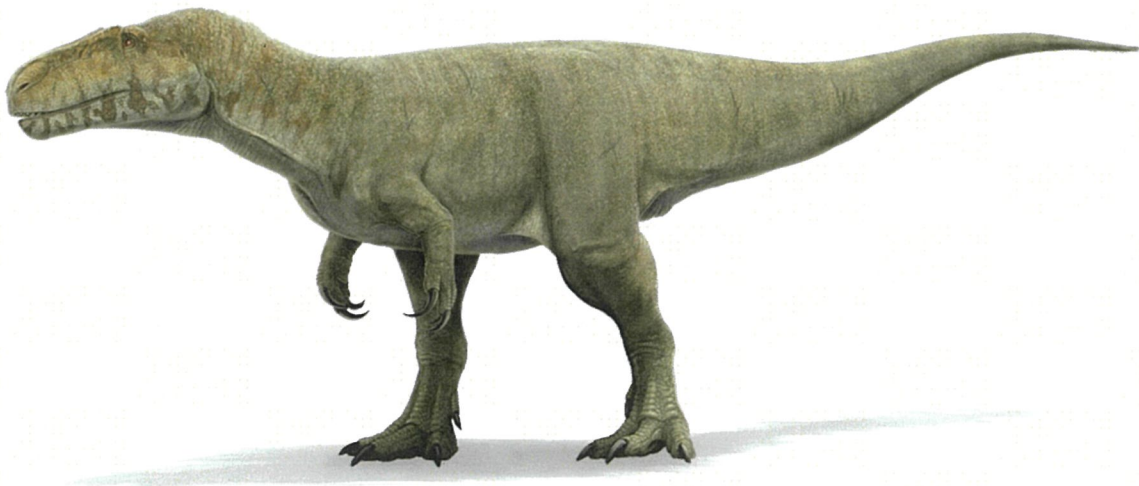


YEAR 3 OFFLINE
BOOKLET
WEEK 8



Name: _____

Class: _____

Term 3 – Week 8 Year 3 OFFLINE VERSION

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday FUN
9:00	<p>Spelling: Complete the first page of unit 27 of your soundwaves book.</p> <p>English: What dinosaurs will the teachers hatch? Persuade using clues you're given</p>	<p>Reading eggspress Login and complete assigned comprehension activity Reading Eggspress: Lesson 89-Media</p> <p>English: Read and create a dinosaur pamphlet/booklet</p>	<p>Music: Visual composing: Students compose a soundscape using dinosaur sizes as examples.</p> <p>English: Students read the passage about dinosaurs and crack the secret factual message. Students make their own key and message.</p>	<p>Reading corner: Design a fort somewhere in your house that can be a cosy place where you can read a book for 15 minutes.</p> <p>English: Writing: Students design a pamphlet for Jurassic world.</p>	<p>Throughout the day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edit Your Work Go through your slides and find any mistakes. Change these with the colour red. - ZOOM: Book week themed Dress up Zoom! Dress up in theme - Games: Play board games and/or puzzles. e.g. Uno, dominos, jenga (boggle, solitaire online) - Footsteps Disco at 2pm
10.30-10.45	FRUIT BREAK				
11.30-12.25	<p>PE: Dinosaur Stomp Go Noodle https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lmhi98dHa5w&t=18s</p> <p>LUNCH</p>	<p>History: Students explore the traditional owners of Liverpool and their perception of the land compared to Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Students answer questions and edit the timeline.</p>	<p>PDHPE: Dance: Students will design a dance using dinosaur moves. e.g. low, medium, high</p>	<p>Spelling: Soundwaves complete the second page of unit 27 of your soundwaves book.</p>	
1.25-1.45	<p>Maths: Dino Math Week: Students plan a trip to go to Jurassic world. They plan their accommodations and flights.</p> <p>RECESS</p>	<p>Maths: Dino Math Week: Students plan a trip to Jurassic world using a daily budget. Students look at a menu and the rides of the world.</p>	<p>Maths: Dino Math Week: Students complete the total budget for their Jurassic world trip. Students answer the reflection questions.</p>	<p>Maths: Students complete the Matharoo problem solving questions.</p>	
1:45-3:00	<p>Science: This lesson, use the data from your experiment and observations in week 7 to create a column graph.</p>	<p>Science: This week, continue constructing a model of a traditional Indigenous shelter and conducting your investigation.</p>	<p>PE: Students choose an activity from the PE grid.</p>	<p>Art: Use the instructions to draw an amazing dinosaur head. Use textas or pencils to colour in neatly.</p>	

Term 3 – Week 8- Year 3 ONLINE VERSION

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday FUN
9:00	<p>Spelling: Complete the first page of unit 27 of your soundwaves book.</p> <p>English: What dinosaurs will the teachers hatch? Persuade using clues you're given</p>	<p>Reading eggspress Login and complete assigned comprehension activity Reading Eggspress: Lesson 89-Media</p> <p>English: Read and create a dinosaur pamphlet/booklet</p>	<p>MUSIC: Visual composing: Students compose a soundscape using dinosaur sizes as examples.</p> <p>English: Students read the passage about dinosaurs and crack the secret factual message. Students make their own key and message.</p>	<p>Reading corner: Design a fort somewhere in your house that can be a cosy place where you can read a book for 15 minutes.</p> <p>English: Writing: Students design a pamphlet for Jurassic world.</p>	<p>Throughout the day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edit Your Work Go through your slides and find any mistakes. Change these with the colour red. - ZOOM: Book week themed Dress up Zoom! Dress up in theme - Games: Play board games and/or puzzles. e.g. Uno, dominos, jenga (boggle, solitaire online) - Play typing clubs, prodigy, maths playground or reading eggspress - Footsteps Disco at 2pm
10.30-10.45	<p>FRUIT BREAK</p> <p>PE: Dinosaur Stomp Go Noodle https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lmhi98dHa5w&t=18s</p>	<p>History: Students explore the traditional owners of Liverpool and their perception of the land compared to Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Students answer questions and edit the timeline.</p>	<p>PDHPE: Dance: Students will design a dance using dinosaur moves. e.g. low, medium, high</p>	<p>Spelling: Soundwaves complete the second page of unit 27 of your soundwaves book.</p>	
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1.25-1.45	<p>RECESS</p>				
1:45-3:00	<p>Science: This lesson, use the data from your experiment and observations in week 7 to create a column graph.</p>	<p>Science: This week, continue constructing a model of a traditional Indigenous shelter and conducting your investigation.</p>	<p>PE: Students choose an activity from the PE grid.</p>	<p>Art: Watch the video to discover how to draw a dinosaur. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcWUJEyLUuXo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbT2G9qGiqU</p>	

Unit 27



oo u book bush

List Words

look _____
 good _____
 took _____
 book _____
 put _____
 pull _____
 full _____
 foot _____
 could _____
 would _____
 should _____
 push _____
 bush _____
 putting _____
 goodbye _____
 woman _____
 wood _____
 hook _____
 shook _____
 stood _____
 couldn't _____
 wouldn't _____
 shouldn't _____
 unhook _____
 wooden _____

Grapheme Chart

letters	words

1 Circle the letters that represent in the List Words.

2 Write any other letters that can represent on the Grapheme Chart.

Write one word example for each.

3 Write one stroke for every sound in each List Word.

4 Unjumble the letters to make words.

odow _____ ohok _____ odog _____
 kloo _____ todos _____ toof _____
 obok _____ koot _____ ksoho _____

5 Colour the letter **u** if it represents in the word.

full gull pull bull cut put shut bush rush push

6 Write contractions for the following pairs of words. Select the best contraction to finish each sentence.

Go to Helpful Hint **9**.

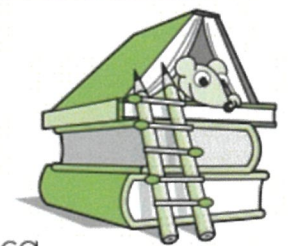
could not _____ would not _____

should not _____

You _____ run across the road.

You _____ drive a car to the moon.

You _____ be able to swim to America.



7 Write the past tense of the verbs (doing words) in the brackets to complete the sentences.

Go to Helpful Hint **8**.

Yesterday I _____ when I was cold. (shake)

Yesterday I _____ my sister on the swing. (push)

Yesterday I _____ the sled up the hill. (pull)

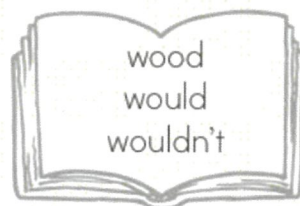
Yesterday I _____ over there. (stand)

8 Finish the sentences with words from the book.

_____ you like to chop the _____?

_____ you like to know how I made it?

You _____ be able to chop through a log in five seconds.



9 Select words from the box that can have the suffix **ful** added to make sensible words.

Write the words on the lines, for example *play - playful*.

★ The suffix **ful** can mean *full of*.

care	card	held	help
hose	hope	thank	think
jog	joy	colour	collar

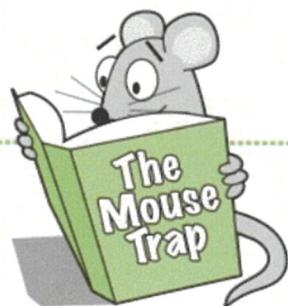
10 Count the sounds in these words. Write the letter or letters for each sound in a separate box.

Find the book title by writing the letters from the shaded boxes in the boxes with matching numbers.

thankful	1								8	bull	2				
joyful			3	9						could	5				
woman	7	4								stood					6

What is the title of my book?

1		e	2	3							
Wh	4		5		r	ie	6	7	4	8	9



Challenge

Unjumble the words to make titles of books. Design a book cover for one of the books. Include the title on the book cover.

het lulb how okot het obko

het rokoc hiwt eth rose toof

het nam hwo olnctud' okco

teh yob ohw shedpu eht llub

teh manow how todos no a ohok



Unit 27



oo u book bush

List Words

look	3
good	3
took	3
book	3
put	3
pull	3
full	3
foot	3
could ^t	3
would ^t	3
should ^t	3
push	3
bush	3
putting	5
goodbye	5
woman	5
wood	3
hook	3
shook	3
stood	4
couldn't ^t	6
wouldn't ^t	6
shouldn't ^t	6
unhook	5
wooden	5

Grapheme Chart

letters	words
oul	could
o	woman

1 Circle the letters that represent in the List Words.

2 Write any other letters that can represent on the Grapheme Chart. Write one word example for each.

3 Write one stroke for every sound in each List Word.

4 Unjumble the letters to make words.

odow wood ohok hook odog good
 kloo look todos stood toof foot
 obok book koot took ksoho shook

5 Colour the letter u if it represents in the word.

full gull pull bull cut put shut bush rush push

6 Write contractions for the following pairs of words. Select the best contraction to finish each sentence.

Turn to **9** page 79.

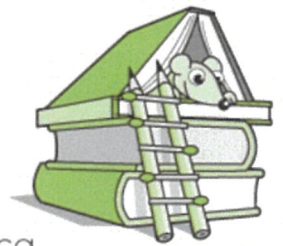
could not couldn't would not wouldn't

should not shouldn't

You shouldn't run across the road.

You couldn't drive a car to the moon.

You wouldn't be able to swim to America.



7 Write the past tense of the verbs (doing words) in the brackets to complete the sentences.

Turn to **8** page 79.

Yesterday I shook when I was cold. (shake)

Yesterday I pushed my sister on the swing. (push)

Yesterday I pulled the sled up the hill. (pull)

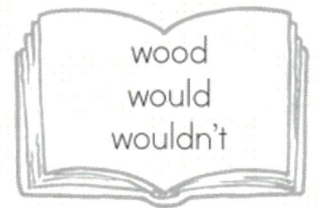
Yesterday I stood over there. (stand)

8 Finish the sentences with words from the book.

_____ **Would** _____ you like to chop the _____ **wood** _____?

_____ **Would** _____ you like to know how I made it?

You _____ **wouldn't** _____ be able to chop through a log in five seconds.



9 Select words from the box that can have the suffix **ful** added to make sensible words. Write the words on the lines, for example *play - playful*.

★ The suffix **ful** can mean *full of*.

care	card	held	help
hose	hope	thank	think
jog	joy	colour	collar

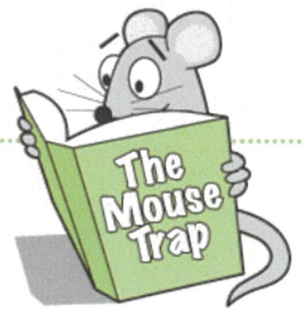
_____ careful _____	_____ thankful _____
_____ hopeful _____	_____ colourful _____
_____ joyful _____	_____ helpful _____

10 Count the sounds in these words. Write the letter or letters for each sound in a separate box. Find the book title by writing the letters from the shaded boxes in the boxes with matching numbers.

thankful	¹ th	a	n	k	f	u	⁸ l	bull	² b	u	ll	
joyful	j	³ oy	⁹ f	u	l			could	⁵ c	oul	d	
woman	⁷ w	⁴ o	m	a	n			stood	s	t	oo	⁶ d

What is the title of my book?

¹ Th	e	² B	³ oy						
Wh	⁴ o	⁵ C	r	ie	⁶ d	⁷ W	⁴ o	⁸ l	⁹ f



Challenge

Unjumble the words to make titles of books. Design a book cover for one of the books. Include the title on the book cover.

het lulb how okot het obko
The Bull Who Took the Book
 het rokoc hiwt eth rose toof
The Crook with the Sore Foot
 het nam hwo olnctud' okco
The Man Who Couldn't Cook
 teh yob ohw shedpu eht llub
The Boy Who Pushed the Bull
 teh manow how todos no a ohok
The Woman Who Stood on a Hook



MONDAY PE

DINOSAUR STOMP

Follow the link provided below and dance along with the moves of the dinosaurs.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l_mhi98dHa5w



THE TEACHERS HAVE FOUND SOMETHING...

Yesterday while watering the garden, Mrs Lord spied something interesting among the ferns. She leaned in closer, peeled back some leaves and found a large nest of spotty eggs!

While Mrs Muntz was on a bushwalk with her family, they heard a sudden rustling sound coming from a nearby bush. There wasn't anyone else around. Perhaps it was a startled animal? With hearts racing they took small steps toward the shivering cluster of leaves. With hands shaking they slowly reached for the bush, pushing twigs and branches out of the way. Their efforts gave way to a nest of tiny colourful eggs!

Ms Dunne was coming back from grocery shopping when she noticed something different about her front garden but she couldn't quite figure out what was different. She left the shopping by the front door and walked a lap around the garden, searching carefully for anything out of place. In a far corner, almost totally out of the way, something strange caught her eye. A nest of concrete covered eggs on a nest of straw and grass clippings lay toward the back of a corner of the garden.

What have the teachers found?



What can you see?

What might you feel?

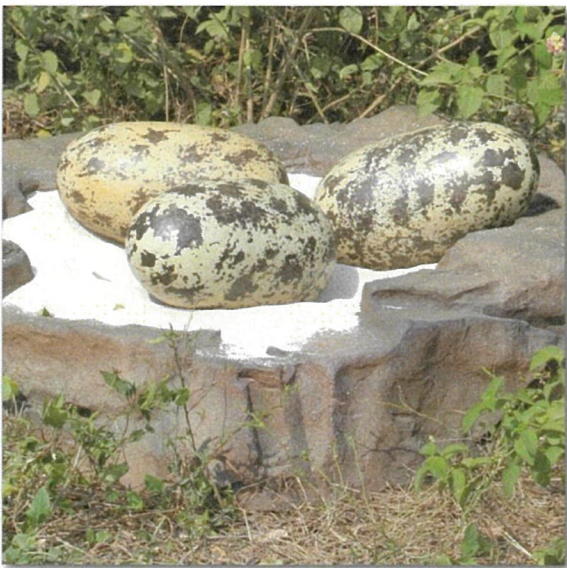
What might you hear?



What can you see?

What might you feel?

What might you hear?



What can you see?

What might you feel?

What might you hear?



MATHS: PLAN YOUR OWN TRIP TO JURASSIC WORLD

Your Task:

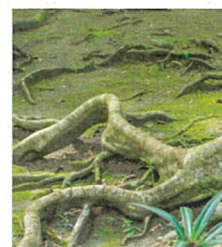
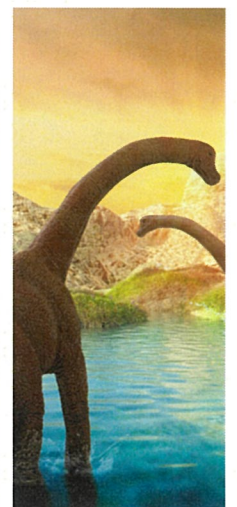
Research and plan a vacation to Jurassic World (A theme park for dinosaurs) for you and two friends.

Here are the rules:

- You must work within a budget of \$20,000
- Your destination will be to INSA NUBLAR island
- Your trip will be four nights long.

Your Task

1. Air Travel Costs (Monday)
2. Accomodation (Monday)
3. Find out about the shops and rides! (Tuesday)
4. Complete the Daily Budget (Tuesday)
5. Total Calculation (Wednesday)
6. Reflection Questions (Wednesday)



THE ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE:

LOOK AT THE 3 ROOMS AVAILABLE



SLEEPASAURAS
Double Bed, Walk in Waredrobe, Spae

\$2000 A NIGHT



STAY IN A CAVE
Pillows, unique experience

\$200 A NIGHT



GLAMPING CARNIVORE AND SNORE
Out in the world in style

\$500 A NIGHT



PLAN YOUR TRIP BY FILLING OUT THE TABLES:

Air Travel: Choose your Airline






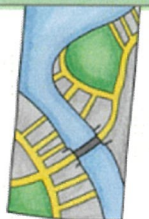
	Airline & Airport Details	Flying to Destination	Flying Home	Total Cost for 3 People
Airline #1	Emirates	Isla Nebula	Australia, Sydney	3 People = \$5000
Airline #2	Qantas	Antarctica	Australia, Perth	3 People = \$9000
Airline #3	Newbridge Flights	Isla Nebula	Australia, Sydney	3 People = \$6000

Travel Air Travel Costs:	
What's left of the budget?	20 000 - _____ =

Why did you choose this option?	
---------------------------------	--

Accommodation: Choose the place

	Types of Accommodation	Amenities	Total Cost for Four Nights
Option #1 Sleepasaurus			\$2000 a night 4 Nights =
Option #2 Carnivore and Snore			\$500 a night 4 nights =
Option #3 The cool cavemen			\$200 a night 4 nights =



Total Accommodation Costs:	
What's left of the budget?	_____ - _____ =

Why did you choose this option?	
---------------------------------	--

JURASSIC WORLD RIDES



Fly like a
Pteranodon
\$ 10 a
person



Go as high as
a
Brontosaurus
\$ 10 a person



Ride a T-
REX
\$20 a
person



Cuddle a
baby dinosaur
\$15 a person



The Roar
Ride
\$5 a
person

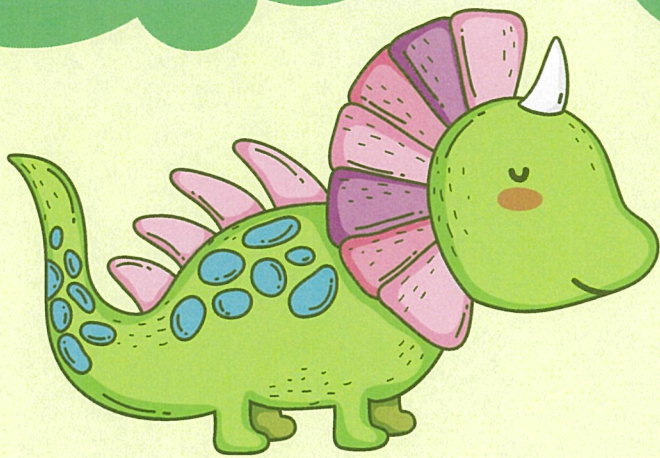


The Dome
\$9.50 a
person

DINO CRUNCH

A MENU FOR KIDS

CORNER



BREAKFAST

Cereal	\$15.50
Chicken Sausage	\$14.00
Hot Cakes	\$13.20
French Toast	\$10.00
Belgian Waffle	\$11.50
Bacon & Egg	\$12.40
Diced Ham	\$12.00
Chicken Tenders	\$15.00

SALAD

Chicken Salad	\$11.00
Kid's Caesar Salad	\$12.00

LUNCH

Spaghetti	\$12.00
Fried Chicken	\$11.00
Grilled Cheese	\$15.00
Chicken Fillet	\$16.00
Chicken Curry	\$14.00
Hotdog and Rice	\$10.00
Sausage and Rice	\$17.00
Bacon and Ham	\$16.00

BEVERAGES

Orange Juice	\$4.00
Iced Tea	\$6.00

Daily Budget : Creating a Daily Budget

	Day 1 (Travel Day)	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5 (Travel Day)	
Daily Transportation (think Uber, or train/bus.)		No Transport Needed	No Transport Needed	No transport needed		Total Transportation Budget:
Food (breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks)						Total Food Budget:
Entertainment (places you plan on visiting-what are the costs to get in)		Cuddle a Dinosaur \$45 for three				Total Entertainment Budget:
Other						Total Other Budget:
Total Daily Budget						

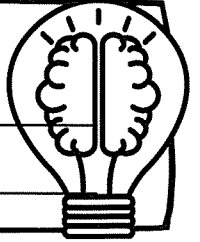
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR THE TRIP

	Amount Budgeted
Air Travel	
Accommodations	
Daily Transportation	
Food	
Entertainment	
Other	
Total	



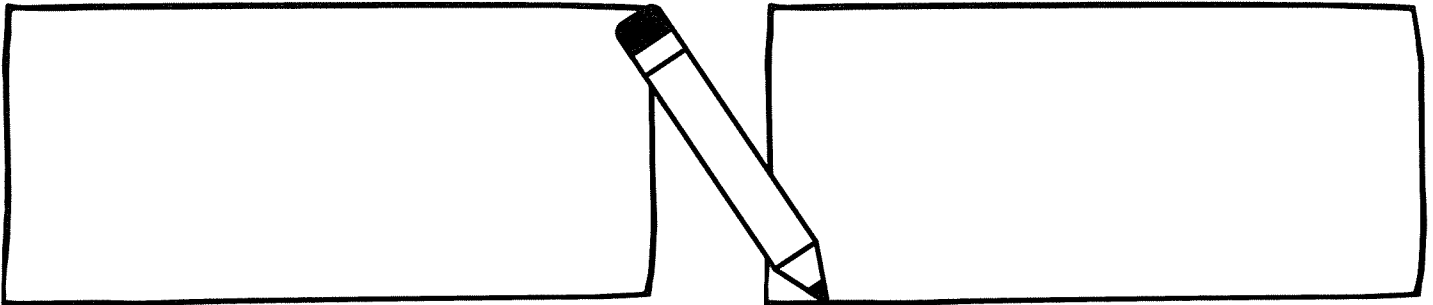
Reflection Questions

What did you find the most difficult about planning your trip?



What is something you learnt about planning and budgeting from this project?

Draw two Dinosaur Themed Meals:



What category did you spend the most on? Are you surprised by this? Why or why not?

Why do you think it is important to plan a budget for things like food and entertainment?



Student Name: _____

Grade: _____ Date: _____

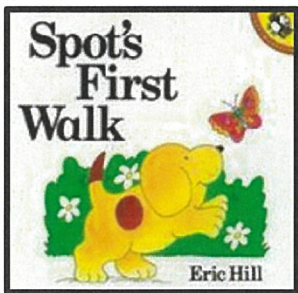


1. One group of Aussie Olympians had to go into quarantine for 2 lots of 14 days. How many days is that altogether?



2. The Paralympics will begin in 2 weeks' time. How many days are there in 2 weeks?

3. Zac was walking around a Court with 13 houses in it. Every 3rd house had daffodils in its garden. If there were daffodils at Number 1, how many gardens with daffodils did Zac see?



4. The book "SPOT'S FIRST WALK" is selling at the moment for \$7 per copy. How much change is given from a \$20 note if one book is bought?

5. On his way to school, Henry has been swooped 3 times each day by an angry magpie. How many times was he swooped in 4 days?



6. A new range of 6 female scientist Barbie dolls are now on sale. If each of those Barbies costs \$54.34 (yes, that's their price!), how many of these Barbies could Ruby buy if she has saved \$45?

7. The world's smallest monkeys weigh between 90 and 110 grams each. How many of these monkeys would altogether weigh about 1 kilogram?





MATHAROO Worksheet MP – 25 21

Student Name: _____

Grade: _____ Date: _____



1. A dress-up costume of Elsa, from "FROZEN", is selling this week for \$18.99. Mary's mum bought 3 of these costumes; one for Mary, and the others for her friends. How much did she spend altogether?



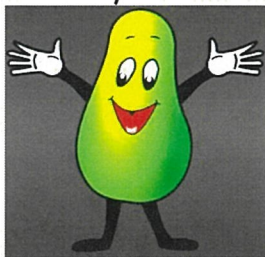
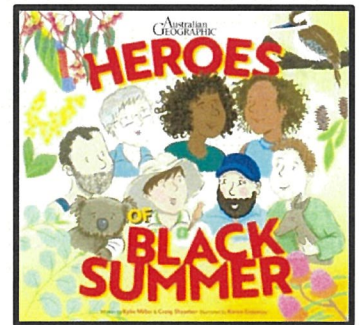
2. The top 4 gold-medal winning countries at the Tokyo Olympics were USA (39 Gold), China (38), Japan (27) and Great Britain (22). How many gold medals did those 4 countries collect in total?

3. To raise funds for a "Special Olympics" event, one group launched 70,000 rubber ducks at one end of a river. Only half of the ducks made it to the other end. How many rubber ducks were lost along the way?



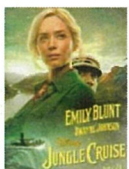
4. Last Tuesday night, everyone in Australia had to be counted as part of the Census. Johan's family started filling in their form at 7:43 pm. If it took them 69 minutes to complete the form online, at what time did they finish?

5. A lovely book called "HEROES OF BLACK SUMMER" reminds us of people who helped others (including animals) during the 2019-20 bushfires. The book costs \$20 in bookshops. If one bookshop sells 7 copies, how much do they collect from those sales?



6. The price of avocados has dropped again. Last week they cost \$1.50 each. This week, it's just 79 cents each. Josh bought a dozen of these cheaper avocados. How much change did he get from a \$10 note?

7. One newspaper is running a competition with a \$20,000 prize. How many \$5 notes would be needed to make up the \$20,000 prize?



8. Children's movie of the week last week, "JUNGLE CRUISE", runs for 123 minutes. How many hours and minutes is that?

9. Open-ended Question: A forgetful person has finally returned a library book, between 5 and 6 years late. How many MONTHS late MAY that be? Give 3 possible answers.





MATHAROO Worksheet UP – 25 21

Student Name: _____

Grade: _____ Date: _____

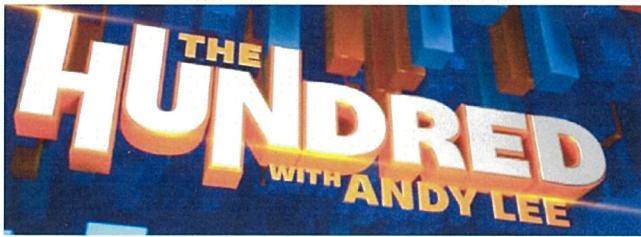
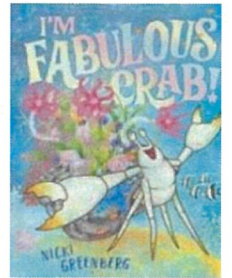


1. An AFL footy match in Perth last week had to be put "on pause" for 25 minutes, while a dangerous storm, with lightning, passed over the ground. What FRACTION of one hour is 25 minutes, in simplest terms?



2. Max's family took $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour to complete their Census Form online last Tuesday night. But Megan's family took 2 hours and 7 minutes to complete theirs, because their internet connection broke down before they finished their form. How much longer did Megan's family take than Max's family?

3. An unbelievable book recently released is called "I'M FABULOUS CRAB!". In it Henry, a Hermit crab, has the courage to be a bit different from his mates. The book has 32 pages. If Isaac has read $\frac{3}{8}$ of the book, how many pages does he still have to read?



4. In his new TV show "THE HUNDRED", Andy Lee asked the "panel" of 100 people, if they had been vaccinated already. 78 of the people answered "YES!" What FRACTION of the 100 panellists is that, in simplest terms?

5. The movie "SPACE JAM: A NEW LEGACY" scored just $1\frac{1}{2}$ stars out of a possible 5 stars. What PERCENTAGE of a possible 5 stars is that?



6. A successful TV news program was getting 1.05 million viewers per weeknight 5 years ago. It's popularity has now fallen, with latest figures of 489,300 viewers on a typical night. How many viewers has that show LOST per night, based on those figures?

7. Origin Energy is running a "LITTLE BIG IDEA" competition: children can earn \$10,000 for a great idea. Last year's winner was Year 4 student Grace Howard, who suggested a "kick me" ground level pedestrian light button. If Grace has now spent 35% of her prize, how much of her prize money does she have left?



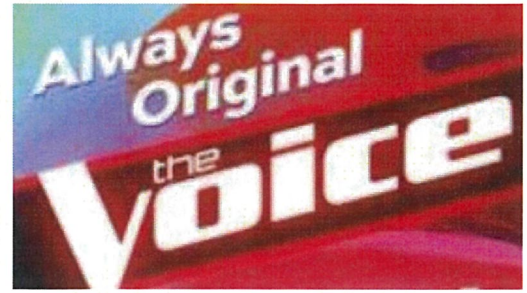
8. Open-ended Question: Stevo, the Surfie was lucky enough to catch a big wave. He rode that wave for 27 seconds in total. How many metres forward MAY that wave have taken him? Give 3 possible answers.



MATHAROO Worksheet EXT – 25 21

Student Name: _____

Grade: _____ Date: _____



1. On "THE VOICE" TV program, for one show, all of the 4 chairs had turned around after just 20% of the allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of performance. How many **SECONDS** of performance were left **AFTER** all the chairs turned?



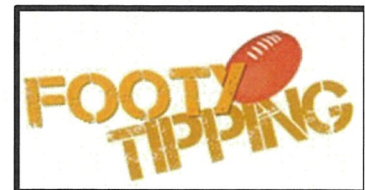
2. Nick's dad lost his car key for his late model Hyundai i30. The dealer quoted \$672 to replace the key, but Nick's dad rang around and found an automotive locksmith who would do it for a third of that price. How much did he **SAVE** by ringing around?

3. Petrol prices have been increasing recently. Last week, the **AVERAGE** price in 4 particular States of Australia was \$1.57 per litre. In Melbourne the cost was \$1.55 per litre; in Sydney \$1.45; in Brisbane \$1.63. Calculate the price per litre in Adelaide (the 4th city) last week.



4. Recent research has shown that children sitting next to each other tend to make friends quite quickly. In a group of 6 students, sitting in desks of 2 students side by side, how many **DIFFERENT** pairs of 2 students could there be? (Ignore which side of a 2-person desk they are on.)

5. In one footy tipping competition, there have been 22 rounds, with 9 footy matches in each. The leading tipster in the competition at the moment has tipped 125 winners. What is his **SUCCESS RATE** in his tipping, written as a **FRACTION**?



6. Channel 7's TV show "THE VOICE" had 1.3 million viewers for its Premiere of the new season. If 45% of those viewers were children and teenagers, how many **ADULTS** were viewing the premiere?

7. Disney has released some toys "Resoftables Plush" toys. Each toy is made from 13 recyclable plastic bottles. They cost \$28.98 each. If a toy shop stocks up with $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of these toys, how many recyclable bottles will have been used in that stock of "Resoftables"?



8. **OPEN-ENDED QUESTION:** A 110 year old factory is being converted into a vintage 10-pin bowling alley in the suburbs. It is rectangular in shape, with an area of 2,150 square metres. What **MAY** be the length and width of that bowling alley building? Give 3 possible answers.



Matharoo ANSWER SHEET

for Matharoo 25 21 sheets for week beginning 16th August, 2021

ANSWERS – Matharoo **Lower-Primary** Worksheet LP 25 21

1. 28 days
2. 14 days
3. 5 gardens
4. \$13 change
5. 12 swoops
6. None – not enough money
7. 9, 10 or 11

XX

ANSWERS – Matharoo **Mid-Primary** Worded Worksheet MP 25 21

1. \$56.97
2. 126 Gold medals
3. 35,000 ducks
4. 8:52 pm
5. \$140
6. 52 cents
7. 4,000 notes
8. 2 hours and 3 minutes
9. Various answers

XX

ANSWERS – Matharoo **Upper-Primary** Worded Worksheet UP 25 21

1. $25/60 = 5/12$
2. 1 hour 22 minutes longer = 82 minutes
3. 20 pages
4. $78/100 = 39/50$
5. 30%
6. 560,700
7. 6,500
8. Various answers

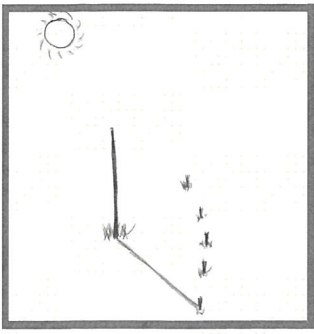
XX

ANSWERS – Matharoo **Extension** Worded Worksheet EW 25 21

1. 72 seconds left
2. \$448 saved
3. \$1.65
4. 15 different pairs of students
5. $125/198$
6. 715,000 adults
7. 390 bottles
8. Various answers

Science - Term 3 Week 8

Investigation Shadows - Part 3 Graphing your data



This lesson, use the data from your experiment and observations in week 7 to create a column graph.

Why do we use a graph?

A graph organises information so we can look for patterns. Examples include, picture, column or line graphs.

What does a graph include?

A graph includes a **title**, **axes with labels** on them and the **units of measurement**.

The **vertical** (up and down) axis (**Y axis**) usually represents the thing (variable) we **measure**. For our experiment, that is the **length** of the **shadow**.

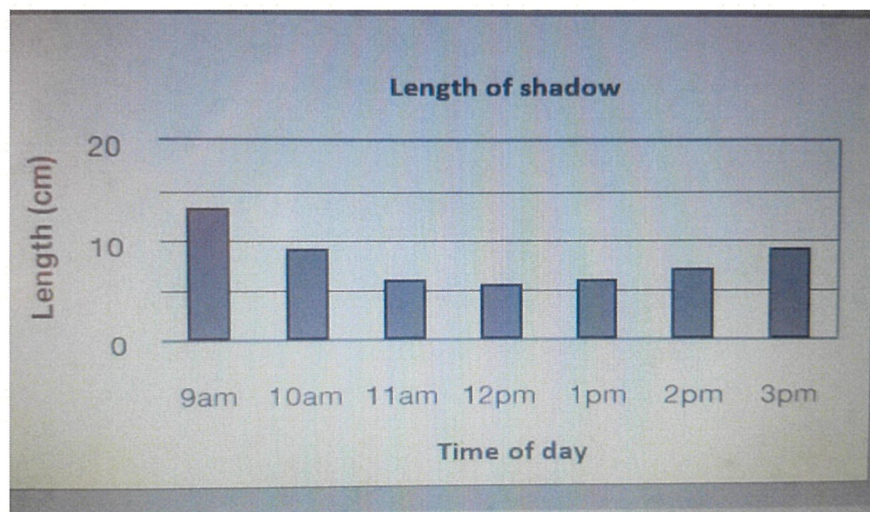
The **horizontal** (side to side) axis, (**X axis**) is the thing (variable) we change. For our experiment, that is the **time**.

Here is an **example** of what your graph will look like.

Title

Units of measurement (cms)

'Y' Axis



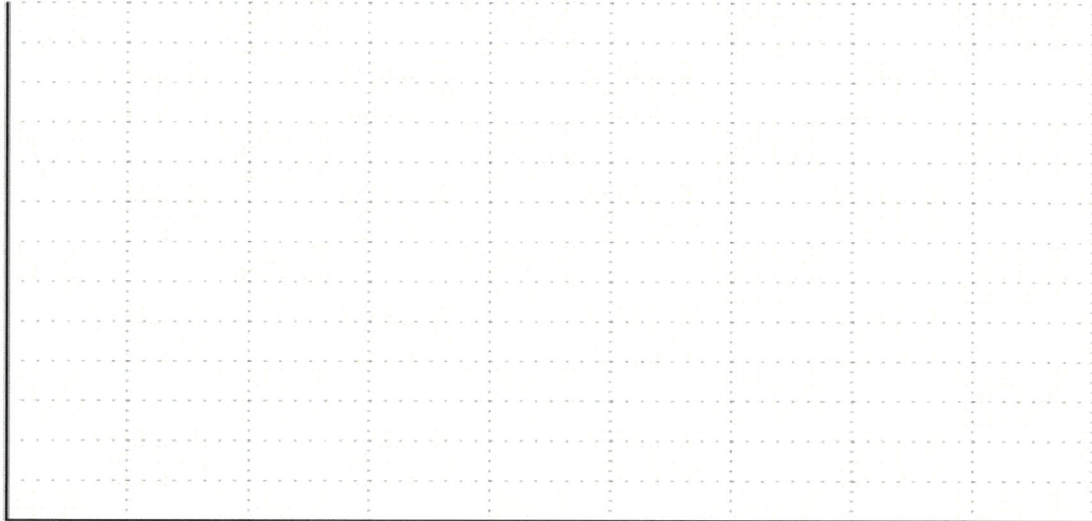
'X' Axis

Column graph

Complete your column graph below.

Title: _____

'Y' Axis



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X Axis: _____

Reflection

1. When was the shadow longest and shortest?

.....

2. Do the data in your graph reveal any patterns?

.....

3. What challenges did you experience doing this investigation?

.....

4. How could you overcome them?

.....

5. How could you improve the investigation?

.....

Lesson 89 • Media

Name _____

Media

Visualisation

Visualising pictures in our heads of the people, places, things and events we are reading about helps build better understanding of the text. Looking for key words in the text will help us create the images in our heads.

Read the passage.

In the 1960's, a few large computers in the USA connected to each other.

If one of the computers broke down, the others would keep working. Universities began to connect computers in the same way. This grew into the Internet—lots of computers connected to each other.

The Internet spread as more people were allowed to use it. Thousands and then millions of computers went online around the world. The speed at which the Internet sent information got much faster.

The World Wide Web became the main way to share media in the 1990's.

Circle the date that shows when the first computers started exchanging information.

Underline the words that tell us how universities helped to create the Internet.

Highlight the words that explain what the Internet is.

Colour the sentence that best describes the growth of the Internet.

Put a box around a sentence that describes an improvement in the way the Internet works.

Underline the part of the Internet where people share media.

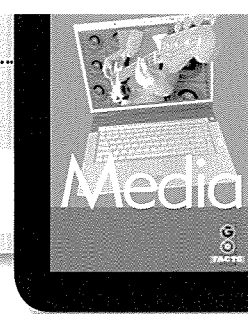
Colour the correct answer for the following question.

- In the 1960s, how many computers were connected to each other?
 - lots
 - a few
 - two
 - none
- How did universities help to create the Internet?
 - They wrote computer programs.
 - They developed computer languages.
 - They connected computers.
 - They bought more computers.
- What is the best definition of the Internet? lots of ...
 - radios connected to each other
 - phones connected to each other
 - TVs connected to each other
 - computers connected to each other
- When did the World Wide Web become the main way to share media?
 - in the 1990's
 - in the 1890's
 - in the 1900's
 - in 2015

ACELY1680 Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning

Lesson 89 • Media

Name _____



Read the passage.

Underline the key words that helped you visualise how the Internet started in the 1960's.

Highlight the key words that helped you visualise the Internet as more people were allowed to use it.

In the 1960's, a few large computers in the USA connected to each other.

If one of the computers broke down, the others would keep working. Universities began to connect computers in the same way. This grew into the Internet—lots of computers connected to each other.

The Internet spread as more people were allowed to use it. Thousands and then millions of computers went online around the world. The speed at which the Internet sent information got much faster.

The World Wide Web became the main way to share media in the 1990's.

Colour the key words that helped you visualise the Internet in the 1990's.

Read the passage again. As you do so, visualise what you are reading about. Draw pictures of the images you create in your head as you read about the different stages in the growth of the Internet.

The start of the Internet—the 1960's

More people are allowed to use the Internet

The Internet in the 1990's

ACELY1680 Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning

What Are Dinosaurs?

Dinosaurs are a group of prehistoric reptiles that lived during the Mesozoic era (245 million to 68 million years ago).

Throughout this era, dinosaurs of different shapes and sizes evolved, from ones the size of a chicken (e.g. Microraptor) to giants that were 30m long (e.g. Brachiosaurus).

Sir Richard Owen created the word 'dinosaur' in 1842. He used the Greek words 'deinos' (which means 'fearfully great') and 'sauros' (which means 'lizard'). They lived millions of years before humans existed.

How Did Dinosaurs Behave?

We can't be sure how the dinosaurs behaved, how they sounded or what colour and pattern they were.

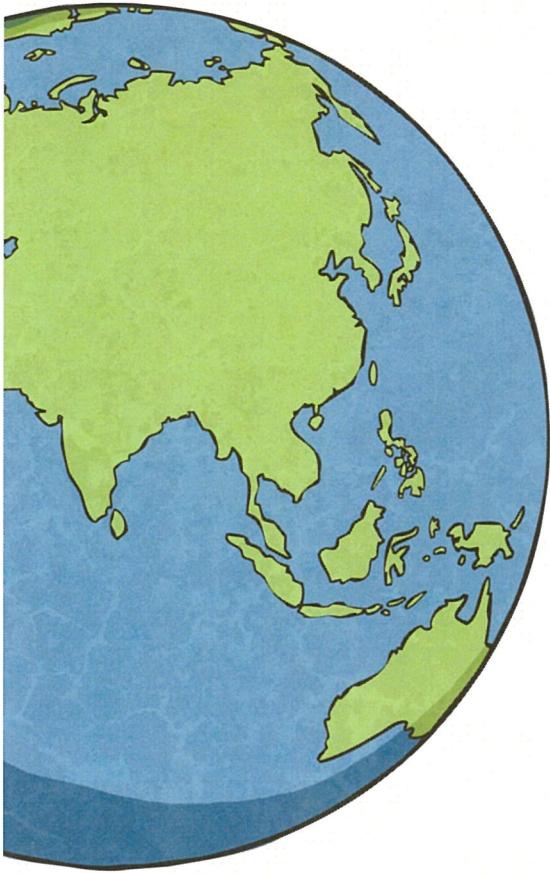
We do know:

- that most dinosaurs were herbivores (plant-eaters);
- that some dinosaurs were carnivores (meat-eaters);
- where dinosaurs lived;
- what the climate and vegetation were like where they lived;
- when the dinosaurs lived.



When Did Dinosaurs Live?

Dinosaurs lived on earth for about 245 million years during the Mesozoic era. The Mesozoic era has three geological periods:



The Triassic Period

251 million to 199 million years ago

The Jurassic Period

199 million to 145 million years ago

The Cretaceous Period

145 million to 66 million years ago

During the Mesozoic era, one huge supercontinent (Pangea) gradually split into smaller landmasses. As the landmasses moved to new locations, their climate and vegetation changed, which affected how dinosaurs evolved.

Not all dinosaurs lived during the same period; for example, the Tyrannosaurus rex lived during the late Cretaceous period (about 72 million years ago), whereas the Stegosaurus had been extinct for 66 million years before the T. rex appeared.

How Do We Know About Dinosaurs?

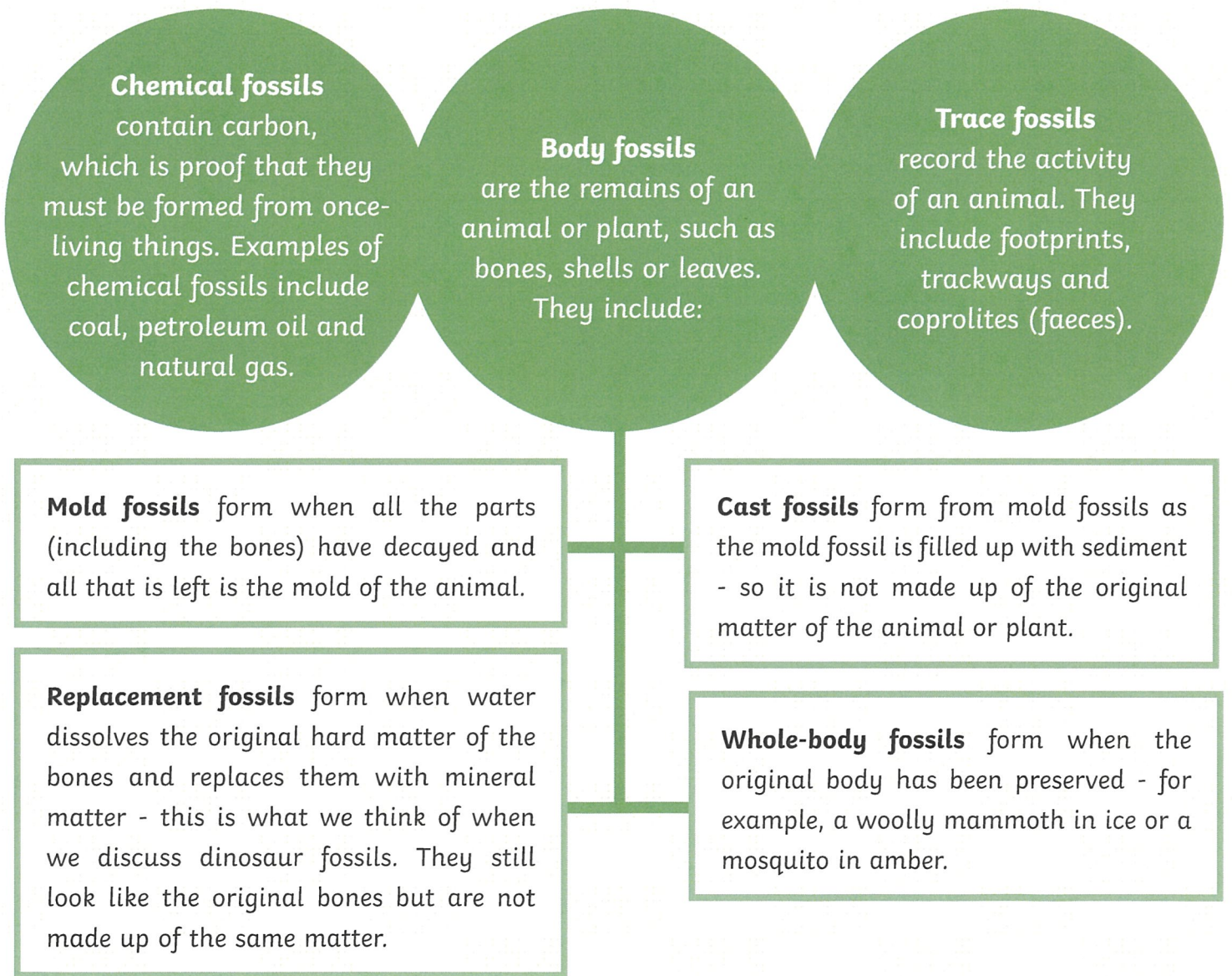
Hundreds of years ago fossilised remains of dinosaurs were misunderstood. People believed that they were proof of ancient legends and mythical creatures. It was not until the early 1800s that a number of fossil discoveries in southern England led to the classification of this new group of animals that later became known as dinosaurs.

Palaeontologists are scientists. They look for clues preserved in ancient rocks to try to understand more about prehistoric animals, including dinosaurs. They examine fossilised bones, teeth, eggs, tracks and footprints, dung and vegetation to discover how dinosaurs lived.

What Are Fossils?

A fossil is the preserved remains, impression or trace of a once-living thing from a previous geological era. Examples include, bones, footprints and DNA.

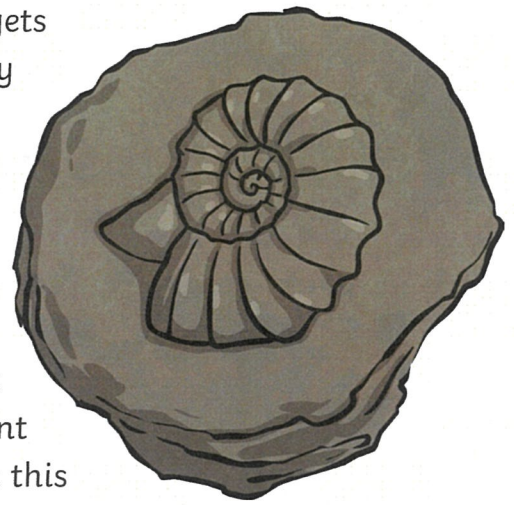
There are three types of fossils:



How Are Fossils Formed?

Fossilisation (the process by which a fossil is formed) only takes place in sedimentary rocks as the heat from the lava that creates igneous rocks and changes the structure of metamorphic rocks would be too high for fossils to survive.

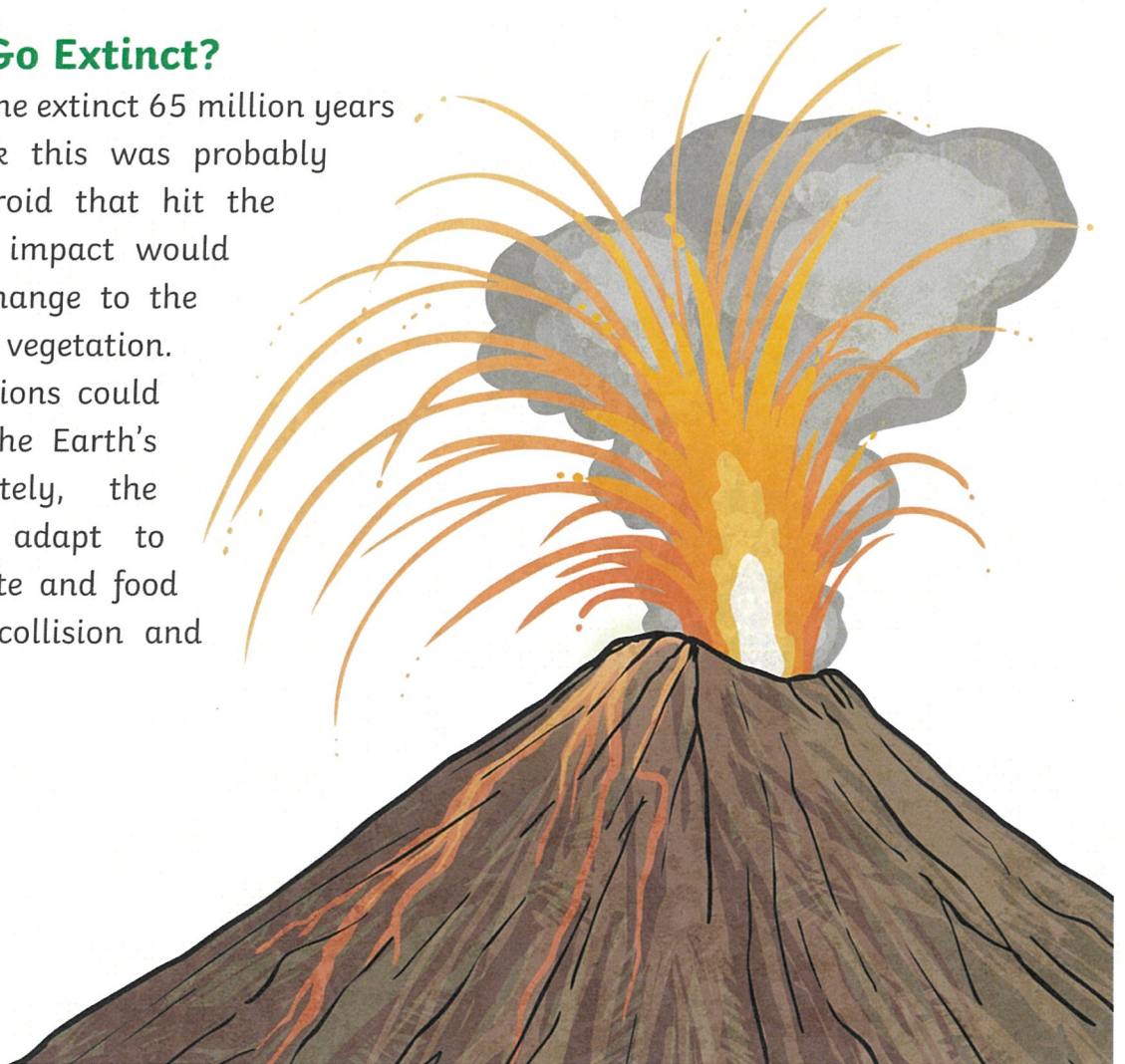
First, an animal or plant dies (on land or in the sea) and it gets covered by a layer of sediments (e.g. plant material and tiny parts of rock or soil). Over time, through compaction and cementation (solidifying), these eventually form a layer of rock. More layers of rock are formed which cover it and by this time the only thing to remain of the organism would be the hard parts such as bones, shells and teeth.



Over thousands of years, the mold fossil might become a cast fossil with sediment entering the mold. In the case of replacement fossils, the original bone matter changes to mineral matter but this does not affect the shape of the bones. Over a long period of time, the sea will recede in certain places. The sea level could also be changed quickly through earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Over time, as erosion and weathering take place, the fossils become exposed.

Why Did They Go Extinct?

Most dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago. Scientists think this was probably because of an asteroid that hit the Earth. The asteroid impact would have made a big change to the Earth's climate and vegetation. Large volcanic eruptions could also have affected the Earth's climate. Unfortunately, the dinosaurs couldn't adapt to the change of climate and food available after the collision and became extinct.



What Were the Different Types of Dinosaurs?

There were many different dinosaurs that lived at different times during the Mesozoic era.

Dinosaurs can be grouped into the following categories:



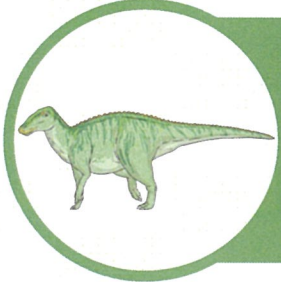
Armoured Dinosaurs

These medium-sized, four-legged herbivores had body armour and some even had tail spikes. Examples of armoured dinosaurs include Gastonia, Stegosaurus and Nodosaurus.



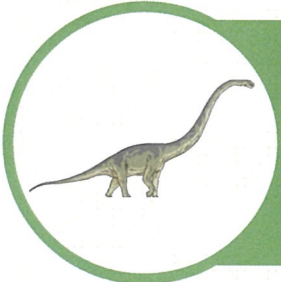
Ceratopsians

These dinosaurs were herbivores and had parrot-like beaks, bony frills and, sometimes, horns. Examples of ceratopsians include Triceratops, Centrosaurus and Achelousaurus.



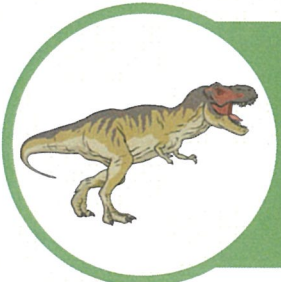
Euornithopods

These medium-sized herbivores usually walked on two legs. Examples of euornithopods include Iguanodon, Parasaurolophus and Edmontosaurus.



Sauropods

These very large herbivores mostly walked on four legs. Examples of sauropods include Brachiosaurus, Diplodocus and Pelorosaurus.



Large Theropods

These large carnivores walked on two legs. Examples of large theropods include Carnotaurus, Allosaurus and Tyrannosaurus rex.

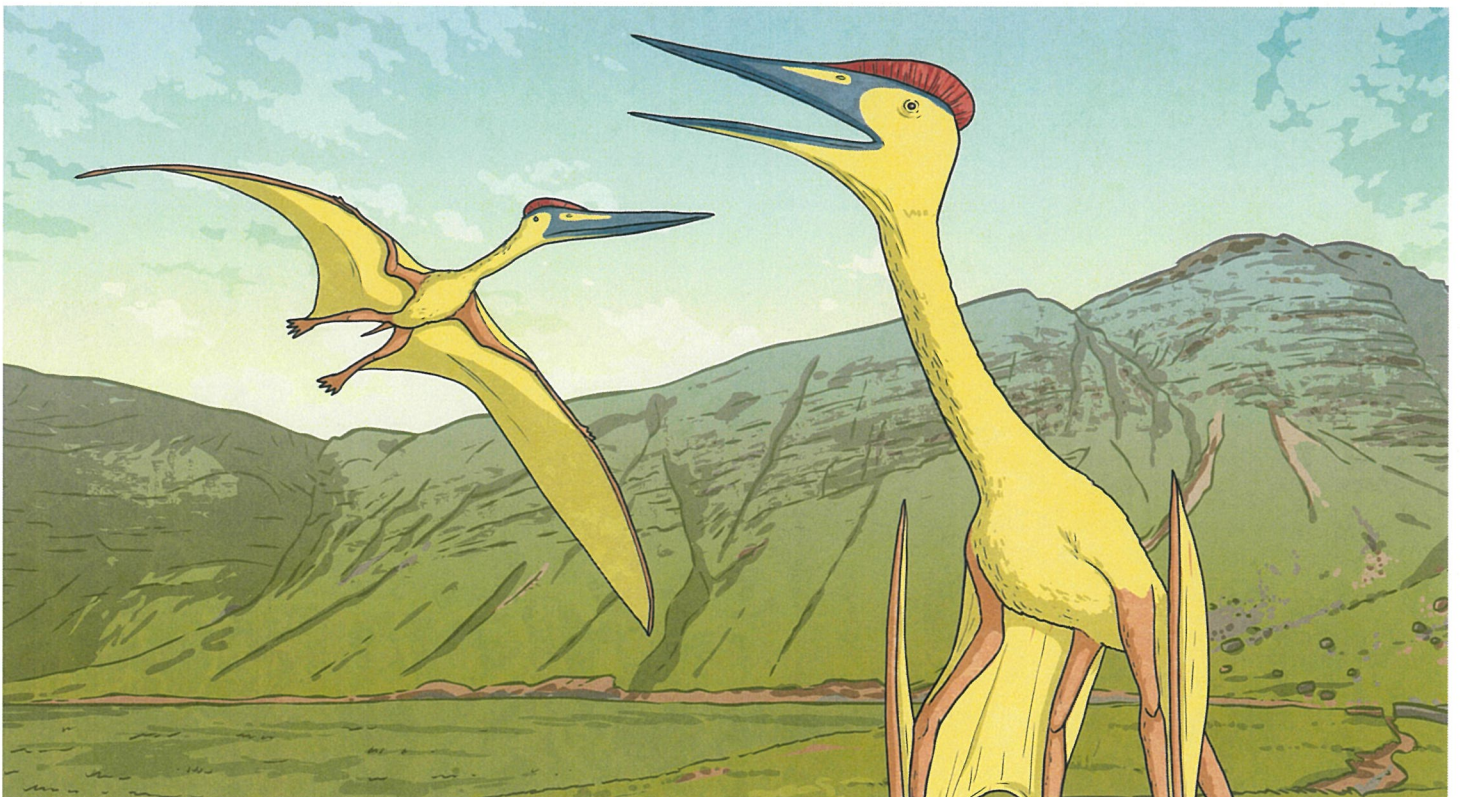


Small Theropods

These small carnivores, herbivores and omnivores walked on two legs and sometimes had feathers. Examples of small theropods include Oviraptor, Troodon and Velociraptor.

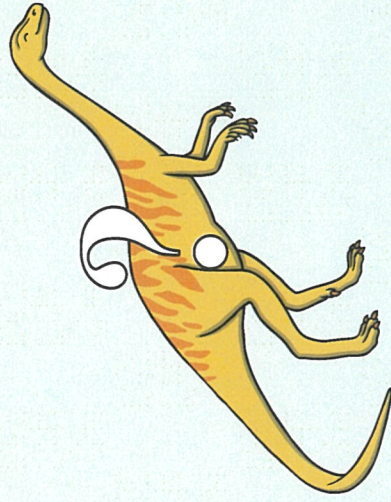
Top 10 Dinosaur and Fossil Facts

1. Marine fossils reveal that Mount Everest used to be part of the sea floor.
2. Modern birds have evolved from dinosaurs. We know this because birds share common skeletal traits with some dinosaurs.
3. Crocodiles existed 200 million years ago at the same time as dinosaurs. Crocodiles are reptiles, not dinosaurs.
4. It is thought that some dinosaurs (e.g.the Apatosaurus) may have been able to create a sound known as a sonic boom by banging its tail.
5. Fossilised remains of the largest dinosaur ever discovered were found by a shepherd in Argentina in 2013. The dinosaur is thought to have been over 40 metres long.
6. Mary Anning was one of the first palaeontologists. When she was 12, Mary and her family discovered the skull of an Ichthyosaur in a cliff in Dorset.
7. Triceratopses had a bird-like beak which could eat through tough vegetation.
8. Pterodactyls were winged reptiles, not dinosaurs. They should actually be referred to as pterosaurs. Scientists believe that the largest pterosaurs could reach speeds of over 100km per hour.
9. The smallest dinosaur egg ever discovered was 3cm long, whilst the largest was 50cm long.
10. Dinosaur fossils have been discovered on all of the seven continents.



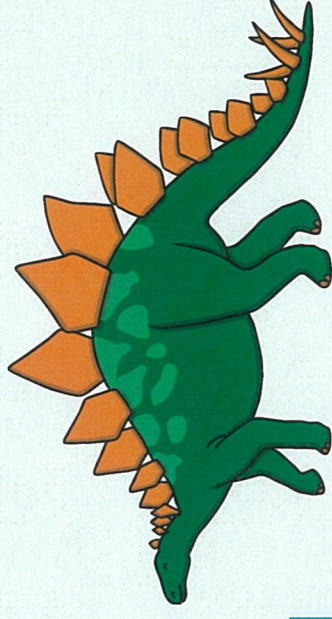
What Is a Dinosaur?

We can't be sure how the dinosaurs sounded, how they behaved, how they mated or what colour and pattern they were.



What Is a Dinosaur?

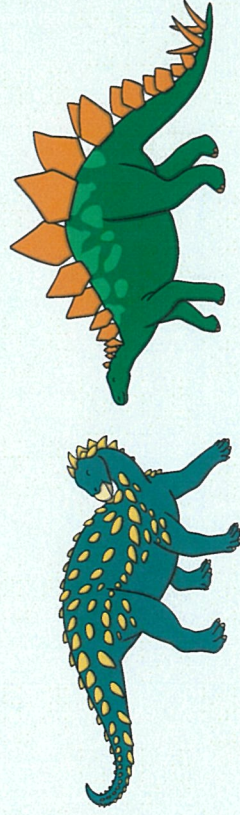
Dinosaurs were one of several kinds of prehistoric reptiles that lived during the Mesozoic Era, the "Age of Reptiles". They lived millions of years ago, before people.



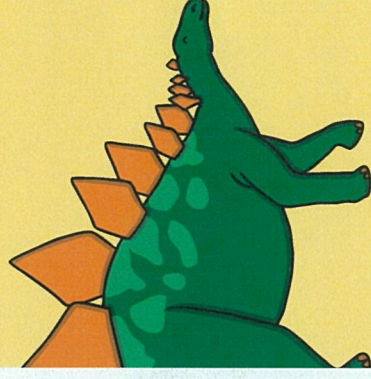
What Is a Dinosaur?

There were lots of different kinds of dinosaurs that lived at different times.

- Some walked on two legs and some on four. Some could do both
- Some were speedy and some were slow and lumbering.
- Some had thick, bumpy skin. Some even had feathers.
- Some were armour plated, some had horns, crests, spikes or frills to defend themselves.



Most dinosaurs were plant-eaters. These are called herbivores.



Some dinosaurs were meat-eaters. These are called carnivores.



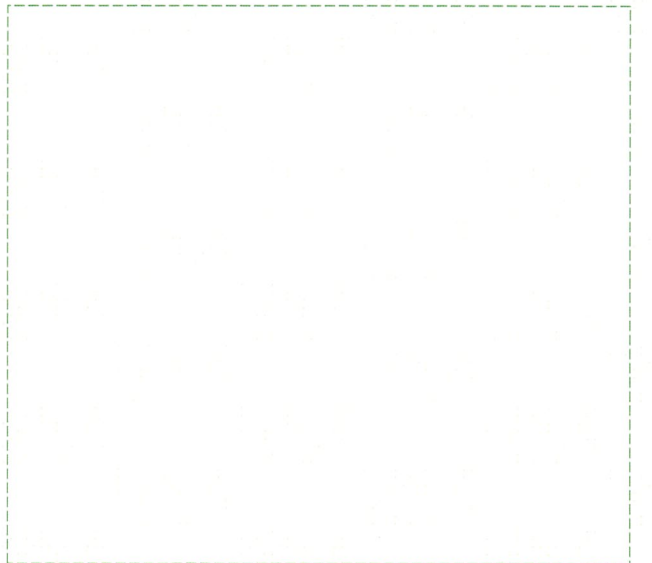
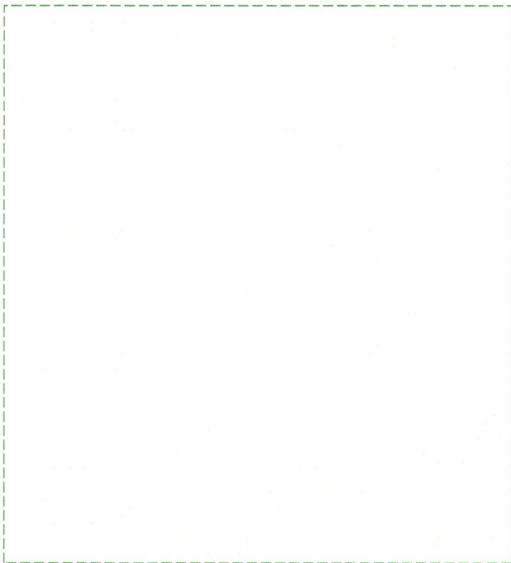




Name:

Email:

Cell Phone:



Miss Dunne's History Analysis

How to analyse an image Example:



Where is the image?

The image looks like it is outside in front of a building on the grass.

Who are these people?

The people in the image are wearing European clothes such as vests and button up shirts. Although they have dreadlocked hair. They could be Aboriginal People.

What do you think is happening?

I think the Aboriginal people were forced to dress in this 'Western Style' to be able to survive as their land was taken from them.

What might they be doing?

They look like they are talking and sitting with their friends. Although, this looks like a staged illustration as they are all facing the same way and posed.

What is this image actually of?

'Aboriginal People along the Georges river survived and found ways to maintain connections with the country and make a living. The men in this illustration of **Cabrogal** people in front of the Liverpool hospital building in the 1840s are dressed in European dandy-esque style. But still wear their hair Botany Bay style, gummed and Dreadlocked'

I used what I already knew and the clues in the image to make guesses about it. I researched on the State Library of NSW.

History Analysis



Members of the Cabrogal clan, of Cabrnmatta.

Is this a primary source? Why?

What is happening?

What did Aboriginal people do with the land?

Where are they?

How did the perception and use of the land differ between Macquarie and the Indigenous people of Australia?

HOW PEOPLE HAVE IMPACTED LIVERPOOL....

On the right fix the timeline!

WHAT GOES BEFORE 1810 ? USE THE INFORMATION FROM THE LESSON

1810

LIVERPOOL

Governor Lachlan Macquarie founded Liverpool and named it in honour of the Earl of Liverpool, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

REWRITE THIS PARAGRAPH

REPLACE THE WORD **FOUNDED**

1818

LIVERPOOL

In 1918 Macquarie told architect Francis Greenway to design a church.

1818

LIVERPOOL

In 1918 Macquarie told architect Francis Greenway to design a church.

1856

The coming of the railway, opened in September 1856 and the electric telegraph in 1858 began the transformation of Liverpool into a major regional city.

1856

The coming of the railway, opened in September 1856 and the electric telegraph in 1858 began the transformation of Liverpool into a major regional city.

1918

LIVERPOOL

In 1818 the Tafe college was built and the first hospital.

1918

LIVERPOOL

In 1818 the Tafe college was built and the first hospital.



Science - Term 3 Week 8

L2 Indigenous peoples' traditional shelters



This week is the FINAL lesson to construct a model of a traditional Indigenous shelter and conduct your investigation.

Indigenous peoples' traditional shelters were constructed to take advantage of the Sun and its seasonal path.

Over the next 3 weeks, you will construct a model of a traditional shelter and conduct an investigation into the amount of shadow within the shelter during a day.

Use materials that you think suitable: sticks, bark, grass. Refer to 'Sheet 2 Indigenous Shelters' for additional ideas.

Music- Dinosaur soundscape

Your task:

You are to create music using the different dinosaur sounds and movements.

Example:

Sound

T-Rex stomp 10x



movement

Brachiosaurus tall and slow movement



Brachiosaurus stomp x 20



Velociraptor run



How to Look After a Dinosaur Egg

- 11** If you have found a dinosaur egg, you need to act quickly and carefully. If you don't, you might end up with an angry baby dinosaur on your hands.
- 39** First, you need to find out which kind of dinosaur you will be raising. Different dinosaurs eat different things so make sure that you buy the correct kind of food for your new friend.
- 72** Next, put the egg somewhere warm. Wrap it in blankets and keep it under a warm lightbulb at all times so that the baby does not get cold.
- 101** Keep your eyes open... your new friend is on its way.



Quick Questions

1. Number these commands from 1 to 3 to show the order they appear in the text.
- Keep your eyes open.
 - Find out which type of dinosaur it is.
 - Put the egg somewhere warm.



2. Find and copy two ways that you can keep the egg warm.



3. Why might the baby dinosaur be angry if you are not careful?



4. Find and copy two adverbs used in the text to describe how you must act when you have found a dinosaur egg.

How to Look After a

Dinosaur Egg

- 11** If you have found a dinosaur egg, you need to act quickly and carefully. If you don't, you might end up with an angry baby dinosaur on your hands.
- 19**
- 28**
- 29**
- 39** First, you need to find out which kind of dinosaur you will be raising. Different dinosaurs eat different things so make sure that you buy the correct kind of food for your new friend.
- 46**
- 55**
- 63**
- 72** Next, put the egg somewhere warm. Wrap it in blankets and keep it under a warm lightbulb at all times so that the baby does not get cold.
- 91**
- 101** Keep your eyes open... your new friend is on its way.
- 102**



Answers

1. Number these commands from 1 to 3 to show the order they appear in the text.



- 3** Keep your eyes open.
1 Find out which type of dinosaur it is.
2 Put the egg somewhere warm.

2. Find and copy two ways that you can keep the egg warm.



1) wrap it in blankets

2) keep it under a warm light bulb

3. Why might the baby dinosaur be angry if you are not careful?



Accept any sensible inference linked to the text, e.g. The baby dinosaur might be angry because it could be cold or hungry.

4. Find and copy two adverbs used in the text to describe how you must act when you have found a dinosaur egg.



quickly and carefully

CRACK THE CODE

Can you decode the secret fact about dinosaurs



A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
V	W	X	Y	Z		



CRACK THE CODE

MAKE YOUR CODE AND THEN USE IT TO WRITE
YOUR OWN SECRET FACT ABOUT DINOSAURS!



Create a symbol for each letter and number and write or draw them in the boxes below. When you are done write a message in your very own top secret code!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T

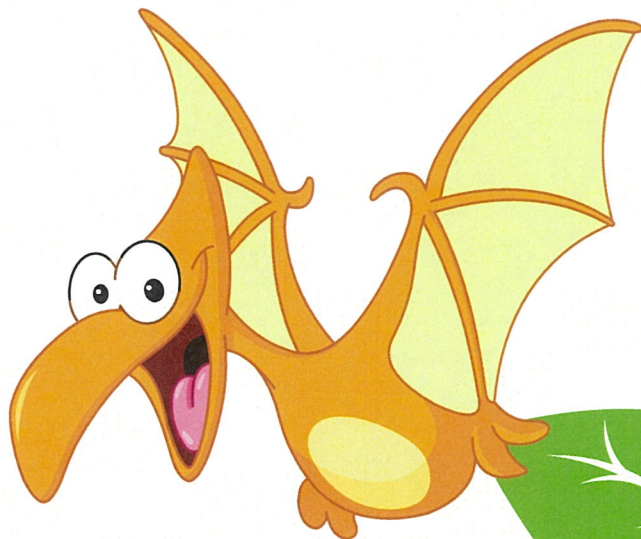
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	!	?		

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



CRACK THE CODE

*Draw a line for each letter and draw the symbol underneath.
Choose the fact from the reading passage*



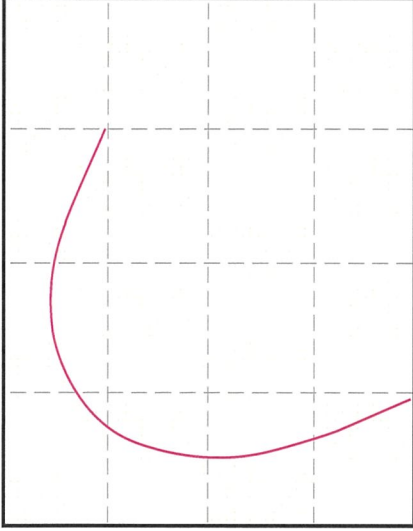
INDOOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GRID

<p><u>Clean-up race:</u> Put on a song and make sure your room is cleaned up before the end of the song. <i>Equipment: Music, Untidy room</i></p>	<p><u>Hallway bowling:</u> Fill up water bottles and use any ball you have to bowl them over. If you don't have a ball for indoor use, use a pair of socks rolled up. <i>Equipment: Containers/ Ball/socks</i></p>	<p><u>Popcorn pushups:</u> Put a small bowl of popcorn on the floor. Do a pushup and on the down and stick out your tongue to get a piece of popcorn. <i>Equipment: bowl of popcorn</i></p>	<p><u>Exercise Jenga</u> Write some exercises onto jenga blocks. Perform that exercise when you remove the block. <i>Equipment: Jenga blocks</i></p>
<p><u>Dance party:</u> Turn on the music and dance. If you have a Wii fit - then dance away. <i>Equipment : Music</i></p>	<p><u>Marble Toe Race</u> Find two large bowls, and place some marbles inside. Pick up the marbles and place them in another bowl by using only your feet. The first one who can get all the marbles in the other bowl wins. Alternatively fill the bowls with water. <i>Equipment: 2x Bowls, Marbles</i></p>	<p><u>Balance Beam</u> . Roll out some tape that will not damage the floor to form a line. Walk only on that line. You can even stick the tape in a zigzag to make it more fun. If you fall off the line you need to do an exercise eg: Sit ups, star jumps etc. <i>Equipment: Tape</i></p>	<p><u>Obstacle Course</u> Set up the room to form a makeshift obstacle course. "Crawl under the table." "Climb over the chair." etc. Time yourself trying to better your time each time you do the course. <i>Equipment: Furniture, Timer</i></p>
<p><u>Penguin Waddle:</u> Place a balloon or ball between your knees and waddle across the room without dropping it. Make it more challenging by going around a few obstacles. If you drop it, you have to go back to the start. <i>Equipment : Ball / Balloon</i></p>	<p><u>Balloon Taps:</u> Hang a balloon by a string from the doorway so it is a little bit higher than your arm reach. Try to tap it with your hand. Count how many you can do in a row without missing. Variation: jump and touch the balloon with the top of your head. <i>Equipment : Balloon, string</i></p>	<p><u>Balloon Foot Balance:</u> Lie on the ground with your legs up in the air and try to balance the balloon on your feet. <i>Equipment : Balloon</i></p>	<p><u>Backhand Balloon Balance:</u> Balance a balloon on the back of your hand, and see how long you can do it before it falls to the ground. <i>Equipment : Balloon</i></p>
<p><u>Wall Bop</u> Write different point values on 12 post it notes and stick them on a door. Using a pair of rolled up socks you get 10 throws to try and hit as many points as you can. Take the points off the door when it has been hit. <i>Equipment : Post it Notes , Socks</i></p>	<p><u>Floor Bop:</u> Write a different exercise on 6 pieces of paper and place them on the floor. Using a pair of rolled up socks you get 5 throws and need to perform the exercise when you land on the piece of paper. Take the paper off the floor when it has been hit. <i>Equipment : A4 Paper , Socks</i></p>	<p><u>Ping Pong Ball Catch:</u> Use plastic cups and a few ping pong balls (or any small object that will fit in the cup) and toss the ball to a partner and try to catch it in the cup. Start out close together and then keep taking a step backwards to increase the challenge. For a single-player, they can simply throw the ball in the air and try to catch it. <i>Equipment: Ping Pong Ball, Plastic Cups</i></p>	<p><u>Jumping Rope</u> Using a skipping rope see how many turns you can do in a minute. If you don't have a rope then just jump straight up and down for a minute. <i>Equipment : Skipping Rope</i></p>
<p><u>Hula Hoop</u> Try to hula hoop for 20 seconds without the hoop touching the floor. Keep trying until you can reach it. <i>Equipment : Hula Hoop</i></p>	<p><u>Laundry Netball</u> Using a laundry basket on a shelf and a pair of rolled up socks try to shoot the socks into the laundry basket. <i>Equipment: Laundry Basket , Socks</i></p>	<p><u>Volley Up</u> Use either a balloon, blow up a beach ball or a pair of socks and see how many hits you can keep the balloon up in the air for a minute. Repeat and try to better your score. <i>Equipment: Balloon / Beach Ball / Socks</i></p>	<p><u>Animal House Tour</u> Decide which animal walk to do in each room of the house. Walk around the house performing the selected animal wika. Repeat this activity and see if you can complete it in a faster time. <i>Equipment : None</i></p>

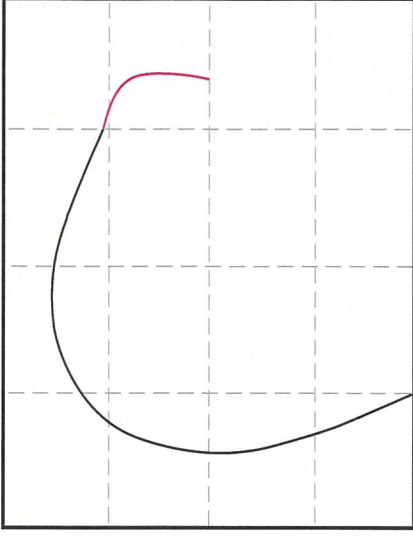
OUTDOOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GRID

<p>Soccer</p> <p>Set up a goal and dribble and kick into the goal.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Soccer ball</i></p>	<p>Hills Hoist laps</p> <p>Run laps around the clothes line - vary the form eg: run, hop skip. Time how many laps you can do in 2 min. Try to improve on it the next day.</p> <p><i>Equipment : Timer</i></p>	<p>Tetherball</p> <p>Tie a ball or some socks to the clothes line and see how many times you can hit it before you miss. If you don't have a racket, use your hands.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Clothes Line, Ball, Racquet</i></p>	<p>Laundry Stretches</p> <p>Do a squat to pick up some pegs and reach up to peg them onto the clothes line. See how many pegs you can hang in a minute. Try to improve your score.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Clothes Line, Pegs, Timer.</i></p>
<p>Ball Catch</p> <p>Toss the ball at a short distance and, with each catch, take a step back and continue tossing to see how far you can get before missing. If you're playing with water balloons, the first one to get wet loses.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Balls / Water balloons</i></p>	<p>Capture the Flag</p> <p>This game needs at least 4 people to play to make two teams who each defend their own flag (or some specific light object like a beach ball or even a stuffed animal) from home base. The object of the game is to capture the other team's flag and successfully return it to home base without getting tagged.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Flag</i></p>	<p>Paper Plate memory game</p> <p>Select 5 exercises. Write each exercise on the front of two paper plates /paper . Turn the plates over like a memory card game. Once you have made a match, perform that exercise.</p> <p><i>Equipment : Paper Plates/ paper</i></p>	<p>Cricket</p> <p>Use a pool noodle and balloons or balls to play a game of outdoor cricket. If not enough people for cricket throw and hit with a partner.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Pool Noodles and balloons</i></p>
<p>Naughts and Crosses</p> <p>You will need two people to play this game. Use tape or chalk to make an outdoor naughts and crosses grid. Use paper plates or towels for your naught or crosses. Pile them near a start place. You need to run from the start to place your naught or cross - run back to collect the next one. Continue until there are three in a row.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Tape, Paper Plates / towels</i></p>	<p>Bulls Eye</p> <p>Use chalk to draw 5 circles inside each other. Allocate points to each circle with the most going to the smallest circle, Use sponges to throw and score your points. Vary your starting position.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Chalk, sponges.</i></p>	<p>Egg and Spoon Race</p> <p>Using a ping Pong ball or hard boiled egg and a spoon. Run races around the backyard and time yourself. Try to better your time. Vary it by adding obstacles.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Hardboiled egg/ping pong ball, spoon</i></p>	<p>Kan Jam</p> <p>Throw a Frisbee, or disc into a garbage-can sized container or laundry basket. The goal is to score the most points.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Frisbee, container</i></p>
<p>Outdoor Checkers</p> <p>Using sidewalk chalk draw a giant square, then outline the horizontal and vertical lines to make up the board. Mark an "X" in the alternating boxes that should represent the white squares, Use paper plates as checkers.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Chalk. Paper Plates</i></p>	<p>Walk</p> <p>With your parents, go for a walk or take the dog for a walk.</p> <p><i>Equipment: none</i></p>	<p>Bean Bag Ladder Toss</p> <p>Use a ladder and label each rung with points. Throw bean bags/ balls/ rolled up socks between the rungs and try to get as many points as possible.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Ladder, Paper, Beanbags</i></p>	<p>Hula Blockers</p> <p>One person tosses their bean bags into the other hoop, while blocking bean bags from entering their hoop.</p> <p><i>Equipment: Hoops, bean bags/ socks</i></p>

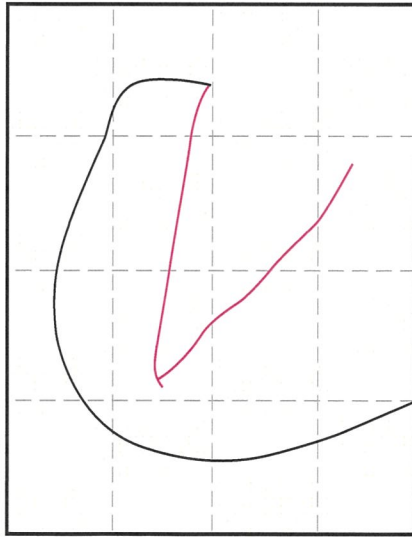
Draw a Dinosaur Head



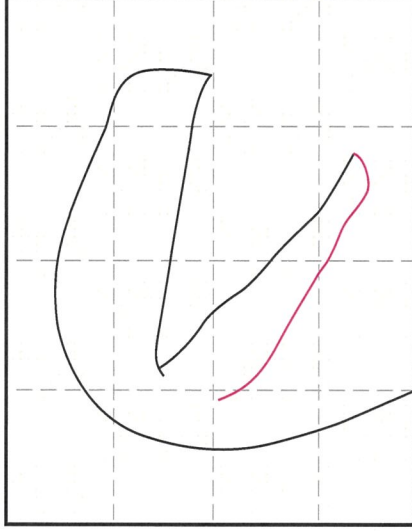
1. Make guide lines. Draw curve as shown.



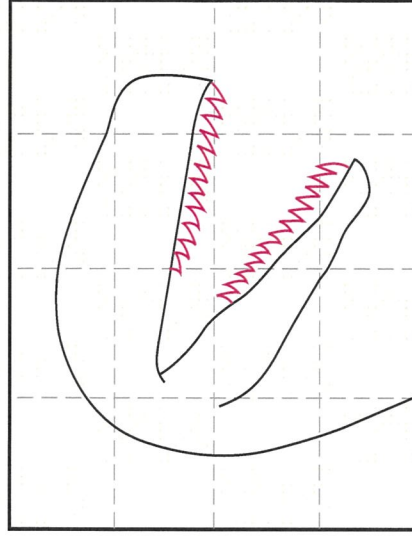
2. Continue line to draw nose.



3. Continue line to draw mouth.



4. Add the chin line.



5. Add top and bottom row of teeth.

