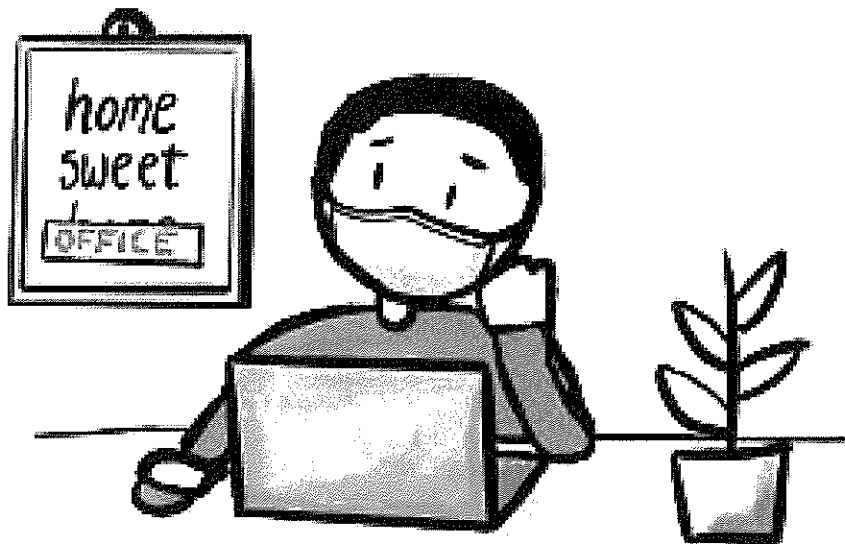


WORK AT HOME PACK

1





Athlete Profile

Team:

チーム:

Name:

なまえ:

Hobbies:

しゅみ:

Event:

しゅもく:

Birthday:

たんじょうび:

Age:

ねんれい:

Height:

しんちよう:

Family members:

かぞくたち:

Favourite things:

すきなもの:

Extra information: :

そのた:

Flag:

はた:

Crazy Boxes - 4, 6, 7, 8 x Multiplication Facts

Multiply the horizontal numbers with the vertical numbers and fill in the grid with the colours you've chosen.

Choose your colours:

1 to 10 =

11 to 20 =

21 to 30 =

31 to 40 =

41 to 50 =

51 to 60 =

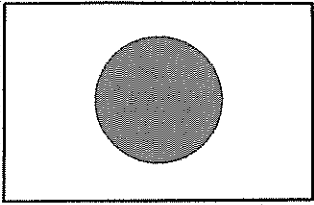
61 to 70 =

71 to 80 =

81 to 90 =

91 to 100 =

x	1	2	3	5	4	6	7	8	9	10	10	9	8	7	6	4	5	3	2	1
4																				
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4																				



Japan

m b c n e f g h i j k j
t o k y o r s t u a w a
y r u b c o e f g p i p
k i m n o p d r s a u a
w g y z t b c l e n g n
i a k s m f o p e r s e
u m w x h z u b c s o s
g i i j s i m j o p u e
a s i a w u b z i b p d
e f g h i j s u m n o p
q r s u m o w h y z a b
y e n f g h i j i a m n

Japan

Tokyo

origami

Asia

Yen

Japanese

sushi

noodles

soup

Mount Fuji

Shibuya

sumo

Olympic Sports

Did you know there are 33 different sports that are part of the Olympic Games this year? Write each sport from the box beside the corresponding description.

boxing

trampoline

weightlifting

skateboarding

gymnastics

tennis

yachting

cycling

shooting

swimming

track and field

archery

1. Shooting arrows from a bow: _____
2. Jumping and doing tricks on a bouncy surface: _____
3. Moving on a board that has four wheels: _____
4. Lifting heavy objects: _____
5. Sailing a boat: _____
6. Riding a bike: _____
7. Running, jumping and throwing: _____
8. Moving your body through water: _____
9. Hitting a ball over a net using a racquet: _____
10. Twisting, tumbling and flipping your body: _____
11. Hitting your opponent with your fists: _____
12. Firing a rifle, pistol or shotgun: _____

Olympics in Tokyo 2021

a o g p f o o t b a l l g t g v v
 r q b a s e b a l l h e y s n o b
 c q u g b t g s g c k s m i i l w
 h i t a r y c o r z t k n l l l o
 e u r o t i w o l a f a a l c e j
 r m p y p i t p t f d t s a y y m
 y s r m e h c h p j o e t d c b e
 e c y j o f l s l y n b i e k a w
 t l a c x e j a p a n o c m f l g
 o e k n t r o w i n g a s g t l w
 e e n i o h n r t b e r y w s l n
 y t c n d e t s s o t d c q s o k
 z s a m i s m s j a w i w o f o l
 y j f r e s q i y c j n n y x e p
 n a s u a c h k f s g g q k e z u
 o z q l q k s u r f i n g o u n g
 u e t r i a t h l o n b z t y e b

aquatics

archery

athletics

baseball

canoe

cycling



equestrian

football

golf

gymnastics

hockey

Japan

karate

medallist

olympics

rowing

skateboarding

sport



surfing

tennis

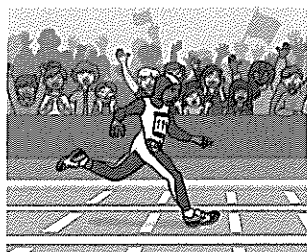
Tokyo

torch

triathlon

volleyball

The Olympic Games



When did the Olympics begin?

The Olympic Games first began over 2700 years ago in Olympia in ancient Greece as part of a religious festival.

Ancient Greek Games

The Greeks took part in the games to celebrate the Greek gods Zeus and Hera. Only men and boys were allowed to take part. The events included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing. Winners were given a special wreath of olive leaves and went back home as heroes. The games happened every four years until the fall of the Greek Empire, after which the games were forgotten about.

Modern Olympic Games

In 1894, the International Olympic Committee was formed and the first modern Games took place two years later in 1896. The games have taken place every four years since then. Athletes from all over the world come together to compete. At each Olympic Games, a torch is carried in a relay to the country where the games are taking place and a flame is lit in a cauldron. This comes from the ancient games where a torch was lit from the rays of the sun at the Temple of Hera and carried around Greece as a message to the people that the games were happening.

The symbol of the games is five linked rings in blue, yellow, black, green and red. The rings represent the different continents which took part in the first modern Olympic Games.

Olympic Medals

Today, medals are awarded to athletes for each event. The athlete that comes in first place gets a gold medal, the athlete that comes in second gets a silver medal and the athlete that finishes in third place gets a bronze medal. The top three athletes stand on a podium to get their medals in a special ceremony.



Questions

1. How long ago were the first Olympic Games? Tick one.

- ☐ 27,000 years ago
- ☐ 2700 years ago
- ☐ 270 years ago

2. Which of these was not an event in the ancient games? Tick one.

- ☐ javelin
- ☐ boxing
- ☐ karate

3. Which gods did the ancient games celebrate?

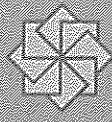
4. Fill in the missing word.

The games have taken place every _____ years since 1896.

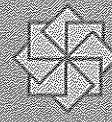
5. What do the Olympic rings represent?

6. How do you think it feels to stand on the podium and receive a medal?

Give reasons for your answer.



All About Japan



Japan is a country in the continent of Asia, on the edge of the Pacific Ocean. It is made up of 6852 islands altogether but most people live on the four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.



Key Facts

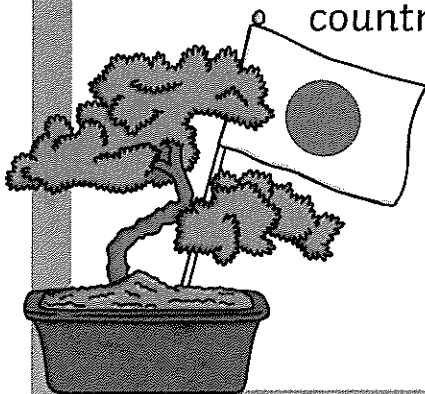


The population of Japan is about 127 million, which is nearly twice the population of the UK (66 million) and more than five times the population of Australia (25 million).



The capital city is Tokyo which is one of the world's 'megacities' because so many people live there. If you add all the people living in cities next to Tokyo, the population of this area totals 38 million people!

People in Japan speak Japanese (called 'Nihongo'). Like in other countries, the accent is different in different parts of the country.



What Is the Weather Like in Japan?

The weather changes throughout the year. Japan has four seasons, like the UK, South Korea and other countries.

The spring months of March and April are popular with tourists because the cherry blossoms are very beautiful. Autumn is also a busy time because it is cooler than the summer and the autumn leaves look stunning.

The summer months of July and August are very hot and humid.

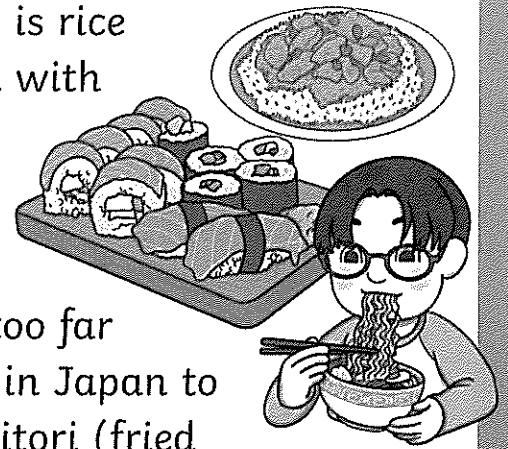
The winter months may be very cold with heavy snowfall.



What Is Japanese Food Like?

Rice plants grow very well in Japan so there is rice with most meals. Breakfast is usually served with rice and soup.

Sushi is a famous Japanese food made from raw fish and rice. Fresh fish is easily available in Japan because the sea is never too far away. However, there are lots of other foods in Japan to choose from, such as noodles, Kobe beef, yakitori (fried chicken) and pancakes (called 'okonomiyaki').



What Can You See in Japan?

There are many interesting places to see:



The Golden Temple



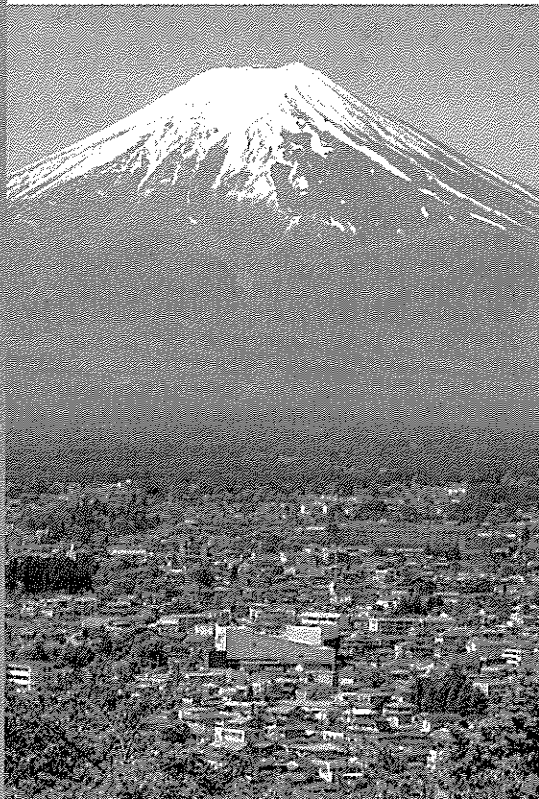
Mount Fuji



Himeji Castle



The Shibuya Crossing (nicknamed 'The Busiest Crossing in the World')



Questions

1. How many islands are there in Japan in total? Tick one.

- ☐ four
☐ 6852
☐ 127

2. How many times bigger is the population of Japan than the population of Australia? Tick one.

- ☐ twice
☐ five times
☐ 127 million

3. Fill in the missing word.

The winter months may be very cold with heavy _____.

4. Find and copy one word that means 'uncooked'.

5. What is the nickname of the Shibuya Crossing?

6. Bob says, 'If you go to Japan, there is only raw fish and rice to eat'.

Do you agree?

Yes / No

Explain why you think that, using evidence from the text.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Time Word Problems

1. The school day starts at 8:20 am and ends at 3:05 pm. How long does the school day last?	2. Kelly went to a movie that started at 4:45 pm. The movie went for 2 hours and 5 minutes. What time did the movie end?
3. Melvin arrived at the shopping centre at 11:35 am. He had been on the bus for 50 minutes. What time did he get on the bus?	4. Jess goes to bed at 8:15 pm each night. She wakes at 6:45 am. How long does Jess sleep for?
5. Taylor drove to his holiday house. He arrived at 6:30 pm. He had been driving for 8 hours and had a 1-hour break for lunch. What time did Taylor leave home?	6. Lillian watched 3 episodes of her favourite show in a row. Each episode lasts for 40 minutes. If she started watching at 7:00 pm, what time did she finish?



Name: _____

Date: _____

7. Grayson runs every weekday. He runs for 10 minutes on a Monday morning, then adds an extra 5 minutes to his running time each day after that. By the end of the week, how long has he spent running?

8. Geb takes 3 hours and 7 minutes to run a marathon. His friend, Troy, is 16 minutes slower than him and his friend, Kyle, is 12 minutes faster than him. How long did Troy and Kyle take to run the marathon?

9. Holly is catching the train to visit her friend. It leaves at 9:15 am, but she wants to get to the station 10 minutes before the train leaves. It takes her 23 minutes to walk there. What time should Holly leave home?

10. Harry and John were at the park from 10:35 am until 2:25 pm. They stopped for 14 minutes to have morning tea, then for another 3 minutes to have a drink. How long were they playing for?

11. Tania put her cake in the oven at 3:16 pm. It was supposed to cook for 40 minutes, but she left it in for an extra 12 minutes! What time did Tania take her cake out of the oven?

12. Ben's rugby match usually lasts for 50 minutes. During the game, the clock was stopped 3 times for injury breaks. If each break lasted for 6 minutes, how long did the game take?



TRIPLE TROUBLE

SCENE: The Perkins family are on a plane to Paradise Island when things start going terribly wrong.

ROLES (6): Captain Saunders (pilot), Captain Michaels (pilot), Mr. Perkins (father), Mrs. Perkins (mother), Charlie (son), Maddie (daughter)

READER AGES: 8 years and over

CHARLIE: I am so excited! I can't wait to get to Paradise Island.

MADDIE: I know! I'm going to go swimming straight away.

MRS. PERKINS: I think I'm going to get my book out and read by the pool.

MR. PERKINS: That sounds nice. I think I'll join you. I've got three new books in my bag!

A voice comes over the intercom system.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: Good morning everyone, this is your captain speaking. My name is Captain Saunders. Today, I'm joined in the flight deck by Captain Michaels.

CAPTAIN MICHAELS: Thank you, Captain Saunders. Today we'll be flying non-stop to Paradise Island. We've just reached our cruising altitude of 30 000 feet and the skies look nice and clear for the flight ahead. We should be landing at approximately half past two this afternoon.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: Sit back, relax and enjoy your flight.

CHARLIE: Wow! Being a pilot would be such a cool job. Maybe I could be a pilot when I grow up?

MADDIE: It would be great to be able to fly people to their holiday destinations.

MRS. PERKINS: It does sound rather exciting. You would get to see interesting places all over the world.

MR. PERKINS: I think it's a wonderful goal, Charlie. You can achieve anything if you work hard and dream big!

A voice comes over the intercom system... again.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: I'm sorry to interrupt, folks. I have just received a message from air traffic control. It's for the Perkins family.

MRS. PERKINS: *(excited)* Oh wow, that's us! Maybe we're being upgraded to first class!

CAPTAIN MICHAELS: *(apologetic)* It seems that your bags have been placed on the wrong plane. Instead of being loaded on the plane going to Paradise Island, it seems that they were loaded on a plane going to... well... Ireland. The country, that is!

MR. PERKINS: Oh no, my new books!

MADDIE: My swimmers!

CHARLIE: My camera!

MRS. PERKINS: What are we going to do?

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: It may take a little time for your bags to find their way back to Paradise Island. But please, don't be alarmed. I'm sure they will arrive sooner rather than later! Please, try and enjoy the flight.

MRS. PERKINS: We'll just have to get by with what we have until our bags arrive. Let's not let it ruin our trip. Worse things could have happened!

MADDIE: I agree. We can use what we have with us until then.

MR. PERKINS: Maybe the hotel will have some magazines that I can read until my books arrive.

A voice comes over the intercom system... yet again.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: Sorry, Captain Saunders here again with another announcement. It seems that we will have to turn the plane around and go back to the airport.

CHARLIE: Oh no! I wonder what's wrong?

CAPTAIN MICHAELS: Yes, sorry folks. It seems that I am getting the blame for having to turn the plane around.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: Well, I do remember asking Captain Michaels to make sure the plane was filled up with fuel before we left.

CAPTAIN MICHAELS: Well, I don't remember you saying that, Captain Michaels. I guess we will just have to agree to disagree.

MR. PERKINS: Our day seems to be going from bad to worse!

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS: Just one last thing, folks. Unfortunately, we may have a rather bumpy ride back to the airport. A rather large storm is crossing through our flight path and I'm afraid we'll need to go through it. Fasten your seatbelts, everyone!

MRS. PERKINS: More bad news! It feels like everything is going wrong on this trip.

MADDIE: Don't worry, Mum. I'm positive that we're going to have a brilliant holiday!

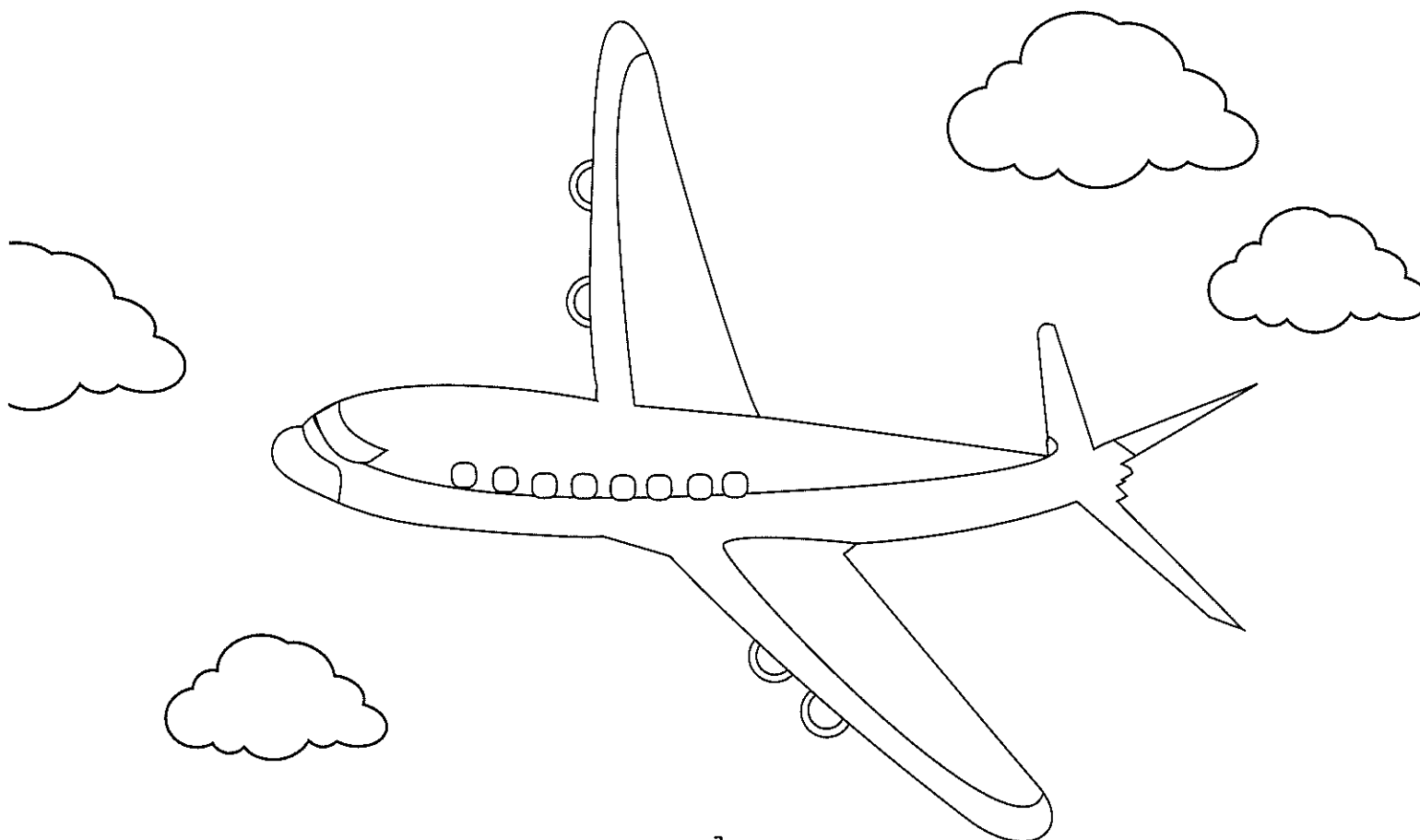
MR. PERKINS: How can you be so sure, Maddie? Everything's gone wrong so far!

MADDIE: Exactly, Dad! Bad luck always comes in threes... and we've had three bad things happen already! Our bags went to the wrong country, the pilots forgot to put fuel in the plane and now we have to sit through a horrible landing. Our bad luck is over - it's going to be smooth sailing from now on!

CHARLIE: Don't you mean 'smooth flying' from now on?

MADDIE: That's a terrible joke, Charlie... but that's exactly what I mean. Paradise Island, here we come!

THE END



WHAT ARE BUSHFIRES?

A bushfire is an example of a natural disaster which has both natural and human causes.

Bushfires are uncontrollable blazes that usually start in areas of bushland or wilderness. They can be caused by lightning, agricultural clearing, campfires and dropped cigarettes. Some bushfires are deliberately lit.

Bushfires are very destructive, extremely dangerous and threaten life, homes and the wider community. They are large, fast-moving and difficult to bring under control. Bushfires can even jump over gaps that are in their path, such as rivers and roads.

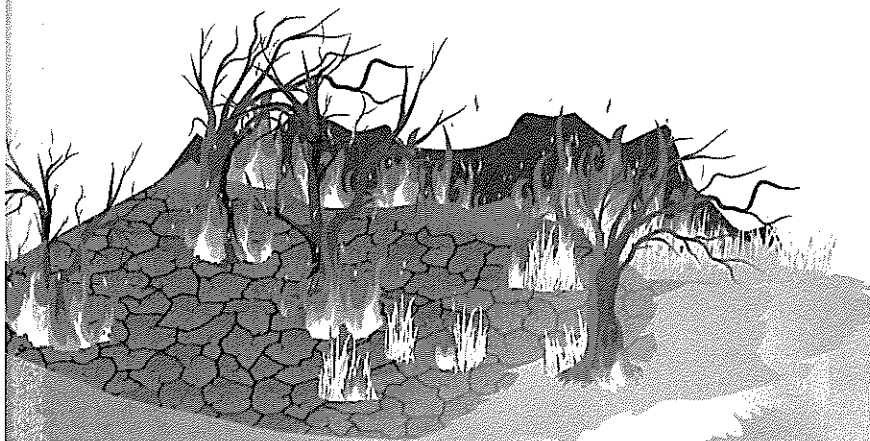
Fuel for a bushfire comes from anything that burns. This includes grass, sticks, twigs, leaf litter and trees. Property and other structures such as sheds and stables are also considered fuel for a bushfire.

Bushfires are more frequent during the hottest and driest months of the year. While every continent (except Antarctica) has bushfires, Australia has experienced a number of very destructive bushfires over the years. The Ash Wednesday fires of 1983, the Victorian Black Saturday Bushfire of 2009 and the widespread fires during the summer of 2019-2020 have all resulted in devastating loss.

When bushfires are not too severe, they can have a positive effect on the environment. As old or diseased plants and trees are destroyed, they make way for new plants and trees to grow in their place.

When an area has been in drought, the amount of leaf litter and undergrowth increases. Traditionally, indigenous people understood their country's fire regimes, following a pattern of controlled burning in order to manage the land.

Bushfires, while dangerous and destructive, play an important role in maintaining sustainable ecosystems.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Comprehension Questions

1) What is a bushfire?

2) What can cause a bushfire?

3) List some materials that are considered 'fuel' for a bushfire.

4) How can a bushfire have a positive effect on the environment?

5) Why does leaf litter increase in a drought?

6) Decide if the following statements are true or false:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| a) A bushfire can be caused by both natural and human causes. | True/False |
| b) Every continent experiences bushfires. | True/False |
| c) Bushfires do not play an important role in nature. | True/False |
| d) Bushfires are fast-moving and difficult to bring under control. | True/False |
| e) The cooler months are the most common for bushfires. | True/False |

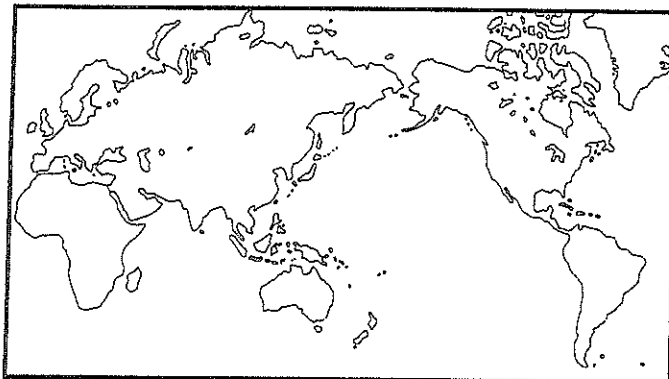
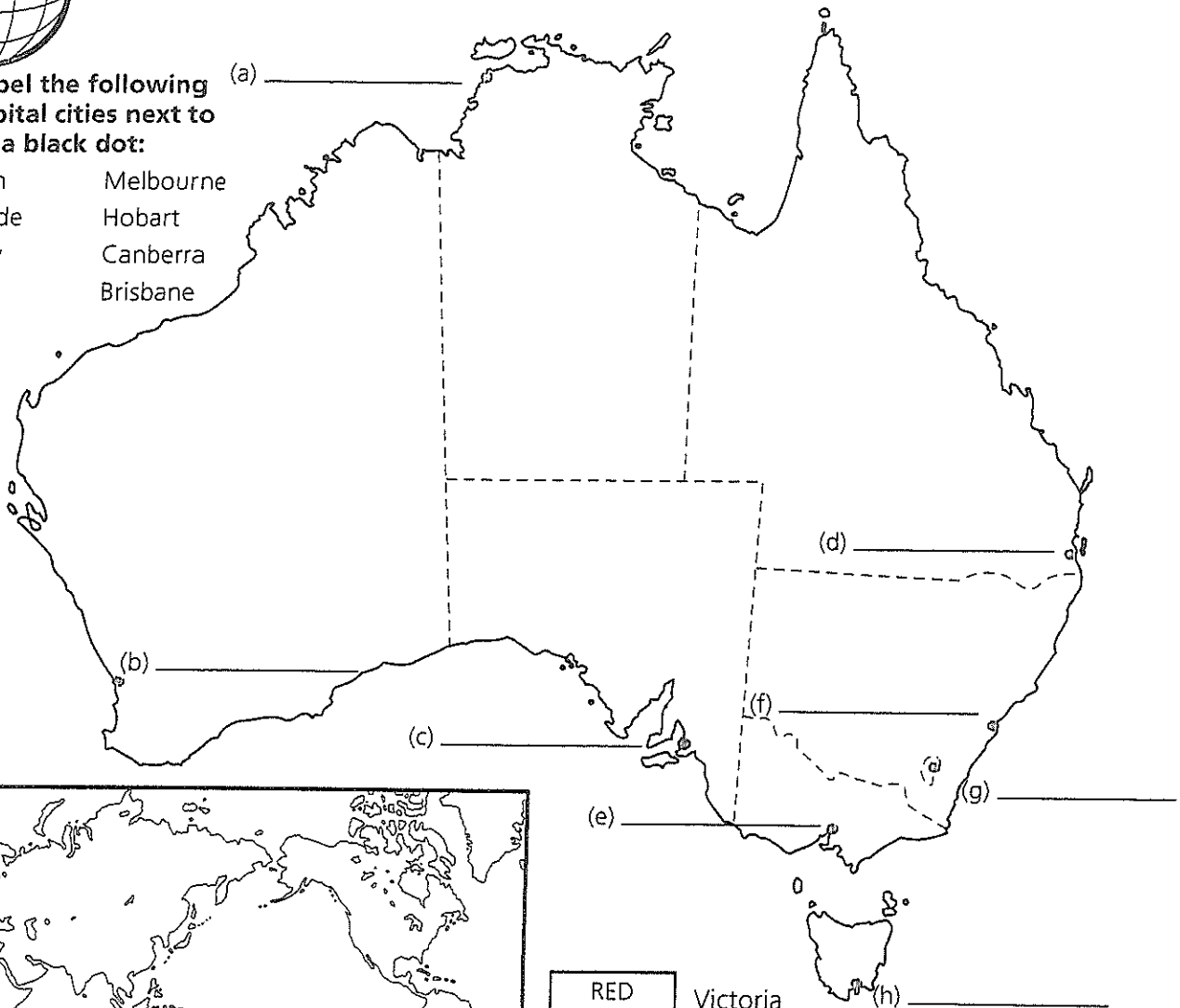
7) Research 'controlled burning' and how indigenous Australians use fire to manage the land.



Australia

1. Label the following capital cities next to a black dot:

Darwin Melbourne
Adelaide Hobart
Sydney Canberra
Perth Brisbane



In red, colour Australia on the world map.

RED	Victoria
YELLOW	Western Australia
BLUE	Northern Territory
GREEN	Tasmania
ORANGE	Queensland
BLACK	South Australia
BROWN	New South Wales
PINK	Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

2. Order the following states and territories from largest to smallest, according to their land area.

Queensland Victoria ACT

Western Australia Tasmania

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3. The only capital city of Australia which is not on the coast is:

4. True or false

- (a) Bass Strait separates Tasmania from Victoria.

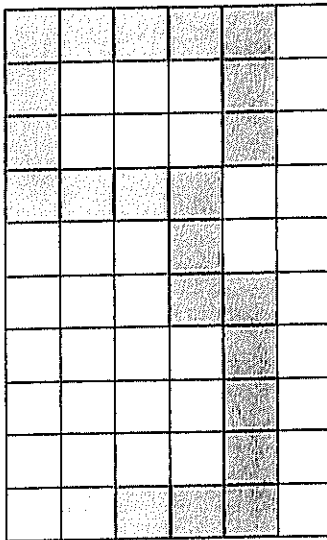
- (b) The Indian Ocean is closer to Sydney than Perth.

- (c) The closest capital cities to each other are Canberra and Sydney.

3:23 Position, giving directions

1 Move the counter along the path. Record each move in the list.

a



Move

3 right

4 up

1 left

2

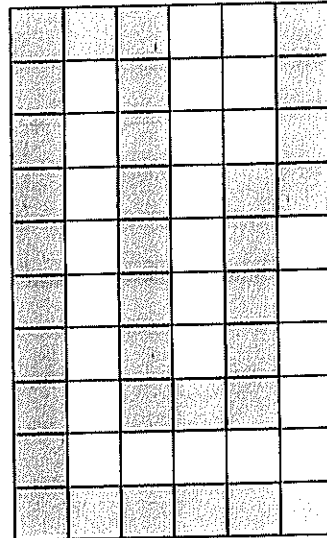
.....

.....

.....

.....

b



Move

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

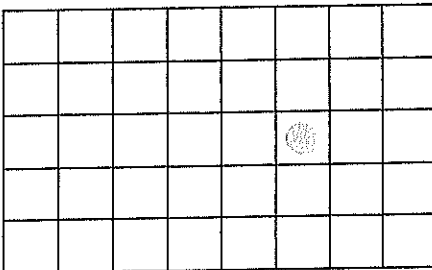
.....

.....

.....

2 Follow the directions in the table and colour the path of the counter.

a



2 right

2 down

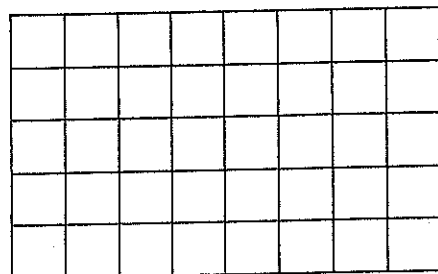
3 left

4 up

4 left

1 down

b



7 right

4 up

6 left

2 down

4 right

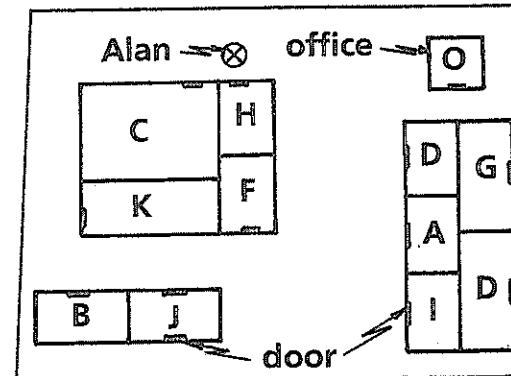
1 up

3 Alan had to go to every classroom and then to the office. Show the shortest route by using the letters of the classrooms in order.

He visits room H first.

Alan's shortest route is:

H C G O

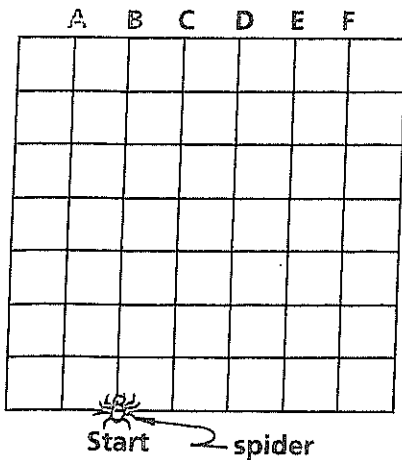


Students work in pairs. One student is blindfolded. This student is given directions by the other student. The aim is to move around obstacles to reach a goal.

Time how long each team takes to reach the goal.

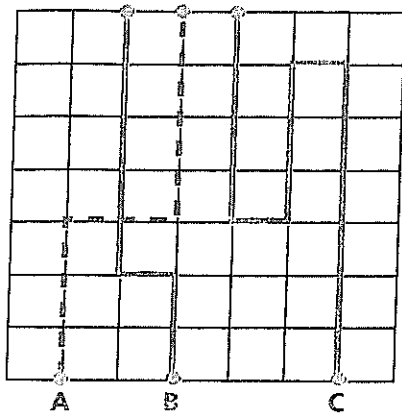
3:24

Position, giving directions



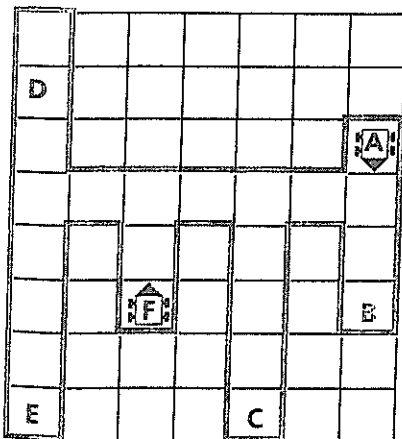
1 Follow the spider's path and give the letter at the point where he stops.

- a He goes 4 spaces up, 2 right, then 3 up.
- b He goes 3 up, 1 left, then 4 up.
- c He goes 2 up, 4 right, 3 up, 5 left, then 2 up.
- d He goes 6 up, 2 right, 4 down, 1 left, then 5 up.
- e He goes 5 up, 1 left, 4 down, 3 right, 2 up, 1 right, then 4 up.
- f He goes 1 space right, then 7 up.
- g He goes 2 up, 1 left, 2 up, 5 right, then 3 up.
- h Which point did he not visit?



2 Use directions like those above to describe the path from.

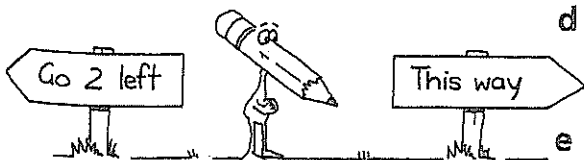
- a A to Y
- b B to X
- c C to Z
- d X to B
- e Y to A

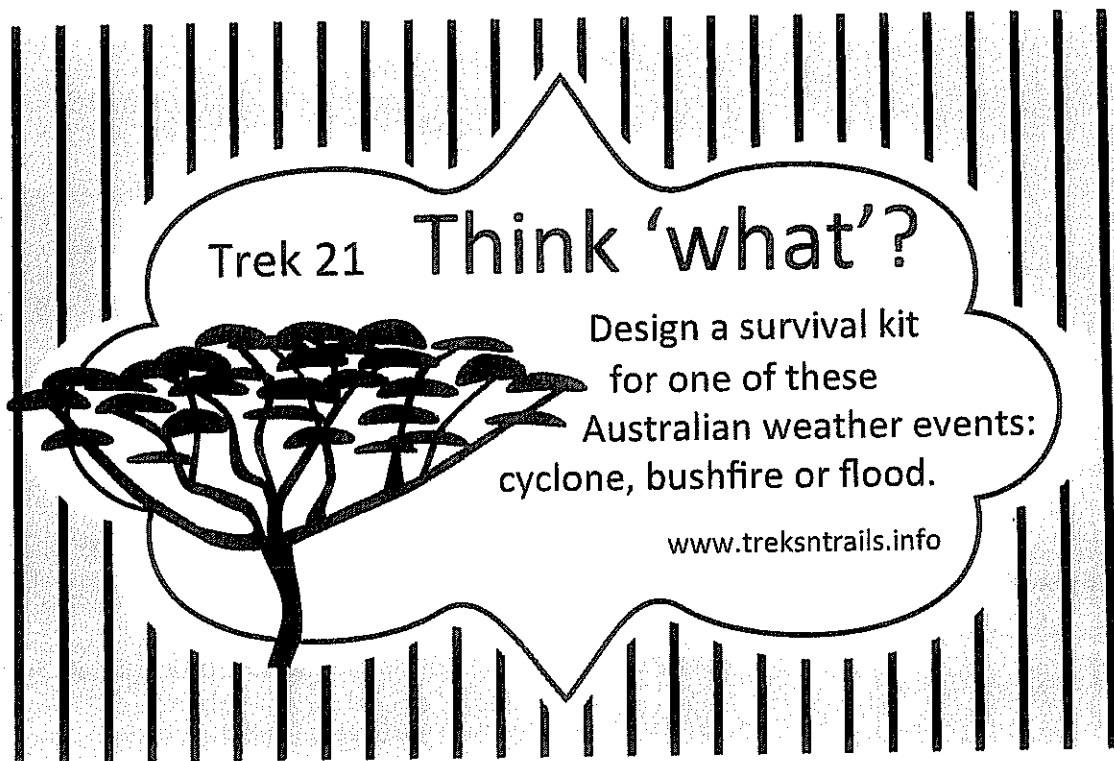


3 Imagine you are in the car at A. To get to E you would go *one forwards, turn right, 6 forwards, turn left, then go 4 forwards.*

How would you go from:

- a A to B?
- b A to C?
- c A to D?
- d F to D?
- e F to E?



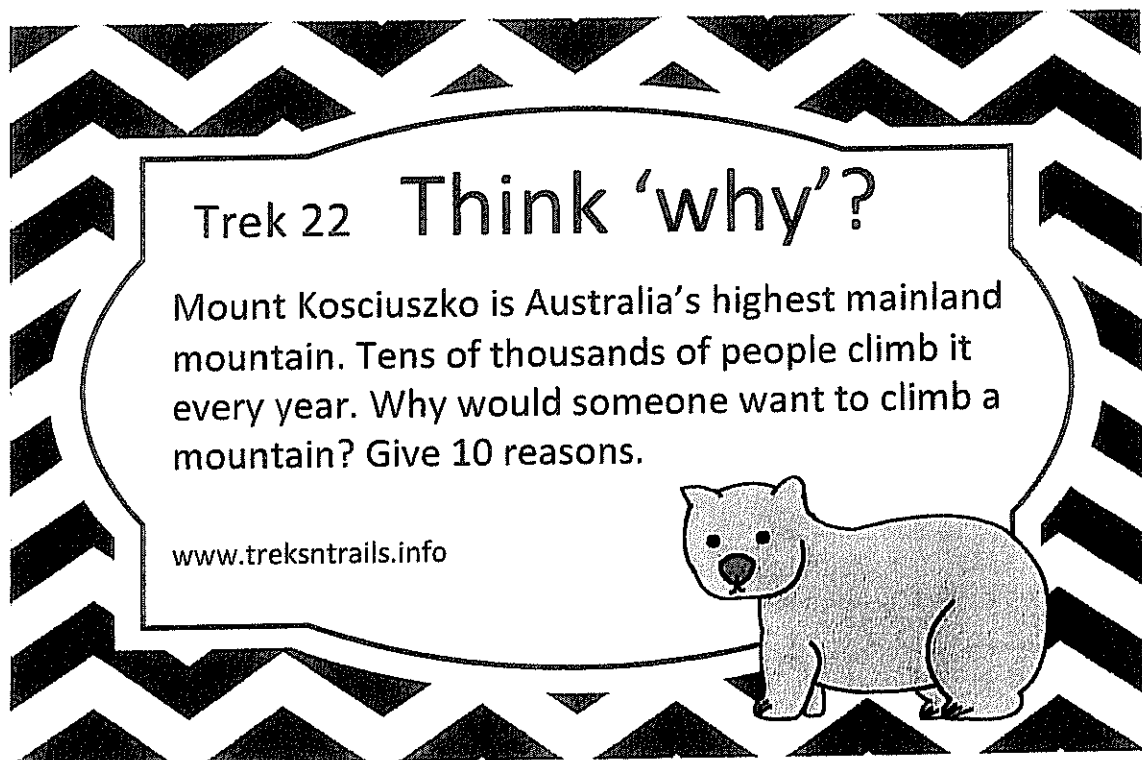


Trek 21 Think 'what'?

Design a survival kit for one of these Australian weather events: cyclone, bushfire or flood.

www.treksntrails.info

This worksheet features a central cloud-shaped frame containing text and a drawing of a tree. The background is decorated with vertical lines.



Trek 22 Think 'why'?

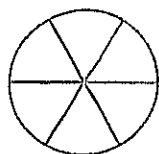
Mount Kosciuszko is Australia's highest mainland mountain. Tens of thousands of people climb it every year. Why would someone want to climb a mountain? Give 10 reasons.

www.treksntrails.info

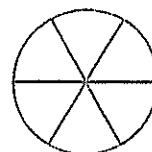
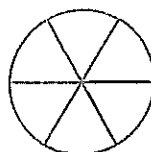
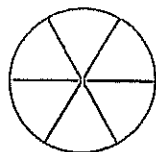
This worksheet features a central cloud-shaped frame containing text and a drawing of a koala. The background is decorated with a zigzag pattern.

Shading sectors

If you colour in two of the sectors of a circle that has been cut into six equal sectors, you can make the following patterns:

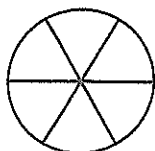
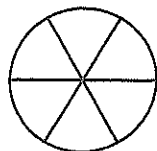
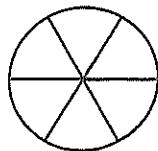


a sector

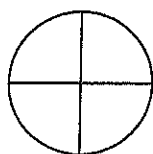
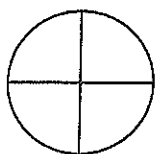
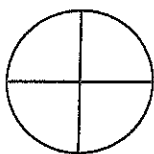
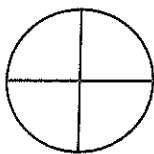
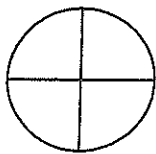
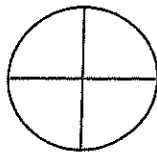


Remember that the circles can be turned around, so any other pattern you make will be the same as one of these when it is turned.

- 1 Now colour in three of six equal sectors. Can you make three different patterns?

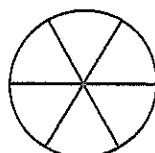
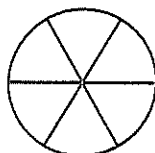
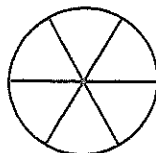
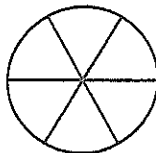
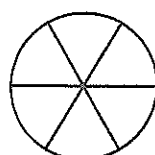
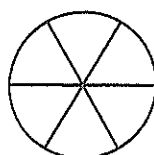
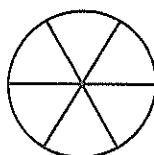
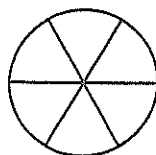
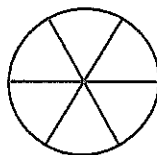
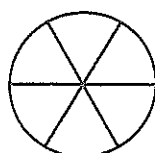
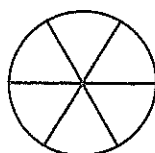
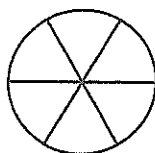
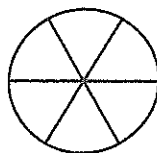


- 2 Suppose a circle is cut into quarters. How many patterns can you make by either shading the quarters or leaving them white? Start with four white quarters, then shade one, and so on, working systematically.



- 3 Now do the same with circles that again are divided into six sectors.

Working systematically, as in question 2, and starting with six white sectors, shade first one and then two, and so on. Altogether you should be able to make thirteen patterns.



Time puzzles

1 If today is Monday, what day of the week will it be:

- a 14 days from now? _____
- b 28 days from now? _____
- c 37 days from now? _____

2 If two days ago it was Wednesday, what day of the week will it be:

- a 7 days from today? _____
- b 21 days from today? _____
- c 70 days from today? _____

3 How many minutes are there in:

- a $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours? _____
- b $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours? _____

4 a At my school, period one starts at 9:35 a.m. and lasts for 45 minutes.

At what time will the bell ring for the end of this period? _____

b It takes me 45 minutes to get to school from home.

At what time should I leave in order to get to school at 8:30 a.m.? _____

c A train left Sydney at 3:50 p.m. and arrived

at Leura at 5:30 p.m. How long did the trip take? _____

5 When Daniel wakes up, the clock is showing 7:05 a.m. What was the time at the end of each activity if it takes him:

a 12 minutes to get dressed; _____

b 9 minutes to eat his breakfast; _____

c 6 minutes to clean his room; _____

d 25 minutes to practise his clarinet; _____ and

e 20 minutes to travel to school? _____

f Daniel was supposed to be at school by 8:30 a.m. for band practice.

How much time did he have before the practice started? _____

6 Claudine's birthday is on 6 September. What will the date be:

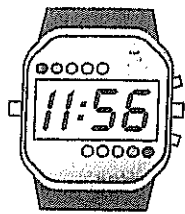
a 25 days after her birthday? _____

b 60 days after her birthday? _____

Time challenges

1 Put the following in the correct order.

- a July, March, February, September _____
- b Wednesday, Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday _____
- c Summer, winter, spring, autumn _____

2 Write down the correct time if the digital clock showing  is:

- a 3 minutes slow _____
- b 7 minutes slow _____
- c 8 minutes fast. _____

3 The alarm at the Wong family home came on accidentally.

- a It rang for 2 minutes and 25 seconds.
For how many seconds was the alarm ringing? _____
- b If the alarm rang for 110 seconds, for
how many minutes and seconds was it ringing? _____

4 a Stephanie walks 30 metres in 20 seconds. If she walks
at the same speed, how far will she walk in 3 minutes? _____

b When Joanne has a shower, she uses 3 litres of water
every 15 seconds. How much water is used by a 5 minute shower? _____

5 If the 1:30 p.m. train is 40 minutes late and the
2:45 p.m. train is 12 minutes early, how minutes are they apart? _____

6 Five planes leave an airport at equal intervals.
The first plane leaves at 10 a.m. and the last plane
leaves at 11 a.m. At what time does the fourth plane leave? _____

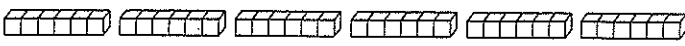



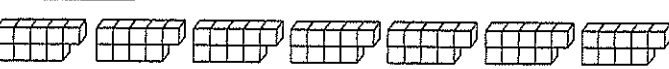
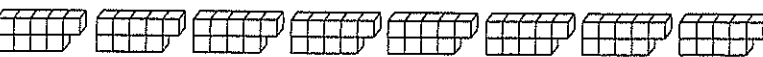
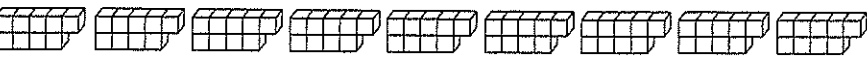
7 Television advertisements run for 15 seconds, 30 seconds or 45 seconds.

- a A set of advertisements is to run for 1 minute. One possibility is to have
two 30-second advertisements. Write down three other advertisement
combinations of different lengths that could be used for this set.

- b A set of advertisements is to run for $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. One possibility is to have
three 30-second advertisements. Write down three other advertisement
combinations of different lengths that could be used for this set.

2:47 Number facts, $\times 6$, $\times 9$

1 Complete these tables using the models.

- a $6 \times 6 =$ 
- b $7 \times 6 =$ 
- c $8 \times 6 =$ 
- d $9 \times 6 =$ 
- e $10 \times 6 = 6 \times 10 =$
- f $7 \times 9 =$ 
- g $8 \times 9 =$ 
- h $9 \times 9 =$ 
- i $10 \times 9 = 9 \times 10 =$

Write answers to these.

- 2 a $9 \times 2 =$ b $2 \times 9 =$ c $9 \times 5 =$ d $5 \times 9 =$
- e $9 \times 1 =$ f $1 \times 9 =$ g $9 \times 3 =$ h $3 \times 9 =$
- i $9 \times 0 =$ j $0 \times 9 =$ k $9 \times 10 =$ l $10 \times 9 =$
- m $9 \times 4 =$ n $4 \times 9 =$ o $9 \times 6 =$ p $6 \times 9 =$

a Hundred Chart

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	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

b Multiplication Grid

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0											
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Write in the tables using 6 and 9.

Now write in the tables using 2, 4, 10, 5, 1, 0 and 3.

On this hundred chart, colour the table of nines red and the table of sixes blue.

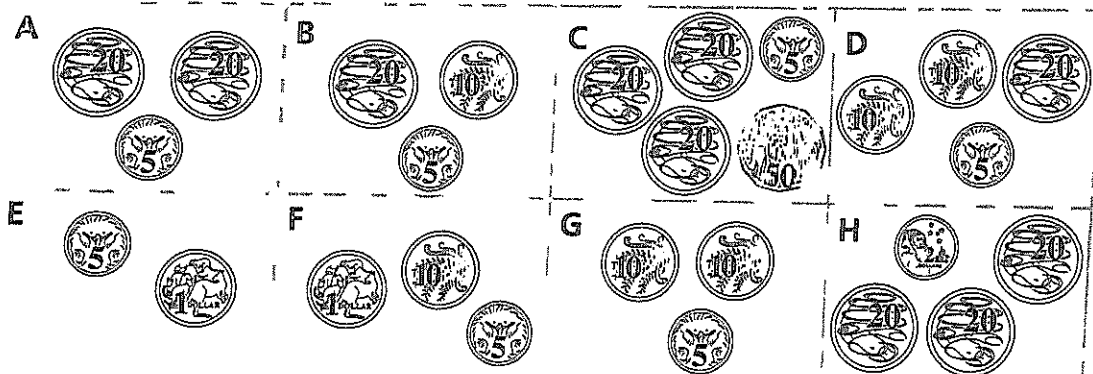
Can you see a pattern in the table of nines?

Learn these tables.

Outcome: N 2.3(b) Recalls multiplication facts to 10×10 . [Also: N 2.3(a), N 2.5]

1.23

Face value of coins and notes



The coins in A are worth less than the coins in C.

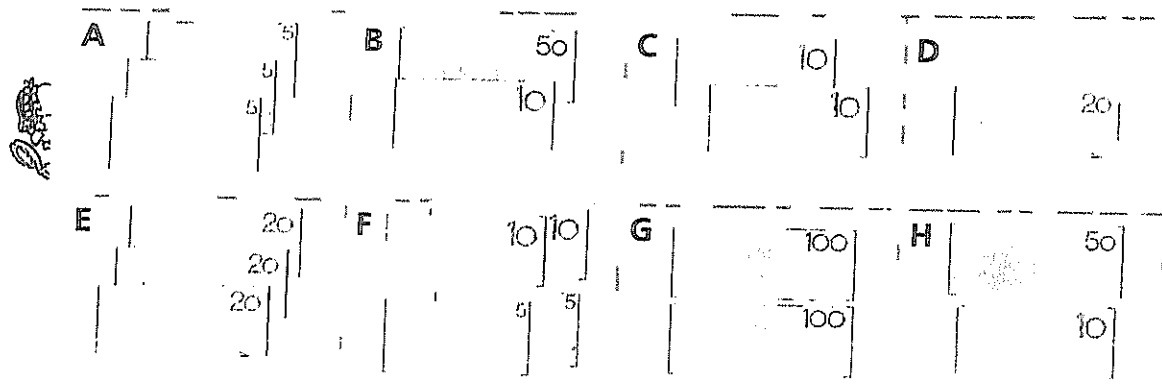


1 Which group of coins is:

- a worth the same as A? b worth the same as F?
c worth less than B? d worth more than H?

2 Find the total value of the coins in:

- a A and D b A and B c E and F
d E and H e C and G f B and F



You could use these cards to make up your own questions.



3 Which group of notes is:

- a worth the same as C? b worth the same as H?
c worth less than D? d worth more than E?

4 Write the total value of the notes in:

- a C and D b D and H c B and D
d D and E e C and H f B and C

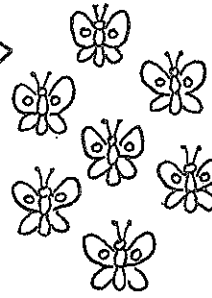
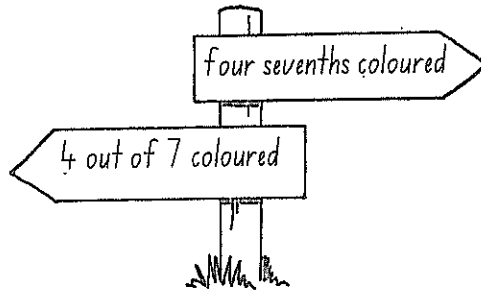
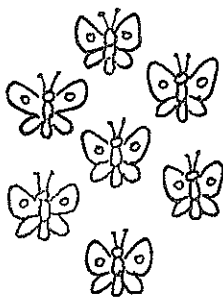
- Write the names of the birds and animals shown on our coins.
- Write the names of the famous Australians shown on our notes.



Outcome: N 2.5 Uses number skills involving whole numbers to solve problems. [Also: N 1.5]

1:22

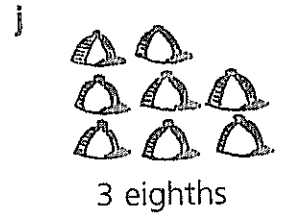
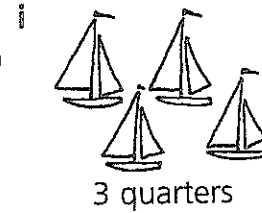
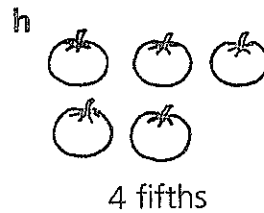
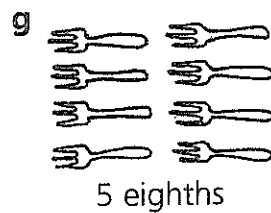
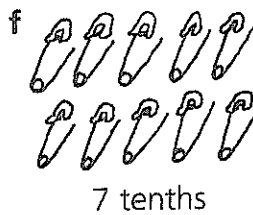
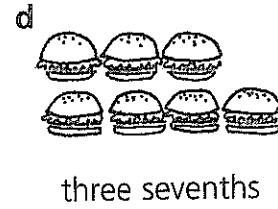
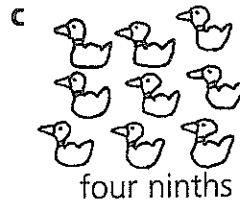
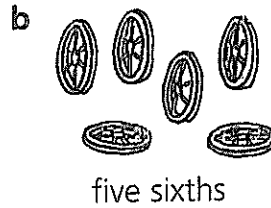
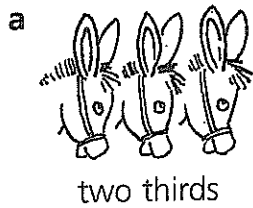
Fractions as part of a group



Two different ways to say the same thing.



1 Colour part of each group to match the fraction given.



2 What part of each group above are not coloured?

a third

b sixth

c ninths

d sevenths

e twelfths

f tenths

g eighths

h fifth

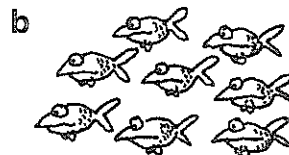
i quarter

j eighths

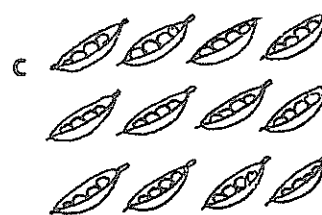
3 Complete the fractions for each group.



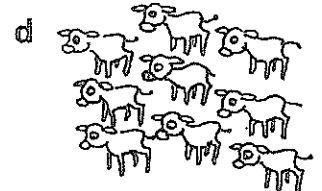
thirds coloured



eighth coloured



twelfths coloured

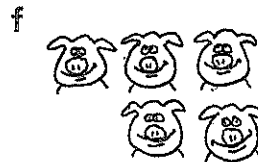


ninths coloured



sixths coloured

sixths not coloured



fifths coloured

fifths not coloured



sevenths coloured

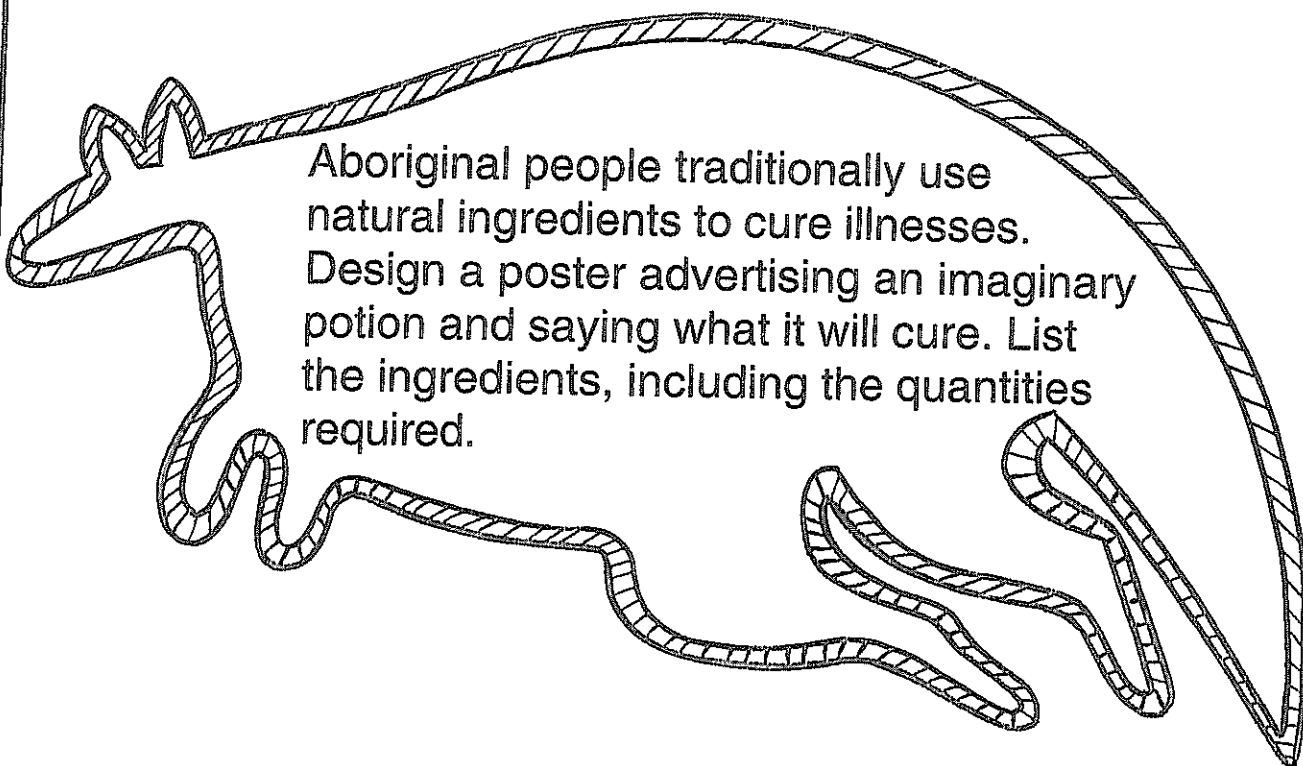
sevenths not coloured



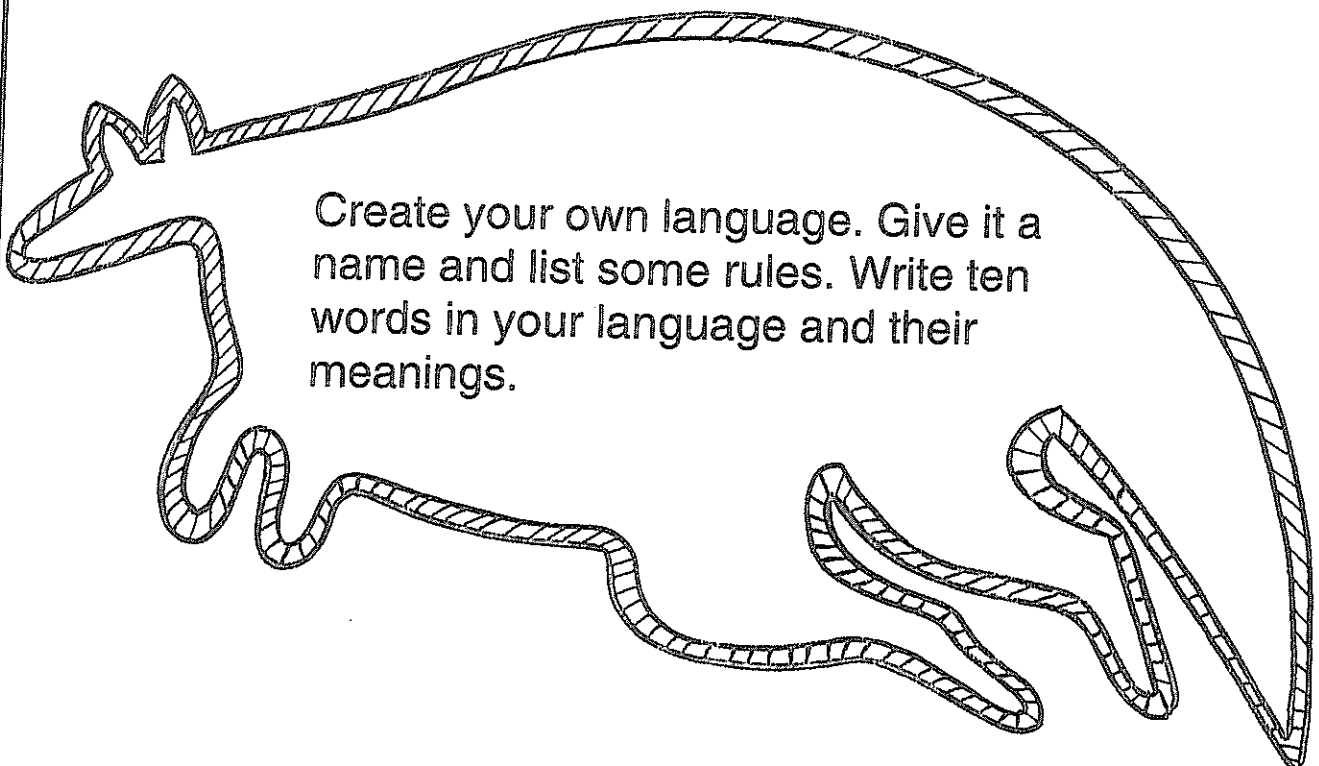
tenths coloured

tenths not coloured

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 sets of three horizontal dashed lines.



Aboriginal people traditionally use natural ingredients to cure illnesses. Design a poster advertising an imaginary potion and saying what it will cure. List the ingredients, including the quantities required.



Create your own language. Give it a name and list some rules. Write ten words in your language and their meanings.

