Learning From Home 2021 Term 3 Week 6

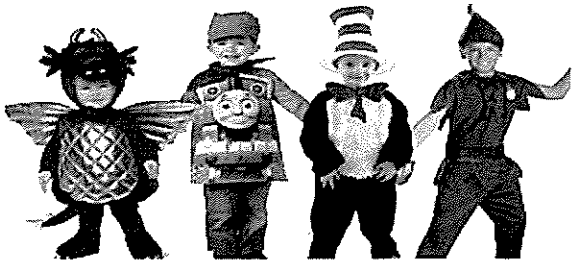
Stage 3
Mon - Tues

WORKING FROM HOME SUGGESTED TIMETABLE

****Please not the new class zoom sessions - See your Class Dojo for links ****

TUESDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Morning Session - Zoom Meeting @ 9:45 am - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task	*Morning Session* - Zoom Meeting @ 9:45 am - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - **3-6 Library Zoom @ 10:30 am** - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task - **4/5S - Zoom with Mr Smith @ 11:30 am**	*Morning Session* - Zoom Meeting @ 9:45 am - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task	*Morning Session* - **5/6T - Zoom with Mrs Turner @ 8:30am** - Zoom Meeting @ 9:45 am - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task - 5/6S - Zoom with Miss Stone @ 11:30am	*Morning Session* - Zoom Meeting @ 9:45 am - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task
Middle Session - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	*Middle Session* - **5/6H - Zoom with Mrs Hollingsworth @ 12:30 pm** - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	*Middle Session* - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	*Middle Session* - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	*Middle Session* - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities
Afternoon Session - PBL - Zoom Etiquette	*Afternoon Session* - PBL - Olympics Tasks	*Afternoon Session* - Healthy Eating	*Afternoon Session* - Getting Active	*Afternoon Session* - Creative Arts

BOOK WEEK 2021



To celebrate Book Week 2021 at Valley View Public School we will be having a digital Zoom Book Parade.

This will take place on Tuesday 17th August (Week 6), in our daily zoom sessions. Students that attend school on that day will be able to dress up.

Come dressed up as your favourite book character and show your friends your fabulous costume.

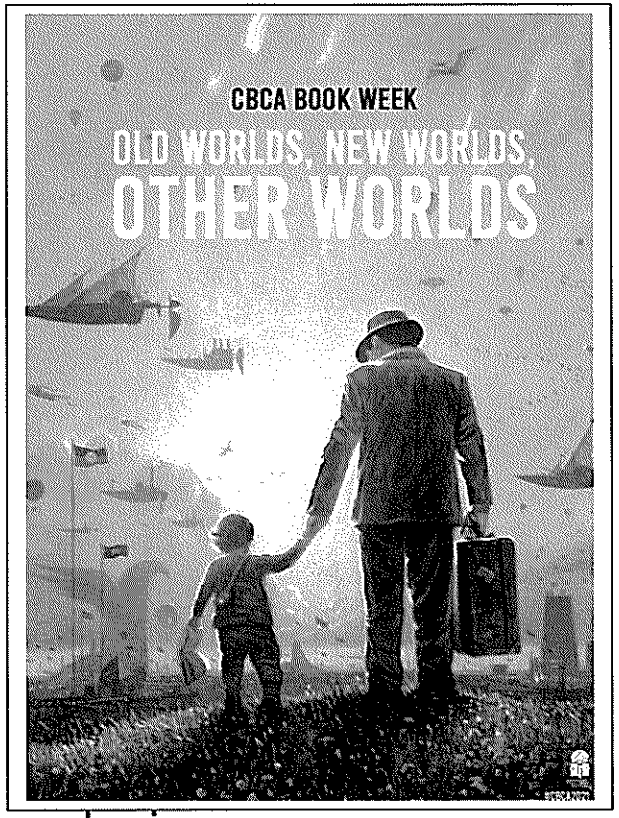
We would love a photo of each student in their costumes to be sent via class Dojo from Saturday 14th August, no later then 3pm Wednesday 18th August. If you are at school, you can get someone to take a photo of you before the day.

We will be using these photos for some best dressed awards.

Don't forget to be creative and more than anything have a load of fun with your costume design.

Book Week 2021

Poster Design Competition



Design a poster using the theme of
"Old Worlds, New Worlds, Other Worlds".
Don't forget to be creative with your design and
make sure to include 'Book Week 2021' somewhere
on your poster.
You can do a poster on paper and take a photo
to send via Dojo or create a digital poster to send via Dojo.
There will be prizes for the best posters so have fun with your design.
Posters are due Wednesday 18th August by 3pm.

Spelling Week 6

List	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
class					
singer					
possible					
worse					
space					
listen					
science					
listen					
glisten					
psychic					
answer					
necessary					
systematic					
tsunami					
psychological					
precipitation					
subtleness					
earth					
nature					
climate					
world					
dermatitis					
dermabrasion					
dermatology					

Spelling Activities

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Work Grid

Complete each of the activities in this grid. Write the date you completed each activity on the line provided.

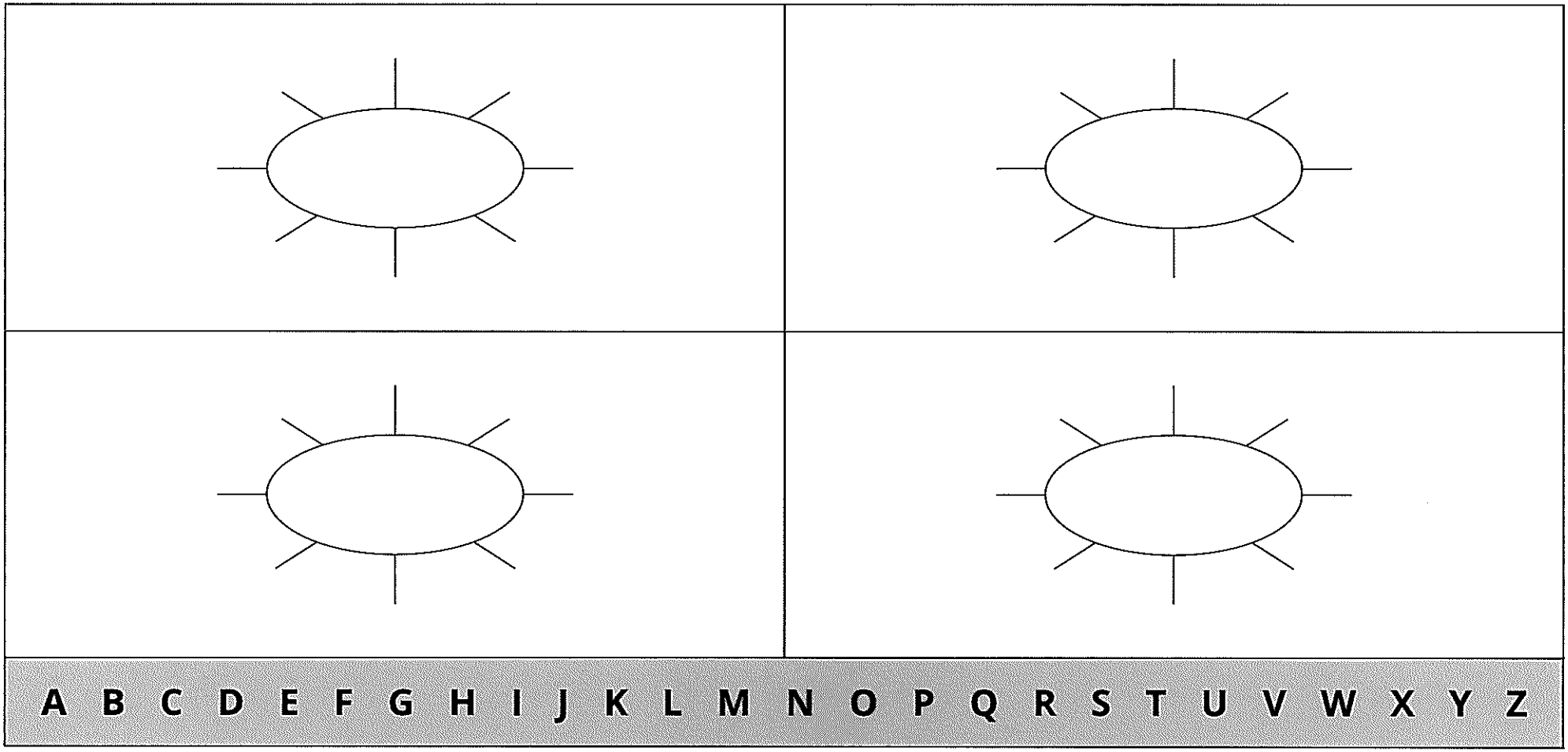
Syllable Sort Write your spelling words in order from least amount of syllables to the most. Words with the same number of syllables should be in alphabetical order. Date: _____	**Odd One Out** For each of your spelling words, write four words. One is your spelling word, two relate to your spelling word and one is the odd word out that doesn't fit with the other two. Date: _____	**Wacky Words** On a sheet of paper, write your spelling words in different directions, filling up the whole sheet. Use different colours and types of writing for each word. Date: _____	**Word Detective** Write three clues about four of your spelling words. Ask someone to try to guess your spelling words using your clues. Date: _____	**Digging in the Dictionary** Use a dictionary to find the definition and write a sentence for each of your spelling words. Date: _____
Rhyming Wheels Think of as many words as you can that rhyme with your spelling words. Date: _____	**Alliteration** Write a sentence for each of your spelling words using as much alliteration as possible. Date: _____	**Sentence Smart** Write a sentence for each of your spelling words. Date: _____	**Story Time** Write a story using as many of your spelling words as you can. Underline each of your spelling words. Date: _____	**Sort Them Out** Sort the words on your spelling list into three different categories of your choice. Date: _____
Word Search Create your own word search using all the words on your spelling list. Date: _____	**Handwriting Hero** Write out your spelling words in your very best cursive handwriting. Date: _____	**Letter Lingo** Write a letter to a friend. Use as many spelling words in your letter as you can. Date: _____	**Words Within Words** Make a list of as many smaller words you can find in the words on your spelling list. Date: _____	**Code Breaker** Use the code guide to make a code for each of your spelling words. Date: _____

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rhyming Wheels

Write as many words as you can that rhyme with the sound in the rhyming wheel. Use the alphabet at the bottom to help you think of more words.



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

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Code Breaker

Write the numbers under each letter in your spelling word. Ask a partner to try and crack your code.

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

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

Code	Spelling Word
12, 9, 20, 20, 12, 5	little

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Digging in the Dictionary

Write your spelling word in the first column, the definition from the dictionary in the second column and the word in a sentence in the third column.

Spelling Word	Definition	Sentence

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Odd One Out

Write four words for each of your spelling words. One is your spelling word, two relate to your spelling word and one is the odd word out that doesn't fit the other three, e.g. happy, joyful, angry, cheerful.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

k)

l)

m)

n)

o)

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort Them Out

Choose three different categories to sort your spelling words. A spelling word may go in more than one category.

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Detective

Write three clues about four of your spelling words. Cover the answers and ask someone to try to guess your spelling words using your clues.

Word 1

a) _____

_____

b) _____

_____

c) _____

_____

Word 2

a) _____

_____

b) _____

_____

c) _____

_____

Word 3

a) _____

_____

b) _____

_____

c) _____

_____

Word 4

a) _____

_____

b) _____

_____

c) _____

_____

Answers

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

Word 3: _____

Word 4: _____

Cut

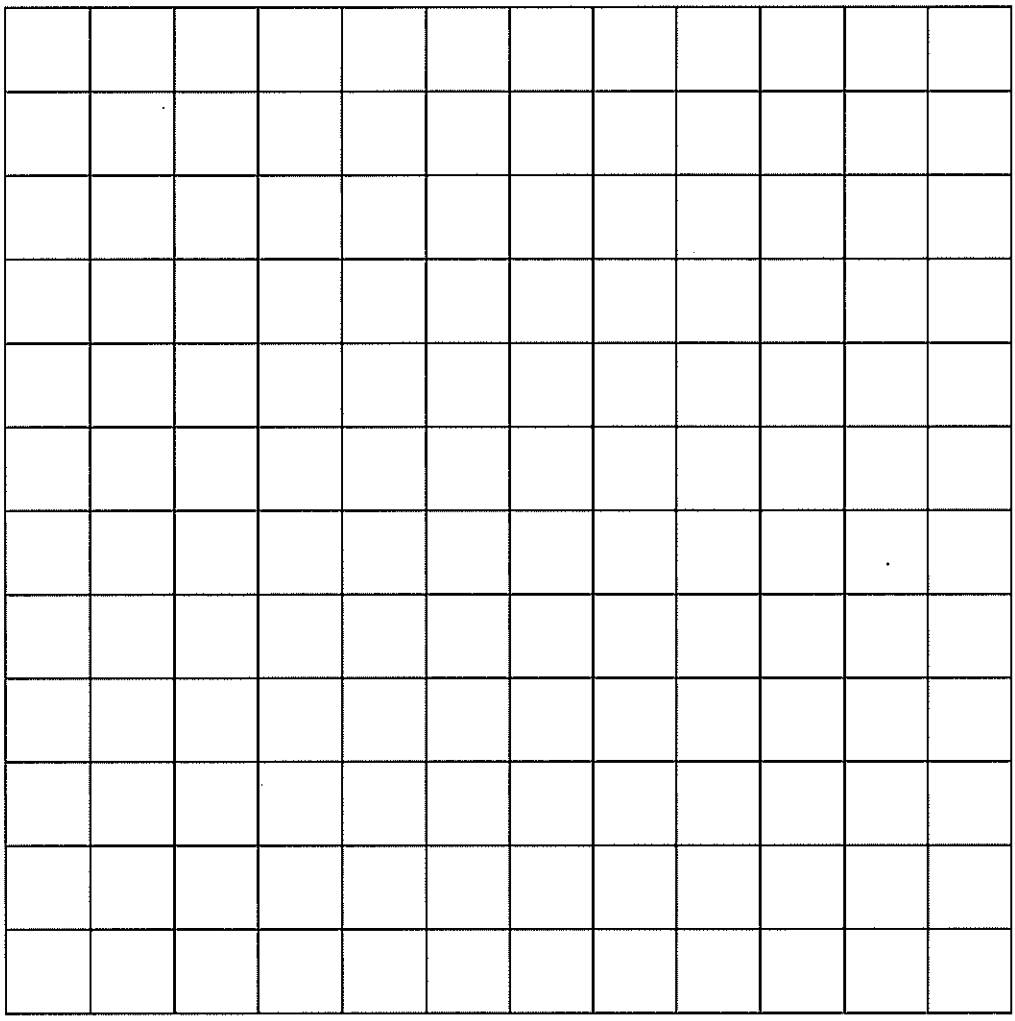
Fold

Answer Cover

teachstarter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Search



_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

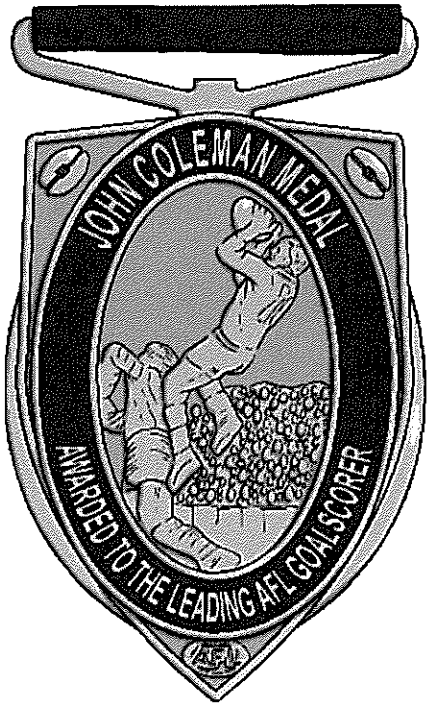
Monday

Australian Rules Football Awards

There are several individual awards that Australian Rules Football players can win. Awards are handed out after the normal rounds of football are finished and generally towards the end of the final series. Panels that vote each week decide on some awards and some are awarded based on results at the end of the season.

The Brownlow Medal

The Brownlow Medal is named after Charles Brownlow and was first awarded in 1924. After every game, the umpires award votes to who they think are the best three players on the field. The best player gets three votes, second best gets two votes and third best gets one vote. At the end of the regular season, all the votes are tallied and the player with the most votes wins the medal. Players who have been suspended during the season are not allowed to win the medal.



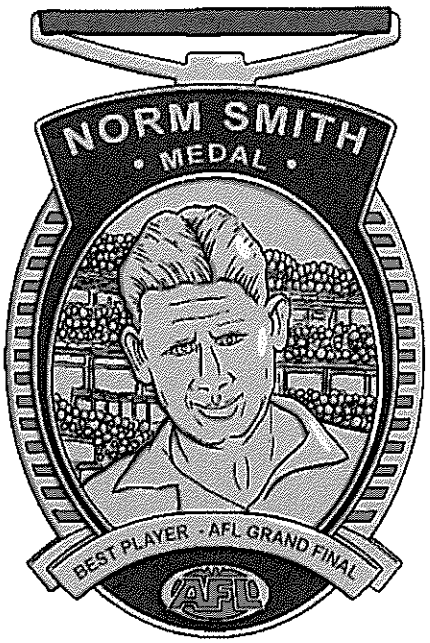
The Coleman Medal

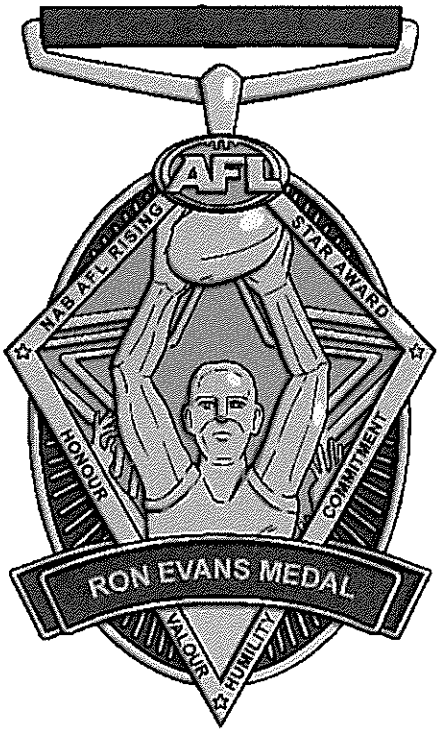
The Coleman Medal is named after the famous forward John Coleman and was first awarded in 1955, the season after Coleman retired. It recognises the player who has kicked the most goals in the regular season. Peter Hudson holds the record for winning the medal with the highest number of goals - 146 in 1970. There have been 14 winners of the Coleman Medal who have represented Hawthorn, which is the most of any club.

visit twinkl.com.au

The Norm Smith Medal

The Norm Smith Medal is named after legendary player and coach Norm Smith. The Norm Smith Medal is awarded to the best player on the ground in each year's Grand Final. It was first awarded in 1979. Usually, a player wins the Norm Smith Medal from whichever team wins the Grand Final, but three times, the winner of the medal has been from the losing team.





The Rising Star Award

The Rising Star Award is the newest of the four awards. It was first awarded in 1993. The winner must be under the age of 21 at the beginning of the season, must not have played more than ten games at the start of the season and must not have been suspended during the season for an on-field incident. Three players have won the Rising Star Award and then gone on to win the Brownlow Medal.

Australian Rules Football Awards **Questions**

1. List the three awards that started before 1980.

2. When are AFL awards generally awarded to players?

3. What year did the Brownlow Medal start being awarded?

4. How is the Brownlow Medal winner decided?

5. What football position did John Coleman play?

6. How is the Coleman Medal winner decided?

7. Explain why the Norm Smith Medal is usually awarded to a player in the winning Grand Final team.

8. How many times has a player from the losing team won the Norm Smith Medal?

9. List the criteria to be eligible for the Rising Star Award.

Which award would you like to win if you were an AFL player? Give a reason why.

Punctuating Sentences

Read the extract below and count the punctuation that you can see.

Chapter One

Of Crowns and Caverns

Guster the dragon lay in the mouth of his cave. He itched. His back itched and his belly itched. His fingers and his toes itched. Even his eyes and ears and nose itched. It was unbearable.

Guster felt like this every autumn. While the leaves on the trees flushed into their autumn finery, Guster's green summer scales slowly changed to copper. This was a mountain dragon trick which kept them safe from human eyes. Humans couldn't spot green scales against the grass, red scales against autumn leaves or white scales against snow. Guster thought that humans must be very stupid.

Guster rolled on the rocky ground. He scratched his back and scraped his shoulders. His head wriggled and his legs flailed. It did no good. If only there were some way to soothe his scaly skin...

Guster twisted to his feet. "Ma?" he yelled into the darkness. "I'm going swimming."

Extract from Twinkl Original story 'The Wyrmstooth Crown'

How many full stops did you find? ☐

How many capital letters did you find? ☐

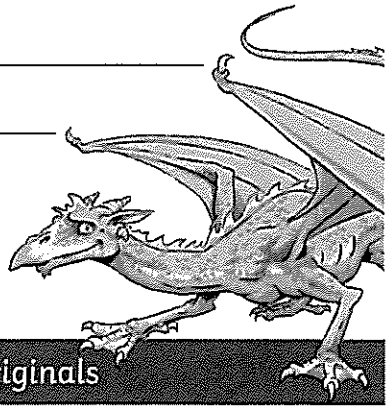
How many commas did you find? ☐

Did you find any other types of punctuation? Copy them here. ☐

Give two reasons why the author would use a capital letter.

_____

_____



Read the rest of the story at www.twinkl.com/originals

Advertising

We are exposed to television, newspapers, radio, the Internet, social media and many different forms of media every day.

We are constantly surrounded by media. Therefore, we may not even realise that we are seeing and hearing hundreds of advertising messages every day!

Can you think of any advertisements you saw recently?

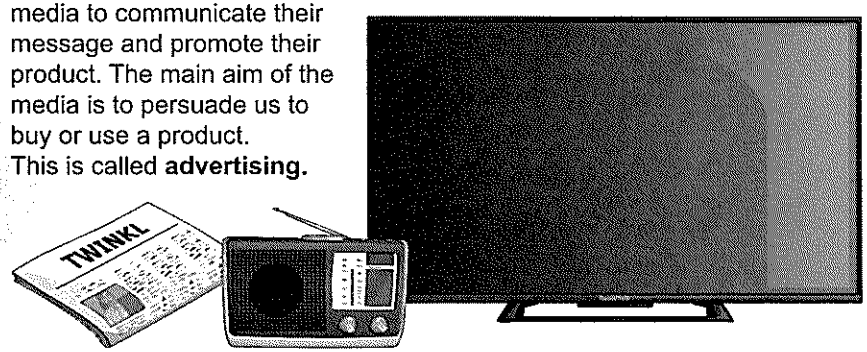
Where did you see them?

What was being advertised?

Advertising

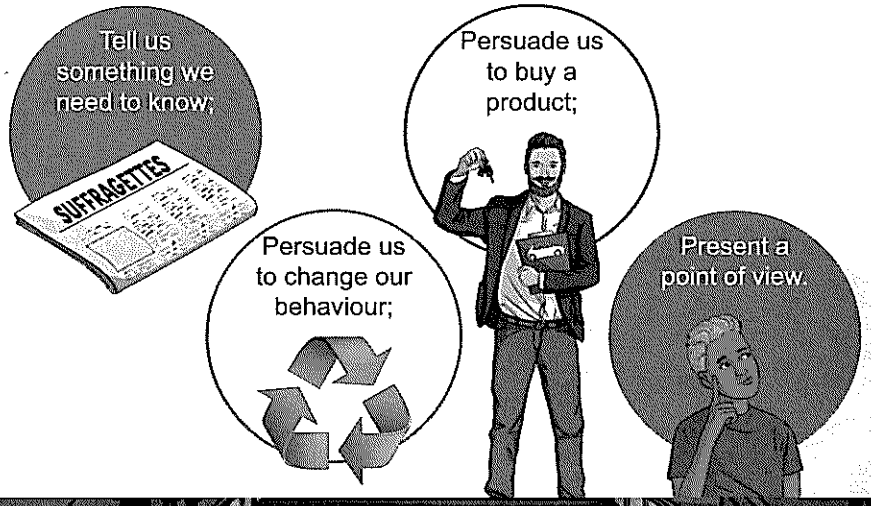
Many of the products we buy and use every day are made by companies. Our clothes, food, technology, books, games and toys are often made by large companies.

These companies want us to buy and use their products. However, they need to spread the word about their product. These companies pay for media to communicate their message and promote their product. The main aim of the media is to persuade us to buy or use a product.
This is called **advertising.**



What Is the Point of Advertising?

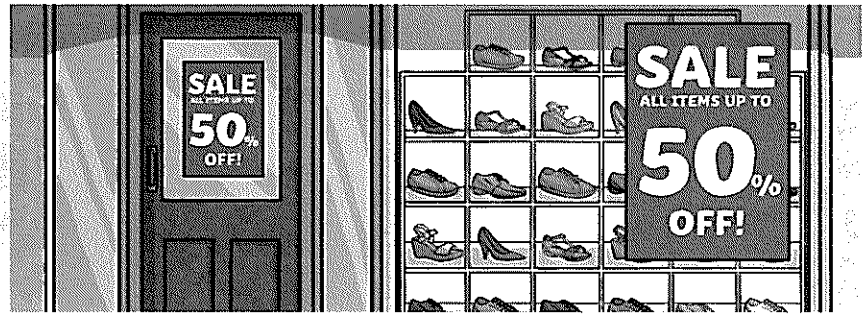
Advertising is always trying to do one of four things:



Purpose of Advertising

The purpose of an advert is to **sell** to people. Adverts are often aimed at a particular type of consumer. Companies may create media advertising aimed at adults, children, younger people, older people or families.

Advertising sends a **positive message** about the product or service. Adverts are made to appeal to the consumer's personality.



Influence and Impact of Advertisements

Emotions play a big part in advertising. Advertising is created to get an emotional reaction. Advertisements are carefully created to make us have certain feelings; happy, excited, safe, interested, or enthusiastic.
We associate these emotion with the product or brand being advertised. In this way, we feel that having a certain product or brand will make us happier, safer or even look better.

Everything in the advertisements we see around us is carefully chosen to make a product or brand look exciting and attractive and appeal to the audience.

Adverts sometimes use catchy music or jingles so that we remember the product.

Advertising Techniques

People who make advertising use lots of techniques to influence our emotions and try to persuade us to use or buy a product.
These include:

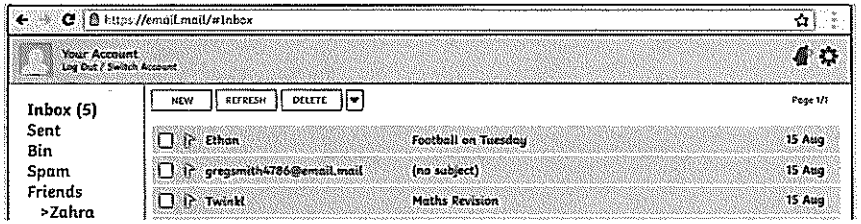
- Using colours that attract our attention, like red or yellow;
- Displaying logos and brand names;
- Associating popular characters or animals with their product;
- Catchy jingles and **slogans**;
- Including celebrities in advertisements;
- Special offers, like buy one get one free, 50% extra free, or money off.

A slogan is a catchy phrase used to encourage people to buy or use your product.

Who Decides what Message to Send?

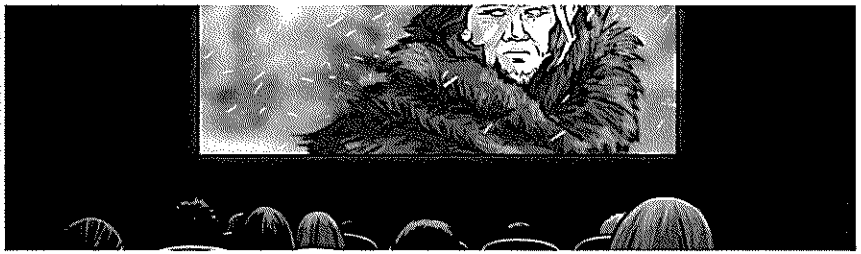
We are exposed to media every day. We receive information from many different sources like text messages, email, signs, newspapers, television, and apps on smartphones.

The people who make media are the ones who decide what message they want to communicate. They make decisions on what information, views and opinions they want to share. The information we receive is what they want to say. As a result, much media is often **biased.**

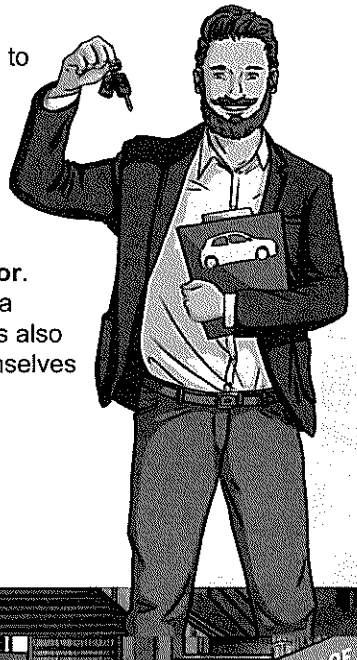


Hidden Advertising

- There is lots of media all around us. There's lots of advertising all around us too. But not all paid for advertising is obvious.
- Sometimes products are advertised in movies, in television shows or at sporting events. This is called **hidden advertising**.
- Companies can also pay to have their products featured in the movie or on television. This is called **product placement**.



Celebrity Ambassador



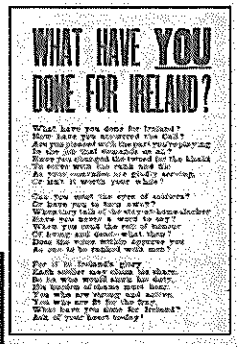
Companies sometimes pay a famous person to use or endorse a particular product. Companies know that seeing a celebrity drinking a particular drink, or wearing a particular brand of clothing can make that drink or brand seem more popular. This can make people want to use or buy the product. This is what is called a **celebrity ambassador**. The celebrities get paid a lot of money to be a celebrity ambassador. Nowadays, companies also pay people who make videos or stream themselves playing video games to use their products.

'Fake News'

The media can give us information, but it can also give us **misinformation**.

Misinformation is false information, especially information which is deliberately intended to deceive.
Fake News is a form of misinformation. It could be completely made-up or it could be altering the facts of a news story to make it more sensational or controversial.

Fake News is usually created to grab people's attention, or to create **propaganda** to make a person or one side of an argument look better.


WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR IRELAND?

Propaganda is information given to promote one side of an argument. This is used quite often in politics.

Advertising Guidelines

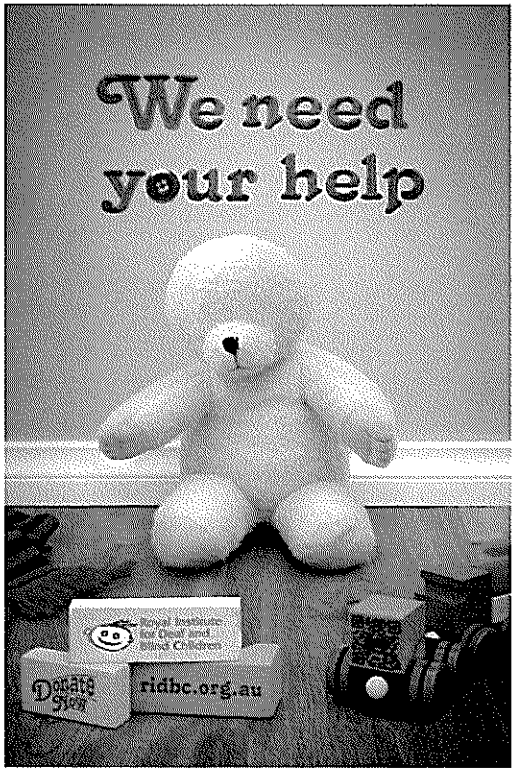
There are some general guidelines that advertising must follow. Those who make media must make sure their adverts follow these guidelines:

- Adverts should treat everyone equally.
- Adverts should not exaggerate, mislead or deceive.
- Adverts should always be clear and truthful.
- Adverts should not upset a child or cause them to have negative feelings.
- Adverts should not promote an unhealthy diet or lifestyle.

PERSUASION IN *advertisements*

What *persuasion* techniques are evident in this poster?

How do those techniques *persuade* you / people?



After seeing that poster, if you had the means, has it *influenced* you to do something?

HOW IS PERSUASION USED IN POSTER ADVERTISEMENTS?

@BYBel

PERSUASION IN *advertisements*

What *persuasion* techniques are evident in this poster?

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HOW IS PERSUASION USED IN POSTER ADVERTISEMENTS?

@BYBel

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Printable Times Tables Quiz Generator

Name: _____

Number of Questions: **40**
Testing: **3×**, **5×**, **6×** (with **inverse**)

18 ÷ 3 = _____	48 ÷ 6 = _____	10 × 5 = _____
4 × 5 = _____	50 ÷ 5 = _____	11 × 5 = _____
6 × 8 = _____	3 × 10 = _____	2 × 6 = _____
3 × 5 = _____	11 × 6 = _____	6 × 6 = _____
12 × 6 = _____	15 ÷ 5 = _____	5 × 2 = _____
6 × 11 = _____	30 ÷ 5 = _____	6 ÷ 3 = _____
25 ÷ 5 = _____	3 × 1 = _____	60 ÷ 6 = _____
3 × 8 = _____	8 × 5 = _____	3 ÷ 3 = _____
6 × 7 = _____	1 × 5 = _____	3 × 6 = _____
30 ÷ 3 = _____	5 × 9 = _____	7 × 3 = _____
42 ÷ 6 = _____	6 × 9 = _____	10 ÷ 5 = _____
9 ÷ 3 = _____	40 ÷ 5 = _____	3 × 7 = _____
72 ÷ 6 = _____	27 ÷ 3 = _____	6 × 12 = _____
6 × 1 = _____		

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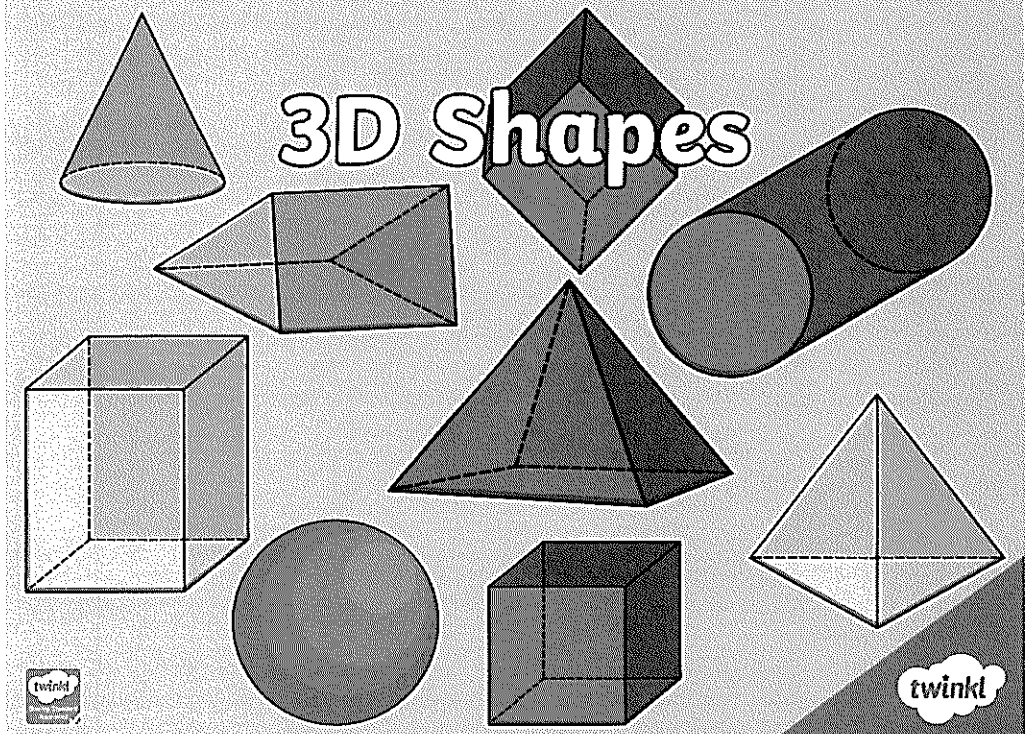
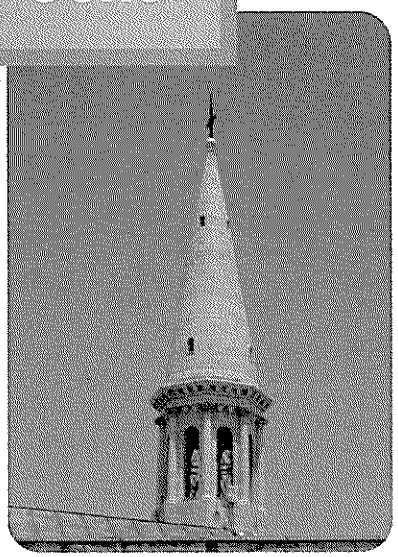
3D Shapes



Cone



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Cube

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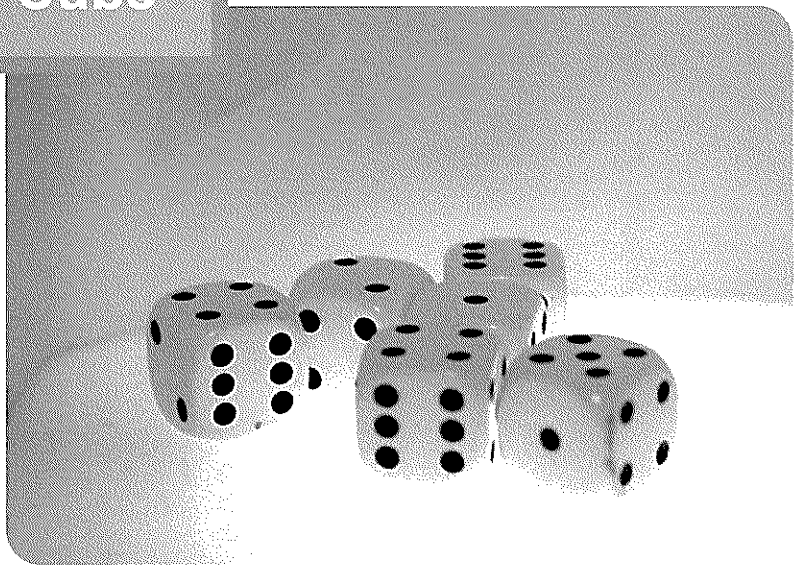
Cube



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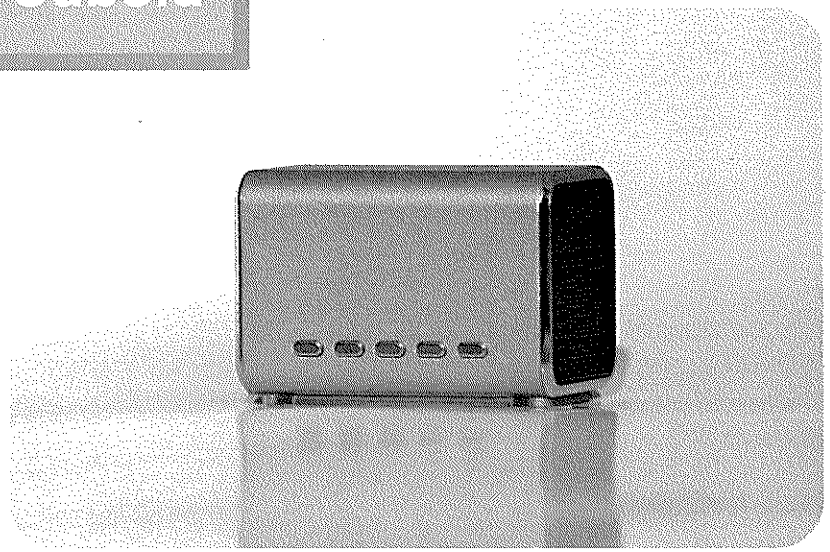
Cuboid



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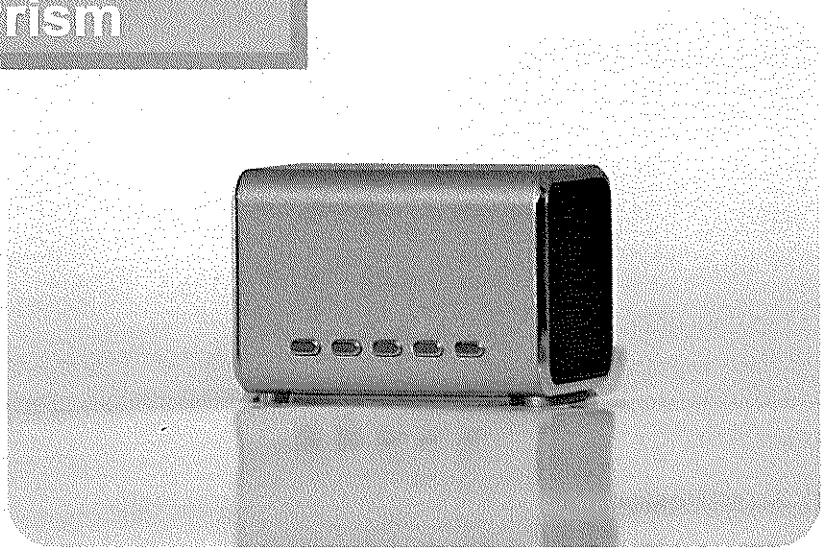
Rectangular Prism



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Cylinder

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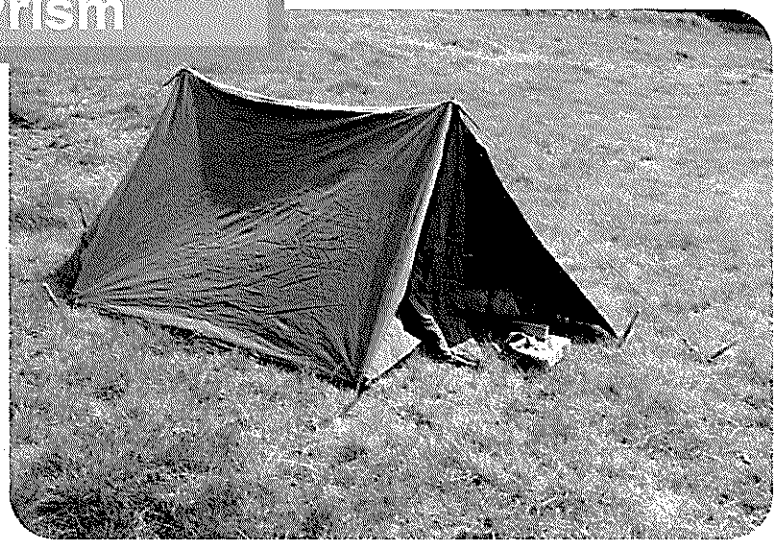
Triangular Prism



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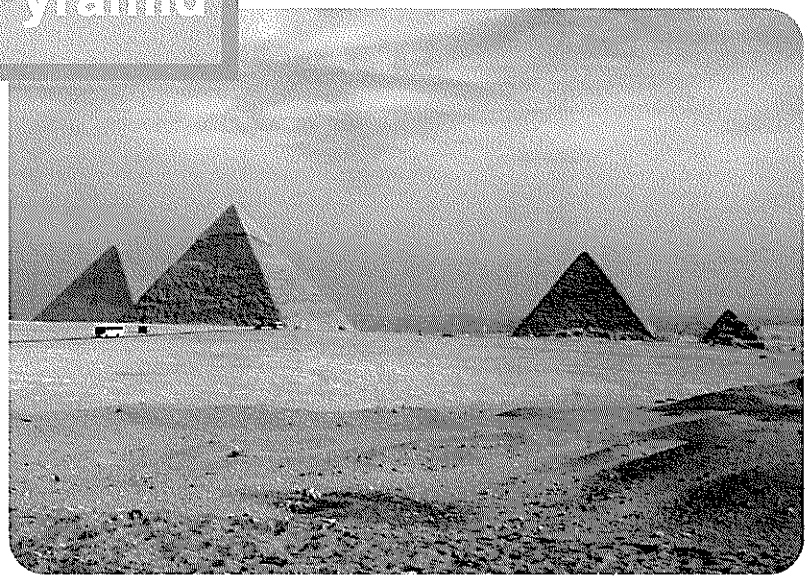
Pyramid



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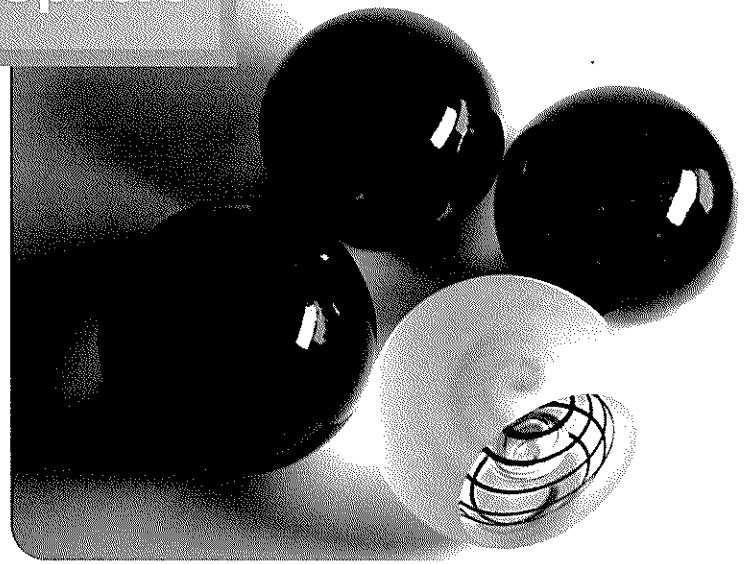
Sphere



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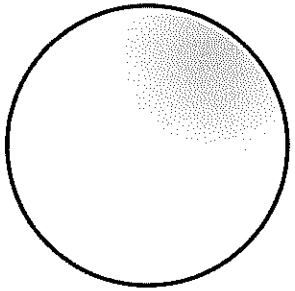
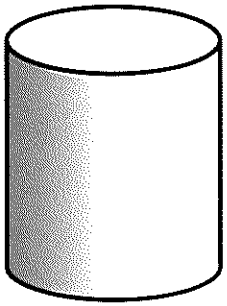
Name the 3D Shape



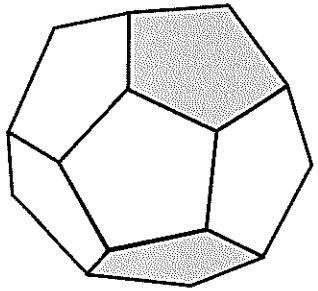
Number of faces _____

Name _____



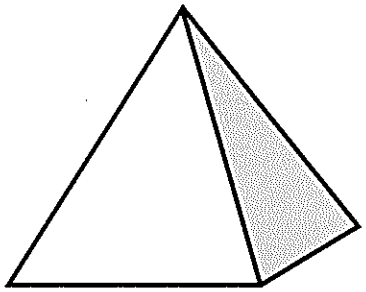
Number of faces _____

Name _____



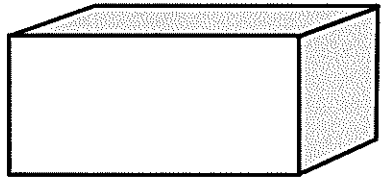
Number of faces _____

Name _____



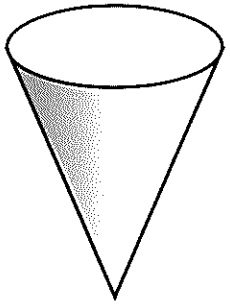
Number of faces _____

Name _____



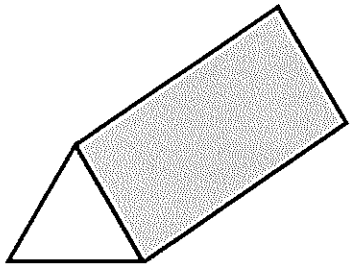
Number of faces _____

Name _____



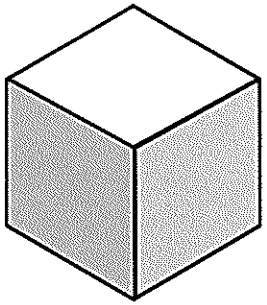
Number of faces _____

Name _____



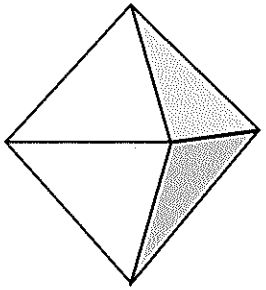
Number of faces _____

Name _____



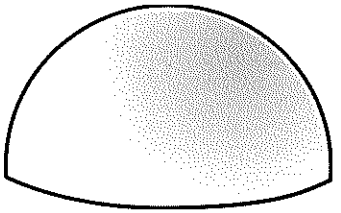
Number of faces _____

Name _____



Number of faces _____

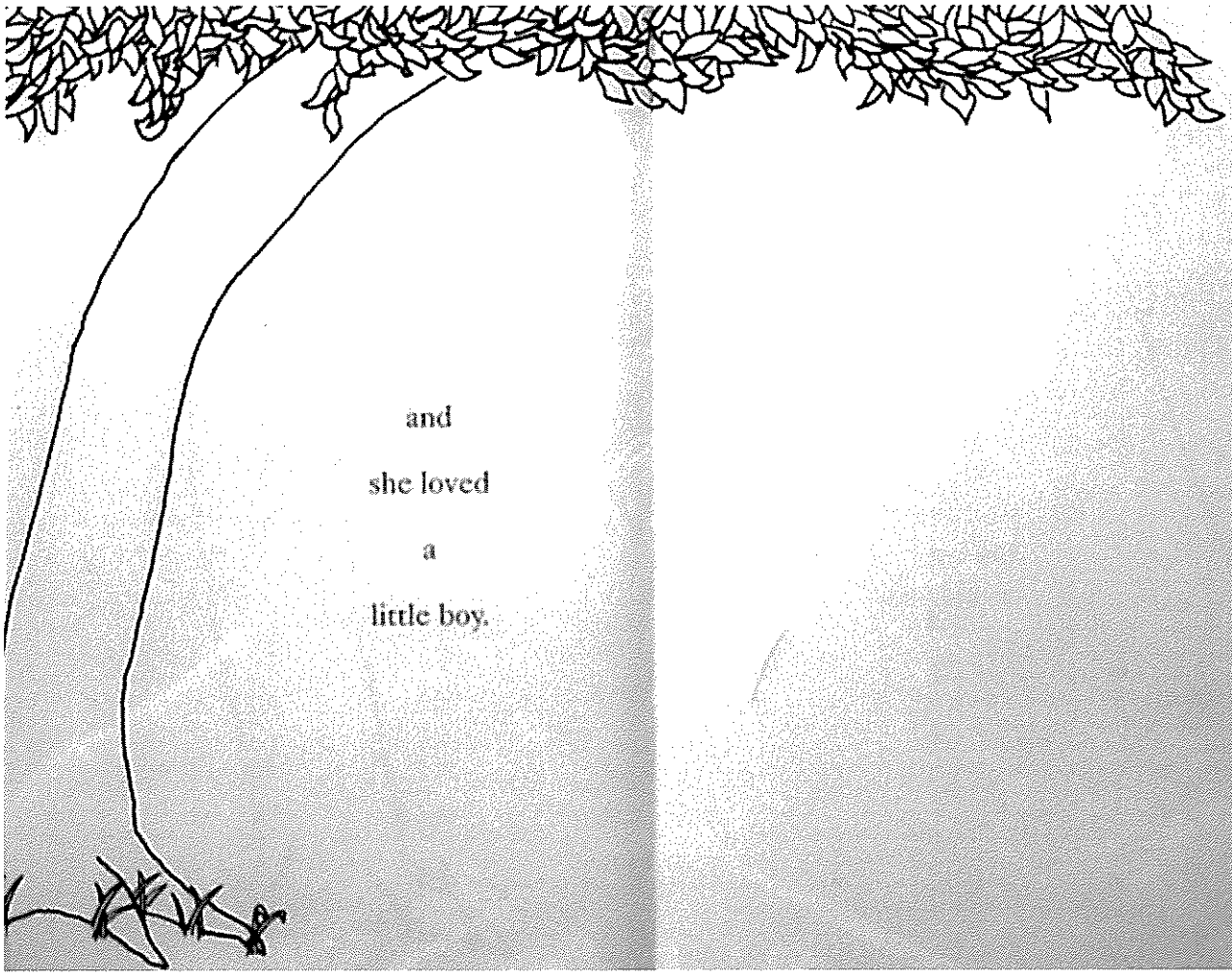
Name _____



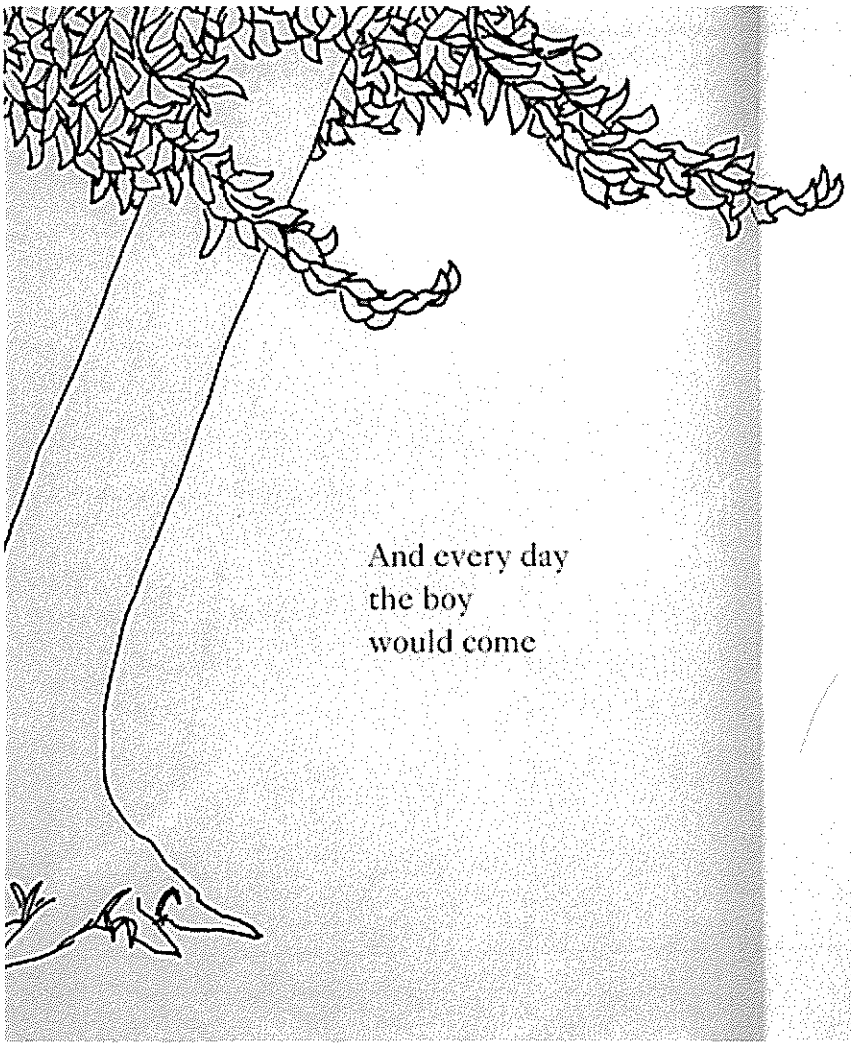
Number of faces _____

Name _____

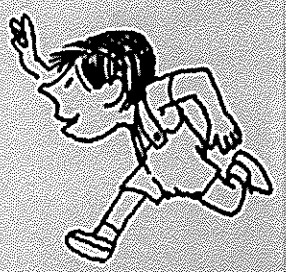
Once there was a tree...

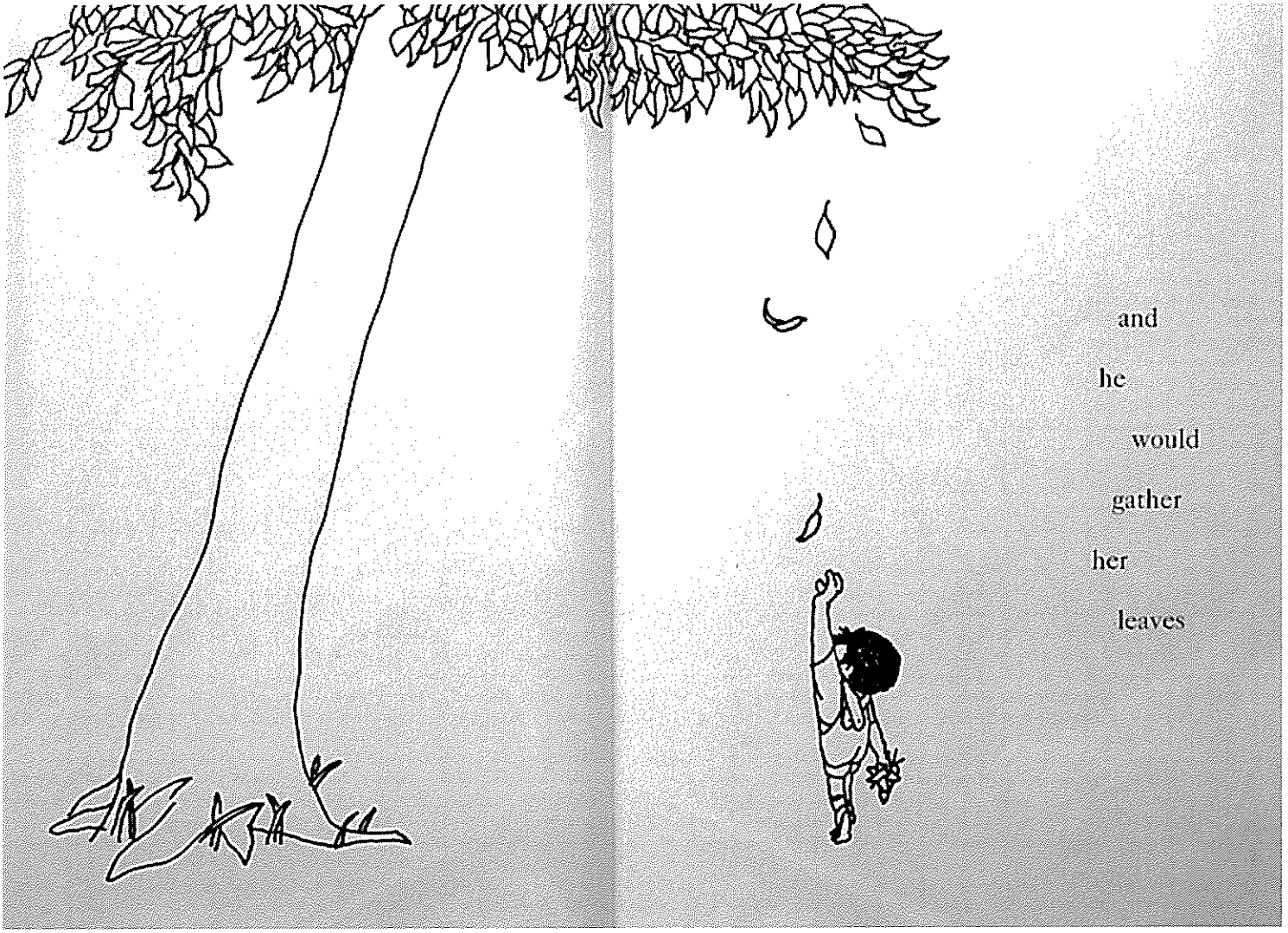


and
she loved
a
little boy.

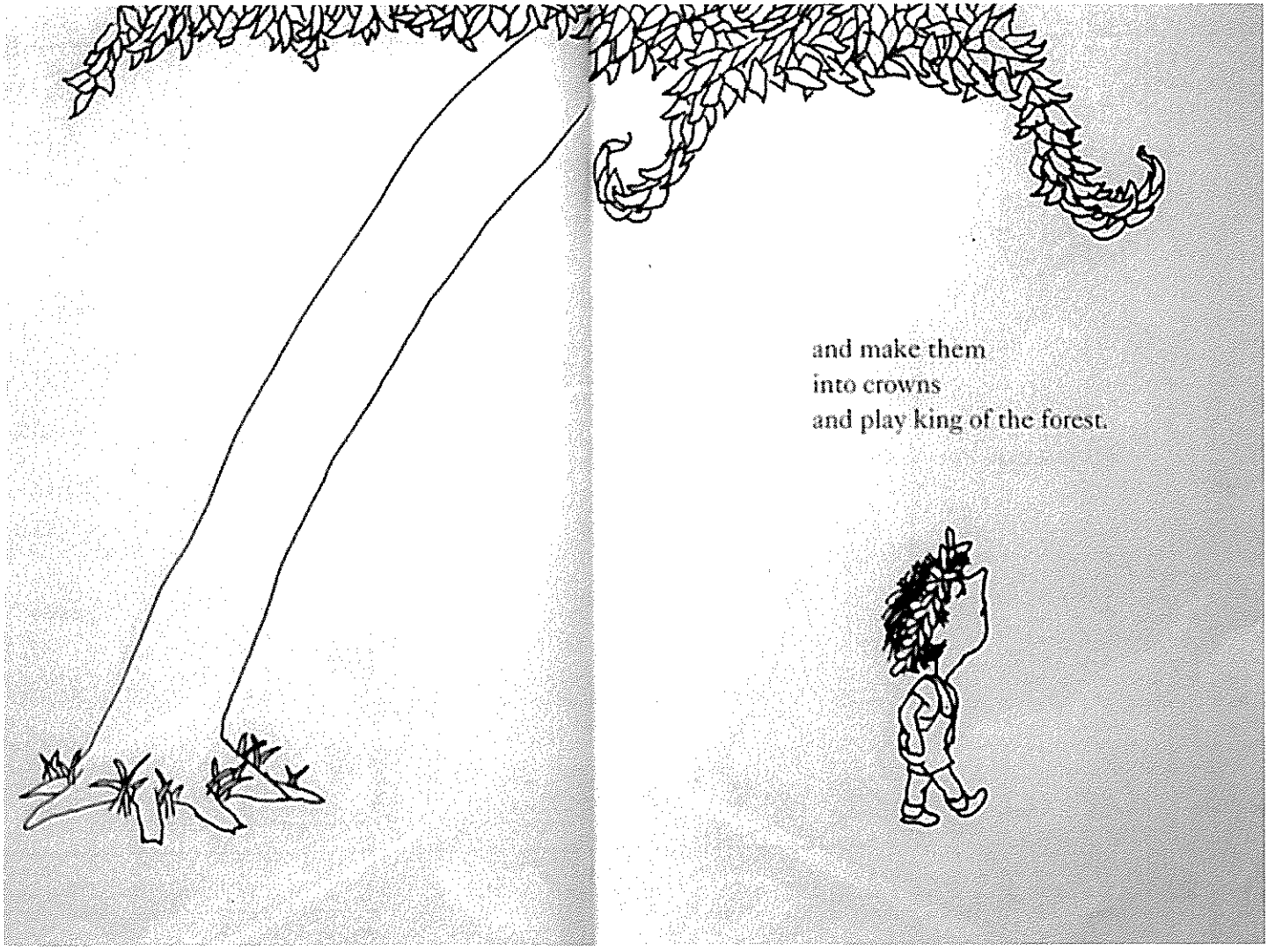


And every day
the boy
would come

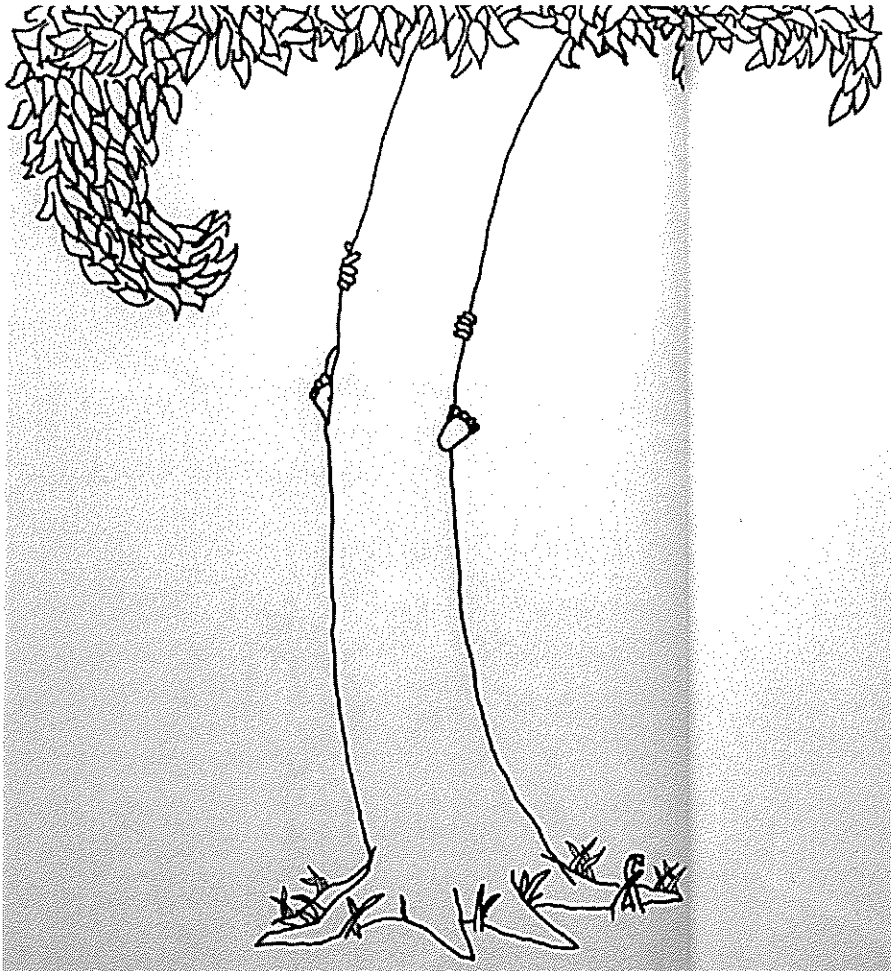




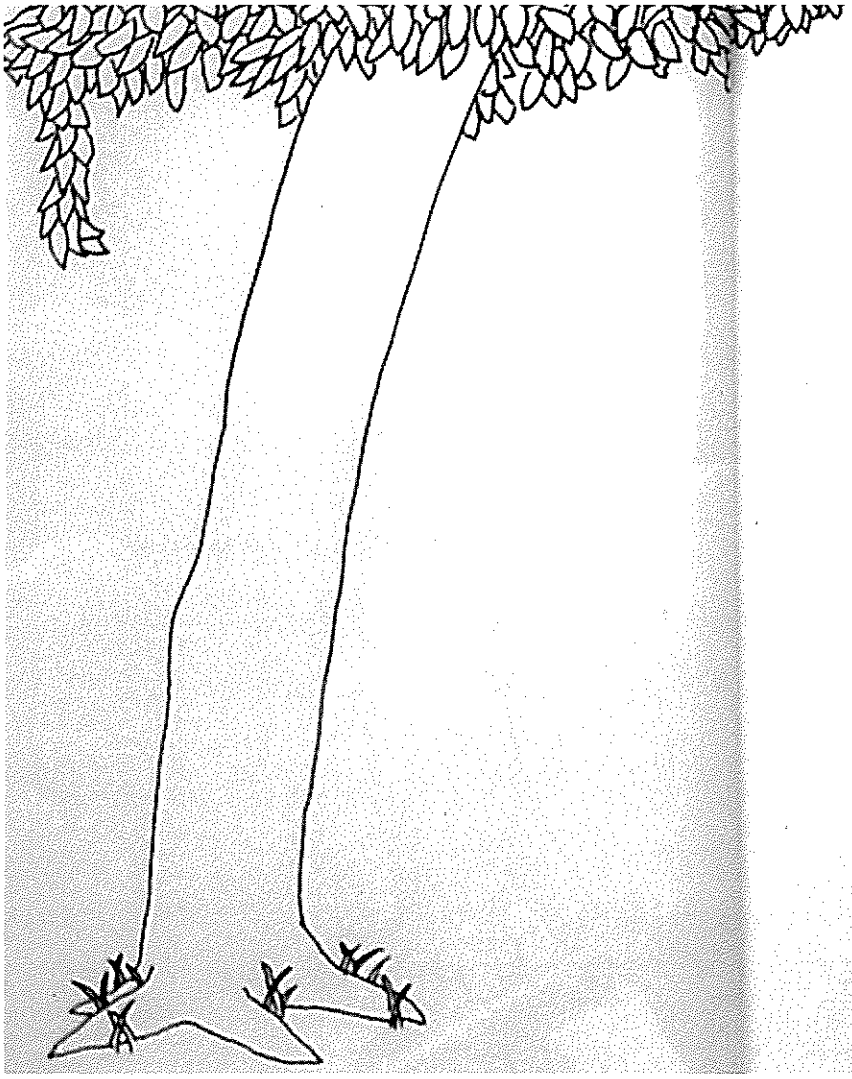
and
he
would
gather
her
leaves

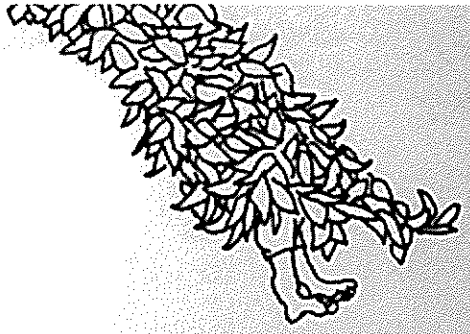


and make them
into crowns
and play king of the forest.

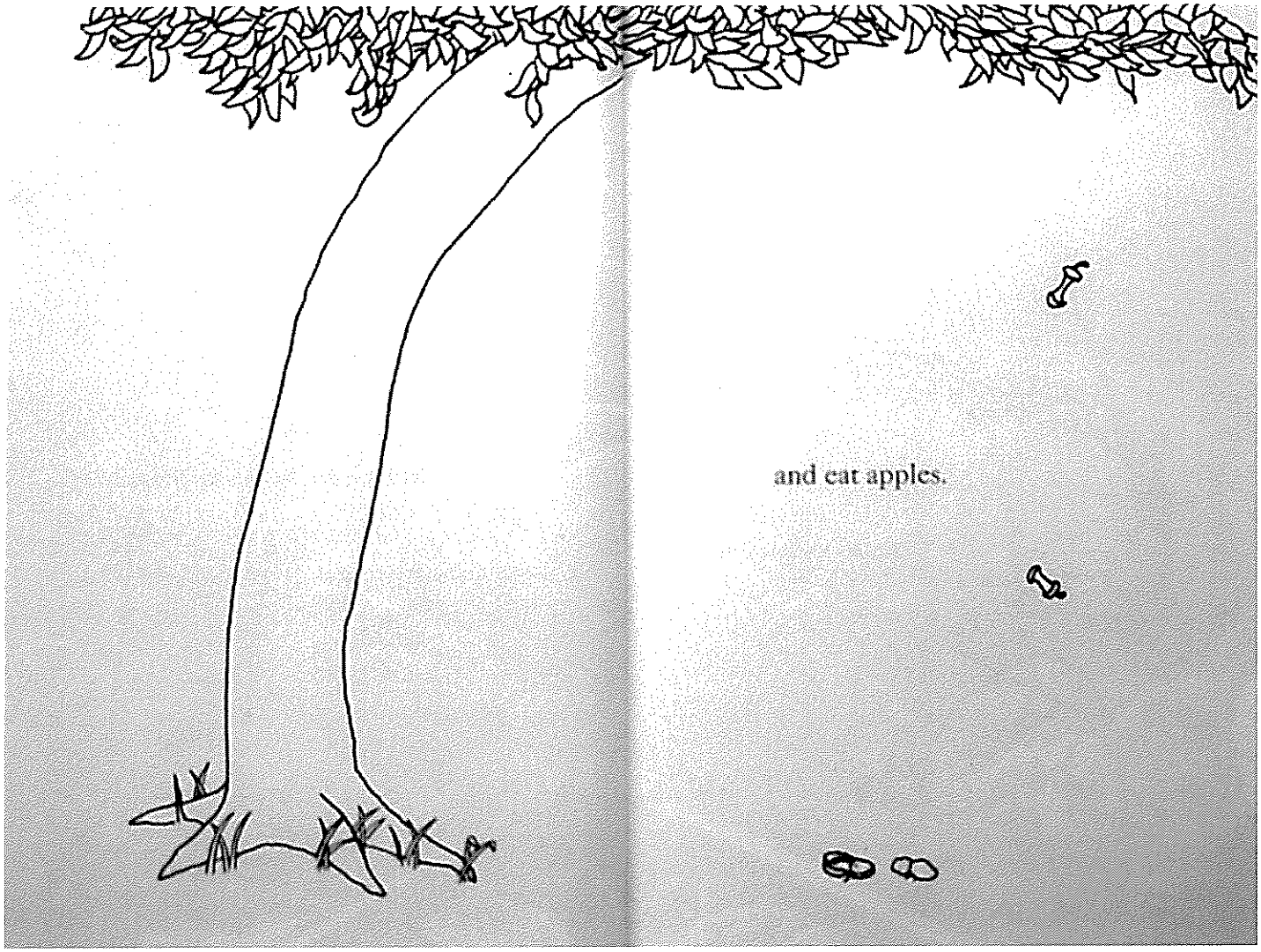


He would climb up her trunk

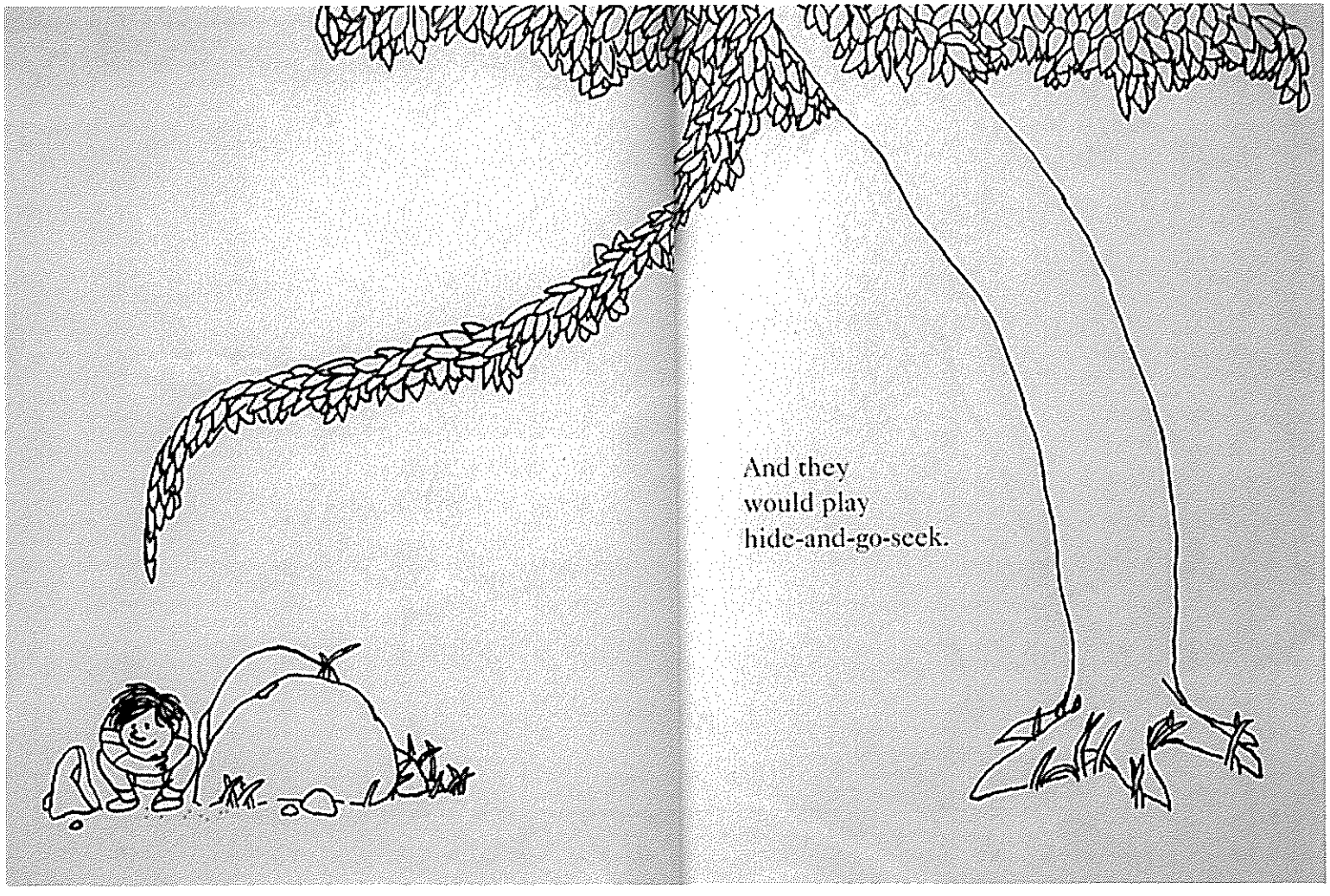




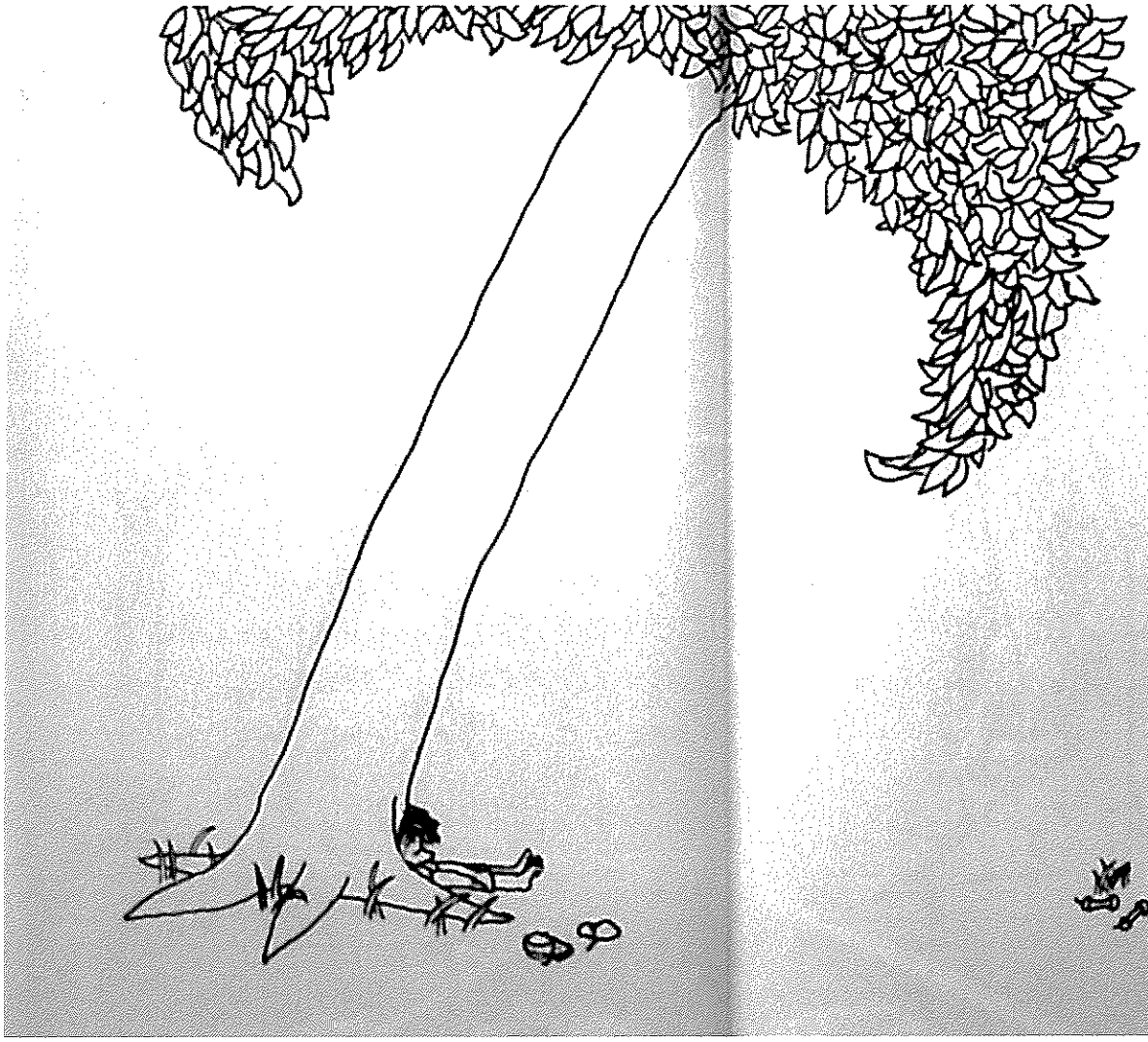
and swing from her branches



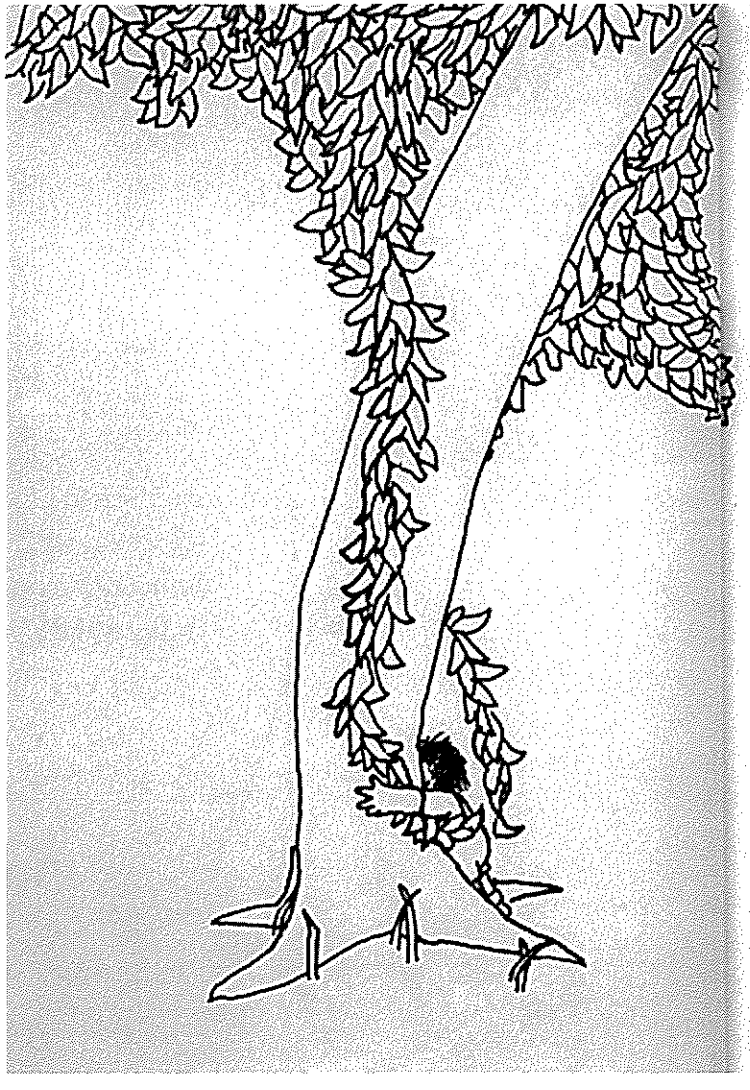
and eat apples.



And they
would play
hide-and-go-seek.

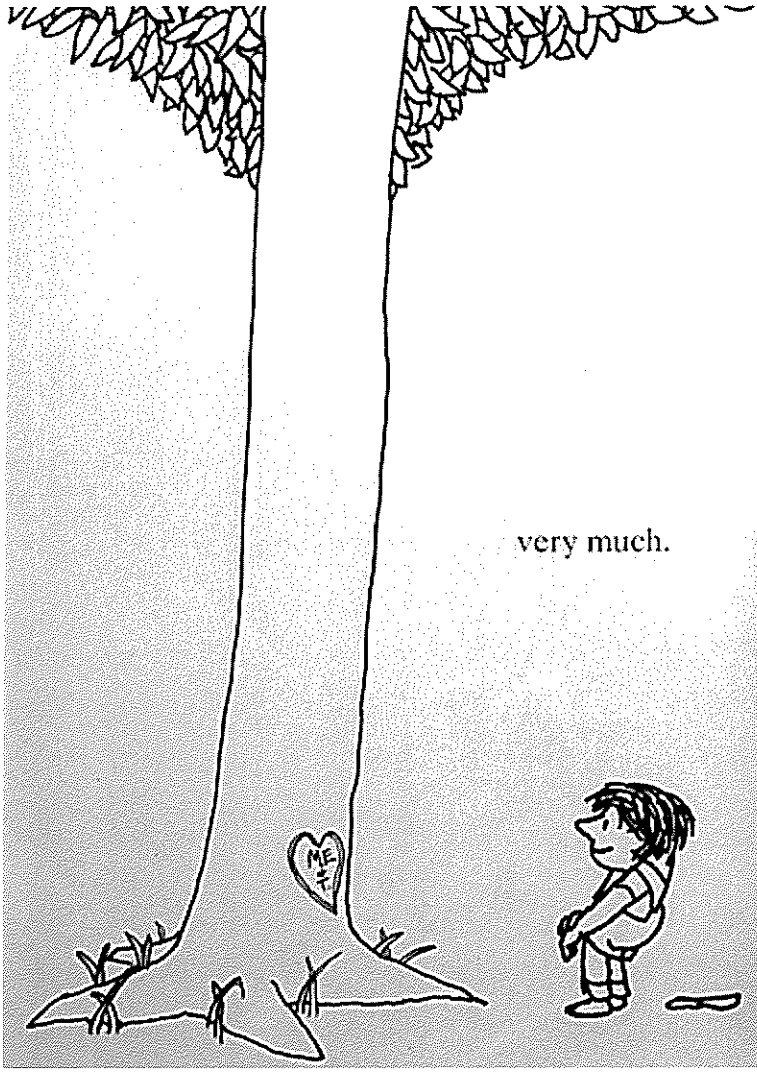


And when
he was tired,
he would sleep
in her shade.



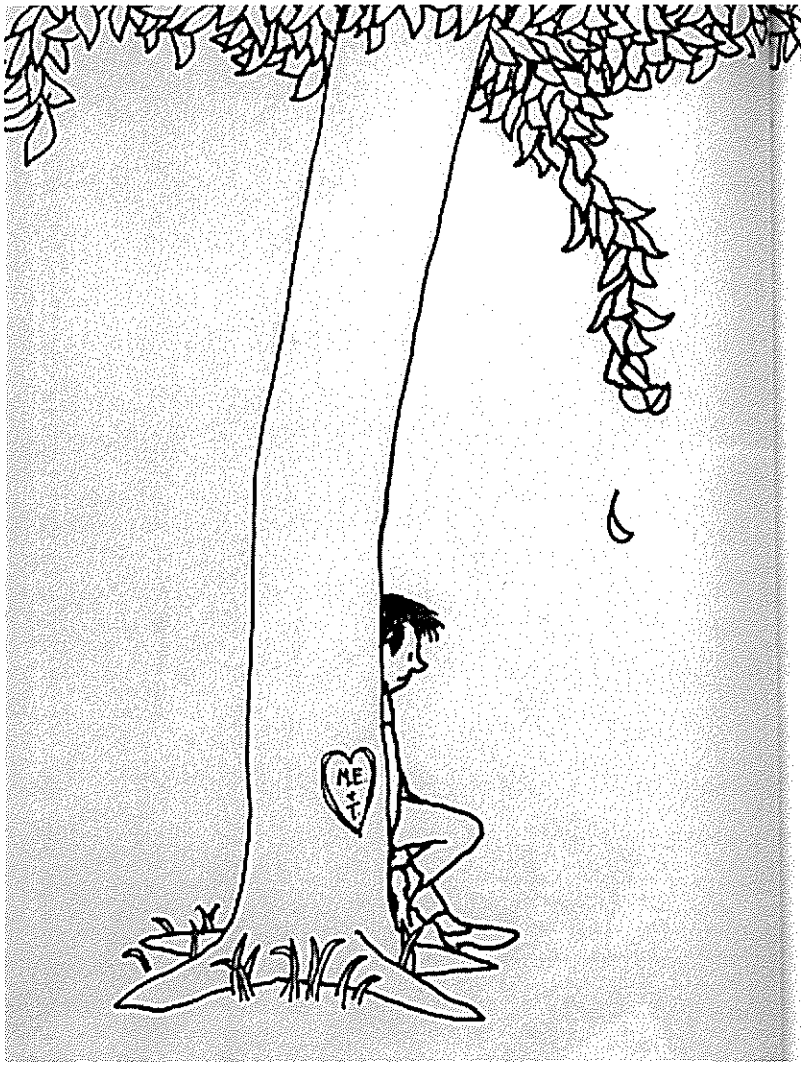
And the boy loved the tree . . .

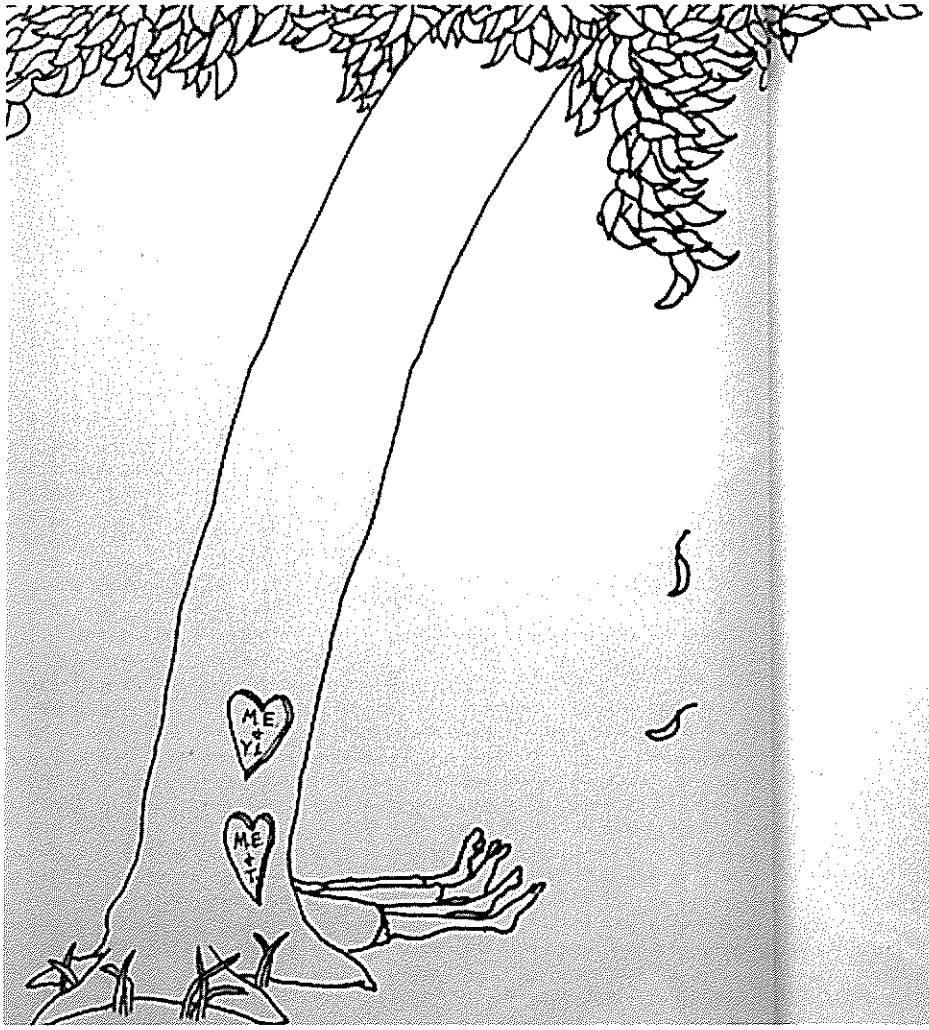
very much.



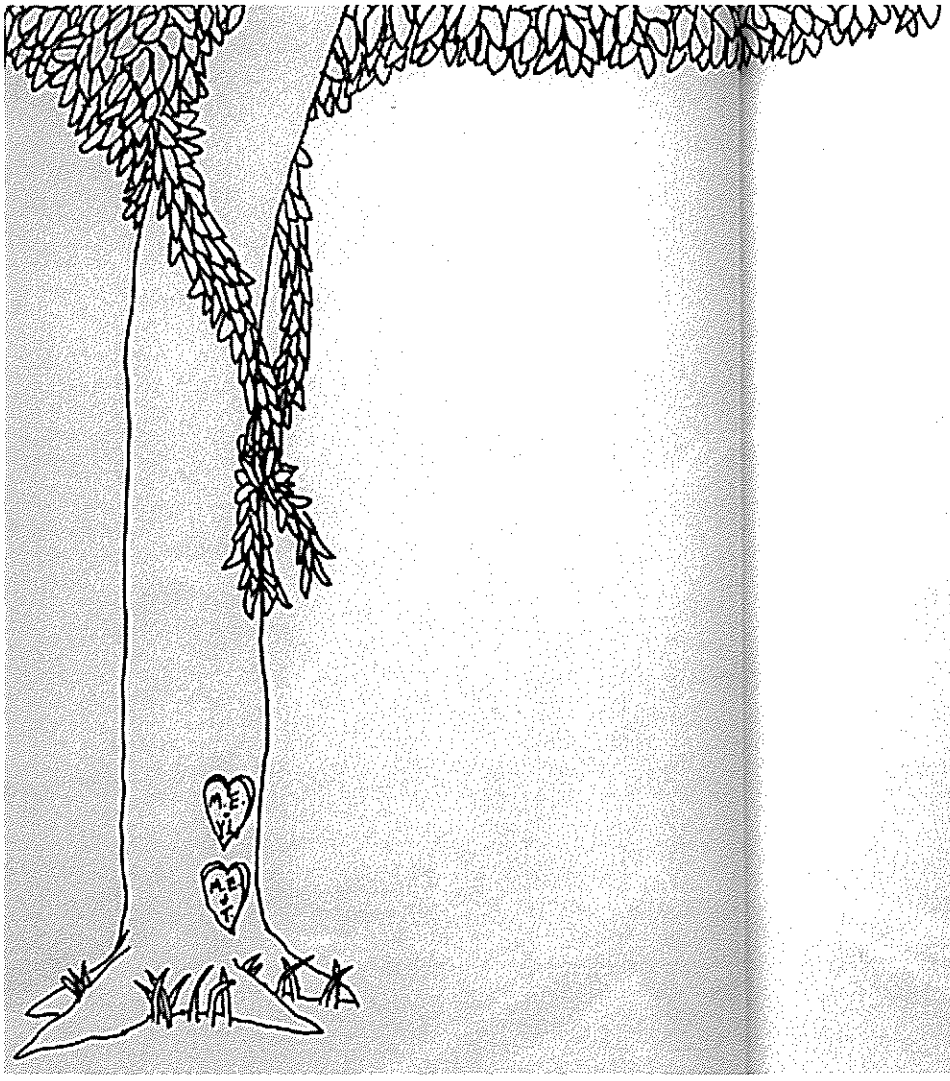
And the tree was happy.

But time went by.



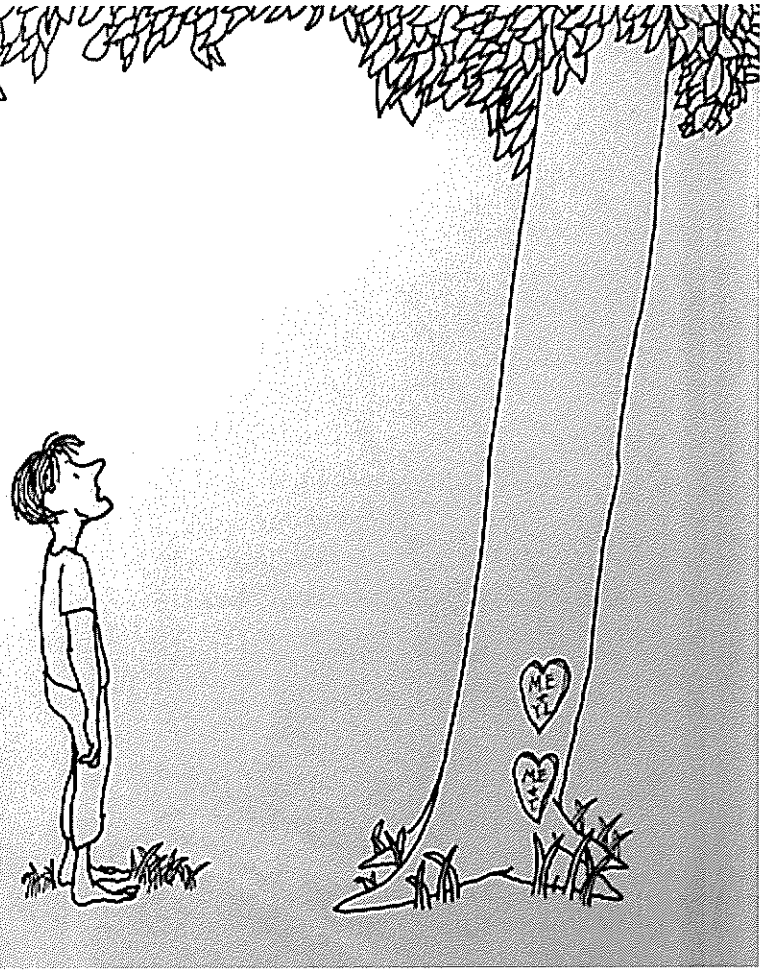


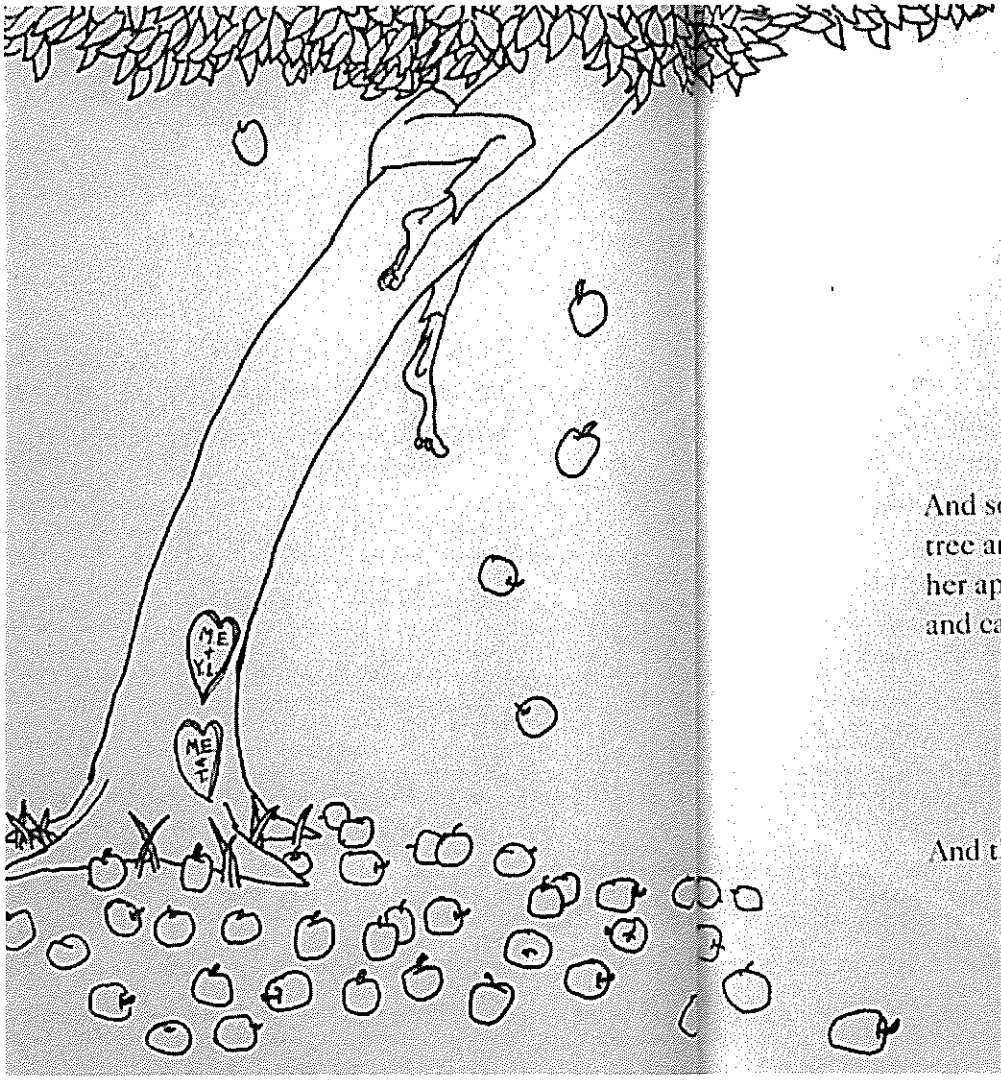
And the boy grew older.



And the tree was often alone.

Then one day the boy came to the tree
and the tree said, "Come, Boy, come and climb
up my trunk and swing from my branches
and eat apples and play in my shade
and be happy."
"I am too big to climb and play," said the boy.
"I want to buy things and have fun.
I want some money.
Can you give me some money?"
"I'm sorry," said the tree, "but I have no money.
I have only leaves and apples.
Take my apples, Boy, and sell them
in the city. Then you will have money
and you will be happy."



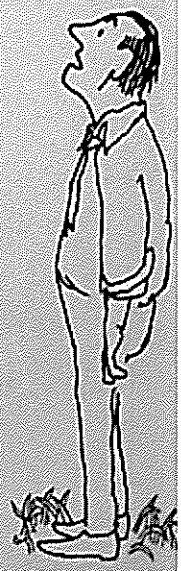


And so the boy climbed up the
tree and gathered
her apples
and carried them away.

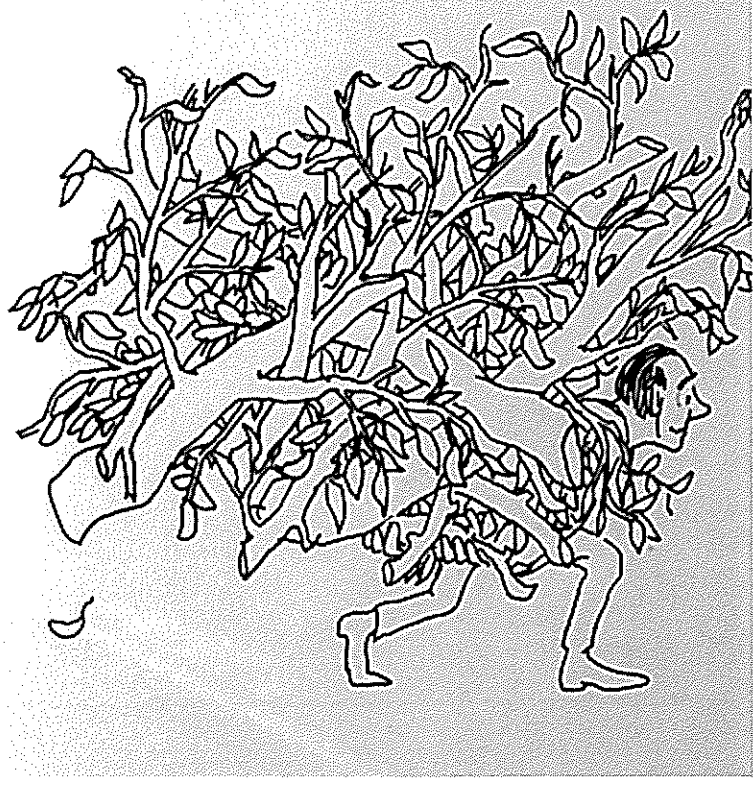
And the tree was happy.

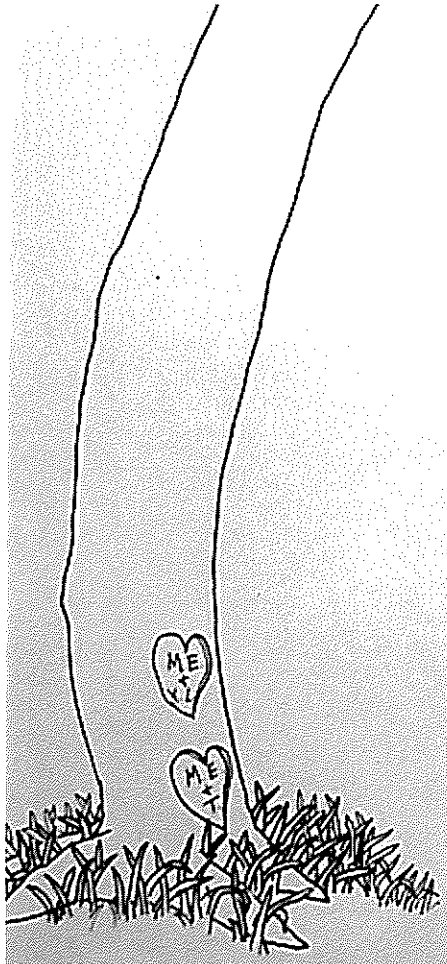
But the boy stayed away
for a long time...
and the tree was sad.
And then one day
the boy came back
and the tree shook with joy
and she said, "Come, Boy,
climb up my trunk
and swing from my branches
and be happy."

"I am too busy to climb trees,"
said the boy.
"I want a house to keep me warm,"
he said.
"I want a wife and I want children,
and so I need a house.
Can you give me a house?"
"I have no house," said the tree.
"The forest is my house,
but you may cut off my branches
and build a house.
Then you will be happy."



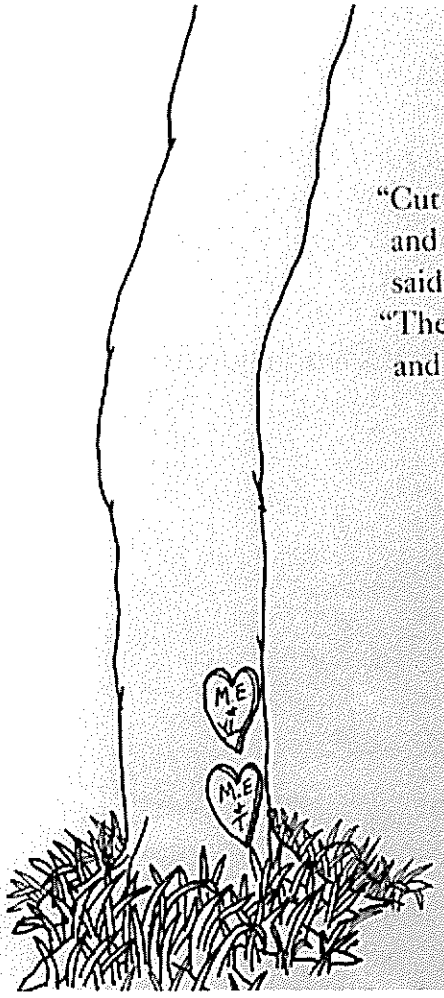
And so the boy cut off
her branches
and carried them away
to build his house.



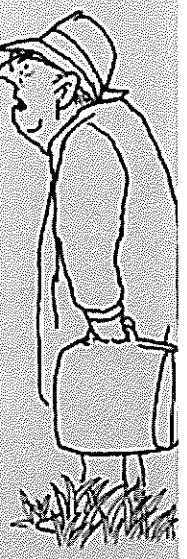


And the tree was happy.

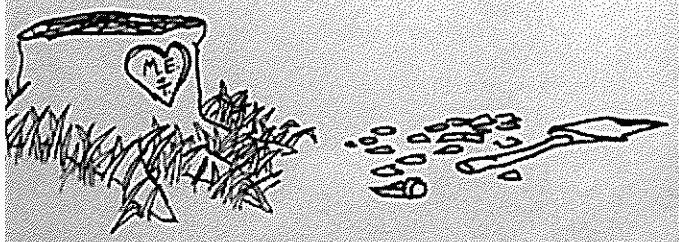
But the boy stayed away
for a long time.
And when he came back,
the tree was so happy
she could hardly speak.
"Come, Boy," she whispered,
"come and play."
"I am too old and sad to play,"
said the boy.
"I want a boat that will
take me far away
from here.
Can you give me a boat?"



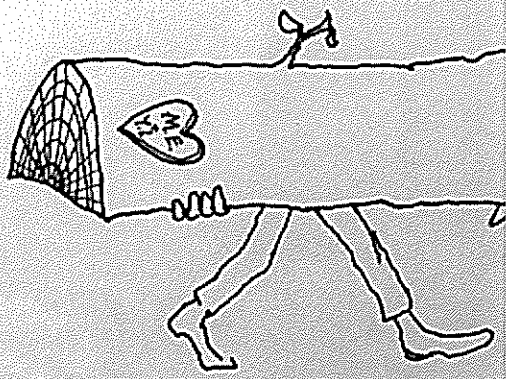
"Cut down my trunk
and make a boat,"
said the tree.
"Then you can sail away...
and be happy."



And so the boy cut down her trunk

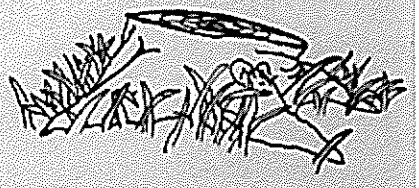


and made a boat and sailed away.

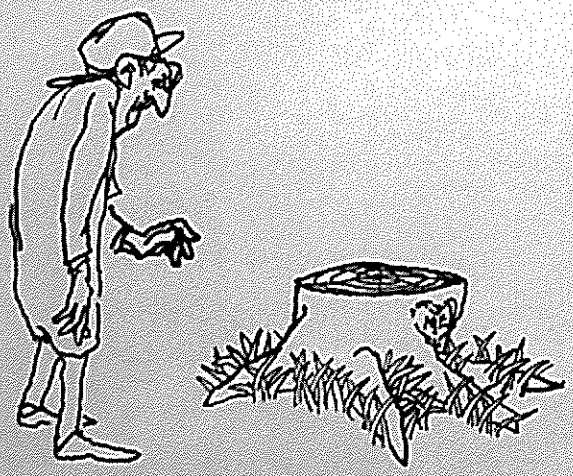


And the tree was happy . . .

but not really.



And after a long time
the boy came back again.
"I am sorry, Boy,"
said the tree, "but I have nothing
left to give you—



My apples are gone."
"My teeth are too weak
for apples," said the boy.
"My branches are gone,"
said the tree. "You
cannot swing on them—"
"I am too old to swing
on branches," said the boy.
"My trunk is gone," said the tree.
"You cannot climb—"
"I am too tired to climb," said the boy.
"I am sorry," sighed the tree.
"I wish that I could
give you something...
but I have nothing left. I am just
an old stump. I am sorry..."

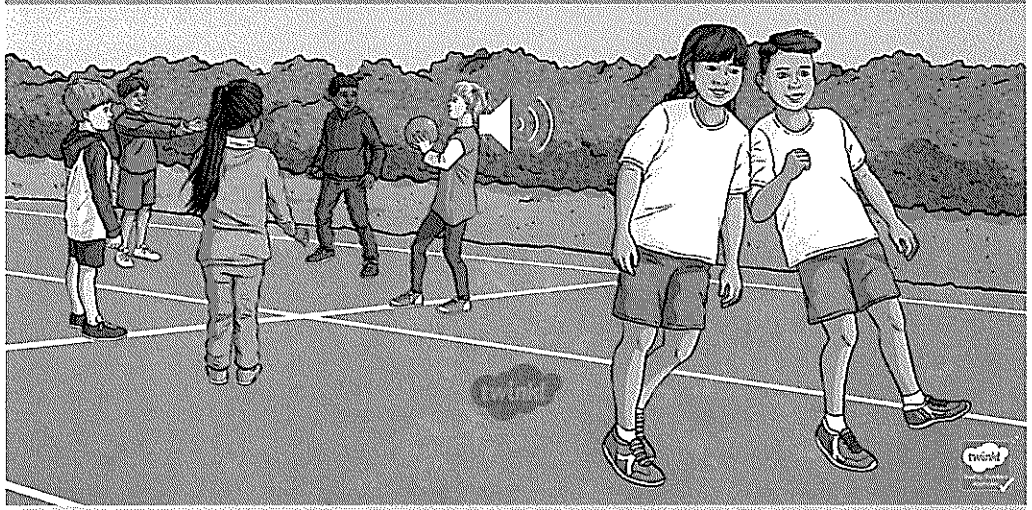
"I don't need very much now,"
said the boy,
"just a quiet place to sit and rest.
I am very tired."
"Well," said the tree,
straightening herself up
as much as she could,
"well, an old stump *is* good
for sitting and resting.
Come, Boy, sit down.
Sit down and rest."

And the boy did.

And the tree was happy.

The End

FRIENDSHIP

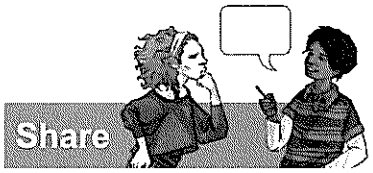


Think

What do you imagine life would be like if no one were friends?

Pair

If you saw someone you knew in the school yard that looked like they had no one to play with, what could you do?

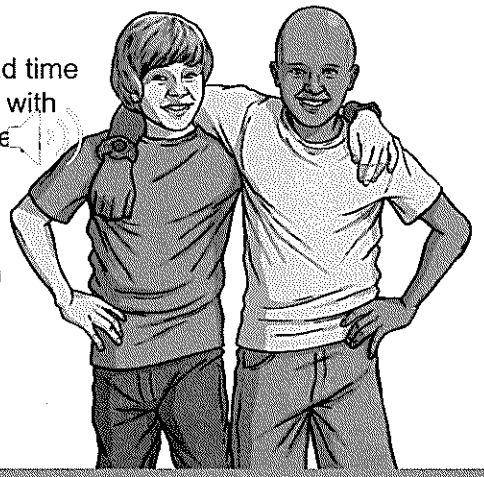


Share

The Importance of Friends

Friends are important because, without them, people can become lonely. Loneliness can have a negative effect on the way we see ourselves, and the world.

Having a friend to talk to, spend time with, share secrets with, laugh with and count on when we need he creates a feeling of belonging and a connectedness to others. People need to have these feelings so that they can be healthy and happy in their mind and their heart.



What Makes a Good Friend?

Good friends don't necessarily have to have everything in common and like all of the same things. Being a good friend is all about the way you treat others.

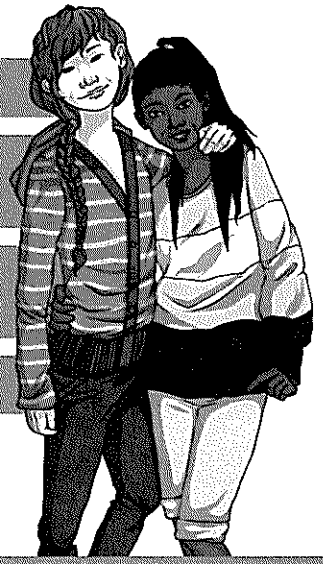
A good friend is someone who:

- respects and appreciates you as an individual and doesn't try to change you;
- makes you feel good through their words and actions, such as complimenting you, being happy for you when you succeed, and talking about you respectfully to others;
- is loyal and will stand up for you or defend you;
- listens to what you have to say.

What Makes a Good Friend?

A good friend:

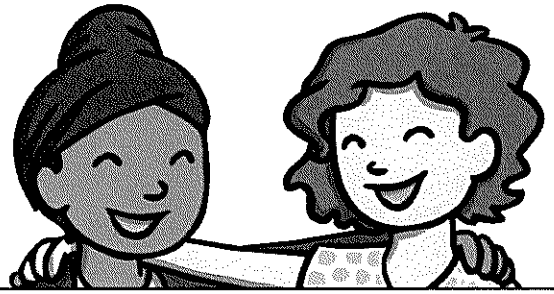
- is trustworthy;
- owns their actions and behaviour and makes amends after an argument;
- is inclusive towards you always, not just when it suits them;
- is someone you have fun with!



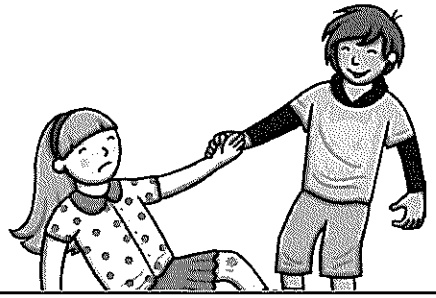
How can I show that I appreciate my friendships?

There are many things you can do to show appreciation for your friendships.

- post or email your friend a letter to thank them for being a friend and tell them why they are a good friend to you;
- make a comic strip, starring you and your friend as the heroes;
- write and send your friend a recount of a favourite memory you have with them;
- give or send your friend some flower or plant seeds from a shared packet, and grow a special friendship plant together.



Friends



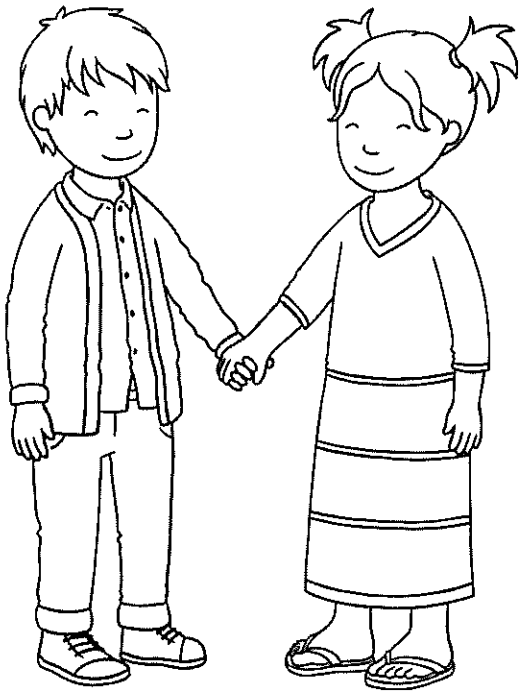
Friends can...	Friends have...	Friends are...

Day of Friendship Cloze

Task: Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the words provided.

feel	friend	funny	games	paint
important	happy	school	cubbies	bikes

1. My _____ is caring.
2. My friend is _____.
3. I met my friend at _____.
4. We like to play _____.
5. We like to build _____.
6. We like to _____ pictures.
7. We like to ride our _____.
8. My friend makes me feel _____.
9. I make my friend _____ special.
10. My friend is _____ to me.



Draw a picture of you and your friends.

Tuesday

BLOODHOUND SSC

The Project

BLOODHOUND SSC is a supersonic car which a dedicated team of highly expert and experienced engineers, designers, mathematicians and scientists have created, using a range of cutting-edge technology, in the attempt to build the fastest car in the world.

It is a mixture of aircraft and car engineering. The team aims to beat the current British World Land Speed Record of 1227.986km/hr, achieved by Andy Green in Thrust SSC, 1997.

Supersonic means the car will travel faster than the speed of sound.

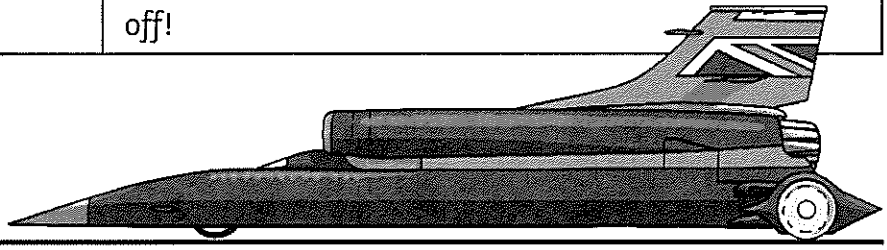
Mission Statement of the BLOODHOUND SSC Project

The project aims to create a unique, high technological project, focused around a 1600 km/hr World Land Speed Record. BLOODHOUND SSC aims to share this engineering adventure with a global audience and inspire the next generation by bringing science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) to life in the most exciting way possible.

BLOODHOUND SSC will cover 1.6kms in a speedy 3.6 seconds.

BLOODHOUND SSC statistics

	Measurement/ Material	Interesting Fact
Weight	7500 kilograms	This is equal to the weight of a small truck.
Length	13.4 metres	13.4m is equal to the length of a badminton court.
Speed	1600km/hour	1600km/hr is faster than the speed of a bullet leaving a gun.
Wheels	95Kgs per wheel	They are made from an aluminium and zinc combination.
Monocoque	Carbon fibre	This material is the same as that used in racing cars.
Engine Sound	140 decibels	This is louder than the sound of a 747 plane taking off!



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The Engines

The Car has three engines:

Jet Engine	Rockets	Jaguar Supercharged V8 Engine
Engines need thrust to generate enough power to get the car up to speed as quickly as possible. The jet engine will provide half of the thrust. It is an engine normally used in a Eurofighter Typhoon plane.	A cluster of hybrid rockets will be used when the car is going at 1600m/hr. They are hybrid rockets which means they are lower in cost and better for the environment. They will provide most of the thrust needed when the engine is travelling.	This is needed to drive the rocket oxidiser pump. This pump provides the rocket with high test peroxide which keeps the rocket fuelled at 40 litres every second!

Finding a Suitable Location for a Land Speed Record

Finding the right location for an event like this is a challenge. A car travelling at 1600km/hr needs an environment free from plants and living creatures. The ground that the car will travel on needs to be even, hard and as smooth as possible. The area also needs to be 19km long and 1500m wide. The team did not want to build a track especially for the event as this would raise more environmental issues.

The car is going to run on a dried lake bed in South Africa called Hakskeen Pan. It is a bit like an apple crumble – it has a hard crust on top and a softer layer underneath. In South Africa, there are only two seasons, wet and dry, so BLOODHOUND have to time their visit carefully. It is the flattest place on Earth. Over the 19km track, the land drops by 40cm, making it flatter than a snooker table. Over 300 people have had to clear the track by hand. Anything larger than a pea has been removed.

Record requirements

To qualify for the land speed world record, there are certain rules which must be followed.

- The vehicle must be in constant contact with the ground.
- The power and steering system must be controlled by the driver onboard the vehicle.
- The vehicle must pass through the measured mile (or km) twice, in opposite directions, and an average speed will be recorded.
- The attempt must not go over 1 hour.

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Questions

1. In 'The Project' section, what do you learn about the team who have built BLOODHOUND SSC?

2. Define 'cutting-edge technology'.

3. Tick true or false for the following statements.

	True	False
The car's wheels are made from carbon fibre.		
BLOODHOUND SSC is roughly the same length as a badminton court.		
A 747 plane will not be as loud as the BLOODHOUND's engine.		
The car will travel 1.6km in 4 seconds.		
Carbon fibre is also used to make racing cars.		

Rewrite any false statements so that they are true.

4. Summarise the three main points of the mission statement.

   1)

   2)

   3)

5. Write three alternative words for 'inspire'. You may use a thesaurus.

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6. Choose two factors that needed to be considered when searching for a suitable location for the land speed record and explain why you think they had to be considered.

7. What are the benefits of using a hybrid rocket?

8. There are rules that must be followed when attempting to beat the land speed record. Each rule is there for a reason. Pick two and suggest why the rule is needed.

9. Do you predict the BLOODHOUND SSC will be successful? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

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Punctuating Sentences

All of the full stops and capital letters have been removed from the extract below.

chapter one

of crowns and caverns

guster the dragon lay in the mouth of his cave he itched his back itched and his belly itched his fingers and his toes itched even his eyes and ears and nose itched it was unbearable

guster felt like this every autumn while the leaves on the trees flushed into their autumn finery, guster's green summer scales slowly changed to copper this was a mountain dragon trick which kept them safe from human eyes humans couldn't spot green scales against the grass, red scales against autumn leaves or white scales against snow guster thought that humans must be very stupid

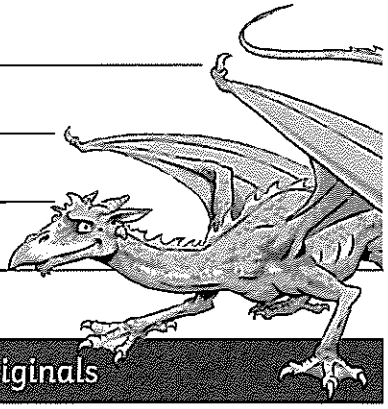
guster rolled on the rocky ground he scratched his back and scraped his shoulders his head wriggled and his legs flailed it did no good if only there were some way to soothe his scaly skin

guster twisted to his feet "ma?" he yelled into the darkness "i'm going swimming"

Extract from Twinkl Original story 'The Wyrmstooth Crown'

Rewrite the extract with the full stops and capital letters where they should be.

Don't forget: there is more than one reason to use a capital letter!



Advertisements

The purpose of advertisements is to persuade people to purchase goods and services. Examples of advertisements include:

- television ads
- brochures.

Advertisements use:

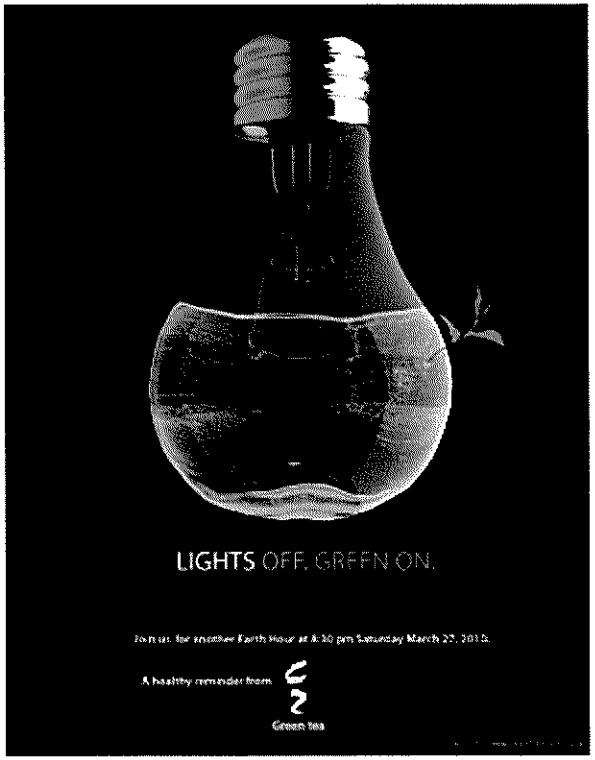
Appealing product information
Persuasive devices
Evaluative language
Imperatives (commands)
Slogans.

teachstarter

PERSUASION IN *advertisements*

What *persuasion* techniques are evident in this poster?

How do those techniques *persuade* you / people?



After seeing that poster, if you had the means, has it *influenced* you to do something?

HOW IS PERSUASION USED IN POSTER ADVERTISEMENTS?

@BYBel

PERSUASION IN *advertisements*

What *persuasion* techniques are evident in this poster?

How do those techniques *persuade* you / people?

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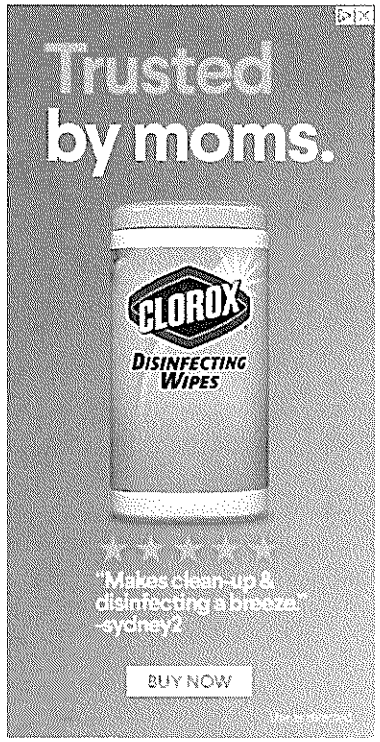

HOW IS PERSUASION USED IN POSTER ADVERTISEMENTS?

@BYBel

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Printable Times Tables Quiz Generator

Name: _____

Number of Questions: **40**
Testing: **6×**, **7×**, **8×** (with **inverse**)

12 × 7 = _____	3 × 7 = _____	10 × 7 = _____
11 × 8 = _____	6 × 5 = _____	8 × 1 = _____
88 ÷ 8 = _____	6 × 6 = _____	7 × 3 = _____
7 × 2 = _____	2 × 8 = _____	8 × 7 = _____
7 × 6 = _____	6 × 3 = _____	14 ÷ 7 = _____
5 × 7 = _____	7 × 4 = _____	8 × 8 = _____
9 × 7 = _____	12 × 8 = _____	84 ÷ 7 = _____
9 × 8 = _____	7 × 10 = _____	56 ÷ 7 = _____
8 × 11 = _____	9 × 6 = _____	8 × 5 = _____
3 × 8 = _____	8 × 6 = _____	49 ÷ 7 = _____
32 ÷ 8 = _____	8 × 12 = _____	3 × 6 = _____
8 × 4 = _____	21 ÷ 7 = _____	6 ÷ 6 = _____
48 ÷ 8 = _____	6 × 2 = _____	7 × 1 = _____
28 ÷ 7 = _____		

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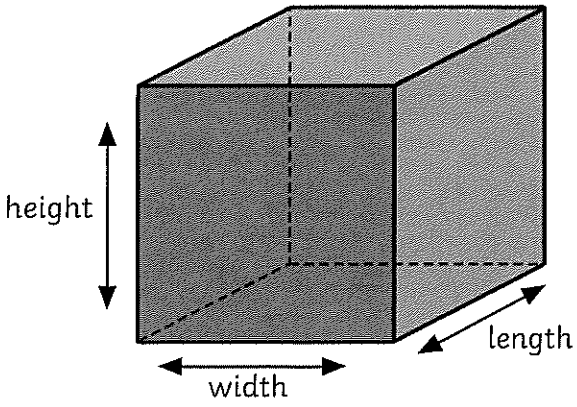
3D Objects



Every 3-Dimensional object has three measurements. These are length, height and width.

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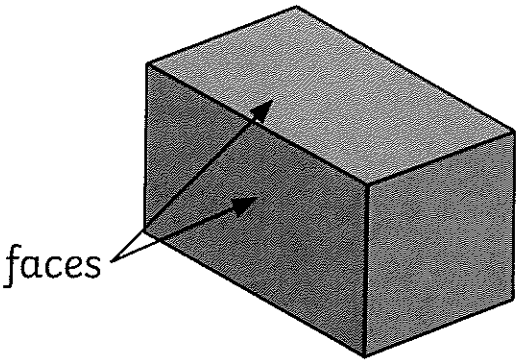
3D Objects

Faces



Faces are the flat sides on a object. This cuboid has 2 square faces and 4 rectangle faces.

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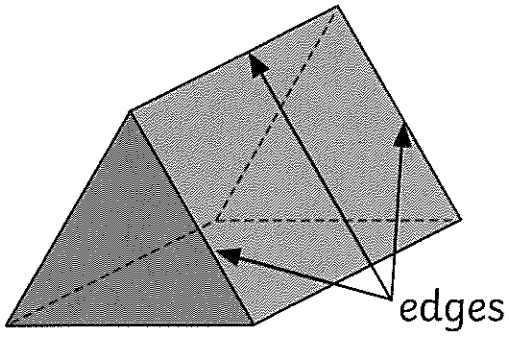
3D Objects

Edges



Edges are the lines where two faces meet. A triangular prism has 9 edges.

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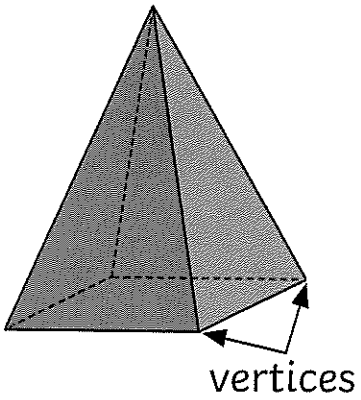
3D Objects

Vertices



Vertices are the corners of a 3D object, where three or more edges meet.

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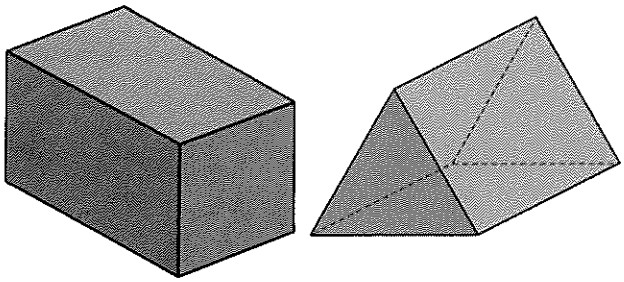
3D Objects

Prisms



A prism always has the same object at both ends. If you cut the prism in half, the cross-section will be the same object and size as both the ends.

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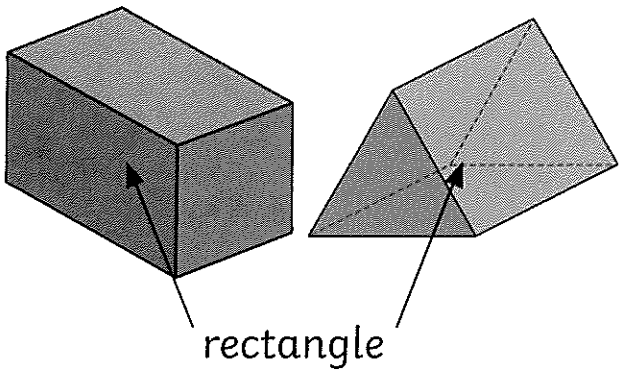
3D Objects

Prisms



A prism always has rectangular faces on the sides.

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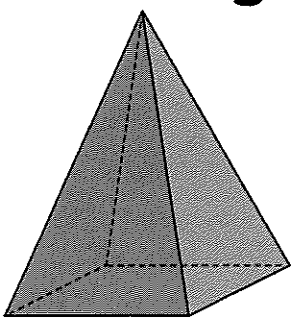
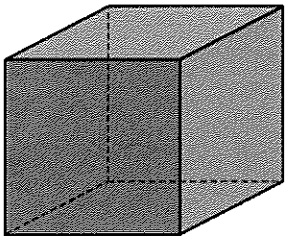
3D Objects

Polyhedron



polyhedron



regular polyhedron

A polyhedron is a 3D object that has flat faces and straight edges. A regular Polyhedron is a 3D object with all of its faces the same size and shape.

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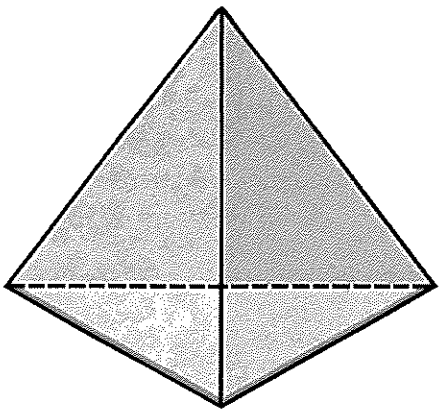
3D Objects

Tetrahedron



A tetrahedron is a regular polyhedron. Its 4 faces are all equilateral triangles.

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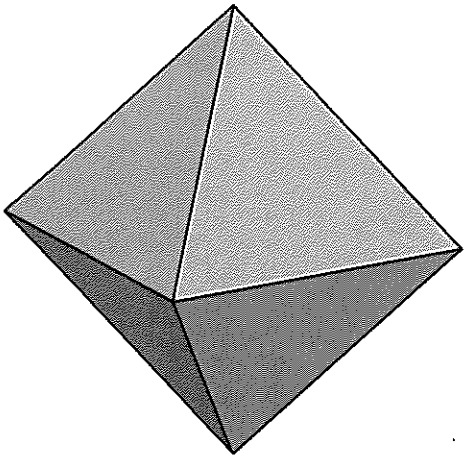
3D Objects

Octahedron



An octahedron is a regular polyhedron. Its 8 faces are all equilateral triangles.

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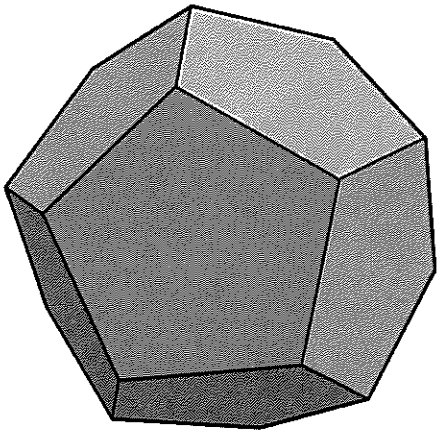
3D Objects

Dodecahedron



A dodecahedron is a regular polyhedron. Its 12 faces are all regular pentagons.

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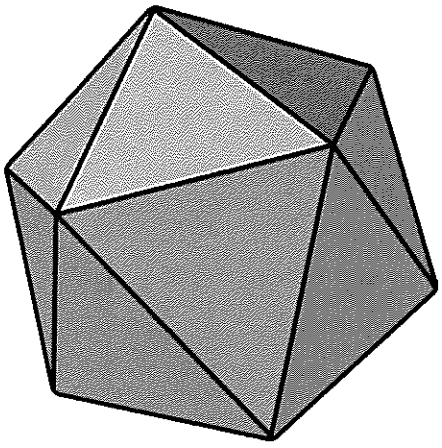
3D Objects

Icosahedron



An icosahedron is a regular polyhedron. Its 20 faces are all equilateral triangles.

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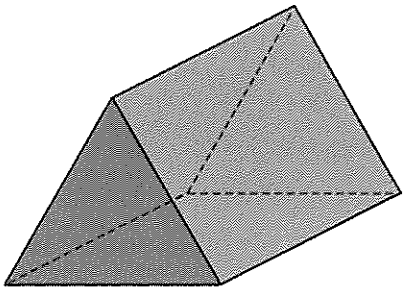
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of object is this?
Which 2D shape is at each end?
How many faces does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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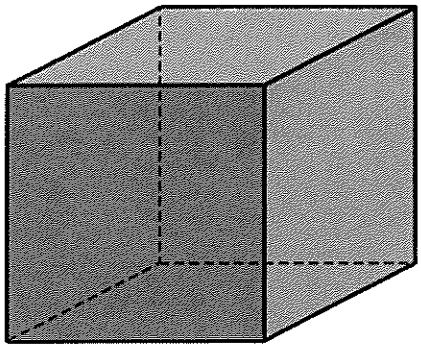
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of object is this?
Which 2D shape makes up its faces?
How many faces does it have?
How many vertices does it have?

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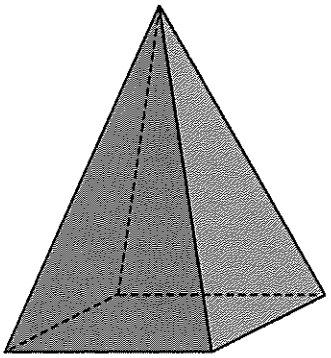
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of polyhedron is this?
Which 2D shape makes up its faces?
How many faces does it have?
How many vertices does it have?

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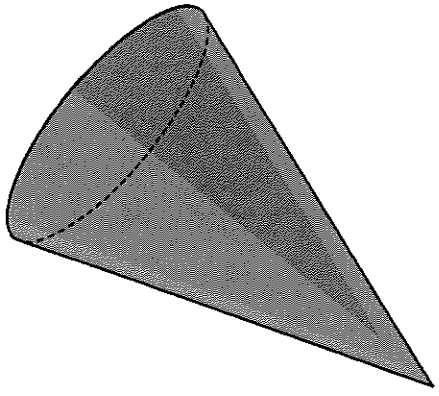
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What is the name of this object?
Which 2D shape is at its end?
How many faces does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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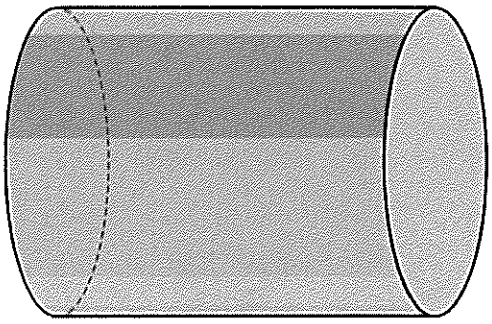
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What is the name of this object?
Which 2D shape is at its end?
How many vertices does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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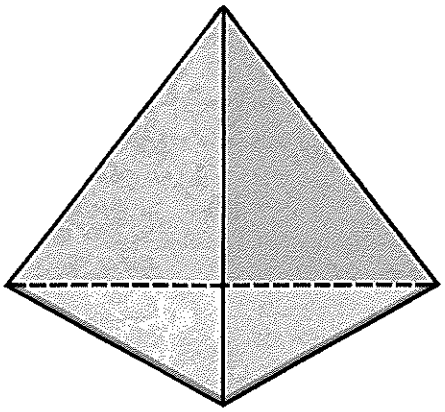
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of object is this?
How many faces does it have?
How many vertices does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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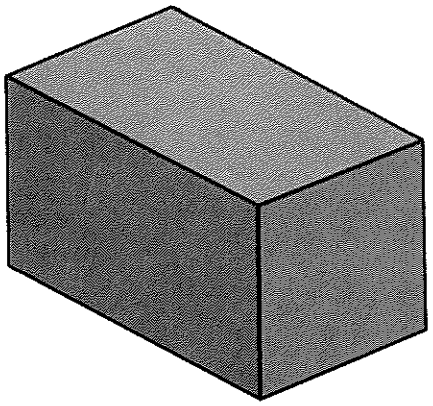
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of object is this?
How many faces does it have?
How many vertices does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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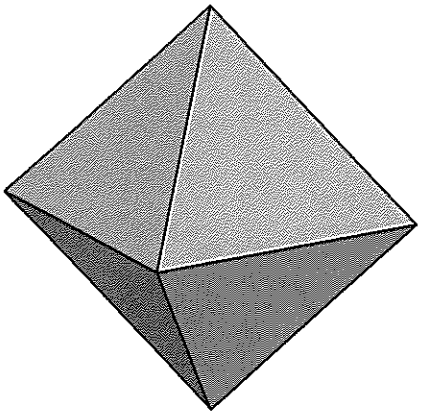
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of polyhedron is this?
Which 2D shape makes up its faces?
How many vertices does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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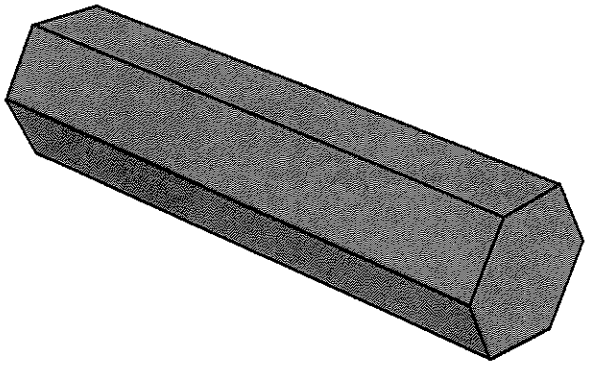
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of object is this?
Which 2D shape makes up its faces?
How many vertices does it have?
How many edges does it have?

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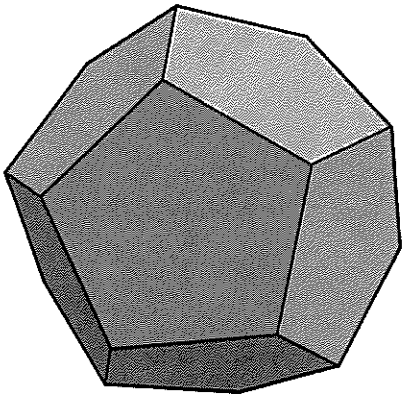
3D Objects

Object Quiz



What type of object is this?

Which 2D shape makes up its faces?

How many faces does it have?

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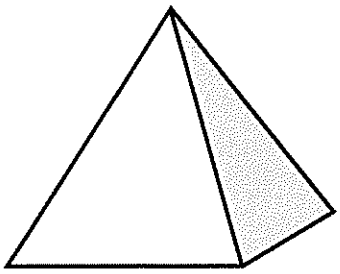
Date_____ Name_____

Properties of 3D Shapes

Write down the properties of the shapes.



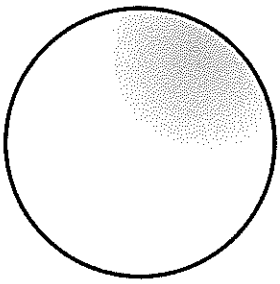
What are the properties of a pyramid?

_____

_____

_____

_____



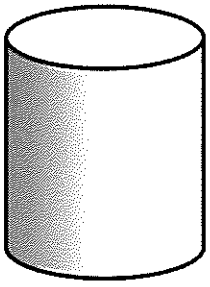
What are the properties of a sphere?

_____

_____

_____

_____



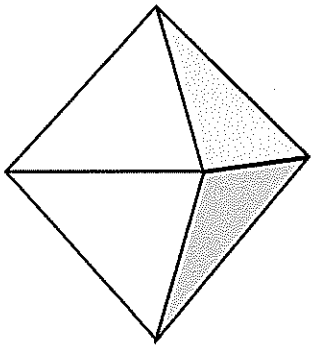
What are the properties of a cylinder?

_____

_____

_____

_____



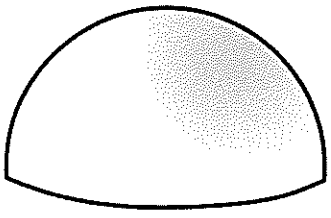
What are the properties of a octahedron?

_____

_____

_____

_____



What are the properties of a hemisphere?

_____

_____

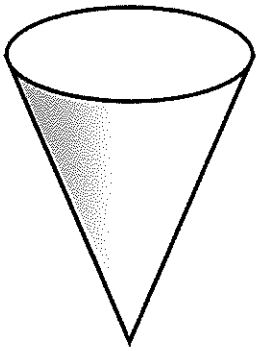
_____

_____

Date_____ Name_____

Properties of 3D Shapes

Write down the properties of the shapes.



What are the properties of a cone?

_____

_____

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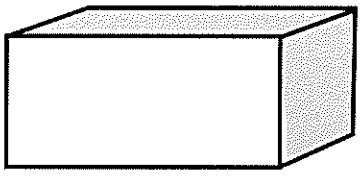

What are the properties of a cuboid?

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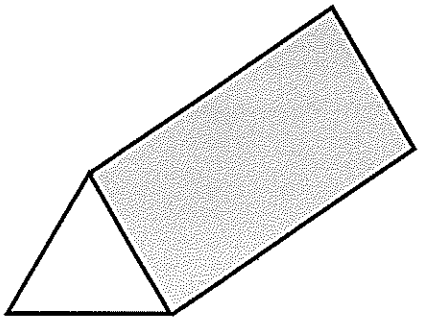

What are the properties of a prism?

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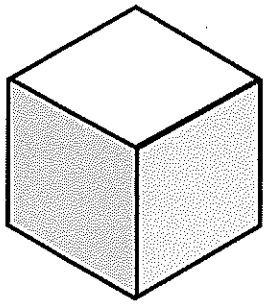

What are the properties of a cube?

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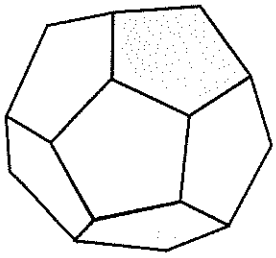

What are the properties of a dodecahedron?

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Australian Paralympic Webquest History Project.

The Paralympic Games first took place in Rome, Italy, in 1960 and since then they have taken place every four years. Australia has participated at every Paralympic Summer Games since then, and at every Paralympic Winter Games since their inception in 1976.
You can read more about the Paralympic Games from the International Paralympic Committee.

Your Quest

Your task is to help Paralympics Australia collect items of significance to the Paralympic movement in Australia to display at the National Sports Museum. You will need to select FIVE significant items and explain who owns these items and why they are significant. Each item should be from a different Paralympic Games and should include both the Paralympic Summer and Winter Games.

Helpful websites.

https://www.paralympic.org.au/about-us/history-project/

https://paralympichistory.org.au/

https://www.paralympic.org/ipc/history

Task 1

Discuss why is it important to collect memorabilia and document the history of the Paralympic movement in Australia?

Using the websites above or another search engine, find an image of each item.

- Newspaper articles
- Photographs
- Letters

Task 2

List 10 key Australian achievements or events from any of the past Paralympic Games.

To help you explore some of the achievements had by the Australian Paralympic Team in the past, check out the Australian Paralympic Hall of Fame (https://www.paralympic.org.au/about-us/honour-roll/) and Paralympic Stories (https://paralympichistory.org.au/).

Task 3

From your list of key achievements and events, select five which you could use to find an item to display at the National Sports Museum.

From each event, think of an item of memorabilia which could be used to remember that event.

Memorabilia could include:
- Uniforms
- Medals
- Equipment used by the athletes

Task 4

Now that you have five items that should be included in the National Sports Museum, you need to deliver a presentation explaining what these items are and why they should be included in the museum.
You could deliver your presentation by making:

- A poster
- A PowerPoint presentation
- A video
- A Prezi

For each item, make sure you identify:

- What Paralympic Games the item is from?
- Which athlete did the item belong to?
- Why is this item significant to the Australian Paralympic movement?

Task 4

Now that you have five items that should be included in the National Sports Museum, you need to deliver a presentation explaining what these items are and why they should be included in the museum.
You could deliver your presentation by making:

- A poster
- A PowerPoint presentation
- A video
- A Prezi

For each item, make sure you identify:

- What Paralympic Games the item is from?
- Which athlete did the item belong to?
- Why is this item significant to the Australian Paralympic movement?