

Learning  
From Home  
2021  
Term 3  
Week 9

Stage 2  
Wed - Fri

Wednesday

# Verbs

Verbs are words that describe what someone or something is doing.

## Action Verbs

Action verbs express what something can do.

I **play** chess.

## Saying Verbs

Saying verbs indicate how things are being said.

I **shouted** at him.

## Thinking Verbs

Thinking verbs tell us what someone is thinking or feeling.

She **felt** sad.

## Relating Verbs

Relating verbs explain what things are or what they have.

Tom **is** hungry.

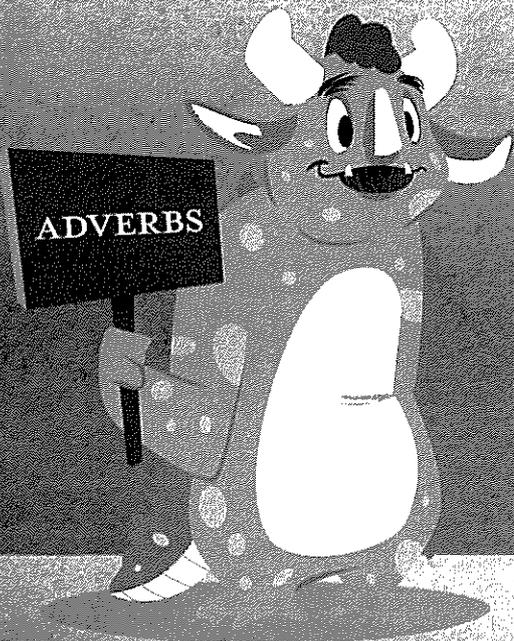


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# Adverbs

Adverbs are words used to describe a verb.

They describe how, how often, where or when.



We crept **quietly** past the dragon.

I **usually** walk to school.

Let's play **outside**.

I will eat **later**.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Identifying Descriptive Language - Verbs and Adverbs

- Verbs are doing words.  
Underline the past tense action verbs and saying verbs in red.
- Adverbs are words used to describe verbs (when, where or how).  
Underline the adverbs describing the action and saying verbs in purple.
- Remember, not every verb will have an adverb connected to it.

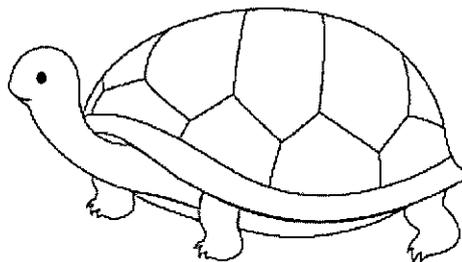
### The Hare and the Tortoise

A hare and a tortoise once lived in the same village. The hare teased the tortoise for being too slow. He always complained that the tortoise took a long time to get places.

The tortoise finally decided that enough was enough. He bravely challenged the hare to a race. The hare and the other animals laughed endlessly at the tortoise for the silly suggestion. At last, the hare agreed to the tortoise's challenge.

The tortoise and the hare excitedly prepared for the race. The starting gun exploded loudly to start the event. The hare disappeared immediately. The tortoise was so far behind that he foolishly decided to have a nap in the warm sun.

The tortoise plodded towards the finish line. He eventually passed the sleeping hare. When the hare finally woke, he could not see the tortoise. He thought that he was still in the lead. To his surprise, when he speedily crossed the finish line, the other animals were cheering. The tortoise had already won the race!



# Persuasive Prompts

## With Reasons For and Against

twinkl

### Books Are Better Than Movies

#### For:

- Books let the reader imagine the characters, setting and events happening in the story, picturing these details in any way they choose.
- Books tell a story with so much detail, ensuring that nothing important is left out.
- Books allow the reader to enjoy some relaxing time alone.
- Books can be read over a long or a short time, depending on the choice of the reader.
- Books are small and easy to carry or travel with so that they can be enjoyed anywhere and anytime.

#### Against:

- Movies allow you to enjoy a story without needing to use imagination or really thinking too hard about it.
- Movies use a number of visual and audio elements to help bring a story to life.
- Movies leave out some of the less important details and focus only on the most crucial parts of the story.
- Movies tell the whole story within a short amount of time, usually only a couple of hours.
- Movies can be enjoyed together with family and friends.

#### Teachers Note:

This PowerPoint presentation includes a set of eight persuasive writing prompts, covering a variety of topics relevant to primary students. The resource has been designed to be used and displayed on an interactive board, alongside the use of a persuasive writing template or scaffold. The prompts each include four or five reasons 'for' and 'against' the title statement and demonstrate t-chart style planning.

#### How to use:

- You will need to decide whether they are 'for' or 'against' the statement and then select three reasons from the prompt slide to support their opinion.
- You will then plan and write a detailed persuasive text, using your chosen reasons from the prompt slide, simply adding their own opening and closing statements.

### The City Is the Best Place to Live

#### For:

- There are so many things to see and do when living in a city.
- There are lots of different work and jobs opportunities in a city.
- Public transport makes getting around very quick and easy in a city.
- Cities have everything close by and there is no need to travel very far to find things you might need.
- There are so many new people to meet and make friends with in a city.

#### Against:

- It is often very expensive to live in a city.
- The air is often more polluted and smoggy in a city.
- Living in the countryside or by the beach is quiet, peaceful and relaxing.
- Living in smaller towns and places with fewer people means that there is a greater sense of community.
- Living away from a city is safer as crime rates in country towns are usually much lower.

## Dogs Are Better Than Cats

### For:

- Dogs are energetic and love to play games and go for walks.
- Dogs can help to protect your house and property while you are away from home during the day.
- It is much easier to train a dog than a cat.
- Dogs, unlike cats, don't use litter boxes. These can get quite smelly and require cleaning out frequently.
- Dogs are 'man's best friend' and they are loyal and friendly, whereas cats will often just ignore you.

### Against:

- Cats are easy to look after as they just like to sleep all day, they don't need to be entertained and kept busy.
- Cats are snuggly and cuddly and will sleep on your lap to keep you warm.
- Cats are usually much cheaper to keep and care for compared to dogs.
- Cats are a great pet for busy families, no need to spend time taking them for walks each day.
- Cats are quieter than dogs, they will not bark every time the postman delivers mail or someone walks past the house.

## Summer Is Better Than Winter

### For:

- Summer weather is warm and sunny and perfect for visits to the beach.
- Summer in Australia includes Christmas which means lots of fun time with family and friends.
- Summertime is perfect for treats like ice cream or frozen slushy drinks.
- Summer is great for spending time outside, you might like to go for a bike ride or play in the sunshine.
- During summer there are more daylight hours, which means more time to play and have fun each day.

### Against:

- When winter weather gets cold enough for snow you can enjoy activities like snowboarding, skiing and building snowmen.
- Wintertime is perfect for treats like hot chocolate or delicious home cooked meals, that usually don't include salad.
- Winter is a great time to stay inside and watch movies, read books or play games.
- Winter is the perfect time to snuggle up by the fireplace or under warm cuddly blankets.
- Winter often means lots of rain, and that means there are fun puddles to jump in or to ride bikes through.

## Fast Food Is the Best Food for a Family Dinner

### For:

- Fast food is tasty, tempting and delicious.
- Fast food is very quick and easy because there is no preparation or cooking time required.
- With fast food, you don't need to make a mess in the kitchen and there are no dishes to be done afterwards.
- Everyone can choose their own meal, rather than the whole family having to eat the same thing for dinner.

### Against:

- Fast food is often very fatty and greasy or full of sugar, which means that it is very unhealthy.
- Cooking dinner for the family can be a lot of fun to do and is a nice activity for families to do together.
- When preparing and cooking dinner at home you will know exactly what is in it, as you have control over what will be used.
- Fast food doesn't always accommodate people with food allergies or intolerances.

## School Uniforms Should Be Banned

### For:

- School uniforms are plain and boring and everyone looks the same.
- School uniforms are uncomfortable and are often made out of heavy or scratchy fabrics.
- Wearing a school uniform each day means that other clothes hardly ever get to be used or worn.
- School uniforms are not suitable for playing on the playground at recess and lunch times, especially the girls' dresses.
- Wearing school uniforms stifles creativity and individuality.

### Against:

- School uniforms make it easy for everyone to be seen and to keep together when out on excursions.
- School uniforms make getting dressed and ready each morning much easier and simpler than having to choose and decide what to wear each day.
- School uniforms help to create equality between students.
- School uniforms are practical and simple, with suitable options for the summer and winter months.
- School uniforms help us to live more sustainably, wearing the same clothes frequently rather than needing to buy many different outfit options.

# Persuasive Opening Statement

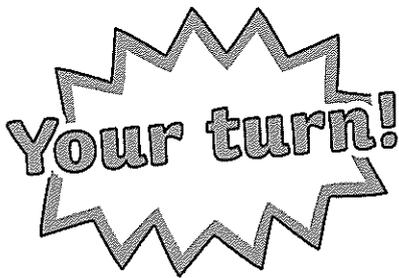
To write a persuasive opening statement you need to include the following things:

- **emotive language and imagery** or **a rhetorical question to establish your opinion ! ?**
- **list your three reasons 1 2 3**
- **state your point of view** 

Highlight each of these within the example paragraph then have a go at writing your own opening statement.

## Example

Do you enjoy eating an ice cream at the beach on a warm, sunny day? If you do, then I'm sure you can agree that summer is without a doubt the best season of the year. Summertime is the perfect time for fun family adventures, the tastiest foods and of course, the very best weather. Therefore, I strongly believe that summer is better than all of the other seasons.



Four horizontal lines for writing the opening statement, followed by four more horizontal lines for additional writing space.

# Persuasive Concluding Statement

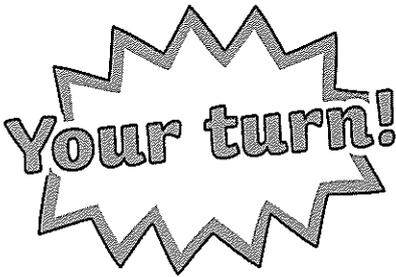
To write a persuasive concluding statement, you need to include the following things:

- **sequence words** 
- **restate your point of view** 
- **summarise your three reasons** 1 2 3
- **rephrase your point of view** 

Highlight each of these in the example paragraph below, then have a go at writing your own concluding statement.

## Example

In conclusion, summer is clearly far better than the other seasons as it offers the best, sunny weather and the perfect opportunity for spending fun times with friends and family. During summer there are super yummy, frozen treats for everyone to enjoy. It is clear that summer is most definitely the best season of the year.



Four horizontal lines for writing a concluding statement, followed by three more horizontal lines for additional writing space.

# 4 Times Table Activities

Count in 4s and colour in the grid:

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

Work out these answers:

a)  $4 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

f)  $6 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b)  $3 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

g)  $7 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c)  $5 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

h)  $1 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

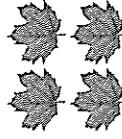
d)  $2 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

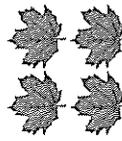
i)  $11 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e)  $9 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

j)  $8 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

How many different leaves are there? Count in groups of 4 and write out the calculation.

a)  \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



b)  \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



c)

\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

# Compensation Strategy

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

Let's Get Started



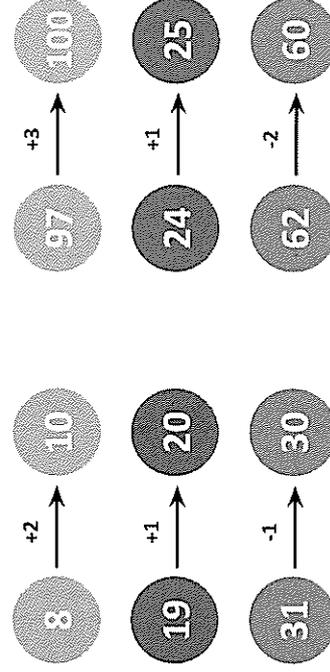
## Learning Objective

- Students can use the compensation strategy to solve number sentences.

## What is the Compensation Strategy?

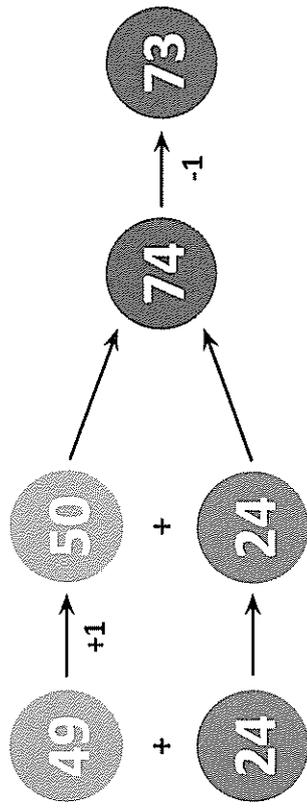
- The *compensation strategy* is used to make a number sentence easier to solve by rounding one or more of the addends.
- Once the sum is solved with the easier numbers, the answer is adjusted to compensate for the rounding.

## Rounding Numbers



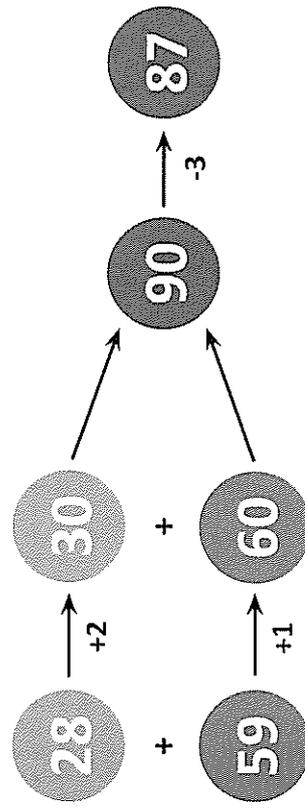
# Rounding One Addend

$$49 + 24$$

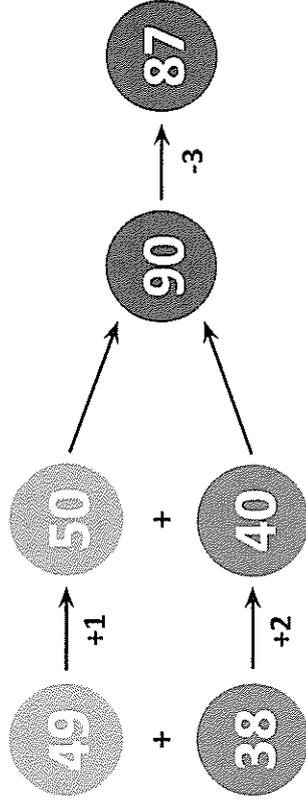


# Rounding Both Addends

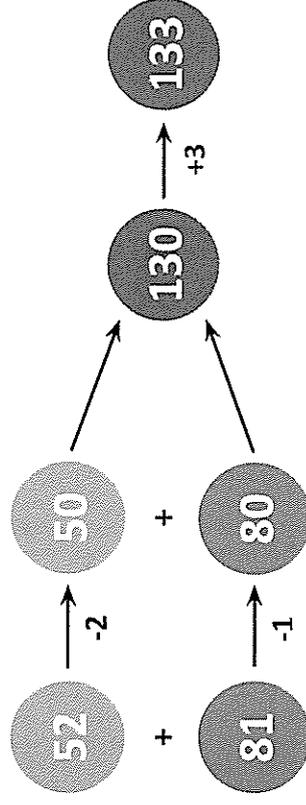
$$28 + 59$$



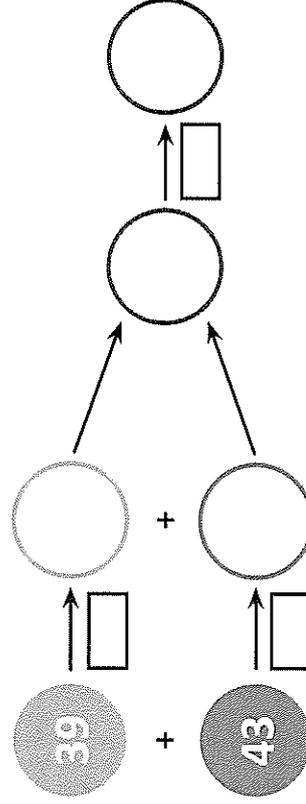
$$49 + 38$$



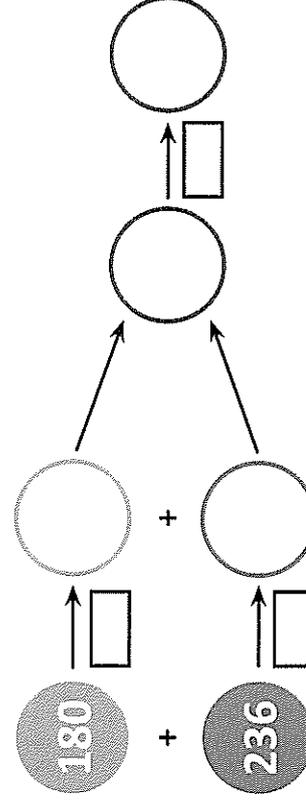
$$52 + 81$$



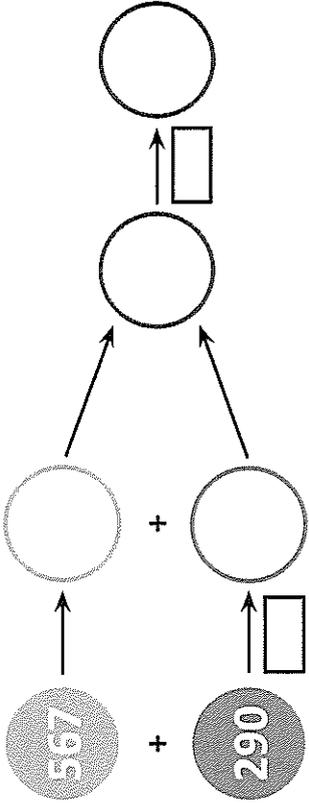
$$39 + 43$$



$$180 + 236$$



$$567 + 290$$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Addition Strategies

### 1. Find the Total

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) $2 + 2 =$   | f) $40 + 20 =$ |
| b) $6 + 4 =$   | g) $41 + 20 =$ |
| c) $8 + 7 =$   | h) $41 + 21 =$ |
| d) $12 + 6 =$  | i) $56 + 42 =$ |
| e) $12 + 10 =$ | j) $35 + 28 =$ |

### 2. Jump Strategy

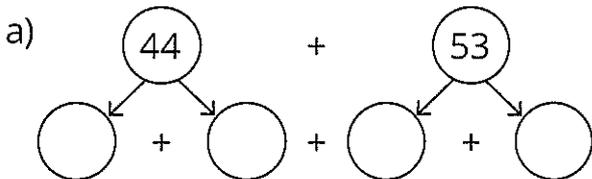
a)  $63 + 26 =$



b)  $38 + 84 =$

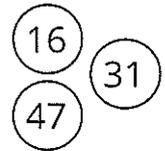


### 3. Split Strategy



### 4. Linking Addition and Subtraction

- a) Write as many number sentences as you can using these numbers.



### 5. Find the Total

- a)  $100 + 40 =$   
 b)  $150 + 40 =$   
 c)  $168 + 30 =$   
 d)  $342 + 167 =$   
 e)  $2497 + 1201 =$

### 6. Word Problems

A town is building 42 houses this year and 15 houses next year. The town already has 856 houses. How many houses will there be in total?

# HYGIENE AND COVID PREVENTION

## CONCEPTS

### PERSONAL HYGIENE

Personal hygiene is important, and so is food hygiene. In fact, it's one of the most vital aspects of good health

### FOOD HYGIENE

Habits related to food hygiene are quite simple and should be taught and enforced both at home and at school

## BASIC HYGIENE HABITS

01

Wash your hands before eating and after going to the bathroom

02

Try to cough or sneeze on the inner part of your bent elbow

03

Wash and disinfect fruit and vegetables before using them

04

Do not share food or pieces of cutlery with other people

## WHEN SHOULD YOU WASH YOUR HANDS?

- After going to the bathroom
- Before eating or preparing food
- After coughing, sneezing or blowing your nose
- After taking care of a sick person
- After touching garbage
- After playing with your pet



“Practice good personal hygiene. Wash your hands before you eat. Be aware of good clean water and food sources.”

—JAMES WRIGHT

## HOW TO WASH YOUR HANDS



Start by wetting your hands



Rub your hands palm to palm



Apply some soap carefully



Lather the back of your hands



Rub the back of your opposing palms' fingers



Scrub between your fingers



## HOW TO WASH YOUR HANDS



Clean your thumbs repeatedly



Clean your fingernails and fingertips



Rinse your hands thoroughly



Dry them with a disposable hand towel



Use the towel to turn off the faucet



Your hands are now clean!



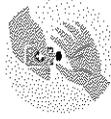
## EXAMPLES



Public transport is also filled with pathogenic microorganisms. Surfaces such as railings, buttons and windows are in contact with thousands of people every day, so don't forget your hand sanitizer



**BE AWARE THAT MOBILE PHONES ARE CONSIDERED  
HIGH-TOUCH SURFACES  
THIS MEANS IT CAN HOLD A LOT OF GERMS. MAKE SURE  
YOU SANITIZE YOUR HANDS BEFORE AND AFTER USE.**



**A**

Apply the hand sanitizer on the palm of your hand



**B**

Rub both of your hands together

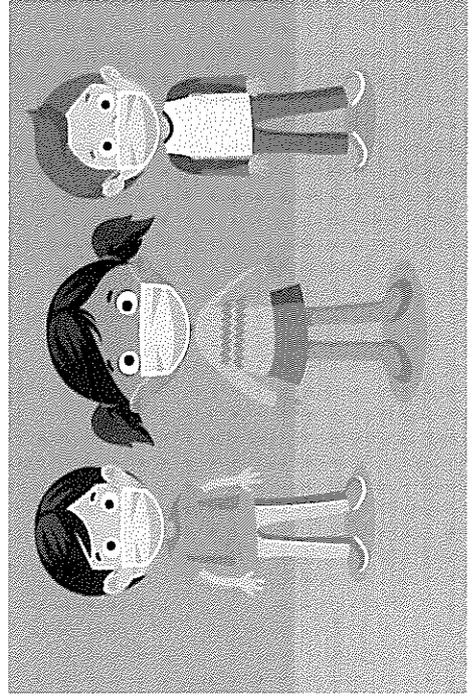


**C**

Wait until your hands feel dry (20 secs)

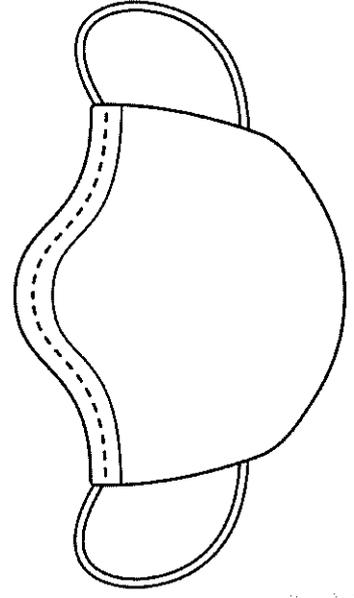
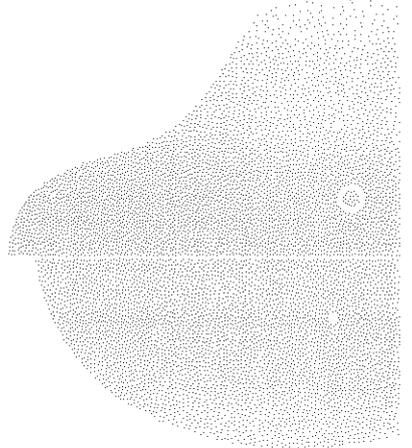
## APPLYING HAND SANITIZER

## WEAR A MASK

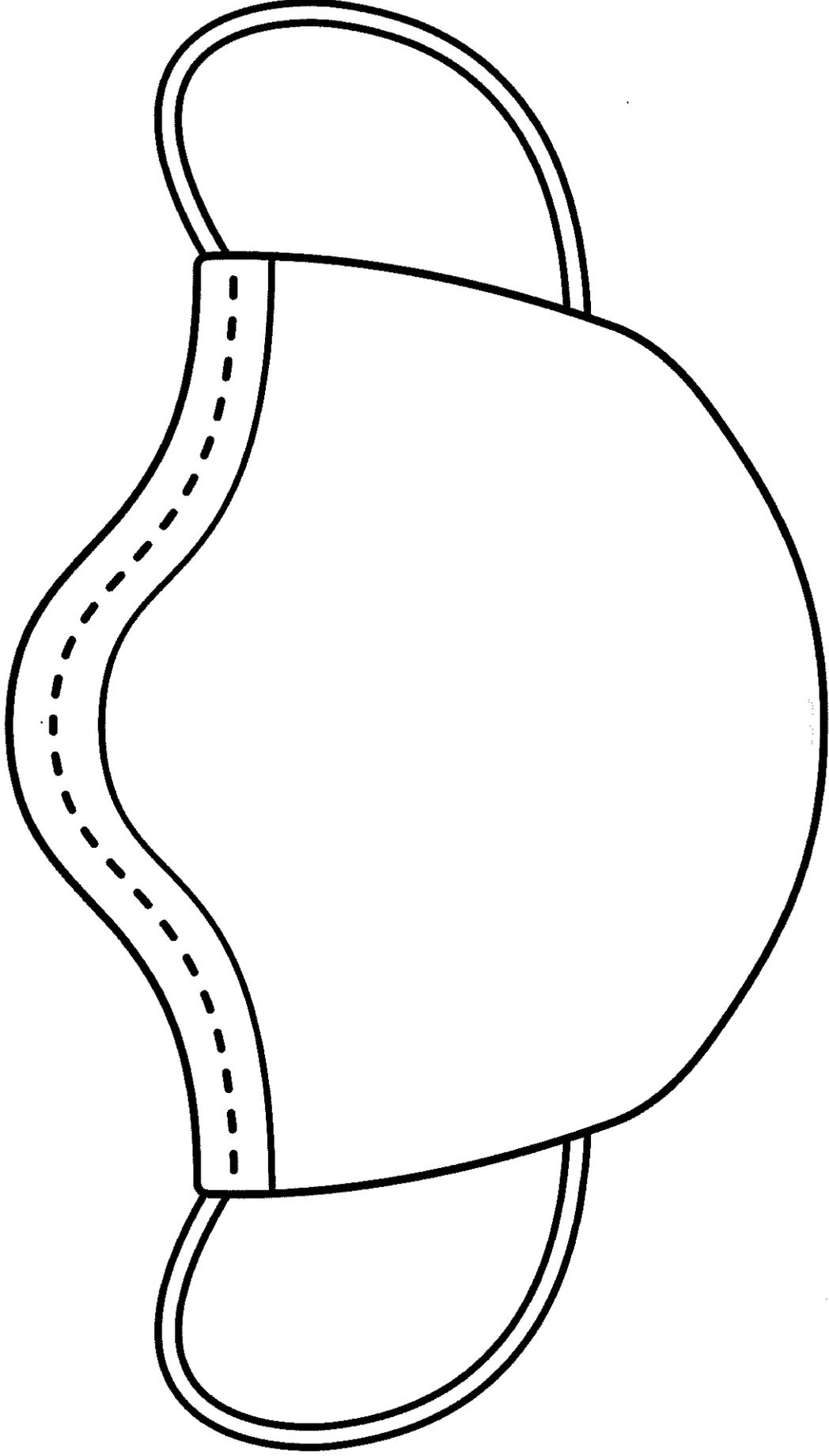


## DESIGN YOUR MASK

You are to pretend you are a fashion designer and your task is to design a mask that all kids will want to wear. See template attached to this Google Classroom task.



# Design Your Own Face Mask Art Activity



Thursday

# Dressing up a Sentence

Can you make this plain sentence fancy and fantastic?

Use the chart to dress up this this plain and boring sentence with some descriptive details, then write it in the space below.

**The dog is running.**

**Who or what?**

Write the noun from the sentence.

**Adjective**

Words to describe the noun.

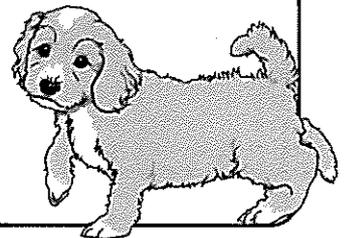
**What are they doing?**

Write the verb from this sentence.

**Adverb**

How might they be doing it?

**Where could this be happening?**



Dressed-up sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Dressing up a Sentence

Can you make this plain sentence fancy and fantastic?

Use the chart to dress up this this plain and boring sentence with some descriptive details, then write it in the space below.

**The clown is laughing.**

**Who or what?**

Write the noun from the sentence.

**Adjective**

Words to describe the noun.

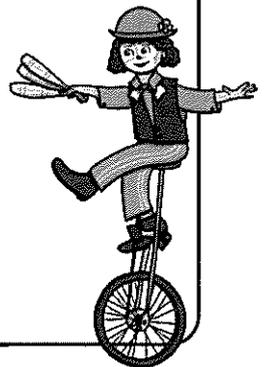
**What are they doing?**

Write the verb from this sentence.

**Adverb**

How might they be doing it?

**Where could this be happening?**



Dressed-up sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Persuasive Argument Paragraph

To write a persuasive argument paragraph, you need to include the following things:

- **sequence word** 
- **restate your point of view with your reason** 
- **back up your reason with evidence** 

Highlight each of these in the example paragraph below, then have a go at writing your own argument paragraph.

## Example

Firstly, summer is the best season for spending time outside. The weather is warm and sunny and perfect for visits to the beach or for swimming in a pool. You might also like to go for a bike ride or play outside in the sunshine.

**Your turn!**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 5 Times Table Activities

Count in 5s and colour in the grid:

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

Work out these answers:

a)  $2 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d)  $6 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

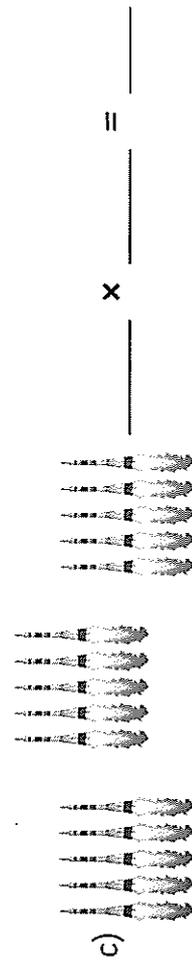
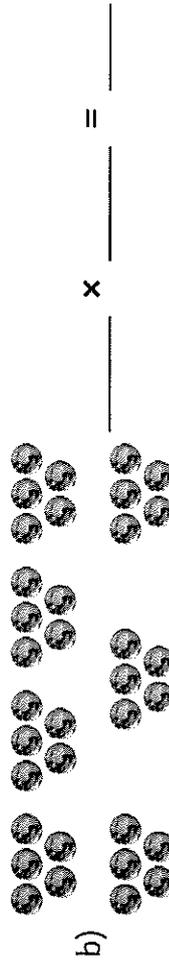
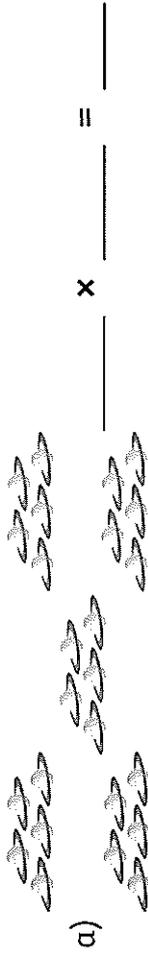
b)  $4 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e)  $7 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c)  $5 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

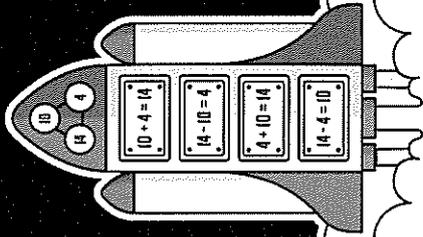
f)  $1 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

How many are there?



# FACT FAMILIES

ADDITION &  
SUBTRACTION  
- POWERPOINT -



## What are Fact Families?

Fact families are three numbers that are related to each other and can create four different number sentences.

Fact families can create 2 **addition** number sentences and 2 **subtraction** number sentences.

# 123

## Fact Families

What relationships can you see between the numbers 3, 4 and 7?

3



4



7



## Fact Families

There are four relationships between these three numbers.

$$3 + 4 = 7$$



$$7 - 3 = 4$$



$$4 + 3 = 7$$



$$7 - 4 = 3$$



# Fact Families - Addition

Addend  $8 + 5 = 13$  Sum

Addend



If the addends are swapped around, is the sum the same?



# Fact Families - Addition

Addend  $5 + 8 = 13$  Sum

Addend



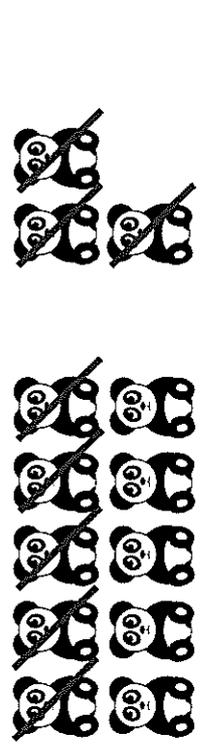
The addends can be swapped and the sum remains the same!



# Fact Families - Subtraction

Minuend  $13 - 8 = 5$  Difference

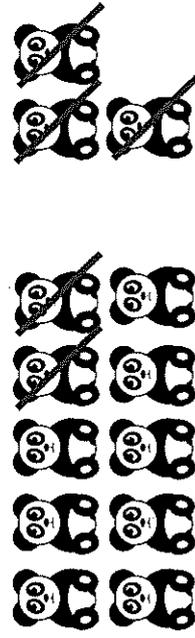
Subtrahend



# Fact Families - Subtraction

Minuend  $13 - 5 = 8$  Difference

Subtrahend



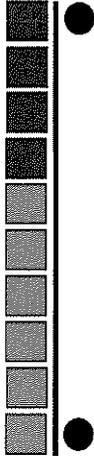
The subtrahend and the difference can be swapped to quickly solve the question!



## Fact Families

Look at the train made out of cubes.

- Can you write an addition number sentence to match what you see?
- Is there more than one way to write this number sentence?
- Could you use a subtraction number sentence to explain what you see?



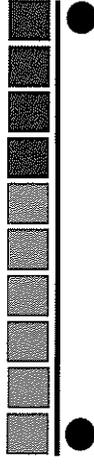
## Fact Families

$$6 + 4 = 10$$

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

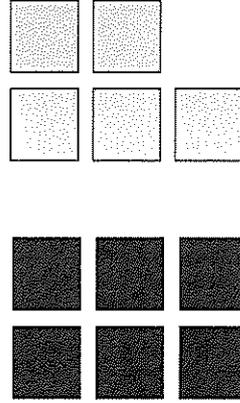
$$10 - 4 = 6$$



## Fact Families

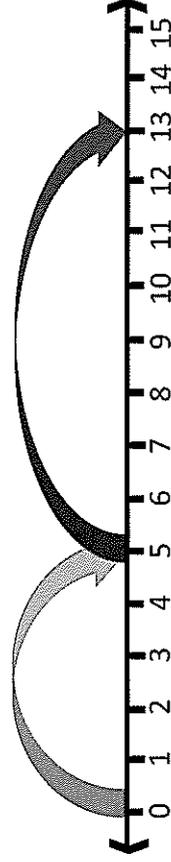
Use two coloured sets of cubes to make your own train of at least 10 cubes in length.

Write two **addition** and two **subtraction** sentences to explain what you have made.



## Fact Families Using Number Lines

Sally had 5 lollies. Jane had 8. How many did they have altogether?



$$5 + 8 = 13$$

$$8 + 5 = 13$$

$$13 - 8 = 5$$

$$13 - 5 = 8$$



## Fact Families Using Number Lines

Kate purchased 4 books to read in the holidays. Liam purchased 9 more. How many books do they have altogether?

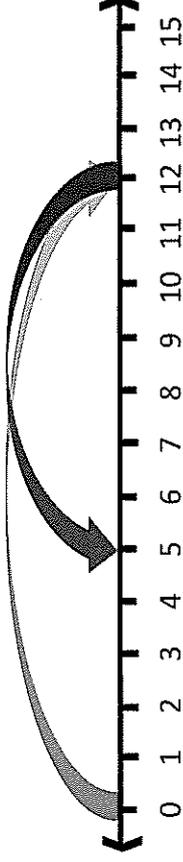


Create four number sentences for this problem.



## Fact Families Using Number Lines

Jimmy had 12 toy cars. He gave 7 away to his brother. How many toys does Jimmy have left?



$$12 - 7 = 5$$

$$12 - 5 = 7$$

$$7 + 5 = 12$$

$$5 + 7 = 12$$



## Fact Families Using Number Lines

Ben had 13 stamps. He gave 7 of them to his sister. How many stamps did Ben have left?



Create four number sentences for this problem.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Linking Addition and Subtraction

Addition and subtraction are 'inverse operations'. For every addition number sentence, there is a related subtraction number sentence.

Addition

$$\boxed{20} + \textcircled{30} = \text{hexagon}(50)$$

$$\textcircled{30} + \boxed{20} = \text{hexagon}(50)$$

Subtraction

$$\text{hexagon}(50) - \textcircled{30} = \boxed{20}$$

$$\text{hexagon}(50) - \boxed{20} = \textcircled{30}$$

1. Find the addition and subtraction fact families for each group of numbers.

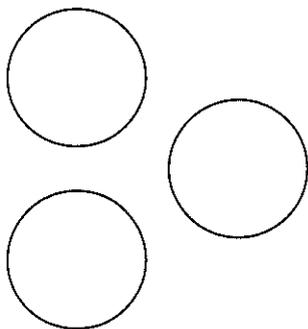
a)

$\boxed{18}$	+	$\boxed{23}$	=	$\boxed{41}$
$\textcircled{18}$		$\textcircled{23}$		$\textcircled{41}$
$\square$	+	$\square$	=	$\square$
$\square$	-	$\square$	=	$\square$
$\square$	-	$\square$	=	$\square$

b)

$\square$	+	$\square$	=	$\square$
$\textcircled{68}$		$\textcircled{45}$		$\textcircled{45}$
$\square$	+	$\square$	=	$\square$
$\square$	-	$\square$	=	$\square$
$\square$	-	$\square$	=	$\square$

2. Choose another three numbers to create your own fact family.



3. Explain the link between addition and subtraction.

---



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# Core stability

Tree

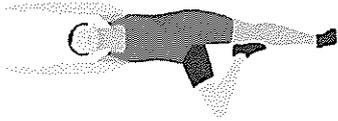
# learning to lead

## Key components

1. Stand up straight. Then shift your weight onto your left leg.
2. Keeping your hips facing forward, place the sole of your right foot inside your left thigh and find your balance.
3. Take a prayer position with your hands and then reach your arms up as you would as if standing.
4. Repeat on other leg.

**Make it easier:** Both feet on the ground but stand on tip toes.

**Make it harder:** Extend one leg to the side or go on tip toes (i.e., one 1 foot).



TECHNIQUE CARD | TREE



# Core stability

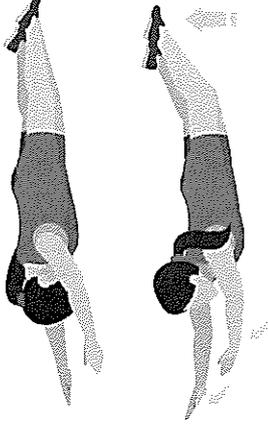
Superman

# learning to lead

## Key components

1. Lie down flat on your stomach with your arms up over your head.
2. Simultaneously raise arms, legs and chest off the floor and hold this contraction for 5 seconds.
3. In a controlled manner, simultaneously lower arms, legs and chest back to the starting position.

**Make it harder:** try raising your hands and feet higher in the air and flutter them i.e., raise/drop them slowly like you were swimming.



TECHNIQUE CARD | SUPERMAN



# Core stability

Pilates roll up

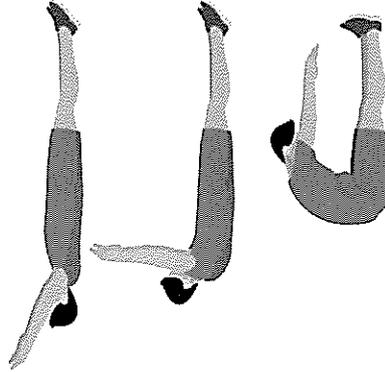
# learning to lead

## Key components

1. Lie back with your legs straight and arms extended above head next to ears.
2. Bring arms forward, tilt chin down, and slowly curl upper body up, reaching hands to toes.

**Make it easier:** Bend your knees.

**Make it harder:** Raise feet slightly off the floor for 20 seconds.



TECHNIQUE CARD | PILATES ROLL UP



# Core stability

V-sit

# learning to lead

## Key components

1. Start by sitting with your legs and back straight (like the letter L).
2. Lean back and contract your abdominal muscles and core.
3. Slowly lift your legs up to an extended position at a 45-degree angle to form the shape of a 'V'.

**Make it easier:** Bend at the knees and do not lift your legs as high.

**Make it harder:** Reach your arms straight forward and hold for 20 seconds.



TECHNIQUE CARD | V-SIT



# Core stability

High plank

learning to lead

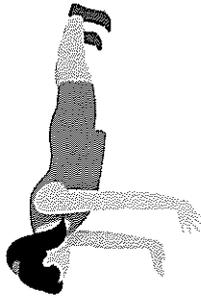


## Key components

1. Position hands slightly wider than shoulder-width apart (similar to push-up position).
2. Ground the toes into the floor and squeeze the bottom to stabilize your body.
3. Keep your neck and back straight by looking at a spot on the floor about 30cm beyond the hands and hold the position.

**Make it easier:** Do the above on your knees.

**Make it harder:** Do the above but lift one hand of the ground and touch the opposite shoulder. Then, swap to touch the opposite hand to shoulder.



TECHNIQUE CARD | HIGH PLANK



# Core stability

Warrior pose

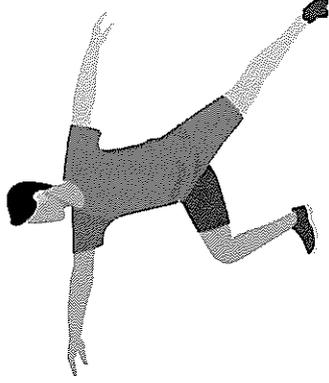
learning to lead



## Key components

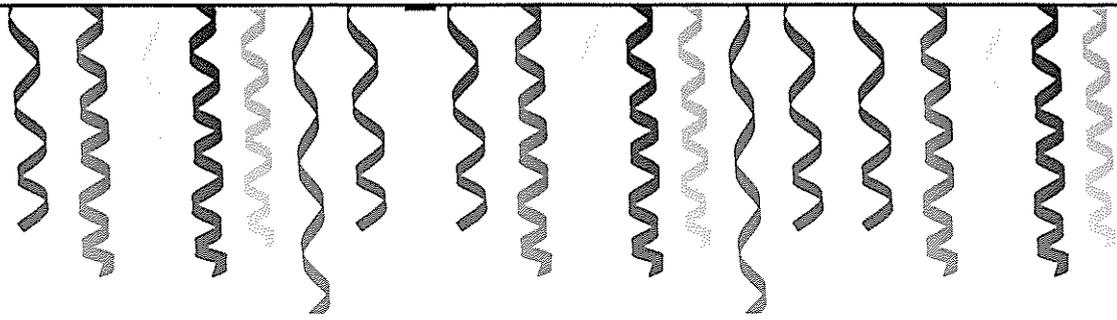
1. Stand with legs approx. 1m apart, turning right foot out 90 degrees (side on) and left foot in slightly.
2. Bring your hands to your hips and relax your shoulders, then extend arms out to the sides, palms down.
3. Bend right knee 90 degrees, keeping knee over ankle; gaze out over right hand. Hold for 1 minute.
4. Swap sides and repeat.

**Make it harder:** Raise your hands/arms above your head.

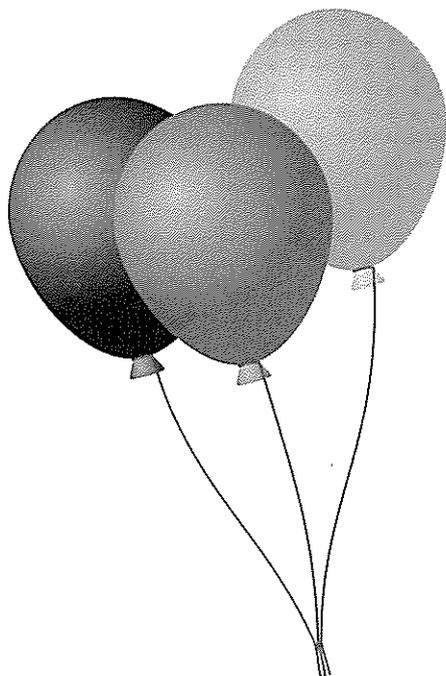


TECHNIQUE CARD | WARRIOR POSE





# Friday Fun Day!



# Boggle

## Spelling Word Puzzle

U	N	S	L
I	S	D	E
K	A	E	O
L	T	P	R

### Word Count

1 or 2 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

3 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

4 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

6 or More Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Number of Words:** \_\_\_\_\_

Blank writing area for words found in the Boggle grid.

Blank writing area for words found in the Boggle grid.

# Boggle

## Spelling Word Puzzle

T	L	R	I
E	R	N	K
F	D	A	G
S	M	O	D

### Word Count

1 or 2 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

3 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

4 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

6 or More Letters: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Number of Words:** \_\_\_\_\_

Blank writing area for words.

Blank writing area for words.

1

AAAAAAGH!

i

2

man

---

board

3

away

4

secret

secret

secret

5

egg egg

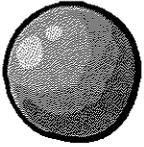
ham

6

over over

7

e z



8

mypant

ants

mypant

9

pot

oo oo

oo oo

# ??? Rebus Puzzle Challenge Cards Recording Sheet ???

Group Name _____	Score _____ /18
Group Members _____	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.



# Under the Lights Multiplication Mosaic

Solve the multiplication problems to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

0 - 10 = black

11 - 20 = red

21 - 30 = orange

31 - 40 = yellow

41 - 60 = green

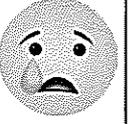
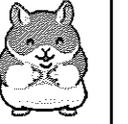
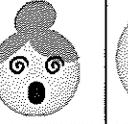
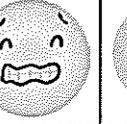
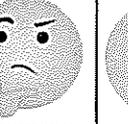
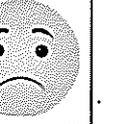
61 - 80 = blue

81 - 100 = purple

>100 = pink

$3 \times 6$	$2 \times 6$	$4 \times 7$	$2 \times 11$	$5 \times 6$	$4 \times 9$	$1 \times 9$	$9 \times 4$	$10 \times 6$	$5 \times 11$	$7 \times 7$
$2 \times 7$	$11 \times 2$	$3 \times 9$	$3 \times 8$	$5 \times 8$	$6 \times 1$	$6 \times 6$	$1 \times 7$	$8 \times 6$	$5 \times 9$	$9 \times 8$
$3 \times 8$	$4 \times 7$	$4 \times 10$	$3 \times 12$	$6 \times 6$	$3 \times 2$	$6 \times 7$	$4 \times 1$	$8 \times 8$	$6 \times 11$	$11 \times 6$
$2 \times 11$	$8 \times 4$	$6 \times 6$	$4 \times 9$	$7 \times 7$	$5 \times 1$	$5 \times 2$	$10 \times 7$	$7 \times 9$	$12 \times 6$	$9 \times 9$
$6 \times 6$	$4 \times 10$	$7 \times 5$	$11 \times 4$	$9 \times 1$	$2 \times 2$	$8 \times 8$	$9 \times 7$	$7 \times 11$	$8 \times 12$	$12 \times 7$
$5 \times 7$	$6 \times 6$	$7 \times 7$	$1 \times 10$	$12 \times 4$	$3 \times 3$	$10 \times 7$	$7 \times 9$	$11 \times 9$	$9 \times 11$	$12 \times 8$
$4 \times 9$	$5 \times 9$	$1 \times 7$	$5 \times 12$	$8 \times 8$	$1 \times 6$	$3 \times 1$	$12 \times 8$	$7 \times 12$	$9 \times 10$	$10 \times 12$
$5 \times 12$	$10 \times 6$	$2 \times 4$	$9 \times 7$	$1 \times 6$	$3 \times 3$	$12 \times 8$	$1 \times 7$	$10 \times 10$	$11 \times 12$	$9 \times 12$
$12 \times 4$	$11 \times 5$	$1 \times 4$	$10 \times 7$	$8 \times 9$	$5 \times 2$	$10 \times 10$	$2 \times 4$	$11 \times 11$	$12 \times 11$	$12 \times 9$
$9 \times 5$	$10 \times 7$	$8 \times 8$	$4 \times 2$	$7 \times 1$	$1 \times 6$	$10 \times 1$	$9 \times 12$	$12 \times 9$	$12 \times 10$	$2 \times 6$
$7 \times 11$	$8 \times 8$	$6 \times 11$	$10 \times 10$	$9 \times 9$	$5 \times 2$	$11 \times 12$	$11 \times 11$	$10 \times 11$	$7 \times 2$	$2 \times 7$
$10 \times 7$	$9 \times 8$	$12 \times 7$	$4 \times 2$	$12 \times 8$	$1 \times 5$	$12 \times 9$	$12 \times 9$	$5 \times 3$	$3 \times 6$	$2 \times 6$
$12 \times 6$	$10 \times 10$	$1 \times 6$	$1 \times 1$	$3 \times 2$	$2 \times 5$	$9 \times 12$	$5 \times 3$	$2 \times 10$	$5 \times 3$	$4 \times 6$
$8 \times 12$	$11 \times 9$	$8 \times 12$	$3 \times 2$	$1 \times 9$	$11 \times 11$	$3 \times 6$	$2 \times 6$	$5 \times 3$	$5 \times 6$	$5 \times 5$

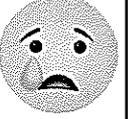
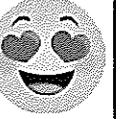
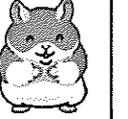
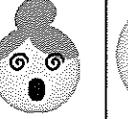
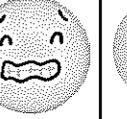
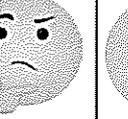
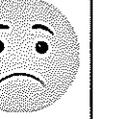
# Emoji Code Breaking

									
5	2	7	3	4	9	6	8	0	1

$$\text{Smiling face with closed mouth} + \text{Smiling face with heart eyes} + \text{Frowning face} + \text{Mouse} = 97$$

- $$\text{Smiling face with open mouth} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Smiling face with heart eyes} + \text{Frowning face} =$$
- $$\text{Woman with open mouth} + \text{Thinking face} - \text{Smiling face with closed mouth} + \text{Frowning face} =$$
- $$\text{Squirrel} + \text{Smiling face with heart eyes} - \text{Smiling face with tongue sticking out} + \text{Frowning face} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling face with heart eyes} + \text{Smiling face with closed mouth} + \text{Frowning face} + \text{Woman with open mouth} =$$
- $$\text{Mouse} + \text{Smiling face with open mouth} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Thinking face} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling face with tongue sticking out} + \text{Frowning face} - \text{Woman with open mouth} + \text{Squirrel} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling face with closed mouth} + \text{Woman with open mouth} + \text{Smiling face with open mouth} + \text{Squirrel} =$$
- $$\text{Frowning face} + \text{Thinking face} - \text{Smiling face with closed mouth} + \text{Smiling face with tongue sticking out} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling face with heart eyes} + \text{Smiling face with open mouth} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Thinking face} =$$
- $$\text{Squirrel} + \text{Thinking face} - \text{Smiling face with tongue sticking out} + \text{Frowning face} =$$

# Emoji Code Breaking

									
5	2	7	3	4	9	6	8	0	1

$$\text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Sad Face} = 935$$

- $$\text{Grinning Face with Big Eyes} + \text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} =$$
- $$\text{Woman with Open Mouth} + \text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} + \text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} - \text{Mouse} + \text{Frowning Face} + \text{Frowning Face} =$$
- $$\text{Squirrel} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} - \text{Grimacing Face} + \text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} + \text{Worried Face} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} + \text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} + \text{Squirrel} + \text{Grinning Face with Big Eyes} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Woman with Open Mouth} =$$
- $$\text{Mouse} + \text{Woman with Open Mouth} + \text{Grinning Face with Big Eyes} + \text{Squirrel} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Frowning Face} =$$
- $$\text{Grimacing Face} + \text{Worried Face} + \text{Frowning Face} - \text{Woman with Open Mouth} + \text{Grimacing Face} + \text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} + \text{Smiling Face with Smiling Eyes} + \text{Woman with Open Mouth} + \text{Grinning Face with Big Eyes} + \text{Squirrel} + \text{Grinning Face with Big Eyes} =$$
- $$\text{Worried Face} + \text{Frowning Face} + \text{Squirrel} - \text{Mouse} + \text{Grimacing Face} =$$
- $$\text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} + \text{Grinning Face with Big Eyes} + \text{Squirrel} + \text{Mouse} + \text{Woman with Open Mouth} + \text{Frowning Face} =$$
- $$\text{Worried Face} + \text{Squirrel} + \text{Frowning Face} - \text{Smiling Face with Heart-Eyes} + \text{Grimacing Face} + \text{Worried Face} =$$

# Riddle Code Breaker

Use the code to find the answers to the riddles

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
14	26	11	20	4	19	12	24	1	25	6	23	5

<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>
13	7	15	2	17	21	10	22	8	16	3	18	9

1. What can you catch but not throw?

14	11	7	23	20
----	----	---	----	----

---

2. What begins with T, finishes with T, and has T in it?

14	10	4	14	15	7	10
----	----	---	----	----	---	----

---

3. What question can you never answer yes to?

14	17	4	18	7	22	14	21	23	4	4	15	18	4	10
----	----	---	----	---	----	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	---	----

---

4. I am an odd number. Take away a letter and I become even. What number am I?

21	4	8	4	13
----	---	---	---	----

---

5. What's black and white and blue?

14	21	14	20	9	4	26	17	14
----	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	----

---

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
14	26	11	20	4	19	12	24	1	25	6	23	5

<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>
13	7	15	2	17	21	10	22	8	16	3	18	9

**6.** Where can you find cities, towns, shops, and streets but no people?

7	13	14	5	14	15
---	----	----	---	----	----

---

**7.** What word is spelled wrong in the dictionary?

16	17	7	13	12
----	----	---	----	----

---

**8.** What can you find once in a lifetime, twice in a moment, but never in one hundred years?

10	24	4	23	4	10	10	4	17	5
----	----	---	----	---	----	----	---	----	---

---

**9.** Where does success come before work?

1	13	10	24	4	20	1	11	10	1	7	13	14	17	18
---	----	----	----	---	----	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----

---

**10.** When things go wrong, what can you always count on?

18	7	22	17	19	1	13	12	4	17	21
----	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	---	----	----

---

# Roald Dahl

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

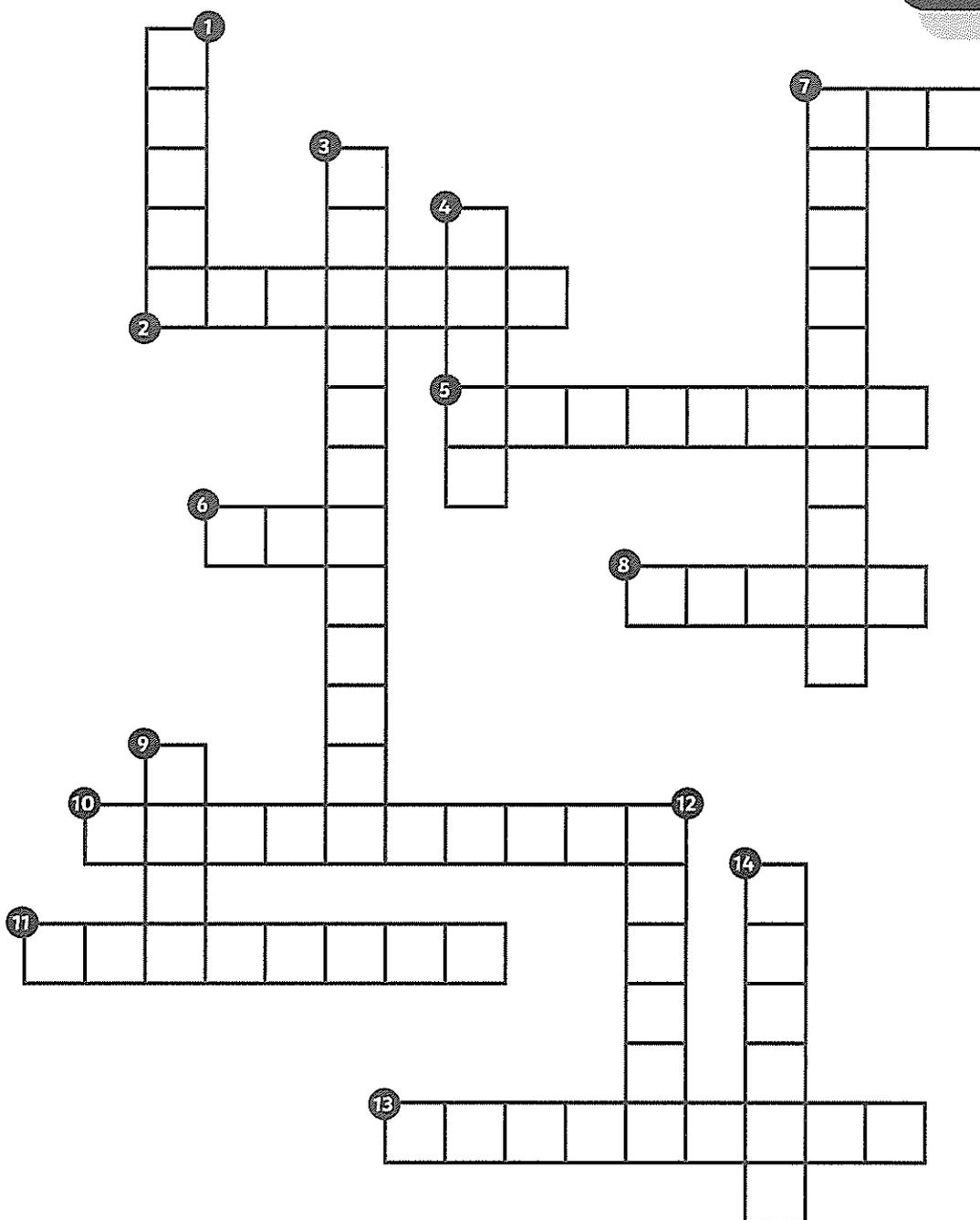
Roald  
Dahl  
birthday  
one hundred

century  
magic  
author  
poet

pilot  
Matilda  
James  
Charlie



# Summer



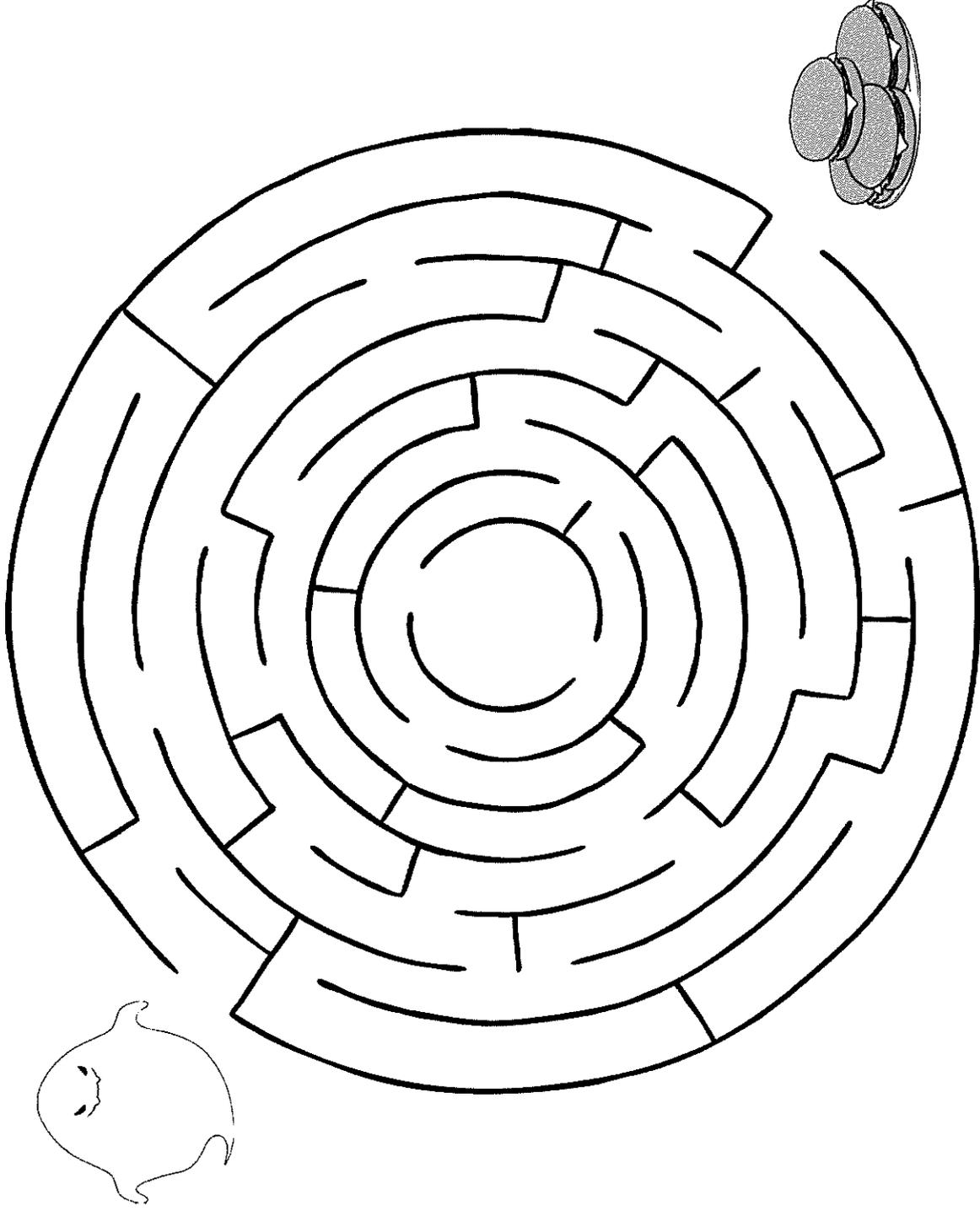
## Clues

## Down

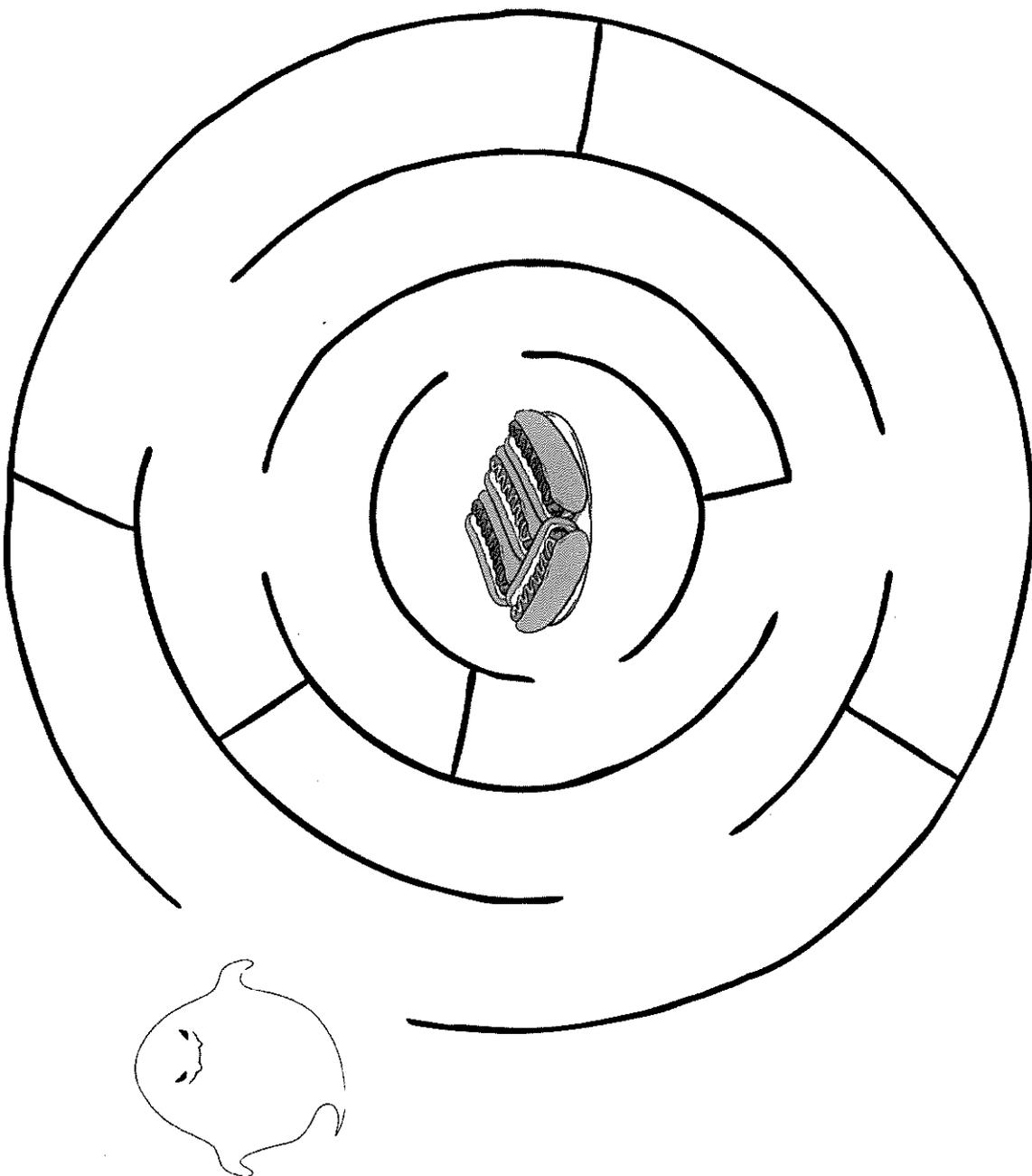
## Across

- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | Made of sand or pebbles, by the sea     | 2  | A nice trip away somewhere              |
| 3  | People like to go here to swim          | 5  | Put it on your skin when it's sunny     |
| 4  | Little white flower, can make chains    | 6  | Keeps you warm, can see in the sky      |
| 7  | Can build this out of sand on the beach | 7  | Big and blue, whales live in it         |
| 9  | First month of Summer                   | 8  | Can find them on the beach, pretty      |
| 12 | Wear it on your head when it's sunny    | 10 | Wear to protect your eyes in the sun    |
| 14 | Put in a basket and take to the park    | 11 | Sweet, eat it in a cone to cool down    |
|    |   | 13 | Very bright, can see in thundery storms |

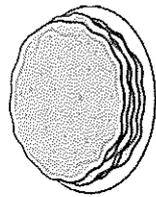
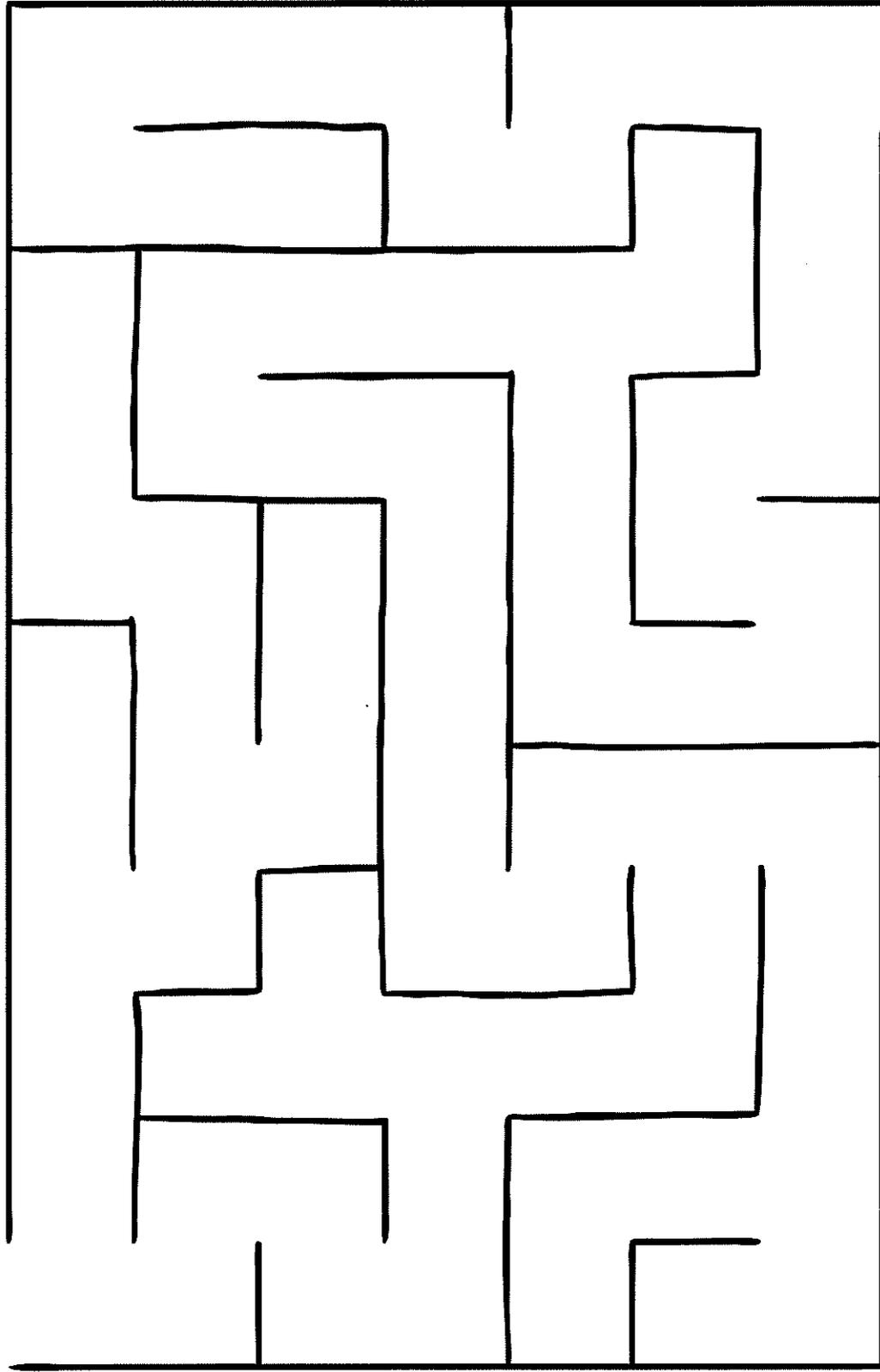
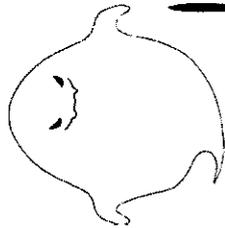
# Greedy Ghost Maze



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