Learning From Home

Term 4
Week 3

Stage 2
Wed - Fri

Wednesday

Name _____   Date _____

Skeleton

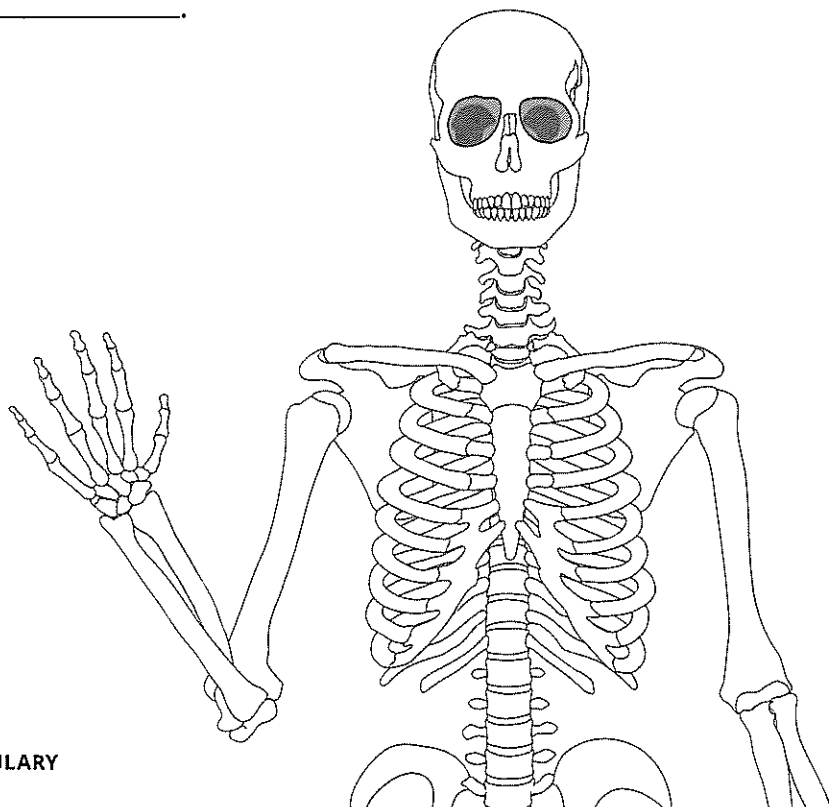|			
marrow	skeleton	protection	move
living	solid	lighter	blood
skull	calcium	bones	support

Your body has more than 200 _____. Put them together and they're called your _____.

Each bone has a function. Some bones offer _____ to softer, more fragile parts of the body. For example, the _____ protects the brain and the rib cage protects our heart and lungs. Other bones, like bones in our legs and arms, help us to _____ around by providing _____ for our muscles.

Around 70 percent of your bones are not _____ tissue, but hard minerals like _____. The outside of the bone is called the cortical bone. It's hard, smooth and _____. Inside the cortical bone is a porous, spongy bone material called the trabecular or concellous bone. This bone is _____ allowing for the bone itself to be lighter and easier for us to move around. It also allows room for _____ vessels and makes our bones slightly bendable. This way our bones won't break so easily. At the centre of our bones is a softer substance called _____.
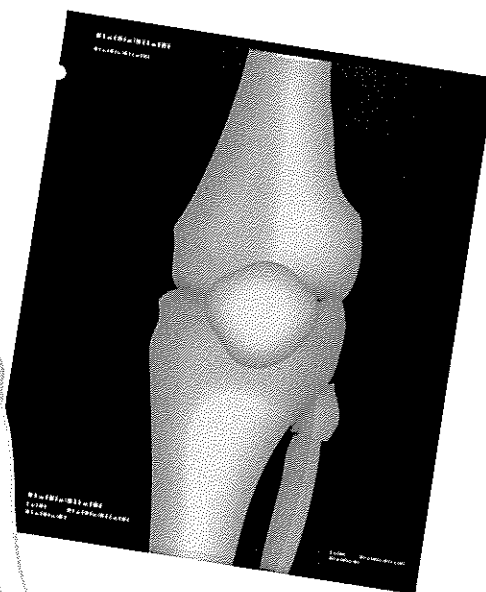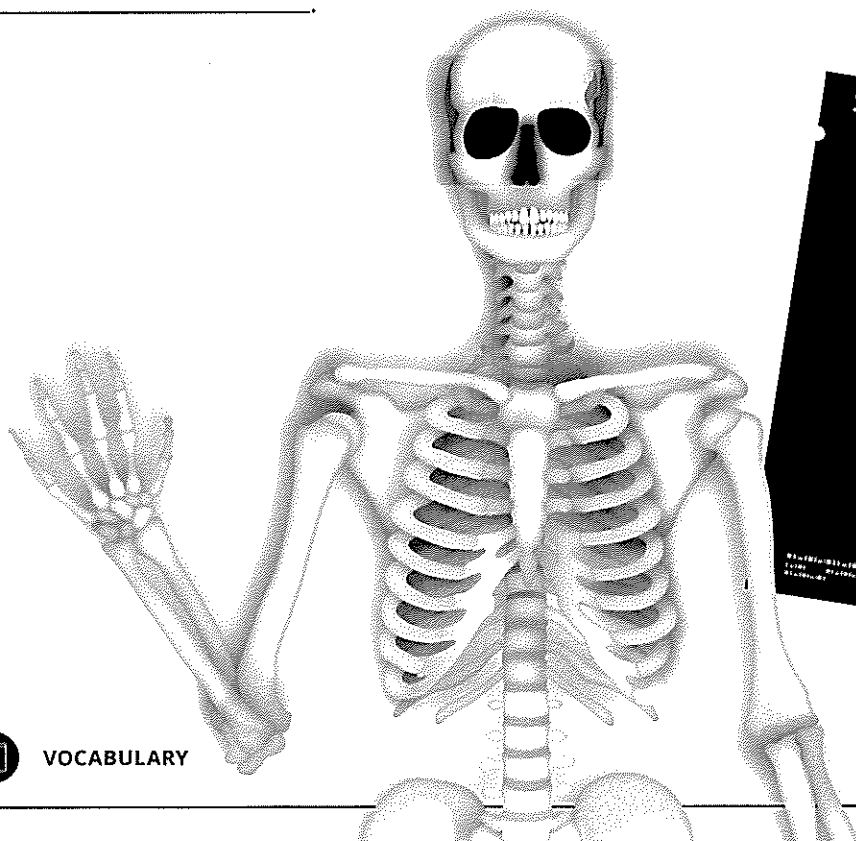

VOCABULARY

TeachStarter.com

Name _____   **Date** _____

Skeleton

marrow	skeleton	protection	move
living	solid	lighter	blood
skull	calcium	bones	support

Your body has more than 200 _____. Put them together and they're called your _____.

Each bone has a function. Some bones offer _____ to softer, more fragile parts of the body. For example, the _____ protects the brain and the rib cage protects our heart and lungs. Other bones, like bones in our legs and arms, help us to _____ around by providing _____ for our muscles.

Around 70 percent of your bones are not _____ tissue, but hard minerals like _____. The outside of the bone is called the cortical bone. It's hard, smooth and _____. Inside the cortical bone is a porous, spongy bone material called the trabecular or concellous bone. This bone is _____ allowing for the bone itself to be lighter and easier for us to move around. It also allows room for _____ vessels and makes our bones slightly bendable. This way our bones won't break so easily. At the centre of our bones is a softer substance called _____.

Who? _____

Where? _____

_____

What was the problem?_____

_____

_____

_____

How was it solved?_____

_____

End: _____

_____

_____

Marks

Use double quotation marks around direct speech.

The teacher cried, "Yes, that's right!"

Do not use any quotation marks for indirect speech.

She said that she thought no one would get it right.

Use single quotation marks around quotes within direct speech.

"I remember when she said, 'Yes, that's right!'"

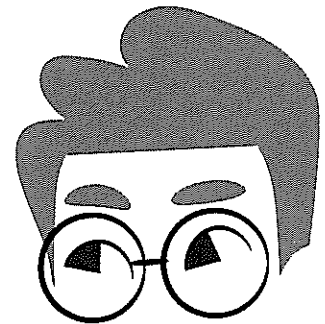**Use a comma before directly quoting someone else.**

My teacher always says, "Words and ideas can change the world!"

If the quote is not a full sentence, do not use a comma before the first quotation mark.

My teacher thinks literacy can "change the world".

**Use single quotation marks for slang terms.**

Grandpa said he was a 'hippie' back in the 1960s.

Don't Forget the Quotation Marks!

Read each sentence. Add the missing quotation marks.

1. Have you seen my red coat? asked George.

2. Time to go to the beach! Dad yelled. Be sure to grab the sunscreen and towels.

3. Peter wondered, How much longer until we have lunch?

4. My Birthday party is tomorrow, Jill cheered.

5. Savannah whispered, I am going to check out my book now.

6. This summer, we went to the zoo, said Sam, and we went to visit Grandma.

7. It's hot outside, Ben whined.

8. A cheetah is the fastest animal, explained Maxi. It can run 75 miles per hour.

9. Jordan cried, I scratched my knee when I fell.

10. It's upstairs, remembered Ella, near the bookshelf.

11. Cooper sang, Today was the best day ever!

12. Payton asked, Can I borrow your pencil?

Hello!

Hi!
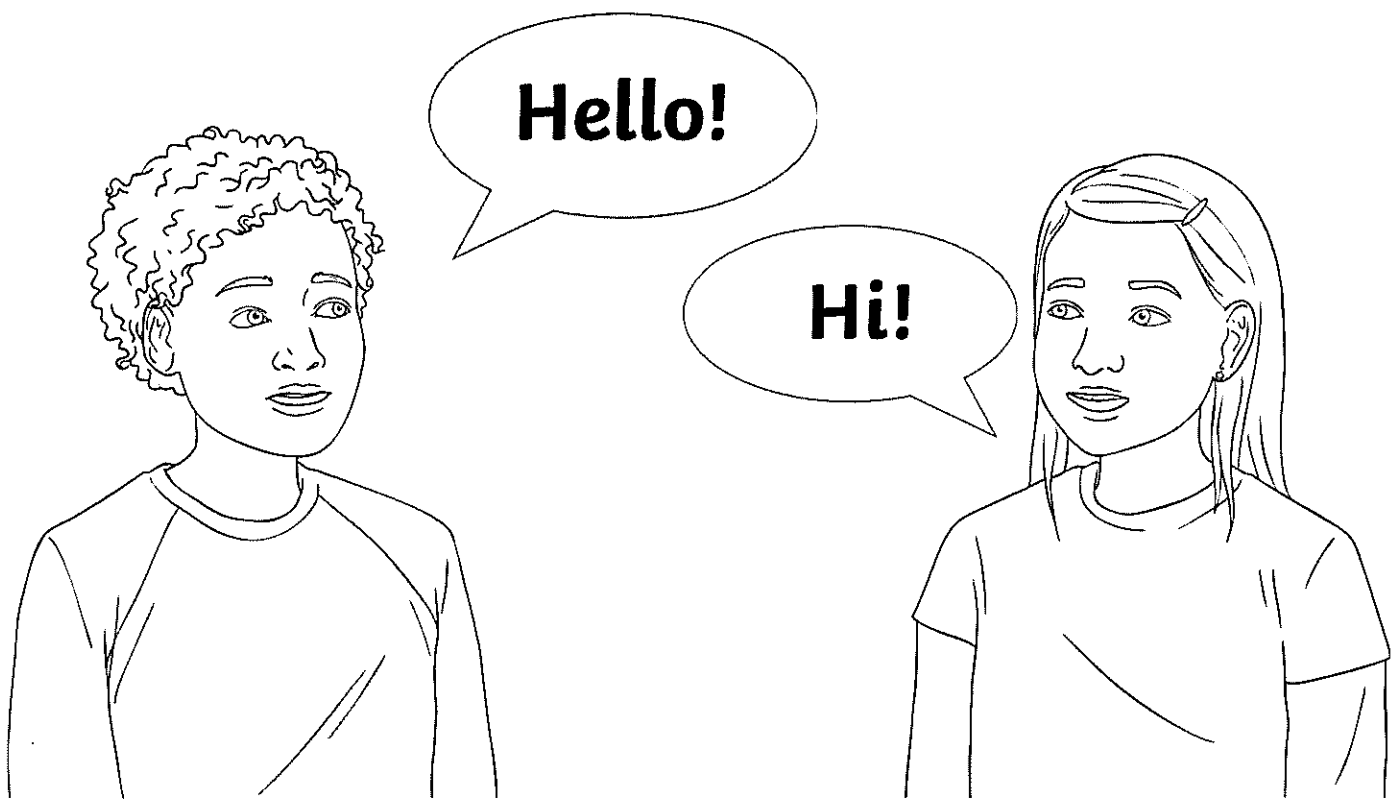
Crazy Boxes - 3 x Multiplication Facts

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

Choose your colours:

3 = ☐ 6 = ☐ 9 = ☐ 12 = ☐ 15 = ☐ 18 = ☐

21 = ☐ 24 = ☐ 27 = ☐ 30 = ☐ 33 = ☐ 36 = ☐

x	3	6	9	10	3	11	11	3	3	1	1	3	3	12	12	3	10	9	6	3
3																				
1																				
2																				
1																				
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7																				
8																				
3																				

Learning Objective

- I can use a number line for multiplication.

Success Criteria

- Know that multiplication is repeated addition
- Know some of the language of multiplication - lots of, times, sets of...

$4 \times 6 = ?$

There are 4 groups of 6.

There are 24 pens.

Number Lines and Multiplication

Number lines can be used to help with multiplication.

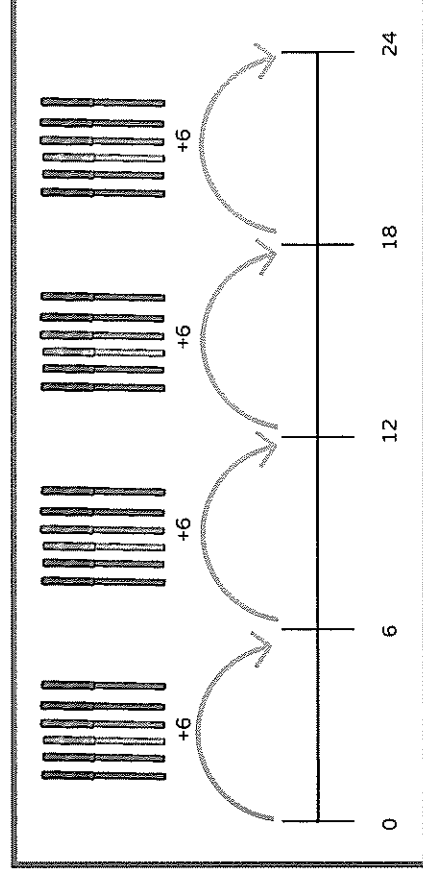A teacher has four packets of pens.

There are six pens in each packet.

How many pens are there altogether?

$$4 \times 6 = ?$$

This can be shown on a number line.

Slide 1

Use a number line to multiply by two-digit numbers.

6×13

6 multiplied by 10, then 6 multiplied by 3, equals 78.

$6 \times 13 = 78$

Slide 2

In a PE lesson, a class of children is split into seven groups of three children. How many children are there in the class?

$7 \times 3 = ?$
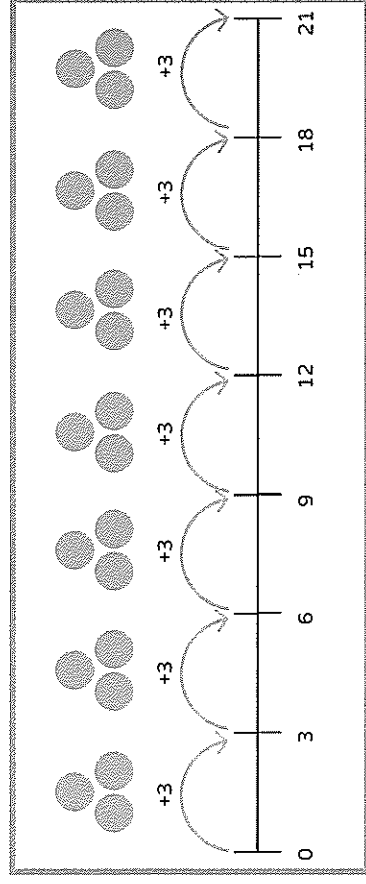
There are 21 children.

Slide 3

Task

Use a number line to show 3×12

Division by 2, 3, 5, or 10 on a Number Line
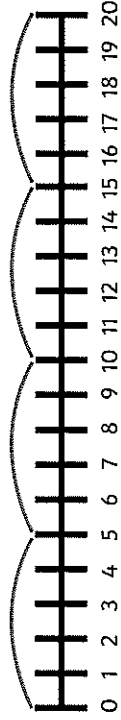
This number line shows 20 divided by 5 = 4. I know the answer is 4 because I count how many jumps of 5 are in 20.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Draw a line between the matching number lines and puzzles.

I have 20 plastic animals. If I put 10 in a box, how many boxes will I need?

0 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

I have 40c. All my coins are 10c coins. How many coins do I have?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

I have 40c. All my coins are 5c coins. How many coins do I have?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

I give out 12 bones to my dogs. I give them 3 bones each. How many dogs do I have?

0 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
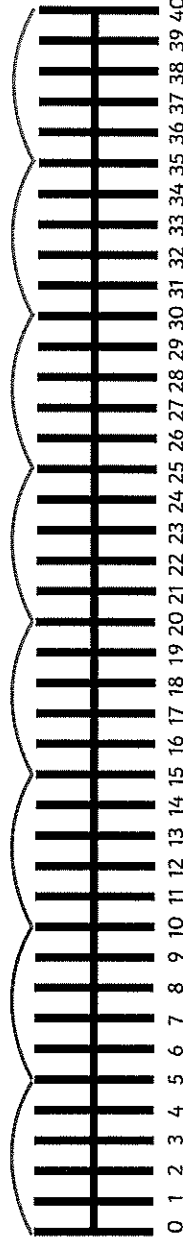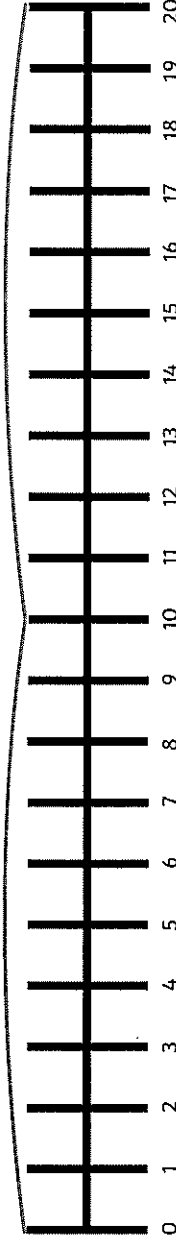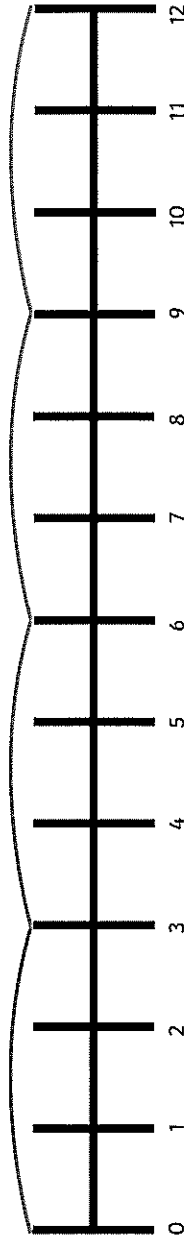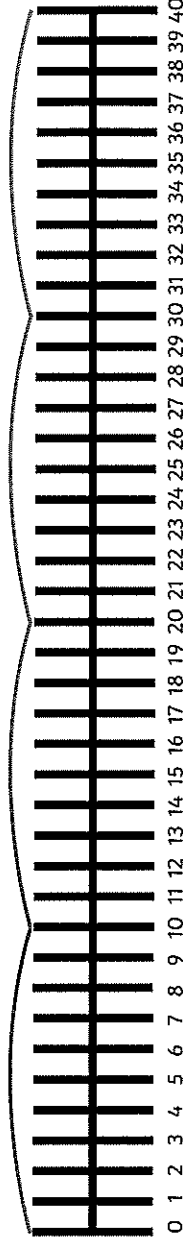
Can you solve these puzzles and draw the jumps on the number line?

1. How many 3s are in 21?

[ ]

0 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

2. What is 16 divided by 2?

[ ]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
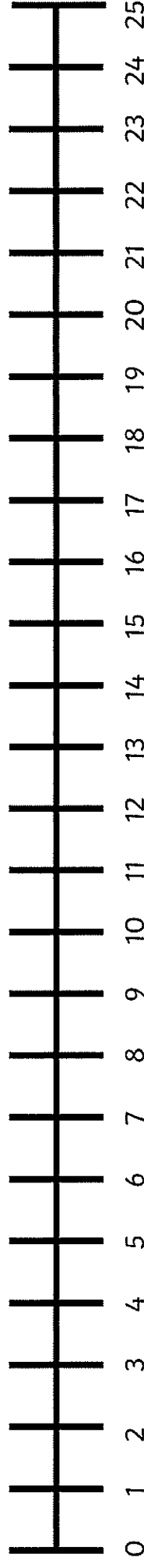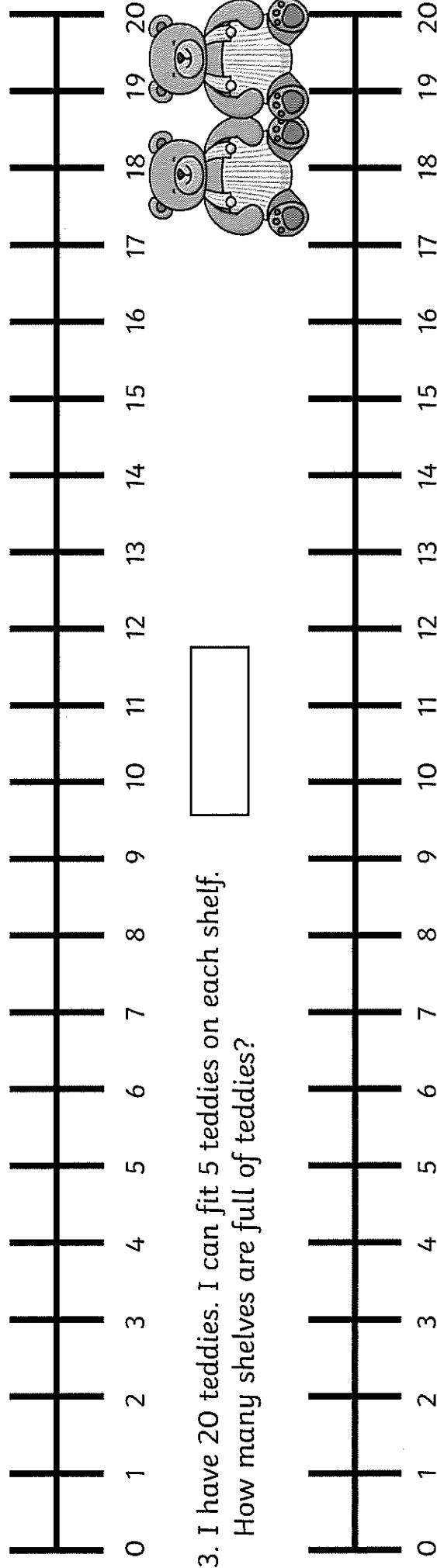
3. I have 20 teddies. I can fit 5 teddies on each shelf.
   How many shelves are full of teddies?

[ ]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

4. I have scored 18 goals so far this season. I have scored 2 at every match. How many matches have I played in?

[ ]

```
0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20
```
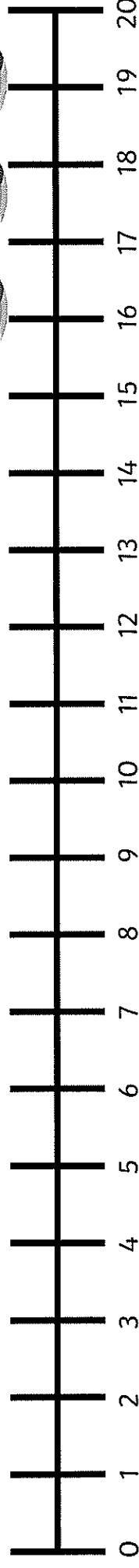
5. Can you draw a picture or write a puzzle to go with 30 divided by 10 and draw the jumps on a number line?

```
0  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
```
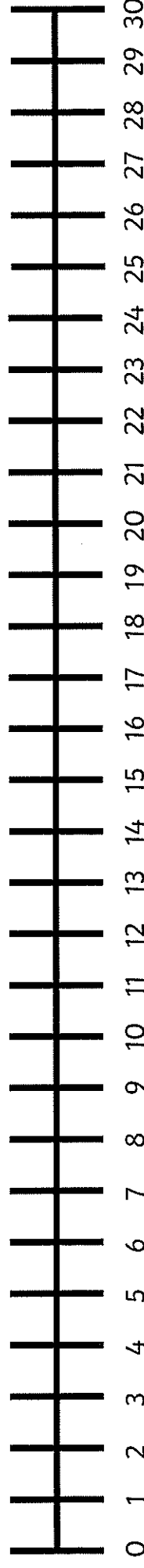
6. Can you draw a picture or write a puzzle to go with 30 divided by 3 and draw the jumps on a number line?

0 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
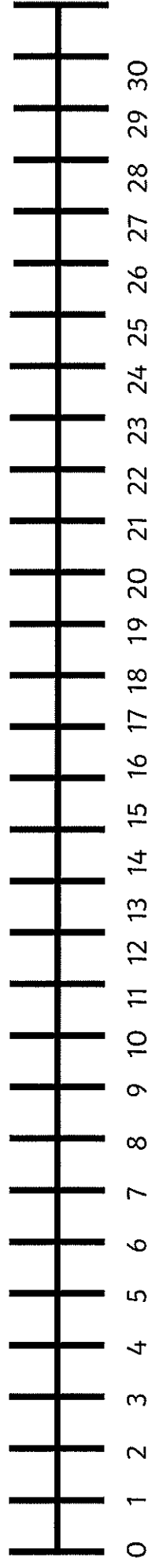
Australia's Significant Places
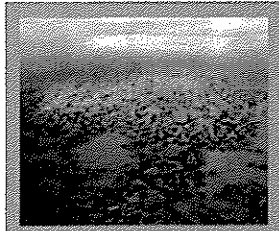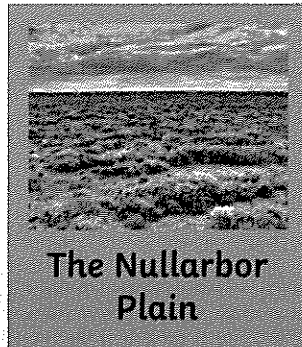
The Great Barrier Reef
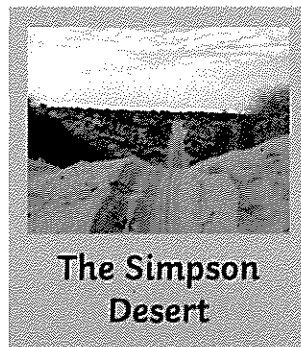
The Daintree Rainforest
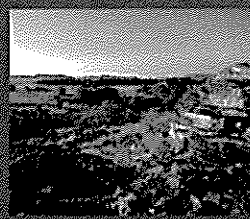
Kakadu
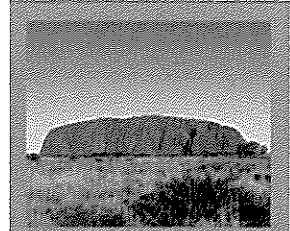
Uluru
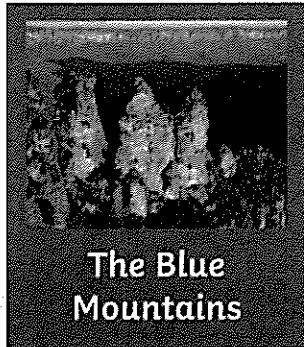
The Blue Mountains

The Nullarbor Plain

The Simpson Desert

Home

Kakadu

Kakadu

Where is Kakadu?
It is located 240 kilometres east of Darwin, in Australia's tropical north Northern Territory.

How old is Kakadu?
Kakadu is known to be more than 50,000 years old.

How big is Kakadu?
At almost 20,000 square kilometres, it is almost half the size of Switzerland.

Animals of Kakadu

Saltwater crocodiles
Saltwater crocodiles are the largest crocodiles in the world.
Average-sized males reach five metres in length and weigh up to 450kg.
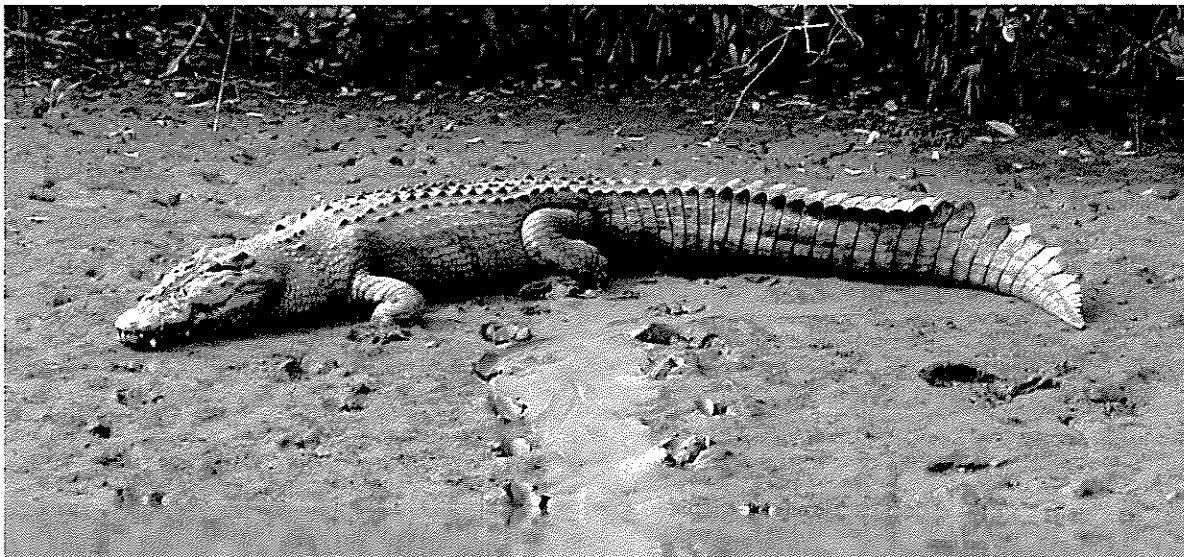
Brolga
This large, grey crane is a graceful giant in the world of wetland birds. It ranges in size from 100-125cm. It is known for its energetic jumping and trumpeting dance during the mating season.

Green tree frog
The tree frog's diet includes spiders, crickets, lizards,   other
frogs and cockroaches.

Animals of Kakadu

Quoll
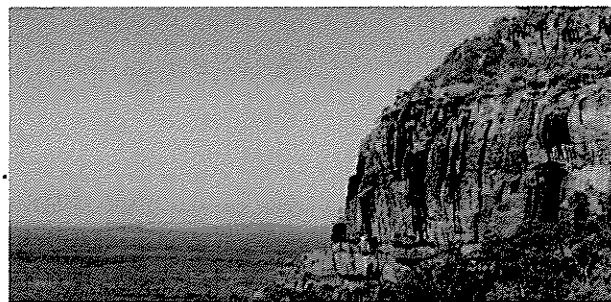
The quoll eats smaller mammals, small birds, lizards and insects. It is a nocturnal animal that spends most of the day in its den.

Indigenous Australians and Kakadu

The Aboriginals are the traditional owners of Kakadu National Park.

Kakadu is a living cultural landscape. It has been home to Aboriginal people for more than 50,000 years.

The Aboriginal people of Kakadu are called Bininj in the north of the park and Mungguy in the south. Some live in Kakadu's towns and others live in more remote parts of the park and have a deep spiritual connection to Kakadu.

Clan boundaries are passed from one generation to the next, generally through the father. Kakadu has around 19 clan groups.

Indigenous Australians and Kakadu

In the time before non-Aboriginal settlement, 12 languages were spoken in the Kakadu area. Today, only three are spoken on a regular basis: Gun-djeihmi, Kun-winjku and Jawoyn.

The Aboriginal people have always used a variety of local plants, animals and fish for food.

Some of oldest paintings Aboriginal paintings found in Kakadu are 20,000 years old.

Task: Choose and animal of the Kakadu

Research your animal of choice and answer the following:

Describe your animal, what does it look like?

Discuss its' habitat?

Why is it important to that environment?

Why is the Kakadu an ideal environment for that animal?

What are it's threats?

Add any interesting facts.

Plant/Animal Name:

Your turn, complete your task.

Home

Thursday

Name _____   **Date** _____

Soccer

|			
football	balance	eleven	object
touch	popular	fields	exercise
goal	head	competitive	

The sport of soccer (called _____ in most of the world) is considered to be the world's most popular sport. In soccer, there are two teams of _____ players. Soccer is played on a large grass field, with a _____ at each end.

The _____ of the game is to get the soccer ball into the opposing team's goal. The key to soccer is that, with the exception of the goalie, players cannot _____ the ball with their hands, they can only kick, knee or _____ the ball to advance it or score a goal.

One of the reasons soccer is so _____ is that it really only takes a ball and a flat open area to play. Kids throughout the world will make up _____ and goals just about anywhere and start playing the game. The game is also fun and _____.

Soccer is a great form of _____ as there is lots of running over good distances. The sport is also a good test of dexterity and a great way to learn _____.

Who? _____

Where? _____

_____

What was the problem? _____

_____

_____

_____
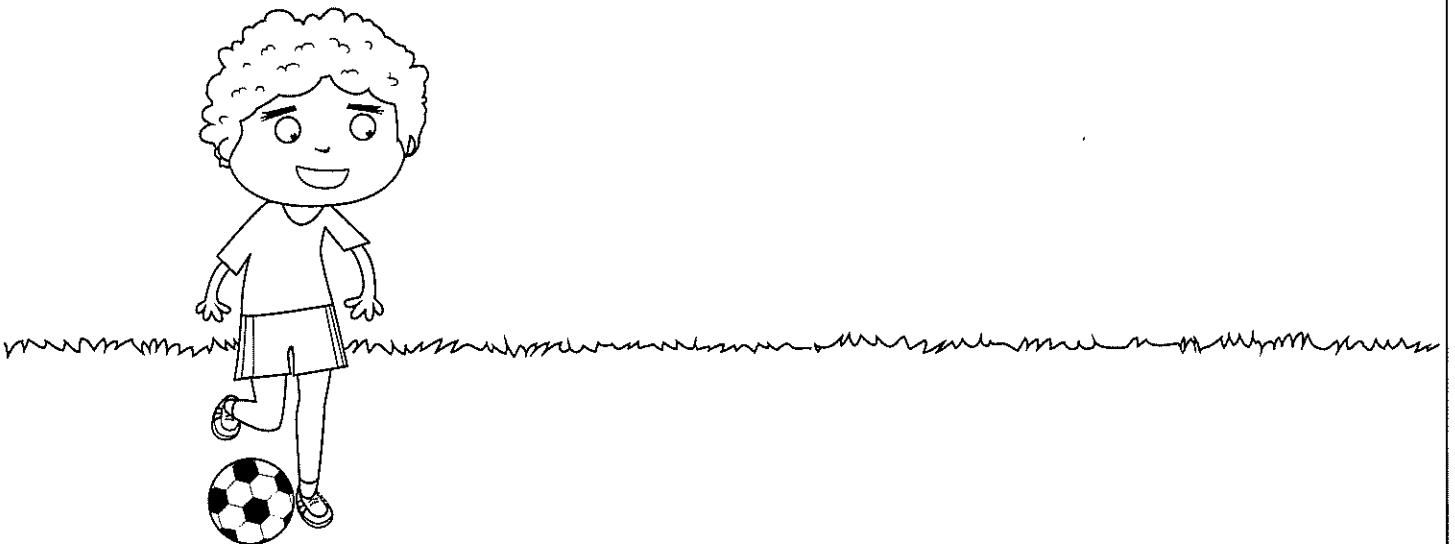
How was it solved? _____

_____

End: _____

_____

_____

The Differences Between Direct and Indirect Speech

Aim

- I can explain the differences between direct and indirect speech.

Success Criteria

- I can identify direct and indirect speech in writing.
- I can recognise where inverted commas are needed to punctuate direct speech.
- I can change direct speech into indirect speech (and vice-versa).
- I can create examples of direct and indirect speech.

Using Speech within Writing

Within writing, there are two ways to narrate the words spoken by a character. These are called:

- direct speech
- indirect (or reported) speech

In a direct speech sentence, we would narrate Iggy's spoken words like this:

"I bid you farewell Earthlings!" shouted Iggy from his spaceship.

If we were writing an indirect speech sentence, we would narrate Iggy's spoken words like this:

From his spaceship, Iggy bid farewell to the Earthlings.

[Speech bubble: I bid you farewell Earthlings!]

Using Direct Speech

Let's look carefully at the direct speech sentence.

What do you notice?

"I bid you farewell Earthlings!" shouted Iggy from his spaceship.

[Speech bubble: I bid you farewell Earthlings!]

- The exact words of the speaker are enclosed in inverted commas (speech marks).
- In direct speech, the exact words of the speaker are quoted with no change to their content or order.
- The correct punctuation is used before the inverted commas close.
- There is often a reporting clause to explain who said the speech. Sometimes the reporting clause can be extended with an adverb, subordinate clause or prepositional phrase to explain more about how, where or when the speech was said. The reporting clause can appear before or after the spoken words themselves.
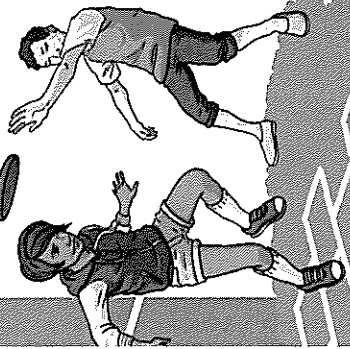
Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

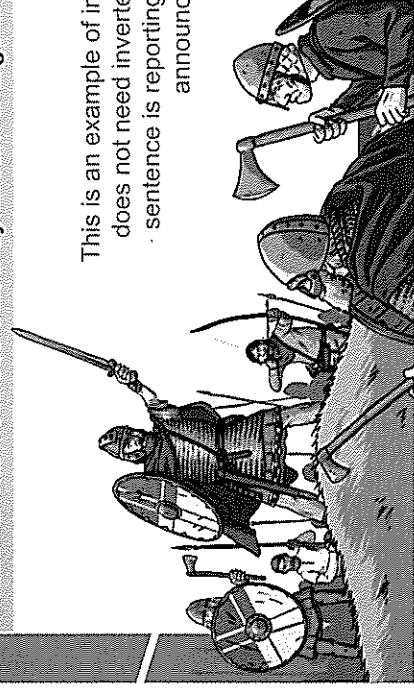Kayla explained that she used to live in New York.

This is an example of indirect speech and does not need inverted commas. The sentence is reporting what Kayla explained.

Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

Guthrum announced that they should charge towards to the village.

This is an example of indirect speech and does not need inverted commas. The sentence is reporting what Guthrum announced.

Using Indirect Speech

Now, let's take a look at the indirect (reported) speech sentence.

How is it different to the direct speech sentence?

Did you farewell Earthlings!

From his spaceship, Iggy bid farewell to the Earthlings.

There are no reporting clauses within indirect (reported) speech. However, an adverb or prepositional phrase to explain more about how, where or when the speech was said can be added if needed.

The actual words of the speaker are often changed. The spoken words need to be in the correct tense, extra words may need to be added and pronouns may need to be changed (e.g. I Iggy).

In indirect speech, no inverted commas (speech marks) are used.

Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

Watch out! screamed George as he launched the frisbee.

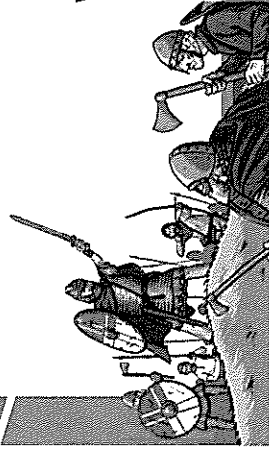This is an example of direct speech and does need inverted commas around the spoken words. Where should they go?

Spotting Direct and Indirect Speech

Can you spot an example of direct speech in this newspaper report?

Here is a passage of direct speech. It has inverted commas, other speech punctuation and a reporting clause.

Can you spot an example of indirect speech in this newspaper report?

Here is a passage of indirect speech. It has no inverted commas or reporting clause. It tells the reader what Justin Gatlin promised his supporters.

The Sporting Telegraph
www.sporting-telegraph.com   The Number One Sports Newspaper

Brilliant Bolt Grabs Gold Again!

Jamaican Sprinter Takes London by Storm Winning Three Olympic Gold Medals

Exclusive report by John Stevenson

Are Inverted Commas Needed?

Look at these speech sentences. Are they examples of direct or indirect speech?

If they are examples of direct speech, where should we place inverted commas?

The doctor gently said, "Open your mouth as wide as possible."

This is an example of direct speech and does need inverted commas around the spoken words. Where should they go?

Changing Direct Speech to Indirect Speech

Now, can you do the opposite? Could you turn this direct speech sentence from earlier into a line of indirect speech?

The doctor gently said, "Open your mouth as wide as possible."

The doctor gently told the patient that he should open his mouth as wide as possible.

What has changed? Why?

Changing Indirect Speech to Direct Speech

Do you remember this indirect speech sentence from earlier? Could you turn it into a direct speech sentence?

Guthrum announced that they should charge towards to the village.

"We should charge towards the village!" announced Guthrum.

What has changed? Why?

Writing Direct and Indirect Speech Sentences

Look at this photograph. Can you invent both a direct and an indirect speech sentence based upon it?

Example Sentences

Direct Speech

The championship driver shrieked, "We won the race!"

Indirect Speech

The championship driver shrieked that they had won the race.

Writing Direct and Indirect Speech Sentences

Look at this photograph. Can you invent both a direct and an indirect speech sentence based upon it?

Example Sentences

Direct Speech

"I want an ice cream!" shouted the angry little boy.

Indirect Speech

The angry little boy shouted that he wanted an ice cream.

Writing Direct and Indirect Speech Sentences

Look at this photograph. Can you invent both a direct and an indirect speech sentence based upon it?
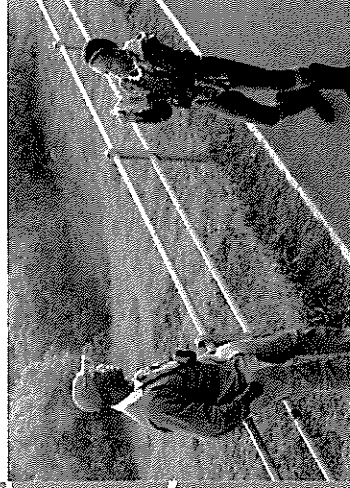
Example Sentences

Direct Speech

"Say cheese, dad, " pleaded the girl as she was taking the photograph.

Indirect Speech

As she was taking the photograph, the girl pleaded for her dad to say cheese.

The Differences between Direct and Indirect Speech

Decide whether the following are examples of direct or indirect speech.

Speech	Direct or Indirect Speech?
Nervously, William asked if he could have a turn on the slide.	
"It's my turn next," Shiya shouted as she pushed past William.	
"Stop pushing in. You always do that!" Jacob called angrily.	
Dad said that the children should stop arguing and just enjoy playing together.	
Kylie mentioned that the swings were free so maybe they should go on them instead.	
"I love the park," squealed Emir as he toddled towards the swings.	

Add any missing punctuation to the sentences containing direct speech.

1. I want sweets shouted the little girl as she ran into the shop.

2. My friend called as I was walking away from the park Don't forget your bag

3. Please can you help me with my maths work asked Reuben quietly.

4. Will we ever get there whined the young child during the long car journey.

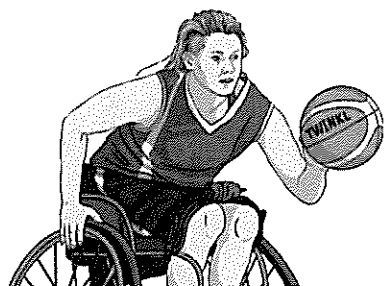Change the indirect speech in the sentences to direct speech.

1. Alexander declared that we should all work together.

   _____

2. My sister anxiously stated that if we were late, we might miss the show.

   _____

3. My mum reassured her not to worry because there was plenty of time to get there.

   _____

Write one or more sentences that use direct speech for the following picture.

_____

_____

_____

Write one or more sentences that use indirect speech for the following picture.

_____

_____

_____

Crazy Boxes - 6 x Multiplication Facts

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

Choose your colours:

6 = ☐ 12 = ☐ 18 = ☐ 24 = ☐ 30 = ☐ 36 = ☐

42 = ☐ 48 = ☐ 54 = ☐ 60 = ☐ 66 = ☐ 72 = ☐

x	6	10	6	11	6	3	6	7	6	1	6	5	6	4	6	2	6	12	6	9
6																				
2																				
4																				
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4																				
2																				
6																				

Maths Mastery

Short Division of 2-Digit Numbers

twinkl

$48 \div 2 = 24$

$$2 \overline{| 4 \; 8}$$

How many 2s are there in 4?

How many are left over?

Great!

How many 2s are there in 8?

$65 \div 5 = 13$

$$5 \overline{| 6 \; 5}$$

How many 5s are there in 6?

How many are left over?

Great!

How many 5s are there in 15?

$76 \div 2 = 38$

$$2 \overline{| 7 \; 6}$$

How many 2s are there in 7?

How many are left over?

Great!

How many 2s are there in 16?

36 ÷ 3 = 12

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2 \\ 3\overline{)3\ 6} \end{array}$$

How many 3s are there in 3?
Great!
How many are left over?
How many 3s are there in 6?

90 ÷ 5 = 18

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 8 \\ 5\overline{)9\ ^{4}0} \end{array}$$

How many 5s are there in 9?
Great!
How many are left over?
How many 5s are there in 40?

92 ÷ 4 = 23

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 3 \\ 4\overline{)9\ ^{1}2} \end{array}$$

How many 4s are there in 9?
Great!
How many are left over?
How many 4s are there in 12?

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Short Division Without Remainders

Complete the calculations below.

1. 7) 7 7

2. 7) 9 8

3. 4) 6 4

4. 7) 9 1

5. 7) 1 5 4

6. 3) 2 0 4

7. 138 ÷ 6 =

8. 217 ÷ 7 =

9. Connor had 91 marbles. He shared them out equally between 7 bags. How many marbles were in each bag?
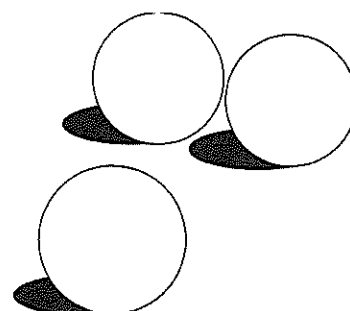
Short Division Without Remainders

10. A baker bakes 132 cupcakes. She sends them to 6 different supermarkets. How many cupcakes does each supermarket receive?

1. Bounce and Catch:

Bounce a tennis ball to your partner and catch with two hands.

Fundamental Movement Skills
Activity Cards

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3. Galloping:

Gallop sideways around cones, changing the lead leg on each turn.

---

2. Body Balance:

Try balancing in different ways. For example, one hand and one foot, two knees and your head, two elbows and one foot, one knee and one foot.

5. Skipping:

Use individual ropes to skip from one end to the other.

4. Eye Tracking:

Lie on a mat with your head under a ball suspended from a stocking tied to the roof. Keeping your head still, track the movement of the ball with your eyes only.

6. Soccer Kick:

Using the inside of your foot, aim a ball into the goals and kick. Swap kicking feet.
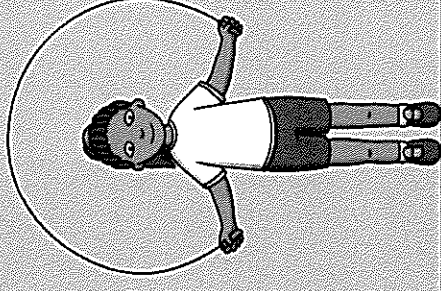
Friday

Name _____   **Date** _____

Our Solar System

Milky Way	terrestrial planets	Neptune	ecliptic plane
Uranus	Sun	Venus	Earth
solar system	gas giants	Mercury	Mars
	Jupiter	Saturn	

Our _____ is made up of eight planets and many smaller objects that orbit around the _____.

The Sun is a star at the centre of the solar system. It weighs approximately 330 000 times the mass of _____.

The eight planets are the largest objects that orbit the Sun. The four smaller planets closest to the Sun are _____, _____, Earth and _____. These four _____ are primarily made up of rock and metal.

The four outer planets, called the _____, are substantially larger than the terrestrials. The two largest are _____ and _____, composed mainly of hydrogen and helium. The two outermost are_____ and _____, composed largely of ice, including frozen water, ammonia and methane.

All planets have almost circular orbits around the Sun, within a nearly flat disc called the

_____.

Our solar system is located within one of the outer arms of the _____ galaxy, which contains about 200 billion stars.

VOCABULARY

Who? _____

Where? _____

_____

What was the problem?_____

_____

_____

_____
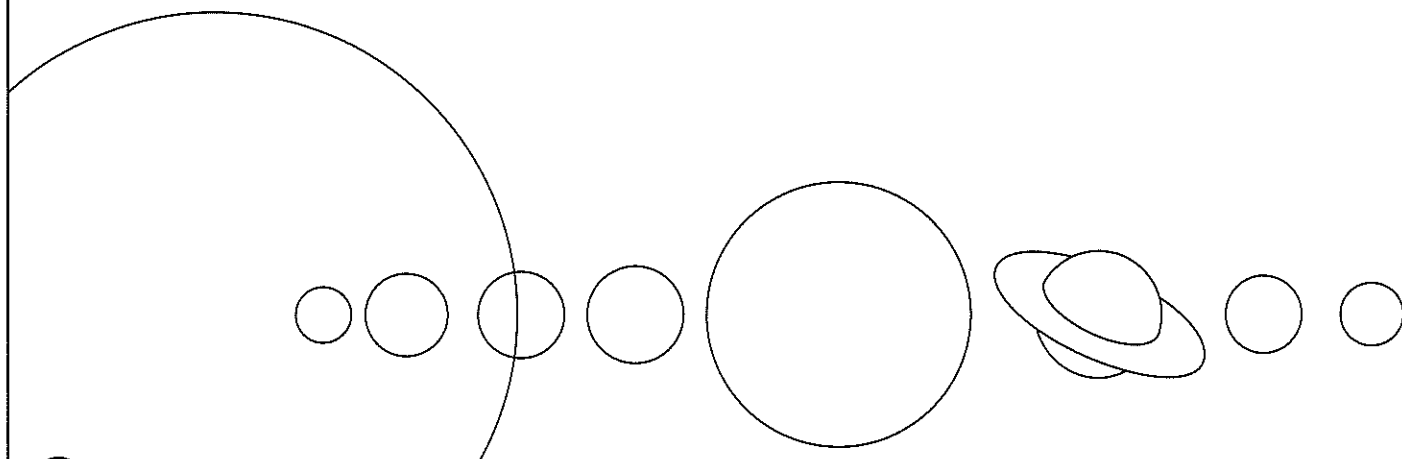
How was it solved?_____

_____

End: _____

_____

_____

DIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech reports what someone has said or written by quoting their exact words in quotation marks.

"Amazing Man is here to save the day!" declared Amazing Man.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Indirect speech reports what someone said, although it's not word for word and it doesn't use quotation marks.

Amazing Man said he's here to defeat the bad guys.

Dynamic Dialogue

Task : Have a look at the writing prompt and write 3 different examples of dialogue that occurs between the two characters in the picture. Dialogue is another word for speech.

Dynamic Dialogue

Write some dynamic dialogue between...

A mother and a daughter

1.

2.

3.

Dynamic Dialogue

Write some dynamic dialogue between...

A dog and a vet

1.

2.

3.
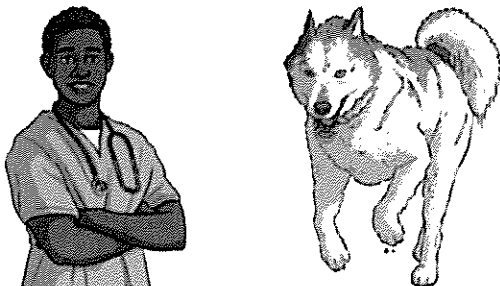
Dynamic Dialogue

Write some dynamic dialogue between...

A doctor and a patient

1.

2.

3.

Name: Date:

Crazy Boxes – 2, 3, 5, 10 x Multiplication Facts

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

Choose your colours:

1 to 10 = ☐   11 to 20 = ☐   21 to 30 = ☐   31 to 40 = ☐   41 to 50 = ☐   51 to 60 = ☐

61 to 70 = ☐   71 to 80 = ☐   81 to 90 = ☐   91 to 100 = ☐   101 to 110 = ☐   111 to 144 = ☐

x	8	9	10	10	9	8	6	5	5	12	12	5	5	6	8	9	10	10	9	8
8																				
9																				
10																				
10																				
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8																				

Multiplication
Word Problems

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One-Step Multiplication Word Problem

There are 8 groups of 6 children. How many children are there?

6 × 8 = 48
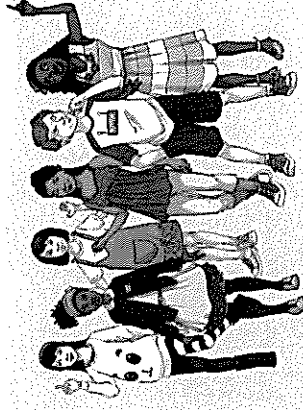
There are 48 children.

Two-Step Multiplication Word Problem: All Multiplication

A school buys 25 packs of pencils. Each pack contains 8 boxes of 12 pencils. How many pencils are purchased?

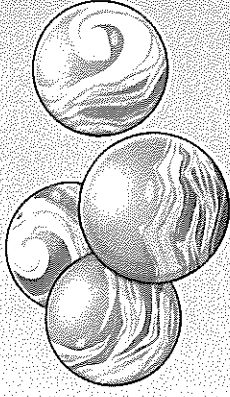$25 \times 8 = 200$

200 × 12 = 2400

There are 2400 pencils.

Two-Step Multiplication Word Problem: Multiplication Second

There are three classes in a school. Each class has tables for 4 children. The classes have 8, 7 and 9 tables respectively. How many places are there in all three classes?

8 + 7 + 9 = 24

24 × 4 = 96

There are 96 places.

Multi-Step Multiplication Word Problem (2)

A teacher arranges a school visit to a zoo. The entry fee for each child is £2.80, with 70p discount for groups of 10 or more. The bus fare is 45p each way. What will the total cost be for 28 children?

$$£2.80 - £0.70 = £2.10$$

$$45p \times 2 = 90p$$

$$£2.10 + £0.90 = £3$$

$$£3 \times 28 = £84$$
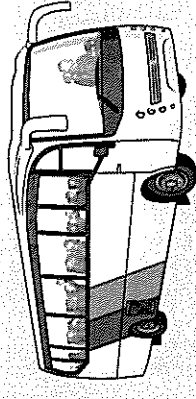
The total cost of the visit will be £84.

Multi-Step Multiplication Word Problem (1)

A toy shop has 3 bags of 12 marbles, and 6 bags of 8 marbles. How many marbles are there altogether?

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$36 + 48 = 84$$

There are 84 marbles altogether.

One-Step Multiplication Word Problems

1. A teacher asks some children to arrange some chairs into 12 rows of eight chairs. How many chairs will be laid out?_____

2. A crate contains 32 packs of four water bottles. How many bottles are there on each crate? _____

3. A photo album contains 28 pages. Each page can hold six photos. How many photos can each album hold?_____

4. A grocer has 37 packs of bananas. Each pack contains seven bananas. How many bananas are in the packs? _____
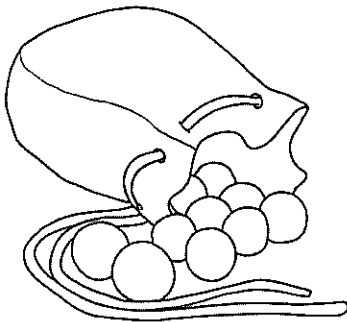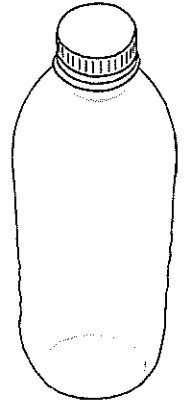
5. Marbles are sold in bags of 25. A shop has 16 bags. How many marbles are there altogether? _____

6. A badminton tournament is arranged at a local sports hall. There are 5 courts. Each court is allocated 18 shuttlecocks. How many shuttlecocks are allocated to the 5 courts? _____

7. Envelopes are sold in packs of ten. A supplier has 107 packs of envelopes. How many envelopes has the supplier? _____

8. A library has 50 shelves. Each shelf has 38 books. How many books are there in the library?_____

Aim

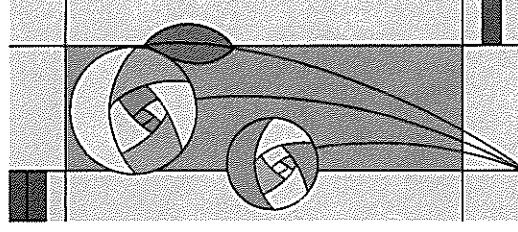- I am learning about Charles Rennie Mackintosh and his iconic rose design.

Success Criteria

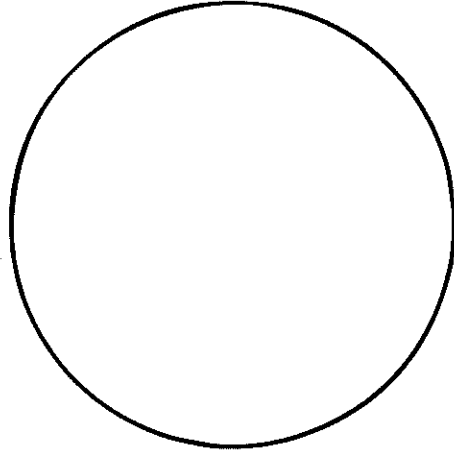- I can create a piece of artwork in the style of Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

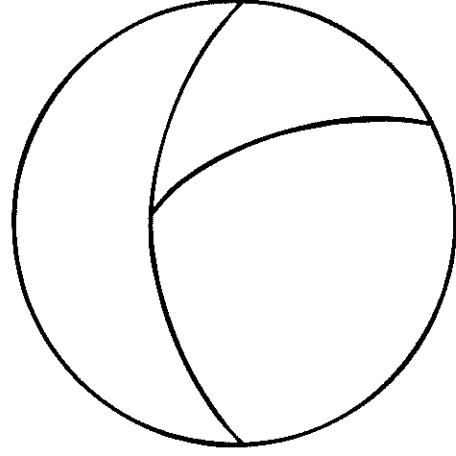# Charles Rennie Mackintosh

You will need:

- A4 paper cut in half (portrait)
- A circle to trace
- Pencil
- Rubber
- Ruler
- Black pen (permanent if you are adding colour with watercolours)
- Materials for colouring (coloured pencils, pens or watercolours)
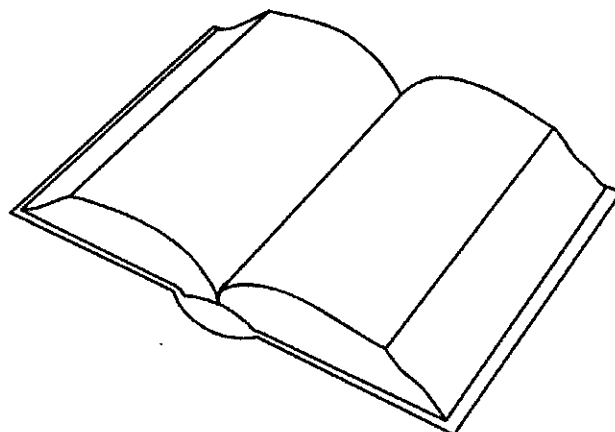
Charles Rennie Mackintosh
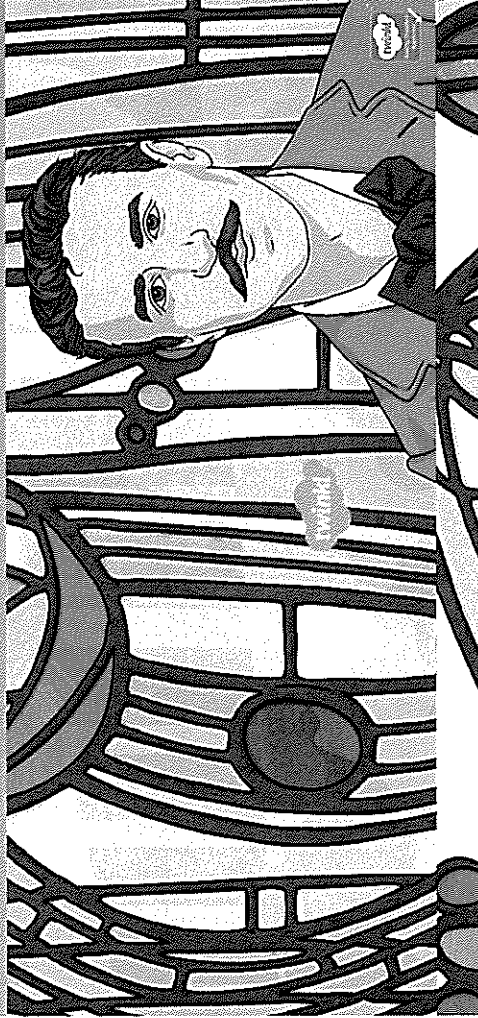
Charles Rennie Mackintosh

Charles Rennie Mackintosh was a Scottish architect, watercolourist and designer. He was born in Glasgow on 7th June 1868. His designs are instantly recognisable around the world. 2018, marked the anniversary of his 150th birthday.
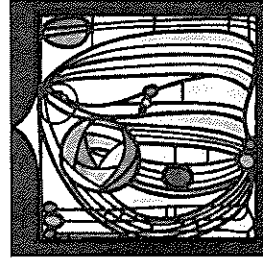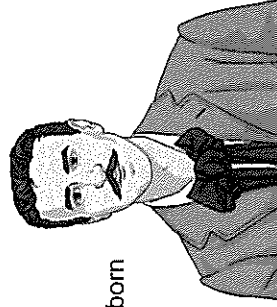
Today, the Mackintosh-influenced rose design is hugely popular and can be found on anything from fabric, to home accessories, stained glass, bags and wallpaper, to furniture, jewellery and even food!

Trace a Circle

Draw a curved line across the circle.

Draw a curved line, starting half way across the line you have drawn.
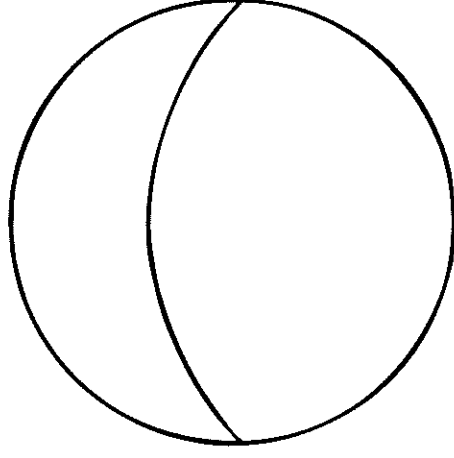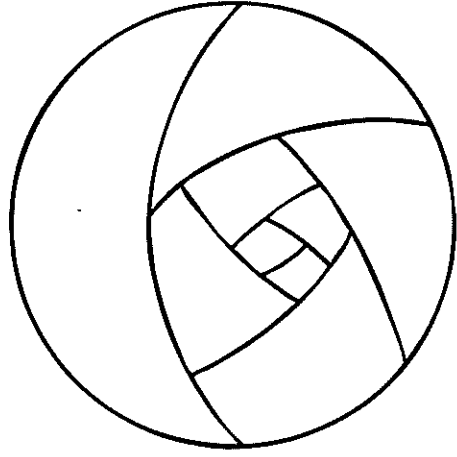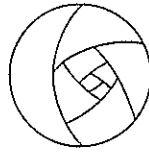
Draw another line half way across the line you have drawn.
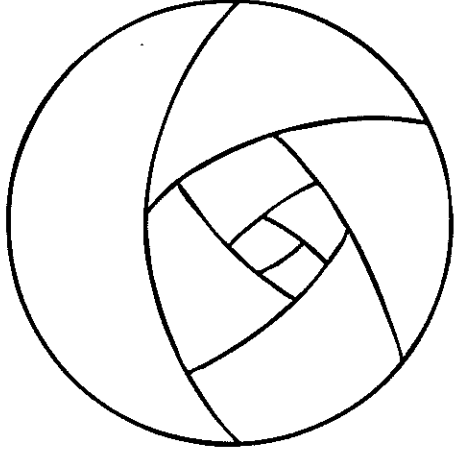
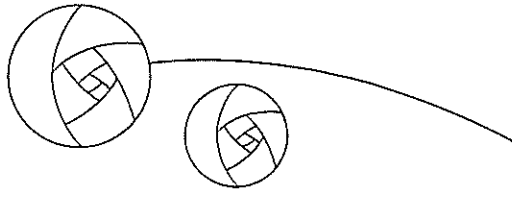Continue drawing lines until you reach the centre.
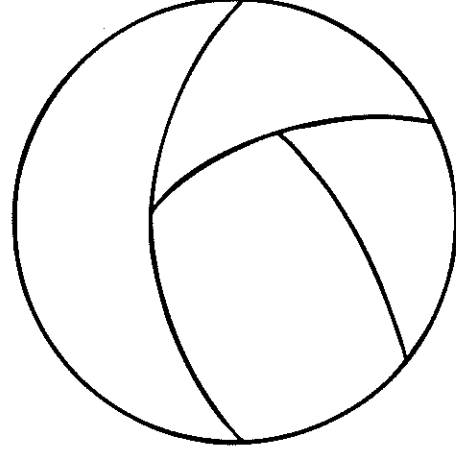
Continue drawing lines until you reach the centre.
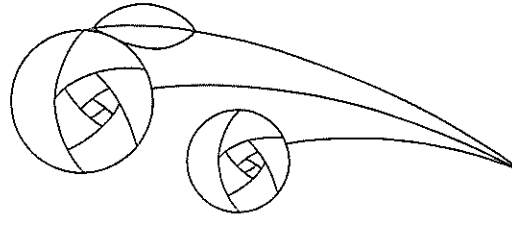
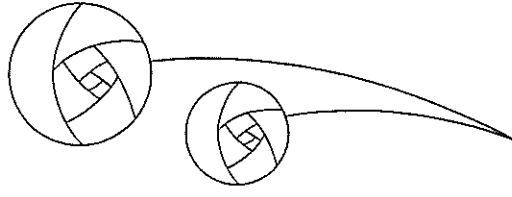Draw a line for the stem.

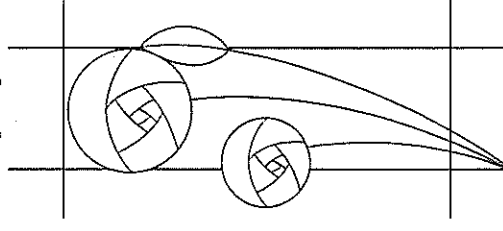Draw over the pencil lines with pen.
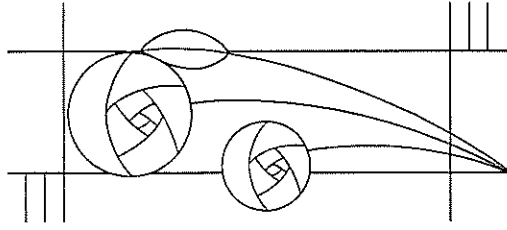
Draw a smaller circle. Draw a small rose.
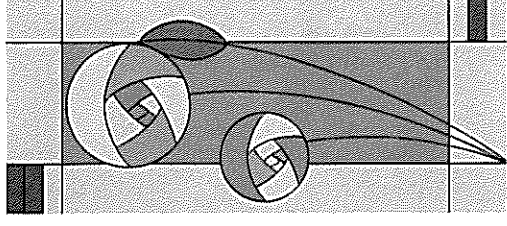
Draw another stem and add a leaf.

Draw a stem.

With a ruler, draw lines around the outside of the paper.

Finally add colour to your design.

Well done!

Draw lines in the corners.