

## YEAR 3 Term 3 Week 9 Framework for learning – MPS Stage 2 2021

You may need access to a digital device to complete some of the following activities. Your teacher may put some of the activities on Google Classroom for those who are able to access it. You will need help from a parent/carer for some of these activities.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<b>Morning</b>	<p><b>English Reading Comprehension:</b> Read the text 'Spring in Australia' and complete the questions attached.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b> Complete the LSCWC grid and select a spelling activity from the 'Words Their Way' grid.</p> <p><b>Handwriting and Mindfulness Colouring:</b> Read the information about an Australian animal of your choice, trace, and then complete your own handwriting focusing on very neat joins and exit flicks. If you run out of room, complete in a spare book or piece of paper. Then take your time to carefully colour in your Australian animal.</p>	<p><b>English</b> Read a picture book or chapter from your current novel of your choice</p> <p><b>OR</b> Follow the link to <b>Storyline Online</b> and choose a read aloud story to view. <a href="https://storylineonline.net/">https://storylineonline.net/</a></p> <p><b>Spelling:</b> Complete the LSCWC grid and select a new spelling activity from the 'Words Their Way' grid.</p> <p><b>BTN:</b> Watch 'Behind the News' at 10am on ABC Me. <a href="https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/">https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/</a></p> <p><b>Persuasive Writing:</b> Write a letter to Mr Carters and try to persuade him that we really need to come back to school soon. Remember to make a statement then give at</p>	<p><b>English</b> Read a picture book or chapter from your current novel of your choice</p> <p><b>OR</b> Follow the link to <b>Storyline Online</b> and choose a read aloud story to view. <a href="https://storylineonline.net/">https://storylineonline.net/</a></p> <p><b>Spelling:</b> Complete the LSCWC grid and select a new spelling activity from the 'Words Their Way' grid.</p> <p><b>Grammar: Collective Nouns</b> Write this down: Collective nouns are nouns that stand for a group of people or things. e.g. A crowd of people. A litter of puppies. A troupe of dancers.</p> <p><b>Complete the Collective Nouns worksheet.</b></p>	<p><b>Thursday the 9th of September is R U OK? Day. This year it is especially important to look after ourselves so on Thursday students can stay offline and complete some wellbeing activities. They may choose a few from the rubric, think of some themselves or just find time to sit and have a chat. Stage 2 teachers will also be offline from 11am on Thursday instead of Wednesday this week.</b></p>	<p><b>Science:</b> You have a Science activity today that <b>needs to be set up this morning and checked at different times throughout the day</b> e.g. 10am, 11am, 12pm, 1pm, 2pm. You will be investigating what happens to the length and direction of shadows during the day. Each time you check, you will need to measure and record the length of the shadow and the time of the observation. Please follow the instructions on the <b>Science Shadow experiment worksheet.</b></p> <p><b>English</b> Read a picture book or chapter from your current novel of your choice</p> <p><b>OR</b> Follow the link to <b>Storyline Online</b> and choose a read aloud story to view.</p>

		<p>least 3 reasons why. Finish with a strong concluding sentence. Write a draft first, edit it then write your final copy. <b><i>Refer to the Persuasive Writing checklist to help guide your letter. Don't forget to share with your teachers</i></b></p>			<p><a href="https://storylineonline.net/">https://storylineonline.net/</a></p> <p><b>Spelling:</b> Complete the LSCWC grid and select a new spelling activity from the 'Words Their Way' grid.</p> <p><b>Persuasive Writing: POSTCARD</b> Design a postcard for Mudgee. On the back of the postcard, write to someone who doesn't live in Mudgee and tell them about all the great places to visit and things they could do here. Try to persuade them to come and visit. Remember to do a draft copy first, edit your work then write it on the postcard.</p> <p>You might like to add a collective noun to your writing such as: In Mudgee you will certainly get to see a flock or two of sheep.</p> <p>Success Criteria: *Remember to use Persuasive language such as: I believe, surely, it is certain, firstly, secondly, lastly etc. *Use some great adjectives and adverbs in your writing to describe places in Mudgee. *Write about 8 sentences.</p>
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					*Check your punctuation *Make sure your sentences make sense.
<b>Break</b>	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
<b>Middle</b>	<p><b>FITNESS: Choose an activity of choice or use the PE grid for some inspiration.</b></p> <p><b>Mathematics:</b> <b>Number of the Day:</b> Our numbers for today are 38, 338, 1428. Choose the one that best suits you. Write everything you know about the number (you can use any operations you like).</p> <p><b>Graphs:</b> Complete the <i>Graphs</i> worksheet</p>	<p><b>FITNESS: Choose an activity of choice or use the PE grid for some inspiration</b></p> <p><b>Mathematics:</b> <b>Number of the Day:</b> Our numbers for today are 63, 363, 1623. Choose the one that best suits you. Write everything you know about the number (you can use any operations you like).</p> <p><b>Graphs:</b> Complete the <i>Cupcakes Bakery</i> worksheet</p>	<p><b>FITNESS: Choose an activity of choice or use the PE grid for some inspiration</b></p> <p><b>Mathematics:</b> <b>Number of the Day:</b> Our numbers for today are 71, 771, 7321. Choose the one that best suits you. Write everything you know about the number (you can use any operations you like).</p> <p><b>Graphs:</b> Complete the <i>Reading a Bar Graph</i> worksheet</p>		<p><b>FITNESS: Choose an activity of choice or use the PE grid for some inspiration</b></p> <p><b>Mathematics:</b> <b>Number of the Day:</b> Our numbers for today are 48, 279, 7534. Choose the one that best suits you. Write everything you know about the number (you can use any operations you like).</p> <p><b>Graphs:</b> Complete the <i>Bottle Flipping</i> worksheet</p>
<b>Break</b>	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
<b>Afternoon</b>	<p><b>Geography:</b> <b>Aboriginal Perspective</b> <b>Stockton Beach</b> is across the harbour from Newcastle.</p> <p>Read the information sheet about Stockton Beach and the sandhills.</p>	<p><b>Art:</b> Follow the instructions on the worksheet to <b>Make Your Own Shadow Puppets.</b></p>	<p><b>Library:</b> Read the Library information from Mrs Vitnell. Complete the activities on the Library worksheets.</p>		<p><b>Science:</b> Use this afternoon to review the results of the shadow experiment. Have a go at filling in the graph and answer the questions about what happened to the shadow during the day. (Refer back to the <b>Science Shadow experiment</b> worksheet.)</p>

# Spring in Australia

In Australia, the four seasons are summer, autumn, winter and spring. The seasons are identified by the group of calendar months which they belong to.

Season	Months	Weather
Summer	December, January and February	The weather is hot. Some parts of Australia are humid and other parts are dry.
Autumn	March, April and May	The weather becomes cooler.
Winter	June, July and August	The weather is cold; rain and storms are common. Some places in Australia get snow.
Spring	September, October and November	The weather becomes warmer, however, it is still very mixed. There can be rain, wind and cool days.



## Animals in Spring

In spring, many animals and birds reproduce. There is plenty of food and the days are longer. This means that parents can find food easily. Animals may also start to shed their winter coat in preparation for the warmer weather.



Some animals that hibernate will start to wake up and become active once again. Hibernation helps some animal survive because they can protect themselves from predators. Also, there might be less food available so they do not have to eat while they are asleep.

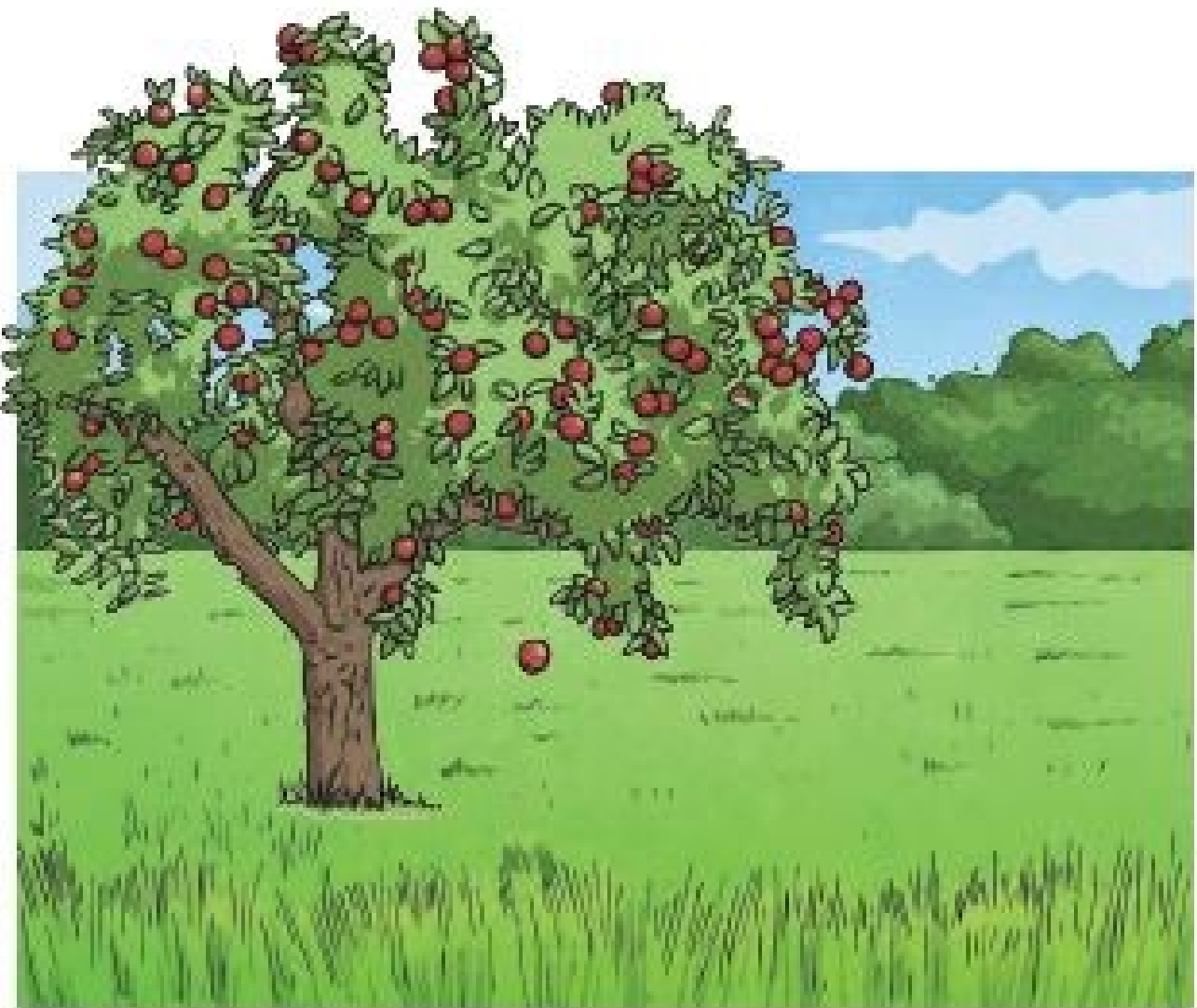
### Plants in Spring

Plants need water and sunlight to grow. Spring provides the perfect environment for new growth. The rain provides the water and sun gives the plant energy to grow. Flowers may also start to bloom with the warmer weather. Fruits, such as apples, pears, avocados, lemons, mandarins and strawberries, start to grow.

#### Did You Know?

Deciduous trees lose their leaves during autumn. In spring, they will grow their leaves back.

Almost all native trees in Australia are evergreens because they keep their leaves all year round.



# Questions

1. How long is spring?

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2. Which season comes after spring?

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3. Describe the weather in spring.

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4. How does hibernation help some animals to survive?

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5. What are two ways plants may change during spring?

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6. What is the different between a deciduous and an evergreen tree?

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7. How do you think spring affects people?

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# Year 3 Spelling Words Week 9 Term 3

**Black**= topic words, **red** = high frequency words, **orange**= phonics words- 'ir' sound, & **green**= rule words.

**Rule:** Words that end in double consonants add 'y' when making adjectives.

e.g. dirt - dirty

silk - silky

salt - salty

might - mighty

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Spring				
sunshine				
September				
blossom				
tough				
cough				
dirt				
third				
wind				
health				

**Additional orange words:** can you think of words that have the same 'ir' phonics?  
E.g. birthday, smirk

**Additional green words:** can you think of additional words that end in double consonants add 'y' when making adjectives.  
E.g. luck-lucky, salt- salty, wind-windy

**Descriptive sentences-** type an interesting sentence below using the spelling word, adverbs and adjectives.

Spring

sunshine

September

blossom



# Words Their Way

## Spelling Activities

### Rhyming Words

Next to each of your spelling words, try to write rhyming words for as many as you can.

### Fancy Letters

Write each of your spelling words using fancy letters. Try to be as creative as you can!

### Word Towers

Write your words as word towers. Example:  
h > ha > had

### Acrostic Poem

Write an acrostic poem for one of your words. Try to include your other spelling words too!

### Spelling Garden

Draw a flower for each of your spelling words. Write your words in the centre of each flower.

### Word Building

Think of all of the ways you can build onto your words. You can use a dictionary to help!

### Vowels & Consonants

Write each of your words using red for the vowels and blue for the consonants.

### Jumbled Letters

Jumble up the letters of each of your spelling words. Give them to a friend to unjumble.

### Scrabble Board

Write each of your spelling words as they would look connected on a Scrabble board.

### Colourful Words

Write each of your words using a different colour for each letter.

### Spelling Paragraph

Write a paragraph using your spelling words. Underline each of the words you use.

### Upper & Lower

Write each of your words using upper case for the vowels and lower case for the consonants.

### Across & Down

Write each word across and then down so that they share the same first letter.

### Dictionary Meanings

Find your spelling words in the dictionary and write down their definitions.

### Squiggly Words

Write each of your words using squiggly letters. Next to each, print them normally.

### Bubble Letters

Write each of your words using bubble letters. Colour them in once you've finished!

### Spelling Riddles

Write riddles for some of your spelling words. Give them to a friend to try and answer.

### ABC Order

Write your words in alphabetical order (A-Z). Then write them backwards (Z-A).

### Syllables

Break your words into syllables and write them down with a gap between each syllable.

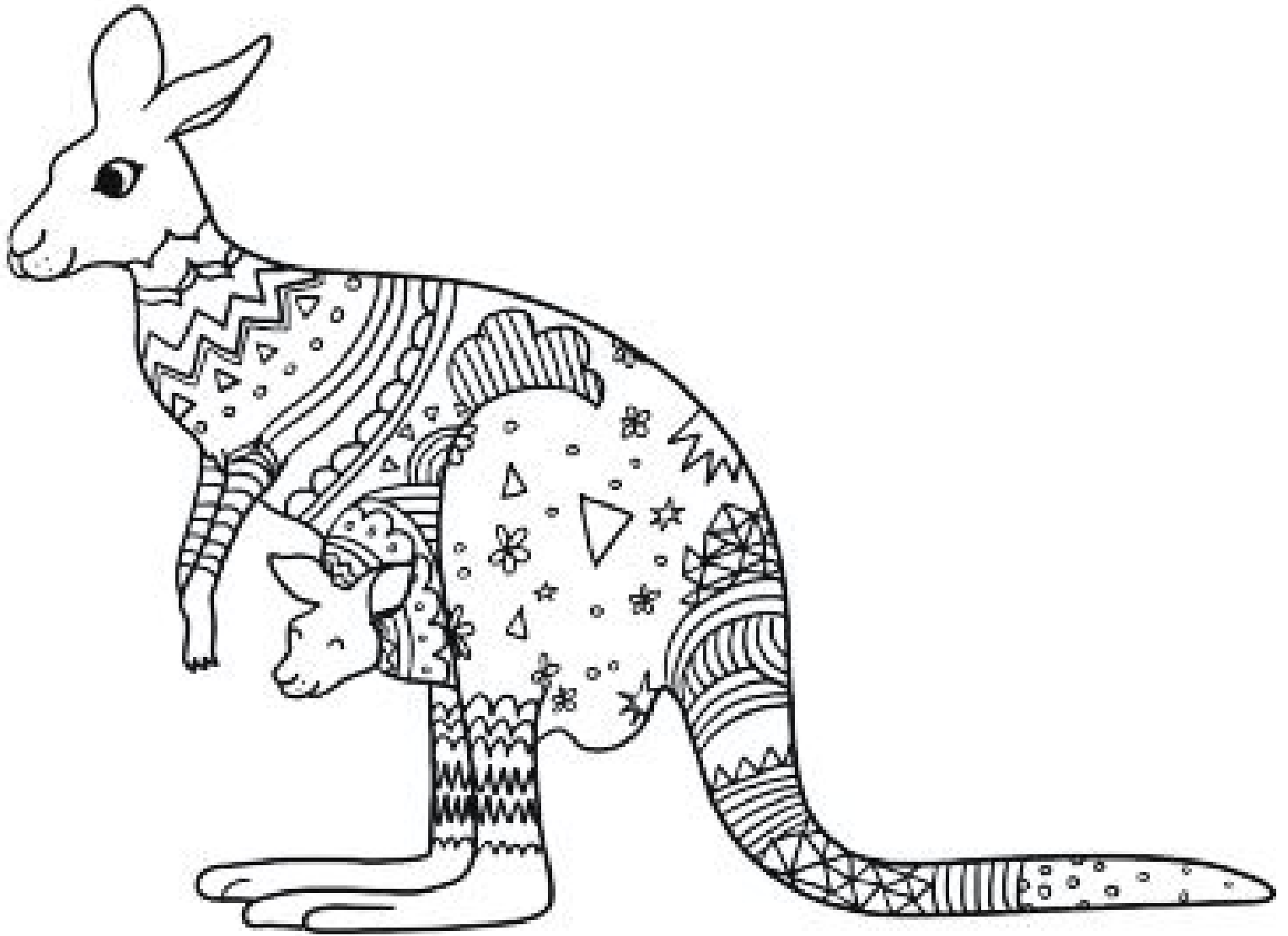
### Word Sort

Practice sorting your words. Write them neatly into your spelling book.

# Kangaroos

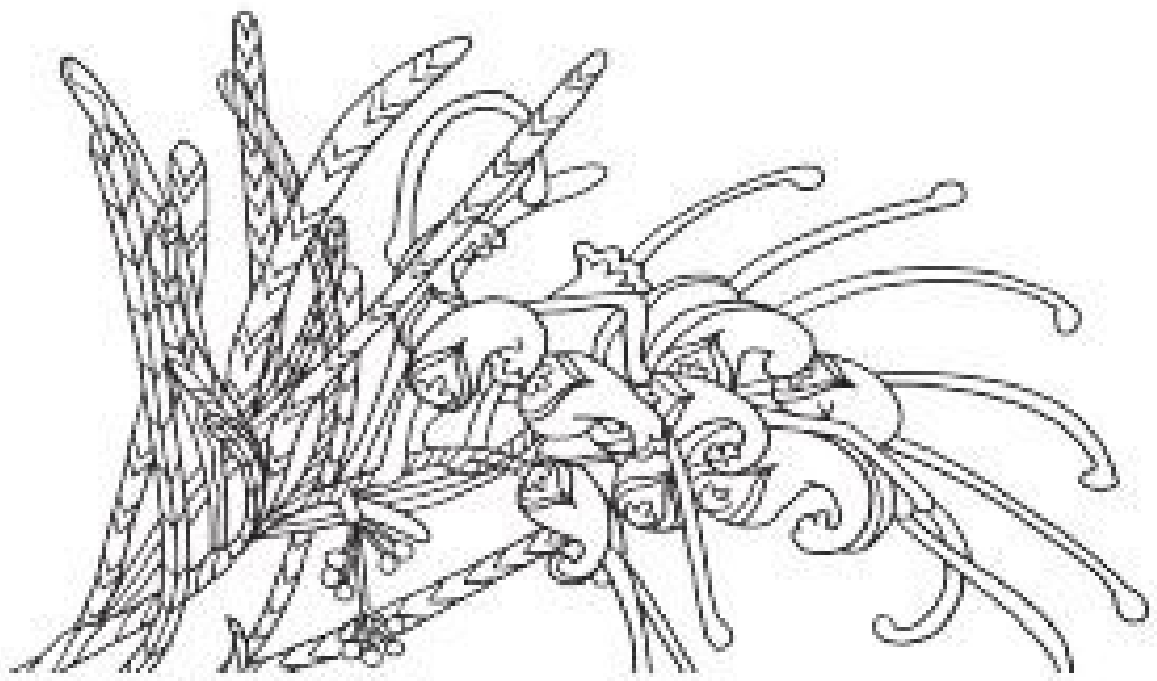
Kangaroos are found all across Australia, living in social groups called mobs of up to 100 kangaroos. Kangaroos are marsupials who carry their young in a pouch. The red kangaroo is the largest marsupial in the world. Male kangaroos are known as bucks, boomers or jacks and female kangaroos are called does, flyers or jills. Kangaroos are great swimmers but they are unable to walk backwards!

Add the Kangaroo's habitat in the background



# Bilby

The bilby is a small marsupial found in the desert areas of north-west Western Australia, the Northern Territory and south-western Queensland. They are expert diggers, making burrows up to two metres in depth. Bilbies are omnivores and eat a wide range of food; however, they don't drink water regularly as they get the moisture they need from their food. The number of bilbies has dropped dramatically due to their habitat being destroyed and hunting. They are listed as an endangered species.



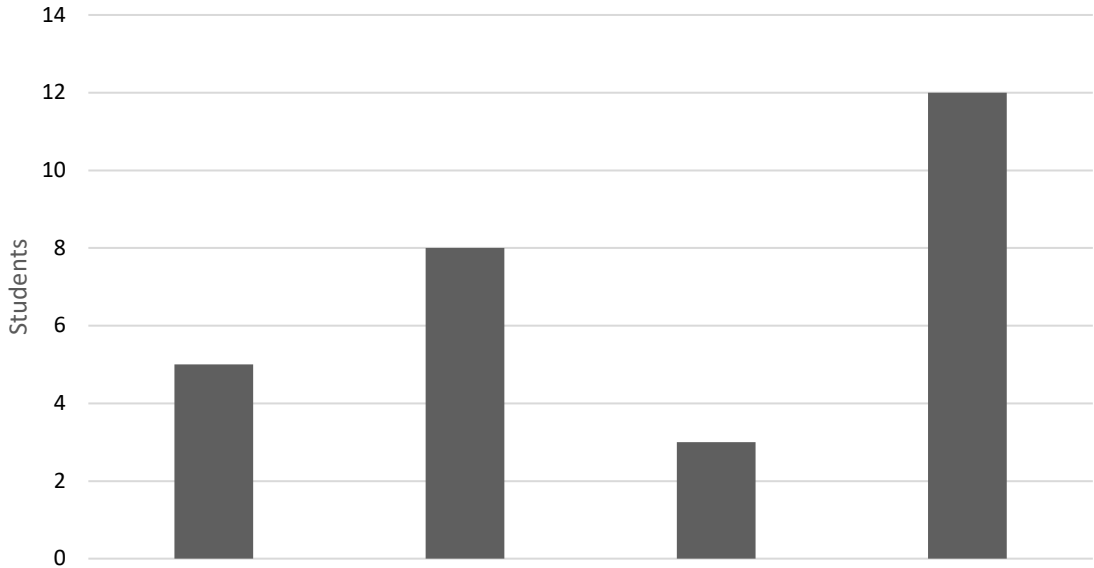
# Bilby

A series of horizontal lines for writing, alternating between solid red and blue lines, with a dashed blue line in the middle of each pair.

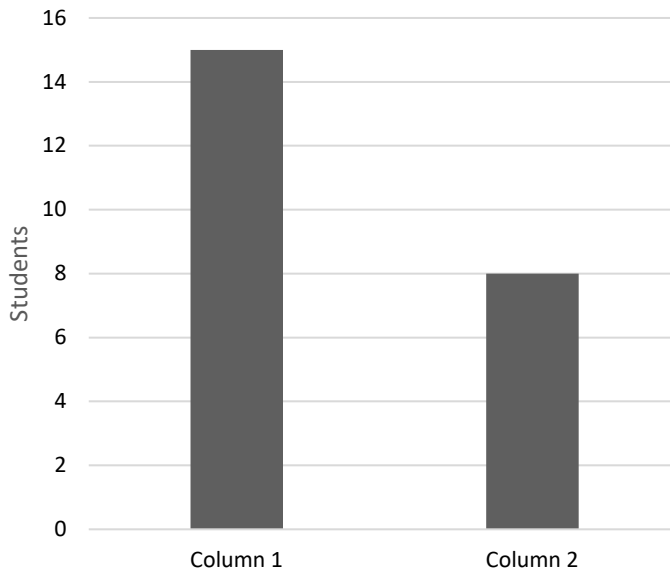


# Graphs

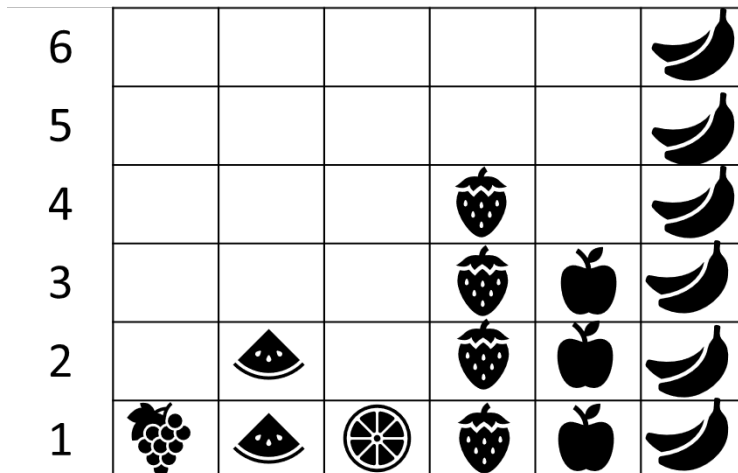
Graph A



Graph B



Graph C



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

# Comparing & Interpreting Graphs

Answer the questions below based on Graphs A, B and C.

What types of graphs are A and B? \_\_\_\_\_

What type of graph is graph C? \_\_\_\_\_

Match the following research questions to their matching graphs and explain why they belong together:

Do you have siblings? Graph \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

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What colour are your eyes? Graph \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

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What is your favourite fruit? Graph \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

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What key feature is missing off all the graphs? \_\_\_\_\_

How many people liked apples? \_\_\_\_\_

What was the most liked fruit? \_\_\_\_\_

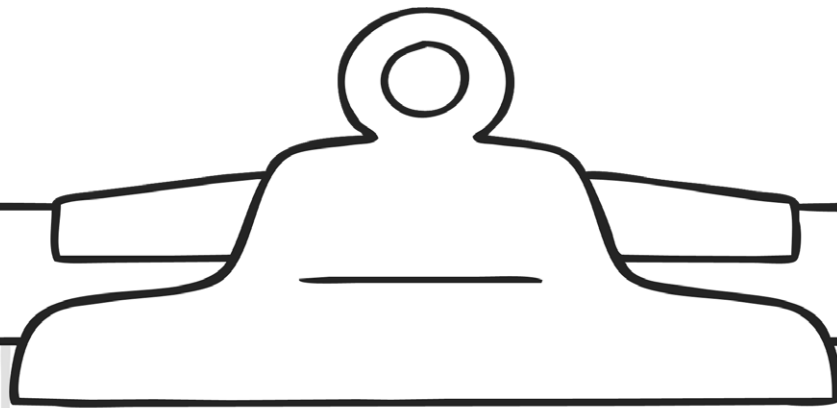




Stockton Beach is across the harbour from [Newcastle](#) many people like to stay here for the school holidays. You can ride on the ferry, fish and spend time on the massive sand dunes. Did you know that they are the largest sand dunes in the Southern Hemisphere, towering 40m (131ft) high.

However, the significance to Aboriginal folklore lies in the 12,000-year-old shell deposits (or middens), rich in cultural artefacts.

# Persuasive Texts Checklist



## Check and complete the list

Title implies a point of view

Reasons to support the viewpoint

Facts and evidence to support reasons

Connectives to link ideas (e.g. however, therefore, furthermore)

Persuasive devices: Agreement (e.g. obviously, without doubt)

Powerful adjectives

Rhetorical questions

Conclusion to summarise and state opinion

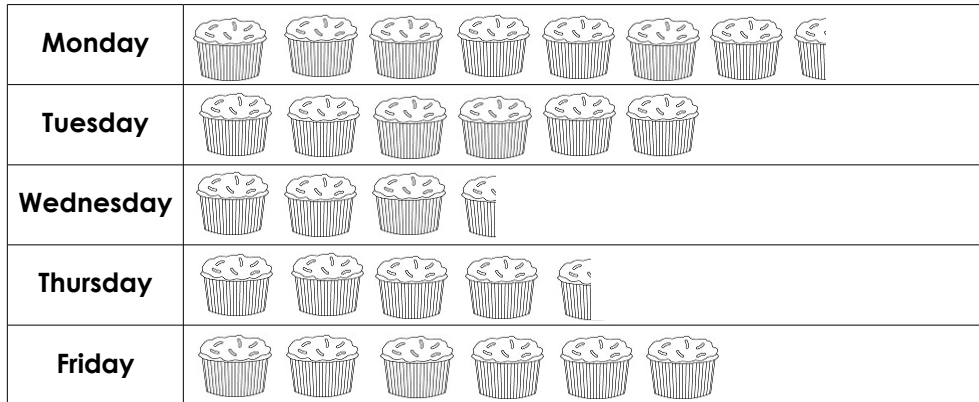
Blank lines for additional checklist items.

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

## The Cupcake Bakery

The Cupcake Bakery makes cupcakes and ships them off to supermarkets across the country. The pictograph below shows how many cupcakes they bake each day. Use the information from the graph to answer the questions.

**Number of Cupcakes Baked**



 = 100 cupcakes

1. How many cupcakes were baked on Monday? **1.** \_\_\_\_\_
2. Were more cupcakes baked on Monday or Friday? **2.** \_\_\_\_\_
3. On which day were the fewest cupcakes baked? **3.** \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many cupcakes were baked on Tuesday and Wednesday combined? **4.** \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many more cupcakes were baked on Tuesday than Thursday? **5.** \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many more cupcakes were baked on Friday than Wednesday? **6.** \_\_\_\_\_
7. The Cupcake Bakery only makes two kinds of cupcakes: chocolate and white. On Friday, they baked 200 white cupcakes. How many chocolate cupcakes did they bake? **7.** \_\_\_\_\_
8. On Wednesday, the bakery made 100 chocolate cupcakes. How many white cupcakes did they make? **8.** \_\_\_\_\_

# Make your own shadow puppets

## Fun with light and dark

### What you need:

- Lamp or torch
- Cardboard (Cereal box cardboard is fine. Even white paper will work - it doesn't have to be black.)
- Sticky tape
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Skewers (or anything thin like straws or sticks from outside)
- White wall

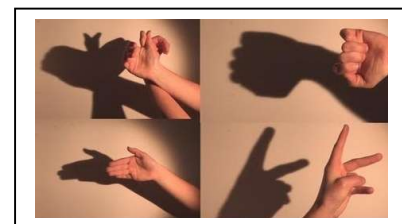
### How to:

1. Choose what type of puppets you want. How about your favourite animals? Or a space theme? Or fairytale characters? Or a scary ghost?
2. Draw outlines for your puppets on the cardboard and cut them out.
3. Use sticky tape to attach a skewer to the back of each of your puppets.
4. Put the lamp on the floor or on a table. Point it (or a torch) at the wall and turn it on. Turn off other lights.
5. Hold your puppets between the light and the wall. Can you see a shadow on the wall? Move the puppets between the light and the wall to make the shadow different sizes.



Now you have your own puppets, you can make your own play!

You can use your hands as puppets too, just like this picture.  
Have fun!



### What's happening?

Light travels as a wave. When you put your shadow puppet in between the lamp and the wall, the puppet blocks some of the light waves.

The closer you put your shadow puppet to the lamp, the more light waves are blocked. This makes a bigger shadow. Moving the shadow puppet away from the lamp makes a smaller shadow as fewer light waves are blocked.

Did you know? A **lunar eclipse** is the Earth casting a shadow on the moon! Click on the link to watch a lunar eclipse: <http://www.planet-science.com/search-page.aspx?query=lunar+eclipse>

## Collective Nouns

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

Select the most suitable collective noun.

A \_\_\_\_\_ of bats. (colony, clan)



An \_\_\_\_\_ of ships. (armada, atlas)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of penguins. (school, colony)



A \_\_\_\_\_ of lions. (pride, pack)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of whales. (company, pod)



A \_\_\_\_\_ of singers. (school, choir)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of locusts. (plague, party)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of kangaroos. (troop, mob)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of boy scouts. (company, troop)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of witches. (hag, coven)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of books. (library, page)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of mountains. (bank, range)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of fish. (drowning, school)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of bananas. (hand, fist)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of cards. (deal, deck)

A \_\_\_\_\_ of dolphins. (group, pod)

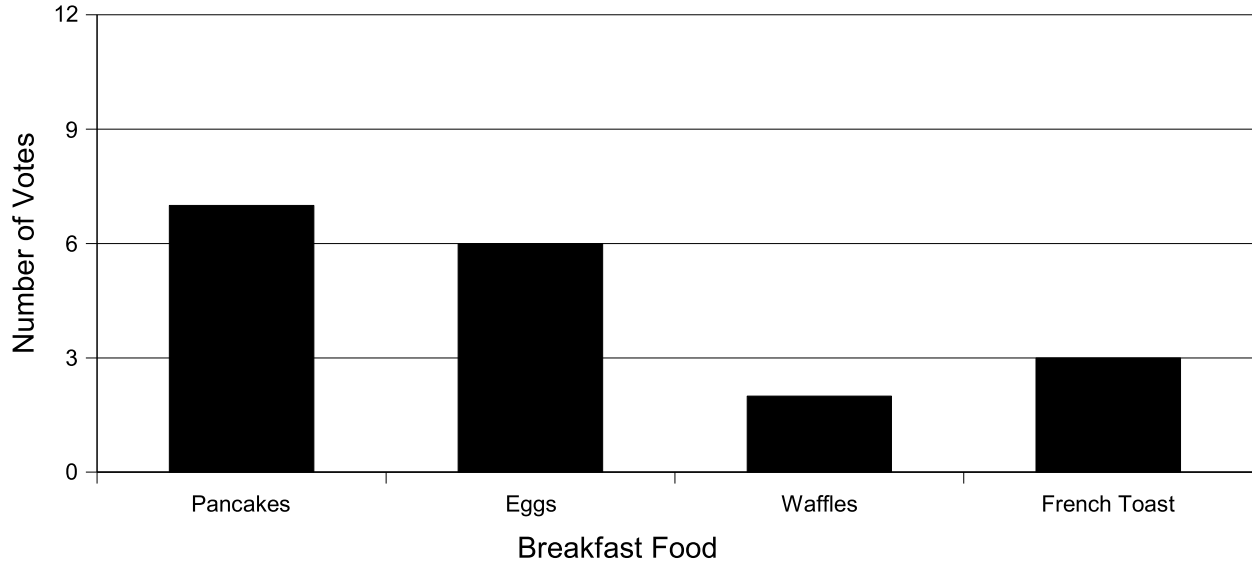


A \_\_\_\_\_ of eggs. (clutch, clump)

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

# Reading a Bar Graph

Favorite Breakfast Foods



1. Complete the table:

Breakfast Food	Number of Votes
waffles	
	6
pancakes	
	3

2. How many people chose eggs as their favorite breakfast food?

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. How many people chose waffles?

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Does the scale on this graph count by 2s, 3s, 4s, or 12s?

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Suppose three more people voted for French toast. How many votes would French toast have?

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. How many people voted in all?

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. How many more people voted for eggs than French toast?

7. \_\_\_\_\_

# Week 9 Library.

Listen to Mrs Vitnell read the story 'No! Never!' by Libby Hathorn and Lisa Hathorn-Jarman. Concentrate on the facial expressions of the characters as you listen to the story.

The story can be heard here...

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mbx2ToSKIDYGaCqfqp98mwPJCSUKUBRS/view?usp=sharing>

After you have listened to the story, follow the instructions below to create your own character. This can be done in your workbook or on a spare piece of paper. Give your character a name, and some background information. For example: age, personality, family, hobbies etc.



## Creating a Character



Based on *No! Never!* by Libby Hathorn, Lisa Hathorn-Jarman and Mel Pearce

1

Experiment with shapes to create your character's face. Remember unusual shapes can help create the personality or the emotion of the character.

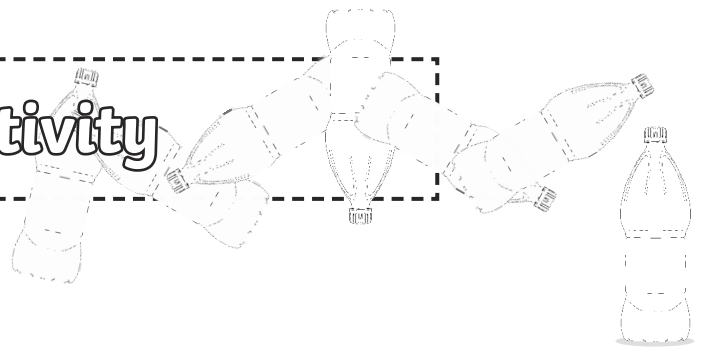


2

Use lines and shapes to create facial features such as eyes and mouth. Lines can be used to depict the emotions by changing their qualities. Soft curved lines can show happiness, droopy or downward curving lines can depict sadness whereas sharp, straight 'v' shaped lines can be used for anger. Can you think of some other lines to show emotions?



# Bottle Flip Graphing Activity



Compete with a partner in a bottle flipping competition and graph the results.

## Trial 1

Players	Prediction – How many tries do you think it will take to win? 20 is the maximum.

Players	Tally – Count the number of bottle flips until you land one.

## Trial 2

Players	Prediction – How many tries do you think it will take to win? 20 is the maximum.

Players	Tally – Count the number of bottle flips until you land one.

## Trial 3

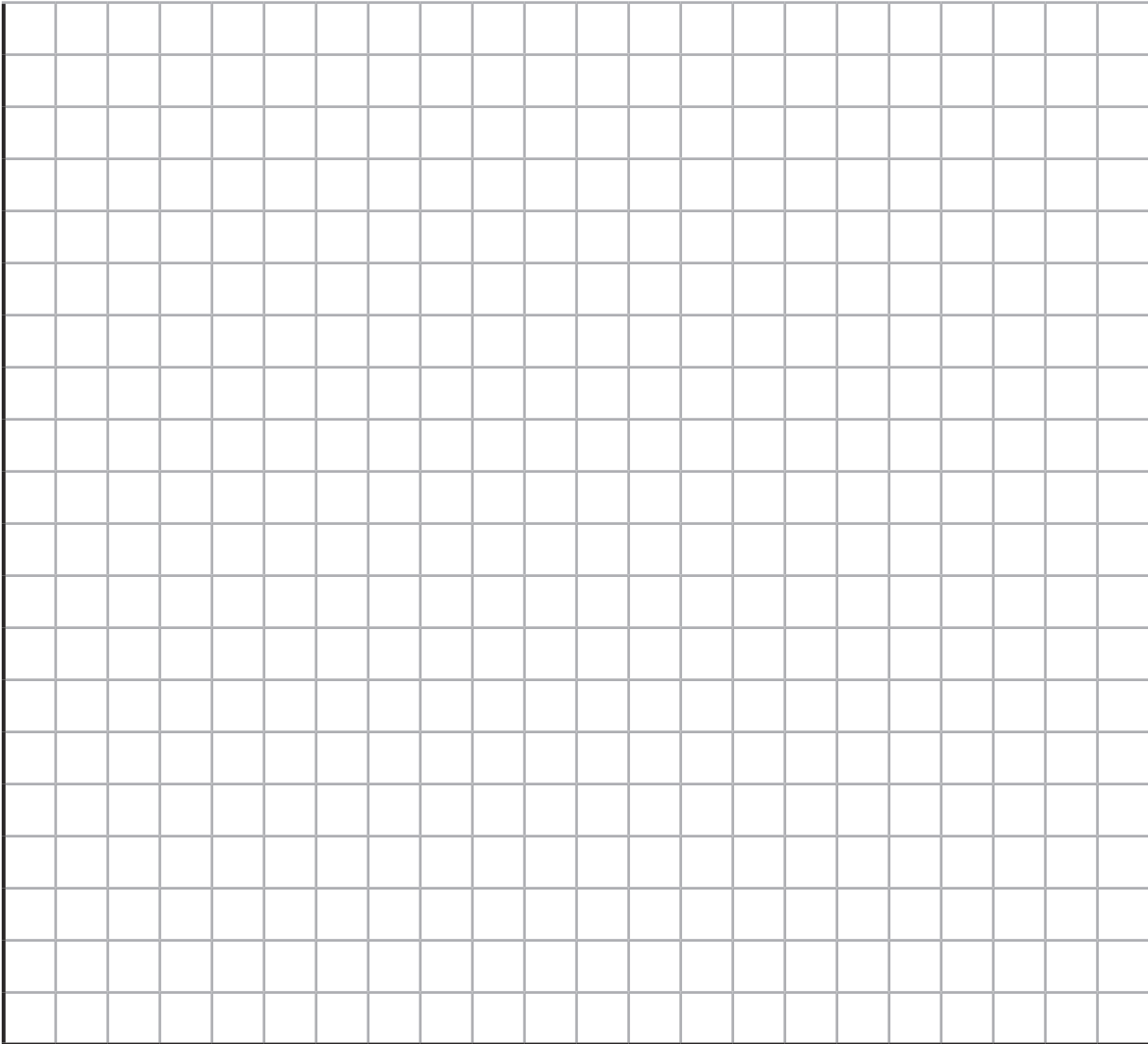
Players	Prediction – How many tries do you think it will take to win? 20 is the maximum.

Players	Tally – Count the number of bottle flips until you land one.

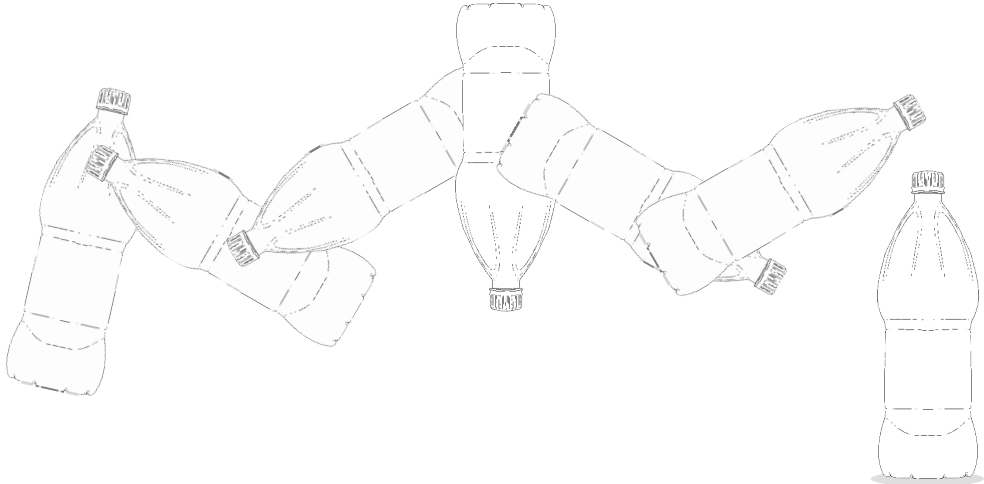


Graph the results from all three trials.

Number of Flips



Trial 1		Trial 2		Trial 3	
Player 1	Player 2	Player 1	Player 2	Player 1	Player 2



## Year 3 Science – Week 9

You are going to do a shadow experiment. We want to investigate what happens to the length and direction of shadows during the day.

### What you will need:

- A stick (no longer than 20cm in length)
- Blu-tack (sticky tape if you do not have blu-tack)
- A4 or A3 piece of paper
- A 30cm ruler
- Pencil
- Investigation Planner sheet

### **This is a full day activity as you will be checking the shadow throughout the day.**

1. Make sure you can find a sunny spot in your backyard/front yard that will be in the sun for most of the day.
2. Put the A4 or A3 piece of paper on the spot in the sun. Make sure you put some weights such as heavy rocks on the piece of paper so it doesn't blow away.
3. Stick the blu-tack or sticky tape onto the bottom of one end of your stick. Make sure you have put enough blu-tack or sticky tape on the bottom of your stick.
4. Stick your stick in the middle of the piece of paper using the blu-tack/sticky tape. If you need to add more blu-tack/sticky tape, please do.
5. Your stick should be in an upright (standing up) position in the middle of the piece of paper.
6. Measure the length of the shadow and record the measurement and the time onto your Investigation Planner sheet.
7. To get a good understanding and an accurate investigation, you will need to repeat **Step 6** at least 5 times.
8. Once you have measured the length of the shadow and recorded the time at least 5 times, you will need to put your results in a column graph.
9. After you have done that, answer the questions on page 2 of the Investigation Planner sheet.



### **Before you begin, answer the question below:**

What do you think will happen to the shadow throughout the day? Why?

# Investigation Planner sheet

## Length of shadows at different times

Time of observation	Length of the shadow (cm)

Present your results in a graph by colouring the rectangles that represents the length of the shadow. For example, if the shadow was 18cm at 11am, colour in all the rectangles in the 11am column from 1cm up to 18cm.

25cm						
24cm						
23cm						
22cm						
21cm						
20cm						
19cm						
18cm						
17cm						
16cm						
15cm						
14cm						
13cm						
12cm						
11cm						
10cm						
9cm						
8cm						
7cm						
6cm						
5cm						
4cm						
3cm						
2cm						
1cm						
	For example: 9:00am					

Length of shadow (cm)

Time of day

Review the results of your investigation to answer the follow questions:

1. **What happened to the length of the shadow during the day?**
2. **What time was the shadow at its shortest?**
3. **What time was the shadow at its longest?**
4. **Why did the length of the shadow change?**
5. **What happened to the direction of the shadow during the day? Why?**
6. **What happened to the position of the Sun during the day?**