Bradbury PS Week 5, Stage 2 (Year 4) Name: _____

You will need access to a digital device and help from a parent/carer to complete the following activities. Approximate times for each activity will be shared on our class SeeSaw. Activities highlighted in Yellow are to be uploaded to SeeSaw for feedback.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Morning	**English** Read the Informative text on the Southern Cassowary. Use a dictionary to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words. Writing – Using the Southern Cassowary text and the example Fact File on Eagles. Complete the Fact File template for the Southern Cassowary. Spelling – Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check (LSCWC) your new words. Choose 1 activity to complete from the spelling grid.	**English** Modelled Reading – Listen to Mrs Eddie read 'Follow me' on Seesaw and then complete the comprehension questions. Writing – Read the informative text on The Great Barrier Reef. Use facts from the text to complete the blank Fact File Template. Think about how you are going to group the information. Keep this in a safe place for Thursday's writing task. Spelling – Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check (LSCWC) your new words. Choose 1 activity to complete from the spelling grid.	**English** Read a book of your choice for 10-15 minutes. Write at least 3 different possible exciting endings for your book. Writing – Informative text sorting task. Cut out and read each paragraph of the informative text. Use the table on the next page to place the text in the correct order. Spelling – LSCWC your words and choose 1 activity to complete from the spelling grid.	**English** Modelled Reading - Listen again to Mrs Eddie read 'Follow me' on seesaw and then complete the activity. Writing – Using your fact file template from Tuesday on the Great Barrier Reef, organise your ideas into paragraphs using the Informative Paragraph Planning Template. Grammar – Read the information on tense and complete the activities.	**English** Spelling – Have a member of your family test you on your words for the week. Practise the words you spelt incorrectly. **Reflections/ Gratitude** Answer the questions below: - What did you **love** about today? - Write down 3 things that went well for you today. - What made you feel **happy** this week? - What are you most looking **forward to** about tomorrow?
Break					

Middle	**Mathematics:** *Monday warm up activity: Practise skip counting by 3's, 6's and 9's. Time yourself, how high can you get in 1 minute for each. Read the information on Jump strategy and complete the tasks. **PE** Complete the overarm throw challenges from the printout or via the GetActive@Home link https://vimeo.com/425101968	**Mathematics:** *Tuesday warm up activity: Practise the times tables song, or the times tables you are working on https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzXcI49jdV0&t=228s Read the information on Jump strategy and complete the tasks. **Social skills** The rule of the week is 'Listen to teacher instructions'. Can you draw and label a picture of yourself following this rule? Underneath your picture, write a sentence or two about why you think it is important to follow this rule.	**Mathematics:** *Wednesday warm up activity: Place Value Reasoning Challenge: 1. Which is greater – 3064 or 3036? Convince me that your answer is correct. 2. Which is smaller – 4568 or 4378? Convince me that your answer is correct. 3. Which is larger - 5839 or 6839? Convince me that your answer is correct. Read the information on Compensation strategy and complete the tasks.	**Mathematics:** *Thursday warm up activity: More and Less than 1. 2337 is 1000 more than: 2. 3199 is 1000 less than: 3. 4371 is 1000 more than: 4. 5508 is 1000 less than: 5. _____ is 1000 more than 6156 6. _____ is 1000 less than 7898 7. _____ is 1000 less than 8940 8. _____is 1000 more than 7899 Read the information on algorithms and complete the tasks. **PE** Follow the link below to watch the episode and join in the throwing fun with Adam and Elissa. https://vimeo.com/460549558	**Mathematics:** Complete some of the activities from the Matrix and have fun ☺
Break	Digital - Do a "Go Noodle" https://www.gonoodle.com/ Non-Digital – do 20 push ups on your knees.	Digital - Do a "Go Noodle" https://www.gonoodle.com/ Non-Digital - run 5 laps of the backyard	Digital - Do a "Go Noodle" https://www.gonoodle.com/ Non-Digital - do 20-star jumps	Digital - Do a "Go Noodle" https://www.gonoodle.com/ Non-Digital - bounce a ball for 8 minutes	Digital - Do a "Go Noodle" https://www.gonoodle.com/ Non-Digital - do 20 sit-ups
Afternoon	**Creative Arts:** Line Landscape artwork. Look at the examples and read the instructions. Watch the videos below on the element of line. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDePyEFT1gQ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Es1QYp7XVW4	**Health:** Choose and complete one of the health activities listed in the lesson.	**Science: Magnetism** Non-digital: True or False Magnets Activity	**HSIE**: Geography Digital: Sustainable Agriculture Non-Digital: Sustainability Chatter Box	

Southern Cassowary

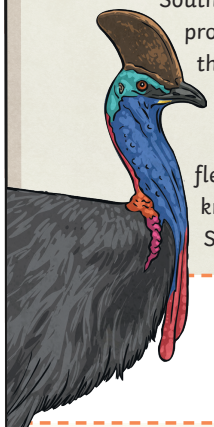
The Southern Cassowary is an endangered bird that lives in and around the tropical rainforests of New Guinea, Indonesia and far north Queensland, Australia.

They are Australia's heaviest bird, weighing up to 76 kilograms when fully grown. They are also Australia's second tallest bird, measuring up to 1.8 metres high.

Like the Emu and the Ostrich, the Southern Cassowary is a 'ratite', which means that it cannot fly.

The Southern Cassowary's body is covered in jet black feathers. These feathers protect the bird from thorny branches and keep it dry in its humid habitat. The Southern Cassowary's neck is bright blue and its double wattle is bright red. It has very powerful legs so it can run very fast.

Both male and female Southern Cassowaries have a large helmet on top of their heads called a 'casque'. This is a distinguishing feature of the Southern Cassowary.



Southern Cassowaries can deliver a potentially fatal attack if they are provoked because they have a very sharp, long middle claw on each foot that they use to defend themselves when in danger.

Did you know that Southern Cassowaries are frugivores? This means that they eat mainly fruit, small animals and fungi. They rely on fleshy fruits all year round and because they eat them whole, are known as the 'gardeners of the rainforest'. Many plants rely on the Southern Cassowary's ability to pollinate to survive.

Did You Know...?

Habitat destruction is the main cause for the decline of Southern Cassowaries. Therefore, they are classed as an endangered species.

The Southern Cassowary Life Cycle

Adult male and female cassowaries stay with each other over three or more days before they mate (May to November). The female lays 3-5 large pale-green eggs in a flat dish of leaves, grass and sticks on the forest floor made by the male.

The female leaves the male sits on the eggs for about 50 days. The female may then mate with other males and lay more eggs. The male may also mate with other females.

Did you know?

Cassowaries are related to the emu, ostrich, rhea and kiwi. One cassowary egg weighs the same as about 10 chicken eggs. The cassowary is known as one of the world's most dangerous birds.

At beginning of the new mating season (June-October) the father chases the young away. They become adults when they are 2-3 years old and can mate. The females grow a taller casque, have brighter colours and are larger than the males. Cassowaries live alone and can survive to be 40 years old.

The newly hatched chicks are cream and striped black. The male cares for them for 8-18 months. The chicks have pale brown heads, small wattles and no helmet (casque). They can walk and feed themselves hours after hatching. At 3-6 months their stripes fade, and they become a dull brown colour. At 6-9 months old the skin around their necks begin to colour.

Fact File – Eagles

Classification

- birds
- more than 60 different species
- lifespan of 20-25 years

Habitat and Lifestyle

- found worldwide, except New Zealand and Antarctica
- live in mature trees in wetland areas
- solitary birds

Size and Appearance

- brown and white feathers
- large wingspan of around 2 m (6.5 ft)
- sharp beak and talons

Diet and Eating Habits

- carnivores – eat fish, smaller birds and rodents
- crush prey with their sharp talons
- need 500 g (1 lb) of food per day

Fact File - Animals

Classification

Topic

Habitat and Lifestyle

Size and Appearance

Diet and Eating Habits

Spelling Words Term 3, Week 5

Yellow	Blue	Green	Orange	Red	Violet	Gold
must	aim	major	opposite	rhythm	recommend	heir
our	lay	whom	phrase	suffix	succession	ghost
well	ice	view	process	required	preparation	ghastly
only	feeling	touch	oxygen	temperature	competition	gherkin
first	stone	twice	police	weight	memorable	knowledge
can	hour	hour	heir	heir	heir	pantomime
tan	honest	honest	ghost	ghost	ghost	director
band	what	what	ghastly	ghastly	ghastly	encore
fan	which	which	gherkin	gherkin	gherkin	symphony
plan	whether	whether	knowledge	knowledge	knowledge	composer
	useful	useful	although	although	although	although
	helpful	helpful	beautiful	beautiful	beautiful	beautiful
	until	until	grateful	grateful	grateful	grateful
	already	already	almighty	almighty	almighty	almighty
	almost	almost	hopeful	hopeful	hopeful	hopeful
	quadrangle	support	support	support	support	support
		climate	climate	climate	climate	climate
		quadrangle	resources	resources	resources	resources
			vegetation	vegetation	vegetation	vegetation
			importance	importance	importance	importance
			quadruplets	quadruplets	quadruplets	quadruplets

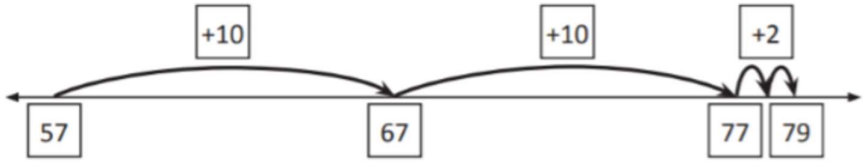
Spelling Grid					
	Rainbow words	Write your words using a different colour for each letter	**Silly sentences**	Write 3 silly sentences using as many of your spelling words as you can	**ABC order**	Write your spelling list in alphabetical order
	Playdough words	Make your words out of playdough	**Find a word**	Create a find a word using your spelling words	**How many syllables?**	List your spelling words in syllable order
	Newspaper words	Cut out letters and make your spelling words	**Pictionary**	Choose 5 of your spelling words to draw	**Dictionary meanings**	Write down the meaning of 5 of your spelling words

Addition mental strategies – jump strategy

When we add, we can use the jump strategy to help us. Look at 57 + 22:

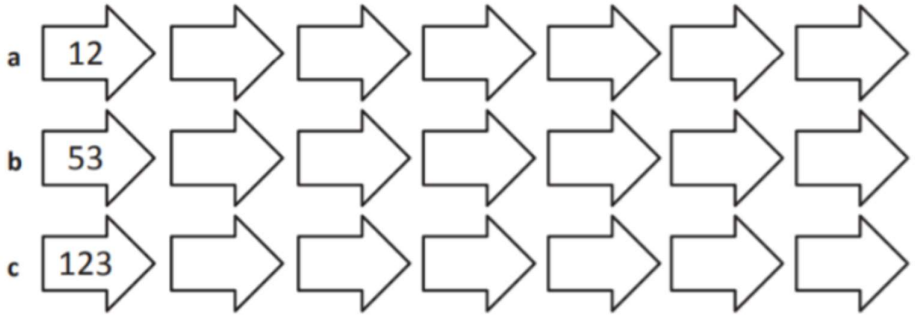
1 First we jump up by the tens.

2 Then we jump up by the units.



57 + 22 = 79

Practice jumping in tens along the arrows:



Below are some number lines that only show the jumps. Complete the number line for the problem that matches and then write the complete problem.

187 + 54 | 179 + 62 | 78 + 53

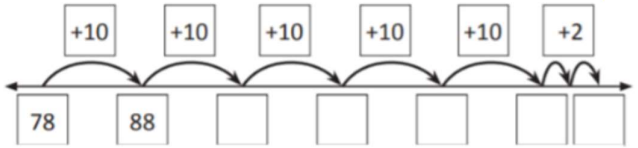
a ☐ + ☐ = ☐

b ☐ + ☐ = ☐

c ☐ + ☐ = ☐

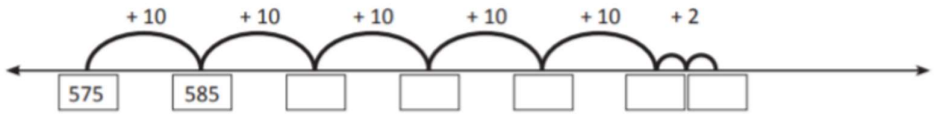
Use the jump strategy to add these:

a 78 + 52 = ☐



Use the jump strategy to complete these additions:

a 575 + 52 = ☐



How do you think you went with these questions?

Addition mental strategies – jump strategy

Based on how well you think you went, use the jump strategy to complete the assigned number problems.

4352 + 63	8355 + 51	3286 + 12
8463 + 35	1639 + 78	4950 + 52

176 + 43	248 + 57	742 + 68
539 + 64	391 + 24	345 + 21

18 + 43	76 + 15	49 + 14
27 + 61	45 + 17	98 + 34

1. ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. ☐ + ☐ = ☐

3. ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4. ☐ + ☐ = ☐

5. ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Overarm throw challenges

GetActive@Home

Episode 3 - Overarm throw

Stage 2

Challenges

Perform the following throwing activities using a bean bag, ball or similar.

- From a set distance, throw towards positioned targets.
- Play a game of throw, catch, return with a partner..

Mega Challenge

- Set targets at varying levels and distances to challenge throwing accuracy.
- Throw to a partner while they are moving.

Creative Challenge

- Combine different movements such as hopping and ball handling combinations whilst throwing at set targets or to a partner.

Other variations

With a partner try:

- Choosing different starting positions for the ball before throwing it at the target.
- Marking out a set distance for running to receive a ball from your partner.
- Try combining different fitness infusion activities for example, performing a set number of burpees before throwing.

Suggested PDHPE Outcomes

These activities may address the outcomes listed as part of a whole school PDHPE scope and sequence.

PD2-4 performs and refines movement skills in a variety of sequences and situations.

PD2-11 combines movement skills and concepts to effectively create and perform movement sequences.

Samplequestions

How can we combine hand and foot movement to throw?

Why do we need to follow through when we throw?

How hard do we need to throw when our target is moving closer or further away?

Teaching cues

Stand side on to the target (warrior pose).
Throwing arm at side then up (thumb to thigh, ball to the sky).
Step opposite leg forward.
Throw the ball and follow through.

Equipment

3 bean bags, balls or similar.
3 small items or a wall to use as a target area.

Monday Week 5 Art Activity	Examples
• Watch the videos on the element of Line https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDePyEFT1gQ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Es1QYp7XVW4 • Students will create an artwork that uses the element of line. **Materials**: coloured pencils, water-colours, black Permanent Marker or textas. **Steps:** • With a pencil, create various areas of landscapes, background, middle ground and foreground. • Then add various lines in those areas. • After all the lines are drawn out, trace over pencil lines with coloured textas or a black permanent marker. • Note: If you want to watercolor do that before tracing over with a black marker. • There is example on this link http://www.paintedpaperart.com/2017/09/lines-and-landscapes/ • Take a picture of your work and upload it to seesaw class journal.	  

Follow Me Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Dad want to take the seedling out of the pot and plant it outside?

2. The storm led to some sad events for the family, can you remember any of these events? How do you think they would have been feeling?

3. The tree became a 'beacon of light for the community'. Why do you think the community needed this?

4. Can you think of a time in Australia when we have had to come together as a community to help each other?

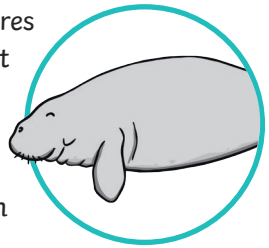
The Great Barrier Reef

Where Is the Great Barrier Reef?

The Great Barrier Reef is a huge living formation in Australia. It has 2900 reefs and 900 islands. The Great Barrier Reef is in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia. It runs along the Queensland coast, from near the southern town of Bundaberg to up past Cape York.

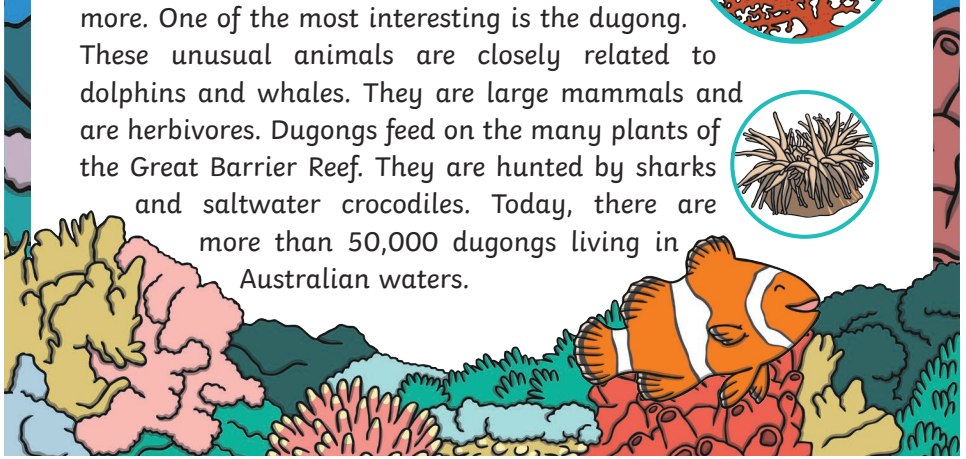
How Big Is the Great Barrier Reef?

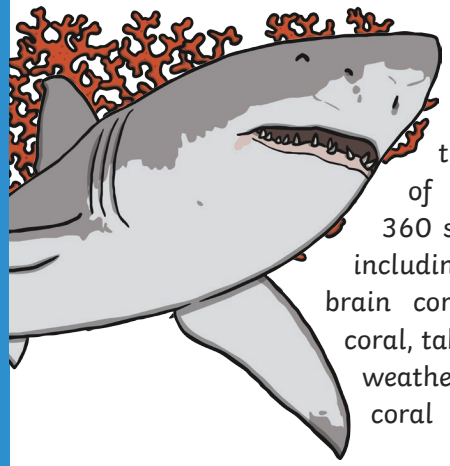
The Great Barrier Reef is 2600 kilometres long. It is not only the world's largest reef but also the world's largest living structure. The Great Barrier Reef is bigger than Tasmania and Victoria put together. Astronauts can even see it from outer space!



Which Animals Live in the Great Barrier Reef?

The Great Barrier Reef is home to many animals, such as fish, sea turtles, giant clam, seahorses, sea snakes, sea turtles, stingrays, sharks and more. One of the most interesting is the dugong. These unusual animals are closely related to dolphins and whales. They are large mammals and are herbivores. Dugongs feed on the many plants of the Great Barrier Reef. They are hunted by sharks and saltwater crocodiles. Today, there are more than 50,000 dugongs living in Australian waters.



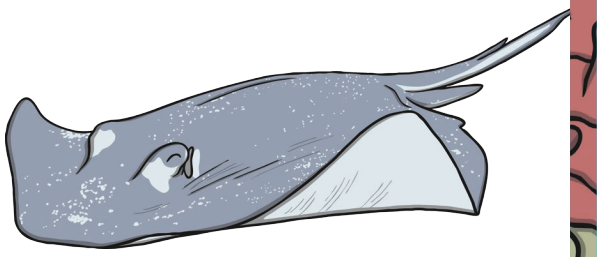


Which Plants Grow in the Great Barrier Reef?

Many species of plants grow in the Great Barrier Reef; the majority of which are coral and sponges. 360 species of hard coral grow there, including bottlebrush coral, bubble coral, brain coral, mushroom coral, staghorn coral, tabletop coral and needle coral. Hot weather and warm water are bad for coral and causes 'coral bleaching'.

How Do Aboriginal People Use the Great Barrier Reef?

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are the traditional owners of the Great Barrier Reef. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have used the sea to give them food for thousands of years. Today, food from the sea is important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, who still collect food and prepare meals using their traditional foods.



Fact File

Topic

Addition mental strategies – split strategy version 1

When adding large numbers in our heads, it can be easier to split one of the numbers into parts and add each part separately.

112 + 46 → 40, 6 → 112 + 40 = 152 → 152 + 6 = 158

Use the split strategy with these problems. The first one has been done for you.

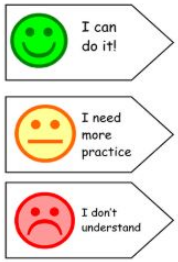
a 48 + 53 → 50, 3 → 48 + 50 = 98 → 98 + 3 = 101

b 65 + 38 → ☐, ☐ → ☐ → ☐

c 112 + 25 → ☐, ☐ → ☐ → ☐

d 332 + 66 → ☐, ☐ → ☐ → ☐

How do you think you went with these questions?



Addition mental strategies – split strategy version 2

Here is another way to use the split strategy.

42 + 32 = (4 tens + 3 tens) + (2 units + 2 units)
= 7 tens + 4 units
= 74

Use this way to add these:

a. 63 + 37 = (☐ tens + ☐ tens) + (☐ units + ☐ units)
= ☐ tens + ☐ units
= ☐

b. 56 + 15 = (☐ tens + ☐ tens) + (☐ units + ☐ units)
= ☐ tens + ☐ units
= ☐

d. 88 + 23 = (☐ tens + ☐ tens) + (☐ units + ☐ units)
= ☐ tens + ☐ units
= ☐

c. 65 + 28 = (☐ tens + ☐ tens) + (☐ units + ☐ units)
= ☐ tens + ☐ units
= ☐

How do you think you went with these questions?

Addition mental strategies – split strategy

Based on how well you think you went, use either version of the split strategy to complete the assigned number problems.

+	36	72	51	122	83	164	97	186
178								
364								

+	23	78	63	55	36	48	82	96
45								
39								

+	23	71	64	52	11	43	82	94
25								
56								

Tuesday Health Week 5

- Brainstorm on a piece of paper as many healthy and unhealthy choices that you can think of.
- Foods high in sugar are known as sometimes foods and should only be eaten or drunk in small amounts.

Choose one of the activities below to complete:

Activity 1:

- Have a look at the healthy guide to eating and watch the YouTube Clip
  https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/guidelines/australian-guide-healthy-eating
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z51bWG17m-Q|

- Using the information in the Healthy Guide above, create a healthy lunch using the online website below or the template.

- Write a paragraph explaining why you chose the food items.
  https://healthylunchbox.com.au/builder/

Activity 2

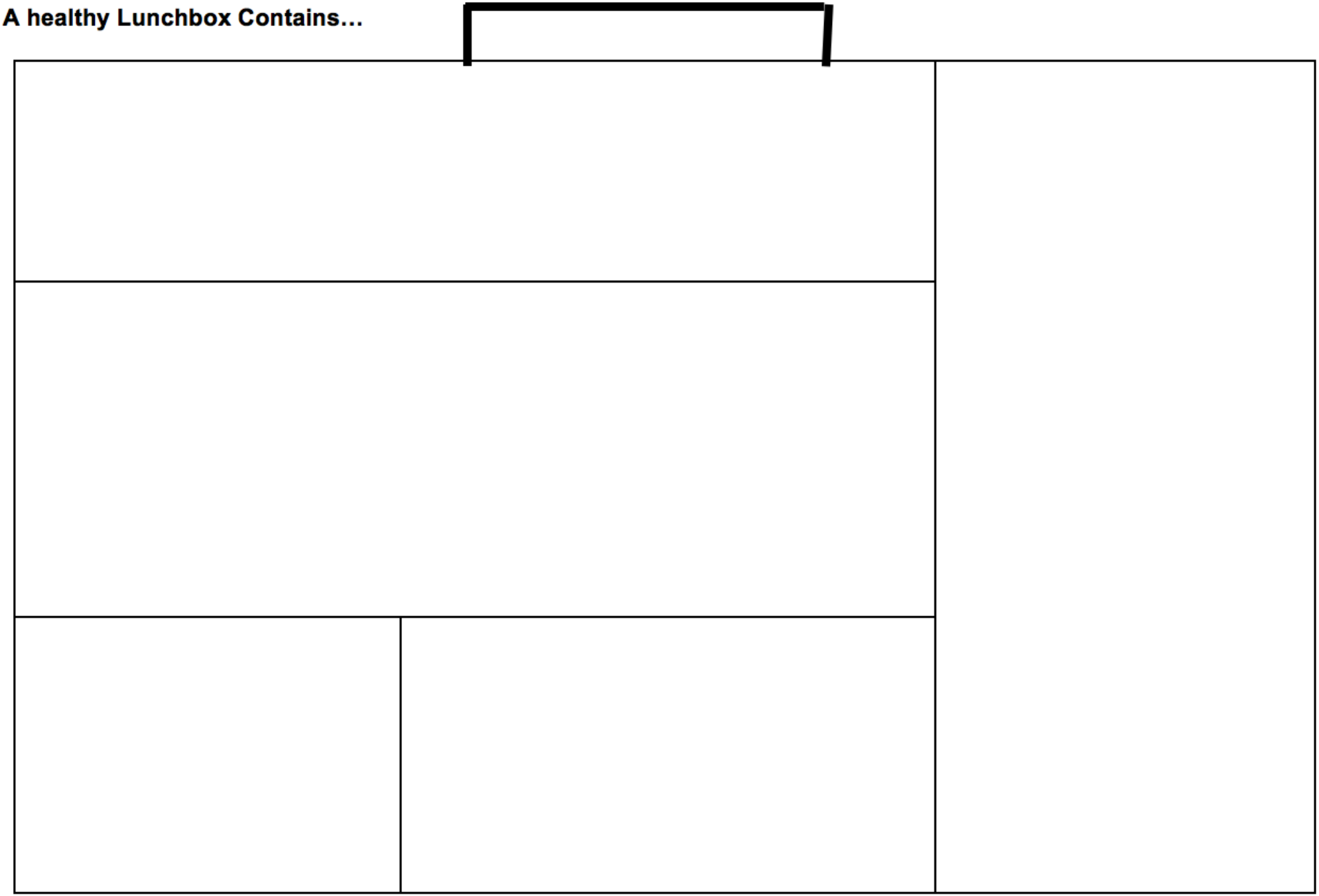
- Your Task: You are the new owner of the Bradbury Public school's canteen. You are in charge of ordering the different types of drinks to sell in Term 4.

- Your task is to select 3 different types of drink that are the healthiest, not including water. Have a look at the amount of sugar in the different drinks on the poster or find some around your house.

- You will need: Sugar, kitchen scales, snap lock bags.
- Have an adult nearby to help you.
  Using a kitchen scale, measure the amount of sugar in each drink. Write the amount of sugar on the snap lock bag and then decide which are the healthiest to sell.

- Write a few sentences down explaining why you chose your items to sell.

A healthy Lunchbox Contains…



1. Cut out and read each paragraph of the informative text.
2. Decide which part of informative structure each paragraph belongs to.
3. Glue the paragraph into the correct row of the table on the next page.
4. Read through the entire text in the correct order.

Modern iPads have many useful features. The iPad has internal speakers, allowing the user watch movies and listen to music. When connected to the internet, iPads are able to download a variety of applications. Newer iPads also contain a camera, enabling the user to shoot video and capture photos.

The iPad was the first popular mobile tablet of its kind. It was designed specifically for people who required a mobile device that was bigger than a smartphone, but smaller than a laptop.

The iPad has been adapted many times since it was first released in 2010. The first iPad had a 9.7-inch screen and wi-fi capabilities, but no camera. It came only in black and had a battery life of ten hours. Newer versions of the device are thinner, have greater storage capacity and additional features.

The Apple iPad

So far, there have been six versions of the iPad. It is likely that the device will continue to adapt with new advances in technology in the future.

The iPad looks similar to other hand-held tablet devices. It is approximately the size of a sheet of paper and weighs around 500 grams (1.5 pounds). The touchscreen display is high resolution and is made from scratch-resistant glass. People often purchase a cover for their iPad to protect it from damage.

Name _____ Date _____

Title	
Introduction	
Description (appearance)	
Description (features)	
Description (adaptations)	
Conclusion	

Addition mental strategies – compensation strategy

Sometimes we round one number in the problem to make it easier to do in our heads. Then we adjust our answer to compensate:

23 + 19 = 42

23 + 20 (−1) *I rounded up by 1,*

43 (−1) = 42 *so I subtract 1.*

Rounding Numbers

8 +2→ 10 19 +1→ 20 31 -1→ 30

Practise rounding:

a	148 →		b	39 →		c	47 →	
d	109 →		e	96 →		f	199 →	

Here is an example of how to perform the compensation strategy:

35+29 → 35+30=65 → 65-1=64

Let's add 30 instead of 29. This is easier!

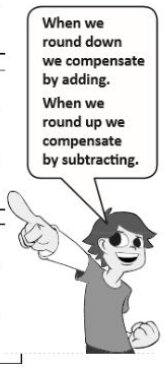
Since we added 1 earlier, now we have to subtract 1.

Find the sum for each equation using the compensation strategy. Show your work in each box.

67+18 →

25+59 →

64+22 →



How do you think you went with these questions?

I can do it!

I need more practice

I don't understand

Addition mental strategies – compensation strategy

Based on how well you think you went, use the compensation strategy to complete the assigned number problems.

I can do it!

267 + 42	349 + 19	197 + 17
573 + 51	128 + 31	645 + 39
132 + 22	244 + 29	168 + 28

I need more practice

43 + 29	37 + 48	24 + 28
28 + 31	56 + 52	32 + 68
19 + 39	65 + 18	82 + 19

I don't understand

11 + 9	16 + 21	41 + 19
23 + 12	20 + 39	53 + 17
29 + 11	39 + 31	60 + 29

1. →
2. →
3. →
4. →

Addition mental strategies – compensation strategy

5. →
6. →
7. →
8. →
9. →

CHALLENGE Use the compensation strategy to solve this riddle.
What vehicle is spelled the same forwards as it is backwards?
Match the letter to the answer in the grid at the bottom.

a 125 + 48 = A b 115 + 41 = R c 55 + 51 = C d 715 + 28 = E

156	173	106	743	106	173	156

Watch: Where's Chicky?

Think, pair and share your thoughts about the questions.

What was moved?	What did you learn from the video?	Why did they move?

All the objects in the video were pulled by the invisible power of a magnet. This force is called magnetism. Magnet fishing is an activity where people hunt for magnetic objects. A strong magnet is attached to a rope and thrown into the water. The magnet is pulled along the bottom and tugged back up when the fisher feels the rope being pulled.

Imagine if you had a very strong magnet. **Draw and label what you might attract if you went magnet fishing in a lake or river near you.**

Magnetism

Y	Y	J	X	K	I	W	G	Z	K	R	E	E	H	G
E	S	R	E	P	E	L	Z	X	F	J	L	A	Z	M
A	O	T	I	N	E	L	O	P	C	J	F	L	Y	U
F	V	M	D	W	M	M	I	S	W	P	C	B	L	F
S	O	A	T	O	W	K	Q	A	W	U	I	F	S	I
I	H	T	D	C	S	O	V	M	M	Z	T	T	Q	E
I	T	E	N	B	A	L	P	S	O	O	E	E	I	L
S	U	R	X	O	Q	R	I	D	V	K	N	N	Q	D
J	O	I	T	L	N	T	T	J	N	E	G	G	C	D
V	S	A	M	N	E	O	F	T	T	I	A	A	K	Q
C	C	L	W	N	E	I	J	G	A	C	M	M	I	R
B	X	S	G	S	I	V	J	A	I	W	X	J	L	M
K	M	A	G	U	I	Q	S	G	V	G	X	A	H	P
J	M	C	B	Q	J	A	C	V	U	J	Q	E	F	S
X	Q	U	L	N	O	R	T	H	U	L	V	Z	Y	W

MAGNET
ATTRACT
MAGNETIC
NON
MATERIALS
MAGNETISM
REPEL
NORTH
SOUTH
POLE
FIELD

My drawing of magnet fishing in a lake or river

Magnetism: Optional Experiment

MINI MAGNET MAZE

Watch the video here: Magnet Maze Plate

You'll need:

- Cardboard, paper plate or thin paper
- A magnet wand (you can make one from a chopstick, blu tack or sticky tape and a fridge magnet.
- Metal paperclip
- Cardboard
- Pens

HOW TO MAKE A MINI MAGNET MAZE

- Draw a maze on the cardboard or paper plate - if you only have fridge magnets at home use a thin piece of paper for your maze
- Draw a cardboard bug or any shape you like.
- Place a paperclip over the bug.
- Place the paperclip at the start of your maze and the magnet underneath the cardboard.
- As you move the magnet, the bug should move too.

You can make your maze as easy or as complex as you like and as big or small as you want.

Magnetism: If you can get to a computer watch The Science Behind Magnets: How do they Work?and Magnets: How it's made on YouTube

True or False: Magnets Activity

Cut out and sort the following statements about magnets into the category of either true or false.

True	False

Magnets can attract wood and glass.

Magnets can attract or repel magnetic materials.

Metals, such as iron and nickel, are attracted to magnets.

We can see the magnetic field around a magnet.

The south-pole of one magnet will attract the south-pole of another magnet.

The north-pole of one magnet will repel the north-pole of another magnet.

A compass uses a small magnet to point south.

Planet Earth has its own magnetic field.

Magnets can be made in almost any shape or size.

You can convert an unmagnetised piece of iron, for example an iron nail, into a magnet by running a magnet over it several times.

Magnetic fields cannot work through other materials, such as paper.

The magnetic field around a magnet is invisible to the human eye.

Magnets can be found in many household items such as fridges and electric toothbrushes.

twinkl visit twinkl.ie

Follow Me Activity

Write down 5 words or phrases that you are unsure about from the text. Try to work out their meaning, ask a sibling or parent or use a dictionary.

Word	Definition

Have a think, does it help to understand the story more now that you know these definitions?

Name _____ Date _____

Informative Paragraph — Planning Template

Introductory sentence: Introduce the subject using a clear topic sentence.

Description: State facts about the subject in a logical order.

Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3

Concluding sentence: Conclude with a statement about the subject.

Addition Algorithms

In this lesson you will be learning how to add numbers using a written **algorithm**.

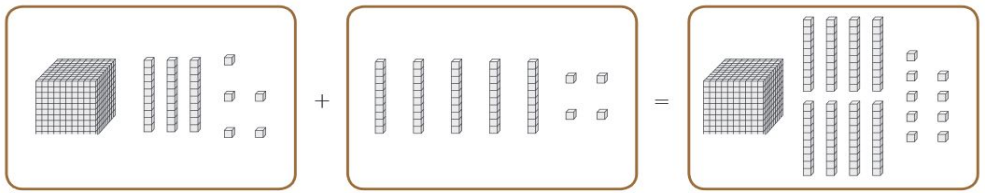
Have A Go!

Congratulations! You can add and subtract mentally and solve more difficult problems using empty number lines and other mental strategies. You are now ready to try formal addition and subtraction using written strategies so you can perform calculations with larger numbers. This is done by writing numbers in columns based on place value, for example, hundreds, tens and ones.

These calculations, written in columns based on place value, are called **algorithms**.

The **algorithm** is named after Al Khwarizmi, a mathematician who lived in Persia in the ninth century AD. He worked in a university called The House of Wisdom. His interests included algebra, geometry, astronomy and geography. The word **algorithm** comes from the Latin form of his name, Algoritmi.

Let's start with the **operation** 135 + 54.
This is how you would use MAB materials to find the answer to this problem.



135 + 54 = 189

Look at the example below showing how to solve the problem using an addition **algorithm**.

Example: 135 + 54 = 189

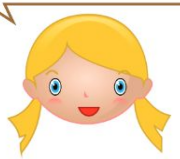
Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	5 +
	5	4
1	8	9

Use place value to line up the numbers.

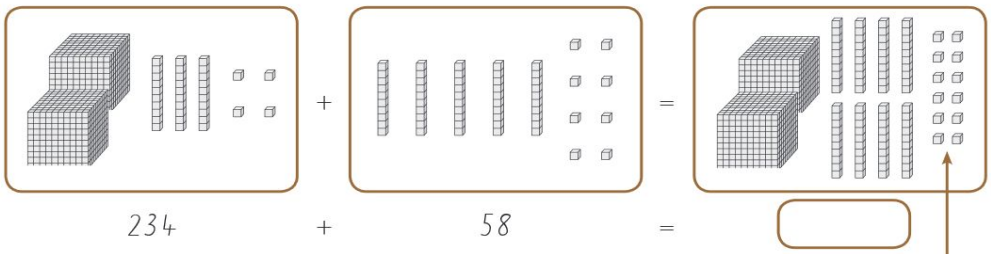
Place one number on top of the other, so numbers are in vertical columns.

Add the smallest place value first, go from right to left.

An **algorithm** is a step-by-step solution to a problem. I need to remember to set out **algorithms** in columns of ones, tens, hundreds and thousands.

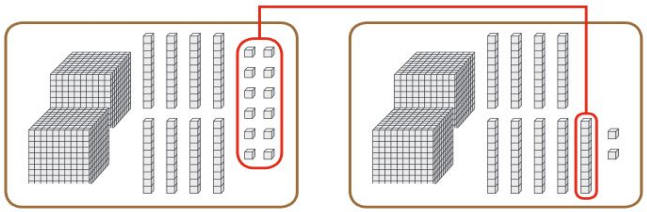


In some **algorithms** you may need to use **trading**. Look at how the **operation** 234 + 58 is solved using MAB materials.



234 + 58 = ☐

Did you notice there are too many ones? You cannot have 12 ones in the answer. We solve this problem by using **trading**.



We need to trade 10 ones for 1 ten. **Trading** is changing a quantity into smaller or bigger parts without changing its value.

The solution is to trade 10 of the ones for 1 ten. We now have 2 ones, as we put an extra ten in the tens column. This then gives us **2 ones**, **9 tens** and **2 hundreds**. The correct answer will be **234 + 58 = 292**

This is how you would set out this same **operation** as an **algorithm** with **trading**.

234 + 58 =

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	1 3	4 +
	5	8
2	9	2

4 + 8 = 12

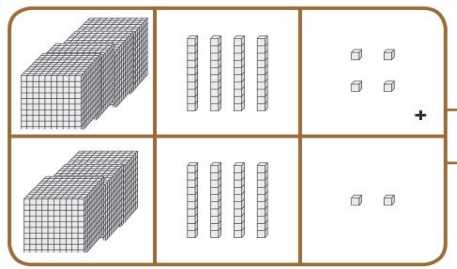
We cannot put a number with **more than one digit in the answer column.**

12 = **1 ten** and **2 ones**, so we **traded 10 ones** for **1 ten**.

The 1 ten goes to the tens column and the 2 remaining ones are written in the answer row in the ones column. All the tens in the column are now added together.

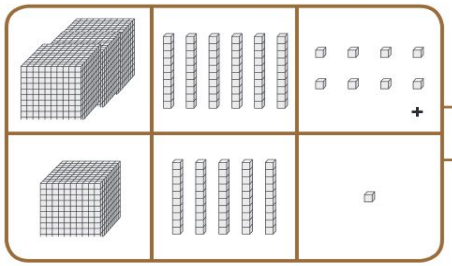
1. Write the numbers shown by the MAB materials on the place value chart, then find the answer to the following problems. You might like to use your MAB blocks to help you.

a.



Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		+

b.



Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		+

2. Write the answers to these addition problems. You may need to use **trading** to find the answer, including **trading** tens for hundreds. This is the same method as **trading** ones for tens.

a.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
6	2	3 +
	6	2

b.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	1	9 +
	7	3

c.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	4	6 +
1	8	1

d.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
6	3	8 +
2	4	4

3. Try these addition problems with 4-digit numbers.

a.

Th	H	T	O
4	5	6	2 +
1	6	3	6

b.

Th	H	T	O
5	3	7	6 +
2	2	7	1

How do you think you went with these questions?

Based on how well you think you went, use the written algorithm to complete the assigned number problems.

2674 + 4265	3491 + 1942
5735 + 5131	1283 + 3126

267 + 423	349 + 192
573 + 516	128 + 311

467 + 12	342 + 35
571 + 27	128 + 61

a.

Th	H	T	O
			+

b.

Th	H	T	O
			+

c.

Th	H	T	O
			+

d.

Th	H	T	O
			+

Online activities

1. **How can farming be sustainable?**

Sustainable agriculture is the growing of food, plants or animal products using farming methods that protect the local environment. Two of the main aims of sustainable farming are protecting the environment and supporting the people so that farming can continue to be done for ever.

Watch the video: Cocoa Farming

Draw and label the steps for Cocoa Farming

Go to the website and watch the video or scroll down the page to learn about the Nestle Cocoa Plan. What are the three things the plan is doing to help local farmers be more sustainable?

1._____

2._____

3._____

2.Watch the video: Our Land

What did farmer Norm Smith say their holistic goal was?

Record some of the things they are doing to achieve this goal.

Watch the video again, and play geography bingo. Cross off each of the geographical words when you hear them.

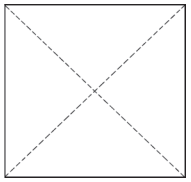
BINGO!

slopes tablelands mixed farming grazier farm holistic hilly manage native grasses plants rainfall landscape creek paddocks slate rock animals diversity

Science Chatterbox: Sustainability

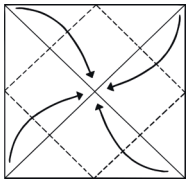
Instructions

1



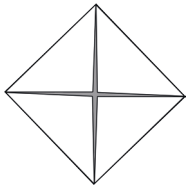
With pictures face down, fold on both diagonal lines. Unfold.

2



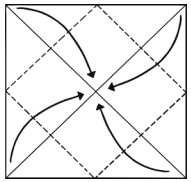
Fold all four corners to the centre.

3



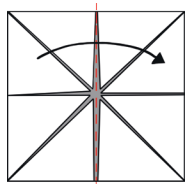
Turn paper over.

4



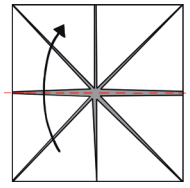
Once again, fold all corners to the centre.

5



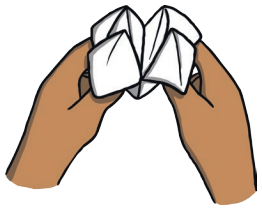
Fold paper in half and unfold.

6

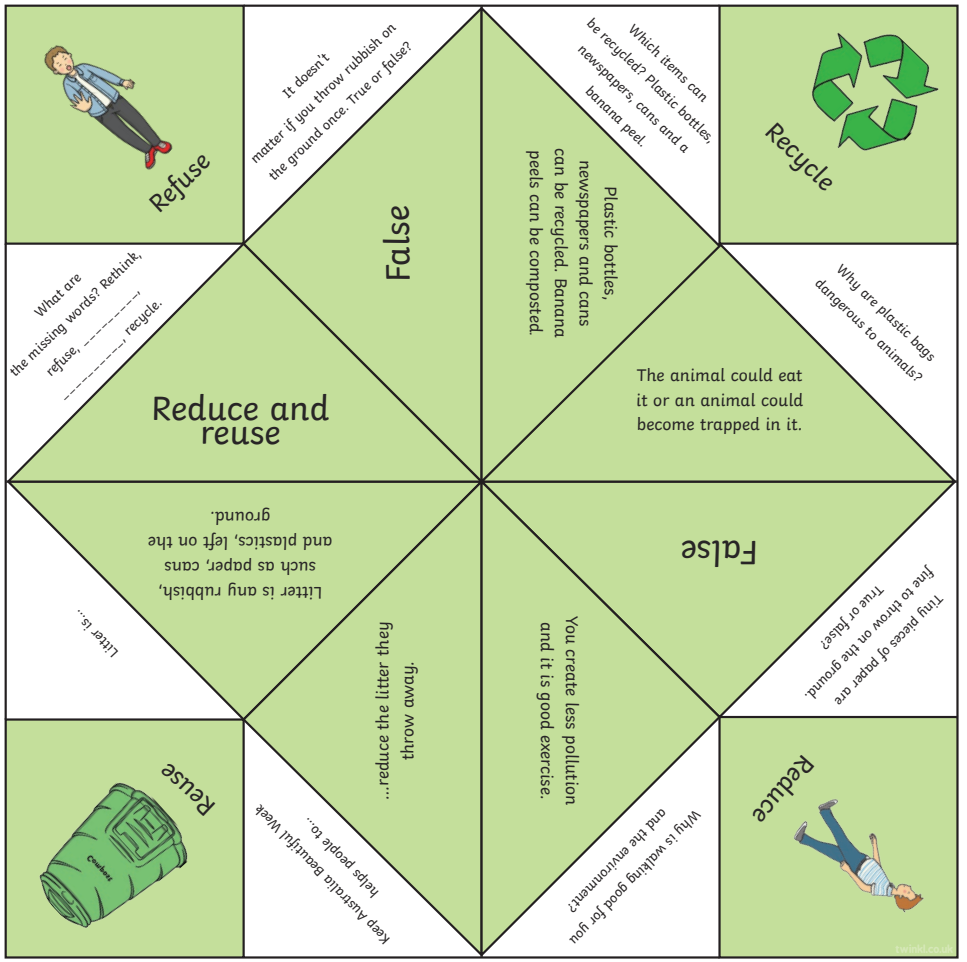


Fold in half from top to bottom. Do not unfold.

7



Slide thumbs and forefingers under the squares and move the chatterbox back and forth to play.



Friday Funday Matrix – Stage 2

After you have completed your spelling test and reflections you may choose 1-2 activities to complete in each session

Create a scavenger hunt and solve it with a family member	Find an insect in your garden or on a walk. Research some more information about it, include a labelled diagram	KAHOOT	Go for a bike ride or walk OR Jump on the trampoline
Write as many addition and subtraction number sentences as you can using the numbers 4, 6 and 10	Put on music and dance	Use recyclable materials and create a model of something that interests you	Research a famous Australian Olympian and write about their achievements
Play a board or card game	Cook or bake with a grown up What were the steps you took to make it?	Try creating a stop motion video using playdough and a camera	Use natural materials to create an artwork or sculpture
Read a book	Create a treasure map for someone in your family to find hidden treasure	Research a currency used in another country. Draw and label some examples of their coins and notes	Create an obstacle course in your yard
Use Minecraft to recreate a part of your school. How would you make it better?	Water the garden OR Do a house chore to help	Make a card for somebody	Create 3 number patterns that increase and 3 number patterns that decrease. Describe the rule for each pattern.