

Plattsburg Public School
Learning from Home

Year 3

Group 1

LITERACY



Monday

Must do's have to be done first before the can do's.

Must Do	Can Do
Sort words into nouns, verbs and adjectives	Write synonym and antonym for each word
Choose 6 words and write a story underlining the spelling words	ABC and rainbow words
Sort words into syllable groups	Write each word around a shape you draw
Change spelling words by adding -ing and -ed	Write in bubble letters all words

Extension activity:

- Dictionary meanings for 5 of your spelling words
- 5 sentences using spelling words
- Acrostic poem using 2 words - the poem explains what the word means

Spelling words

high	sigh
blight	might
right	light
thigh	tight
night	fight
bright	flight
sight	fright

Practise Your Words!



Look



Say



Cover



Write



Check

Words	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Koalas

Koalas are native to the east coast of Australia, throughout Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Although koalas are marsupials, early European settlers thought they were bears and named them 'koala bears'. Koalas mainly eat eucalyptus leaves. They can eat up to 1kg of leaves a day and they are fussy about which leaves they eat, choosing only the tastiest. When they are not eating, koalas love to sleep, sometimes for up to 18 hours a day!





Identifying Adverbs

I know what adverbs are used for.



Adverb Word Bank

cheerfully

sadly

shyly

happily

gently

angrily

hungrily

1. Answer each question with an adverb. Use the **Adverb Word Bank** to help you.

a) How did your brother play?

He played *happily*.

b) How did your mum say goodbye?

Mum said it _____.

c) How did the dog bark?

The dog barked _____.

d) How did the kite fly in the breeze?

The kite flew _____.

e) How did your dad tell you off?

My dad told me off _____.

The first one has been done for you.

2. Look at the sentences below. Circle the adverb in each one.

a) He smiled cautiously.

b) She frowned angrily.

c) He walked to school quickly.

d) Carefully, she looked for her coat.

e) Thankfully, it would be his turn soon.



Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park is a national park located 24 kilometres north of the central business district of Sydney, New South Wales. This beautiful park covers approximately 15,000 hectares, and includes rugged bushland reserves. It is the second oldest national park in New South Wales and on July 2nd 2006, this glorious park was added to the Heritage List. It is now protected so that tourists and explorers can enjoy its wonderful features and landscapes.



There are many reasons to visit Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. The Kalkari Discovery Centre there is run by unpaid workers, who lead guided walking tours throughout the park. There is also a really interesting slide show for people interested in finding out more information about it all. In addition, this park includes BBQ facilities at Bobbin Head, numerous picnic areas, a children's playground, a mangrove boardwalk, and fantastic walking tracks which take between one and five hours to complete. Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park is open from sunrise to sunset, although poor weather conditions or fire danger can change these opening and closing times. It has historical significance because it has over 800 aboriginal sites, which include rock painting, carvings and axe grinding grooves.



Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park is well known for its diverse flora and fauna. Tea trees, bottlebrush, gum trees, ferns and wild flowers can be found there. However, wallabies and echidnas are the only animals found in the park during daylight hours. Most animals that inhabit the park are nocturnal, which means they sleep during the day and are only awake at night.

Currently, the park is at risk of environmental damage as foxes, rabbits and wild dogs are destroying the native plants throughout the park. Feral animals are also contributing to this damage by killing the native wildlife that inhabit the park. Visitors to Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park must ensure rubbish and any unwanted items are placed in the bins. They are also encouraged to take action to minimise their impact on this unique and very special environment.



Wallaby



Echidna



Fern



Bottlebrush



My Informative Prewriting Template



Topic

Topic Sentence

Fact

Fact

Fact

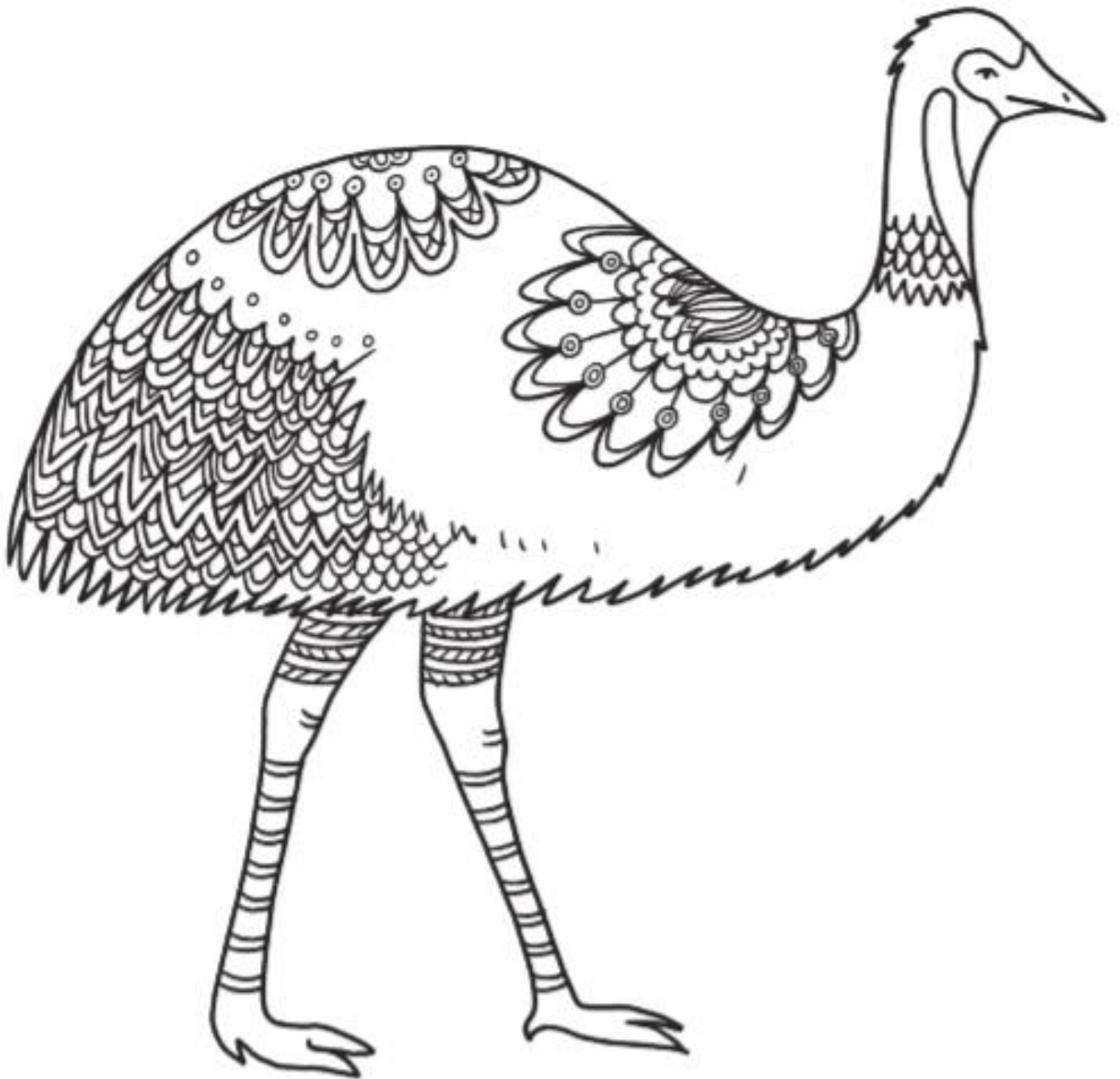
Fact

Fact

Closing Sentence



Tuesday



Emu

Emus are fairly common and can be found all across Australia, except Tasmania.

They have been in Australia for thousands of years and their ancestors are believed to have coexisted with the dinosaurs.

Although emus are birds, they cannot fly; however, they can run at speeds of up to 50km per hour. When running quickly, they use their wings to steer.



Finish the Sentences

I can use adverbs to comment on how likely something is to happen.



Begin by underlining the adverb of possibility in each sentence - think about which word is giving information about how likely something is. Then choose a suitable way to finish the sentence.

Adverbs of possibility

certainly - definitely - maybe - possibly - surely - clearly - obviously - perhaps - probably - undoubtedly

1. The sky was dark black and it was obviously going to _____.
2. Perhaps in the future, students will arrive at school on _____.
3. As he had such a big lead in the race, surely he would _____.
4. I haven't eaten it before but I definitely will _____.
5. Clearly the _____ is good because people keep buying it.
6. Maybe my _____ will be back soon with _____.
7. When I come to your house, I might possibly bring _____.
8. Nothing is impossible apart from _____.
9. Undoubtedly, the best football team is _____.
10. That costs a fortune – I certainly can't _____.

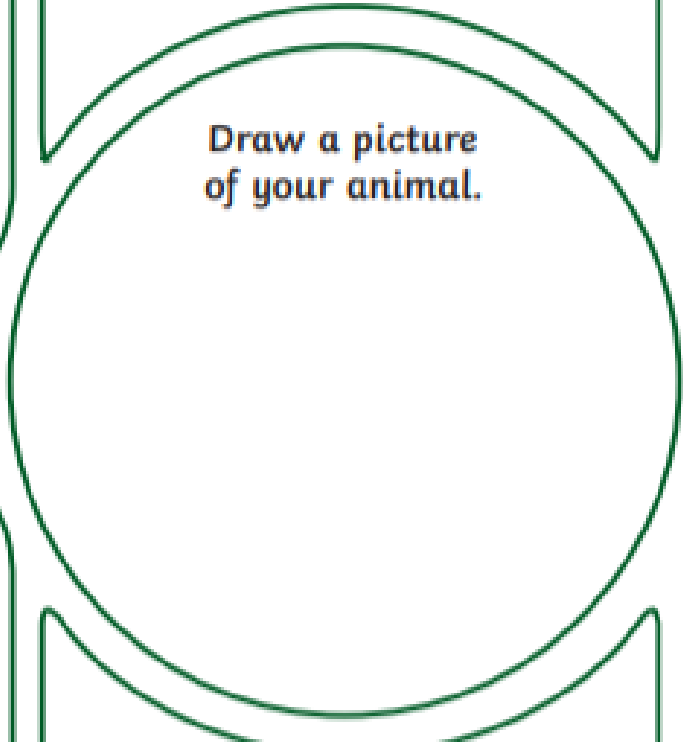
Australian Animals Echidna



What They Look Like

Where They Live

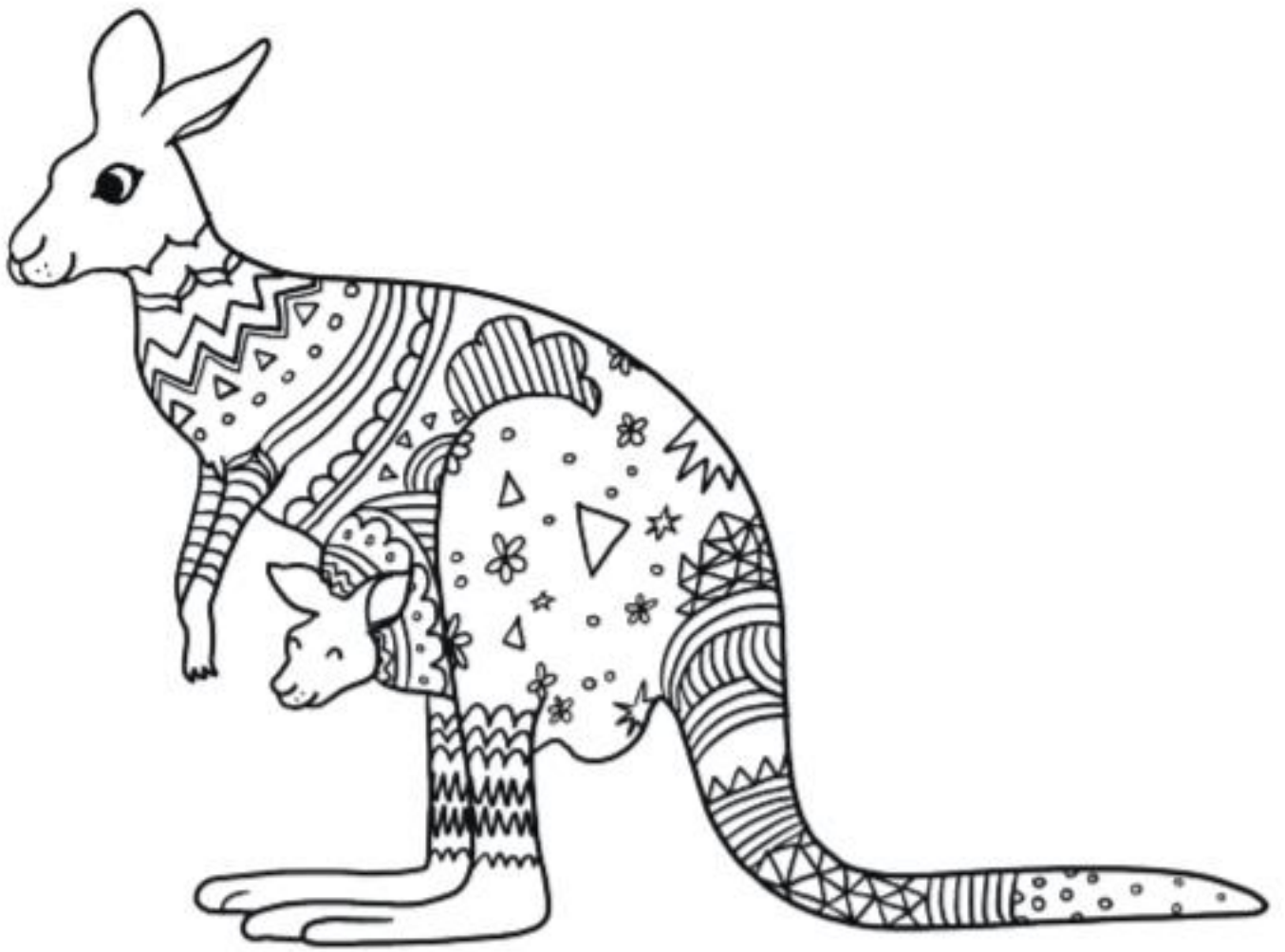
**Draw a picture
of your animal.**



What They Eat

Did You Know...?

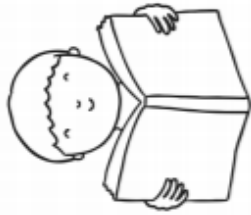
Wednesday



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!

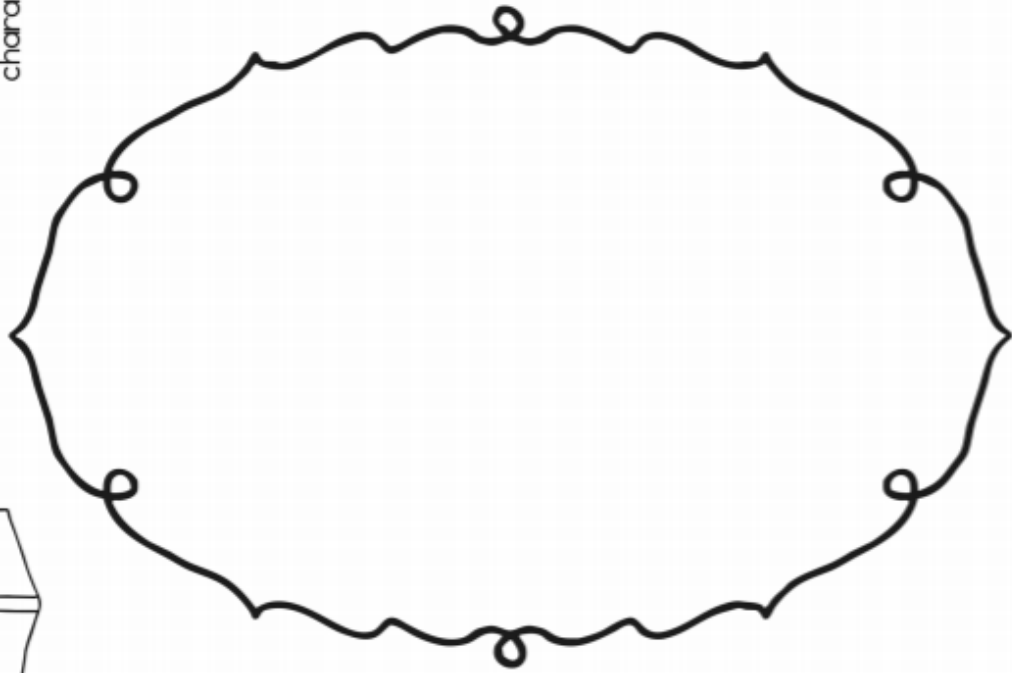
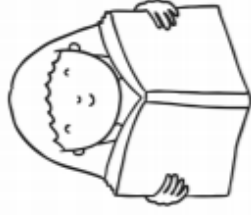
Name: _____



Date: _____

Character's Adventure

Draw a picture of the main character from the story. Pretend you are that character and write a new adventure!



BACK TO EARTH WITH A BUMP!

Reported by Amanda Kelper, Media Correspondent, London

Last week, British astronaut Tim Peake returned home from an incredible six month stay aboard the International Space Station (ISS), alongside his crewmates Yuri Malenchenko and Timothy Kopra. He is the first British astronaut to have lived on the ISS.

The men were launched into space on 15th December 2015. The mission involved conducting experiments, testing out new technology and inspiring the next generation of space travellers. Peake told reporters that the best part of his mission was a spacewalk where he had to make a repair on the space station.

Having circled the planet nearly 3 000 times, the crew returned home to Earth in a capsule, which reached speeds of up to 28 000 kilometres per hour. The touchdown was bumpy due to high winds, however the astronauts landed safely in Kazakhstan. They all returned in good health. Having arrived back on solid ground, the astronauts were pulled out of the capsule and carried as their leg muscles were too weak to walk. Whilst sitting in their space suits, the men were checked over by medical staff. During these checks, Peake was asked how it felt to be home, 'The smells of Earth are so strong and it's wonderful to be back in the fresh air'.

Tim later flew from Kazakhstan to the headquarters of the European Space Agency in Germany where he is getting used to life back on Earth. Scientists are carrying



Landing with a bump! Tim Peake lands safely in Kazakhstan.

out tests to see how his body has been affected by his time in space.

Peake recently commented on how he'd missed family and friends, and even the rain. Tim said he was now looking forward to spending some quality time with his family. When asked if he'd return to space in the future, he replied, '...in a heartbeat'.

Having been recognised by the Queen for his services to science, Tim is now a CMG, or companion of the order of St Michael and St George. He dedicated this award to his entire team.

Photo courtesy of NASA HQ PHOTO (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Questions

1. How long did Tim Peake spend aboard the ISS?

- six years
- four months
- six months
- two years

2. Who wrote this newspaper report?

3. What is ISS short for?

- International Space Shuttle
- International Space Station
- Inspirational Space Station
- International Science Station

4. Explain what the purpose of the mission was. Use evidence from the text to support your answer

5. Where did the astronauts land?

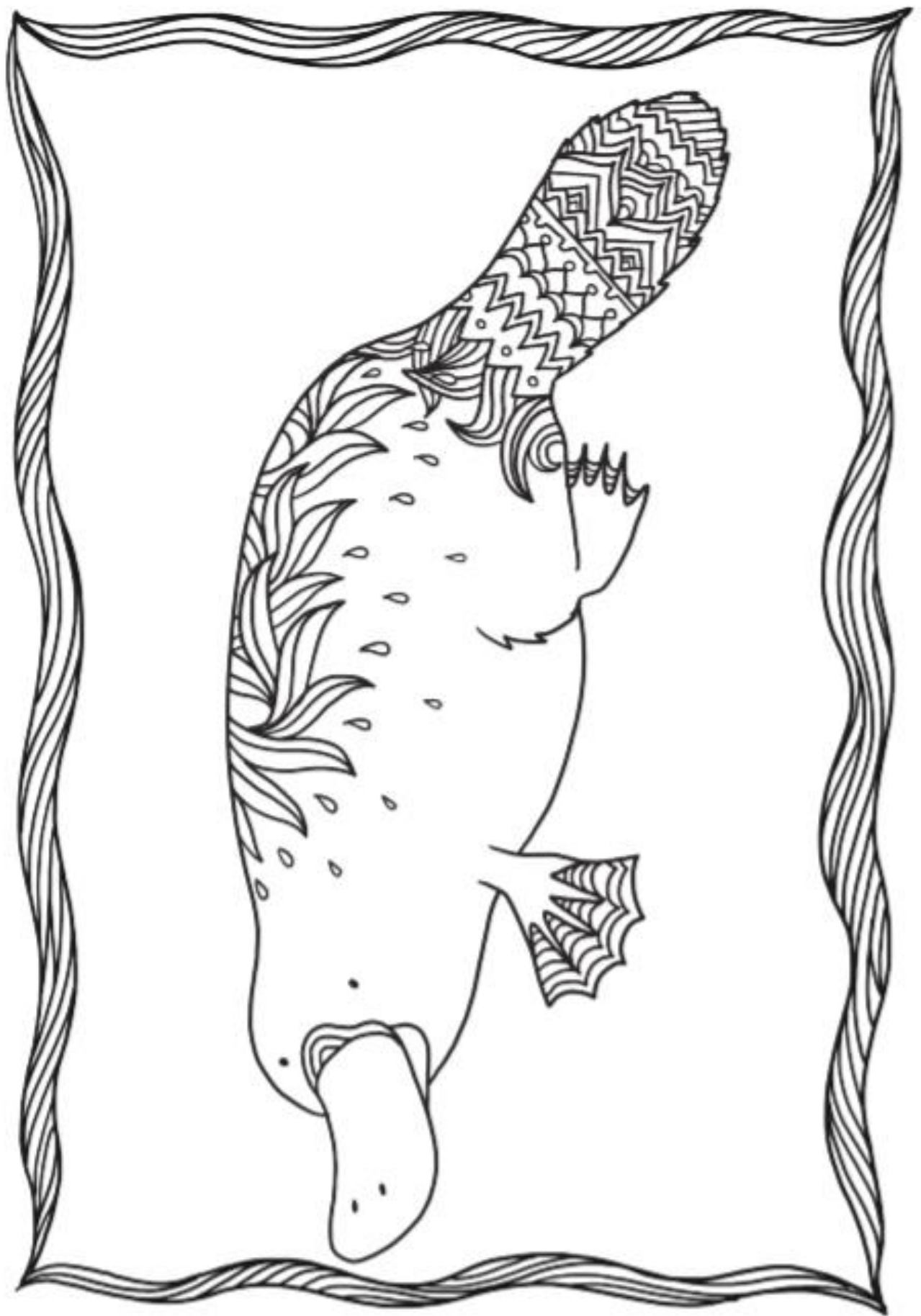
- Germany
- Russia
- Kazakhstan
- Great Britain

6. Which phrase shows that Tim would 'hurry back to space'.

7. Which award has Tim been given by the Queen?

- MCG
- GCM
- CGM
- CMG

Thursday



Platypus

The platypus is native to the eastern states of Australia, including Tasmania. It is an unusual animal with a bizarre appearance. When the first platypus specimen was seen at the British Museum in London, people thought it was a hoax! The platypus is a monotreme, a rare type of mammal that lays eggs, and it has a bill like a duck. They are also one of the few mammals that are venomous.

Is It a Question?

Read each sentence. If it is a question, write a question mark on the line. If it is not a question, draw a line through the sentence.

1. Where is the library _____
2. The beach ball is blue _____
3. I saw a funny movie last night _____
4. What time does school start _____
5. How are you feeling today _____
6. My house is next door to Jim's house _____
7. Do you want a muffin _____
8. How many books did you read _____
9. Who is your best friend _____
10. His mom plays the guitar _____
11. When is your birthday party _____
12. Why do you wear a helmet when riding a bike _____
13. There are three fish in the tank _____
14. Is it cold outside _____
15. Would you like me to go to the store _____



The Daintree Rainforest

The Daintree rainforest is a tropical forest on the north east coast of Queensland, Australia. It is the largest tropical rainforest in Australia and measures 1200 square kilometres. The Daintree rainforest is where the largest number of different animals and plants grow in the world.

History

Millions of years ago, Australia was always warm and humid and it rained regularly. During this period of heat, humidity and rainfall, rainforests thrived in areas such as Uluru. Gradually, Australia became dry and barren. Because of this, there were fewer places in which rainforests were able to grow and survive. In the Daintree region however, the climate remained ideal. Therefore, the region became one

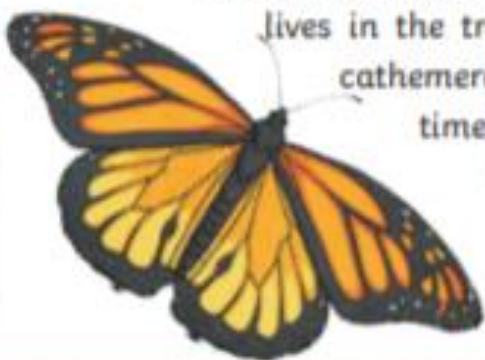


of the last remaining refuges for rainforest wildlife. Within this rainforest, many species of animals and plant life were able to live and thrive.

Wildlife

The Daintree rainforest is the home to countless Australian flora and fauna. It's where the largest number of plants and animals grow in the entire world. It is where 30% of the frog, reptile and marsupial species, and 90% of Australia's bat and butterfly species can be found. More than 12,000 species of insects reside in the Daintree rainforest.

Some of the world's most unique and bizarre looking animals live in the Daintree rainforest. Some of these are the tree kangaroo, Boyd's forest dragons and the southern cassowary. Tree kangaroos have adapted to spend their lives in the trees of the Daintree rainforest. Tree kangaroos are cathemeral, meaning they are active for short amounts of time both in the day or at night. After too much activity, they will tire out and have a nap!



The Daintree Rainforest



Boyd's forest dragons are active during the day, even remaining active when it rains. They have a body temperature lower than any other rainforest lizard in this area so that they are not seen by pythons (pythons can see warm-blooded prey more easily). They are sit-and-wait predators, meaning they catch prey that they spy from their perches. Boyd's rainforest dragons eat mainly invertebrates, with earthworms making up

most of their diet. Small fruits and vertebrates are also sometimes consumed. The southern cassowary eats fallen fruits, including many types which are poisonous to humans. The bottom claw on each foot is very long and sharp. The birds will strike out with these when they are defending their home, or if they are defending themselves from other animals or humans.

Layers of the Daintree Rainforest

The ecosystem of the Daintree rainforest is one of the most complex on Earth. The canopy layer is where 90% of the insects and animals of the entire forest live. The canopy provides protection from predators and allows them to be closer to the warmth of the sunlight. The understory of the rainforest is dark and cool because only between 2% and 15% of sunlight reaches this layer. Plants and animals which require little sunlight and a damp environment to survive thrive here. Wildlife such as ferns, palm trees, birds, geckos and lizards can be found in the understory. The shrub layer consists primarily of shrubs, bushes and other small trees. The shrub layer is the greenest layer of the rainforest. The herb layer is under the shrub layer. Plants which grow here include ferns, grass and soft moss.



My Informative Prewriting Template



Topic

Topic Sentence

Fact

Fact

Fact

Fact

Fact

Closing Sentence

Friday



Wombat

Wombats are native to Australia and can be found in the coastal areas of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. They are extremely good diggers and live in burrows. Wombats are nocturnal animals and they mainly eat grass, roots and shrubs.

Question Mark, Exclamation Mark or Full Stop?

Add a question mark, exclamation mark or full stop in the box to finish off the sentence correctly.

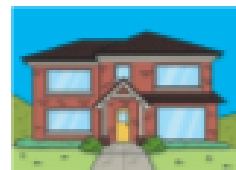
a) Do you like cake



b) Look out



c) Dad is mowing the lawn



d) Would you like to play with me



e) Well done Riley



f) Sam went down the slide



The Great Fire of London

In the 1600s in the city of London, some people expected there to be a fire because:

- houses were built very close together;
- buildings were made from timber;
- it had been a long hot summer so water reserves were low and everything was very dry.

At that time, there was also a terrible disease called the plague. This was a disease that very few people survived. In fact, in the two years before the fire, around 68 000 people had died from it.

Sunday 2nd September 1666

The fire began in a bakery on Pudding Lane. The bakery belonged to Thomas Farriner, who was the king's baker. The bakery was near London Bridge. This bridge was the only one across the River Thames in London. The bakery workmen woke to the smell of smoke at 2 o'clock in the morning. Everyone in the house escaped except a maid, who was too scared to move. She sadly died in the fire.

The fire took hold very quickly, and spread very fast through the city (just as some people had predicted).

Here are some of the reasons why the fire spread so quickly:

- buildings were too close together;
- buildings were made from timber and tar;
- everything was dry after the hot summer;
- there was a strong wind that fanned the flames along the rows of buildings.



Samuel Pepys

Samuel Pepys, a man famous for writing newspaper articles and diaries, lived near the Tower of London. He saw the fire heading west and went to see King Charles to warn him of the dangers. Charles ordered the Mayor to destroy as many houses as possible before the fire got there.

They decided to create firebreaks. This meant pulling down buildings before the fire got to them so that there would be less for the fire to burn. It would eventually 'burn itself out' if there was nothing to fuel it. This would mean there would be a gap in the path of the fire.

Panic in London!

By the Monday morning, people began to panic! The fire didn't seem to be stopping. The streets were jammed with people trying to escape with everything they owned in carts pulled by horses.

Samuel Pepys packed his bag. He also dug a pit in his garden and buried a cheese, some wine and other important goods.

Then he and his wife went to The Anchor pub and waited to see what would happen.

The fire was finally over on Thursday 6th September 1666.

Damage caused by the fire

The fire caused huge devastation:

- 373 acres of the city were destroyed.
- 13 200 homes were burnt down.
- 87 churches were destroyed.
- St Paul's Cathedral collapsed.
- 4 people were officially recorded dead.



A lesson learned?

After the fire, things changed. Laws were changed in the city. Insurance companies and volunteer groups began to form firefighting groups to avoid such an awful event happening again.

A monument stands at the junction of Monument Street and Fish Street Hill in the City of London. It was built between 1671 and 1677 to remember the Great Fire of London and to celebrate the rebuilding of the city.

The Great Fire of London

Read the text carefully then answer the questions in full sentences and in as much detail as you can.

1. Give one reason why fires were expected in the City of London during the 1600s.

2. What other problem did people living in London have to deal with at that time?

3. Where did the Great Fire begin?

4. What was the name and the job of the man that lived there?

5. Give two reasons why the fire spread so quickly.

6. Which sentence or phrase explains how people were feeling by Monday morning?

7. Which word does the author use that means everything was destroyed?

8. How many churches were destroyed?

9. Name something good that happened because of the fire.

10. Why was a monument built?

