



Dear students and families,

We hope you are well rested and ready to start Term 3. We have planned work for week 1 which can be done from home. **Please stay home if that is possible and safe. Students who do go to school will be doing exactly the same work.**

Here are some **helpful hints** for learning from home:

- ❖ Try to do about **4 hours of school work each day**. Where possible, stick to the suggested times on the timetable, but adjust them to suit your family, if necessary.
- ❖ **Put on your school shirt** to do your school work, then take it off when you have finished. This reminds you that it's time to work.
- ❖ **Ask an adult to mark your work** and provide feedback after every hour, if possible. We understand that some parents and carers are working themselves and not able to do this.
- ❖ Make use of any blank pages for other activities you are working on.
- ❖ Remember **everyone works at different speeds**. If you are not able to finish work in the given time, but have tried your best and worked hard, it is fine to stop. Remember some work is better than none.
- ❖ This work is important, but making sure that everyone in your home is safe and calm is important too. **Make sure you take a break if you are feeling tense** and plan out your time together.

Please check the Skoolbag app and Facebook page for updates.

We look forward to seeing you when we all return to school!

Yours sincerely,

Mr Briggs, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Lymberis and Mr Sanders



<p>Morning session</p>	<p>No school today!</p>	<p><b>Reading:</b> Have a look at the news article <a href="https://news.mongabay.com/2020/12/photos-top-15-species-discoveries-from-2020/">https://news.mongabay.com/2020/12/photos-top-15-species-discoveries-from-2020/</a></p> <p>Write a synonym for these words from the text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well-trodden</li> <li>- Glimmer</li> <li>- Uncharted</li> </ul> <p>Use a dictionary to find the meaning of these words and find them in the text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botanical</li> <li>- Charismatic</li> <li>- Primate</li> </ul> <p>Answer these questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is it a little surprising to find new species of animals these days?</li> <li>- What could impact our ability to find new species of flora and fauna.</li> </ul> <p>Additional task: Use a map, list or PowerPoint of the animals and the places they were found. Add in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Species they are related to</li> <li>- Habitat</li> <li>- Diet</li> </ul>	<p><b>Letter to the editor:</b>                  Read the letter to the editor that is a persuasive text.                  The author is trying to make a case that the voting age should be changed.                  Complete the activity using the 6 thinking hats.</p> <p><b>Reading/History:</b>                  This term we are looking at the colonisation of Australia. Read the text 'Early Rejections' and answer the questions.</p> <p><b>Reading:</b>                  Read a picture book. Then make the following 3 connections: connect it to another book, connect a character to one from another book, and connect it to something in your life.                  Record and store to share when we are back together again.</p>	<p><b>Writing:</b>                  What is your dream job?                  Write a persuasive text explaining why the job you chose is the best career option for you. Include opinions, persuasive phrases, and facts in your text.</p> <p><b>Reading/History:</b>                  Read the text 'The French Connection' and complete the questions.                  Additionally, search for an image of an 18<sup>th</sup> century ship that was used for exploring. Print or sketch it.                  Label the different parts of the boat.</p> <p><b>Maths/PDHPE:</b>                  Design an exercise class that lasts 90 minutes.                  Choose at least 5 exercises to do during the class. Use a percentage to represent how much time each exercise represents.                  Complete the pages on Roman Numerals and Place Value</p>	<p><b>Reading:</b> Read a (different) picture book or some of your novel. What are 2 themes that the book could have? Use text evidence to support your answer. Write them in your journal, then explain your thinking to an adult at home.</p> <p><b>Maths:</b>                  Look at a computer keyboard. What percentage of the keys are letters?                  What fraction of the keys are numbers? Find at least 5 other ways to represent the keyboard by using fractions and percentages.</p> <p>Complete the three pages on reducing and enlarging pictures and Writing Numbers.                  Continue to complete Mathematics.</p> <p><b>History:</b>                  Read the case study on Charles Latrobe and complete the tasks.</p>
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Year 5 & 6 Learning from Home Grid  
Tuesday 13 July – Friday 16 July 2021

		- How they were found - Potential threats			



<p style="text-align: center;">Middle session</p>	<p>No school today!</p>	<p><b>Maths:</b> Choose an appropriate space like your home, yard, park etc. that works for you and your family. Use a measuring tape (or footsteps if you don't have one) to measure out the area and draw it using an appropriate scale, for example 1:100 (1 cm on the page:100cm in real life)</p> <p>Add in as many details as you can such as play equipment, or paths if you are in the park. Include furniture if you are doing your home. Include plants etc. if you are doing your home.</p> <p>Remember: Use a ruler, sketch in pencil and work systematically.</p> <p><b>Mathletics:</b> Earlier in the year we glued Mathletics logins into the front of our diaries. Hopefully they are still there!</p> <p>There will be assigned tasks for you to do here that are linked to your Wednesday/Thursday Maths groups.</p>	<p><b>BTN:</b> Watch the latest edition of BTN and make notes on one of the segments.</p> <p><b>Maths:</b>                  Cut out the hexagons on the Fractions, Decimals and Percent Polygon Puzzle.                  Glue the puzzle together, matching the numbers.</p> <p>Place a plastic bowl on the floor. Standing 10 steps away, toss a cotton ball in the bowl 25 times. How many made it in? Write the number as a fraction, decimal and percent.                  Repeat the game, tossing the cotton ball 15 times.</p> <p><b>Perplexor problems:</b> Use deductive thinking and logic to complete the 'Four Australian Champions.'</p>	<p><b>Research Task:</b>                  Research someone who was also born on the same day of the year as you were.                  Create a biography cube about them and present it to your family.</p> <p><b>History:</b>                  As part of the Canberra excursion we were going to visit the war memorial.                  Instead, investigate some of the medals that can be awarded in the armed forces. Sketch 3 different medals and make notes on what they were awarded for. (There is a medal that animals can receive! See if you can find that one!)</p>	<p><b>Design and Make:</b>                  A significant part of the Olympics is the torch relay. Research some of the Olympic torches that have been used in the past and using recycled materials from around the house create an Olympic torch of your own. Keep this to bring in and share when we are back together.</p> <p><b>Public Speaking:</b> The public speaking competition is held in term 3, and even last year during home learning the competition went ahead via Zoom.                  Try and dig out your speech from 2020 and relearn it to share when we are back together.                  If you can't find it, list 3 for and against arguments for the topic 'learning at home is better than learning at school.'                  If you do this quickly, try and write your introduction.</p>
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Year 5 & 6 Learning from Home Grid  
 Tuesday 13 July – Friday 16 July 2021

	No school today!	<p><b>Stem challenge: Build a bridge</b>          Use the attached lesson to design and build a bridge that spans a 30cm gap and holds a toy car. When we are back together again at school we will bring them in and try them out as a class.</p>	<p><b>Creative Arts:</b> If you haven't completed your portrait for the PeakyBald prize (given out in Term 2) continue to work on this. <u>The new collection date is Friday 23 July 2021.</u> If you are not doing this or have completed your task complete the photostory or make a comic of your time in lockdown.</p>	<p><b>Olympics:</b> Research one of the athletes who are representing Australia at the Olympics and complete the activity. If you are unsure who to pick, choose one of our flagbearers.           Complete the word jumble and team member uniform sheet.</p>	<p><b>Yoga</b> End the week with some stretching and exercise. Follow the video here or use some of the stretches used before sport if you can't see the video <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZpkRACgws4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZpkRACgws4</a></p>
Afternoon session					

Tuesday

# Top 15 species discoveries from 2020 (Photos)

by [Liz Kimbrough](#) on 28 December 2020

- *In 2020, Mongabay and others reported on several announcements of species new to science.*
- *Snakes, insects, many new orchids, frogs, and even a few mammals were named in 2020.*
- *In no particular order, we present our 15 top picks.*

In this well-trodden world, the discovery of a species new to science is an exciting event, a glimmer of the uncharted riches of biodiversity still hidden around the globe.

“Every year, as scientists explore the world’s ecosystems, search herbaria and fungaria, sequence organisms’ DNA and, increasingly, browse social media, they come across species of plants and fungi that have not been scientifically described,” says the “[State of the World’s Plants and Fungi 2020](#)” report, released in September by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG Kew).

Many new species were described this year, including several snakes, frogs, insects, and even new primate species. Turning to the ocean, scientists spotted a [beaked whale](#) that may be a new species and a mysterious coiled [siphonophore](#) believed to be the longest animal ever recorded.



This coiled siphonophore, found by the Schmidt Ocean Institute off the coast of Australia, is believed to be the largest animal ever recorded, measuring 46 meters (150 feet) in length. Photo via [Schmidt Ocean Institute](#).

Plants and fungi also continue to represent an underexplored frontier of diversity. This year, the [RBG Kew](#) named 156 plants and fungi from Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the U.K. The Missouri Botanical Gardens recently named [10](#)



[charismatic plant discoveries](#) from 2020, including a new species of ebony tree, a carnivorous sundew, and a new mint. However, although a species may be new to science, that doesn't mean it has never been seen or named.

“Many species that are new to science are already known and used by people in the region of origin — people who have been their primary custodians and often hold unparalleled local knowledge,” [writes](#) Alexandre Antonelli, director of science at RBG Kew.

**Let's take a look at our top 15 species new to science in 2020:**

## [A new mouse lemur emerges from the tiniest group of primates in the world](#)



A Jonah's mouse lemur (M. Jonahi). Image by Dominik Schüßler.

Mouse lemurs, a group of shy nocturnal primates, are found on the island of Madagascar and considered the smallest group of primates in the world. They are about the size of a human fist. Scientists distinguished this new species, the Jonah's mouse lemur (*Microcebus jonahi*), from other mouse lemurs based on both its appearance as well as genomic data and mitochondrial DNA. The Jonah's mouse lemur is a bit bigger than the average mouse lemur and has a reddish-brown body with a white stripe on its nose, thick fur and small ears. As far as researchers know, it occurs only in a small swath of lowland rainforest in northeast Madagascar, in Mananara Nord National Park. Here, it faces threats from deforestation as Madagascar's forests are laid bare. There are 108 species of lemurs and 25 species of mouse lemurs. All are threatened with extinction.



## An expedition into the Bolivian cloud forest reveals a new frog, among the smallest in the world



The lilliputian frog (*Noblella* sp. nov.) found in Bolivia is among the smallest in the world. Image © Trond Larsen.

Measuring around 10 millimeters (0.4 inches), about the size of an aspirin tablet, the tiny lilliputian frog (*Noblella* sp. nov.) was found living in tunnels beneath the moss and humus in a cloud forest in the Zongo Valley near La Paz, Bolivia. Researchers said it was exceedingly difficult to find, despite its distinctive call. The expedition into the Zongo Valley uncovered [20 species new to science](#) including a new mountain fer-de-lance (*Bothrops monsignifer*), several orchid and butterfly species, and a few species thought to be extinct, including the devil-eyed frog (*Oreobates zongoensis*).

## A beautiful and endangered langur species found in Myanmar

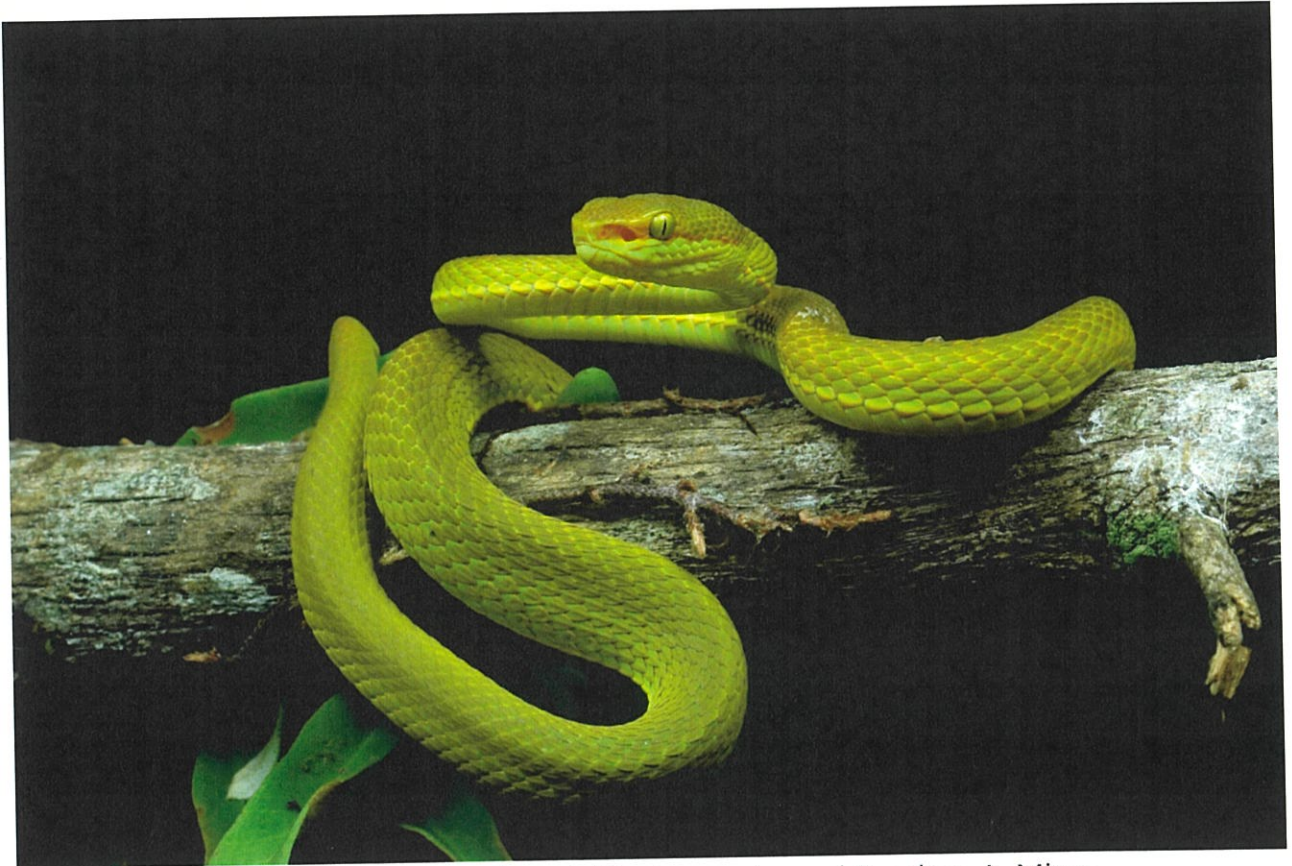




Popa langur is newest langur species in the genus *Trachypithecus*. Image by Thaug Win.

A new primate species, the Popa langur (*Trachypithecus popa*), was identified in the lab, using samples of tissues from museum specimens, captive species, and fecal samples from wild animals collected in the forests of Myanmar. Only around 200 to 260 Popa langur individuals are known to exist, spread across four separate populations. The safest population, according to researchers, lives in an area of forest only about 26 square kilometers (10 square miles) in size, which may not give it room to sustain a growing population. Although its status has not been formally assessed, it qualifies for a “critically endangered” designation under the IUCN Red List criteria.

## [A new Indian pit viper named after a Harry Potter character](#)



Salazar's pit viper (*Trimeresurus salazar*). Photo courtesy of Zeeshan A. Mirza.

A new green pit viper species was found in the Himalayas and named *Trimeresurus salazar*, or the Salazar's pit viper, after Salazar Slytherin, a character from J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series. The snake, which is nocturnal and has a unique reddish-to-orange stripe on the head and body of males, was discovered during a herpetological expedition in the northeasternmost state of India, Arunachal Pradesh, which has been home to many new discoveries of plants and animals in recent decades.

## [A false gecko found in the Philippines](#)





The first photograph of an uncollected *Pseudogekko hungkag* of unknown sex, observed on Pocdol Mountain, Bacon-Manito Mountain Range, Albay Province. Screenshot from [Brown et. al. 2020](#).

On a collection trip on the southeastern tip of the Philippines' main island of Luzon, researchers found several species of false geckos, the final one receiving its name this year: the Bicol hollow-dwelling forest gecko (*Pseudogekko hungkag*). *Hungkag* means "hollow" in Filipino, and is a nod to the gecko's tendency to hide in hollow areas such as logs. It has inverted "Y" shaped markings along its entire tail, and golden-yellow eyes that reflect in the light of a flashlight. The Bicol hollow-dwelling forest gecko is only the 10th species from the genus *Pseudogekko* (false geckos), all of which are found exclusively in the Philippines. Their quick movements and camouflage make them very difficult to find, and little is known about their habitat range and requirements.

**Though newly described to science, this Madagascar giant frog is well known at the dinner table**



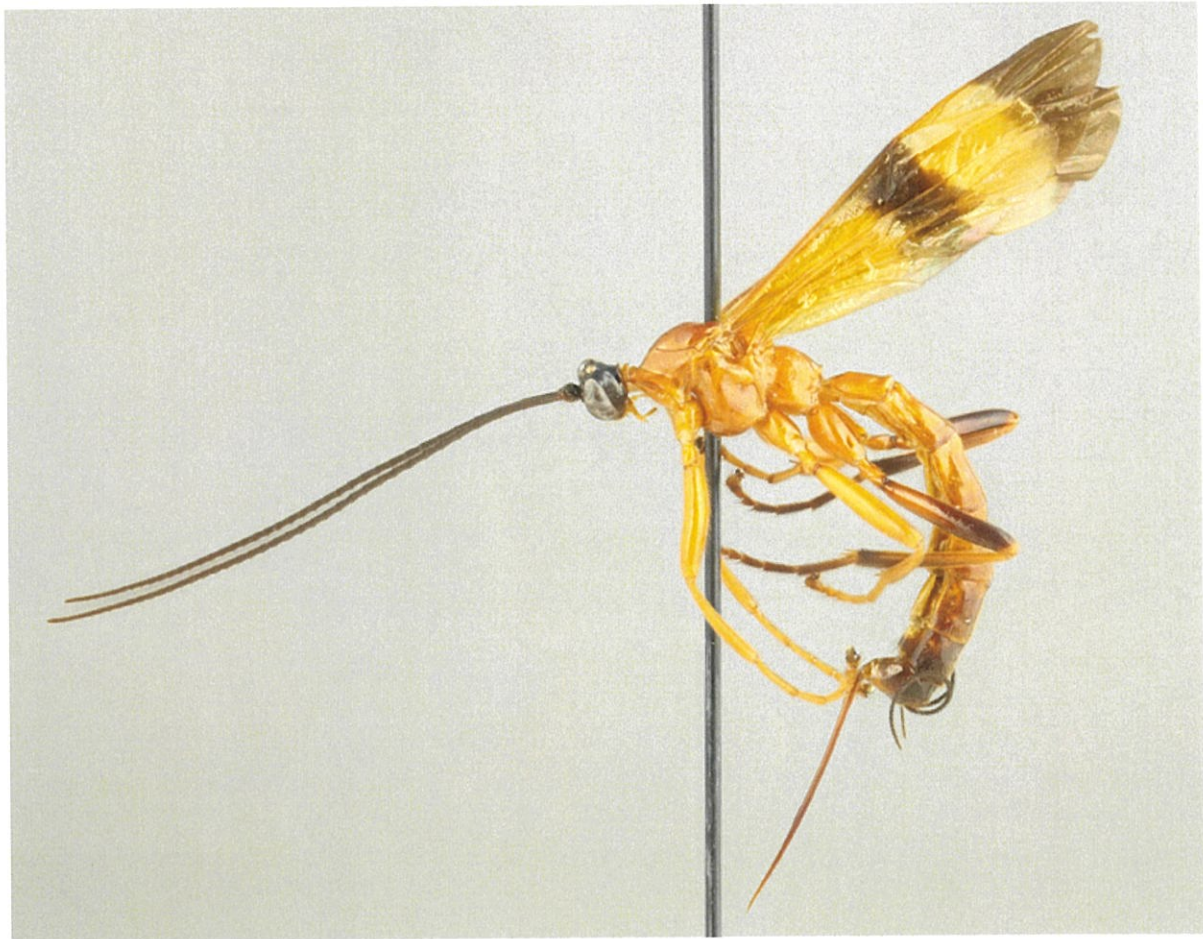


Mantidactylus radaka, a newly discovered species from Madagascar. Image by Mark D. Scherz.

Frog fritters and frog legs are on the menu in many Madagascan towns, where giant frogs are bred in ponds or easily caught in the countryside and brought to the table. One of these giant frog species, which reaches body lengths of more than 10 centimeters (4 inches), drew the attention of researchers. Using genetic analysis, scientists found that this frog, while well-known to locals, was unknown to science. It has been distinguished from other *Mantidactylus* frog species in its genus and named *Mantidactylus radaka*. *Radaka* is the traditional name for the large frog. There are now 362 recognized species of frogs in Madagascar.

## [15 new wasp species found in Brazil that parasitize spiders](#)





The tropical parasitoid *Acrotaphus* wasps manipulate the behavior of their host spiders in a complex way. The species of the genus are large and colorful. Image by Kari Kaunisto.

A group of researchers found 15 new wasp species in the Andean cloud forests and Amazon rainforest of Brazil. All of the wasps are in the genus *Acrotaphus* and all parasitize spiders in a unique way. Female *Acrotaphus* wasps use venom to temporarily paralyze a spider in its web. The wasp then lays a single egg on the spider. While the spider is hosting the wasp egg, it no longer weaves its normal web, but builds a web that will protect the developing wasp pupa. Once the wasp egg hatches, the larvae eats its spider host and then lives in the specially built web while it pupates.

## [Orchids galore described in New Guinea](#)



A newly discovered orchid in New Guinea, *Bulbophyllum dologlossum*. Image by T.M. Reeve.





A new orchid found in New Guinea and cultivated at RBG Kew, *Dendrobium auriflex*.  
Image by Bala Kompalli.

An astounding 19 species of newly described tree-dwelling orchids were found on the richly biodiverse island of New Guinea by an orchid specialist from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. Three of the new species are in the *Dendrobium* genus, known for its beautiful flowers. The other [16 species](#) are in the *Bulbophyllum* genus, which are generally fly-pollinated and thus have flowers that appear to be hairy like a mammal. New Guinea has the [most plant species of any island](#), and researchers believe there are still many species here yet to be named.

## [A shiny salamander from the U.S. finally gets a name](#)





Carolina Sandhills salamander (*Eurycea arenicola*) found in the U.S. state of North Carolina. Image by Todd Pusser.

More than 50 years after it was first collected, a new species of salamander has been identified by researchers using next-generation DNA sequencing technology. The Carolina sandhills salamander (*Eurycea arenicola*) is found in the springs and small streams in the sandhills region of the U.S. state of North Carolina. The state has 64 named salamanders, more than any other state in the country. The sandhills region holds some of the last remaining 5% of longleaf pine ecosystem in the U.S.

**This scaly shrub species became a whole new plant family**





A new shrub, *Tiganophyton karasense*, with its unique scaly leaves. Image by Wessel Swanepoel.

A unique, evergreen shrub, *Tiganophyton karasense*, was found in southern desert of Namibia. DNA analysis revealed that the dwarf shrub was distinct enough to be considered its own family, *Tiganophytaceae*, within the order *Brassicales*, the same as broccoli and cabbage. It has scaly leaves and thrives in the salt pans of the semi-desert, surviving in temperatures as high as 36° Celsius (96° Fahrenheit). Fewer than 1,000 individuals are known to exist.

## [A giant scorpion found in Sri Lanka](#)



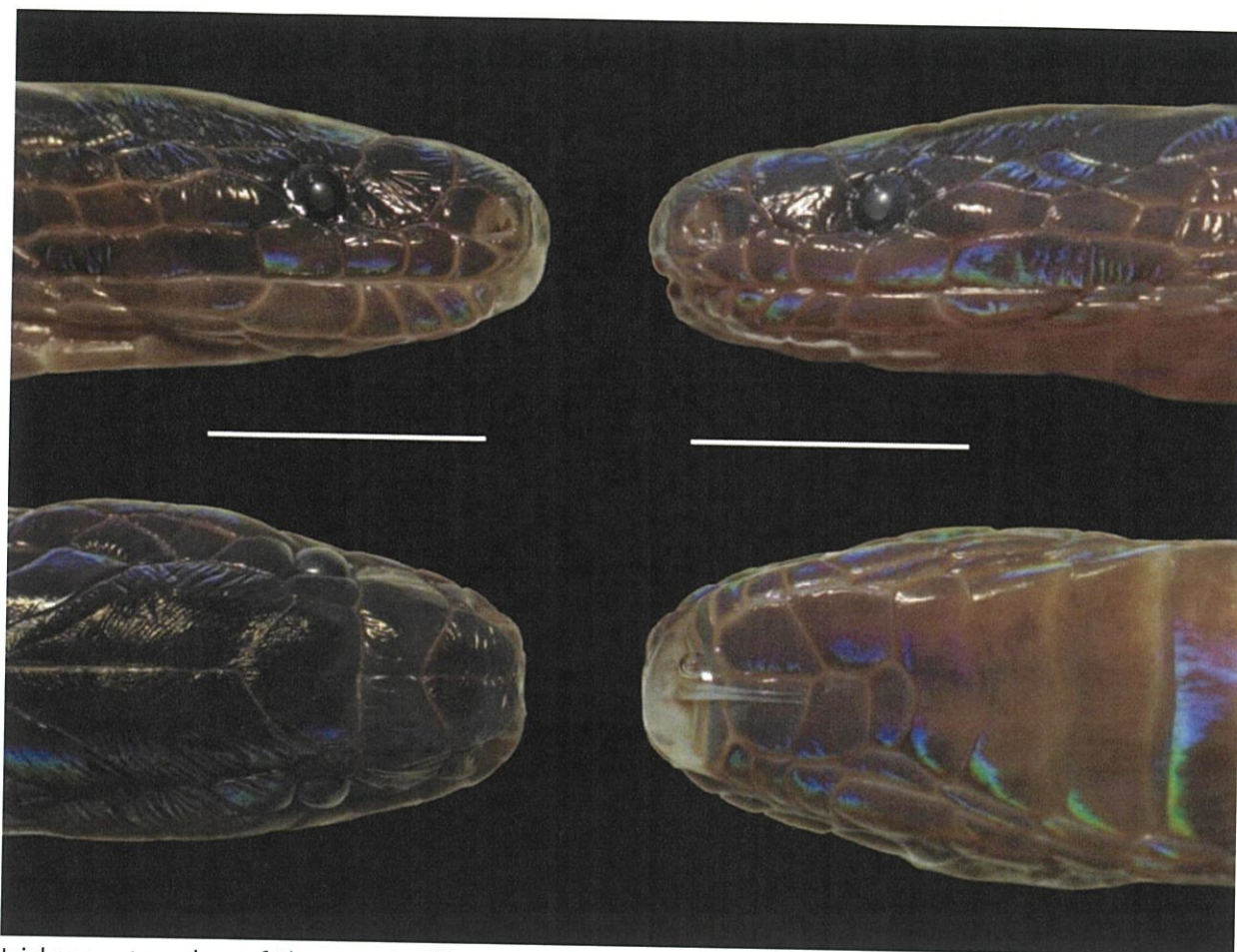


The female Yala giant scorpion (*Heterometrus yaleensis*), one of the large forest-dwelling scorpions, is found only in Sri Lanka. Image courtesy of Sanjeewa Jayarathne.

During a nighttime survey of Yala National Park, Sri Lanka's most popular wilderness area, researchers found a new scorpion species that has been named *Heterometrus yaleensis*, or the Yala giant scorpion. Females of the species can grow to a length of 103 mm (4 in) and males to 75 mm (3 in.). The large, forest-dwelling scorpions are found only on the Indian Ocean island of Sri Lanka, where interest in scorpions has peaked after a series of deaths caused by a different scorpion, the invasive Indian red scorpion (*Hottentotta tamulus*). Scorpions are prey to the illegal wildlife trade, because of their popularity as pets.

## [An iridescent snake shines through in Vietnam](#)





Iridescent scales of the newly discovered snake *Achalinus zugorum*. Image courtesy of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

A new, iridescent snake from the Ha Giang province of Vietnam was described by researchers this year. Its oddly patterned scales, iridescence, and lack of bright-light photoreceptors in its eyes are adaptations for its mostly underground, burrowing lifestyle. Researchers believe this species, which they named *Achalinus zugorum*, evolved earlier than most other snakes, and could help to shine new light on snake evolution. But because they mostly remain underground, they are especially difficult to find.

## [A purple tree-spider crab found in India](#)



A new species of tree-spider crab from India. Image by Riyas A.

This new species of tree-spider crab, *Leptarma biju*, was found on the pillars of a bridge near mangroves at the mouth of Chithari River in Kerala, India. It's purple and very small — 14 by 13 mm, or 0.6 by 0.5 in. — and is the first of its genus to be found in the country. Crabs are considered “ecosystem engineers” of mangrove ecosystems, as their burrowing aerates the soil and their diets recycle nutrients. Researchers plan to further explore the area for hidden diversity.

## Six new mushroom species unearthed in the UK, one near Heathrow airport





The toadstool *Cortinarius heatherae* was discovered on the boundary of Heathrow airport in the U.K. Image by Andy Overall.

This year, six new species of webcap toadstool mushrooms have been named. Three were found in Scotland and three in England. All are in the genus *Cortinarius*, which supports the growth of trees such as oaks and pine. One of the species, *Cortinarius heatherae* (pictured), was found by a river on the boundary of London's Heathrow airport, one of the world's busiest.

## [A striking new velvet spider named after actor Joaquin Phoenix](#)





The red and white coloration reminded researchers of the Joker's grin. Image from Niloofar Sheikh / [Zamani et al. 2020](#).

Found in Iran, this new species of velvet spider sports a striking red-and-white pattern that reminded researchers of the iconic grin of the Joker, Batman's nemesis, portrayed by actor Joaquin Phoenix in the 2019 film. The tiny spider, named *Loureedia phoenixi*, measures only 8 mm (0.3 in.) long and is the first of its genus to be found outside of the Mediterranean. *Loureedia* spiders, named for the late punk rocker Lou Reed, exhibit unique behaviors such as building communal nests and cooperatively caring for their young.



Tuesday

# Build a Bridge

— STEM Challenge —

**The Scenario:** Recently, the bridge which spans the river in your town was demolished. It was extremely old and was no longer safe for cars. The town must now build a new bridge to span the river.



**The Task:** Working in a small group, design and build a bridge that spans a gap of 50 cm (between two tables) and supports the weight of a moving toy car.

**Materials:** As a class, brainstorm some common classroom materials which might be suitable for building your bridge (these need to be readily available in your classroom). Once you have decided upon the materials that are available for use, list these in the table below.

Building Materials	Adhesives
• e.g. cardboard	• e.g. masking tape
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

## Conditions:

1. The bridge must be free standing. It cannot be attached to the tables.
2. The bridge may only be constructed using the materials from the agreed list.
3. The bridge must be completed within the timeframe set by the teacher.

## Super Challenge:

Can your bridge support more than one toy car? Why not test the strength of your bridge to see how many toy cars it can support at the same time?

## Research the Facts – Types of Bridges

There are four main types of bridges: beam, arch, suspension and cantilever. Look at some images of each type of bridge. Draw a labelled example of each. Record the features, the building materials used and a famous example for each bridge type.

Beam bridge

Beam bridge features:

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Building materials:

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Famous example:

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Arch bridge

Arch bridge features:

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Building materials:

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Famous example:

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## Suspension bridge

Suspension bridge features:

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Building materials:

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Famous example:

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## Cantilever bridge

Cantilever bridge features:

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Building materials:

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Famous example:

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My group and I have decided to build a \_\_\_\_\_  
bridge for this challenge.

# Plan and Create

List the materials that your group is going to use for each part of your bridge. Explain why your group has chosen each material. *e.g. We chose cardboard for the road, because it is sturdy enough to support a toy car.*

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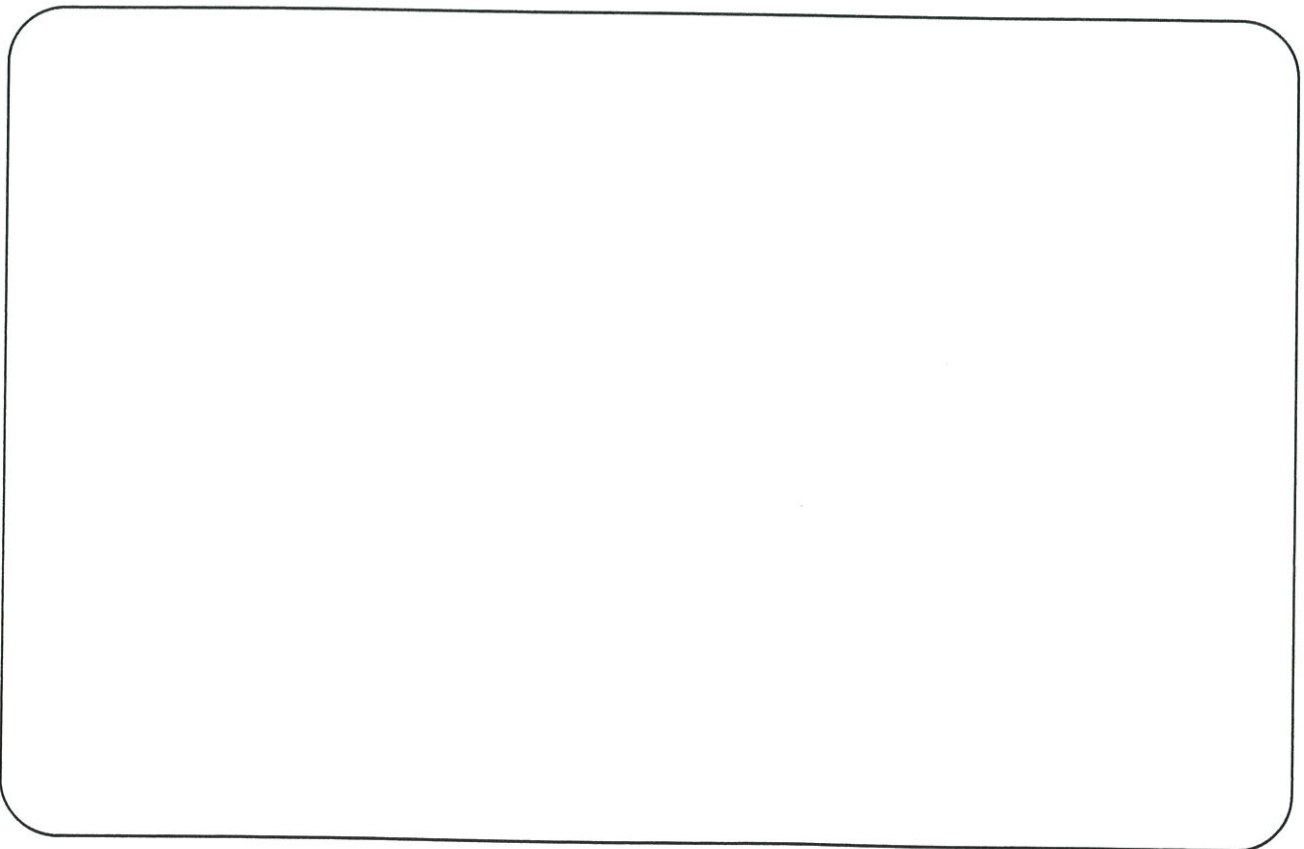
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Draw a detailed diagram of your bridge. Label each part.





# To the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am an intelligent and curious 13 year-old girl. I watch the news every evening; I read newspapers often, and I enjoy talking to my parents about the issues facing our world today. So why must I wait until I am 18 years old to be able to vote in an election? It is my strong view that the voting age should be lowered from 18 years old to 13 years old. Teenagers like myself deserve the right to vote for the adults who will be making vital decisions about our world and our future.

Adults are always saying that "children are the future". So why aren't older children given a voice in electing our representatives in government? Today's challenges will become tomorrow's major problems if our leaders do not take effective steps in dealing with them. Children over the age of 13 have valid opinions about how to confront these problems. Give us the opportunity to vote for the people we feel could best overcome these challenges!

Furthermore, many adults incorrectly assume that teenagers are not well-enough informed about national issues to make an educated decision when voting in an election. I would argue that many adults in our society have very little interest in national issues, yet these adults are still allowed to vote in elections. It is unfair to make the generalisation that young people are not educated enough to vote. We are citizens of this country, too – we deserve the right to help shape its future!

Thirdly, if teenagers were given the right to vote in elections, adults would make a greater effort to educate us about current social issues. Our teachers would take more time to speak to us about what is happening in the world, and to share all the important facts with us. This would help us to become critical and reflective thinkers. We would develop into a generation of educated global citizens, ready to become the leaders of tomorrow.

Adults do not know everything! Children over 13 years of age should be allowed to vote in elections. We are next in line to be the custodians of this planet – our voice must not be silenced any longer.

Sincerely,

Kelsey Fitzgerald

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

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

## Voting Rights

The writer of this letter, Kelsey Fitzgerald, has an idea. Her idea is that the voting age should be lowered from 18 years of age to 13 years of age.

One way to evaluate the possible effectiveness of a new idea is to use Edward De Bono's Six Thinking Hats.

Use the six thinking hats to analyse Kelsey's idea. Record your thoughts in the table below.

### Yellow Hat

What are the positives of Kelsey's idea?

### Black Hat

What are the negatives of Kelsey's idea?

### White Hat

What are the key facts of Kelsey's idea?

### Red Hat

How do you feel about Kelsey's idea?

### Green Hat

What other new ideas could be added?

### Blue Hat

What is your conclusion about Kelsey's idea?

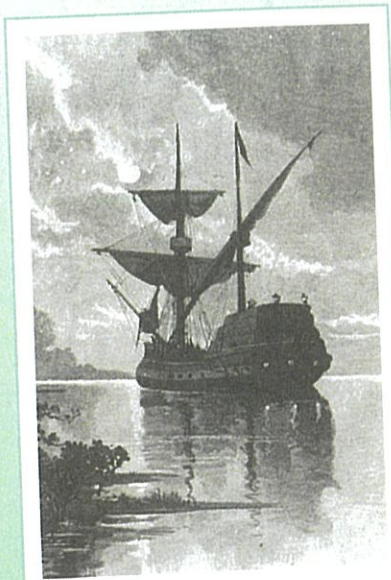


## Early Rejections

During the 1780s, the British government decided to establish a penal colony in New South Wales, the name by which the east coast of Australia was then known. However, Britain was not the first nation to think about colonising the vast island continent.

A wide range of people had visited Australia in the centuries before the First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay. We know some of these trips occurred because records of the journeys still exist. However, historians believe there were other visits that are not part of recorded history. The evidence for these visits is not conclusive—in other words, there is some evidence that they occurred, but it is not strong enough to say that they really did happen.

Some historians think that the Chinese may have visited Australia in the early 1400s. It is known that the Chinese sailor Zheng He explored large parts of the world between 1405 and 1433. He sailed around the Indian Ocean, and may well have explored parts of Australia. Fishermen from Indonesia had also been regular visitors to northern Australia.



*Willem Jansz's ship the Duyfken in the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1606.*

Another theory is that the first European to chart the east coast of Australia was a Portuguese sailor called Cristovao de Mendonca. He set out from Malacca in 1521 with three caravels (sailing ships), on a mysterious voyage. The 'Mahogany Ship'—a shipwreck found on the Victorian coast in the 1800s but subsequently lost again under shifting sand dunes—has been put forward to support this theory. Some historians think it is one of de Mendonca's caravels. If the ship is ever found again this theory may be proved.

The first recorded visit by a European was by Willem Jansz, who sailed down the western coast of Cape York in northern Queensland in 1606. This visit was quickly followed by a succession of Dutch, Spanish, French and British sailors, including Torres (Spain), Cartensz (Holland), Tasman (Holland), Duquesne-Guitton (France), Bougainville (France) and Dampier (Britain).

So the British may not have been the first visitors to consider colonising Australia. The Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish and French may have all considered it, but decided against it.

### *Already Colonised*

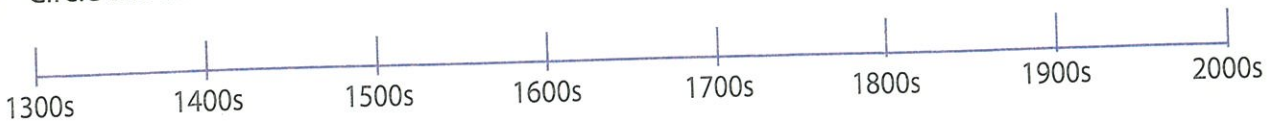
Australia had already been colonised. Aboriginal people most likely landed on the northern shores of Australia at least 50 000 years ago. They had made a perilous journey from the islands of Indonesia, possibly Timor. We don't know how they achieved this feat, but it is possible that they travelled on rafts made from the logs of rainforest trees.



1 What was the east coast of Australia called in the 1780s?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Circle the date on the timeline to show when Australia was first possibly visited by the Chinese.



3 Who was Cristovao de Mendonca?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

- a Willem Jansz sailed the western coast of Cape York.
- b A caravel is a sailing ship.
- c Most explorers thought Australia was worth colonising.
- d Duquesne-Guitton was from Holland.

True	False
True	False
True	False
True	False

5 Circle the five peoples from the box below who may have considered colonising Australia.

<i>Dutch</i>	<i>Canadians</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Italians</i>	<i>Germans</i>

6 When did the Aboriginal people most likely land on the northern shores of Australia?

\_\_\_\_\_

### Inference questions

7 Which of these is the best meaning for the word 'theory'?

- a evidence      b proof      c answer      d idea

8 Why do you think that historians do not know about every visit to Australia by the Europeans before 1788?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 What do you think is meant by the term 'recorded history'?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 Why do you think some explorers may not have thought Australia was worth colonising?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Challenge Option

Locate Holland, France, Spain, Britain and China on a world map.

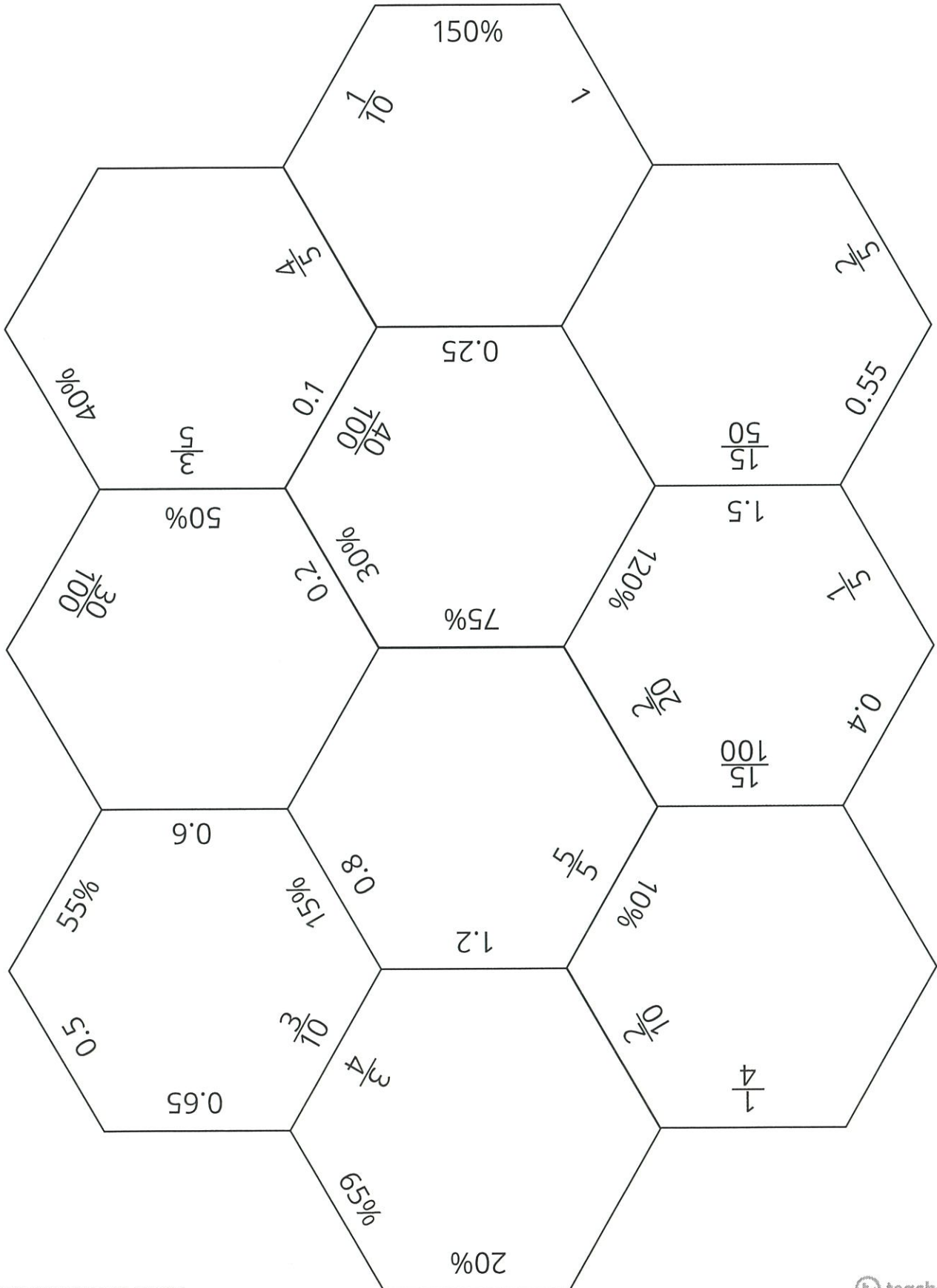


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: Wednesday 14 July

## Fractions, Decimals and Percentages Polygon Puzzle

Cut out the polygons and match the fractions, decimals and percentages.



# Four Australian champions

## The story

Ron, Paul, John and Mason were four champions in the less well-known sports of chess, bowls, wrestling and fencing. Their last names were Wilson, Chambers, Jackson and Larson; and they were from Hobart, Adelaide, Melbourne and Perth. Based on the clues, match the champions with their last names, their sports and the cities they were from.

## The clues

1. The bowls champion was from Perth.
2. Larson, who was from Hobart, was the fencing champion.
3. Chambers was from Melbourne.
4. Mason Wilson was not the wrestling champion.
5. Paul and John were not from Melbourne.
6. Ron was not the chess champion.
7. John was not the fencing champion.
8. Mason was not from Perth.

Ron	Paul	John	Mason
chess bowls wrestling fencing	chess bowls wrestling fencing	chess bowls wrestling fencing	chess bowls wrestling fencing
Wilson Chambers Jackson Larson	Wilson Chambers Jackson Larson	Wilson Chambers Jackson Larson	Wilson Chambers Jackson Larson
Hobart Adelaide Melbourne Perth	Hobart Adelaide Melbourne Perth	Hobart Adelaide Melbourne Perth	Hobart Adelaide Melbourne Perth





Wednesday

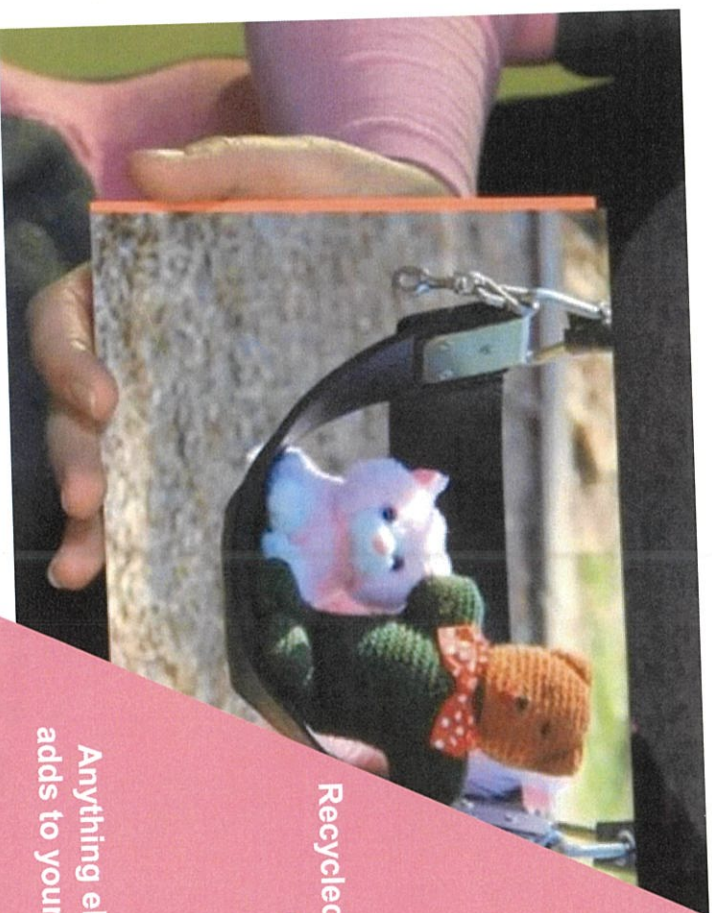


# Create a Photostory

Create your own Photostory using pictures from recycled newspapers or magazines.

## Make

1. Look at your recycled materials. Find some pictures you like and cut them out.
2. Lay your pictures out in a row. Create an imaginative story which links the pictures together.
3. Now put the pictures together in a different order to create a new story.
4. Choose your favourite story and glue the photos to a piece of card or paper. Add some words or decorate your photostory if you like.



## Things you Need

Paper  
Recycled newspaper  
or magazine  
Glue  
Pencils  
Crayons

Anything else you think  
adds to your Photostory!

Watch the video on  
ARTS: LIVE for more inspiration.  
Search for Photostory.



Looking for other great activities like this?  
Subscribe at [artslive.com.au](http://artslive.com.au)



# The French Connection <sup>Thursday</sup>

Did you know we could all be speaking French if the French had arrived just six days earlier than the British? In the second half of the 18th century (1700s) the French government sent a number of expeditions to explore the Australian coast. British settlement in 1788 did not stop these visits, which continued into the early 1800s. The French government was interested in finding out if the vast landmass was worth colonising.

In 1766, the French King Louis XV gave Louis-Antoine de Bougainville permission to circumnavigate the globe. Bougainville sailed westwards across the Pacific. His travels led to Tahiti, Samoa and New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), but he did not find the Great South Land. At the western edge of the Pacific his path was blocked by a large reef, forcing him to turn north to the Solomon Islands. The reef, of course, was the famous Great Barrier Reef, which had prevented him from finding the east coast of Australia.

Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne, another French explorer, visited Tasmania in March 1772 before continuing on to New Zealand, where he was killed in a battle with the Maori people. Later that year Louis Aleno de Saint Aloüarn arrived at Cape Leeuwin, on the south-western tip of Western Australia, and followed the coast north to Shark Bay. He landed on Dirk Hartog Island and claimed the land for France.

On the 24th of January, 1788, just as the First Fleet was preparing to make the short trip from Botany Bay to Port Jackson, the British sighted two French ships off Botany Bay. They dropped anchor inside the bay on the 26th of January. Jean-Francois La Perouse had spent five years charting and exploring the Pacific and had happened to arrive at Botany Bay just six days after the British. He spent six weeks on the shores of Botany Bay, while a few kilometres to the north Governor Phillip was establishing the penal colony of Sydney Town.



This map shows the journey of Bruni d'Entrecasteaux from 1791 to 1794. d'Entrecasteaux died of disease off the New Guinea coast in 1794.

Four years later, in 1792, another French expedition visited Australia. Bruni d'Entrecasteaux charted the western coast of Australia, and then sailed south-east to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). He was sent to look for La Perouse. He spent five weeks in the Recherche Bay area (named after one of his ships), and also discovered the d'Entrecasteaux Channel. Later he sailed along the Derwent River, where Hobart now stands.

The French continued to take an interest in Australia, an interest that was increased when Britain went to war with France in 1793. In 1801 the French sent a major expedition to chart and explore the entire continent. It was led by Nicholas Baudin. After charting the western coast, Baudin thoroughly explored Tasmania. The illustration on the right shows Baudin's two ships, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*.





1 Fill in the missing words from the text.

In (a) \_\_\_\_\_, the French King (b) \_\_\_\_\_ gave  
(c) \_\_\_\_\_ de Bougainville permission to circumnavigate  
(d) \_\_\_\_\_.

2 List three places Louis-Antoine de Bougainville's travels led him to.

• _____	• _____	• _____
---------	---------	---------

3 Which famous reef did Louis-Antoine de Bougainville encounter?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Who visited Tasmania in March 1772?

- a King Louis XV
- b Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne
- c Louis Aleno de Saint Aloüarn

5 What did the British sight off Botany Bay on the 24th of January, 1788?

- a two French ships
- b sharks in the water
- c Aboriginal people hunting for food

6 How many days after the British did the French arrive in Botany Bay?

- a 1
- b 6
- c 14

7 What was Tasmania once called? \_\_\_\_\_

### Inference questions

8 La Perouse is a suburb in Sydney. How do you think it got its name?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9 Which of these explorers did not actually see the Australian mainland?

- a d'Entrecasteaux
- b Baudin
- c La Perouse
- d Bougainville

10 What do you think is meant by the term 'vast landmass'?

\_\_\_\_\_

11 Why do you think the French would be more interested in Australia when they were at war with Britain?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Challenge Option

Research to find Australian place names that were inspired by great explorers.



# ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman numerals were traditionally used to indicate the order of rulers or ships sharing the same name; e.g. Elizabeth II. Today they are still used in places such as books (chapter headings) and on clocks etc.

1. Copy the Roman numerals.

- |         |   |       |          |      |       |
|---------|---|-------|----------|------|-------|
| (a) I   | 1 | _____ | (h) VIII | 8    | _____ |
| (b) II  | 2 | _____ | (i) IX   | 9    | _____ |
| (c) III | 3 | _____ | (j) X    | 10   | _____ |
| (d) IV  | 4 | _____ | (k) L    | 50   | _____ |
| (e) V   | 5 | _____ | (l) C    | 100  | _____ |
| (f) VI  | 6 | _____ | (m) D    | 500  | _____ |
| (g) VII | 7 | _____ | (n) M    | 1000 | _____ |



2. Write the number for these Roman numerals.

- (a) VII \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) XV \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) XXX \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) III \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) XIV \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) CXVII \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) MM \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) LII \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) DXIX \_\_\_\_\_
- (j) XXXVIII \_\_\_\_\_
- (k) DCXII \_\_\_\_\_
- (l) MCCXV \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the Roman numerals for these numbers.

- (a) 18 \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) 14 \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) 32 \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) 25 \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) 200 \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) 47 \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) 1500 \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) 554 \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) 1236 \_\_\_\_\_
- (j) 310 \_\_\_\_\_
- (k) 2000 \_\_\_\_\_
- (l) 150 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Write your age and house number in Roman numerals.

Age

House number



Make a list on the back of this sheet of the places you have seen Roman numerals.





# PLACE VALUE

1. Write the number represented in the place value chart.

Number	Millions	Hundred thousands	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
(a)				II	I	III	IIII
(b)			IIII	III	IIIIIIII		IIII
(c)	I	II	IIII	I	IIII	IIII	I
(d)		IIIIIIII	II	IIII	I	II	IIII
(e)	III						
(f)	I	IIIIIIII	IIII	III	IIII	IIII	
(g)		IIII		III	IIIIIIII	IIII	II
(h)	II	IIIIIIII	IIII	I	I	III	IIIIIIII

2. Write the value of the underlined number. For example;  $\underline{9}84\ 517 = 9$  hundreds of thousands.

(a)  $3\ \underline{0}34\ 589$

\_\_\_\_\_

(b)  $2\ 7\underline{9}2\ 804$

\_\_\_\_\_

(c)  $4\ \underline{5}82\ 399$

\_\_\_\_\_

(d)  $1\ 438\ \underline{7}21$

\_\_\_\_\_

(e)  $632\ \underline{8}07$

\_\_\_\_\_

(f)  $\underline{2}\ 856\ 407$

\_\_\_\_\_

(g)  $1\ 42\underline{7}\ 956$

\_\_\_\_\_

(h)  $3\ \underline{4}65\ 481$

\_\_\_\_\_

(i)  $5\ 277\ \underline{5}94$

\_\_\_\_\_

(j)  $2\underline{1}8\ 675$

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the numbers given above in order from the smallest to the largest.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

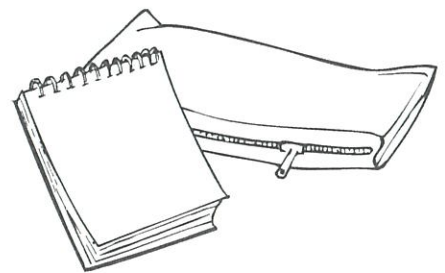
(f) \_\_\_\_\_

(g) \_\_\_\_\_

(h) \_\_\_\_\_

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(j) \_\_\_\_\_



Draw a place value chart as in Question 1 on the back of the sheet. Fill in the numbers from Question 2 on the chart.

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

# Biography Cube

Use this planning template to gather research on a historical figure. Then transfer your favourite information to the biography cube. Cut out the cube and assemble it to share with your classmates.

Name	
Date of Birth	
Date of Death	
Early Life	
Personality Traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
Famous For	
Famous Quotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
Fun Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>



**Fun Facts**

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**Personality Traits**

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---

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**Name**

---

**Date of Birth**

---

**Date of Death**

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**Famous For**

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**Famous Quote**

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**Early Life**

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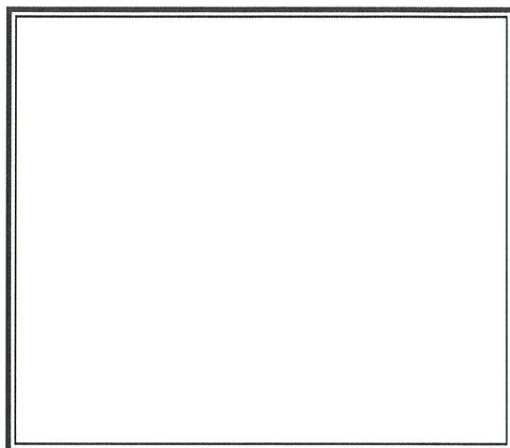
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date Thursday

# Athlete Profile



Athlete's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Main competing sport: \_\_\_\_\_

Country of origin: \_\_\_\_\_

Personal best: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of medals awarded to date:

bronze

silver

gold

Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



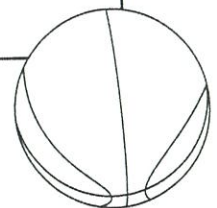
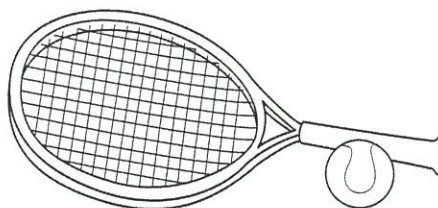
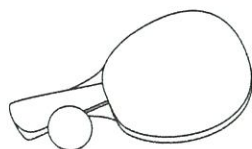
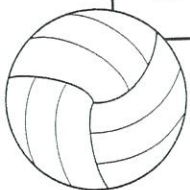
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: Thursday

# Olympic Sport - Word Unjumble

Unjumble this list of different sports.  
Use the pictures as clues.

ketbasallb	
nasgymtcis	
rocsce	
wimngsim	
nntsie	
loelbvlayl	
letathics	
flgo	
douj	
ingrow	

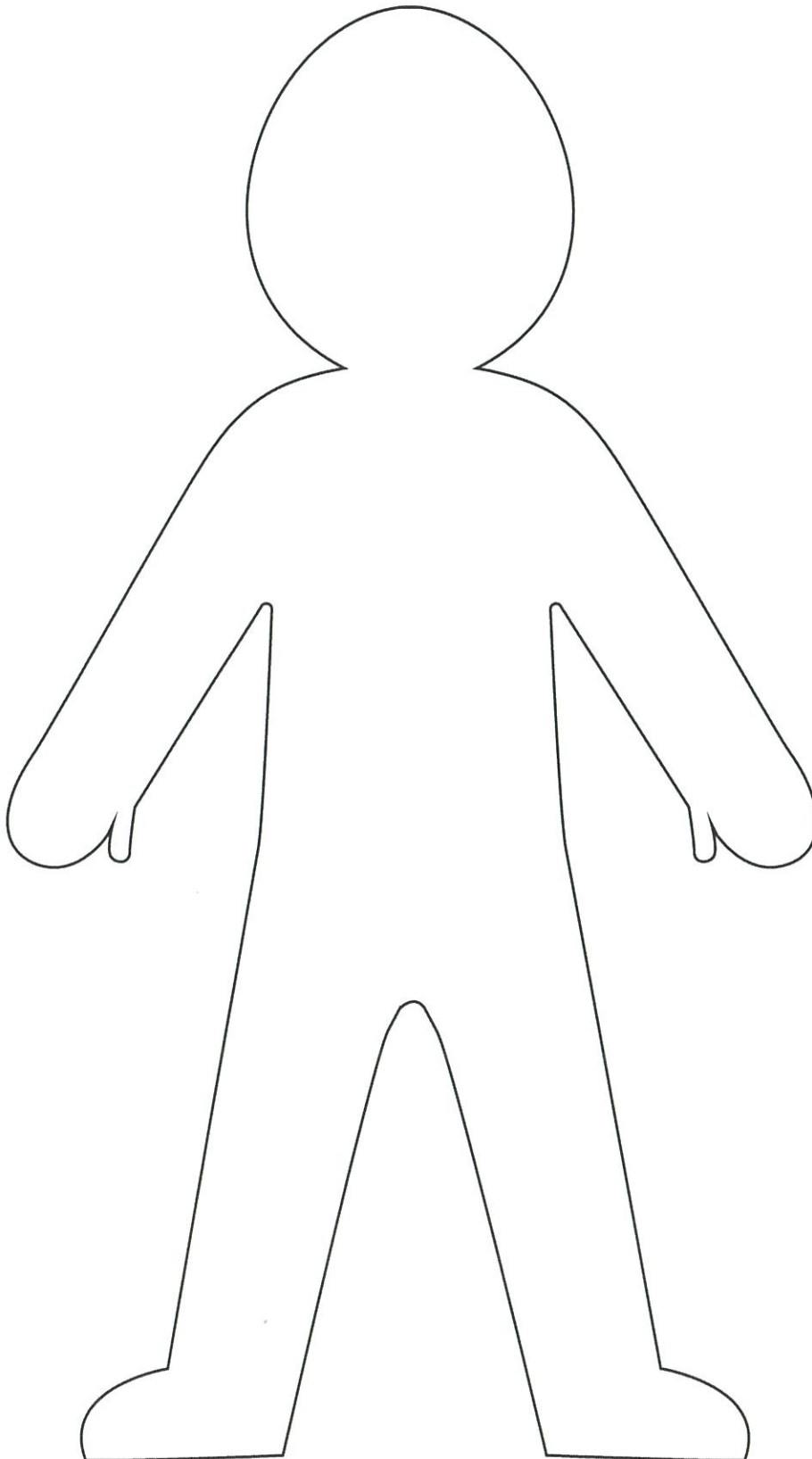


Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date Thursday

# TEAM UNIFORM

Imagine you are going to represent your country at an international sporting event.  
Design a uniform for your team to wear during the event.





# Charles Latrobe

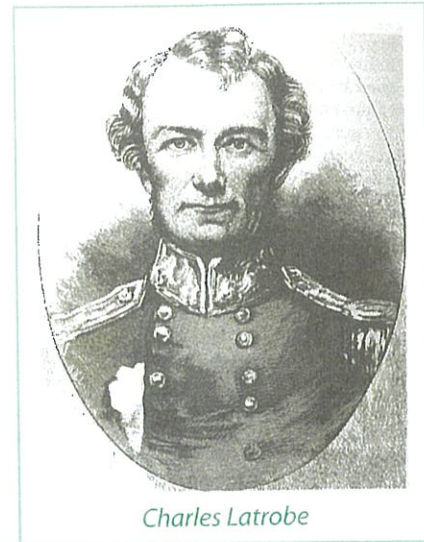
Friday

When Victoria was first settled in 1834, it was still officially part of New South Wales. In 1839 the New South Wales governor appointed the settlement's first superintendent, Charles Latrobe (also sometimes spelt La Trobe or LaTrobe). In 1851, when Victoria became a separate colony, Latrobe became its first lieutenant governor.

## Early Life

Charles Latrobe was born in London in 1801. His family had originally come from France. In his early life he travelled extensively, including mountaineering in the Swiss Alps and touring through North America and Mexico. He wrote a number of travel books based on these journeys. His books included *The Rambler in North America* (1835) and *The Rambler in Mexico* (1836). He married a Swiss woman, Sophie de Montmollin, in Switzerland in 1835.

He returned to England soon after, and was sent by the British Government to the West Indies to report on the education of freed slaves. In 1839 he was then sent to New South Wales to be superintendent of the Port Phillip District. After two months training in Sydney he sailed for Melbourne, arriving in early October.



Charles Latrobe

## Superintendent

Latrobe brought a pre-fabricated house with him which he erected at Jolimont, near where the Melbourne Cricket Ground is situated today. The house was relocated to the other side of the Yarra River in 1963, and moved again in 1998 to its present site within the Royal Botanic Gardens. Latrobe Cottage is now open to the public.

Melbourne was a rapidly growing town. Latrobe had several problems to solve, including making sure there was enough fresh water, and that waste and sewage were dealt with to avoid health problems. He also made sure that there was plenty of open space in the city, and the parks and gardens that now surround the city centre are a result of his foresight.

After 1840 the colony was large enough for the colonists to start asking for the Port Phillip District to be established as a separate colony. Latrobe did not actively argue in favour of the separation, but he did invite New South Wales Governor George Gipps to Melbourne so the local people could make the case for separation.

## A New Colony

Separation was achieved in 1851. The new colony was named Victoria, in honour of the Queen of England. Latrobe was appointed as the colony's first governor.

Just days later, gold was discovered at Castlemaine. The gold rushes caused great wealth to flow into the colony, but also caused many problems that Latrobe had to solve. Within weeks the population of Melbourne decreased alarmingly as thousands of men rushed to the goldfields in search of their fortune. Soon the city was invaded by boatloads of people from all over the world, passing through on their way to Ballarat and Bendigo. Latrobe continued as governor until 1854, when he returned to England.



1 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

- a Victoria was part of New South Wales in 1834.
- b Victoria became a separate colony in 1851.
- c Charles Latrobe was born in Los Angeles in 1801.
- d Charles Latrobe travelled extensively in his lifetime.

True	False
True	False
True	False
True	False

2 Who, where and when did Charles Latrobe marry?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Why did the British Government send him to the West Indies?

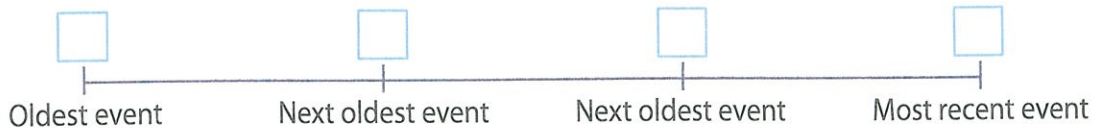
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Where was Latrobe Cottage relocated to in 1998?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Write letters in the boxes to show these events in order on the timeline.

- A** Port Phillip District was first settled by Europeans.
- B** The colony of Victoria was established.
- C** Port Phillip District was first settled by Aboriginal people.
- D** Gold was discovered in Victoria.



6 List two problems Charles Latrobe had to solve as Melbourne grew.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Inference questions

7 Shade one statement that was not a problem faced by Latrobe during his time as superintendent and governor of Victoria.

Sewage problems in Melbourne

Making sure Melbourne had a reliable water supply

Relocating Latrobe Cottage from Jolimont to the Botanic Gardens

Overcoming the shortage of people at the start of the gold rush

8 What evidence of Latrobe's foresight can be seen in Melbourne today?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Challenge Option

Research to find an image of Latrobe Cottage.

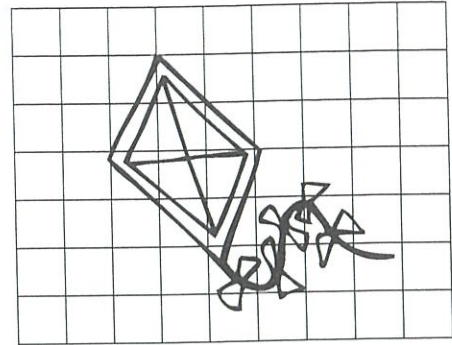
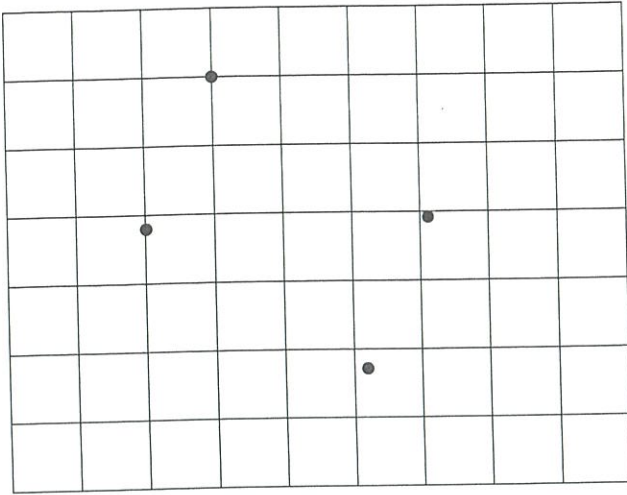




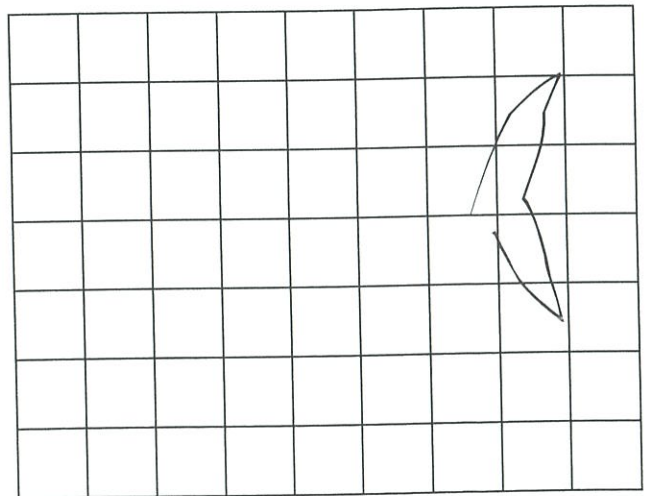
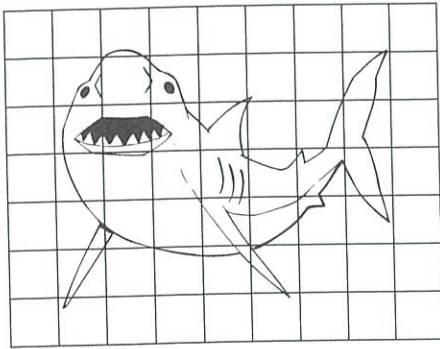
# ENLARGING PICTURES

1. Enlarge and copy these pictures on the grid squares provided. Look at what part of the picture is in each square to help you copy it. Draw your own cm-grid squares over the last picture.

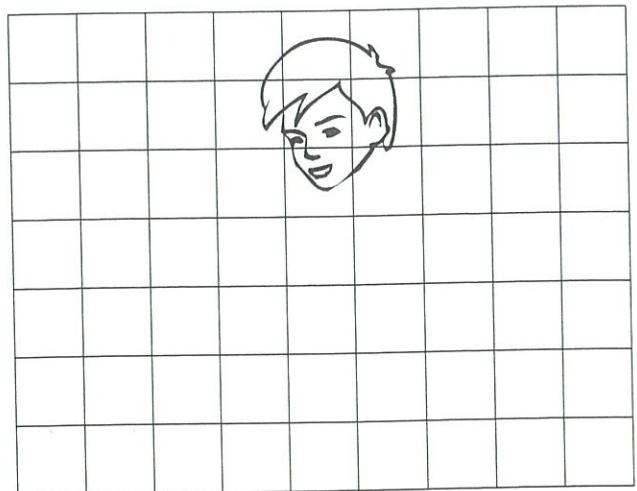
(a)



(b)



(c)

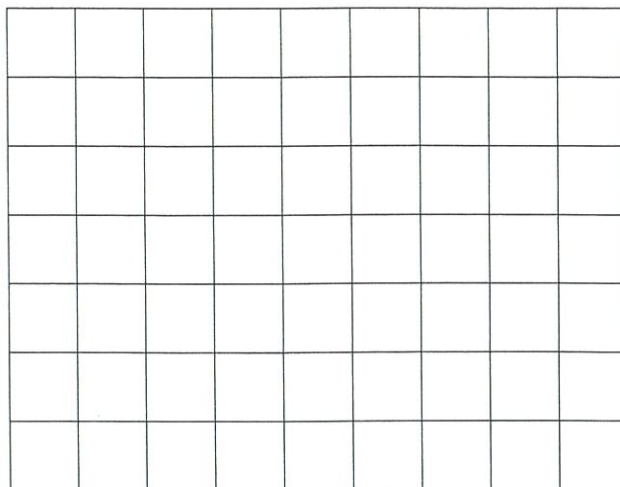
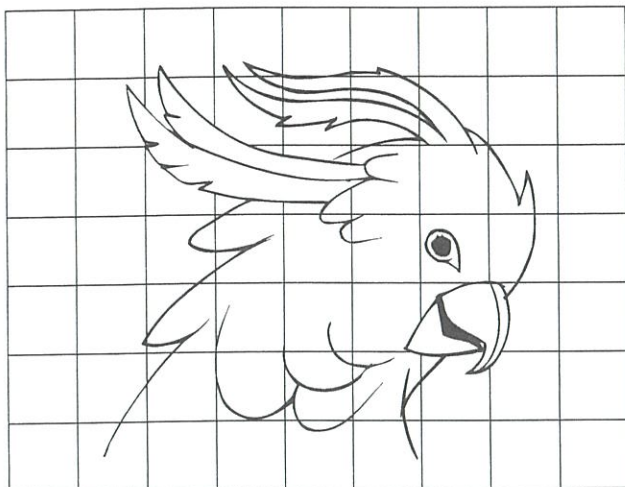


Select a cartoon character from a paper or magazine. Draw grid squares over the picture and enlarge it by copying onto larger grid squares.

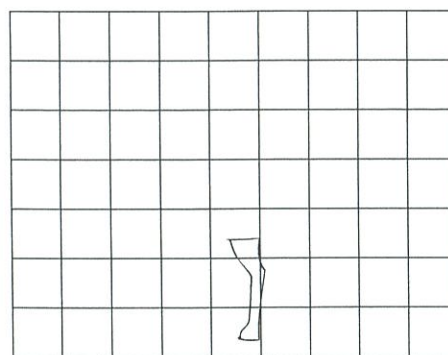
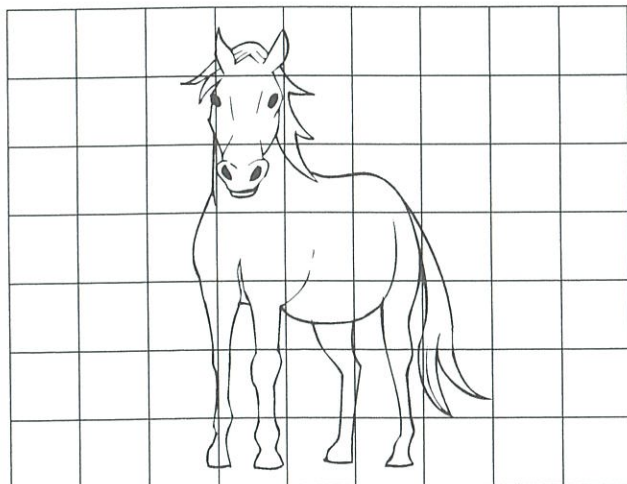


# REDUCING PICTURES

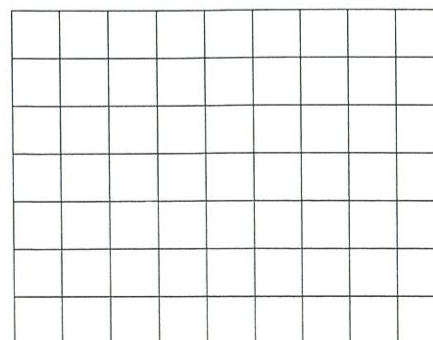
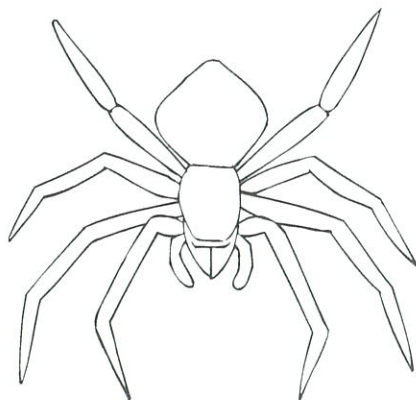
1. Copy this picture to scale on the grid squares provided.



2. Reduce and copy this picture on the grid squares provided. Look at what part of the picture is in each square to help you copy it.



3. Draw a grid over the picture below to help you reduce and copy it.



Select a face from a magazine. Draw centimetre grid squares over the face and copy it onto a grid the same size.