

DAILY SCHEDULE

| MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | |
|------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| Check in | Check in | Check in | Check in | Check in | |
| Daily 5 | Daily 5 | Wellbeing Wednesday! | Daily 5 | Integrated Unit | |
| Maths | Maths | Spend time with family Stay physically active | Maths | Maths | |
| Brain Break | Brain Break | Do activities | Brain Break | Brain Break | |
| PE (Exercise) | Library with Mrs McPhan | you love Get enough sleep and | Science and Technology (Mr Quigley's Google Classroom) | Minute to Win it! Happy holidays. | |
| | Check in Daily 5 Maths Brain Break PE | Check in Daily 5 Daily 5 Maths Maths Brain Break PE Library with Mrs | Check in Daily 5 Daily 5 Maths Maths Maths Maths Check in Wellbeing Wednesday! Spend time with family Stay physically active PE (Exercise) Library with Mrs McPhan Get enough | Check in Check in | |



How am I feeling today?





ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

| | MONDAY | TUESDAY | THURSDAY | |
|--|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Work on Memes (Do every day) | | | , | |
| Work on Writing (Do every day) | | | | APPI |
| Read to Self (3 times for 15 minutes) | | | | |
| Listen to Reading (Once a week) | | | | |
| Read to Someone (Twice a week) | | | | \ |
| Move the tick | mark when u | ou have comple | eted an activit | ul |





WORK ON MEMES MONDAY

What is a meme?

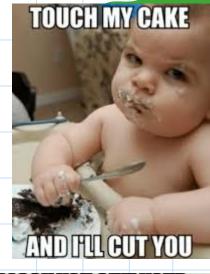
A meme is a virally shared image with text, usually something funny about something popular or familiar. A meme is typically a photo or video, although sometimes it can be a block of text.

THAT MOMENT WHEN YOU REALIZE

WHILE WEARING A WHITE SHIRT

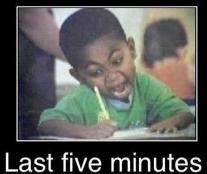
DIDN'T GET SAUCE ON IT









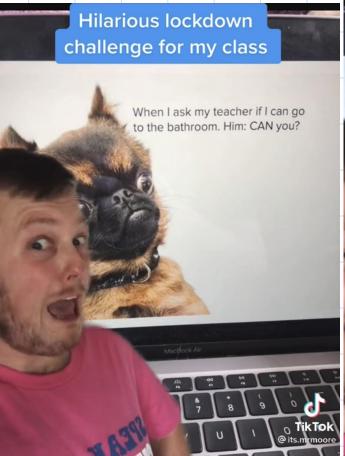


Of exam

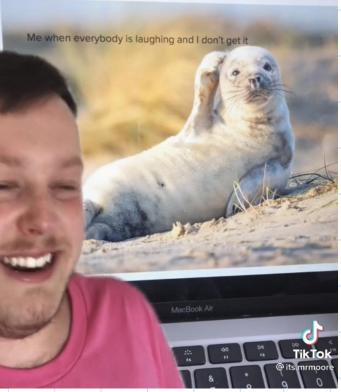
What do you meme?

A New Zealand
teacher set this
activity for his
students who are 10
years old and this is
what some came up
with.

Who will be crowned Meme Queen/King? Your mission, if you choose to accept it, is to make up a caption for the following photos.



Hilarious lockdown challenge for my class



WORK ON MEMES MONDAY MONDAY

What do you meme?

Write a caption for this photo.



WORK ON MEMES Monday

What do you meme?

Write a caption for this photo.



TueSday

What do you meme?

Write a caption for this photo.



Tuesday

What do you meme?

Write a caption for this photo.



Wednesday

What do you meme?

Write a caption for this photo.



Wednesday

What do you meme?

Write a caption for this photo.



WORK ON WRITING -

MONDAY

What do you:

See

Hear

Taste

Smell

Touch

Feel (emotions)





WORK ON WRITING - MONDAY

If you need ONE great idea, brainstorm FIVE ideas and pick the best one!

- Come up with 5 ideas for your story. Highlight the one you will use.
- 2. Create at least 5 problems that could occur. Highlight the three you choose and label them pebble, brick
- 3. Come up with **possible** settings and characters.

and boulder.

4. Finally, how will your story end? Write 5 possible endings

Check out the example on the next slide!

Ending: x 5

Setting: x 5

Characters: x 5

WORK ON WRITING - MONDAY

If you need ONE great idea, brainstorm FIVE ideas and pick the best one!

Ideas: x 5

- Clownfish gets taken by a diver
- 2. Ogre rescues princess to save swamp
- 3. Lion cub runs away from home
- . Girl escapes tower using hair
- Girl sets out on a journey to save her magical sister

Problems x 5:

(Rank the problems to create pebbles, brick and boulder)

- . Chased by knights
- Gets lost
- Attacked by monster
- Eats poison apple
- Needs to save friend

Setting: x 5

- ocean
 - . swamp
 - Norway
- Edgeworth
- Sahara Desert

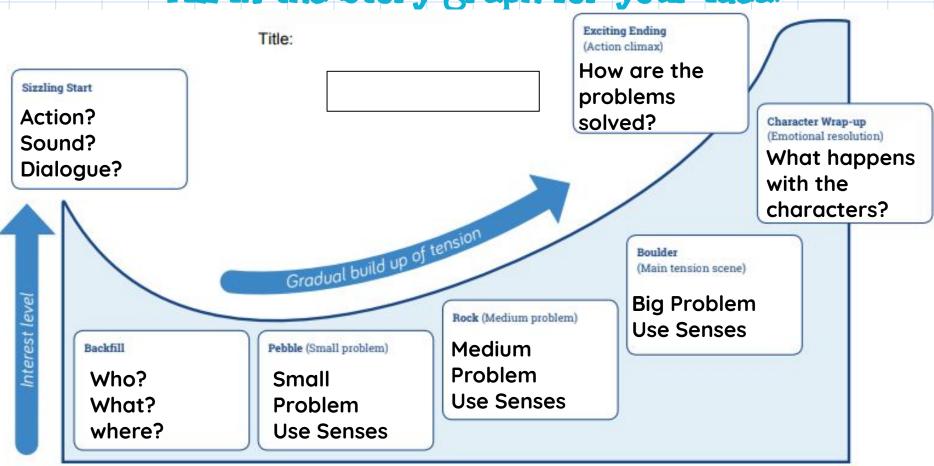
Characters: x 5

Lion, ogre, clownfish, princess, diver

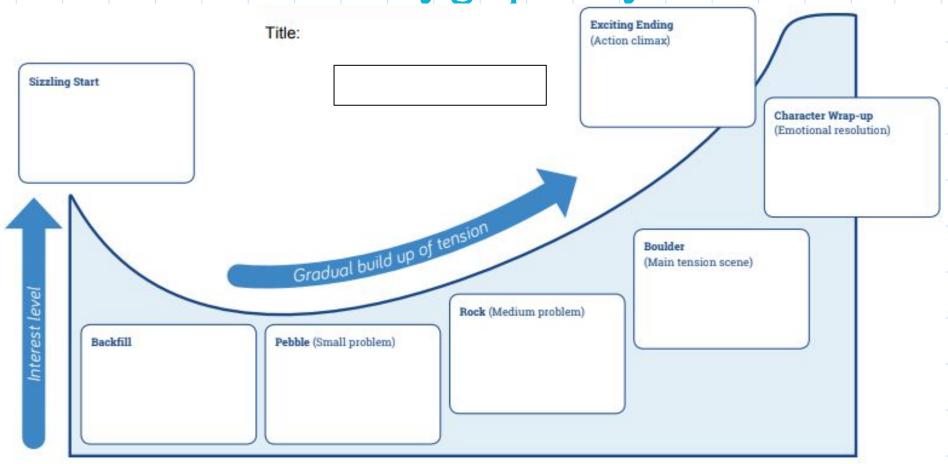
Ending: x 5

- Lion comes back to save pride
- Dad rescues clown fish son
- Ogre rescues princess and falls in love
- 4. Beast turns into a prince and becomes nice man
- 5. Dorothy finds her way home

Fill in the story graph for your idea.



Fill in the story graph for your idea.



WORK ON WRITING - TUESDAY

Beginning with action is one way to write a sizzling start.

This means you start your story where the action is to hook your readers. You'll write a lot better when you have something exciting to write about.

Dialogue is when at least two characters are talking to each other in a conversational format.

A **moment of change** is when something changes in the story. This can happen right at the very beginning.

Intrigue makes the reader curious. They want to read further to find out what is going to happen and why.

Humour amuses the reader. It entertains them from the start and they want to read more.

WORK ON WRITING - TUESDAY

Intrigue makes the reader curious. They want to read further to find out what is going to happen and why.

Sizzling start:

I'd been walking for days. Days and days and days. The hazy horizon shifted in the distance as the heatwaves ebbed and flowed like the water in the ocean. Staring at my map for the umpteemth time, I swore I had to be close now. Only a mere 100 metres away from what I was searching for. For what would change my life. For what would make me filthy rich. For what would make me famous. The arid, barren, scorching desert had not changed as my eyes lifted back up to the landscape searching. I just hope the four stubborn humped camels would be enough to carry it all.

Don't forget about the Rule of Three!

This means use... 3 adjectives, 3 sounds, 3 short sharp sentences.

WORK ON WRITING - TUESDAY

A **moment of change** is when something changes in the story. This can happen right at the very beginning (plus a little **action**).

Sizzling start:

Thwang, Whoosh, Thud, Relief washed over me as my arrow hit the target. The metallic pointy head pierced the majestic predator cleanly through the chest. Unable to fly anymore, it plummeted faster and faster and faster towards the ground. I rushed in the direction of its descent. Breaking through the overgrown foliage, I stepped into the clearing and found the bird breathing heavily on the ground. The arrow had snapped in half when it fell. Focused on my first meal in days, I didn't notice the beady brown eyes staring intently at me in the shrubs. Its roar created a deafening silence echoing around me as it charged. I had only a moment to react. Seconds. Milliseconds. Nanoseconds. I fumbled for the splintered arrow, my hand gripped around it and I shoved it straight up into the air.

WORK ON WRITING -

Re-read the ideas for stories that you brainstormed. Choose your favourite.

Write a sizzling start.

Sizzling Start 1

Title:

Write your story here...

And continue your story here...

And continue here...

And here...

READ TO SELF

Read three times for 15 minutes. After each time you read record the details on the table.

READING LOG

| DATE | TITLE | AUTHOR | PAGES READ |
|------|-------|--------|------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

You can type on the slide or rule the table in your book!

Write the **first three** sentences of the sequel to the story.



If you were the author, what **three changes** would you make to the story?

Find **five**interesting
words from
the story, and
use each one
in a sentence.





Compare and contrast two things from the story.

How are they the same and/or different?

You may choose characters or settings.

between something you read and something from your real life, another text, or the world around you.

Make a connection

Choose a **character** from the book.

Decide which character traits and attitudes they show.

Write a paragraph explaining

Write a paragraph explaining, and show evidence from the book.

SELF Read three

times for 15
minutes.
After each time
you read choose
an activity to
complete.

Choose five words from the book, and write a synonym for each.

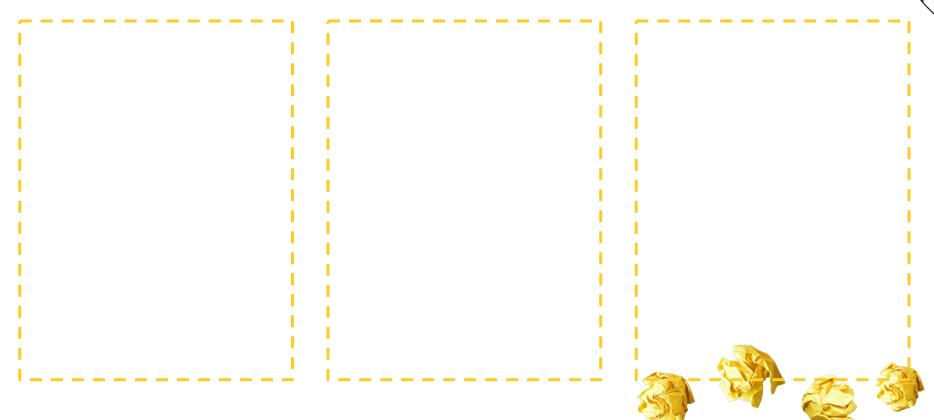
Write a different conclusion to the story.

How would you end the story instead?

Create an advertisement for your book.
Focus on persuading people to read the book.



READ TO SELF ACTIVITIES



LISTEN TO SOMEONE READ

Listen to a family member read and fill in the log



READING LOG

| DATE | READ BY | TITLE | AUTHOR | PAGES READ |
|------|---------|-------|--------|---------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

You can type on the slide or rule the table in your book!

READ TO SOMEONE

Choose whatever you would like to read!

It could be...

A comic

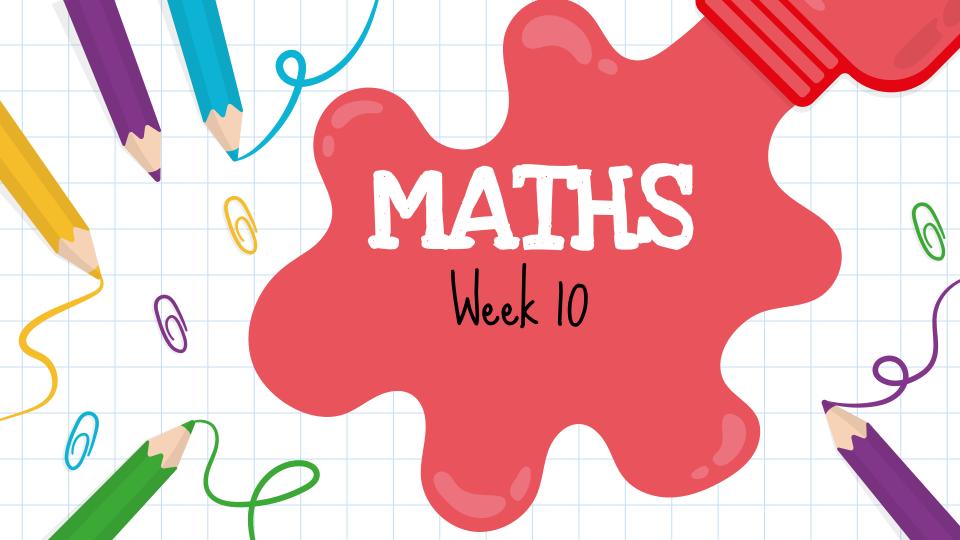
A newspaper

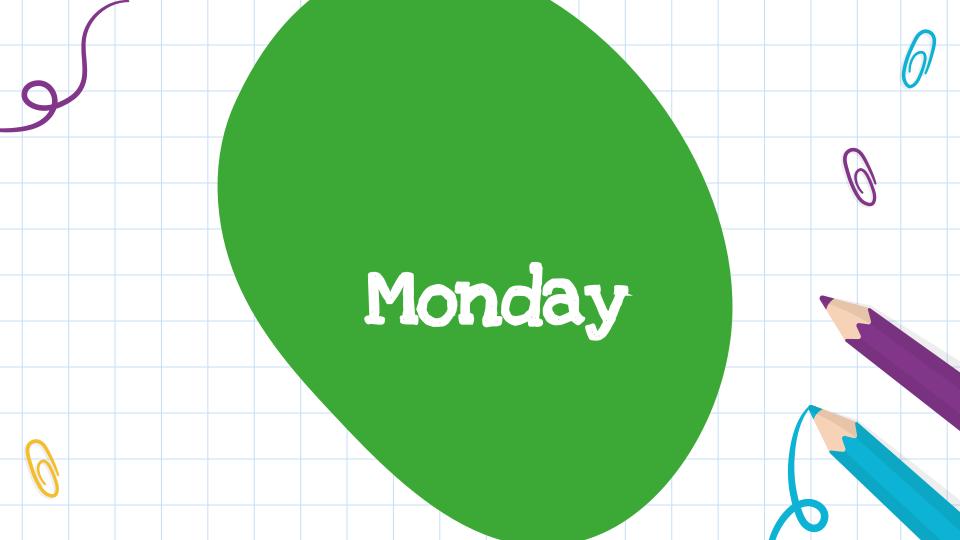
A book

An instruction manual for a game
A guide sheet for a game









1. Read the following word problem, then select the operation you would use to solve the problem:

If Tim earns \$390 every week, how much money will he earn after 9 weeks?

- +
-) -
- x
-) ÷

2. Read the following word problem, then select the operation you would use to solve the problem:

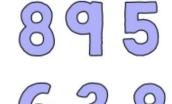
This month, Sarah has saved \$1267. If she decides to donate \$250 to charity, how much will she have left over?

- +
-) -
- x
- (÷

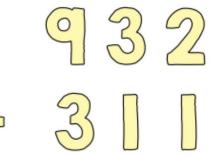
| ead the following word problem, then select the plem: | operations you would use to solve the | * |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Jeremy is making flower arrangements for a birthday. Small vases hold 8 flowers and large vases hold 21 flowers. How many flowers will be used if there are 24 small vases and 48 large? | | |
| + | | |
| - | | |
| x | | |
| ÷ | | |

4. Solve the addition algorithm: *

5. Solve the addition algorithm: *



6. Solve the subtraction algorithm: *



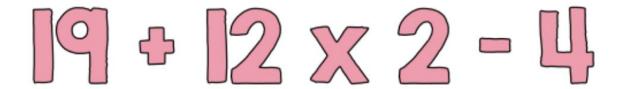
- 620
- O 626
- O 621
- 612

7. Solve the subtraction algorithm: *





8. Solve the following problem: *



- 58
- 39
- O 44
- 62

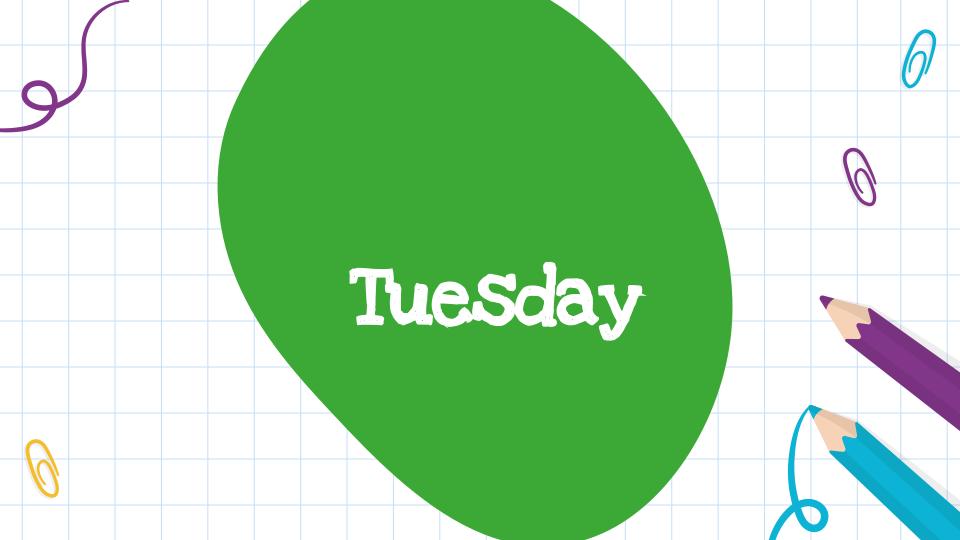
| Image t | |
|---|--|
| Over the summer, Hayley works a total of 345 hours. If she earns \$21 an hour, how much did she make? If she wants to buy a car for \$10,000, how much more does she need to save? | |
| a) How much did Hayley make? * | |
| \$7,245 | |
| \$7,345 | |
| \$6,900 | |
| \$6.985 | |
| b) Hayley still needs to save * | |
| \$2,655 | |
| \$3,100 | |
| \$2,755 | |
| \$3,015 | |

How did you go?

Description (optional)

Do you have any questions or comments about this topic? (optional)

Long answer text



1. Read the following word problem, then select the operation you would use to solve the problem:

If a factory makes 1230 cars per hour, how many will they make after 8 hours?

-) +
-) -
- x
- \bigcirc

2. Read the following word problem, then select the operation you would use to solve the problem:

Sally earns \$900 a week. If she splits her earnings 3 equal ways between savings, bills and spending money, how much does she spend each way?

-) +
-) -
- x
- () ÷

3. Read the following word problem, then select the operations you would use to solve the problem:

Charlie has been offered 2 jobs.
At the first job she would work
28 hours per week and earn \$23
per hour. At the second, she
would work 32 hours at \$18 per
hour. Which job will pay more?

+

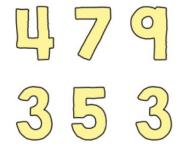
_ -

___ x

___ ÷

4. Solve the addition algorithm: *

5. Solve the addition algorithm: *



6. Solve the subtraction algorithm: *





7. Solve the subtraction algorithm: *



- 587

8. Solve the following problem: *



- **26**
- 22
- O 25
- 24

| Image t | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sammy is selling candy bags at the school carnival for \$12 each. | | | | |
| a) If he sells 232 bags, how much money will he make? | | | | |
| b) Last year Sammy sold 300 bags, how much more money did he make last year? | | | | |
| a) How much money will he make? * \$2,780 \$2,784 | | | | |
| \$2,320 \$2,255 | | | | |
| b) How much more money did he make last year? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| \$816 | | | | |
| \$820 | | | | |

How did you go?

Description (optional)

Do you have any questions or comments about this topic? (optional)

Long answer text



Travel Project

Addition & Subtraction | Time | Position | Length | Data





This maths travel project gives students the opportunity to apply their knowledge and understanding across substrands in a fun and engaging way.

You could have students complete the activities in their book or digitally using the slides below:

Travel Project

You've been given a budget of \$20,000 to go on a month long trip around Australia, starting and finishing in your capital city. Do the following:

| Track all expenses in a table |
|--|
| Show your journey on a map |
| Create an itinerary |
| Record each stop on a calendar |
| Add key photos of each stop |
| Calculate distance travelled between locations |
| Graph the average temperature across the year |



Travel Project

Track all of your expenses for the trip in a table. This should include airfares, accommodation and things you do along the way:

| Item | Cost | Item | Cost |
|------|------|------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |



Show each major stop on a map:



You could use Google Maps to do this by entering each stop and then take a screenshot.



Travel Project

3

Create an itinerary to show each stop:

Record times using 24-hour time.

| Date | Depart From | Depart Time | Destination | Arrival Time | Travel Time |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Travel Project

Australia

Record each stop on a calendar, including activities/things you do:

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | | | | | |



Add photos of key stops and landmarks for your trip:





Travel Project

Australia

Calculate the distance between each stop using kilometres as your unit of measurement. Then calculate the total distance travelled for the entire trip:

| Depart | Arrive | Distance Travelled |
|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Total Distance Travelled



Select one place you visit along the way and create a graph to show the average temperature for each month of the year:



Summarise the key information for your trip:

Total spent

Type here

Total distance travelled

Type here

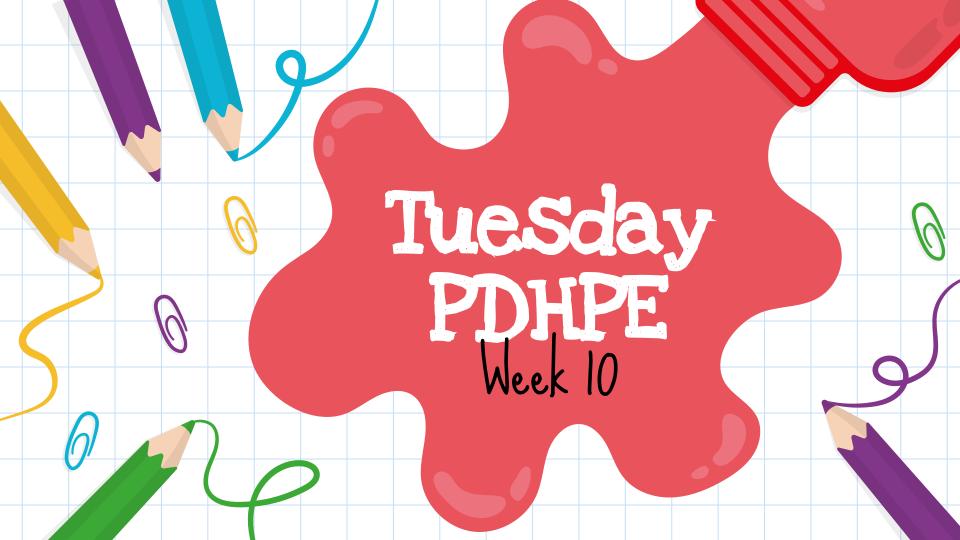
Total saved

Type here

Total hours away

Type here





Stage 3 Activity: PDHPE

Date: Monday 13/09/2021

Time: 2:15pm

What to bring:

Joggers

Drink bottle

Towel

Invitation:

Join Zoom Meeting

https://nsweducation.zoom.us/j/65390887879?pwd=QTZhR2taTjQ1YnRGUjdWSURkcUdhQT09

Meeting ID: 653 9088 7879 Passcode: 767780

One tap mobile

+61370182005,,65390887879# Australia

+61731853730,,65390887879# Australia

Dial by your location

+61 3 7018 2005 Australia

+61 7 3185 3730 Australia +61 8 6119 3900 Australia

+61 8 7150 1149 Australia

+61 2 8015 6011 Australia

Meeting ID: 653 9088 7879

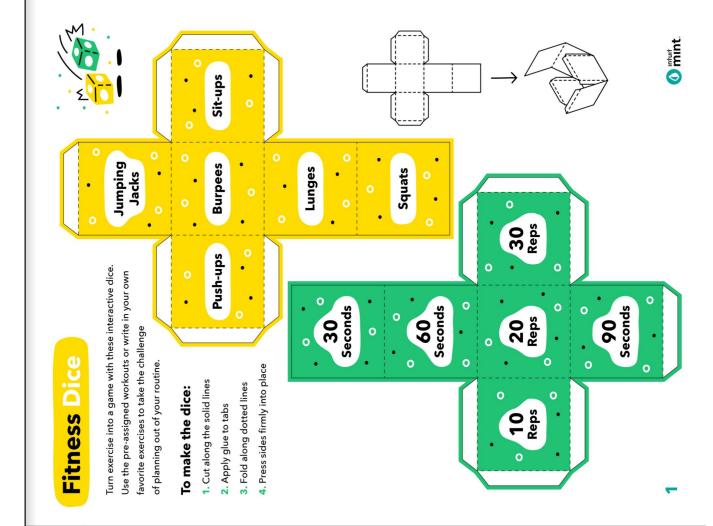
Find your local number: https://nsweducation.zoom.us/u/exYQFPewQ

Join by SIP 65390887879@zmau.us

Join by H.323 103122166.55 (Australia Sydney) 103122167.55 (Australia Melbourne) Meeting ID: 653 9088 7879 Passcode: 767780





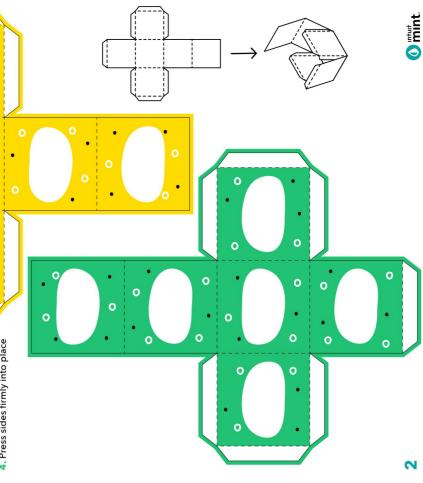




To make the dice:

of planning out of your routine.

- 1. Cut along the solid lines
- 2. Apply glue to tabs
- 3. Fold along dotted lines
- 4. Press sides firmly into place





Stage 3 PDHPE Session

Term 3 Week 10



Bring Sally Up Squat Challenge

Instructions:

- 1. Play 'Flower' by Moby
- 2. Every time you hear the lyrics 'bring Sally up' come up from a squat
- 3. Every time you hear the lyrics 'bring Sally down' go into a squat position and

hold



Scan here for 'Flower' by Moby

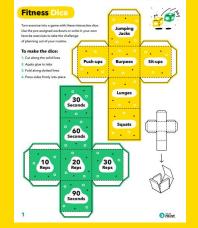




Fitness Dice Activity

Instructions:

- 1. Create the fitness dice.
- 2. Roll the dice and perform the exercise as many times you roll.
- 3. Repeat 6-10 times.









Thunderstruck Challenge

Instructions:

- 1. Play the song 'Thunderstruck' by ACDC
- 2. Every time you hear the lyrics 'Thunderstruck' perform a pushup



Scan here for 'Thunderstruck' by AC/DC







Stage 3 Zoom



Activity: Library

Date: Tuesday 14th September

Time: 2:15pm

What to bring:

Piece of paper

Pencil

Invitation:

Join Zoom Meeting

https://nsweducation.zoom.us/i/69143976789?pwd=YzlWcm50ZXhFSE5lYXlWZm50STFwUT09

Meeting ID: 691 4397 6789 Passcode: 606347 One tap mobile +61370182005...69143976789# Australia +61731853730,,69143976789# Australia

Dial by your location

+61 3 7018 2005 Australia

+61 7 3185 3730 Australia

+61 8 6119 3900 Australia

+61 8 7150 1149 Australia

+61 2 8015 6011 Australia

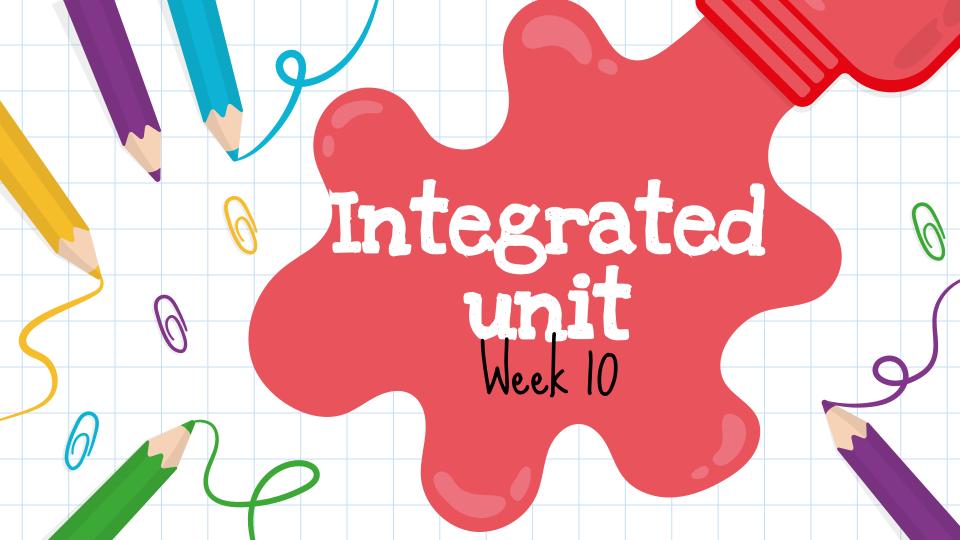
Meeting ID: 691 4397 6789

Find your local number: https://nsweducation.zoom.us/u/ecFhexNKep

Join by SIP 69143976789@zmau.us

Join bu H.323 103.122.166.55 (Australia Sydney) 103.122.167.55 (Australia Melbourne) Meeting ID: 691 4397 6789 Passcode: 606347





Mr Parson's put together a website to show you the structure of the website you have been asked to create.

This website can be created without the internet.

The design and content of a website can be (and is often) imagined without an internet connection and written on a storyboard.

Timeline Home

1003

1804

1808

Pibilograph

Homepage

Defining Moments in australia's history



Scan for Mr Parsons website

1800-1810



Timeline Home

1803

1804

Bibilography

Matthew flinders Circumnavigates Australia

Significant event #1

June 9th 1803



(Flinders, Matthew - biography, 2015)



Matthew Flinders

Captain Matthew Flinders, born 1774, was a British explorer and the first person to circumnavigate (sail around) Australia. In February 1801, Flinders was promoted to commander and given command of HMS Investigator. His task was to explore 'the Unknown Coast' which we know today as the eastern part of the Great Australian Bight.

HMS Investigator

On the 18th of July 1801, Flinders set sail from England. He arrived in Fowler Bay in South Australia on the 28th of January 1802. He then proceeded to explore Kangaroo Island, the Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent. Flinders sailed to Sydney and arrived May 9th 1802. Flinders had the investigator overhauled and let his crew rest before heading north along the eastern coast of New South Wales and Queensland in late July. He made a detailed survey of the Queensland coast up to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He explored Keppel Bay and Capricorn Coast between 9th of August and 20th of October 1802, landing at Curits Island, Port Clinton, Shoalwater Bay and Percy Islands.

Timeline Home

1804

Bibilography

Castle Hill Rebellion

Significant event #2

March 4th 1804



(Castle Hill Rebellion, n.d.)

Who was involved?

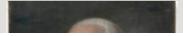
The Rebellion

The Castle Hill Rebellion of 1804 was Australia's first uprising. An attempt was made by a group of Irish convicts to overthrow British rule in New South Wales and return to Ireland where they could continue to fight for an Irish republic (Castle Hill Rebellion,

The Castle Hill Rebellion also known as 'Australia's Vinegar Hill' started on the 4th of March 1804. Irish rebel leaders Philip Cunningham and William Johnston aimed to overtake Parramatta and Port Jackson to establish Irish rule and return willing convicts to Ireland.



(Castle Hill Rebellion, n.d.)



Governor Philip Gidley King

New South Wales Governor Philip Gidley King declared martial law (temporary military

Timeline Home

1803

1804

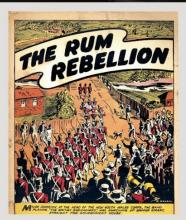
1808

Bibilography

Governor William Bligh is deposed in the Rum Rebellion

Significant event #3

1808



(Wenban, 1958

The Rum Rebellion

Twenty years after New South Wales was founded, the colony's governor, William Bligh, was overthrown by the New South Wales Corps. The Rum Rebellion was the first and only time in Australian history that military force has been used to overthrow a government.

In 1806, Bligh became the fourth governor of New South Wales. The NSW colony had a European population of less than 7000 people and they were struggling to survive. This was due to food shortages, little infrastructure and trade. They didn't have a strong currency so trade was conducted using barter and IOU notes.

As there was no proper currency, rum imported from India became the basis of trade. The rums importation and distribution had been monopolised by the NSW Corps after the departure of Governor Phillip.



New South Wales Corps

The Corps were formed in England in 1789 to relieve the Marines Corps that had accompanied the First Fleet. The men came to the colony with hopes that the living conditions and pay would be better than that in England.

The paymaster of the Corps during these years was the eager Captain John Macarthur.

Major George Johnston was the commanding officer at the time of Bligh's

Timeline Home

1803

1804

1808 1809

Bibilograph

First post office

Significant event #4

April 25th 1809



(Isaac Nichols, n.d.)



On April 25th 1809, the government appointed Isaac Nichols to the position of Postmaster. Nichols was a former convict and he took control of the distribution of mail within the colony and set up the first post office in his home.



As the population of the colony grew, so did the volume of incoming mail. When ships arrived in Sydney Cove they were mobbed by people searching for letters and parcels. By 1809 there was numerous complaints to the Lieutenant Governor of fraud, theft and extortion over letters and packages. The New South Wales Corps were called to help support the chaos by appointing an official Postmaster.

Timeline Home

1803

1804

Bibilography

Bibilography

If you are unsure on how to correctly reference and create a bibliography you can use websites such as citethisforme. This website will help you reference using the url links that you visit and automatically reference for you and create a list.

https://www.citethisforme.com/

References

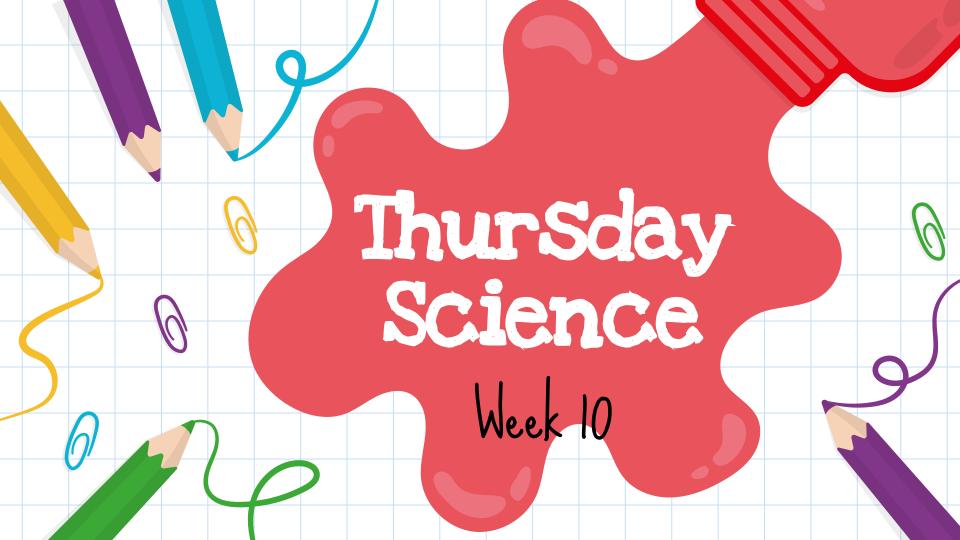
- Anbg.gov.au. 2015. Flinders, Matthew biography. [online] Available at: https://www.anbg.gov.au/biography/flinders-matthew.html (Accessed 31 August 2021).
- n.d. HMS Investigator 1802. [image] Available at: http://www.flindersmemorial.org/captain-matthew-flinders-rn/timeline/ [Accessed 31 August 2021].
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Wellbeing



| Physical | Go for a walk or a run around the block with a family member. | Design a new backyard game with modified equipment. | Spend some active time with your pets. Teach them some new tricks. |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| Creative | Dress up in your favourite outfit. | Design your own set of five emojis that don't already exist. | Paint a pet rock. Go on a walk and leave it somewhere for someone to find. |
| Nature | Draw a chalk drawing on your driveway or nearby footpath. | Create a space just for you outside. Spend some time reading, drawing or colouring. | Take your lunch outside and have a picnic. |
| Cognitive | Read a book for enjoyment for 30 minutes. | Create a marble run. Photograph or film it and send it to your teacher. | Interview a family member and write a report. |
| Social | Share a favourite movie that makes you laugh with someone. | Learn five new jokes and share them with people you live with. | Create a family trivia quiz and share it over a video call. |



Change detectives

Fizzing investigation

Aim

To find out what happens when combinations of water, sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid are mixed.

Equipment

- · role badges for director, manager and speaker
- · each team member's science journal
- · 6 teaspoons of sodium bicarbonate
- 6 teaspoons of tartaric acid
- 3 cups of non-acidic water
- 1 cup measure
- 1 teaspoon
- 4 pieces of paper towel

- · 4 transparent bottles of the same size (350-400mL approximately)
- 4 balloons
- 1 labelling pen
- 1 funnel
- masking tape

Activity steps

- 1 Label the 4 bottles with the following information:
 - Bottle 1: bicarb + acid
 - Bottle 2: bicarb + water
 - Bottle 3: acid + water
 - Bottle 4: bicarb + acid + water

Label the balloons 1, 2, 3 and 4.

- 2 Add 2 teaspoons of sodium bicarbonate to balloons 1, 2 and 4 by placing the funnel into the opening of each balloon.
- 3 Wipe funnel carefully with a piece of paper towel. Discard paper towel.
- 4 Add 2 teaspoons of tartaric acid to balloons 1, 3 and 4 by placing the funnel into the opening of each balloon.
- 5 Wipe funnel carefully with the second piece of paper towel. Discard paper towel.
- 6 Add 300mL of water to bottles 2, 3 and 4 by placing the funnel into the mouth of each bottle.
- 7 Have one team member carefully fit the opening of each balloon over the mouth of their corresponding bottle while another holds the balloon so that no powder falls in. Pull the stem part of the balloon down so that it will not come off easily. If it is loose, stick it down with a piece of masking tape to make it airtight.
- 8 Carefully upend Balloon 1 so that its contents fall into Bottle 1. Mix the contents gently. Observe the bottle carefully, and record your observations in your science journal.
- 9 Repeat step 8 for each of the bottles.



Resource sheet 2





The ingredients for this experiment are cheap and easy to find. Just visit the baking isle of your favourite supermarket for tartaric acid and bicarbonate soda. Then, grab some plastic

bottles and balloons.

Stage 3

zoom

Activity: Gas Bags!

Date: 16/09/21

Time: 2:10pm

What to bring:

- Tartaric acid
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Latex gloves or balloons
- Vinegar
- Water

Invitation: Dylan Quigley is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Dylan Quigley's Zoom Meeting

Time: Sep 16, 2021 02:10 PM Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney

Join Zoom Meeting

https://nsweducation.zoom.us/j/69327140626?pwd=ditxZFBNMjdJR1VkYUpCNnoxSHUvdz09

Meeting ID: 693 2714 0626

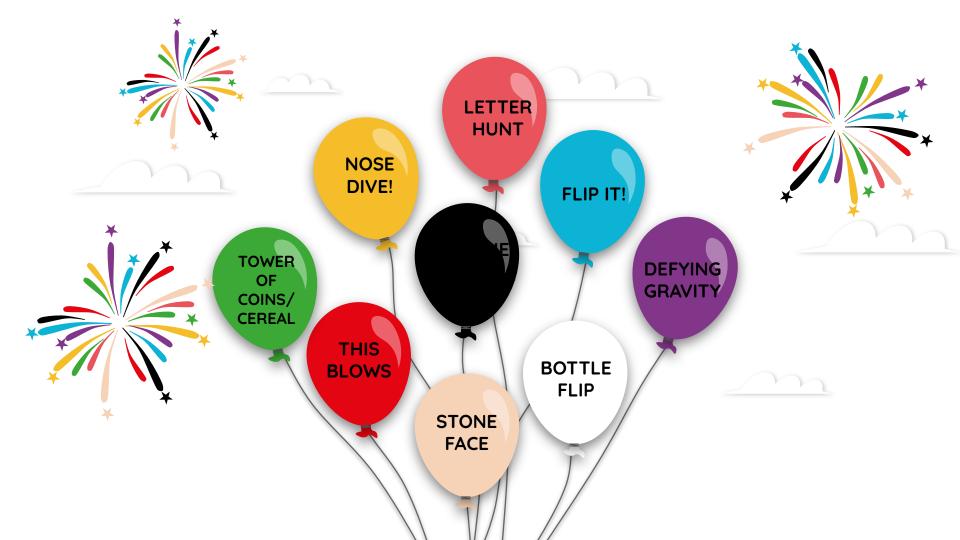
Passcode: 459383 One tap mobile +61871501149,,69327140626#,,,,*459383# Australia +61280156011,,69327140626#,,,,*459383# Australia















Materials:

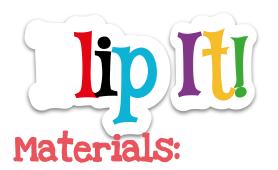
What can you find?

How to Play:

Teachers will choose a letter from the alphabet. Each person has 3 minutes to find and bring back as many objects as possible beginning with the chosen letter. Score 2 points for any object that no one else has, 1 point for objects other have.

Click on the balloon to go back.





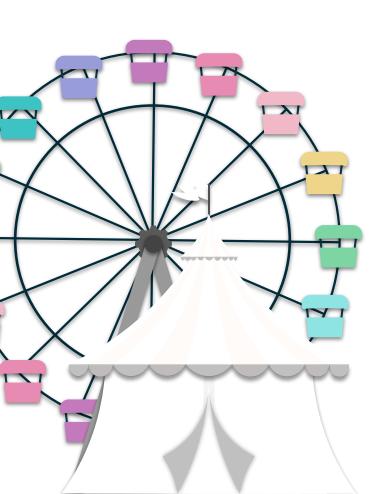
3 Plastic Cups

How to Play:

Place cups face down on the ledge of a table. You must flip over the cups and have them stand upright. If the cup does not flip over entirely you need to reset it. All 3 cups must be upright in one minute.









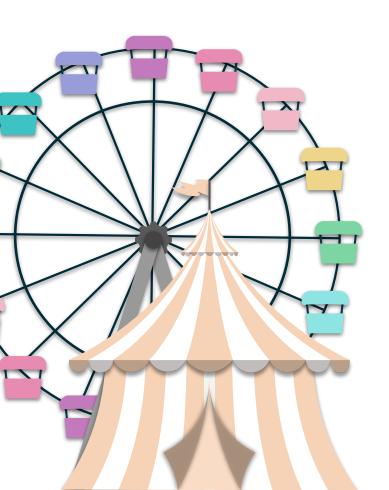
Materials:

A partially full water bottle

How to Play:

Have your a partially full water bottle in front of you on a table. How many times can you flip the water bottle and have it land perfectly on the table in one minute?

Click on the balloon to go back.





Materials:

None!

How to Play:

Stare at one another for a full minute without laughing. Funny faces and gestures are allowed to try and get your opponent to make the first laugh!





Materials:

A clean tissue

thow to Play:

Try and keep a tissue in the air for as long as possible without dropping it. Oh, and you can't touch the tissue with any part of your body.



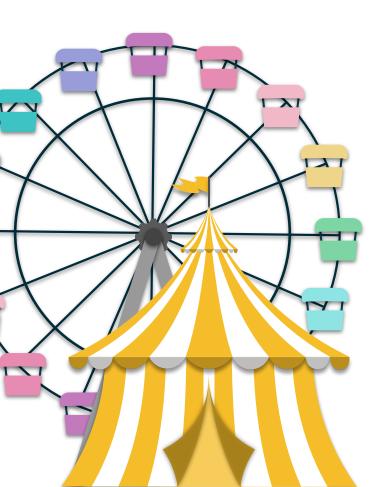
oWer of cons

Materials:

A large pile of coins or round cereal, such as cheerios or fruit loops

How to Play:

Stack as many as you can in one minute whilst only using one hand.



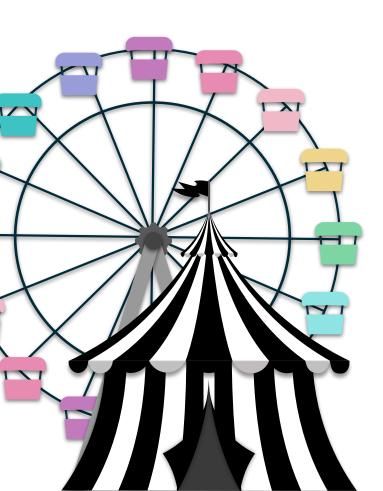


materials:

Two bowls, cotton balls and vaseline or peanut butter

How to Play:

Using only their nose (and maybe a bit of peanut butter or Vaseline on the tip), how many cotton balls can you move from one bowl to the other?





Materials:

A regular biscuit or cookie- preferably similar to a choc-chip cookie

How to play:

Transfer a cookie from your forehead to your mouth without touching.

