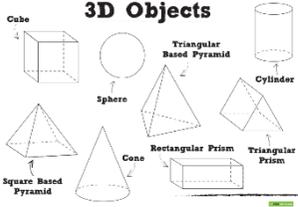
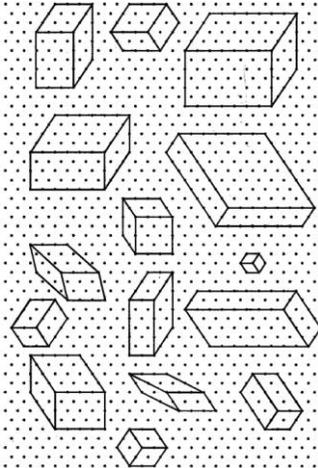
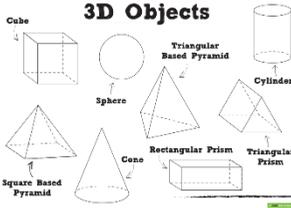
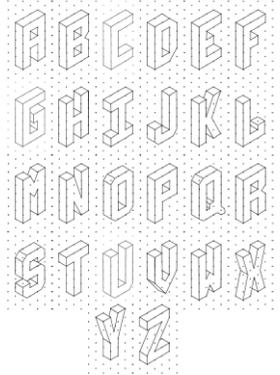


Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
Middle	<p>Mathematics</p> <p><i>Three dimensional objects: revision</i></p> <p>In your workbook, write down a definition of '3D objects'. Research the answer and then write this down too if it is different to yours.</p> <p>Write down all the different names of 3D objects you can think of.</p> <p>Find examples of 3D objects in your home and write these down. These can be objects in your home or garden or you might like to look through books and photographs too.</p> <p>E.g. Spheres: Soccer ball, marble Rectangular prism: cereal box, cupboard</p> <p>Pick two shapes and compare them: E.g. sphere and cylinder. What is the same? What is different?</p>	<p>Mathematics</p> <p><i>Making and describing three dimensional objects</i></p> <p>Make three dimensional shapes using toothpicks and blu-tack. If you don't have blu-tack you could use sultanas, mini marshmallows, playdough.</p>  <p>(Another option is to print out nets and build them using paper and glue.)</p> <p>Once you have constructed your shapes, complete a description about each object.</p> <p>Name: Total Faces: Flat faces: Curved faces: 2D shapes found in faces: Vertices: Edges:</p>	<p>Mathematics</p> <p><i>Sketching three dimensional objects with depth</i></p> <p><i>In order to draw a 3D object you need to include depth. You can do this by using a dotted line.</i> <i>Remember - horizontal lines are drawn at angles and vertical lines are always vertical.</i></p> <p>Sketch a rectangular prism, cube, pyramid, cylinder and sphere. You can do this by copying the below drawings or using a youtube video to help you.</p>  <p>Is there more than one way to draw each shape? Can you try drawing them in different ways or using shading?</p>	<p>Mathematics</p> <p><i>Sketching three dimensional objects from different viewpoints</i></p> <p><i>From certain views, 3D objects may look like a 2D shape. E.g. top view of rectangular prism is a rectangle.</i></p> <p>When I looked at a photograph taken from an aeroplane I saw rectangular and circular shapes. What might these 3D objects be?</p> <p>Answer the above question and explain why other students might have a different answer to you.</p> <p>For each of the 3D objects found on the '3D objects poster' from yesterday, draw the 2D shapes or faces that can be found.</p> <p>E.g. For a cube you would draw a square.</p> <p>Cylinder would be a rectangle and a circle.</p>	<p>Mathematics</p> <p><i>Using isometric grid paper to sketch three dimensional objects</i></p> <p><i>Isometric grid paper helps you to draw the objects in aligned perspective. This means the drawing is accurate and looks real.</i></p> <p>Practise sketching some 3D shapes using isometric grid paper.</p>  <p>Can you write your name in 3D letters?</p>

	<p>3D Objects</p> 	<p>Describe what it looks like:</p>		<p>Choose one object and describe it without giving away the name of the object. See if a sibling, parent or friend can guess your object.</p>	<p>Isometric Alphabet</p>  <p>Secondary </p>
<p>Break</p>	<p>Break</p>	<p>Break</p>	<p>Break</p>	<p>Break</p>	<p>Break</p>

Afternoon

Science

Earth and Space:
How does the power of the Sun affect us on Earth?

Visit websites suggested on worksheet 4 explaining what sunlight does to our bodies. On worksheet 5 watch and listen to the YouTube song SunSmart and add any other interesting ideas to encourage other people to be Sun smart.



CAPA

Dance Activity: The Galopede

When we return to school, we will be learning a number of Bush Dances. Watch this video and learn the steps. It will help you for when we get back. Teach your family to dance!

The Galopede Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vf80YQqkCk>

Spring Art: Dragonfly Painting



1. Cut out the attached dragonfly template.
2. Organise your paints and cotton buds.
3. Create different colours

Wellbeing Wednesday

Enjoy the rest of your day winding down and doing the things you love!

History - Life on the Endeavour Ship

1. Read the information about Life on the HMS Endeavour and then complete the questions attached.

2. Complete the HMS Endeavour Timeline cut and paste activity.

3. Optional - 11 Ships Word Search.

Life on the HMS Endeavour

Captain James Cook Captained the HMS Endeavour. He was a talented sailor and a talented cartographer. The HMS Endeavour was the first to sail to visit the planet Venus and the southern part of the Earth and the first to have instructions sent to the ship by Captain Cook before he left. These instructions were to visit particular ports looking for the great southern ocean continent. The first land was called New Zealand.

The History of a Land Mass Search, but what was the first continent on the HMS Endeavour?

Who was onboard?
There were 98 people on board the Endeavour. They did almost different jobs on board in the success of the expedition. The top ranking crew members were the master of the ship, Captain Cook, and his lieutenant. The majority of the crew were sailors or other workers. They worked cooking and maintaining the ship. Other roles included a carpenter, cook, carpenter to maintain the equipment on the ship, astronomer to measure and register the sails, a biologist to study local plants and animals, an artist who painted pictures of the scenes they discovered and anyone who was in charge of deflating the ship. There were also 12 women to look after the children on the ship and some surgeons to look after crew members.

What did they eat?
As the boat was sailing for weeks at a time without landing, food had to be stored on the ship. Food was rationed out during the cruise. For the most part, biscuits, oatmeal, beef, pork and beer. Captain Cook also managed to visit the some interesting things... the meeting they ate the man-brood, which contained vitamin C, he realised it needed to be eaten to prevent the crew from getting the disease. The meat had to be heavily salted to prevent it. The meat usually lasted the most of a week. The crew ate about 1,000 calories per day, most of this was to ensure they had enough energy for the different jobs they had to do on the ship.

Life on the HMS Endeavour Questions

1. Who was the Captain on the HMS Endeavour? Why was he chosen as Captain?
2. What was the purpose of HMS Endeavour's voyage to the Pacific?
3. How many crew were on board the Endeavour?
4. Name four different roles crew played on the ship.
5. Fill in one role and describe it. Come up with at least three duties somebody in this role could have had to do.
6. Why did you eat and drink on the ship?
7. What was on the menu on HMS Endeavour?
8. Why did the crew eat seaweed?
9. How did the cooks prepare the meat?
10. Imagine you are a crew member on HMS Endeavour. Write a diary entry on this person. Describe your day to day duties, what you like most and when you like least about your life on the ship.

PDHPE

View Anti-smoking advertisements

Discuss what might be happening to this boy sitting in the car with a person who is smoking.

What is second hand (passive) smoking?

How does second hand smoking affect people?

Why is it important to make informed decisions when making healthy lifestyle choices?

Look at packaging.



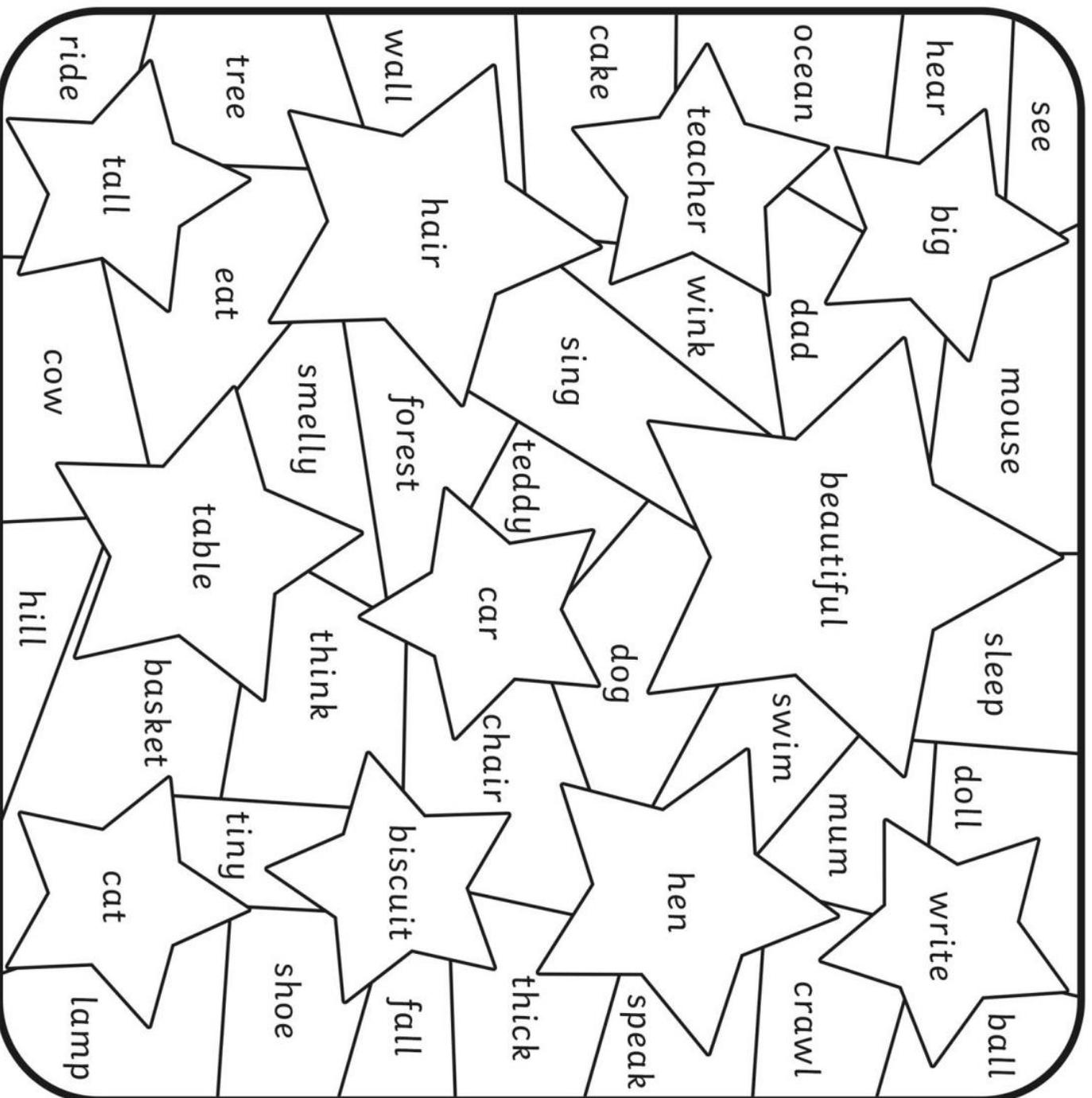
Parts of Speech

Colour picture using the key below...

Adjectives: red

Nouns: yellow

Verbs: green



Year 4: Term 4 Wk 3 Spelling words

Choose between 15-20 words from the lists below. Copy them into a column so you can do, 'Look, Cover, Write, Check' everyday. Make sure you challenge yourself!

Rule of the week: Rule of the week: Contractions: A contraction is a shortened form of a word that omits certain letters or sounds. In contractions, an apostrophe represents the missing letters.

3	Base List	Harder Words	Extension
	wool woodwork likelihood ambush pushed bullet would should woman	wolf woolly cookery livelihood fulfil bulletin ambushed crooked	wolfish woollen gobbledegook fulfilled bullion cushioned hoodwinked tenterhooks
	distance enemy recommend position	vase mourn peace region rehearse	zodiac wearisome sought zoology mousse
	didn't you'll they're it'd	didn't you'll they're it'd	didn't you'll they're it'd
	final finally finale	final finally finale	final finally finale

LFH: Grammar & Punctuation Term 4 Week 3

RULE
Contractions
 Eg is not = isn't

1. MONDAY: Sentences

Choose 6 words from your list and put them into interesting sentences.

Write your word from your list in here.

1. () _____

2. () _____

3. () _____

4. () _____

5. () _____

6. () _____

2. TUESDAY: Working With Words

Read instructions here ↓

<p>a) Base word. What is the <u>base word</u>?</p>	<p>pushed _____ woolly _____ fulfilled _____</p> <p>wolfish _____ cushioned _____</p> <p>* _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>b) Conjunctions or joining words. Use the word and in a sentence.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>c) Find these syllables? Clap your hands and count.</p>	<p>1 syllable words _____</p> <p>2 syllable words _____</p> <p>3 syllable words _____</p>
<p>d) Circle the adverbs in each sentence. Adverbs describe a verb or an adjective.</p>	<p>He honestly gave a true report on the robbery.</p> <p>She politely declined the invitation as she was busy.</p>
<p>e) Antonyms—write a word that is the opposite.</p>	<p>pushed _____ crooked _____ legal _____</p>
<p>f) Homophones. Same sound, different meaning. Put them into a sentence. If you don't know them—look them up in the dictionary.</p>	<p>1. soar _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. sore _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Diamante Poem

What is a Diamante Poem?

A diamante poem is a poem that is written in the shape of a diamond. It can be written based on a topic of interest, or an object or person.

What is the Structure of a Diamante Poem?

A diamante poem is made up of seven lines. Each line has a set structure which creates the shape of the diamond which this poem is well known for.

Line 1 – Starting subject.

Line 2 – Two words describing Line 1.

Line 3 – Three doing words (verbs) about Line 1.

Line 4 – A short phrase about Line 1, and a short phrase about Line 7.

Line 5 – Three doing words (verbs) about Line 7.

Line 6 – Two describing words (adjectives) about Line 7.

Line 7 – Ending subject.

An Example of a Diamante Poem

Baby

Loud, smelly

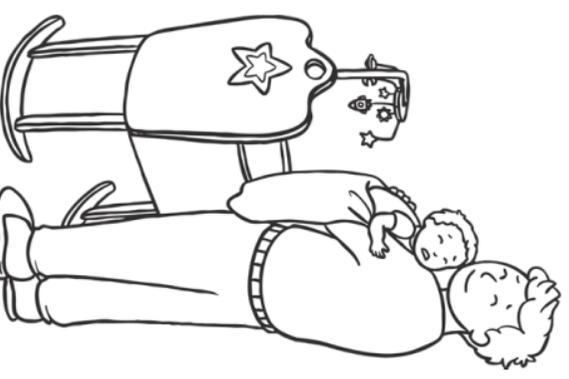
Screaming, Crawling, Eating

Crying very loudly, taking care of their young

Protecting, Watching, Teaching

Lovely, caring

Parents



Diamante Poem

Before you begin writing your diamante poem you should start by writing down different ideas that you have about your two subjects. Use the following template to help you with your ideas. Remember that these topics should be connected in some way.

Choose a beginning topic: _____

What are some describing words (adjectives) that define your beginning topic?

What are some doing words (verbs) that your beginning topic does?

Write down some ideas/sentences about your beginning topic.

Choose an ending topic: _____

What are some describing words (adjectives) that define your ending topic?

What are some doing words (verbs) that your ending topic does?

Write down some ideas/sentences about your ending topic.

Identifying Idioms



Name: _____

Teach **THIS**

Task: Read each sentence. Circle or highlight the idiom used in each and then write the literal meaning of each sentence.

a) After Beth told me the huge secret, she told me not to let the cat out of the bag.

Literal meaning: _____

b) Eve was down in the dumps when she realised it was going to rain all weekend.

Literal meaning: _____

c) Out of the blue, James was called to the principal's office for a meeting.

Literal meaning: _____

d) Leo was skating on thin ice after he didn't clean the mess in his room.

Literal meaning: _____

e) "It's water under the bridge now," Mark said to Dan after their misunderstanding.

Literal meaning: _____

f) I know my sister is also in the performance but she is stealing my thunder.

Literal meaning: _____

g) 'Don't beat around the bush,' Mr McCann said to the students involved in the playground incident.

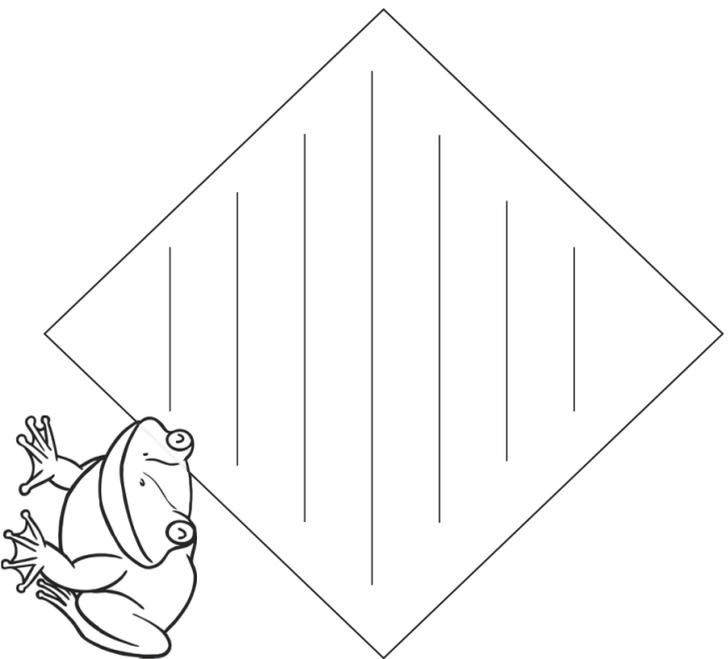
Literal meaning: _____

Choose one of these sentences and illustrate the scene using the idiom.

in the box.

Tiddalick the Frog

My diamante poem about Tiddalick the Frog:



Tiddalick the Frog Diamante Poem

Let's write a diamante poem about Tiddalick the Frog.

A diagram illustrating the structure of a diamante poem. It features a large diamond shape on the left, with a frog illustration to its right. Arrows point from the frog to the diamond, and from the diamond to a series of boxes on the right, each containing a specific part of speech and an example. The boxes are arranged in a descending staircase pattern from top to bottom.

- 1 noun**: Tiddalick,
- 2 adjectives**: Thirsty, greedy,
- 3 verbs**: Searching, drinking, slurping,
- 4 nouns**: Lakes, rivers, billabongs, stomach,
- 3 verbs**: Flowing, gurgling, sloshing,
- 2 adjectives**: Enormous, sorry,
- 1 noun**: Frog.

Let's Learn About JAPAN

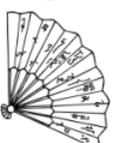
Teach **THIS**

Find the population of Japan. _____

Name the capital city of Japan. _____

What is the name of the Japanese Emperor? (Naruhito)

What religions are most often practiced in Japan?



Name a popular Japanese food. _____



Name a Japanese tradition. _____

Name the tallest mountain in Japan. _____

Name ONE (1) active volcano in Japan. _____

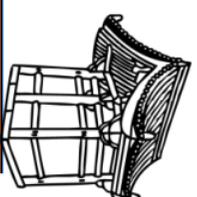
Name THREE (3) sports that are popular in Japan.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Find THREE (3) interesting facts about Japan.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Answer each of the following questions.

Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest continent on the planet. There are many high mountains. Plants can only grow on a very small part of the continent. In these places, you can find moss and lichen as well as some grasslands.

A few animals do live in Antarctica. Most of the animals found on Antarctica come to land to breed only. They live on the coast during that time. Only a few small invertebrates can survive on the mainland. Seals, penguins and other birds hunt for food in the ocean.

Emperor Penguins are the only animals choosing to breed in the Winter season. It is bitterly cold and raging winds gust across the continent. Huge groups of males huddle close to keep warm while protecting the egg. The female spends Winter at sea. She returns to take the egg before the chick hatches.

1) Antarctica is

- a) The coldest place on Earth.
- b) The windiest place on Earth.
- c) The driest place on Earth.
- d) All of the above.

2) Another word for "raging" is

- a) mild
- b) strong
- c) calm
- d) gentle

3) Identify the following as True or False.

- a) Plants can be found all over Antarctica. T / F
- b) Antarctica is a flat continent. T / F
- c) Most animals live along the coast. T / F
- d) Antarctic mammals hunt for food in the sea. T / F

Match each word to a synonym

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1) scream | soar |
| 2) jump | murmur |
| 3) sob | sprint |
| 4) whisper | grin |
| 5) rest | cry |
| 6) smile | leap |
| 7) move | relax |
| 8) run | shout |
| 9) fly | go |

Write the root word.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1) beautiful | <u> beauty </u> |
| 2) happily | _____ |
| 3) tried | _____ |
| 4) discover | _____ |
| 5) pointless | _____ |
| 6) colder | _____ |
| 7) illegal | _____ |
| 8) impress | _____ |
| 9) helpful | _____ |

In your neatest cursive writing, use one of your spelling words in a sentence.

Nude Food Day

Read the following paragraph about Nude Food Day.

Nude food is food that has little or no packaging. Examples of nude food are fruit, vegetables, yoghurts, in bulk tubs, salad, home-made sandwiches, crackers, healthy wraps, cheese cubes and home-made muffins. Convenience foods, such as, packets of chips, individually wrapped muesli bars, small tubs of yoghurt, small packets of treats, pizza and hamburgers, are not nude foods.

There are three main benefits to eating nude food. Firstly, it saves money to buy food in bulk. For example, it is cheaper to buy a 1 litre tub of yoghurt and put it into reusable plastic containers instead of buying expensive individual tubs.

Nude food helps protect the environment by reducing the amount of rubbish that is thrown away. Instead of wrapping your sandwich in paper or plastic wrap,

Yuri Gagarin

Yuri Gagarin was the first human to journey into space!

Who Was He and What Did He Do?

Yuri Gagarin was born on 9th March 1934, in Russia. He trained as an engineer and then joined the Soviet Air Force in 1955. In 1957, he graduated from the cadet school, became a fighter pilot and married his wife, Valentina. Yuri was then shortlisted for the Vostok 1 programme in 1960 along with 19 other candidates.



What Were His Big Achievements?

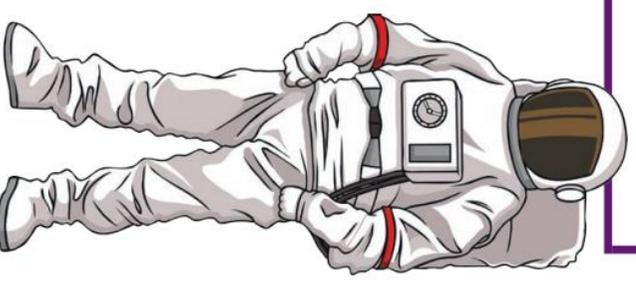
At just 27 years old, on 12th April 1961 he became the first human to enter space and orbit the Earth. The first spaceship to do this, Vostok 1, took 108 minutes and Yuri was not allowed to operate the controls because weightlessness had not been tested on humans before. He circled the Earth at a speed of 27,400 kilometres per hour. Yuri landed by parachute after being ejected from the spacecraft and touched down safely near the Volga River.

Did You Know?

Yuri said, "Poyekhali!" when he lifted off, which means 'Let's go!'

What Is He Remembered For?

After his accomplishment, Yuri Gagarin became a national hero and worldwide celebrity. He earned many awards and honours, including being named a 'Hero of the Soviet Union'. Yuri toured the world, visiting many countries, including the UK in 1961. This massive achievement meant that the Soviet Union had beaten America in the space race. He sadly died on 27th March 1968, when he was just 34, in a two-seater MiG-15 fighter jet crash during training with his instructor. There are statues of Yuri Gagarin in Moscow, Russia, in London, UK and in Kyrgyzstan.



Questions

1. What was he shortlisted for? Circle one.
 - a. the Gagarin programme
 - b. the Twinkl 5 programme
 - c. the Vostok 1 programme

2. What did he do in 1957?

3. Circle **two** true facts.

- a. He was the first human to enter space.
- b. He could control the spaceship in space.
- c. The spaceship went 27,400 kilometres per hour.

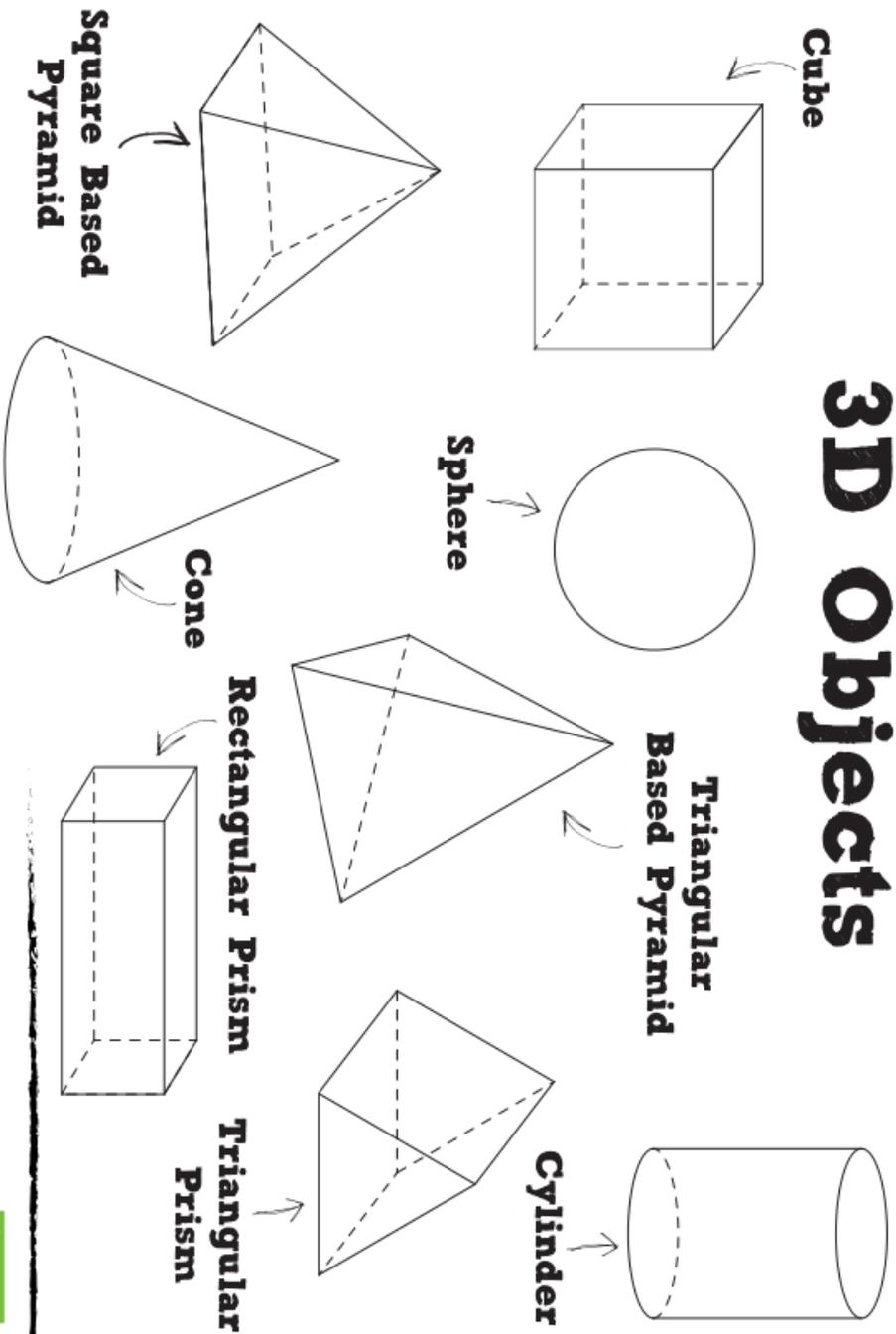
4. Find and copy **one word** which means 'thrown out'.

5. Complete the sentence.

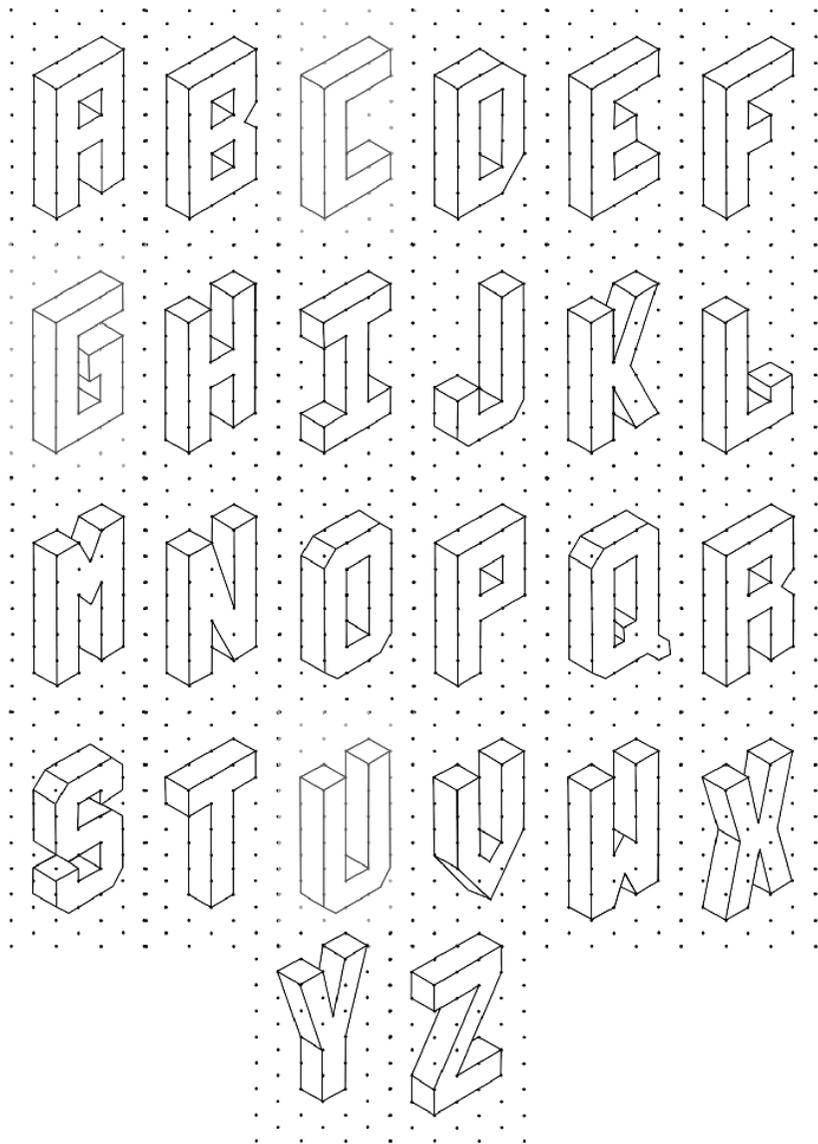
He earned many _____, including being named a '_____'.
.

6. What do you think it would be like to be in Yuri Gagarin's position as a national hero and why?

3D Objects



Isometric Alphabet



Ash Barty

Quick Facts

Full Name: Ashleigh Barty

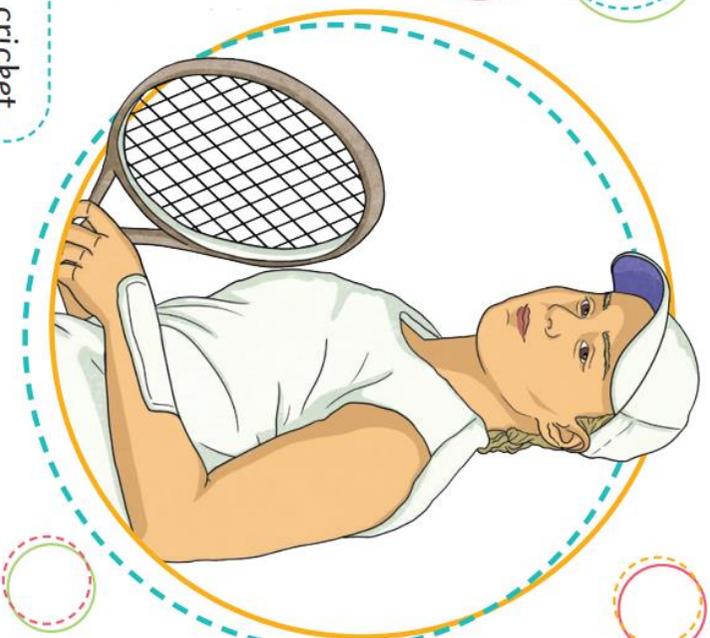
Birth Date: 24th April 1996

Country of Origin: Australia

Height: 166cm

Residence: Ipswich, Australia

Talents: Tennis, cricket

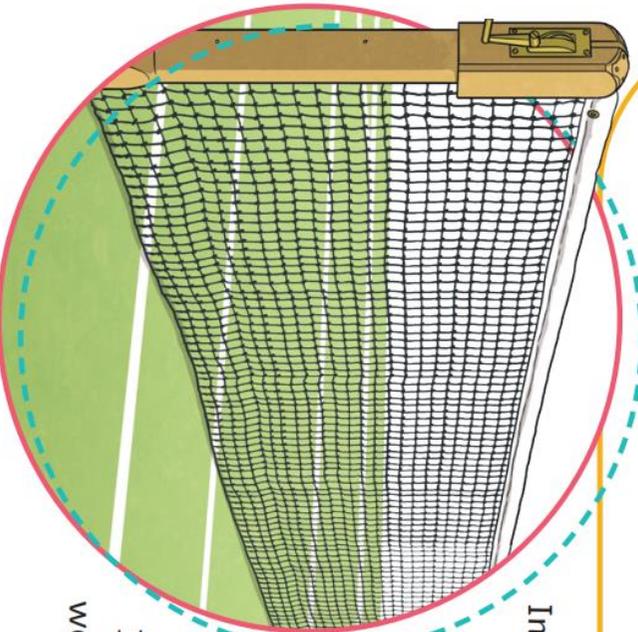


Ashleigh Barty was born on the 24th of April 1996 in Ipswich, Queensland. She began playing tennis when she was just four years old. She was trained by her coach Jim Joyce, who noted excellent hand-eye coordination and focus for her young age. Ashleigh enjoyed playing netball but she chose to focus on her tennis skills. By the age of twelve, Barty was playing tennis against adult men.

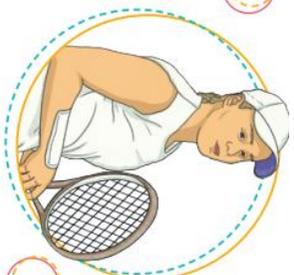
She had a promising start in the sport, reaching no. 2 in the world at the girls' singles title at Wimbledon when she was around fourteen years old. A year later, she won the junior Grand Slam at Wimbledon, becoming the second Australian to win since 1980. In 2013, Barty also finished as runner up at three Grand Slam double events, including the Australian Open.

In late 2014, Ashleigh took an indefinite break from tennis. She believed that she needed time to have a normal life without the stresses of tournaments. After a year, Barty took an interest in cricket. She briefly played for the Western Suburbs District Cricket Club. Not long after, Ashleigh joined the Brisbane Heat and participated in the Women's Big Bash League.

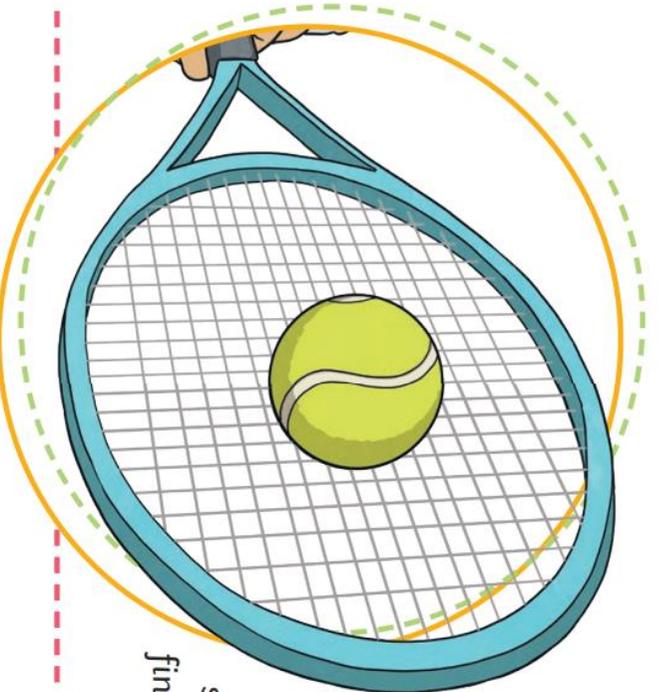
In 2016, Barty returned to tennis. A year later, she won her first WTA title during the Malaysian Open.



Ash Barty



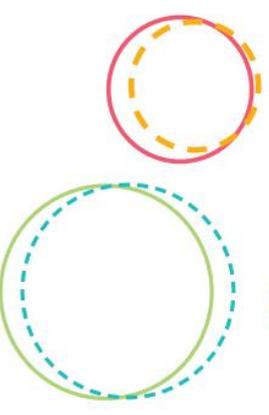
As a result, she rose to the title of no. 17 in the sport even though she had never placed in the top 100 before. In 2018, Barty won her first Grand Slam Tournament and premier mandatory titles in doubles tennis and then in singles in 2019. Ashleigh also aided Australia in finishing runner-up during the 2019 Fed Cup.



In 2021, at the age of twenty five, Ashleigh Barty won the prestigious Wimbledon crown. She became the first Australian to win the women's single title since 1980. It was also a special win for Barty because it came on the 50th anniversary of Evonne Goolagong's first Wimbledon title. She wanted to carry the legacy of this Indigenous Australian tennis player.

Ashleigh Barty is currently the National Indigenous Tennis Ambassador. As a Ngarigo Indigenous Australian, Barty encourages other Indigenous Australians to participate in tennis.

Evonne Goolagong



Let Me Tell You About...

Famous quote:

Famous for:

Blank space for writing a famous quote and what the person is famous for.

Full Name:

A large circle containing a horizontal line for writing the full name.

Childhood

Key Life Events

Blank space for writing about childhood and key life events.

Place of birth:

Horizontal line for writing the place of birth.

Horizontal line for writing a key life event.

Date of birth:

Horizontal line for writing the date of birth.

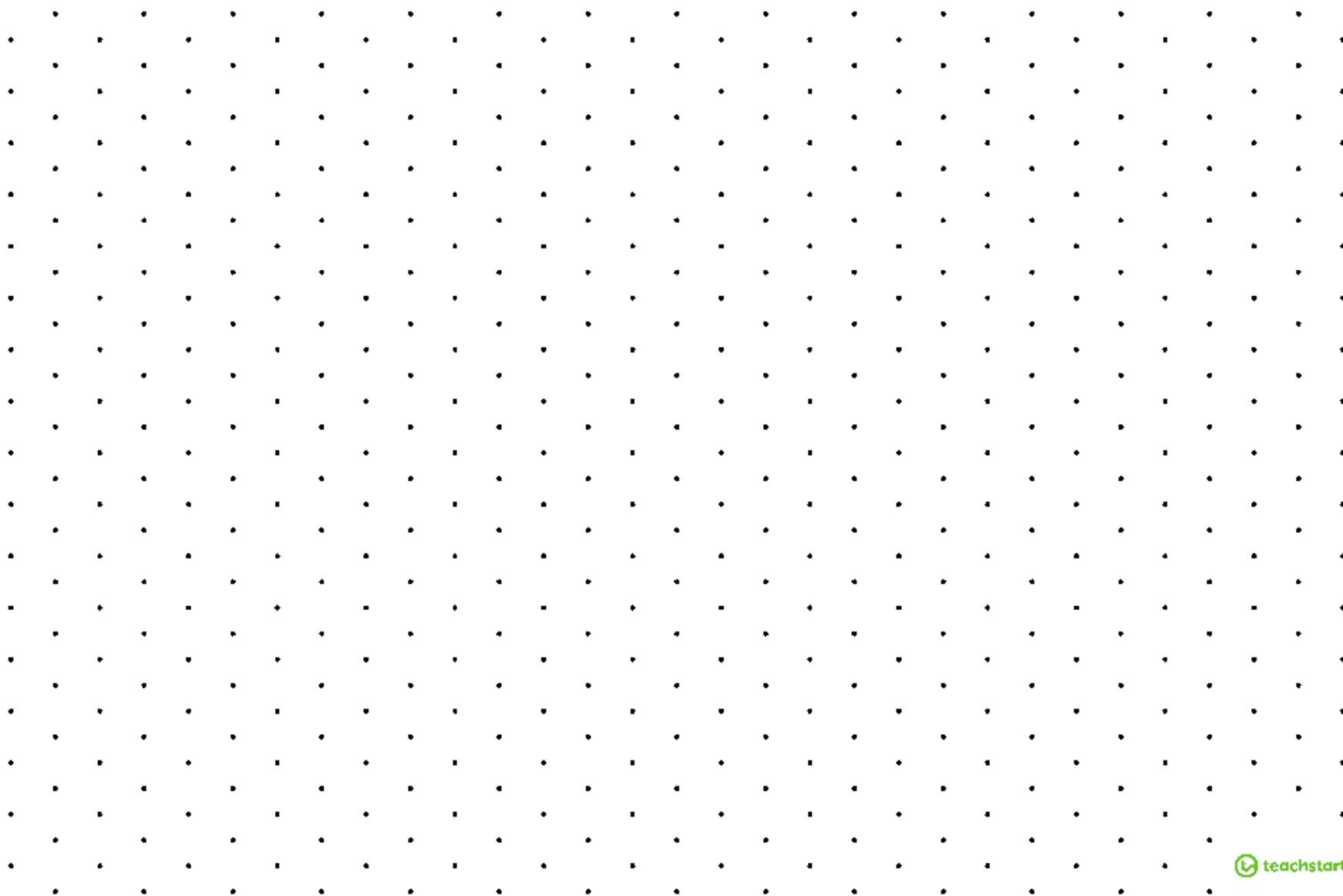
Horizontal line for writing a key life event.

Major Accomplishments

Blank space for writing major accomplishments, with five horizontal lines provided.

Name:

Date:



Answer each of the following questions.

"I just finished reading the best book," Cruz said excitedly.

"I hate books," replied Braden. "I find them boring."

"You need to read books that you are interested in. There are so many great books," Tom advised.

"We should start a book club," Jake interrupted.

"We could share all the great books we've been reading."

"That's not a bad idea," said Tom sounding excited. "It might even help Braden find some books he enjoys."

"I doubt it," replied Braden with little enthusiasm.

"I am sure we could find something for you," said Cruz. "You're not that hard to please."

"There are books out there for everyone," Jake added. "Let's start planning the book club."

1) Why didn't Braden enjoy reading books?

- a) He found reading difficult.
- b) He thought the books were boring.
- c) Books took too much time to read.
- d) He preferred to play sport.

2) Why did Jake want to start a book club?

- a) To help Braden find good books.
- b) Because he liked reading books.
- c) To share the good books they have read.
- d) For something to do during lunch breaks.

3) How did Tom feel about the book club?

- a) He was very excited.
- b) He was happy to listen to ideas.
- c) He was not enthusiastic.
- d) He wasn't sure how he felt.

Insert an apostrophe in the correct place.

- 1) Braden doesnt enjoy reading books.
- 2) Jakes family reads many books.
- 3) Toms really excited about starting a book club.
- 4) Braden didnt know if the book was Toms or Jakes.
- 5) Bradens not excited about starting a book club.
- 6) The girls borrowed books were due to be returned to the library.

**A prefix goes before a word.
Add 'un' or 'mis' to each of
the following words.**

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1) place | _____ mis place _____ |
| 2) happy | _____ |
| 3) understand | _____ |
| 4) trust | _____ |
| 5) dress | _____ |
| 6) spell | _____ |
| 7) healthy | _____ |
| 8) behave | _____ |
| 9) cover | _____ |

Powerful Verbs

Copy out this passage replacing the underlined verbs with more powerful ones. Some have been suggested for you, but try to think of at least 5 of your own.

Once upon a time there lived a little girl called Goldilocks. One day, Goldilocks was walking in the forest and found a house. She knocked on the door, and when nobody answered, she decided to go inside. At the table there were three bowls of porridge. Goldilocks was hungry. She tried the porridge from the large bowl. "This porridge is too salty!" she said. She tried the porridge from the medium bowl. "This porridge is too sweet!" she said. She tried the porridge from the small bowl. "This porridge is just right," she said and she ate it all up. Goldilocks felt tired, so she walked into the living room and saw three chairs. She sat in the large chair to rest her feet. "This chair is too big!" she said.

strolling wandering exclaimed

slipped gulped sneak

discovered gobbled slurped

creep sighed spotted

stumbled upon hammered sipped



Daffodil Imagery Poem Activity

Imagery is writing with detail to awaken the senses; taste, touch, smell, sight and sound.

Examples:

Surfing

I felt the board glide

And smelt the salty air

Watching the waves rise and fall

I heard their deafening crash

Tasting my next adventure

Piano Lesson

I felt my tummy rumble

And smelt moth balls

Watching the teacher's withered hand

Tap on the right notes

Tasting the thought of a hot dinner



My Daffodil Imagery Poem

Create your own imagery poem. It should be five lines long and include all five senses:

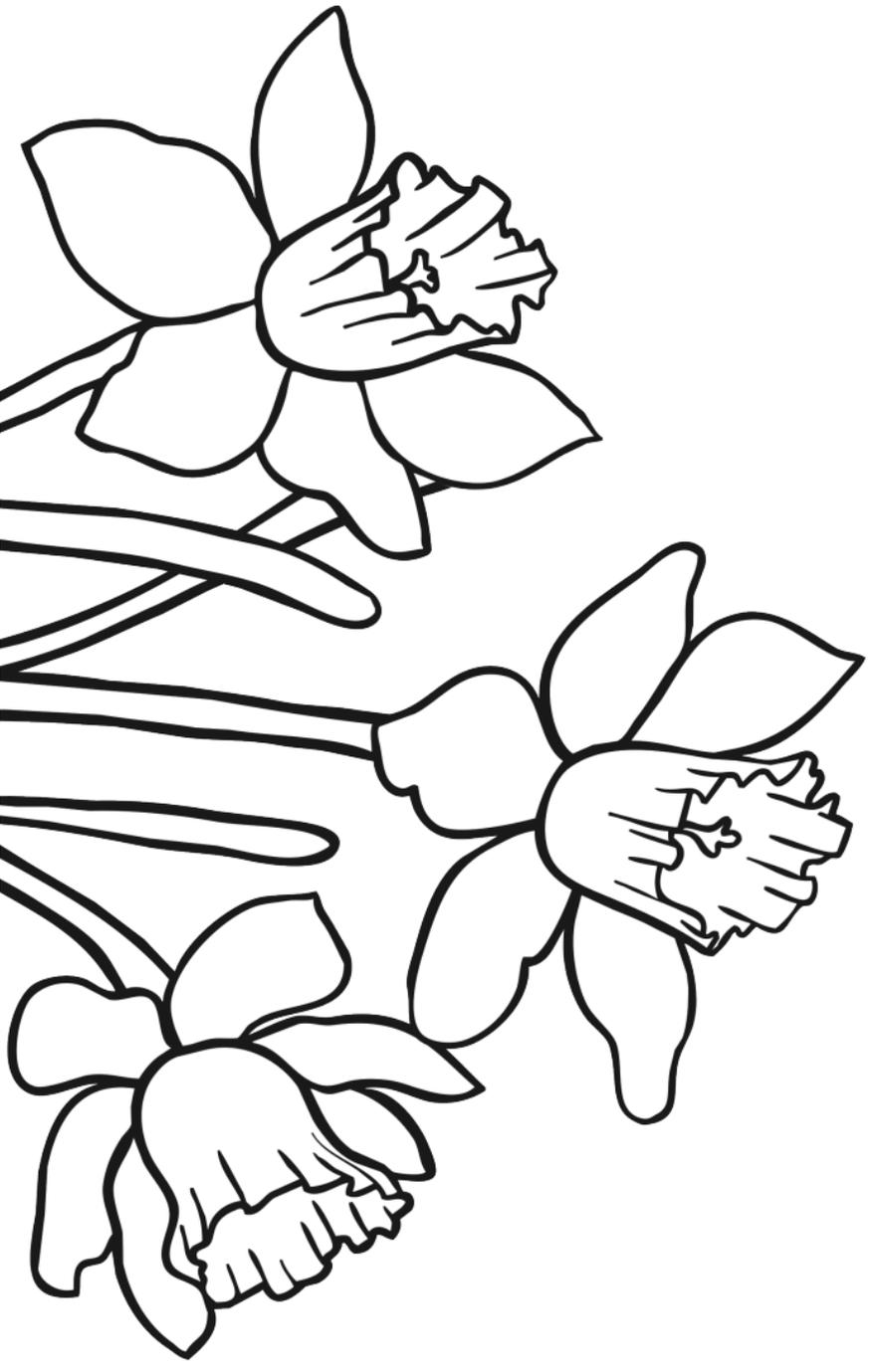
I felt _____

I tasted _____

I smelt _____

I saw _____

I heard _____



Life on the HMS Endeavour

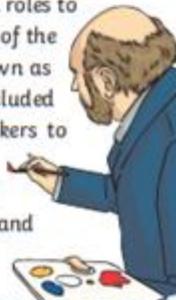


Captain James Cook Captained the HMS Endeavour. He was a respected sailor and a talented cartographer. The HMS Endeavour was to travel to Tahiti so that the planet Venus could be observed passing between the Earth and the Sun. Secret instructions were also given to Captain Cook before he left. These instructions were to travel further south searching for the great undiscovered southern continent; New Holland, known today as Australia.

The journey was a well-known success, but what was life like for sailors on the HMS Endeavour?

Who was onboard?

There were 95 men on board the Endeavour. They all played different but vital roles to the success of the expedition. The top-ranking crew members were the master of the ship – Captain Cook, and his lieutenants. The majority of the crew were known as able seamen. They worked running and maintaining the ship. Other roles included a surgeon, cook, carpenters to maintain the woodwork on the ship, sailmakers to repair and maintain the sails, a botanist to study local plants and animals, an artist who painted pictures of the scenes they discovered and gunners who were in charge of defending the ship. There were also 12 marines to keep law and order on the ship in case arguments broke out between crew members.



What did they eat?

As the boat was sailing for weeks at a time without landing, food had to be stored on the ship. Food was rationed out among the crew. On the menu were biscuits, oatmeal, beef, pork and beer. Captain Cook also managed to stop his crew catching scurvy by insisting they all ate sauerkraut, which contained vitamin C. He received a medal on his return to England for managing to protect his crew from this disease. The meat had to be heavily salted to preserve it. The cook usually served the meat in a salty stew. The crew ate about 5,000 calories per day, each! This was to ensure they had enough energy for the difficult jobs they faced each day on the ship.



Life on the HMS Endeavour Questions

- 1 Who was the Captain on the HMS Endeavour? Why was he chosen as Captain?

- 2 What was the purpose of HMS Endeavour's voyage to the Pacific?

- 3 How many crew were on board the Endeavour?

- 4 Name four different roles crew played on the ship.
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____
- 5 Pick one role and describe it. Come up with at least three duties somebody in this role would have had to do.

- 6 Who enforced law and order on the ship?

- 7 What was on the menu on HMS Endeavour?

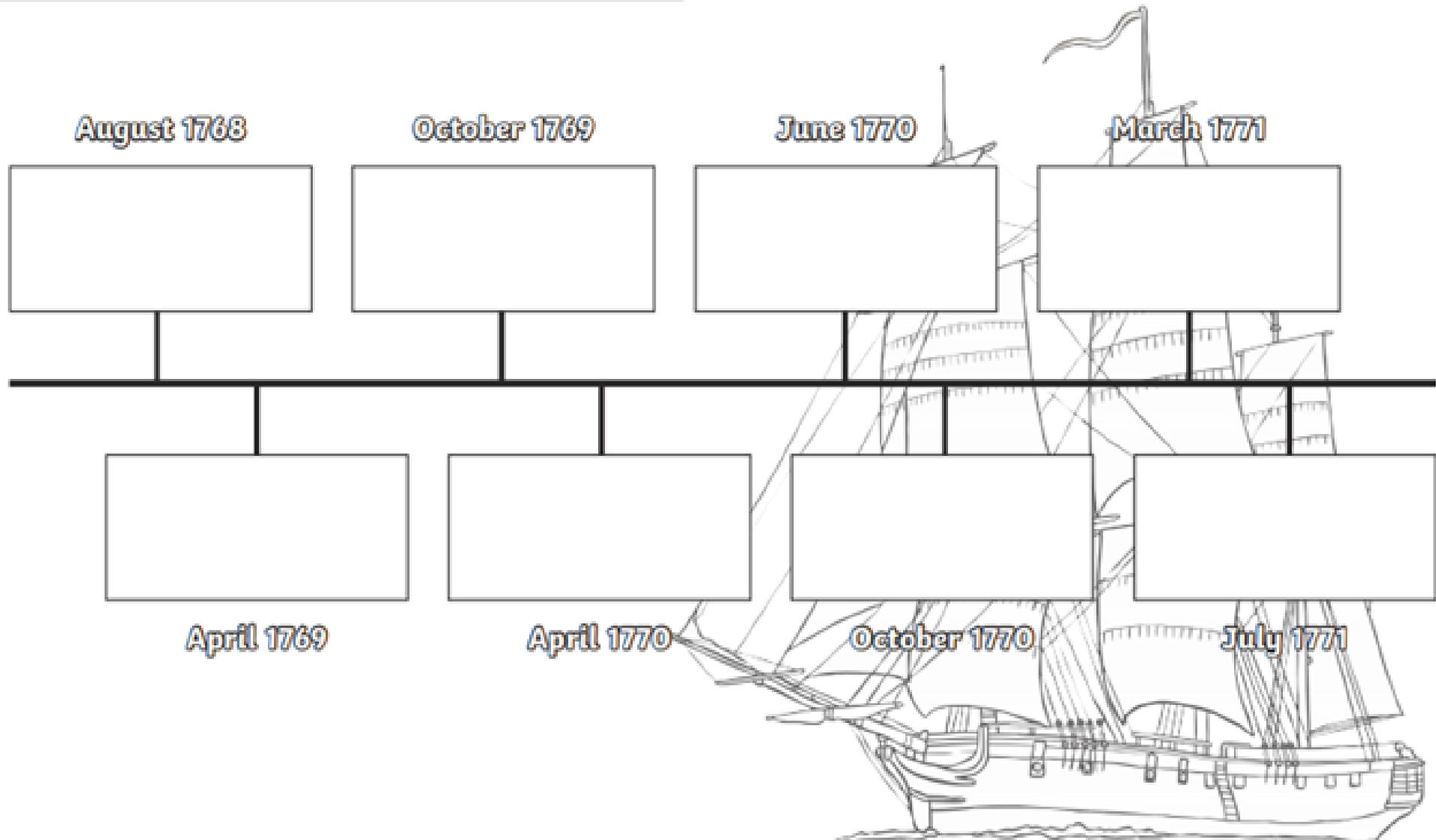
- 8 Why did the crew eat sauerkraut?

- 9 How did the cooks preserve the meat?

- 10 Imagine you are a crew member on HMS Endeavour. Write a diary entry as this person. Describe your day to day duties, what you like most and what you like least about your life on the ship.

HMS Endeavour Timeline

Cut out each event on the accompanying page and stick them in the correct place to create a timeline of the HMS Endeavour.



HMS Endeavour Timeline

HMS Endeavour sails from Plymouth for Tahiti to record observations.

HMS Endeavour lands in Tahiti. After two months, HMS Endeavour is sent to explore the coast of New Zealand.

HMS Endeavour reaches New Zealand.

HMS Endeavour lands in Botany Bay encountering the first Aboriginal Australians.

HMS Endeavour lands in Cooktown for repairs.

HMS Endeavour lands at Batavia for a much-needed refit.

HMS Endeavour arrives at Cape Town, South Africa.

HMS Endeavour arrives in England after two years and 11 months.

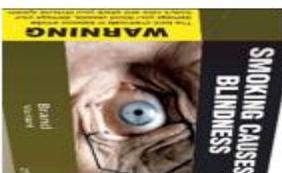


11 Ships

x w l p c h y d g g s x
r b g x i j f e a p m w
e d c m q u r r n y q e
d j o e m h i e t d v r
n a n t v n e p l d y c
a h v t q a n p f w s s
x m i o s i d i y x v v
e a c l h l s k n x o m
l r t r m i h s o e y m
a i s a v v i b l v a f
t n l h a i p r o o g x
d e v c x c k h c c e p

Alexander	Sydney	marine
Friendship	cove	colony
Charlotte	skipped	civilian
voyage	convicts	crew

Why is the packaging displayed like this?



Effects of Smoking

on the body Word Jumble



Smoking affects many parts of the body, both inside and out. The picture below shows some of the body parts that get damaged from smoking. Draw a line to match the jumbled word to the correct word.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| IMEYLS IRAH | WEAKER MUSCLES |
| KYUYC INKS | STAINED FINGERS |
| LLSYME AREBHT | DISEASED LUNGS |
| OLWYLE ETEHT | YUCKY SKIN |
| IESMADT ENGRSII | DAMAGED HEART |
| KREWA SICESEUM | YELLOW TEETH |
| SASEDEI GUINSL | SMELLY HAIR |
| MDAADeg ERATH | SMEELY BREATH |

Now print the word next to the correct body part.

S _____

H _____

Y _____

S _____

W _____

M _____

D _____

L _____

S _____

B _____

Y _____

T _____

D _____

H _____

S _____

F _____

There are heaps of good things about being smoke-free including healthier skin, fresh-smelling clothes and hair, fresher breath, whiter teeth, better sense of taste and smell, improved fitness and less sickness.

