

Framework for Learning from Home – Year 2 T2W4

You will need help from a parent/carer. Show each completed activity to your parents so they can check it and/or help you post it on Seesaw.

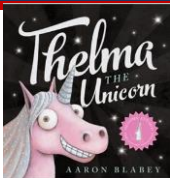
二年级家庭学习大纲 第二学期 第四周

Remember to have regular breaks throughout the day for crunch and sip, recess and lunch, stretching and moving throughout the house in between activities. 记住每天都要有规律的休息，吃饭，多运动。

	Monday 星期一	Tuesday 星期二	Wednesday 星期三	Thursday 星期四	Friday 星期五
Task 任务	Sharpen your pencils. 削铅笔	Help do the laundry. 帮助洗衣服	Go out for a walk with an adult. 和大人一起出去散步	Wipe down the dining table. 擦桌子	Clean the doorknobs to your bedroom. 整理自己的卧室
Morning English 早上 英语	<p><u>Speaking and Listening</u></p> <p>口语和听力</p> <p>You will upload <u>one</u> news presentation for the week, you can do this any day this week.</p> <p>您将上传<u>一个</u>新闻演讲, 本周任何一天上传都可</p>	<p><u>Spelling: 拼写:</u></p> <p>Read your spelling words from Unit 13</p> <p>读第 13 单元的拼写单词</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p><u>Complete Unit 13 work in your Soundwaves textbook.</u></p> <p>完成 13 单元在</p>	<p><u>Spelling 拼写</u></p> <p>Read your spelling words from Unit 13</p> <p>读第 13 单元的拼写单词</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p><u>Write your words into your book and circle the vowels (a, e, i, o, u letters)</u></p>	<p><u>Spelling 拼写</u></p> <p>Read your spelling words from Unit 13</p> <p>读第 13 单元的拼写单词</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p><u>Write 8 of your words into a sentence in your book.</u></p> <p>用 13 单元中的 8 个单词造</p>	<p><u>Spelling 拼写</u></p> <p>Read your spelling words from Unit 13</p> <p>读第 13 单元的拼写单词</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p><u>Type your words into a document.</u></p> <p>把这些单词用打字方式输</p>

Monday 星期一	Tuesday 星期二	Wednesday 星期三	Thursday 星期四	Friday 星期五
<p>以。</p> <p>If you could own any animal in the world, what would it be? What would you do with it? How would you take care of it? Where would you keep it?</p> <p>如果你能拥有世界上任何动物，那会是什么？你会怎么处理它？你会怎么照顾它？你会把它放在什么地方？</p> <p>Please limit your speaking to <u>1 minute</u>.</p> <p>请限制你的演讲到 <u>1 分钟</u></p> <p><u>Spelling 拼写</u></p> <p>Read your spelling words from Unit 13</p> <p>读第 13 单元的拼写单词</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p><u>Write your words into your book.</u></p> <p>把单词写在你的练习本</p>	<p><u>Soundwaves 中的作业。</u></p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>Reading: Log in to the in2era library: www.in2era.com.au</p> <p>Username: reading2020</p> <p>Password: reading2020</p> <p>阅读: 登录到 in2era: www.in2era.com.au</p> <p>用户名: reading2020</p> <p>密码: reading2020</p> <p>Remember to use an up-to-date browser such as Chrome, FireFox, Edge or Safari.</p> <p>请记住使用最新的浏览器，如 Chrome、FireFox、Edge 或 Safari。</p>	<p><u>把你的单词写进你的练习本里，圈出元音 (a, e, i, o, u 字母)</u></p> <p>Explore some sounds and play the games for this unit on www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>探索一些英文字母的声音，并上以下的网站玩这个单位的游戏。</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>Reading 阅读:</p> <p>Exclamation marks 感叹号</p> <p>Exclamation marks can be used at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings or emotions.</p> <p>Examples Wow!</p> <p>Thelma looked amazing!</p>	<p><u>句，并写在你的练习本里。</u></p> <p>Explore some sounds and play the games for this unit on www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>探索一些英文字母的声音，并上以下的网站玩这个单位的游戏。</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>Reading 阅读:</p> <p>Log in to the in2era library: www.in2era.com.au</p> <p>Username: reading2020</p> <p>Password: reading2020</p> <p>阅读: 登录到 in2era: www.in2era.com.au</p>	<p><u>入电脑文档中。</u></p> <p>Explore some sounds and play the games for this unit on www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>探索一些英文字母的声音，并上以下的网站玩这个单位的游戏。</p> <p>www.soundwaveskids.com.au</p> <p>Reading 阅读:</p> <p>Sequencing activity</p> <p>Put the following sentences in the correct order. Write the sentences in your workbook.</p> <p>She was happy to be back with Otis.</p> <p>Thelma felt lonely. She washed off her paint and horn.</p> <p>Thelma dreamed about</p>

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<p>里。</p> <p>Explore some sounds and play the games for this unit on www.soundwaves.kids.com.au</p> <p>探索一些英文字母的声音，并上以下的网站玩这个单位的游戏。</p> <p>www.soundwaves.kids.com.au</p> <p>Reading 阅读:</p> <p>Listen to the story: Thelma the Unicorn.</p>  <p>Record or write your favourite part of the story and why.</p> <p>听这个故事：独角兽 Thelma。</p>	<p>Click on 'Readalong', then choose the book at your reading level</p> <p>点击"阅读", 然后在阅读级别选择书</p> <p>Or 或</p> <p>Choose a <i>non-fiction</i> book to read aloud with a parent/carer.</p> <p>选择一本<i>非小说类</i>书籍, 与家长/照顾者一起大声朗读。</p> <p>What are three facts you have learnt from reading this book?</p> <p>写下三种你从书中学到的知识?</p> <p>Writing 写作</p> <p>Watch the short video about planning a narrative on Seesaw</p> <p>在 Seesaw 上观看有关规划写作的简短视频</p>	<p>What a fabulous sight!</p> <p>Watch out!</p> <p>There's a huge puddle!</p> <p>感叹号可用于句子的末尾, 以显示强烈的情感或情绪。</p> <p>例如:</p> <p>哇!</p> <p>Thelma 看起来棒极了!</p> <p>多么美妙的景象啊!</p> <p>小心!</p> <p>有一个巨大的水坑!</p> <p>Write 5 of your own sentences with an exclamation mark at the end.</p> <p>写 5 个你自己的句子, 结尾用感叹号。</p> <p>Writing 写作</p> <p>Write the narrative story 写叙事故事</p> <p>Using your narrative plan from Tuesday's lesson, write out your</p>	<p>用户名: reading2020</p> <p>密码: reading2020</p> <p>Remember to use an up-to-date browser such as Chrome, FireFox, Edge or Safari.</p> <p>请记住使用最新的浏览器, 如 Chrome、FireFox、Edge 或 Safari。</p> <p>Click on 'Readalong', then choose the book at your reading level</p> <p>点击"阅读", 然后在阅读级别选择书</p> <p>Or 或</p> <p>Choose a <i>non-fiction</i> book to read aloud with a parent/carer. Read it aloud together.</p> <p>选择一本<i>非小说类</i>书籍, 与家长/照顾者一起大声朗读。</p> <p>Was the title a good one for this book? Why or why</p>	<p>being a unicorn.</p> <p>Thelma was famous!</p> <p>Her fans chased her everywhere. Some fans were mean to her.</p> <p>She put on a carrot horn and was covered in glitter.</p> <p>按顺序排列</p> <p>按正确的顺序排列以下句子。把句子写在练习本上。</p> <p>她很高兴能和 Otis 一起回来。</p> <p>Thelma 感到孤独。她洗掉了油漆和角。</p> <p>Thelma 梦想成为独角兽。</p> <p>Thelma 很出名!</p> <p>她的歌迷到处追赶她。一些歌迷对她态度很不好。</p> <p>她戴上了胡萝卜角, 被闪粉覆盖着。</p>



写下你最喜欢的故事情节和原因。

Writing 写作

Introduction/Orientation to your story, and characters

介绍/你的故事和人物

Watch the short video about characters on Seesaw.

在 Seesaw 上观看有关于人物的简短视频。

Make a list of characters that you could use in any imaginary narrative story writing. Look at the picture for some examples and think of your own too. Write your list of characters into

Using the narrative plan, fill in the characters and orientation sections based on the sizzling starter you wrote about the cave picture on Monday.

Narrative Plan

Characters:	Orientation: (setting) Where? When?
Complication: What was the problem?	Action: How did they try to solve the problem?
Resolution/Solution: What happened in the end?	

在你写的关于洞穴的生动开始基础上，使用 narrative plan，填写角色并完成第一段。

Complication/problem

故事情节

Plan the middle section of your story where the

whole narrative story about the cave completely into your book. Remember to include your sizzling starter from Monday, and all sections of the narrative plan from Tuesday to guide your writing. See if you can add more detail to your story, don't just copy the narrative plan.

用周二做好的 Narrative Plan，将关于洞穴的整个故事写在你的作业本里。记得用你周一写的生动的故事开始 (Sizzling Start)，以及周二你所写的故事的计划 (Narrative Plan) 来帮助你完成今天的写作。看看是否可以故事添加更多细节，不要只重复叙述计划。

not?

这本书的书名好吗？为什么或为什么不？

Writing 写作

Watch the short video about writing a letter.

观看有关写信的简短视频。

Write a letter to Thelma the Unicorn.

给独角兽 Thelma 写封信。

You might like to include some of the following ideas:

What would you like to ask Thelma?

What would you like to say about Otis and her fans?

What do you think should happen in the future?

Remember to begin your letter with a greeting eg "Dear Thelma" and end it with a closing eg "From your friend, your name".

Writing 写作

Use the following picture and words to create your own narrative story. Remember to include a sizzling starter, characters, setting, problem, action, and resolution just like you have been practising.

Castle



- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| king | dragon |
| queen | huge |
| prince | beautiful |
| princess | royalty |

使用以下图片和文字创造自己的故事。记住，把故事的开始写得生动吸引人 (Sizzling Start)，并在故事情节中有详细的人物描写，问题的发生和解决。

Monday 星期一

your book.



Use the picture of a **cave** setting to write a **sizzling start introduction**. Set the scene by introducing your setting and time of the story, and the characters-use at least one character from your character list. Talk about your who, when and where in this part of your narrative.

列出可用于写故事的人物。这些人物图片可以给你做参考，你可以设计你自己的人物图片。把你设计的人物写在你的练习本里。



使用**洞穴场景**的图片来写

Tuesday 星期二

problem/complication starts to happen.

Continue to fill in the narrative plan.

规划故事的中间部分，其中的问题/复杂的情节。继续填写 Narrative Plan。

Focus on the **tightening tension** for your problem/complication. You might remember talking about this last term. It is the part of the story where something goes wrong and a **problem** is introduced. Sometimes this problem becomes bigger or a **second even bigger problem** is introduced.

故事需要有紧凑紧张的情节。你可能还记得上个学期学过有关于写作的步骤。故事情节中会出现发生一些小问题，这些小问题有可能会引发第二个或跟严重的问题。

Look at the examples in

Wednesday 星期三

Thursday 星期四

Friday 星期五

Structure

Greeting: Starts off your letter and includes the name of the recipient.

Body: The content of your letter.

Closing & Signature: Sign off with your name.



您可能希望包括以下一些想法：

你想问 Thelma 什么？

你想对 Otis 和她的歌迷说些什么？

你认为将来会发生什么？

记得以"Dear Thelma"问候语开头，最后以"From you friend, your name"结束。

Castle



king dragon
queen huge
prince beautiful
princess royalty

Monday 星期一

Tuesday 星期二

Wednesday 星期三

Thursday 星期四

Friday 星期五

一个生动的故事开始 (**Sizzling Start**)。故事的开始需要介绍故事时间和场景，以及故事中的角色。比如：你是谁，何时何地发生了什么。

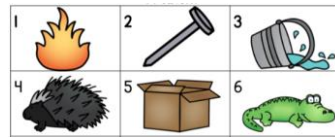
Write your introduction/sizzling starter into your book. **You don't need to write the whole story today, just the introduction.**



把故事的开头(Sizzling Start)写在你的练习本里。今天，你不需要写整个故事，只是介绍人物、地点、时间和场景。

the picture if you need some ideas for the tightening tension/problem or use your own idea:

用以下图片来帮助你想象故事的紧张情节：



Action: Plan the actions that the character/s take to try to solve the problem in the story. Add to your narrative plan.

操作：

把你故事中角色尝试解决故事中的问题的计划写在练习本里。

Resolution/solution:

Plan how the story is going to end. How will the character/s solve the problem they have been facing in your story? Add to your narrative plan.

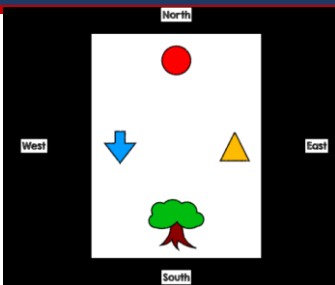
Blank writing area for Wednesday.

Blank writing area for Thursday.

Blank writing area for Friday.

Monday 星期一		Tuesday 星期二	Wednesday 星期三	Thursday 星期四	Friday 星期五
		解决/解决方案: 规划故事的结局。角色将如何解决他们在你的故事中所面临的问题? 写在的 Narrative Plan 里。			
Break	Break 休息	Break 休息	Break 休息	Break 休息	Break 休息
Middle Maths	<p><u>2D Shapes 2D 形状</u></p> <p>To begin, watch the video on Rotation on Seesaw.</p> <p>首先, 在 Seesaw 上观看旋转视频。</p> <p>Now, on a piece of paper, draw a shape at the top, another shape on the right, another shape on the left and another shape at the bottom.</p> <p>现在, 在一张纸上, 在上方画一个形状, 在右边画另一个形状, 在左边画另一个形状, 在底部画另一个形状。</p>	<p><u>Division 除法</u></p> <p>Practice skip counting by 5 up to 100. Go forwards and backwards.</p> <p>练习数数字, 5, 10, 15, 20, 一直到 100。顺数或者从 100 开始倒数。</p> <p>How many 5's can you fit into 35?</p> <p>35 里有多少个 5?</p> <p>How many 5's can you fit into 60?</p> <p>60 里有多少个 5?</p> <p>Using some small objects you have around your home (beans, lego,</p>	<p><u>Division 除法</u></p> <p>Practice skip counting by 10 up to 200. Try to go forwards and backwards.</p> <p>练习数数字, 10, 20, 30, 一直到 200。顺数或者从 200 开始倒数。</p> <p>How many 10's can you fit into 40?</p> <p>40 里有多少 10?</p> <p>How many 10's can you fit into 120?</p> <p>120 里有多少 10?</p> <p>In our class,</p>	<p><u>2D Shapes 2D 形状</u></p> <p>You will need the symmetry shapes worksheet.</p> <p>您将需要对称形状作业纸。</p> <p>If a shape is <i>symmetrical</i>, you can fold it in half and both sides will be the same shape. The line down the middle is called a <i>line of symmetry</i>.</p> <p>对称 (symmetrical) 的形状是指将其折成两半, 两侧的的形状相同。中间的线称为 <i>对称线 (line of symmetry)</i>。</p> <p>An example of a</p>	<p><u>Division 除法</u></p> <p>Practice skip counting by 6 up to 72. Try to go forwards and backwards.</p> <p>练习数数字, 6, 12, 18, 24, 一直到 72。顺数或者从 72 开始倒数。</p> <p>How many 6's can you fit into 24?</p> <p>24 里有多少 6?</p> <p>How many 6's can you fit into 66?</p> <p>66 里有多少 6?</p> <p>Mr. Steed has noticed</p>

Monday 星期一



Place a card that says 'North' at the top, 'East' to the right, 'West' to the left and 'South' at the bottom.

在纸的上方放置一张"北"的卡片，右边是"东方"，左边是"西"，在底部是"南方"。

If you rotate the paper a quarter turn in a clockwise direction (to the right), the red circle at the top will move from North to East.

如果以顺时针方向旋转纸张四分之一圈（向右），顶部的红色圆圈将从北向东移动。

Which picture will now be North?

哪形状现在是北方的？

Tuesday 星期二

pens, spoons – make sure they're similar length) find out how many it takes to measure the length of a table, desk or room. E.g. the desk is 25 lego bricks long.

使用一些小物体，如（豆子，乐高，钢笔，勺子 - 确保他们的长度相似）算出需要用多少（钢笔）来测量一张桌子或房间的长度。比如：桌子有 25 支钢笔的长度。

With the number of smaller objects you used to measure the table or room, make as many triangles as you can.

使用测量桌子的小物体来做三角形，越多越好。

How many triangles could you make? Did you have any left over?

你能做多少个三角形？你还有剩下什么吗？

Wednesday 星期三

Amelia has 30 pencils.

George has 25 pencils.

Oscar has 15 pencils.

William has 40 pencils.

Lillie has 45 pencils.

Complete the picture graph (attached) to show this information. You could even try drawing your own picture graph!

Use the key



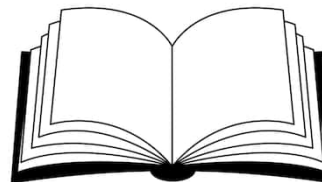
Using your picture graph, copy and complete the sentences about your results.

Amelia has 30 pencils, that is ___ groups of 5 pencils.

George has ___ pencils, that is ___ groups of 5

Thursday 星期四

symmetrical shape is this picture of a book 例如，这本书就是对称形状：



If you fold it along the centre line (the *line of symmetry*), one side will cover the other perfectly because they are the same shape.

如果你沿着中心线折叠（对称线），一侧将完美地覆盖另一侧，因为它们的形状相同。

The picture of the book only has one *line of symmetry* but some other shapes have more.

这本书只有一条对称线（*line of symmetry*），但有些形状会有更多的对称线。

Friday 星期五

that our lines in assembly are not equal. How can we fix this?

Mr Steed 注意到，我们在早上排队时队伍的长度不相等。我们如何解决这个问题？

Our class has 24 students in it. If there are 2 students in a line, how many lines do we need to fit all students evenly?

我们班有 24 名学生。如果一行有 2 个学生，我们需要多少排几行才能平均？

What if there are 3 students in a line?

如果一行有 3 个学生要排几行？

4 students in a line?

如果一行有 4 个学生要排几行？

5 students in a line?

如果一行有 3 个学生要排

Monday 星期一	Tuesday 星期二	Wednesday 星期三	Thursday 星期四	Friday 星期五
<p>If you now rotate the paper a half turn in an anticlockwise direction (to the left), the red circle will move from East to West.</p> <p>如果您现在以逆时针方向旋转纸张半圈（向左），红色圆圈将从东向西移动。</p> <p>Which direction will the yellow triangle now be?</p> <p>黄色三角形现在朝哪个方向？</p> <p>Practise predicting which shape will move to which direction when you rotate the paper a quarter or half turn. Draw your prediction in your books then rotate the paper to check.</p> <p>Make sure that your drawings are accurate.</p> <p>Go to the games section and play a game on www.imathskids.com.au</p> <p>练习预测当您旋转纸张四分之一或半圈时，哪个形状将移动到哪个方向。在</p>	<p>Write a sentence explaining your results. E.g. The desk was 25 legos long. I made 8 triangles and there was 1 lego brick left over.</p> <p>用句子来解释你的结果。比如：桌子有 25 块乐高的长度。我做了 8 个三角形，还剩 1 块乐高。</p> <p>Now try and make as many squares as you can with the same objects.</p> <p>现在尝试用相同的对象制作尽可能多的正方形。</p> <p>How many squares did you make? Did you have any left over?</p> <p>你做了多少个方块？你还有剩下的吗？</p> <p>Write a sentence explaining this. E.g. The desk was 25 lego bricks long. I made 6 squares and there was 1 lego</p>	<p>pencils.</p> <p>Oscar has ___ pencils, that is ___ groups of 5 pencils.</p> <p>William has ___ pencils, that is ___ groups of 5 pencils.</p> <p>Lillie has ___ pencils, that is ___ groups of 5 pencils.</p> <p>在我们班</p> <p>Amelia 有 30 支铅笔。</p> <p>George 有 25 支铅笔。</p> <p>Oscar 有 15 支铅笔。</p> <p>William 有 40 支铅笔。</p> <p>Lilie 有 45 支铅笔。</p> <p>完成附件中的图表以显示此信息。你甚至可以尝试绘制自己的图表！</p> <p>用以下图显示：</p> <p> = 5 支铅笔。</p>	<p>Cut out the 2D shapes from the worksheet and see if you can find lines of symmetry, folding them to check. Remember, some may have more than one.</p> <p>从练习纸上剪下 2D 形状，看一下是否可以找到对称线，折叠它们进行检查。请记住，有些图形可能有多条对称线。</p> <p>Draw the lines of symmetry onto the shapes and stick them into your book.</p> <p>将对称线画在形状上，并将其粘在练习本上。</p> <p>Go to the games section and play a game on www.imathskids.com.au</p> <p>到 www.imathskids.com.au 网站游戏部分并玩数学游戏。</p>	<p>几行？</p> <p>Or 10 students in a line? 如果一行有 3 个学生要排几行？</p> <p>Copy and complete the table to show how was can fix this. (Attached)</p> <p>填写附件中的表格，以显示如何解决此问题。</p> <p>Go to the games section and play a game on www.imathskids.com.au</p> <p>到 www.imathskids.com.au 网站游戏部分并玩数学游戏。</p>

Monday 星期一	Tuesday 星期二	Wednesday 星期三	Thursday 星期四	Friday 星期五
<p>练习本里写出你的预测，然后旋转纸张进行检查。确保您的图纸准确无误。</p> <p>在 www.imathskids.com.au 玩游戏</p>	<p>brick left over.</p> <p>写一句句子来说明。例如，桌子有 25 块乐高的长度。我做了 6 个正方形，还剩 1 块乐高。</p> <p>Go to the games section and play a game on www.imathskids.com.au</p> <p>到 www.imathskids.com.au 网站游戏部分并玩数学游戏。</p> <p>Handwriting: Complete the next double page from your handwriting book. You may do this over the week.</p> <p>练字: 完成手写本 (Hand Writing) 的下一页。你可以用一周来完成此作业。</p>	<p>画图表并填写以下句子。</p> <p>Amelia 有 30 支铅笔，即 _____ 组 5 支铅笔。</p> <p>Geroge 有 25 支铅笔，即 _____ 组 5 支铅笔。</p> <p>Oscar 15 支有铅笔，即 _____ 组 5 支铅笔。</p> <p>William 有 40 支铅笔，即 _____ 组 5 支铅笔。</p> <p>Lilie 有 45 支铅笔，即 _____ 组 5 支铅笔。</p> <p>Go to the games section and play a game on www.imathskids.com.au</p> <p>到 www.imathskids.com.au 网站游戏部分并玩数学游戏。</p>		
Break	Break 休息	Break 休息	Break 休息	Break 休息

	Monday 星期一	Tuesday 星期二	Wednesday 星期三	Thursday 星期四	Friday 星期五
Afternoon	<p>Science 科学</p> <p>Life Cycle Of A Butterfly. 蝴蝶的生命周期。</p> <p>All living things go through a "life cycle". 所有生物都经历"生命周期"。</p> <p>Here is a flowchart on the life cycle of a butterfly. Each stage is labelled with some important words. 这里是蝴蝶生命周期的流程图。每个阶段都标有一些重要的单词。</p> <p>Here is a short Youtube video that can also help explain the life cycle. 这里是一个简短的 Youtube 视频，也可以帮助你了解生命周期。</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pysC9wBJZ9s</p> <p>Use these pictures and the words provided and the information from the videos to write an explanation on the life</p>	<p>History 历史</p> <p>Think about all the different ways we can communicate with other people. Click on the pencil tool to write down the name of each picture shown. 想想我们和别人沟通时用的不同的方式。点击铅笔工具写下显示的每幅画名。</p> <p>Using the pictures, create a timeline in your books and draw the pictures in order of when they were invented.</p>	<p>Community Language 社区语言:</p> <p>Complete your community language activities from your teacher. 语言老师会在 Seesaw 上给你留作业。</p>	<p>Science 科学</p> <p>How Are The Needs Of Young/Baby Animals Met? 如何满足幼崽动物的需求?</p> <p>Young animals live in a family and have their needs met by their parents. The adult animal helps to meet the needs of their young. For example, young puppies rely on their adult dog mothers for milk, to meet their needs and keep them fed. 动物宝宝生活上的需求由他们的父母提供。成年动物帮助满足他们宝宝的需求。例如，幼犬喝成年狗妈妈的奶，以满足他们的需求。</p> <p>Match the baby animal to the adult animals on the sheet provided, eg. kitten - cat Choose a young animal that lives as part of a</p>	<p>PDHPE 体育德育</p> <p>Warm up 热身运动: 10 star jumps 跳 10 下 10 squats 蹲 10 下 10 sit-ups. 做 10 个仰卧起坐</p> <p>Activity: play a ball game with someone in your family. E.g handball, throw a ball at a target, throw and catch. 活动: 与家里人玩球赛。例如, 手球, 把球扔到目标上, 投球和接球。</p> <p>Make an obstacle course track in a space inside your home. Make sections to jump, skip, leap and bounce. 在您家中的空间内设一些障碍, 需要你跳过, 跨越这些障碍。</p>

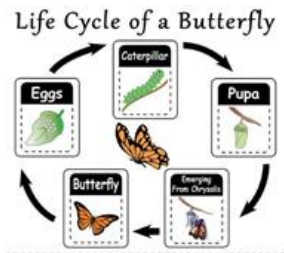
cycle of the butterfly.
使用这些图片和单词以及视频中的信息，关于蝴蝶生命周期写一个段落。

You can draw pictures in your book to help you better understand this process.

您可以在段落中画插图来帮助更好地了解此过程。

Remember to write your sentences in your own words.

记住用你自己的话写句子。



Communication Timeline
Draw a timeline in your book and write/draw these communication devices in order of invention. Can you name these types of devices? Write them below each picture.

 Invented: 1843	 Invented: 1992	 Invented: 1962
 Invented: 1690	 Invented: 1981	 Invented: 1828
 Invented: 2010	 Invented: 1794	 Invented: 1927

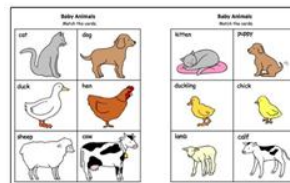
使用图片，在练习本中创建时间线，并按所发明时间的顺序填写时间线。

Communication Timeline
Draw a timeline in your book and write/draw these communication devices in order of invention. Can you name these types of devices? Write them below each picture.

 Invented: 1843	 Invented: 1992	 Invented: 1962
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family unit, eg. Kitten, koala, kangaroo, elephant,

In your workbooks, write a paragraph about how they live and how they have their needs met by their parents.



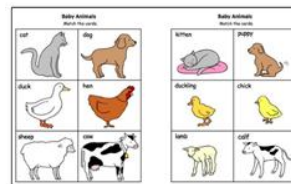
将图片中的婴幼儿动物与成年动物匹配，

例如，小猫 - 猫

选择一种和成年动物生活在一起的幼儿动物，

例如，小猫，考拉，袋鼠，大象。

在练习本上，写一段关于他们如何生活，以及他们的父母是如何满足他们的需求的。



Monday 星期一

Tuesday 星期二

Wednesday 星期三

Thursday 星期四

Friday 星期五

Term 2 Week 4 Spelling Words – Unit 13

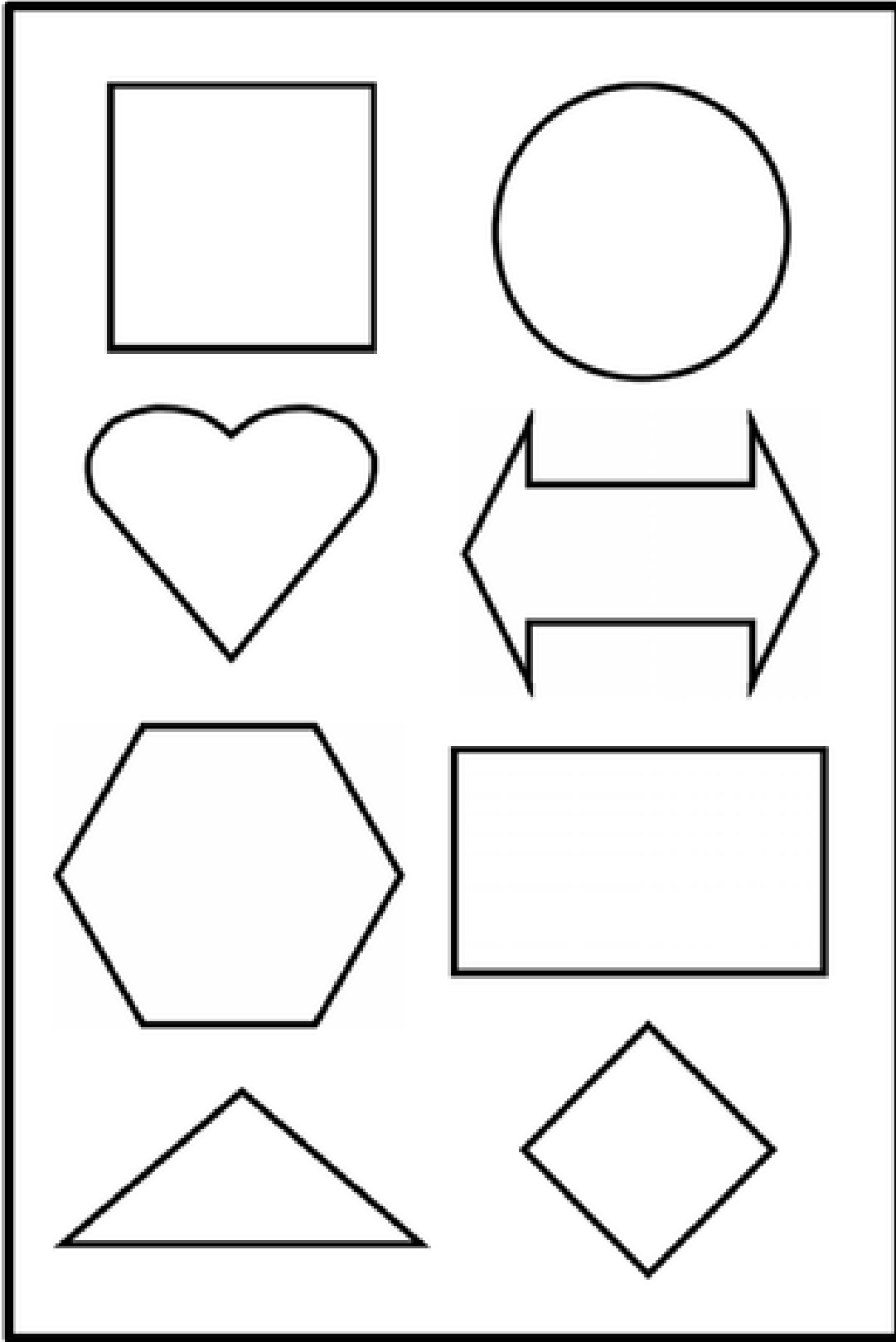
List Words:

pay	gave	place
day	rain	mail
way	main	paint
away	train	baby
stay	later	awake
ate	eighty	holiday
take	came	

Sight Words:

eighteen
coming
door
fast
December

Symmetry Shapes



Communication Timeline

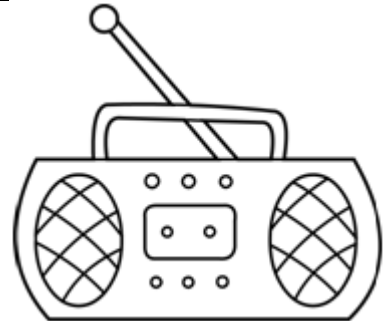
Draw a timeline in your book and write/draw these communication devices in order of invention. Can you name these types of devices? Write them below each picture.



Invented:
1843



Invented:
1992



Invented: 1962



Invented:
1690



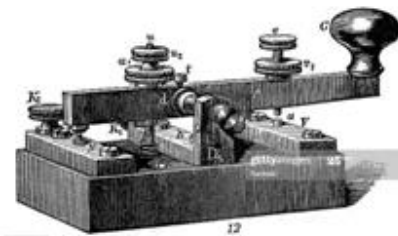
Invented:
1981



Invented: 1828



Invented:
2010



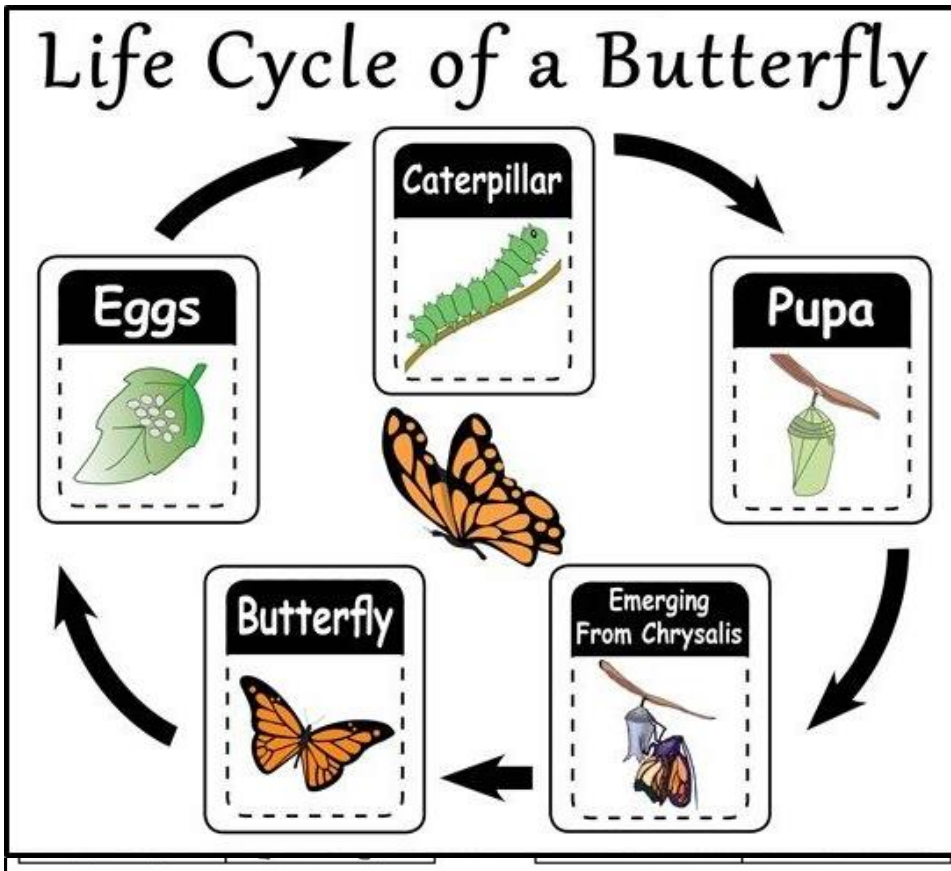
Invented:
1794



Invented: 1927

Science

Monday





Some activities and ideas for home for parents of primary and early learners

- Make or do a jigsaw puzzle
- Try some origami
- Create an obstacle course
- Bake or cook something
- Learn a magic trick
- Paint or draw a picture
- Make a joke book
- Take photos of 10 living things
- Build a blanket fort
- Plan and hold a picnic
- Make your own kite
- Try a new board game
- Play indoor mini-golf
- Play Limbo
- Write a letter to your future self
- Potato sack race with pillow cases
- Hold a tea-party
- Make a time capsule
- Hold a Karaoke concert
- Play hide and seek
- Open a pretend store
- Blindfolded taste test
- Look at photo albums
- Have a paper plane contest
- Play Pictionary
- Play dress up
- Play Restaurant
- Try Yoga
- Make a shoebox diorama
- Learn a new card game
- Put on a play
- Make or play an instrument
- Create a treasure hunt
- Write or recite poem
- Have a talent show
- Make handmade presents
- Choreograph a dance
- Read a new book from the library
- Play water bottle bowling
- Play life-size Noughts and Crosses
- Build the tallest tower

