



Focus Words

lift	think	skipped	invite	busy
swim	drink	skipping	winter	pretty
brick	build	until	little	children
still	wishes	finish	visit	different

1 Turn to page 81 to segment the Focus Words.

2 Help Kim reach the igloo. Colour the words with .

3 Write words that rhyme.

skip	brick	link	swift
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4 Rewrite the letters adding i to make Focus Words.

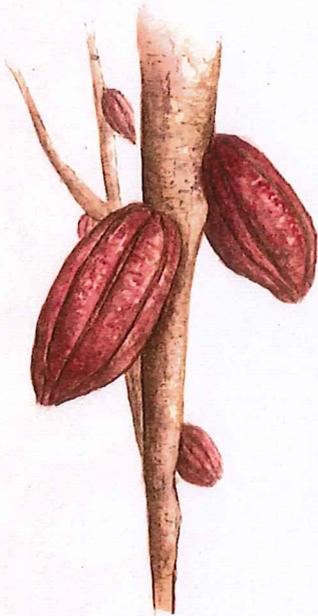
stll _____	untl _____	lft _____	nvite _____
lttle _____	drnk _____	brck _____	wnter _____
swm _____	fnsh _____	thnk _____	wshes _____

5 Write Focus Words that match the clues.

go to see _____	to complete _____
not adults _____	not the same _____
looks good _____	ask to a party _____
has lots to do _____	coldest season _____

Chocolate trees

Wouldn't it be great if chocolate grew on trees? Well, in a way, it does! The main ingredient used to make chocolate comes from the fruit of the cacao tree.



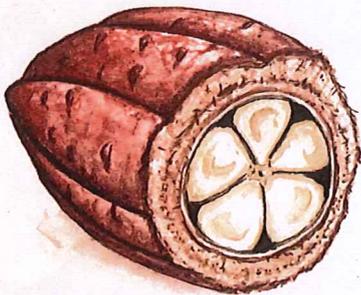
Tree to pods

The fruit, known as cacao pods, grow straight from the tree's trunk. They are oval-shaped like footballs and contain about 30–40 seeds. These seeds are used to make chocolate, but if you were to eat one straight from the pod, it would taste very bitter.

One cacao tree can produce 2000 pods a year, but collecting the pods is a difficult job. Cacao trees are delicate and cannot support a person's weight, so the pods are knocked to the ground using a long stick with a blade attached to one end.

Pods to beans

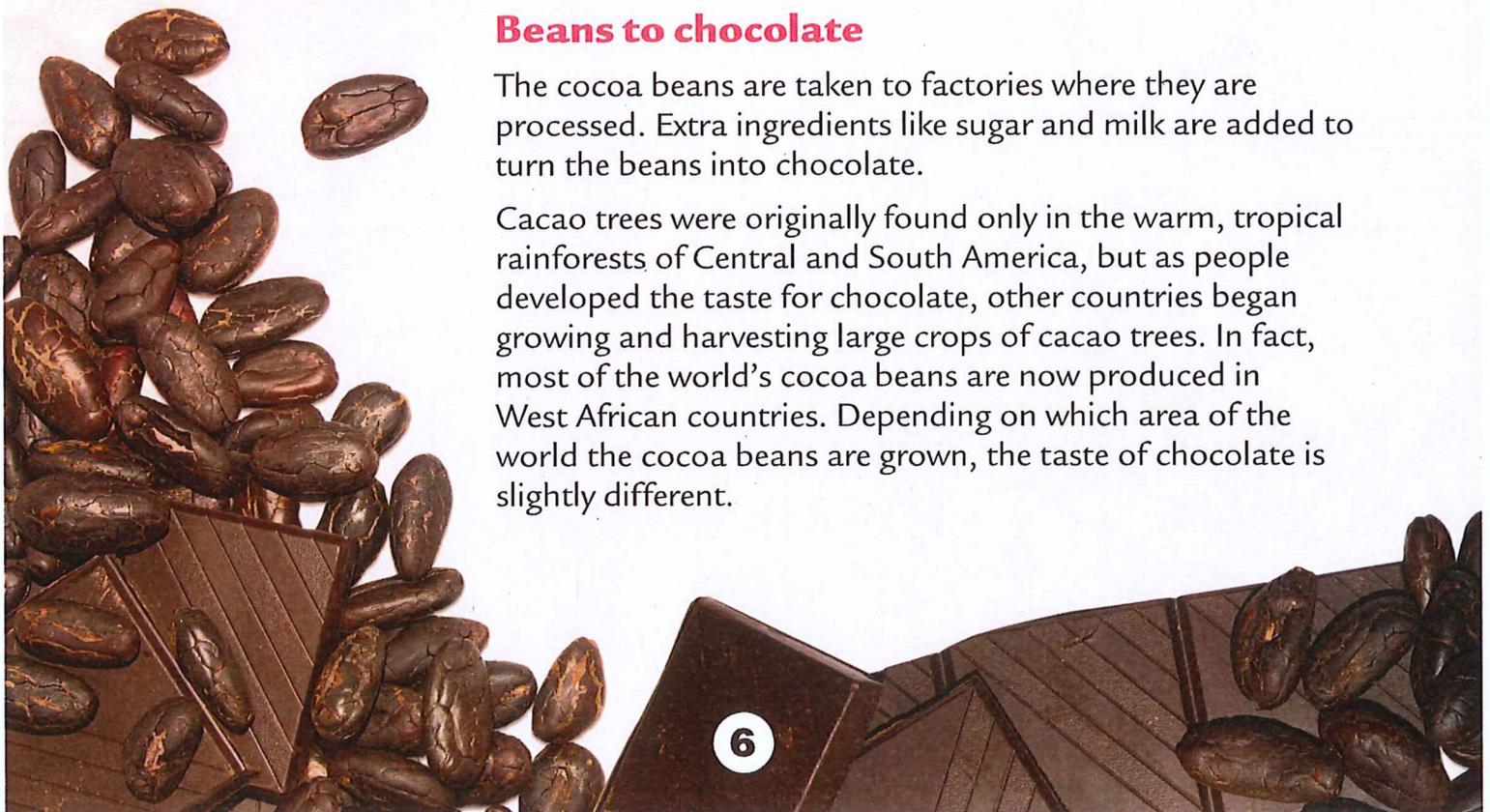
Once picked, the pod is split open. The seeds, which are covered in a sticky, white pulp, are scooped out and left in piles for about seven days. This helps to improve their flavour. They are then dried out in the sun for another five to seven days to become hard. Once they have reached this stage, the seeds are called cocoa beans.



Beans to chocolate

The cocoa beans are taken to factories where they are processed. Extra ingredients like sugar and milk are added to turn the beans into chocolate.

Cacao trees were originally found only in the warm, tropical rainforests of Central and South America, but as people developed the taste for chocolate, other countries began growing and harvesting large crops of cacao trees. In fact, most of the world's cocoa beans are now produced in West African countries. Depending on which area of the world the cocoa beans are grown, the taste of chocolate is slightly different.



YEAR 3 READING

Read *Chocolate trees* on page 6 of the magazine and answer questions 26 to 32.

26 The three headings provide information about

- three types of cacao tree.
- three stages of growth of the cacao tree.
- three different types of chocolate.
- three stages in making chocolate.

27 People do not climb cacao trees because

- the trees are too tall.
- the trees are easily broken.
- the tree trunks are slippery.
- the tree trunks are covered in pods.

28 What happens first?

- The seeds are dried.
- The pods are picked.
- The beans are crushed.
- The pulp is scooped out.

29 Most cocoa beans now come from

- Central America.
- South America.
- West Africa.
- Australia.

30 At which stage do you get cocoa beans?

- when the pod is opened
- when the pulp is removed
- when the seeds become hard
- when the beans are processed

31 Which question is **not** answered by this text?

- Where did cacao trees first grow?
- What makes cacao seeds taste bitter?
- How are cacao pods picked from the trees?
- Why are cacao seeds left in piles for seven days?

32 Ingredients added to the cocoa beans will change the chocolate's flavour. According to the text, what else can affect the chocolate's flavour?



Diagonal joins are the most common type. They join letters with an exit flick to the next letter. When joining letters the entry flicks are not needed at the beginning anymore.

Trace, then copy these diagonal joins.

an an

ir ir

ty ty

um um

ti ti

ap ap

zl zl

mi mi

en en

qu qu

hy hy

du du



ly ly

ev ev

nu nu

or or

ku ku

Circle your best diagonal join.



Summer Is the Best Season of the Year

Summer is without a doubt the best season of the year. I strongly believe that it is better than all of the other seasons because summertime is the perfect time for fun family adventures, the tastiest foods and, of course, the very best weather.



Firstly, summer is great for spending time outside as the weather is warm and sunny, so it is perfect for visits to the beach or for swimming in a pool. You might also like to go for a bike ride or play outside in the sunshine.

Additionally, summer here in Australia includes Christmas, which means lots of fun time with family and friends. The school holidays are also a great time to get away for a family holiday, to discover new things and new places.

Finally, I am sure you can agree that summertime is the perfect time for delicious treats like ice cream or frozen slushy drinks. These tasty treats are not nearly as enjoyable in the colder seasons.

In conclusion, summer offers the best sunny weather, the perfect opportunity for spending fun time with friends and family as well as super yummy frozen treats for everyone to enjoy. Therefore, summer is most definitely the best season of the year.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Multiplication Facts x2

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

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$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Name: _____

Fill in the blanks

Fill in the blanks below using these words:

likely

unlikely

certain

impossible

1. It is _____ that the power will go out today.
2. It is _____ that a monster will teach us math.
3. It is _____ that I will eat dinner.
4. It is _____ that the sun will come out today.

Fill in the blanks below to make each sentence true.

1. It is unlikely that _____

2. It is certain that _____

Name: _____

1. Joel belongs to the Byford Scouts Club. Give three reasons why you think Joel has decided to belong to a scout's club?



i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

2. Draw and write about two ways that you can actively participate in your local community. How do you contribute to your community by being a good citizen?

<p>Draw:</p>	<p>Write: I contribute to my local community by</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Draw:</p>	<p>Write: I contribute to my local community by</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

	A	B	C	D	E
	Excellent achievement	High achievement	Satisfactory achievement	Limited achievement	Very low achievement
Knowledge and understanding					
Civics and Citizenship	<p>Explains who makes rules and the purpose for which they are made. Explains why rules are important and identifies possible outcomes and consequences of rules not being followed.</p> <p>Explains the reasons how and why people can participate in community groups and describes the benefits to individuals and the community.</p>	<p>Identifies who makes rules, providing a relevant example, and describes why they are important. Identifies some simple consequences of rules not being followed.</p> <p>Describes, in detail, how and why people participate in community groups, and identifies some benefits to individuals and the community.</p>	<p>Identifies who makes rules, providing simple reasons why they are important.</p> <p>Describes how people can participate in community groups and identifies a reason why they might participate, including a simple benefit to individuals and/or the community.</p>	<p>Lists simple reasons for rules.</p> <p>Lists examples of how people can participate.</p>	<p>Does not meet the requirements of a D grade.</p>

Physical Education

Term 1

Week 8 – Year 3

Fundamental Movement Skills

Side Galloping

Skill Explanation

The side gallop or slide is the same as the gallop, except it is performed in a sideward, rather than forward, direction. It is the most effective skill for rapid, lateral movement. The side gallop is often used in tennis, baseball, basketball, fencing, traditional and square dances, defending in ball games, and moving to catch a ball thrown to one side.

Skill Criteria	Why Are They Important?
1 Rhythmical and relaxed	Indicates that each body component is being used in a smooth sequence.
2 Feet face to front (not direction of travel)	Helps to keep the head and trunk facing the front. If the feet turn to face the direction of travel, the movement becomes a gallop.
3 Knees slightly bent, weight on forefeet	Knees bend to absorb the impact, then extend to drive body forward and upward.
4 Can travel in either direction	Being able to side gallop with either leg ensures versatility so the performer can move quickly in all directions.
5 Trunk, head and eyes face to the front	It is important to eliminate movements that decrease momentum, efficiency and stability. Keeping the trunk, head and face toward the front helps to keep the feet facing the front.
6 Arms move to assist action	Arms assist the forward drive.

Skill Example

Watch this video link to learn how to Side Gallop!

[Link](#)

How to show us!

Please create a video of yourself doing this skill and upload it to your class dojo portfolio.

Send Mrs Bastick or Miss Stumpf (whoever teaches you for PE) a dojo message to let us know that you have completed it.

In your video please include:

Let us know something you found interesting about this task.

What challenges did you face? How did you overcome them?

Did/Can you modify it?

How did your body feel before and after the task?