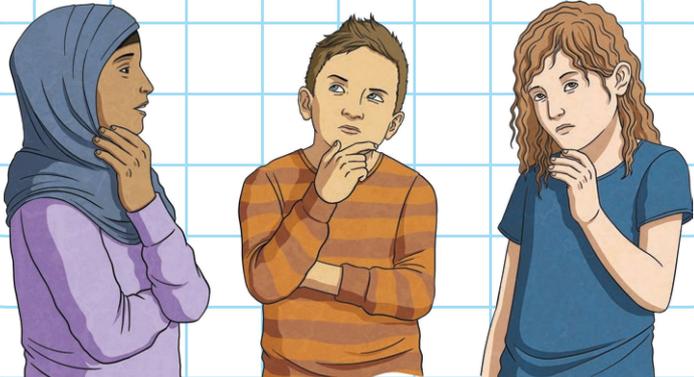


# 3-Digit Column Subtraction

1.					2.					3.					4.			
	3	7	4			8	7	6			4	9	7			6	4	9
-	1	2	3		-	4	1	6		-	2	5	4		-	3	2	7

5.					6.					7.					8.			
	7	0	8			4	3	5			1	8	6			2	4	0
-	3	6	5		-	1	2	7		-		9	1		-	1	0	5

9.																		
	9	6	1															
-	1	2	4															



**Challenge** - Find the missing numbers in the subtraction calculations below:

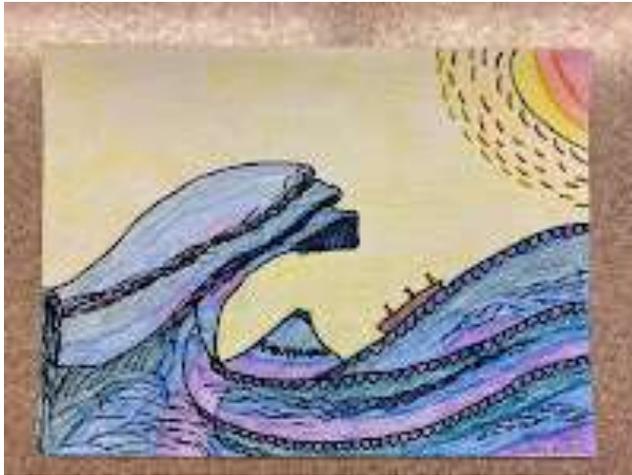
10.					11.					12.								
	5	4	9			6	0	3			3		4					
-		7			-		7	3		-		6	1					
	2	7	5			3	3				6	3						

13. A baker bakes 248 iced buns. He sells 195. How many buns does he have left over?


## Year 4 Week 8 & 9

Lesson/ Project objectives: Follow the link below to create an artwork inspired by Hokusai's Great Wave off Kanagawa.

<http://iheartartte.blogspot.com/>



# Chance Scenario Sorting Game

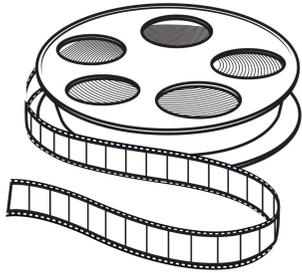
Impossible	Unlikely	Even Chance	Likely	Certain

# Chance Scenario Sorting Game

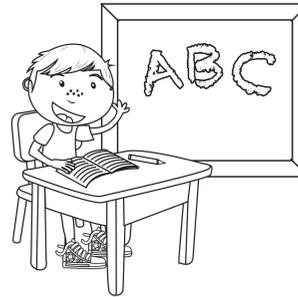
I'll have a birthday next year.



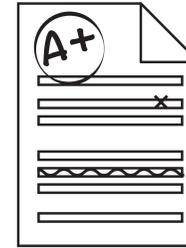
My class will go to the cinema today.



I will attend school today.



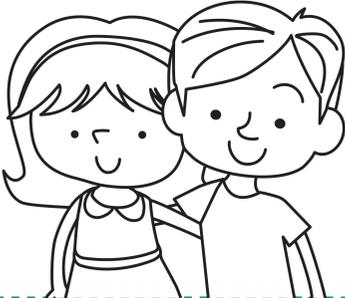
I will have homework tonight.



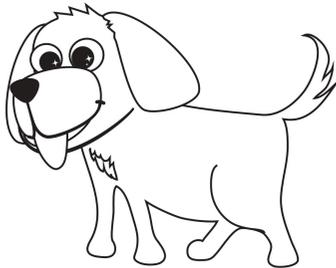
It will rain today.



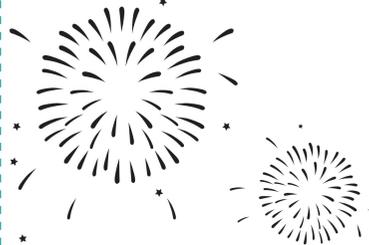
I will go to my friend's house after school.



The principal will give each class a puppy.



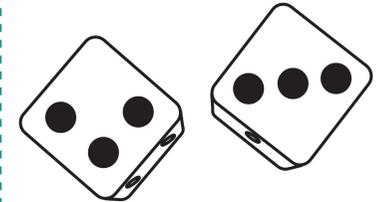
I will win a prize in the raffle I did not buy a ticket in.



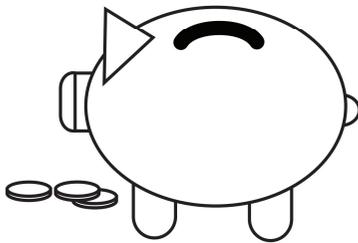
I will sleep in my bed tonight.



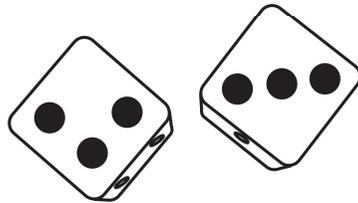
I roll a factor of 6 using a 6-sided dice.



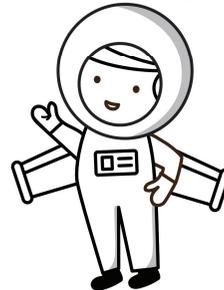
I will toss a coin and it will land on heads.



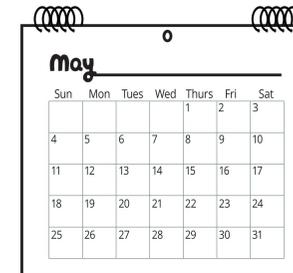
I will roll a number greater than 3 on a 6-sided dice.



I will fly to the moon today.



There will be one Wednesday in this week.



I will choose a King from a full deck of cards.



## Busy bees

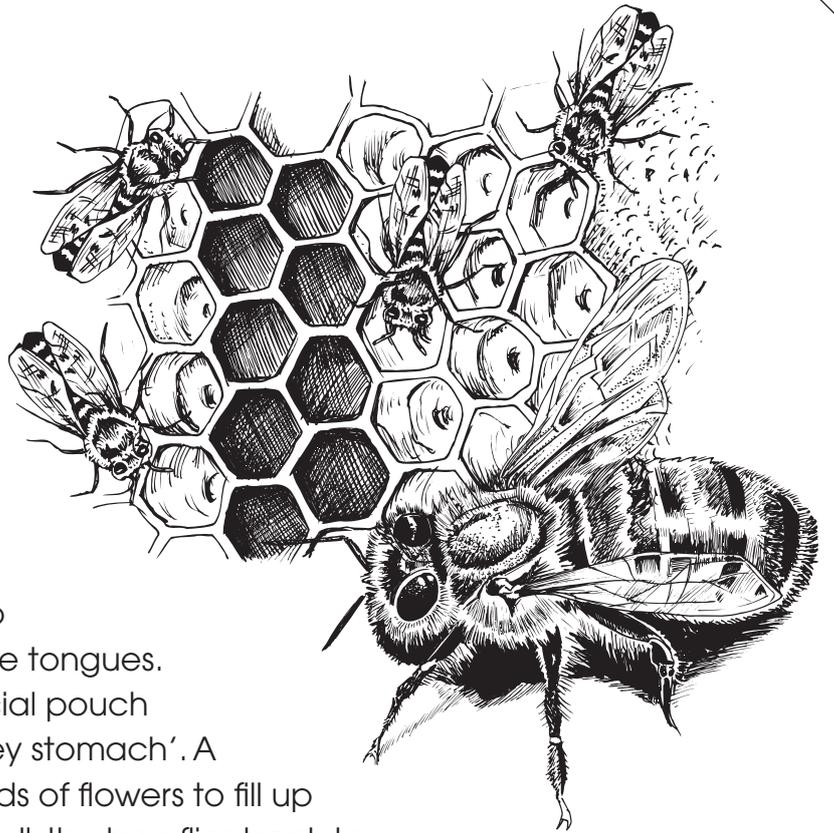
Honey is a sweet, sticky food made by bees from nectar. It is not only enjoyed by people, it is also an important food source for bees.

Bees begin making honey by visiting flowers and sucking up nectar with their long, tube-like tongues. The nectar passes into a special pouch inside the bee called its 'honey stomach'. A bee may have to visit hundreds of flowers to fill up its honey stomach. Once it is full, the bee flies back to its hive.

In the meantime, substances in the bee's honey stomach break down the complex sugar in the nectar into two simple sugars—fructose and glucose. These sugars are much easier for bees to digest. When the bee arrives back at its hive, it brings up the nectar and spreads it into a honeycomb cell—a hexagonal cavity made from wax. Sometimes the bee will give the nectar to another bee in the hive to do this job.

Next, the warmth of the beehive causes the water in the nectar to evaporate, making it thicker. Sometimes bees also fan the nectar with their wings to speed up the evaporation process. When most of the water has evaporated, the nectar is called 'honey.' Once the honey is ready, the bees seal the cell with beeswax, which is produced in glands in their bodies. The cell remains sealed until the bees need to eat the honey.

So next time you eat honey, think about the amazing work that bees do to make it. This might help you to forget the awful fact that what you are eating was once inside a bee's stomach!



# Examining explanation

1

Use the explanation on page 51 to complete the page.

## 1. Title

Write the title.



## 2. Definition

Imagine that someone who knew nothing about honey read the definition. Write three simple facts they would learn.

## 3. Description

The paragraphs making up the description in an explanation often contain special terms to do with the subject. Write three special terms used in the description of this explanation and what each means.

**Term**

**Meaning**

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

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

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

## 4. Conclusion

Write a new conclusion for this text that contains a different interesting comment.

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