NAME



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1

The **reflection** of a shape looks like the shape has been flipped over an imaginary line.



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The equals symbol (=) means **balances** or **is the same as**. For example, 6 + 9 = 15 can be read as 6 + 9 balances 15 or 6 + 9 is the same as 15.

Π



#### CHANCE

7 a. Colour the spinner so that orange and green have the same chance.



b. Use a pencil and paperclip with the spinner. Make 20 spins. Record each result in the tally chart below. Then write the totals.

Colour	Tally	Total
Green		
Orange		9

Look at the picture. Which statement is true?

- $\bigcirc$  The ball is above the boy.
- $\bigcirc$  The ball is on his right.
  - The ball is on his left.
- $\bigcirc$  The boy is on the ball.

#### DATA REPRESENTATION & INTERPRETATION

- 8 This tally chart shows the number of vowels in some students' names.
- **a.** Write the total for each vowel in the last row.

А	E	I	0	U
JHT JHT	1111 	₩1₩1 	1111 1111 1111 1	1111 III 1111 III
10	14	13	16	17

- **b.** Which vowel was used most?
- c. Which vowel was used least? A

A

d. Write the vowels in order from used the least to used the most.



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When you use the **count-on strategy** for addition, put the greater number in your head first then count on the small number. For example, when you see 1 + 6 = 1 think 6 and one more is 7.

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Fractions describe **equal** parts of one whole. For example, when one whole is divided into 2 equal parts, the fraction **one-half** describes one of those equal parts.

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### CHANCE 🗶

PROBABILI

- 8 Look at the table on the right.
- **a.** Roll a regular die 10 times. Write each number in the table.
- **b.** Which set of numbers is the biggest?
- **c.** Do you think the outcome would change if you rolled the die 10 more times?
- **d.** Roll the die 10 more times and write the numbers in a different colour.
- **e.** Did the outcome change?

LOCATION & TRANSFORMATION

- **7** Draw a ball in each place.
  - **a.** on the chair
  - **b.** under the table
  - c. between the TV and the table
  - **d.** beside the door



Numbers on a Regular Die				
Numbers 1 to 3	Numbers 4 to 6			





A **polyhedron** is any simple, closed 3D object with flat faces. For example, a cube is a polyhedron and a sphere is not a polyhedron.

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2



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For example, 9 + 6 is the same as 10 + 5.



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An **addition fact family** includes an addition fact, its turnaround fact, and the 2 related subtraction facts.

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When you use the **count-on strategy** for addition, put the greater number in your head first then Π count on the small number. For example, when you see 2 + 7 = think 7 and two more is 9.

# \* Answers will vary.



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REVIEW

