



Whitfield State School


Each striving for the peak

Name: _____

Student Learning Resource Calendar

Year 3 – Learning to Learn WEEK STUDENT TIMETABLE

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY																																					
MORNING	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Task</td> <td>How did I go?</td> <td>Task</td> <td>How did I go?</td> <td>Task</td> <td>How did I go?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading Lesson <i>Marsupials</i></td> <td></td> <td>Reading Lesson <i>Deserts</i></td> <td>Math Lesson <i>Multiplication</i></td> <td>Math Lesson <i>Odd and even</i></td> <td>Wellbeing Lesson <i>Catch up with your teacher (virtual or teleconference)</i></td> </tr> </table>	Task	How did I go?	Task	How did I go?	Task	How did I go?	Reading Lesson <i>Marsupials</i>		Reading Lesson <i>Deserts</i>	Math Lesson <i>Multiplication</i>	Math Lesson <i>Odd and even</i>	Wellbeing Lesson <i>Catch up with your teacher (virtual or teleconference)</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Task</td> <td>How did I go?</td> <td>Task</td> <td>How did I go?</td> <td>Task</td> <td>How did I go?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Math Lesson <i>Multiplication</i></td> <td></td> <td>Math Lesson <i>Math mental</i></td> <td>Reading Lesson <i>Volcanoes</i></td> <td>English Lesson <i>The Secret Lake</i></td> <td>Reading Lesson <i>Daintree</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Help out at home</td> <td>Choose a specialist lesson</td> <td>Be Active</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Outside play</td> <td>Help out at home</td> <td>Make or build something</td> <td>Outside play</td> </tr> </table>	Task	How did I go?	Task	How did I go?	Task	How did I go?	Math Lesson <i>Multiplication</i>		Math Lesson <i>Math mental</i>	Reading Lesson <i>Volcanoes</i>	English Lesson <i>The Secret Lake</i>	Reading Lesson <i>Daintree</i>			Help out at home	Choose a specialist lesson	Be Active				Outside play	Help out at home	Make or build something	Outside play	Morning Tea			
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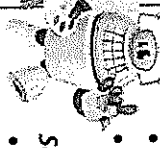


Some ideas for Choose an Activity

- Lego
- Free Drawing
- Craft
- Reading
- Cooking

Or Help Out at Home

- Clean My Room
- Put away my clothes
- Stack cups and dishes



Choose a specialist lesson:

- P.E
- Tech
- Drama
- Music

Some Grades also have

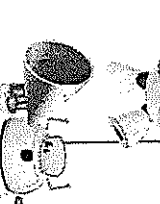
- Languages
- Instrumental Music
- Oral Language Calendar

Your teacher or a teacher will be available every day either by phone or on your computer/ device. See your parent/carer for the times.

Students/parents may also Email their teacher or leave a message at the school's office.

How did I go?

- 1 – Smashed it
- 2 – Good/ ok
- 3 – I needed some help



Name: _____

Date: _____

Australian Marsupials



Marsupials are animals that have a pouch for their babies. Many marsupials live in Australia.



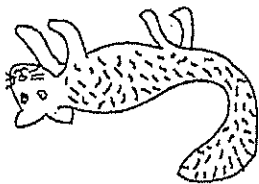
Marsupial babies are called joeys. They are tiny when they are born then develop in the pouch.

Kangaroos and wallabies carry joeys in their pouches until they are six to nine months old. Koalas carry their joeys on their backs when they are too big for their pouch.



Possums and wombats have pouches too. The wombat's pouch opens backwards so babies don't get dirt on them when mum is digging.

(4)



So many marsupials live in Australia and they all have pouches!



possum



wombat



koala



kangaroo

Where do you think these marsupials sleep?

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

Circle these words in the puzzle.

- babies
- possum
- koala
- wombat
- kangaroo
- marsupial
- develop
- joey
- back
- backwards
- born
- pouch

- 1) Marsupials are animals that have a _____ for their babies.
- 2) Marsupial babies are called _____ when they are born.
- 3) The babies are _____ when they are born.
- 4) Wombats have a pouch that opens _____ when they are _____.
- 5) Koala joeys ride on their mother's _____ when they are _____ too big for the pouch.

Write a word that will make sense in the sentence.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Deserts

What is a Desert?

Deserts are very dry areas. They have very little rainfall; usually less than 25cm a year. Many deserts are made up of sand and rock. Deserts are very hot during the day but often very cold at night. It is often very windy in deserts. Sandstorms and dust storms are common due to the high winds. Deserts are home to a number of plants, animals and people.

Desert Animals

Because deserts are so dry, not many plants and animals can survive. The plants and animals that do live in deserts have special features to help them.

Most desert animals get their water from their food. Other animals, like camels, store fat in their bodies. This provides them with energy during periods they cannot find food. Many desert animals are small because small animals don't need as much water as larger animals.

Some desert animals are nocturnal. This means that they are active during the night when it is much cooler. These animals escape the high day time temperatures by sleeping in a spot of shade or in a burrow. This stops animals losing as much water as they would if they were active during the heat of the day.

Desert Plants

Several desert plants store water in their leaves, stems and roots. Other plants have very long roots which allows them to access water from underground. Many desert plants have prickly spines to prevent hungry and thirsty animals eating them!

Cactus



Tuesday

Level 3

Deserts

Task A

1. How much rainfall do deserts usually receive?

2. Why is it difficult for plants and animals to live in desert?

3. Why are many desert animals small?

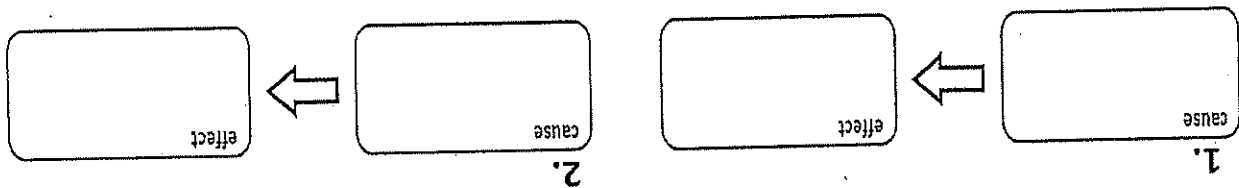
4. Which word from the text means 'avoid'?

5. Why do some desert animals move around at night?

6. List 3 special features that help plants survive in deserts.

Task B

This text mentions a number of cause and effect relationships. Show 2 of them below.



Task C

Synonyms are words that have a similar meaning. For example: 'burrow' and 'tunnel'.

Search the text for synonyms of the following words:

- 1. exceptional- _____
- 2. usual- _____
- 3. stop- _____
- 4. spiky- _____

Challenge!

Draw a desert scene, adding all desert animals and plants you know.

Name: _____

1

8	+	6	9	7	8	4	2

2

30	+	1	4	6	8	2	7

3

4	-	11	17	13	12	14	15

4

10	-	46	52	81	35	76	92

5

3	×	4	7	6	8	3	1

6 Match the numbers which add to 10.

- 4 6 9 5
- 7 5 1 3

7

15 + 7 =

16 + 6 =

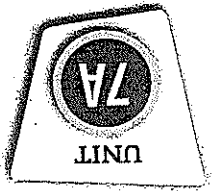
8

13 - =

9

15 - 4 =

12 - 7 =



Tuesday Math Lesson

10

groups of 3 =

11

How many circles are there?

12 Complete the pattern.

10, 20, 30, , 50

13 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

This pattern is counting by

14

Divide the bikes into 2 groups.

15

16 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 =

16 ÷ 2 =

16 Write the numeral for:

two hundred and fifteen

one hundred and forty

17

Write the value of each set of blocks.

18

Shade to show $\frac{1}{4}$ of each shape.

Wednesday Maths Lesson

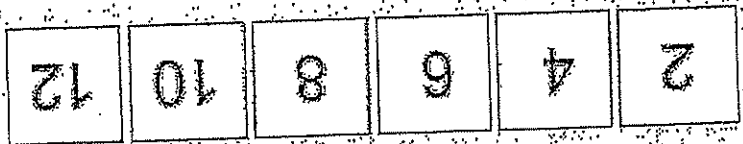
Week 1

Maths: Patterns

Lesson intention: students will be able to identify a pattern.

What is a number pattern?

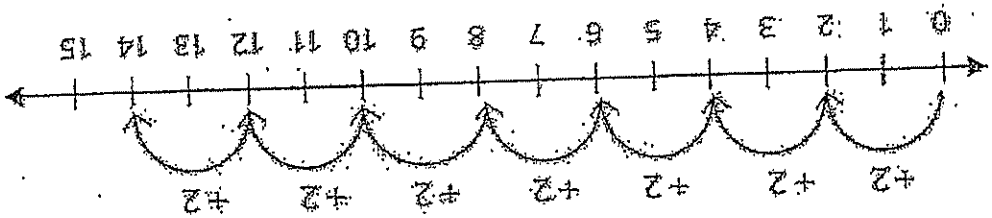
Number patterns can be ascending (going up) or descending (going down). Patterns can start from any given point. To work out a pattern we must first look at the first few numbers in the pattern:



• Are they ascending/ descending?

• By how much?

Here, we are skip counting by 2 on a number line. So, starting at 0, the next number will be $0 + 2 = 2$, then, $2 + 2 = 4$, then $4 + 2 = 6$, then $6 + 2 = 8$, and then, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and so on.



Count by	2s
Skip counting	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>6</p> <p>8</p> <p>10</p> <p>12</p>

Identifying Number Pattern Rules

Work out what the number pattern rule is for each of these patterns. The pattern might be increasing (addition +) or decreasing (subtraction -).

Use the rule to help you complete the number patterns.

14, 18, 22, _____
 Rule: _____

28, 26, 24, _____
 Rule: _____

Can you create your own tricky addition and subtraction number patterns? Show me!

Don't forget to write down the rule!

My addition number pattern rule: _____

My number pattern is: _____

My subtraction number pattern rule: _____

My number pattern is: _____

Word Problems – try drawing a picture or number line to work out the answers!

1. On Monday, Sarah made 3 sandwiches, on Tuesday she made 5 sandwiches, Wednesday she made 7. How many sandwiches will Sarah make on Thursday and Friday?

Answer: _____

2. There were five houses on my street. In the first house there were 16 people, the second house had 14, in the third house there were 12. How many people were in the fourth and fifth house?

Answer: _____

3. In the park, there were five ponds. In the first pond, I saw 2 frogs. The second pond had 4 frogs, the third pond had 8 and the fifth pond had 32. How many frogs were in the fourth pond?

Answer: _____

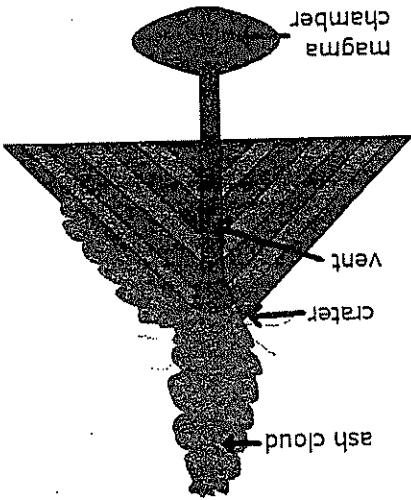
Name: _____

Volcanoes

A volcano is a mountain that opens down into the Earth. Volcanoes let gases and very hot melted rock (molten rock) escape to Earth's surface. The large plates underneath the Earth sometimes move. When these plates collide, magma is pushed upwards through the opening of the volcano. When the molten rock is still inside the ground, it is called magma. After it has left the volcano, it is called lava.

Not all volcanoes erupt in the same way. Some volcanoes erupt powerfully, shooting lava out of the top of the volcano and into the air. Other volcanoes erupt more gently, letting lava flow out slowly. Lava can sometimes flow out of the sides of the volcano.

Many people live near volcanoes. One reason people choose to live near a volcano is farming. Volcanoes drop minerals in the soil which help make the soil excellent for growing food. Another reason is tourism. Some people choose to visit volcanoes on their holidays. For this reason, there are many jobs near volcanoes. Many people who live near volcanoes can't afford to move away from their home. Other people live near a volcano for religious or spiritual reasons.



Did you know?

There are approximately 1500 active volcanoes in the world.
 There are many volcanoes in the ocean.
 There are many volcanoes on other planets.

Volcanoes

Name: _____

Task A

1. What is the difference between magma and lava?

2. What causes a volcano to erupt?

3. What is different about the way some volcanoes erupt?

4. Which word from the text means 'crash into'?

5. Why do some farmers choose to live near volcanoes?

6. Why do you think people choose to visit volcanoes on their holidays?

Task B

Syllables are the beats in words. For example: 'volcano' has 3 syllables - vol / ca / no

Show how many syllables are in the following words:

molten farming minerals powerful lava

Task C

Edit the following passage for full stops, capital letters and spelling. Rewrite it correctly.

ash clouds from volcanoes can be very dangerous. the gases are very harmful to people ash clouds also make it unsafe for plains to fly

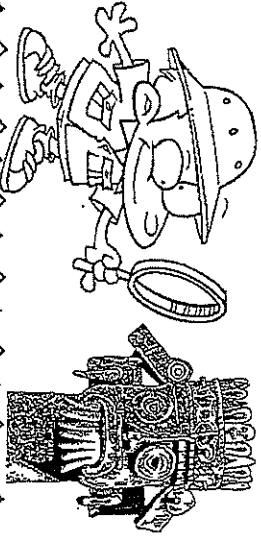
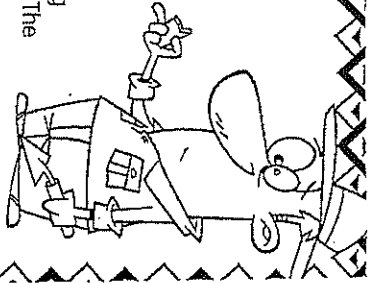
Challenge!

Draw and label a diagram of a volcano.

ARCHAEOLOGIST JONES AND THE MAZE OF ODD NUMBERS

Help Archaeologist Jones make his way through the maze by finding the path of odd numbers from the top to the treasure at the bottom. The first step is circled for you.

6	10	68	66	54	29	72	78	90	18	22	66
12	70	76	12	32	27	14	4	44	22	20	90
6	58	56	82	16	23	82	32	22	92	10	20
24	88	16	52	22	65	59	45	67	75	85	84
18	24	64	56	86	82	68	14	60	96	67	9
54	84	68	50	76	94	6	44	50	92	86	41
14	83	67	15	8	30	38	0	86	96	94	53
71	3	88	9	80	42	28	47	87	87	43	87
69	48	50	17	40	81	7	9	14	80	12	40
15	89	84	25	61	41	64	88	36	10	42	86
78	35	58	42	62	88	80	20	90	62	46	94
87	39	8	82	95	65	47	68	21	11	91	54
35	86	46	79	7	10	55	19	29	44	89	97
11	28	2	1	46	18	94	68	12	84	22	19
77	12	30	31	6	0	30	84	78	17	83	15
81	59	71	65	46	68	96	84	26	49	38	66
32	16	50	88	68	78	68	92	18	39	14	86

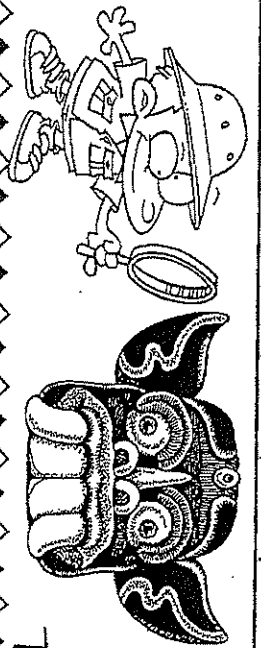
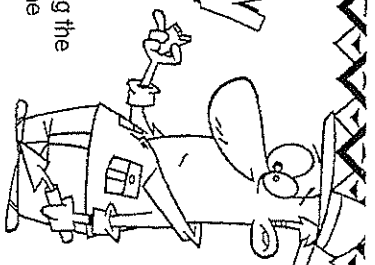


Teach TIPS

ARCHAEOLOGIST JONES AND THE MAZE OF EVEN NUMBERS

Help Archaeologist Jones make his way through the maze by finding the path of even numbers from the top to the treasure at the bottom. The first step is circled for you.

33	27	23	33	45	64	85	77	51
20	48	66	93	71	24	97	13	57
2	83	46	97	23	30	39	79	87
12	45	30	62	52	84	19	93	53
94	41	85	5	83	3	17	69	29
68	71	19	27	0	84	90	54	75
88	97	84	0	78	63	61	80	14
62	22	44	83	89	97	23	57	10
73	15	41	63	75	73	39	71	64
47	39	11	83	97	44	14	90	56
7	27	17	53	44	50	75	41	97
33	95	9	15	22	79	69	93	81
71	53	59	55	30	43	37	95	31



Teach TIPS

Thursday Math's Lesson

The Secret Lake

This was Evie's first trip to the lake. Molly had brought her along. She wanted to show Evie her favourite place to swim. It was a secret place that Molly hadn't shared with many other people.

"How did you find this place?" Evie asked as they walked.

"My parents brought me here when I was younger," Molly replied.

"My legs are getting tired," Evie said, stepping over a fallen log.

"It's worth the walk, trust me," said Molly.

Having just passed the small stream, Molly knew they were now almost

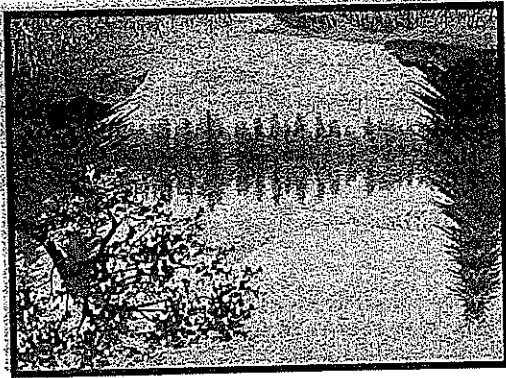
there. Not many people visited the lake, so the path was overgrown. Only a faint track was visible. Vines hung low overhead and tree branches

dangled awkwardly, forcing the girls to duck and weave.

Molly reached the clearing first. Evie was close behind her.

"Wow!" Evie gasped. "The lake is beautiful!"

The girls dropped their bags at the water's edge and waded into the cool water. Closing her eyes, Molly began to float on her back. She could hear the call of a bird in the distance. Molly smiled. She loved how peaceful it was.



The Secret Lake

Name: _____

Task A

1. How did Molly know when they were almost there?

2. Who saw the lake first?

3. How did Molly first find the secret lake?

4. Which word from the text means 'unclear'?

5. Why was the path to the lake overgrown?

6. Why do you think Molly hasn't told many people about the lake?

Task B

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example: over and under

Find the antonyms for the following words in the text:

finished _____ last _____ lose _____ large _____

Task C

Edit the following passage for full stops, capital letters and spelling. Rewrite it correctly.

after a while, molly lookd at her watch she told evie it was time to go they packed up their things and walked back along the parth

Challenge!

Make a map that shows the way to the secret lake!

Year 3 - Wellbeing Lesson

	One to go Weekly activity	Lesson	Additional activities (optional)	Additional activities (optional)
Focus: Self-regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gratitude journal Act of kindness Breathing exercise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Zones of Regulation 1. Use your knowledge of the Zones of regulation to cut and paste each emotion into the correct zone (Zones of Regulation Sorting Activity PDF) Create your individual toolbox of strategies to use when in each of the zones. Some tools could include belly breathing, taking a break, counting to 10, going for a walk, getting a drink of water, talking to an adult, listening to music, going for a walk & using fidget ball (Zones of Regulation Individual Toolbox PDF) 	<p>Check in on your loved ones by calling, texting or video messaging a family member who doesn't live with you (i.e. grandparents, cousins, aunts or uncles)</p>	<p>Watch the film 'Inside Out' (rated PG). This is a fantastic film for students to learn about different emotions.</p>

Zones of Regulation: Feelings Sort

Name: _____
Date: _____

Use your knowledge of the zones to cut and paste each emotion into the correct zone.

Blue Zone			
Green Zone			
Yellow Zone			
Red Zone			

/16

Cut and paste (or re-write) each feeling or emotion into the correct zone.

focused	super excited	proud	bored
out of control	nervous	sad	happy
calm	surprised	lonely	mad
tired	silly	frustrated	aggressive

's Toolbox

Blue Zone Tools	Green Zone Tools	Yellow Zone Tools	Red Zone Tools

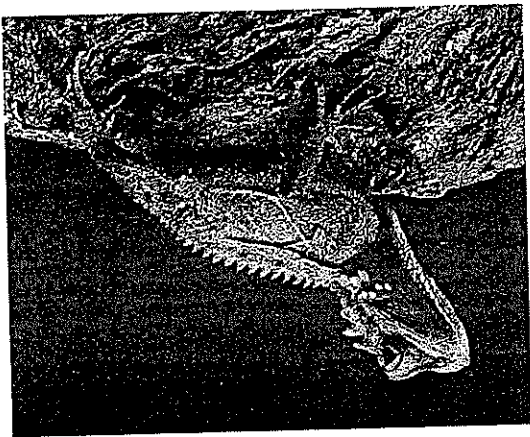
The Daintree Rainforest

Friday English Lesson

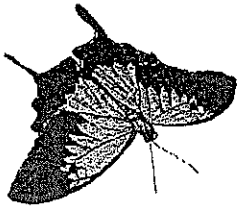
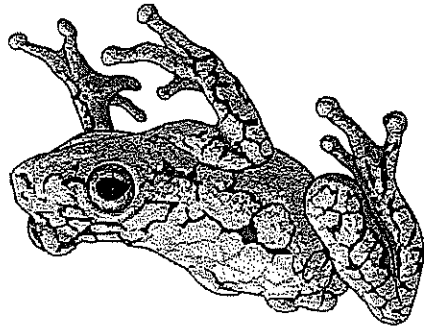
The Daintree rainforest is a tropical forest on the north east coast of Queensland, Australia. It is the largest tropical rainforest in Australia and measures 1200 square kilometres. The Daintree rainforest is where the largest number of different animals and plants grow in the world.

Wildlife

The Daintree rainforest is the home to countless Australian flora and fauna. It's where the largest number of plants and animals grow in the entire world. It is where 30% of the frog, reptile and marsupial species, and 90% of Australia's bat and butterfly species can be found. More than 12,000 species of insects reside in the Daintree rainforest.

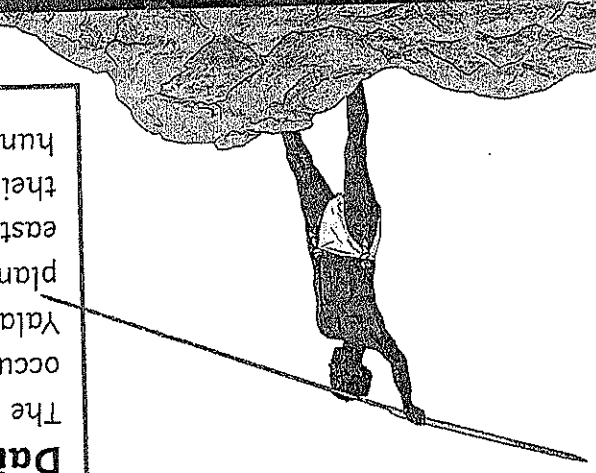


Some of the world's most unique and bizarre looking animals live in the Daintree rainforest. Some of these are the tree kangaroo, Boyd's forest dragons and the southern cassowary. Tree kangaroos have adapted to spend their lives in the trees of the Daintree rainforest. Tree kangaroos are catemeral, meaning they are active for short amounts of time both in the day or at night. After too much activity, they will tire out and have a nap! Boyd's forest dragons are active during the day, even remaining active when it rains. They have a body temperature lower than any other rainforest lizard in this area so that they are not seen by pythons (pythons can see warm-blooded prey more easily). They are sit-and-wait predators, meaning they catch prey that they spy from their perches. Boyd's rainforest dragons eat mainly invertebrates, with earthworms making up most of their diet. Small fruits and vertebrates are also sometimes consumed.



Indigenous Australians and the Daintree Rainforest

The land that the Daintree rainforest occupies belongs to the eastern Kuku Yalanji Aboriginal tribe. Lots of different plants and animals provide food for the eastern Kuku Yalanji people. They use their knowledge of the weather cycle to hunt and gather food throughout the year.



Climate

The tropical regional location in Northern Queensland means the Daintree rainforest is hit with torrential rain when the monsoon trough arrives in the summer months. During April to October, the weather is more mild when the mountains, which sit close to the coast, trap in warm, humid air which has been pushed in by south-easterly breezes.

Layers of the Daintree Rainforest

The ecosystem of the Daintree rainforest is one of the most complex on Earth. The canopy layer is where 90% of the insects and animals of the entire forest live. The canopy provides protection from predators and allows them to be closer to the warmth of the sunlight. The understory of the rainforest is dark and cool because only between 2% and 15% of sunlight reaches this layer. Plants and animals which require little sunlight and a damp environment to survive thrive here. Wildlife such as ferns, palm trees, birds, geckos and lizards can be found in the understory. The shrub layer consists primarily of shrubs, bushes and other small trees. The shrub layer is the greenest layer of the rainforest. The herb layer is under the shrub layer. Plants which grow here include ferns, grass and soft moss.

The southern cassowary eats fallen fruits, including many types which are poisonous to humans. The bottom claw on each foot is very long and sharp. The birds will strike out with these when they are defending their home, or if they are defending themselves from other animals or humans.

The Daintree Rainforest Questions

The Daintree Rainforest

1. Where is the Daintree rainforest located?

2. What aspects of its climate make it an ideal environment for wildlife to grow?

3. List three animals found in the Daintree rainforest.

4. Describe the climate of the Daintree rainforest during summer

5. Match the words to their meaning.

monsoon	the diet of the Boyd's dragon
Kuku Yalanji	the darkest, coolest layer of the forest
understory	the owners of the Daintree forest
invertebrates	a seasonal, strong wind

6. Why is the understory the darkest layer of the rainforest?

7. What did the eastern Kuku Yalanji people use to help them hunt and gather food?

8. Using information from the text, draw a diagram of the layers of the Daintree rainforest.



Whitfield State School







Each striving for the peak

Round 1

Year 3-4 P.E Week 1- Outdoor Super Hero Scavenger Hunt

About the Skill or activity- Today's lesson will need to be done outdoors either in your back garden or somewhere is nature. Below are a list of items that you will need to look around and find. Each time you find and item you will need to complete a fitness challenge before moving onto the next one in the list. You may want to challenge yourself and find more than 1 of the items in your backyard or in nature. Happy Hunting!!!

Super Hero Scavenger Hunt

Super Hero Action Training Activity and Items to Scavenger Hunt for	
1. Balance on each foot for 20 seconds pretending you are flying through the air like superman.	
2. Can you find 3 Different Shapes of Leaves?	
3. Run as fast as you can on the spot for 30 seconds lifting you knees up high like the flash.	
4. Can you find 2 types of flowers?	
5. Punch as hard as Batman straight out in front for 30 seconds.	
6. Can you find 2 types of insects/animals?	
7. Be as strong as Wonder Women by doing 20 squats.	
8. Can you find 3 different shaped rocks?	
9. Do 20 star jumps like Iron man	
10. Can you find 2 things that are blue?	
11. Jump up high 20 times like Spider man.	

Resilience, Responsibility, Respect



Scratch is a coding program that gives students the opportunity to learn how to code using BLOCK CODE. It offers some fantastic tutorials that explain clearly how to use the many different functions of the software.

Students should go to the website scratch.mit.edu; click on the tab named "create"; click on the tab named "tutorials"; then attempt either the Make a Clicker Game or Pong Game. When complete, share it with me at jmcc4@eq.edu.au - I can't wait to play it!

Check out: hourofcode.com; khanacademy.org; abcya.com for other work you could complete at your own pace online.



Props!

VOCAL WARM UP

Tongue Twister: Shy Sally sews sheets

PHYSICAL WARM UP

1. As fast as you can, touch ten objects in the room and say their name out loud.
For example: "Chair", "Light-switch!", "Laptop!", "Cup!" etc.

2. Now do it again as fast as you can – touching and naming in the same order! Can you do it as fast as the first time? Can you remember the order?

Time yourself if you can!

OBJECTS = PROPS

In Drama, the objects we use are called PROPS.

We can use these props in the way they are meant to be used:

- A broom to sweep
- A remote control to operate the TV

But in Drama, because one of our tools is our **IMAGINATION**, we can *also* use these props as other things:

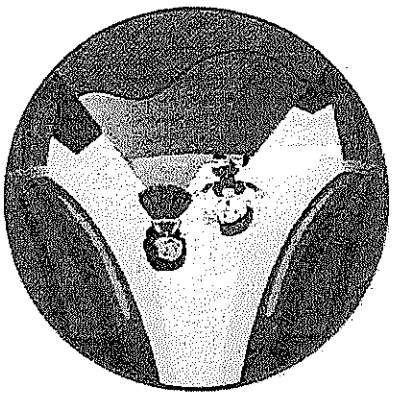
- A broom as a pogo stick
- A remote control as a hairbrush

If we can get the audience to see the prop as the other things too, then we're making Drama!

ACTIVITY

You can play this with another person or in a group, or by yourself.

- Collect 5 or 6 different objects from around your house (make sure you're allowed to use them!)
- Lay them out on the floor in front of you
- As soon as you have an idea for one of the objects/props, pick it up and use it to act out what else it could be!
- Set yourself a challenge to see if you can get 5, 10 or even 20 ideas from one prop!



Each striving for the peak

If you are playing with other people, you can take turns, or just have a turn whenever you have an idea. Can the others guess what the prop you are using is?!

Another way to play is to put the props into a bag or pillowcase, Take turns pulling one out without looking and come up with an idea for whichever prop you pick.

Remember: Don't TELL the audience, SHOW them!!!

Fill out the chart below and return it so I can see what you came up with! yjba1@eq.edu.au

Have fun!

Miss. Vee

STUDENT NAME: _____

CLASS _____

THE PROP IS	IT TURNS INTO	THE ACTIONS I DO TO SHOW THIS ARE
Eg: A fork	A toothbrush	Holding it sideways Moving up and down in front of my mouth Showing my teeth



Name _____

Class _____

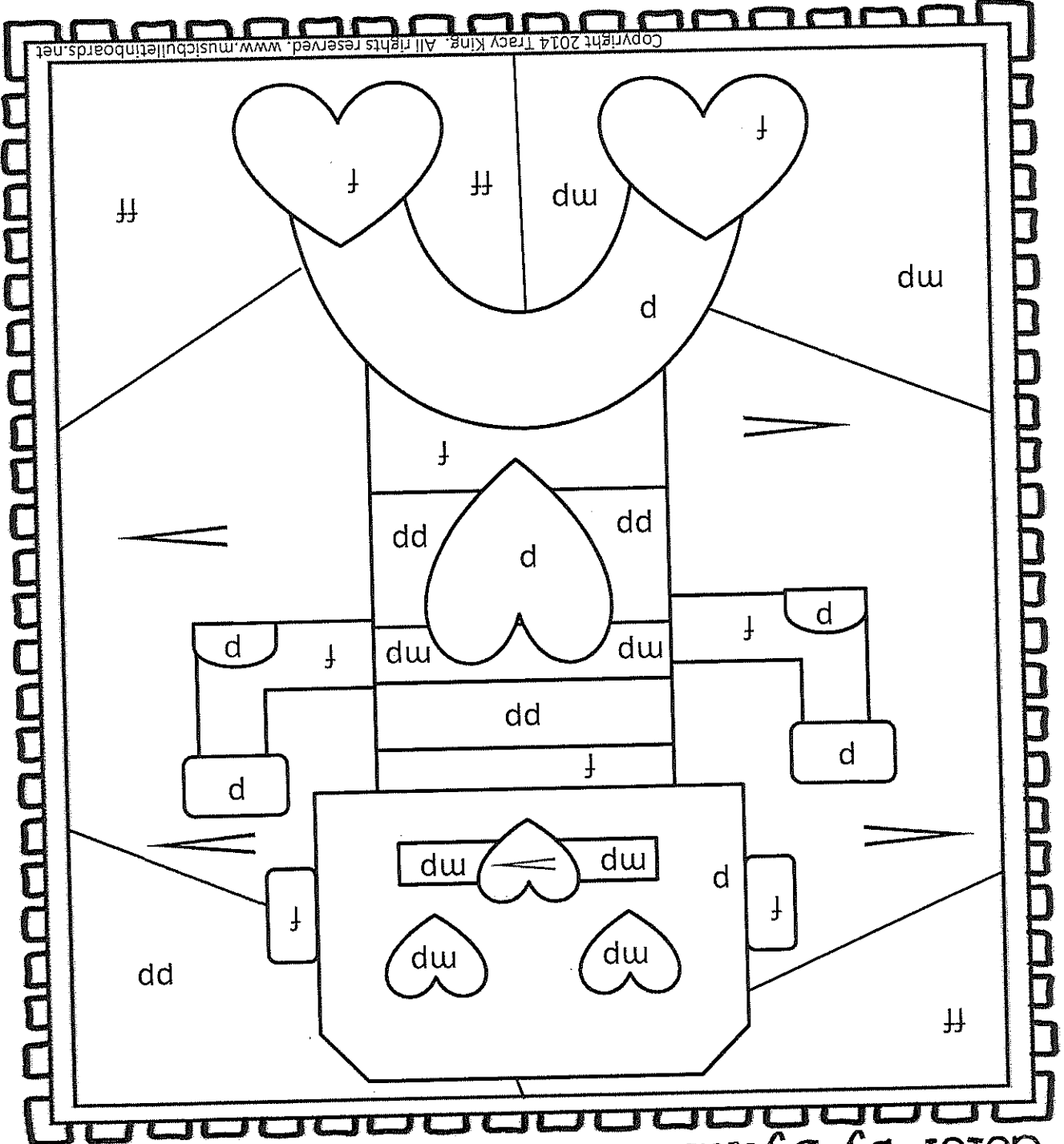
Date _____

I ♥ Robots Puzzle #4a

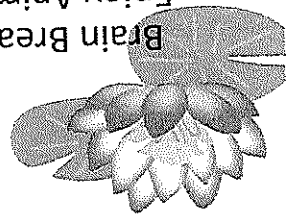
Color by Dynamics

piano (soft)=gray
 pianissimo (very soft) =green
 mezzo piano (medium soft)=blue
 forte (loud)=black
 fortissimo (very loud) =purple
 crescendo (get louder)=orange
 decrescendo (get softer)=red

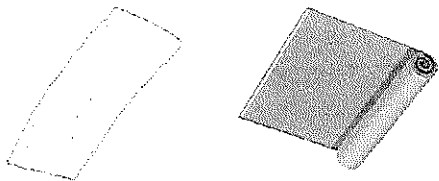
Copyright 2014 Tracy King. All rights reserved. www.musicbulletinboards.net



Brain Break in Japanese:
Enjoy Animal Yoga Poses!



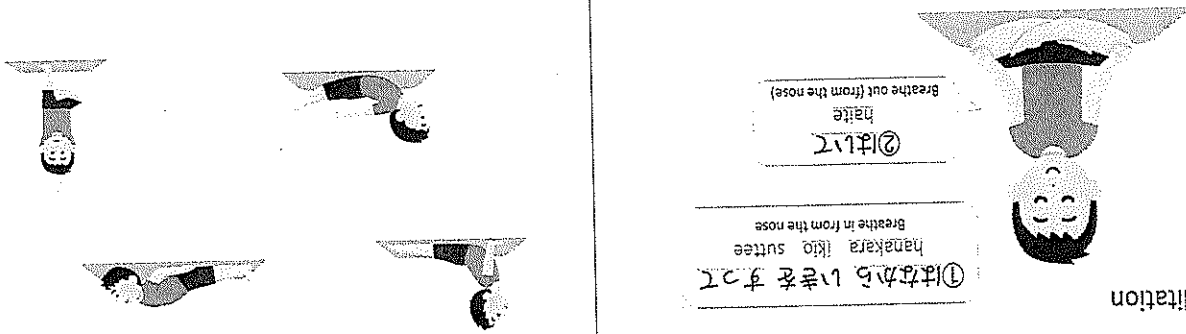
Try yoga with Sensei!
Yoga mat/towel ありますか?



Meditation

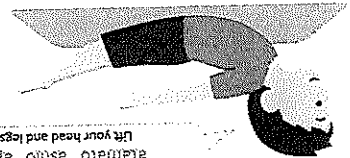
①はなから いきすて
hanakara ikisu tee
Breathe in from the nose

②はいて
haite
Breathe out (from the nose)



①うさぎに ねて
usabuseni nete
Lay on your front facing down

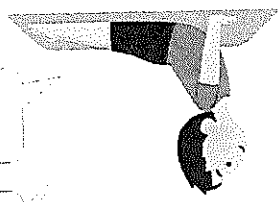
②あたまと あしを あげて
atamato ashio agete
Lift your head and legs up



はつた batta

①うさぎに ねて
usabuseni nete
Lay on your front facing down

②からだ そらして
karada sorashite
Raise your back



うへへび

①あおむけに ねて
aomukeni nete
Lay down facing up

②てを おしひの したに
te oshih no shita ni
Put hands under your hip

③むねを あげて
mune o agete
Raise your chest

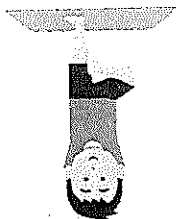


さかな sakana

①てを うえに
te o ue ni
Hands up

②かたあし あげて
katasashi agete
Raise one leg

③まっすぐ たて
massugu tatte
Stand straight



うらみこ へ furamingo