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This is a 30 page sample of a larger book.

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Mighty Minds Educational Systems P PO Box 5787 Q SUPERCENTRE, QLD, 4218 Phone: 07 5689 1086 Email: director@mightymir Web: www.mightyminds.

While all care has been taken, neither the author nor the py

or omissions.



HOW TO USE THIS EBOOK

Welcome to Fundamentals of Senior Learning.

This eBook contains activities to complement the skills included in ov It is designed to be used primarily by teachers to assign extra work *Success*.

We have also developed the **Mighty Minds Assistant App** to a content with corresponding sections in *Pathways to Succes*. You can also visit www.mightyminds.com.au/assistant for

There are several symbols that are used throughout



This orange bubble signifies a new t



This aqua bubble signifies a r

nts to read.

Might

our can email us at: director@mightyminds.com.au.



nds.com.au to stay up to date with inds.



MIGHTY MINDS Educational Consultants

α alpha	β beta	Θ theta		
COMPREHEND & COLLECT	STRUCTURE & SEQUENCE	ANALYSE, ASSESS & CONCLI		
Verbs	Verbs	V		
recognise recall/remember interpret (words, symbols, pictures, illustrations, tables, diagrams, maps, graphs) identify: feel translate find: search/locate list: record observe: measure	structure written text and mathematical arguments compare/contrast classify interrelate generalise pattern read visualise apply strategies to trial and ter	dedy inf ir		
Desirable	Dr			Desirable
features for	fe		ror	features for
 comprehends facts and literal meanings over a wide range of material extracts informatic styles su poetry instri- text di 	pro-	and ons ation nge of uus: uuates and implicit nptions, unguishes factors, finces and assesses inciples, predicts onclusions - considers many ossibilities from wide range of omplicated material making sound dgements	 Istrates Ifident Ificant Ificant	 determines and uses appropriate techniques for making exact and approximate calculations solves problems involving a number of pieces of information



Introduction to the CCEs

The Common Curriculum Elements (CCEs) are the generic skills that you lear gives you a good idea of what you will be tested on in every assessment item QCS Tests at the end of Year 12.

Read the list below. Do you understand every item? Can you think of items on the list? If there are any CCEs that you are unsure about, h following pages.



CCE		
Recognising letters, words and other symbols (α1)	Identifying familiar lette might include mather everyday symbols s	(hese yang, or
Finding material in an indexed collection (α2)	Examples of ind and instructio	auruses, maps,
Recalling/remembering (α3)	This CCE t knowled Studer	udes general to Year 10 level. vledge.
Interpreting the meaning of words or other symbols (α4)	U.	r examples).
Interpreting the meaning of pictures/illustrations (α5)		ual stimulus.
Interpreting the meaning tables or diagrams or m graphs (α6)		tables, diagrams, maps and graphs, and this information.
Translating from another (α7)		rent form to the one in which it was provided. Detween symbols, graphs, mathematical material ual information.
Compili	/ to ci mple, j	ollect and count numerical data in an organised, you might collect data on the varying heights of
	g able to ide t into one or n 18/over 18; red	ntify specific information from a source and hore predetermined categories – such as male/ /blue/black.
	ing requires you to a dfying with the person on. For example, at a fun- eciate) with people who a ve experienced a loss and a	ppreciate views or emotions other than your own alities or characteristics of people in a particular neral you might empathise (recognise and re mourning because you understand that they re sad.
	Recognising familiar 2D and 3	D shapes.



Introduction to the CCEs

CCE	MEANIN'
Searching and locating items/ information (α52)	This might include finding relevant infoor or data.
Observing systematically (α53)	Looking at given information in a meaningful or useful conclusion
Gesturing (α55)	This CCE tests your ability t movements and gestures such as surprise, anger
Manipulating/operating/using equipment (α57)	This refers to your represented thre
Structuring/organising extended written text (β21)	Being able t cric structure (e.g.,
Structuring/organising a mathematical argument (β22)	Beir re e sequences and steps
Comparing, contrasting (β29	and display the similarities and g refers to your ability to represent y displaying them as contrary
Classifying (β30)	data into categories that either have been devised on your own.
Interrelating i issues (β31)	een ideas, themes and issues across various
Applyir and t (β3	ded methods to test the validity or correctness of ideas might require you to use a proposed formula or theory to ble to generate the correct answer.
	nfer or deduce a general statement or position from information ovided to you.
	ple to acknowledge and identify trends, patterns, designs and important inships.
	ing able to recognise and describe/notate (i.e., draw) visual concepts and ohysical appearances from a detailed verbal or written description. This includes spatial concepts (i.e., the Earth's curvature) and scientific ideas (i.e., kinetic theory).



Introduction to the CCEs

CCE	MEANIN'
Reaching a conclusion which is necessarily true provided a given set of assumptions is true (θ32)	Being able to deduce meaning from a is 'true'.
Reaching a conclusion which is consistent with a given set of assumptions (θ33)	Inferring meaning from a giv 'true'.
Inserting an intermediate between members of a series (θ34)	Given a series (e.g., 7 , ation.
Extrapolating (θ35)	Being able to d the limits of a set of data of
Hypothesising (θ41)	Creative an observed an observed an observed an observed an observed and a construction of the second secon
Criticising (θ42)	accuracy and general merit of cively or positively.
Analysing (θ43)	and then closely examine those parts
Synthesising (θ44)	r information, data) into a logical, unique and/ r, theory, plan, or set of instructions).
Judging/e	dural operation (i.e., determining the reliability and or a deliberative operation (making a decision based riteria provided) when arriving at a conclusion.
	asons or evidence to support a statement (soundness reasoning is logical and, where appropriate, that the premises (rue).
	e rules of spelling, punctuation, and grammar to provided or written
	g for a target audience or identifying the audience for which a particular has been written.
	Being able to present the essential ideas from a text in fewer words, whilst maintaining its logical sequence and general idea.



CCE	MEANING
Compiling results in a tabular form (π 14)	Creating a table that makes use of appro- columns to present information effect
Graphing (π15)	Constructing and interpreting gr
Setting out/presenting/ arranging/ displaying (π20)	Being able to present inform
Explaining to others (π26)	Being able to present for an or an or as to be a
Expounding a viewpoint (π27)	Presenting a constraint of the second
Creating/composing/devising (π46)	For exem similar to some alrea
Sketching/drawing (π60)	a 'simple form' that focusses c detail or accuracy. Drawing victorially with detail and accuracy. or a flowchart. ation of numerical data as required in
Calculating with c calculators (Ф1	cess whether using a calculator or not.
Estimatin magnit	ably accurate number or quantity for use in a s done by using a rational process (such as an ng by experience using known quantities or numbers).
	ke use of a rational process (i.e., measuring, rounding) to come city or number that is accurate to a specific degree.
	mula to reach an answer by substituting known values into the
	ng able to use a given set of steps or instructions to reach and answer or dive a problem.



lelson Landela



EDUCATIO

IS THE MOS'

FA

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ENGAGED LEARNING



What Level of Problem Solver Ar



From your experiences, determin/ problem solving is/are best

> *Flow chart *Diagram *Picture

Determine the need to be ar

AINDS

Jonsultants

4

5

Increasing

ÉR Y.



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How can you improve?

Increased focus on problem solving

Reading The Ques'

1. Pick up your pen



2. Read t'

3. Underline







Choose your method of answering the question

of



5. *



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Answering The Qur





You're travelling in the woods with a wolf, a chicken and a bag of chicken feed when you come to a river with a small raft. You need to cross the river, but th is only big enough for you and one passenger. If you leave the wolf and the alone together, the wolf will eat the chicken. If you leave the chicken alor feed, the chicken will eat it. Nothing will happen if you're there to supe





What is deaf, dumb and blind but always tells the truth?

Unscramble the letters below to find four words. When you've unscramble stars to find the answer to the riddle.





Brain Teas

Find your way through three letters are bold

e. The first three letters and the last

				\sim										
ΤV		77				É	G	Y	F	L	Т	Н	L	R
A						Q	Κ	К	U	Т	Т	W	Κ	U
		7	,		Ρ	Ρ	J	J	В	S	0	F	G	Α
				Н	Ε	L	Q	S	G	S	Н	G	Α	Т
			•	Κ	L	Μ	W	Α	L	Q	Ρ	0	S	0
			Ρ	G	Α	Α	Α	W	0	W	L	L	В	Ν
		Н	W	Н	В	Y	Ζ	Н	Y	D	Μ	D	۷	Т
		S	Q	Α	Μ	R	Т	D	D	J	Κ	Т	С	М
	L	Α	F	z	Y	Т	Ν	Н	S	н	L	н	Е	J



Make as many words of three or more letters as you can from the word below. letters.

QUEENSLAND





Brain Tear

Try to solve the riddle

- 1. What gets we
- 2. I can run
- 3. What g
- 4. Wha
- 5. W

ose behind. What am I? _____



sle?



Complete the word Sudoku below by filling in the cells so that each 3x3 square E D U C A T I O N. You can only have one of each letter in each square and





Professor George Parker recently displayed his prize collection of rare buttons of Fashion. The nine buttons pictured have the following descriptions: yelloy and 9), round blue button (boxes 2, 6 and 7) and the green stripy button (the position of each button with its city of origin and the name of the fel purchased?

- 1. Professor Parker purchased buttons of the same variety of but
- The button from Venice is pictured either immediately abo 2. from Penny.
- 3. One of the round blue buttons is from Rome and is pig button obtained from Frank.
- 4. The yellow diamond button bought from Dirk is p (bought in Melbourne).
- 5. The green stripy button from Perth is pictured
- 6. The button bought from Gina is pictured at number 6.
- 7. The button from London is pictured im above the one purchased from Betty immediately to the left of the one b and all three buttons are of differ
- 8. The button purchased from Na from New York are of differe pictured immediately belo
- 9. The button from Paris is not immediately abov (which is on the san immediately next Grace, which is

NUMBER	Name

Fundamentals of Senior Learning

on

risbane.

3

6

9

8



MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES



35 Excuses

Everyone makes excuses.

While an excuse can make you feel better at a particular time, often worse later on (e.g., last minute cramming, feeling guilty, getting l

Excuses often have no 'substance'; they are just feelings that he study. They are simply a sign of negative self-talk.

Keep this checklist handy and review it each night to see your excuses, you can work to remove them as soon as continue day after day.

Some excuses to allow you to 'put things off' are:

- I don't feel like it. 1.
- 2. I'm hungry... I'll just get a snack first.
- I'm too tired. 3.
- The work is boring. 4.
- I'm not in the mood. 5.
- The work is too difficult. 6.
- I don't understand the topic 7.
- It's too late in the semester 8.
- 9. I'll never use this inform
- 10. This is stupid.
- There's plenty of tip 11.
- I revised this last 12
- 13. The test is week
- 14. There's too m
- The teache 15.
- I don't h 16.
- 17. I get b I do
- 18. I¢
- 19.
- 20. 21.

I study or not.

22. 23



ople failed at school.

elax first.

25

he job I want.

nd then I fail, I can pretend that I could have got an 'A' if I really wanted to.

entify iem



Use the suggestions provided to complete the following study timetable. Try it your achievements and reward yourself if you feel you deserve it.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday		
					C p	
					$<\!<$	
					<u> </u>	
				<u>``/</u>		
		$, \vee$				
	O	m	bleted this week y	vas.		

Motivating Yourse

The following is a list of motivational quotes. Writh favourites and create one of your own that r



"You have brains in your head, you have feet in yor yourself in any direction you choose. You're on what you know. And YOU are the guy who' - Dr Seuss, children's r

"Change will not come if we wait for so time. We are the ones we've been wait sec

- Barack Oba

"Success is falling - Jon Bor

"Twenty years from nov didn't do than by the from the safe ha e things you es, sail away Ils. Explore.

"Success

o loss of enthusiasm." time Minister.

ots you don't take." e hockey player and coach.

hs; but we often look so long and so that we do not see the one which has ned for us." Bell, inventor of the telephone.







LITERACY SKILLS



THE MOST COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMA'



ha

arate

Fused Sentences & Comma Splice

Basically, this type of error is the omission of necessary ful is used instead of a full stop. In the case of fused sentence sentences.

Example:

Comma splice: He speaks very well, of Fused sentence: He speaks very well

Here is an example of comma splices from







In the following extract, there are a number of examples of fused sentences:

He always enjoyed the morning at that time of day, the re the world left him alone. Way he wanted it to be grown tired of human had been let down before the didn't H had grown cynical that he was now he was that



Exercise One

In the following passage, indicate whether instances of fused sentences in the passa

There is a real concern in its infancy,² but there i Firstly,⁴ there will be a they will have 'super form part of an up elsewhere in the of people ame people coul of the fut ordinar hum sed. There are two

genetic engineering is still stinct classes in the USA,³ will be genetically enhanced ajority of citizens, however, will elite will leave the Earth to live sible that there will be a mass transfer ations,¹¹ groups of genetically 'superior' cratic,¹³ if elites think that this is the way to the Internet.¹⁶ There is change in the air Ordinary people are claiming the planet for all

- 10. Correct Incorrect
- 11. Correct Incorrect
- 12. Correct Incorrect
- 13. Correct Incorrect
- 14. Correct Incorrect
- 15. Correct Incorrect
- Correct Incorrect
 Correct Incorrect
- 17. Correct Incorrec
- 18. Correct Incorrect

ops be placed?

ect

orrect



Commas are often used incorrectly or not at all when they are required. If you g you will find a long list of situations in which you are expected to use a comm complicated! Just remember that a full stop indicates a halt, whereas a comm to identify whether a comma is needed is to (quietly) read the sentence al speech. Whilst doing this, try to find pauses and groups of words (such separated from the main 'point' of your sentence. Below are some com



Mr Brown, the local butcher, has only three fingers on According to the Weather Bureau, we are in for a dry The matches, mirror, whistle and first-aid kit were The place, which is marked on the map, is in a ve "Mary, please come here," requested her moth

[Exercise Two

Add commas where necessary.

- 1. There goes Mr Jones the owner
- 2. Leaving at dawn we reached
- 3. I was very angry and th
- 4. It was if I rightly re
- 5. Laughter song
- 6. The black

It

- 7. The U
- 8.

leave our porch.

.1% of its GDP to overseas aid.

ge.



Circle any unnecessary commas in the following sentences:

- 1. I was going about my business, when I saw, an unpleasant incider
- 2. She was proud of her red, dress, which her grandmother had
- 3. It is only a matter of opinion, that America did the right
- 4. Because of his past experiences, he was wary, of more
- 5. If only you knew, what she had been through, y
- 6. We purchased lollies, balloons, and whistle
- 7. You will soon learn, not to make fun of

Apostrophes

Most of you will understand the use indicate possession. Some exampl two elements to apostrophes: w word representing the owner. Consider the example below

1. We have a dog and y

The dog ke

Now we add a

П

Why floy put them next to each other:

strophes. We add an s simply so that the words

than one dog and more than one kennel.



there must be an apostrophe after dogs to indicate this:

In the previous example? Simply because it is not needed as the words flow other s and you will hear why it is not needed.



n left out of a word and to

shouldn't and I'm. There are

. We put the apostrophe in the object or quality that is owned.

People who are unsure of the use of the apostrophe might consider putting an apostrop there is an s there. In this case, the kennels don't own anything and, therefore, it is w there. Besides, if a word has an apostrophe, it must have something immediately a following exercises.



Insert apostrophes into the following.

1. The yachts sails



3. The horses hoo

oves



6. The childrens games

