Willetton Primary School
Independent Public School

Issue No 7
Term 2
22 June 2022

Willetton's Got Talent

Monday morning, Dr Meegan-Lowe and the year 4 students started their cello bow journeys in front of their family. It's great to see the parents supporting their children in the IMSS journey.

On Friday, we witnessed a short showcase of just some aspects of what has happened in the area of Music this year at Willetton PS. We had 9 of our fantastic choir members lead the whole school singing Wanjoo as our Welcome To Country. Then we moved into hearing our wonderful choir sing Guy Sebastian's song Choir (with a few altered lyrics). Following that, we had our year 6 Brass IMSS students play the duet Zum Gali Gali. They did so well that we got them to play a second piece which they did and played the National Anthem. Then we shifted focus up to Area 15 who were chosen this time around to demonstrate the power of the African Drums. The played segments of the arrangement Kpanlogo which demonstrated some of the rhythms that the children from year 2 through to year 6 have played this year in the music classroom on the Djembe – don't worry year 1 parents, in this coming semester the children will get the chance to start learning the Djembe in the music room.

Thank you to all that attended and we look forward to in the near future, showcasing other classes and groups of IMSS students and the choir again in term 3!

Mr Poole

Cyber Safety incursion from Year 4 A11

Olivia C

Cyber Safety Project

- 1800 55 1800 kids helpline phone number is from age 5 to 25 (you can talk to a specialist about any problems)
- eSafety kids is another kids programme for cyber safety problems (~~Ksafety~~ (eSafety.gov.au)
- Anybody can veiw what you say and post and where and when you post it, so you have to be careful what you say as a strangers can know your personal information.
- When you post something, it can't be taken back so if you post something your that wasn't safe you can't fix it.
- You have to be aware when someone sends you a message that it could fishy. you live if you don't know who they are and don't tell someone
- Don't tell someone where you're going on holidays and where.
- You need to know how who to let into your spaces and what messages are safe and unsafe
- Make sure that personal information is personal unless needed
- Some messages you post are offensive to other people so you should think carefully before posting messages thinking about what would be best which is safe
- Pass words should be long and strong so you have a better chance of not getting hacked.
- There are 3 important spaces which can help you catergorise where you are online. Make sure that you don't let a stranger in private or personal space otherwise bad things could happen
- Never use your full name, Make a name up if you need to.

MCNeil 3/6/22

excellent Notes & detail :)

Ahana

• Cyber Safety Project

3/6/22

- Kids Helpline - 1800 55 1800
- eSafety.gov.au
- Long and Strong Passwords ✓
- Never give out personal information. ✓
- Don't talk to someone you don't know like a stranger. ✓
- There are 3 p's Personal, Private, Public. ✓
- If you post something think about it first ✓
- If you post something think about how other people will feel if they read it. ✓
- Never put your real name, or birth date as your password. ✓

Good points Ahana :)

JMcNeil
3/6/22

Emma

• Cyber Safety Project

- 1800 55 1800 kids help line from ages 5 to 25
- eSafety is another help line for cyber saftey problems.
- Anybody can see what you post online so you need to be careful and check what you post. You could always change the settings to private.
- Phishing scammers send thousands of emails that are scams and if you read them quickly you could press open and get scammed.
- If you haven't seen the person that emailed you email you before delete the email, it could be a scam.
- There are three spaces, personal, private and public.
- A password needs to be long and strong.
- If you don't know a person and they request to be your friend, immediatly decline.
- Be mindful of the things you post and remember strangers can use the information you give out and people you know could feel hurt or upset about what you post.

The people from help lines are trained and could give advice.

If you want to travel, you need to tell the goverment your personal information.

Read carefully when you have an email, it could be a scam.

Some people should know your personal information like the police, to find you and for emergency.

Great notes & detail! Emma :)

Never use your full name when you are posting or gaming.

Passwords need to be random so it's not easy.

A PUBLIC SPACE IS...
A SPACE EVERYONE CAN JOIN AND ACCESS THE INFOMATION.

A PUBLIC SPACE IS...
WHERE EVERYONE CAN JOIN AND ACCESS THE INFOMATION.

A PRIVATE SPACE IS...
A SPACE WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE WHO COMES IN.

A PERSONAL SPACE IS...
A SEVER ONLY YOU CAN ACCESS.

A PERSONAL SPACE IS...
A SEVER ONLY YOU CAN ACCESS.
FOR EXAMPLE...
• MINECRAFT
• ROBLOX

PUBL

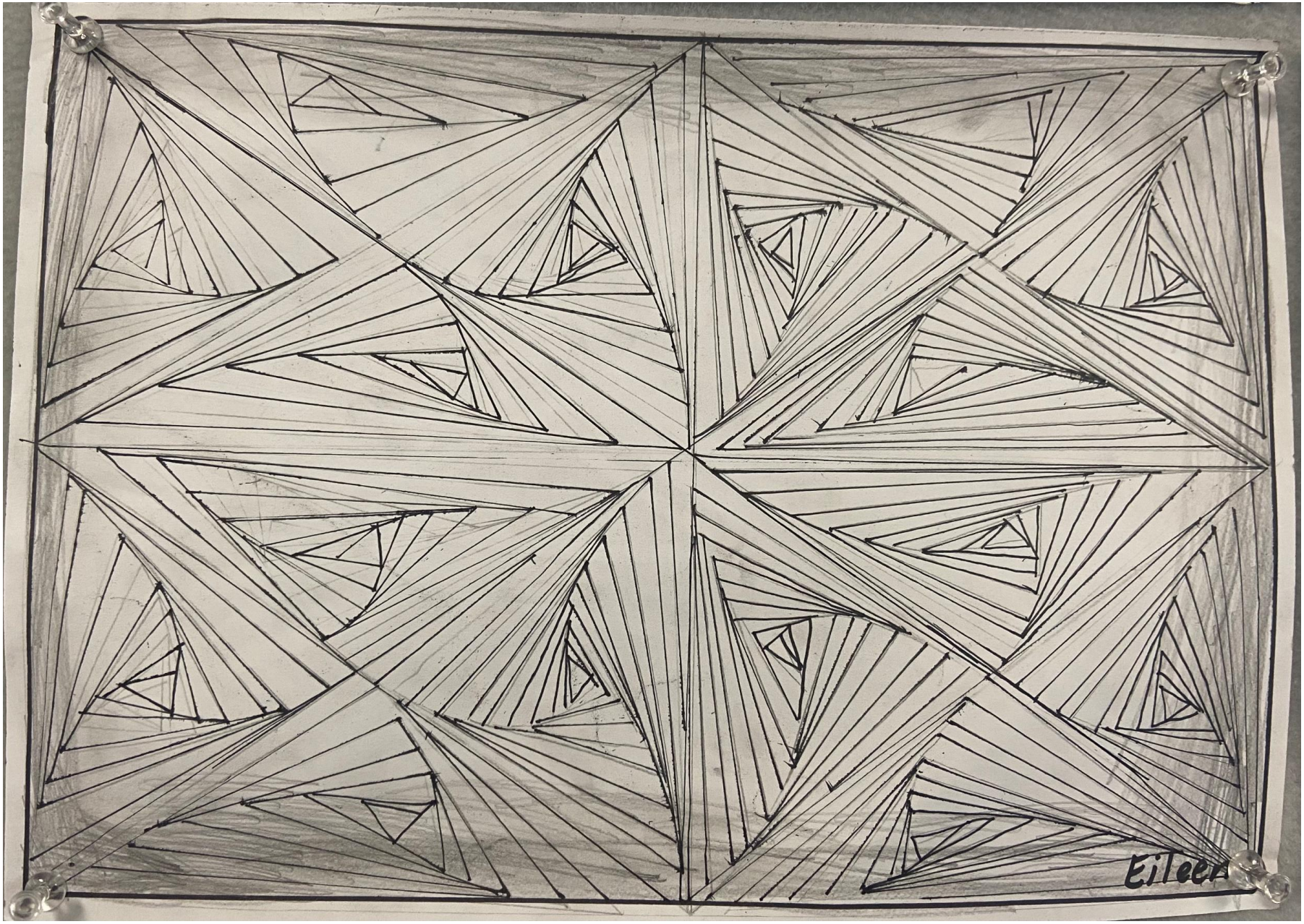
PERSONAL

PRIVA

Olivia

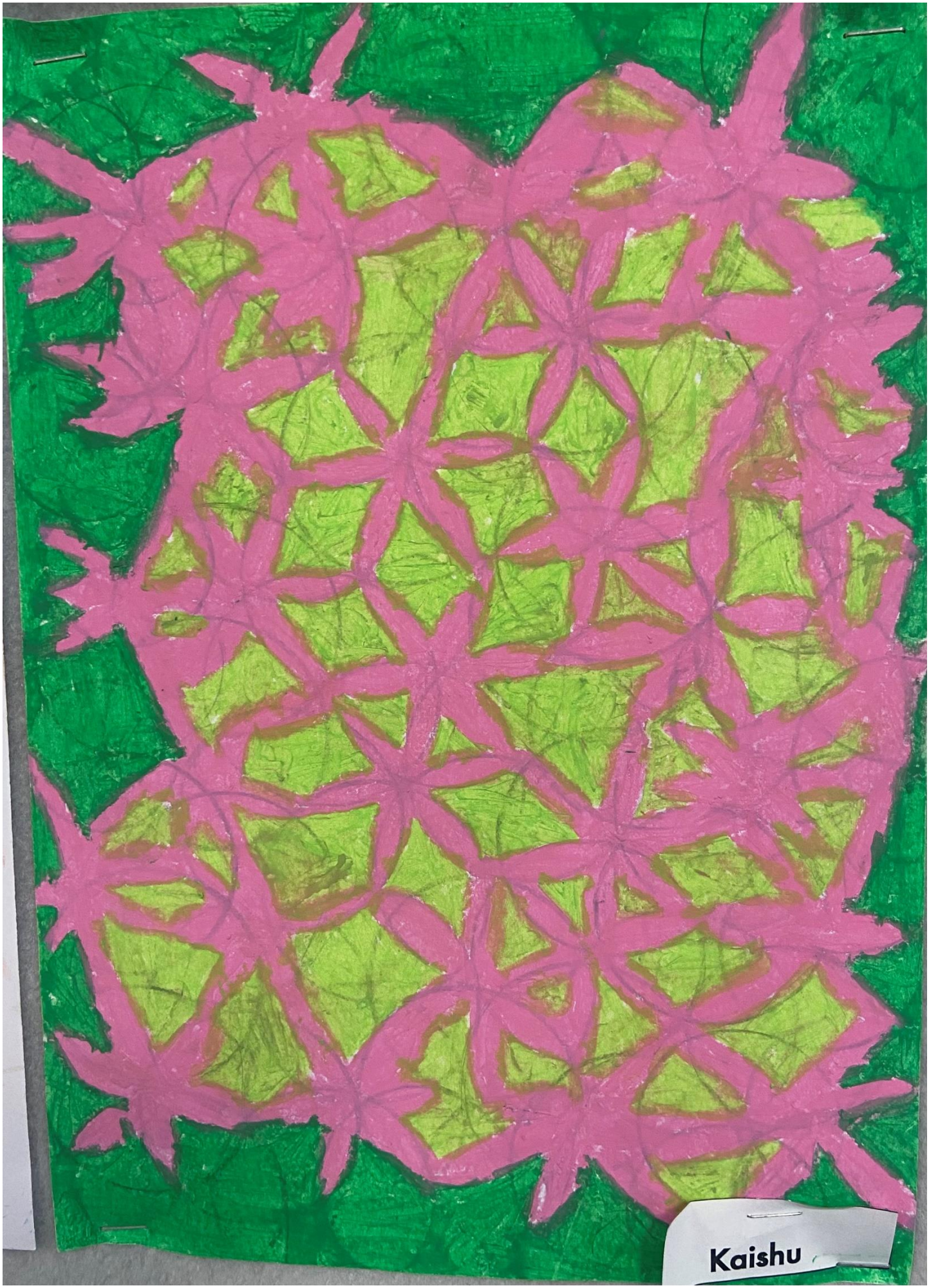
Brilliant Work!

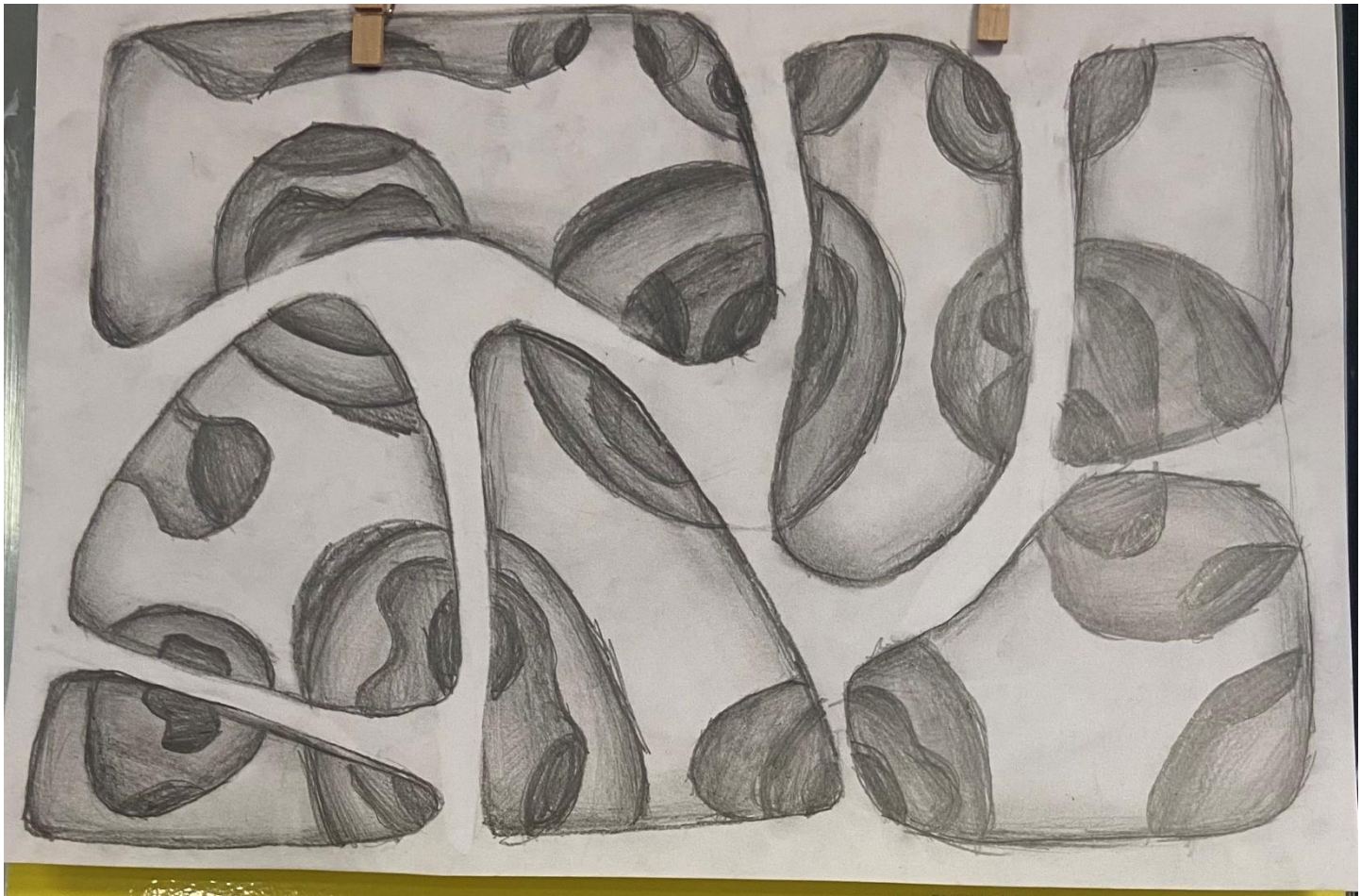
This semester in Art in Area 17, we have been creating artworks that focus on the elements of art; line, colour, shape, texture, space and form. Here are some excellent examples of these elements.



Xinyang

Nate


Kaishu



Sanasri

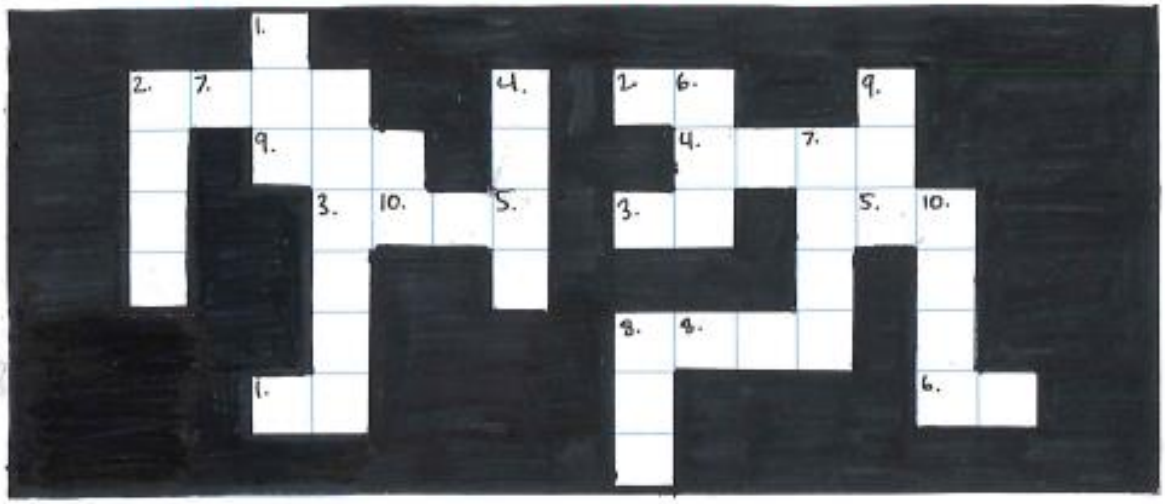
Clever Crossword created by Dana Kim for you to solve!

Multiplication and division skills needed.

Good luck!

Solution available in Area 16

Math Crossword!!!



Down

1. 28×32=
2. 389×3=
3. 55×45=
4. 565×5=
5. 5×5=
6. 15×15=
7. 56×85=
8. 632÷2=
9. 988÷4=
10. 98×23=

Across

1. 45÷3=
2. 72÷6=
3. 100÷4=
4. 200÷10=
5. 8×9=
6. 9×5=
7. 38×5=
8. 550÷5=
9. 1320÷2=
10. 51×2=

-Dana-

Wonderful Informational Texts written by very clever Year Fve students from Area 16

The Dashing Daintree Rainforest
By Evie Lewis

The stealth jaguar creeps through the dense forest understory, the birds sing high up in the canopy, the cassowary is searching for fruits in the trees. Nothing is better than life deep in the Daintree Rainforest.

Location
Where can you find this wonderful rainforest? The Daintree is located North East cost of Queensland, Australia, and is north of Mossman and Cairns. The Daintree Rainforest covers exactly 1,200 square Kilometres and the lush, green forest grows right down to the waters edge.

Biome
The Daintree is a tropical Rainforest Biome, and is densely **vegetated**. This is one of the biggest continuous area of tropical rainforests in Australia! Tropical rainforests are dense and wet forests and has to be in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Did you know the Daintree rainforest is 135 million years old, and is possibly the oldest rainforest in the world? Also, The Daintree was named after a man called Richard Daintree, he was a **geologist** and photographer.

Animals and Adaptation
Cassowaries are a well known animal in the Daintree. They have a large **casque** on the top of their heads, it is normally brown and as hard a stone. Their bright blue head and lava red neck flaps make them easy to spot among the trees.
Cassowaries have developed several **physiological** adaptations. First off, they can run 50 kilometres per hour! Their powerful legs help them jump nearly 2 metres high and are amazing swimmers! Second of all, the cassowary have three 12cm long claws, sometimes used for self defence or to protect their young. Lastly, the cassowary have developed a unique digestive system to allow them to swallow fruits whole. This feature helps them separate the fruit seeds and the fruit it self.

Human impact
Deforestation is a massive problem in the Daintree and about half of the Daintree has been cleared. Log trucks go in every day, coming in and out with logs. Many species can become endangered or in worst case scenario, extinct. Deforestation isn't the only bad thing. Tourism is a problem as well. Over 400,000 people visit **annually.** But the good thing is, when the Daintree is included in the **world heritage list**, mining will not be allowed...

Natural features
This Rainforest is home to beaches, mountains, gorges, rivers and waterfalls. One of the wonders to see the Cassowary falls. Beneath the glass-like water, lives a whole new world. Water dragons, lizards, turtles and frogs! The breezes carry the butterflies through the air. The faint singing of birds is something you will never forget. Many rare and beautiful species lie nestled amongst the rocks. This is a place where you can relax in one of natures **amphitheatres**. As it explains in its name, the

Cassowary is often spotted by the falls searching for the fruit on the trees hanging over the lake and there is an ongoing supply of water.

Cassowary Falls

Glossary

Amphitheatre-Normally a performance space located near a formation of rocks or a mountain.

Annually-once a year or every year.

Casque-a thing to resemble a helmet, such as the head of a cassowary.

Geologist-a student or expert of earths structure and history.

Physiological-related to the way in which living organisms or body part functions work, and the causes of behaviours.

Vegetated-covered in plant life

World heritage list- an organisation protecting the important places in the world.

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF
by Shelby

Page

Contents

1. My introduction
2. Where can you find me?
3. My wonderful biome features.
4. What flora grows in me?
5. Wonderful animals & their adaptions
6. Human impacts that destroy me
7. Conclusion
8. Glossary

Some of the Great Barrier Reef in top view.

My Introduction

Have you ever wondered where the Great Barrier Reef is located? Or what lives here? Well, read on to find out about this amazing reef! I can guarantee you that you will learn something new!

Fish forming a circle

Where Can You Find Me?

I live on the sunny coast of the Gold Coast in the Southern Hemisphere. I am 348, 700 km2. My **longitude** and **latitude** coordinates are: 18.2871 degrees south and 148.6992 degrees east. My size gives thousands of living things to live and grow!

The light blue is the Great Barrier Reef!

My Wonderful Biome Features.

What is a reef? A reef is a chain of rocks or coral in or near the water. I contain about 3 000 individual reefs of coral. That's a lot, right? My coral creates a shield and protects the algae- kind of like sunscreen. Otherwise, the algae plant might die!

Fish swimming above sea grass

What Flora Can You Find In Me?

Some examples of the plants that live in me include the mangrove tree, sea grass and algae. Did you know that mangrove trees can help form Islands? Algae produces oxygen which many other ocean creatures use. Sea grass is the food of many creatures such as manatees and green turtles.

Sea grass in the great barrier reef

Wonderful Animals & Their Adaptions

If you ever get asked, "Name three animals from the Great Barrier Reef and their adaptions," you can name these three. The Humpback Whale, the green turtle and the blanket octopus. Humpback whales have a thicker **blubber** and better hearing than most other mammals. Green turtles can hold their breath for 5 HOURS! And blanket octopuses can expand the water that they swim in.

The rare blanket octopus

Human Impacts That Destroy Me

One of the many terrible things that destroy me is coral collecting. Humans collect one of my creatures and bring them up to land. People use the coral to make jewellery and also because they are a score of **limestone**. People collect coral by using explosives so it is easier to collect. But the explosives blow up the habitat!

Coral collecting

Conclusion

Have you learnt something new? Yes? You're welcome. So please, protect this spectacular reef. I hope to meet you one day and you can look at all the fish. See If you can spot the rare blanket octopus or the humpback whale. Now that you know all this information, share it with your family. Sea you soon (I hope)!

Glossary

Blubber- (noun) the fat of sea mammals (Page 5)

Latitude-(noun) the distance north or south of the equator(Page 2)

Limestone- (noun) a type of rock made up of bits of animal shells (Page 6)

Longitude- (noun) distance measured In degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the South Pole.(Page 2)

The Pacific Ocean by Harry Wang

Contents

1 Location
2 Natural features
3 Biome
4 Animals and adaptations
5 Human impact

Location

What is the biggest place on earth? You might say Asia or Russia but what if I told you it was none of those it is the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is massive at a huge 165.2 million square kilometres so it is the biggest ocean. The pacific is the ocean of many coasts like east Australia and west America. The coordinates of the Pacific Ocean is 8.7832 S, 124.5085 W.

Natural Features

What is one of the things in the Pacific Ocean you may ask? Maybe 40 degrees but the real answer is nothing close to it. One of the things is the geyser at a beyond boiling level of up to 400 degrees Celsius! The only reason the water doesn't boil is because the geysers are at the bottom of the ocean and at the bottom of the ocean there is extreme pressure that makes water not boil. The deepest point of the Pacific, also known as the challenger deep is 11,022 metres. In comparison the height of Mount Everest is only 8,848 metres and the Eiffel Tower is 324 metres. For a biome full of water you'd expect not much rain as it already has a lot of water but the Pacific receives about 200 centimetres of rain each year!

Geyser

Biome Features

What makes the Pacific Ocean the Pacific Ocean? To make an ocean biome you need a colossal amount of salt water covering most of the worlds area. Trenches are formed mostly when two **tectonic plates** meet creating a v shape. Many people don't know that coral reefs are actually alive the coral is made of tiny organisms forming a coral shape.

Pacific Ocean

Glossary

Aerodynamic- a shape or form that reduces drag from air to make it faster

Apex Predator- at the top of the food chain with no threats to their survival

Hypothermia- a medical condition when your body loses more heat then it can provide

Paralysed- a medical condition where a part of your body or your body can't move

Tectonic plates- almost puzzle like pieces of the earths crust that is huge

The Gibson Desert

By Hunter

Contents

:Introduction

:Location

:Natural Features

:Fauna and their adaptations

:Human impact

:Conclusion

:Glossary

Introduction

After all, the Gibson desert first looks like a dead wasteland. But if you look closer you can find a thriving and amazing desert! In this booklet you can find the location of the desert, the fauna that can brave lethal weathers, its natural features and human impact! Lets go...

Location

Have you ever wondered where the Gibson desert is? The location of this place is in the centre of Western Australia, with its coordinates being round to 23° S, 125° E! Have you ever wondered what the Gibson desert features are?

Natural Features

Swish, swoosh, can you hear the sound of rustling sand? The Gibson desert is a vast mix of dunes, sandy plains and some gigantic areas of sandstone. Leaving the little population of fauna there some shelter. Wait! Can you hear that? It's the vast and unique fauna that lives here!

Fauna and their adaptations

Although at first glance, the Gibson desert may seem lifeless but if you look closer, you can find a desert full of life! The Great Desert skink has adapted to the harsh climate of the Gibson Desert, with distinct body parts adapted to the desert. Its tail is used to release body heat and store fat. Humankind has tainted many deserts, including this one. Find how how it has impacted this desert!

Human impact

Many natural things have been destroyed because of us, including this desert. These are the things humankind has done to this desert: The introduction of introduced fauna was how many types of animals are extinct/extremely endangered. Invasive species consist of camels, cats, rabbits, foxes and much more!

Conclusion

So now you see that the Gibson desert is not just a barren wasteland, it's full of life, variety and way more! Its like the saying, don't judge a book by its cover!

Glossary

Adaptation: how a type of animal can live better in its habitat
Barren: empty
Carnivore: an animal that eats other animals
Endangered: a type of animal or plant that is almost extinct
Extinct: a type of animal or plant that no longer exists
Herbivore: an animal that eats plants
Wasteland: a place that is lifeless and rotting away

The Mysterious Indian Ocean

By Ashleen Kaur

Hey you! Have you ever wondered what lurks down the bottom of the Indian Ocean? What do human do that destroys the ocean? What things that you couldn't possibly know about the Indian Ocean? Well its your lucky day! Ill show you the things you wonder about the Indian Ocean that you never knew before. There are some things that I never knew about the Indian Ocean, so buckle up your seat belts and enjoy the ride!

The majestic ocean is found by the north nearby Asia and India. Then west of Africa, and east of Indonesia and Australia. You can look on a map while following and you'll find the Indian Ocean. The area of the ocean is about 70.56 million km2! That sounds massive, and the deep depths of the ocean is 3,890m.

There are more than 2,200 species of sea animals be found in this ocean, including the longest animal ever to live! Biologists who study the ocean had discovered the longest animal ever known to man kind, the siphonophore. It was discovered in 1758 in the Indian Ocean. The siphonophore is quite interesting, as we can tell it's apart of the animal kingdom. The appearance is like a jellyfish, but a never ending body and this creature is very intelligent as its body is made out of organs. Each organ has a task and they can master it perfectly. They make it look like its only one whole animal doing it all. Siphonophores are not dangerous to humans and they feed on small animals such as krill.

The Indian Ocean has amazing features. Did you know that the Indian Ocean covers 20% of the earths ocean surface? Surprisingly it has the lowest oxygen content. Its highest sea level there is which makes sense! I bet you didn't know any of that! The Indian Ocean coastal belt is one of the nine most known biomes in South America.

A common plant in the Indian Ocean is eelgrass. It got it's name for probably its appearance. It has thin blades of green seaweed that is shaped like an eel. The scientific name for eelgrass is Zostera, but the scientific name for eel is very different.

People are destroying the Indian Ocean because of human impact! How they are doing this is because of pollution, destructive fishing like using dynamite and poison, coral mining and coral bleaching. But their biggest threats are ocean warming and over fishing. It's very dangerous for the Indian oceans creatures! Without enough fish to eat, the sea animals will die out. And the amount trash that is thrown into the Indian Ocean is 593,043,485 pounds!

Hope you enjoyed the amazing facts about the Indian Ocean. Please make the miracle happen by taking care of the environment.

By Ashleen Kaur

Eastern Patagonian Desert

Ewan Fok

There are many deserts around the world like the Sahara, or the Kalahari but I'm going to do another famous desert called Eastern Patagonian Desert. This desert isn't as big as the Sahara desert but everyone does that so I am going to do something more original. Here are some facts about this desert.

Location

Now we are going to talk about the location of the Eastern Patagonia Desert. It actually 'makes sense' because its close to the equator The Eastern Patagonian Desert is located in South America, Argentina. Argentina is at the bottom of South America and it ends at what looks like a sharp end. It's in the South East quadrant of the world. It covers 673,000 square kilometres of land. It is also pretty near to the Andes Mountains.

The Andes is close to the Patagonia Desert

Natural features

Some things at the Eastern Patagonia Desert is a little bizarre. The weather at the desert has an average of 4°C—13°C, the maximum temperature (heat) is 34°C and the minimum temperature (cold) is -33°C. It's an unusual temperature for a desert right? The reason it's so cold because the Andes Mountain is close and so the temperature just breaks out of the tundra into the desert. The Eastern Patagonia Desert is composed of gravel plains and plateaus with sandstone canyons and clay shapes that have been shaped by the strong wind.

Flora

The plants that live in the Eastern Patagonia Desert are very unique and fascinating like the Azorella Trifurcata AKA Cushion Plant. There are also desert shrubs which very common in deserts. There are also pepper trees there.

Cushion plant

Fauna

Burrowing owl living in a plastic tube

There are lots of species of animals in the Patagonia Desert. Let's talk about the Burrowing Owl. It is a special and unique owl because it doesn't nest in trees. It's name represents that it burrows to nest underground. The Burrowing Owl can also live in man-made objects that have a hole big enough for them to live in. It has incredible eyesight and hearing to locate prey but unlike other owls, the Burrowing Owl is most active during the day so it is diurnal.

Human Impacts

Us humans do lots of damage to the world (sorry earth!) and one of the impacts is mining. Lots of mining. That happens everywhere even in the desert! People also do mining in the Eastern Patagonia Desert even when it just looks like a blob of land. It has lots of covered resources underground. They mine for iron ore, coal ore and oil. People also grab resources like firewood. Some people also grab some sand for whatever reason they want it. There is also some hunting for food in the desert.

These are the main facts of the Eastern Patagonia Desert. There are facts about the location, natural features, flora, fauna and human impacts so this can get you a head start of studying the Eastern Patagonia Desert!

Ewan