



The Australian Kaleidoscope



Teaching Resource Guide

Australian Kaleidoscope Teaching Resource Guide

Table of Contents

Information for Administrators	3
Information for Teachers	4
Lesson 1: Where in the World is Australia?	5
Lesson 2: A Brief Look at Australian History	8
Lesson 3: Australian Animals	12
Lesson 4: Australian Music and Art.	16
Additional Information for Teachers	24
Connection to the Standards	
Scoring Guides	



Australian Kaleidoscope Information for Administrators

Thank you for selecting the Australian Kaleidoscope presentation for your school. We have developed the *Teaching Resource Guide* to enhance the educational experience of the presentation. The lessons were created with Common Core State Standards and national standards in mind.

Two trends influenced our decisions regarding the content for the *Teaching Resource Guide*:

1. Teaching through the arts motivates students and lets them tap into another dimension of learning. Research shows that connecting the curriculum through the arts reaches some students who are considered “at risk”.

Source: *Critical Links: Learning in the Arts and Student Academic and Social Development*, edited by Richard J. Deasy, Arts Education Partnership: <http://www.aep-arts.org>

2. With an emphasis on reading/language arts in No Child Left Behind legislation, teachers are seeking innovative ways to assess student learning in a manner similar to statewide assessments. This allows students to practice writing constructed responses. Students who are assessed in ways that are similar to statewide tests often perform better on those tests.

The Australian Kaleidoscope *Teaching Resource Guide* is designed to address both trends. The lessons motivate and engage students by reinforcing reading and writing skills through fine arts content that is presented in a format similar to state assessments.

We hope the teachers will find the lessons to be an easy way to connect the Australian Kaleidoscope presentation to the curriculum.



Australian Kaleidoscope Information for Teachers

The Australian Kaleidoscope *Teaching Resource Guide* has been designed to extend the Cultural Kaleidoscope experience to the classroom. The lessons are appropriate for students in upper elementary and middle school grades. Of course, you may choose to adapt the lessons for older or younger students.

HOW TO USE THE LESSONS

There are three lessons in this guide. Lesson 1, “Where in the World is Australia?” introduces children to Australian geography. This lesson asks students to find Australia on a world map and answer three constructed-response items. Lesson 2 provides a glimpse of Australian history through information about the Aborigines, the Australian flag, government, and British rule. Three constructed response items assess student learning in this section. Lesson 3 explores Australian animals. Students respond to 5 items at the end of the lesson. All three lessons are appropriate for classroom instruction.

A classroom teacher, music teacher and/or art teacher can implement lesson 3, “Australian Music and Art”. Knowledge of music and art is not necessary since these questions also assess reading comprehension and writing skills, not artistic talent.

QUESTIONING FORMAT

If you are a teacher in a public school, you may recognize that the format of the questioning is similar to items on Language Arts components of statewide assessments. If you are asked to prepare assessments in your classroom, these items may be appropriate.

The lessons can be used to assess reading comprehension and writing skills. One question asks students to identify the capital of Australia. This question represents a simple reading-comprehension task since the answer is presented in the text.

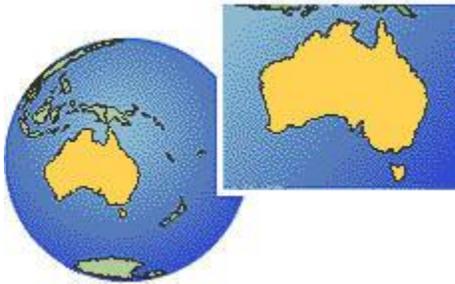
When students are asked to identify similarities and differences in kangaroos and koalas, students read the information and create a graphic organizer. This is more complex than finding the answer in the text and copying it. Other questions may ask students to infer or summarize. Those types of questions also require higher order thinking skills.

It is our hope that you will use this *Teaching Resource Guide* as a tool to assist you in connecting the Australian Kaleidoscope presentation to your curriculum in order to enhance the students’ educational experience.

Where in the World Is Australia?

Home to the Great Barrier Reef, Australia is one of the oldest land masses.

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world and it is the only nation to occupy an entire continent. Australia is similar in size to the United States, not including Alaska and Hawaii. If you traveled non-stop along the Australian coastline, it would take about 24 days if you drove 60 miles per hour.



Australia is an island continent surrounded by four seas and the Indian Ocean. The island is located southeast of Asia. The name Australia comes from *australis*, the Latin word for southern.

The Commonwealth of Australia has six states and two territories. The states are New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and the island of Tasmania. The two territories are the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

The Australian Capital Territory, located within the state of New South Wales, was established in 1911. The capital city is Canberra. It is a planned city that was developed around a man-made lake. The Territory began to govern itself in 1989. Like Washington, D.C., the principal employer in the capital city is the national government.

About 22 million people live in Australia. Most of the people, around 70%, live in coastal cities. Sydney is the oldest European settlement and the largest city in Australia. Another popular city is Melbourne. It is the capital of the State of Victoria. During the gold rush in the middle of the nineteenth century, Melbourne was larger than Sydney.

Australia is one of the flattest land masses. The inside area of the continent is called the *outback*. The outback is made up of flat areas called plains or plateaus. The Great

Western Plateau covers the western half of the country and includes three deserts. The richest farm land can be found in the Central-Eastern Lowlands.



Test Your Knowledge

Read the information on page 1 and then answer the following questions.



Find Australia on the world map. Circle the continent.

1. What city is the capital of Australia? Make sure your response includes a complete sentence.

2. Describe two ways Australia is similar to the United States.

3. Do you think “Australia” is a good name for this part of the world? Why or why not? Use details from the text in your answer.

A Brief Look at Australian History

Learn more about the people of Australia, from the Aborigines to the Europeans.

The first Australians were the ancestors of the people known today as the **Aborigines**. In Australia, the aboriginal people are said to have inhabited the land for over 100,000 years; however, the oldest bones that have been found are 40,000 years old.

Vocabulary Review:
The word **aborigine** (abbo-ridge-ih-nee) is used to identify the earliest known people to live in a region or area.

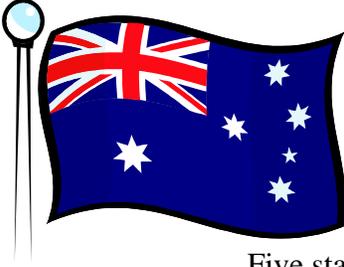
The Aborigines came to Australia from land bridges connecting the continent to southeastern Asia. All Australian Aborigines were not the same. There were different tribes of Aborigines—some inhabited the forests and beaches while others lived in the deserts. Many of the Aborigine tribes were nomadic which means they moved from place to place while they hunted for food. Their weapons were the boomerang and the throwing spear.

The tribes were respectful of the land, recognizing that future generations would also need to hunt and gather. When some of the tribes left a forest, they burned the trees which promoted the seed pods to regenerate the forest.

When Australia was inhabited by Europeans, the Aborigines were viewed as outcasts and were treated like slaves or second-class citizens. Today, the aborigine people are treated more fairly, receiving government grants for free land and housing.

Eastern Australia was claimed by the British in 1770. After losing the American colonies in the Revolutionary War, Britain officially established a penal colony on the continent in 1788. The people living in the penal colony were sent to Australia as punishment for a crime.

The Australian Flag



The flag of the Commonwealth of Australia is called the Commonwealth Blue Ensign. The flag has a British Union Jack flag in the upper left corner. This recognizes Australia's ties to Great Britain.

Five stars represent the Southern Cross Constellation. This is located on the right side of the flag. The Southern Cross is a major navigational constellation in the Southern Hemisphere. A large, white seven-pointed Commonwealth Star, also called the Star of Federation, symbolizes the original states of Australia. The flag was chosen in a public contest in 1901. It was officially adopted in 1953.

The Australian Aborigine flag was first flown in 1971. The black at the top of the flag represents the Aboriginal people, the red stands for the earth, and the yellow circle symbolizes the sun.



Government

The Commonwealth of Nations

The Commonwealth of Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth of Nations, usually known as The Commonwealth, is an association of independent **sovereign** states, almost all of which are former territories of the British Empire. The Commonwealth was once known as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Vocabulary Review
Sovereign: Self-governing,
independent

The Commonwealth is not a political union and does not allow Britain to rule the nations. While some members of the Commonwealth recognize the British Monarch as their head of state, the majority do not.

The following map shows the members of the Commonwealth of Nations. The members are shaded a darker color or appear as pink in colored versions.



The Commonwealth of Nations represents 30% of the world's population with 53 member states. India is the largest state in the Commonwealth when you consider the population of India.

Not all countries that were ruled by Great Britain are members of the commonwealth. Egypt and Iraq are not members of the Commonwealth, although they were once colonies. The United States, originally formed from British colonies, maintains close cultural and political ties with Great Britain.

Australian Government

The constitution of Australia is based on British parliamentary traditions. It also includes elements of the United States' system of government. Today, the Queen of England is the symbolic ruler of Australia but has no real power. The head of the Australian government is the prime minister.

Instead of a Congress, like the United States, the Australian system has a parliament. The two bodies of the parliament are the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate has 76 members who are elected to six-year terms. According to the Australian constitution, the House of Representatives should have about twice as many members as the Senate; the number of members from each state is based on that state's population. Each state has at least 5 representatives.

Australia has an alliance with the United States for defense and support.



Test Your Knowledge

Read the information on pages 4, 5 and 6, and then answer the following questions. Use information from the text to support your answer.

1. How did the Aborigines first get to the land known today as Australia?

2. Why is the Southern Constellation included in the Australian flag?

3. Create a graphic organizer comparing the Australian governing system with the system in the United States. Include at least 2 differences and 2 similarities.

Australian Animals

In a land as vast as Australia, the animal life is as varied as the landscape.

Australia is the only continent in the world where all three subclasses of mammals are natural to the land. The three subclasses are: placental, monotremes, and marsupials.

Subclass **monotremes** are mammals that lay eggs. This subclass consists of the echinda and platypus.

Platypus



Subclass **placentals** are mammals that give birth to very well-developed young. Examples include deer, goats, dogs, cows, and humans.

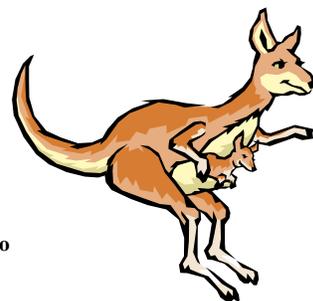


Dingo

A dingo is an Australian native dog. They have lots of different howls that have different meanings. Dingoes can be brown, black or white and they usually live in packs.

Subclass **marsupials** are mammals that raise their young in a pouch. This subclass includes koalas, kangaroos, possums, and wombats.

Kangaroo



Kangaroos and Koalas

Kangaroos are common marsupials in Australia. There are at least 47 different kinds of kangaroos. A kangaroo has a small head with large ears and a long snout. The arms of a kangaroo are short with clawed hands. The feet are long, with four toes. The legs are so powerful a kangaroo can hop up to 40 miles per hour. Kangaroos can also hop about 30 feet in one jump.



The most common colors of the fur on kangaroos are blue, grey and brown.

Most kangaroos are nocturnal, meaning they are active at night. They are considered pests because they can damage crops.

An adult male is called a buck, boomer, or jack. An adult female is called a doe, flyer, roo, or jill. A baby is called a joey. A group of kangaroos is called a mob.

A kangaroo can live about six years in the wild or up to 20 years in captivity. They are herbivores, meaning they eat plants. Kangaroos need little water; they can go for months without drinking. They also dig their own water wells.

Koalas are small marsupials. Koalas are not bears but their fur and shape make them look like teddy bears. They are found only in eucalyptus trees in eastern Australia.



Koalas are light grey or brown with white spots on the neck, chest, and ears. They also have long, shaggy fur on their ears. Koalas have small eyes and a big nose. Their hands have five fingers with long claws and two opposable fingers. The feet on koalas have five toes with long claws and an opposable thumb toe.

The fur protects a koala from cold weather and rain. They have rough pads on their feet and hands that help them grip the trees that are their homes.

Baby koalas live in their mother's pouch for about six months. After that, they ride on their mother's back until it is half grown. A koala sleeps an average of 18 to 22 hours per day. The lifespan of a koala is about 20 years.

Koalas eat plants, especially eucalyptus (gum tree) leaves. They use their keen sense of smell to make sure the gum leaves are not poisonous. They store food in pouches in their cheeks. They eat the same amount of protein each day by eating one to three pounds of eucalyptus leaves.



Test Your Knowledge

Read the information on pages 7 and 8 and then answer the following questions.

1. Describe how each subclass of mammals gives birth.

2. What does “nocturnal” mean?

3. What does “herbivore” mean?

4. Create a graphic organizer comparing kangaroos and koalas. Include at least 2 similarities and 2 differences in the two animals.

5. Write a summary of the information included in the graphic organizer. Use complete sentences.

Australian Music and Art

Both the Aborigines and the British shaped Australian culture.

Australian culture reflects two different groups of people from two different eras: the Aborigines, who arrived 50,000 years ago, and the British, who first settled in the coastal cities during the middle of the eighteenth century.

Aborigine Arts

Visual arts in Australia are as old as the Aborigines. Cave paintings and bark paintings are some of the earliest examples of their art. Another way the Aborigine people were artistic was in the way they decorated the didgeridoo, a musical instrument.



The Didgeridoo

The didgeridoo is one of the oldest instruments in the world. The Aborigines have used it in ceremonies for thousands of years. In this culture, only men played the didgeridoo. It was believed to bring bad luck to any woman who played it or even looked at it. Even today, some

Aboriginal tribal groups shun girls and women who play the instrument.

How is A Didgeridoo Made?

Didgeridoos are made from hollowed eucalyptus, or gum, trees. These trees make good instruments because they have very hard wood on the outside. Also, there are a lot of termites in the Australian tropics. The termites eat the softer, moist core on the inside of the eucalyptus branches, hollowing out the inside. This is how original didgeridoos were made.

Some people still make them the same way today. Aboriginal craftsmen and musicians search for just the right eucalyptus branch. After they cut the branch into the length they choose, they clean out the termites and remove any loose pieces of wood. The outside bark is cut away and the mouthpiece area is smoothed. Sometimes beeswax is rubbed on the mouthpiece to make it easier to play.

How to Play the Didgeridoo

To play the didgeridoo, press your lips tight against the inside of the mouthpiece and squeeze air through your lips so they vibrate. To change the sound, change the shape of your lips or change the amount of air you are squeezing through your lips. Next, add your voice to the air you blow into the mouthpiece, something like you do with a kazoo. Let the sound resonate, or bounce around, inside the long, hollow tube.

Art Styles on Didgeridoos

Aborigines have painted didgeridoos for thousands of years. In the past, the artists used natural materials such as rock ochre pigments and bark. Today, artists combine the natural materials with modern acrylic paints and sealers.

Artists have created original designs on didgeridoos that have become collector items. Some didgeridoos have sold for \$10,000 and more.

There are four distinct styles of Aboriginal art and painting found on didgeridoos. These are x-ray painting, animal motif painting, dot painting, and carvings or burn painting.

X-ray styled paintings typically have animals and figures showing stories, hunting scenes and spirits. Didgeridoos with this type of painting are sought after by people all over the world.

Animal motif paintings are common on didgeridoos. They can show animals that are hunted for food, animals that have some special meaning to a tribe, or scenes showing an animal in a story.



Dot paintings usually have a theme such as food, watering places, and animal tracks. Some artists have tried to copy this style and sell their work as Aboriginal even if they are not from Australia. They do this to try to make their work more valuable.

Burnt carving paintings often show animals, hunters, ceremonies and myths. The didgeridoos with burnt carvings are usually produced in the desert regions.



Bark Paintings

Aboriginal artists not only painted on didgeridoos, they used bark from eucalyptus trees just like an artist today would paint on canvas.

To paint on bark, the Aborigines would break up colored rocks to form the powder they used for the paint.



Test Your Knowledge

Read the information on pages 11, 12, and 13, and then answer the following questions.

1. Who has been in Australia longer, the Aborigines or the British? Use details from the text to explain your answer.

2. What type of instrument is the didgeridoo? Circle the correct answer.

- a. string (like a violin, it has strings that make the sound)
- b. wind (like a clarinet or flute, you use air to make the sound)
- c. percussion (like a drum, you strike or hit it to make the sound)
- d. brass (like a trumpet, it is made of metal)

The Australian National Anthem

God Save the Queen, the British national anthem, was named the Australian national anthem in 1788. Since Australia was a British colony, it was natural to use their anthem in ceremonies.

God Save the Queen remained the official anthem until 1984. At that time the anthem was changed to *Advance Australia Fair*.

It took many years to change the anthem. Although Peter Dodds McCormick, a composer from Scotland, wrote *Advance Australia Fair* in the late 1800s, it was not officially adopted until one hundred years later.

The first competition to select a new national anthem was held in 1840. Since then, many competitions and opinion polls have been held.

When Melbourne, Australia was selected as the site of the 1956 Olympic Games, many people suggested using *Advance Australia Fair* or *Waltzing Matilda* as the anthem. The government decided *God Save the Queen* would be played at the Olympics.

In 1974, another poll was taken. Over 50% of the 60,000 people asked said *Advance Australia Fair* should be the anthem. The Prime Minister decided *Advance Australia Fair* should replace *God Save the Queen*, except during Royal occasions, when both anthems would be played.

In 1976, a new Prime Minister decided *God Save the Queen* would be used for Royal ceremonies and *Advance Australia Fair* would be used for all other official occasions. Less than 10 years later, the Governor-General designated *God Save the Queen* as the Royal Anthem and it was to be played when members of the Royal family were present. He also declared *Advance Australia Fair* was the official national anthem.

Today, *God Save the Queen* is usually played at the beginning of Royal functions and *Advance Australia Fair* is played at the end.

Listen to God Save the Queen at the following website:

http://www.flagdom.com/flag-resources/national-anthems/united_kingdom.html

Although the United States is a former British colony, the American people did not choose *God Save the Queen* as their national anthem. We do have one reminder of British rule: the same melody as *God Save the Queen* is used in another patriotic song, *America (My Country Tis of Thee)*.



Test Your Knowledge

Read the information on page 15, and then answer the following questions. Use information from the text to support your answer.

1. Why did the Australians choose *God Save the Queen* as their first national anthem?

2. Listen to an audio version of *God Save the Queen*. How is it similar to *America (My Country Tis of Thee)*?

3. Estimate the number of people who chose *Advance Australia Fair* in the 1974 poll. Explain your answer.

The “Other” Australian Anthem



When the Australian people had the opportunity to select an official national anthem, many people suggested *Waltzing Matilda*. This Australian folk song is often used to represent Australian culture.

The lyrics, or words of the song, were written in 1895 by Banjo Paterson, a poet known for rugged works such as *The Man from Snowy River*. *Waltzing Matilda* tells the story of a swagman (drifter or hobo) who steals a sheep then jumps in a river when the police arrive to arrest him.

Once a jolly swagman camped by a billabong,
Under the shade of a coolibah tree,
And he sang as he watched and waited ‘til his billy boiled
“Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me?”

Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda
Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me
And he sang as he watched and waited ‘til his billy boiled,
“Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me?”

Along came a jumbuck to drink at the billabong,
Up jumped the swagman and grabbed him with glee,
And he sang as he stowed that jumbuck in his tucker bag,
“You’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me”.

Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda
Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me
And he sang as he stowed that jumbuck in his tucker bag,
“You’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me?”

Up rode the squatter, mounted on his thoroughbred,
Down came the troopers, one, two, three,
“Whose is that jumbuck you’ve got in your tucker bag?”
“You’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me”.

Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda
Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me
“Whose is that jumbuck you’ve got in your tucker bag?”
“You’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me?”

Up jumped the swagman, leapt into the billabong,
“You’ll never catch me alive,” said he,
And his ghost may be heard as you pass by the billabong,
“Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me?”

Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda
Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me
And his ghost may be heard as you pass by the billabong,
“Who’ll come a-Waltzing Matilda, with me.”

Translation of Words from *Waltzing Matilda*

swagman—hobo, drifter
billabong—pool of water next to a river
coolibah tree—a kind of eucalyptus that grows near a billabong
billy—a can for boiling water
waltzing—to travel while working to learn new techniques from a master; a type of apprenticeship
Matilda—swagman’s bundle; belongings that are wrapped in a blanket or cloth
jumbuck—a sheep
tucker bag—a bag for carrying food
troopers—policemen

Internet Info

Listen to *Waltzing Matilda* on the following Web site:

<http://www.nfsa.gov.au/collection/sound/sounds-australia/waltzing-matilda/>

Tracks 8 and 11 are recommended.



Test Your Knowledge

Read the information on page 17, and then answer the following questions. Use information from the text to support your answer.

1. Some people wanted *Waltzing Matilda* to be the national anthem. Others thought the words were not appropriate, or suitable, for a national anthem. If you lived in Australia, would you vote for *Waltzing Matilda* or *Advance Australia Fair* as the national anthem? Give two reasons to support your choice.

2. Summarize two things you learned about Australian art and music.

Additional Information for Teachers

Use this chart to connect the lessons to your curriculum.

Connection to the Standards

Common Core State Standards and National Standards <i>(For Subjects Not Included in Common Core State Standards)</i>	Activity/Assessment
Social Studies III b: Interpret, use and distinguish various representations of the earth, such as maps, globes, and photographs	Locate Australia on the world map.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	What city is the capital of Australia?
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.5.3: Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.	Describe two ways Australia is similar to the United States.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Do you think “Australia” is a good name for this part of the world? Why or why not?
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	How did the Aborigines first get to the land known today as Australia?
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	Why is the Southern Constellation included in the Australian flag?
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.5.3: Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.	Create a graphic organizer comparing the Australian governing system with the system in the United States.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Describe how each subclass of mammals gives birth.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	What does “nocturnal” mean?
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	What does “herbivore” mean?
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Create a graphic organizer comparing kangaroos and koalas. Include at least 2 similarities and 2 differences in the two animals.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.5.2: Summarize a written text read aloud	Write a summary of the information

<p align="center">Common Core State Standards and National Standards</p> <p align="center"><i>(For Subjects Not Included in Common Core State Standards)</i></p>	<p align="center">Activity/Assessment</p>
<p>or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.</p>	<p>included in the graphic organizer. Use complete sentences.</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</p>	<p>Who has been in Australia longer, the Aborigines or the British? Use details from the text to explain your answer.</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <p>Music 9: Understanding music in relation to history and culture</p>	<p>What type of instrument is the didgeridoo? Circle the correct answer.</p>
<p>Visual Arts 4: Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and cultures</p>	<p>Create a design for a didgeridoo. Identify and describe the style of painting you are using.</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p>	<p>Why did the Australians choose <i>God Save the Queen</i> as their first national anthem?</p>
<p>Music 9: Understanding music in relation to history and culture</p>	<p>How is <i>God Save the Queen</i> similar to <i>America (My Country Tis of Thee)</i>?</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</p>	<p>Estimate the number of people who chose <i>Advance Australia Fair</i> in the 1974 poll. Explain your answer.</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.</p>	<p>Some people wanted <i>Waltzing Matilda</i> to be the national anthem. Others thought the words were not appropriate, or suitable, for a national anthem. If you lived in Australia, would you vote for <i>Waltzing Matilda</i> or <i>Advance Australia Fair</i> as the national anthem? Give two reasons to support your choice.</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.5.2: Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.</p> <p>Visual Arts 4: Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and cultures</p> <p>Music 9: Understanding music in relation to history and culture</p>	<p>Summarize two things you learned about Australian art and music.</p>

Australian Kaleidoscope Scoring Guides

The following scoring guides are included to provide suggested criteria for evaluating the assessment activities. You may choose to adapt the scoring guides to meet your evaluation criteria.

Lesson 1: Where in the World is Australia?

Assessment	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Locate Australia on the world map	Correctly circled or colored the continent of Australia	Circled or colored the continent, but included 1-2 other countries	Circled or colored the continent, but included 3-4 other countries	Circled or colored the continent, but included 5 or more other countries
What city is the capital of Australia?	Correctly identified the capital of Australia			
Describe two ways Australia is similar to the United States.	Response includes 2 details using complete sentences with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes 2 details using complete sentences with 1-2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes 1 detail using complete sentences with no grammatical or spelling errors or response includes two appropriate reasons with 3-5 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes 1 detail with 3 or more errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
Do you think “Australia” is a good name for this part of the world? Why or why not?	Response is appropriate and is supported by text detail(s); no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response is appropriate; no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response is appropriate; no more than 2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response is appropriate; no more than 4 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling

Lesson 2: A Brief Look at Australian History

Assessment	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
How did the Aborigines first get to the land known today as Australia?	Constructed response indicated an understanding of how Aborigines came to Australia; used complete sentence(s) with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Constructed response indicated an understanding of how Aborigines came to Australia; but did not use complete sentence(s) or had some errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Constructed response indicated an understanding of how Aborigines came to Australia; but did not use complete sentence(s) and had some errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Constructed response indicated a limited understanding of how Aborigines came to Australia; but did not use complete sentence(s) and/or had some errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
Why is the Southern Constellation included in the Australian flag?	Response is appropriate and is supported by text detail(s); no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response is appropriate; no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response is appropriate; no more than 2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response is appropriate; no more than 4 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
Create a graphic organizer comparing the Australian governing system with the system in the United States.	Graphic organizer includes 2 or more correct similarities and 2 or more correct differences and is labeled correctly	Graphic organizer includes 2 or more correct similarities or 2 or more correct differences; or 1 correct similarity and 1 correct difference; labeled correctly	Graphic organizer includes 1 correct similarity or 1 correct difference and is labeled correctly	Graphic organizer includes 1 correct similarity or 1 correct difference; labeled incorrectly or not labeled

Lesson 3: Australian Animals

Assessment	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Describe how each subclass of mammals gives birth.	Correct constructed response included at least 3 details from the text; used complete sentences with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Correct constructed response included 2 details from the text; used complete sentences with no more than 2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Correct constructed response included 1 detail from the text; used complete sentence(s) with no more than 1 error in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Correct constructed response included 1 detail from the text; may or may not have used complete sentence(s) with 2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
What does “nocturnal” mean?	Response is appropriate with complete sentence(s)		Response is appropriate; incomplete sentence(s)	
What does “herbivore” mean?	Response is appropriate with complete sentence(s)		Response is appropriate; incomplete sentence(s)	
Create a graphic organizer comparing kangaroos and koalas. Include at least 2 similarities and 2 differences in the two animals.	Graphic organizer includes 2 or more correct similarities and 2 or more correct differences and is labeled correctly	Graphic organizer includes 2 or more correct similarities or 2 or more correct differences; or 1 correct similarity and 1 correct difference; labeled correctly	Graphic organizer includes 1 correct similarity or 1 correct difference and is labeled correctly	Graphic organizer includes 1 correct similarity or 1 correct difference; labeled incorrectly or not labeled
Write a summary of the information included in the graphic organizer. Use complete sentences.	Summary includes at least 2 similarities and 2 differences; uses complete sentences	Summary includes at least 2 similarities and 2 differences; incomplete sentences	Summary includes at least 1 similarity and 1 difference or 2 similarities or 2 differences; complete sentences	Summary includes at least 1 similarity and 1 difference or 2 similarities or 2 differences; incomplete

Lesson 4: Australian Music and Art
Aborigine Arts

Assessment	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Who has been in Australia longer, the Aborigines or the British? Use details from the text to explain your answer.	Correct response is provided using a detail from the text with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Correct response is provided using a detail from the text with 1 error in grammar, punctuation or spelling		Correct response is provided; may or may not be a complete sentence, with 1-2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
What type of instrument is the didgeridoo? Circle the correct answer.			Correct response is indicated	
Create a design for a didgeridoo. Identify and describe the style of painting you are using.	Design is similar to one of the styles presented in the text. Explanation of the style is correct using correct punctuation and spelling.	Design is similar to one of the styles presented in the text. Explanation of the style is correct using some correct punctuation and spelling (1-2 errors).	Design is similar to one of the styles presented in the text; however the identification and description of the style is incorrect using some correct punctuation and spelling with no more than 3 errors.	Design is similar to one of the styles presented; no identification or description is provided or sentences include 4 or more errors.

Lesson 4: Australian Music and Art

Assessment	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point
Why did the Australians choose <i>God Save the Queen</i> as their first national anthem?	Response includes at least 2 text details with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes at least 2 text details with no more than 1 error in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes 1 text detail with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes 1 text detail with no more than 2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
How is <i>God Save the Queen</i> similar to <i>America (My Country Tis of Thee)</i> ?			Response is correct with correct spelling	Response is correct; the name is misspelled
Estimate the number of people who chose <i>Advance Australia Fair</i> in the 1974 poll. Explain your answer.	Response is correct using a complete sentence with no spelling errors	Response is correct using a complete sentence with 1 spelling error	Response is correct using a sentence fragment with no spelling errors	Response is correct using a sentence fragment with 1-2 spelling errors
Some people wanted <i>Waltzing Matilda</i> to be the national anthem. Others thought the words were not appropriate, or suitable, for a national anthem. If you lived in Australia, would you vote for <i>Waltzing Matilda</i> or <i>Advance Australia Fair</i> as the national anthem? Give two reasons to support your choice.	Response includes at least two appropriate reasons for a choice for the national anthem; no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes at least two appropriate reasons for a choice for the national anthem; 1-2 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes one appropriate reason for a choice for the national anthem; no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Response includes one appropriate reason for a choice for the national anthem; no more than 3 errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling
Summarize two things you learned about Australian art and music.	Summary includes 2 or more facts about Australian art and music using complete sentences with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Summary includes 2 facts using complete sentences with no more than 1 error in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Summary includes 1 fact using complete sentences with no errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling or summary includes 2 factors with some errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling	Summary includes 1 fact with some errors in grammar, punctuation or spelling