

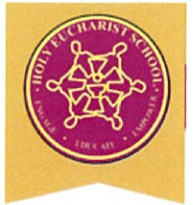


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Grade 5P & AN

Remote Learning Pack

**Week Beginning - Monday 6th September
10th September 2021**

Classroom Unit 21

th tw dw wh as in thaw twine
dwell whim

Your List

thaw	Thursday	thirsty	thought	thorough	theory	twist	twelfth
twine	twirl	twelve	twilight	twitch	twinge	twenty	whenever
dwarf	dwell	dwindle	whisper	whirl	whim	whisk	whisker

1 Which **list** words rhyme? _____

2 Which **list** word(s)...

relate to numbers _____

is a day of the week _____ involves a body movement _____

grows on a cat _____ might you find in a fairytale _____

3 Which **list** words are disguised in these **acrostics**?

The walrus is swimming tenaciously. _____

Do wizards enchant little lizards? _____

Ten walkers entered new territory yesterday. _____

The happy alligator won. _____

4 Write your own **acrostics**, using these **list** words.

dwarf d _____ w _____ a _____ r _____ f _____

twine t _____ w _____ i _____ n _____ e _____

5 Write Yes or No.

Does a thermometer have a whisker? _____

Does an ice cube dwindle as it thaws? _____

Is it thoroughly dark at twilight time? _____

6 Write one sentence containing three of the **wh** words.



Strategy

Look for smaller words.

For example:

thorough = rough

dwindle = in win wind

twinge = in win wing.



Word Building

1 Add the **suffix** or **prefix** shown to make new words.

thought + (ful) _____ thorough + (fare) _____

(blood) + thirsty _____ thought + (less) _____

when + (ever) _____

2 Add **ing** to the following **list** words.

twinge _____ dwindle _____ twitch _____

thaw _____ twirl _____

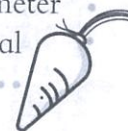
twist _____ whirl _____

Challenge

thorax

thermometer

whimsical



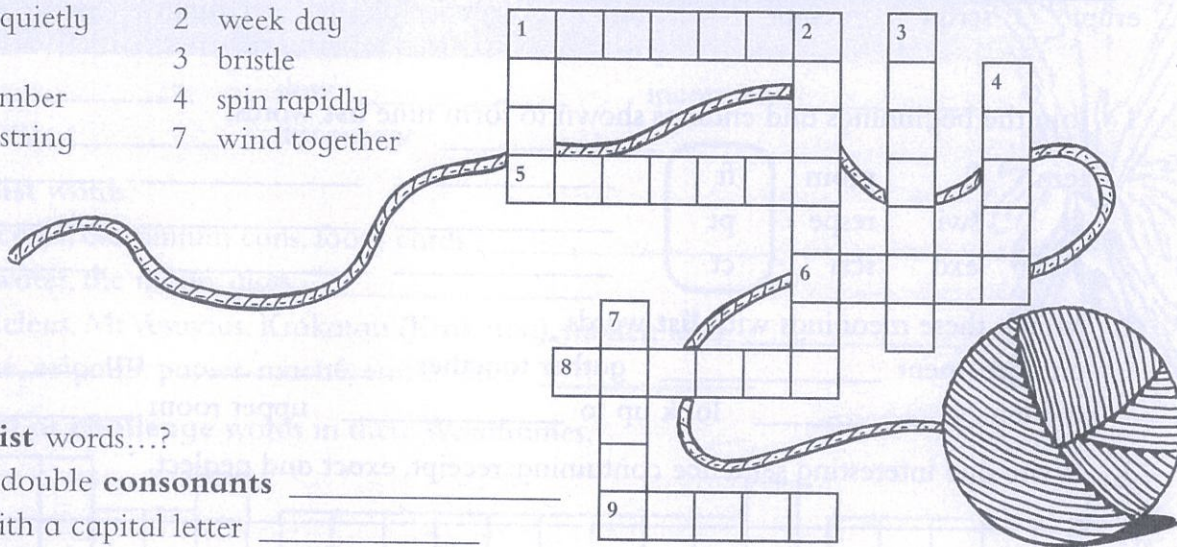
- 1 Use the clues to complete this Crossword with **list** words.

Across

- 1 idea
5 talk quietly
6 live
8 a number
9 thin string

Down

- 1 melt
2 week day
3 bristle
4 spin rapidly
7 wind together



- 2 Which **list** words...?

contain double **consonants** _____

begin with a capital letter _____

end with *e* _____

end with the same letter they begin with _____

- 3 Which **list** words mean...?

momentary pain _____ time between afternoon and dark _____

gradually get smaller _____ fancy _____



Word Knowledge

Group the following words according to sound and movement.

twitter tweet twiddle twirl twitch twist twinge whirl whisk whisper

Sound

Movement

WORD history

Thor was the Viking god of thunder.

Which day do you think might have been Thor's day?

General Knowledge

- 1 Who are we? We are two characters whose only difference is our names. We featured in one of Lewis Carroll's most famous books. _____
- 2 How many different animals make up the Chinese horoscope? _____
- 3 Which **challenge** word has been formed from the Greek word *thermos* (hot) and *metron* (measure)? _____

Date ____/____/____

★ Revision – Horizontal joins

Use a horizontal join when joining from b, o, r, v, and w. These horizontal joins have a small dip.



small dip

ru vi or

Horizontal joins from f join from the crossbar.

fi fr

Trace, then copy.

bi br bu or ow ri rm

ro ru vi wi wn wr fi fr

bin loud avid own storm

furry frill fitness fringe

Thunderstorms can be loud!

Rate your horizontal joins.

SELF ASSESSMENT



Needs work



Force 5



Earth-shaking!

Unit 15

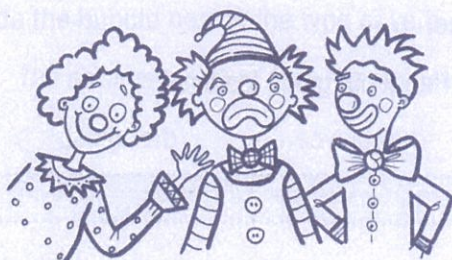
Focus: Prefixes, suffixes
and antonyms

So you want to be ...

A CLOWN!

So you want to be a clown! Here are some tips for you on the best way to achieve your goal.

You will need ... a bucketful of foolishness, a sackful of silliness, a spoonful of sadness and ... a dash of happiness is helpful!



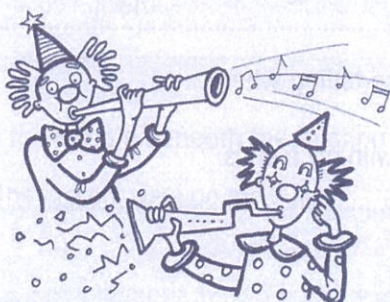
Be graceful when entering, graceless when arriving and hopeless when leaving.



For transport
... a little tricycle is good
... an odd bicycle is better but
... a monocycle is best!



Tuneful is handy but tuneless is funny.



Silly movements and noisiness could be useful.



A nose that disconnects and a bowtie that moves in an anticlockwise direction will cause amusement.



Nervousness followed by bad judgement will bring a laugh but ... it may also bring astronomical doctor's bills, too!



A **prefix** is a word part that, when added to the beginning of another word or word part, changes the meaning of the word.

For example: By adding *dis-*, *mis-* or *un-* to words, we form **antonyms** (opposites).
disappear, *misbehave*, *unnecessary*

1 Add **prefixes** to the following words to form **antonyms** (opposites).

- a connect _____ b clockwise _____
c understand _____ d sure _____

2 Some **prefixes** are used to express a number. For example: **mono** = 1, **bi** = 2, **tri** = 3

a Write three words that begin with the prefix **mono**.

b Write three words that begin with the prefix **bi**.

c Write three words that begin with the prefix **tri**.

Suffixes are word endings. When added to words they often change the part of speech of that word. Some suffixes can also change a word to an **antonym** (opposite).

3 Change these adjectives to nouns by adding the **suffix -ness**.

- a silly _____ b noisy _____
c happy _____ d sad _____

4 Change these verbs to nouns by adding the **suffix -ment**.

- a amuse _____ b judge _____
c move _____ d agree _____

5 Change these nouns to adjectives by adding the **suffix -ful**.

- a grace _____ b help _____
c tune _____ d use _____

6 Change the **suffixes** of these words to make them **antonyms** (opposites).

- a graceful _____ b careful _____
c tuneful _____ d fearful _____



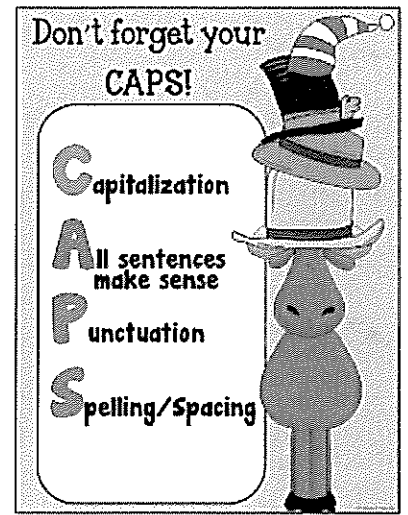
Star challenge

How many words can you find and write (on a separate piece of paper) that begin with the **prefixes trans-** and **astro-**?

Correcting Mistakes: Rewrite the Sentences

Each of the sentences below have mistakes in them. There may be spelling (use a dictionary), punctuation, capitalization or grammar errors. Rewrite each sentence underneath so that it is correct.

1. The scool Principle will visit the class tommorrow.
2. victor walked home by hisself in the poring rain.
3. The dog barked at the postman he must have been fritened.
4. it were to late, for Elle to come over, but Diane asked her any way.
5. We asked the man for derrections to the store, but he don't know where it's at.
6. which is how the bird flyed into the house.
7. My Mother is the best mother in the world she is kind to evereyone.
8. they swammed in the pool untill it was allmost dark.
9. Muzac is an art form that apears in every cultture.
10. At the beggining of scchoul Laura wass scerd of his teacher
11. did you no bats are mammals just like us becaus it is worm bludded.
12. If ewe eat two much junk food you will becum obese.



GROUP 1

Loula Akot

Rian Khad Thakuri

Ryan Nguyen

Thawng

Lual Adhel

Atonio Pio

Santino Adam

Koryom Hannah

Nguyen Kara

Tran Khoi

Adhar Angelo

THE VERTEBRATE TIMES



CLASSIFIED ADS — for all creatures with a backbone and a proper head.

LOST: HAVE YOU SEEN BIRD?

BIRD was last seen in the park around 3 o'clock last Saturday. She has a spine, feathers, two wings and a beak. She lays hard-shelled eggs. A money reward is offered for her return.



LOST: A recent picture of 'Bird'

HELP WANTED

REPTILE needed to help around the house. You must have a spine, be covered in tough, dry scales and breathe air. You will slow down in cold weather. You are welcome to bring your wife, who is free to lay soft-shelled eggs.



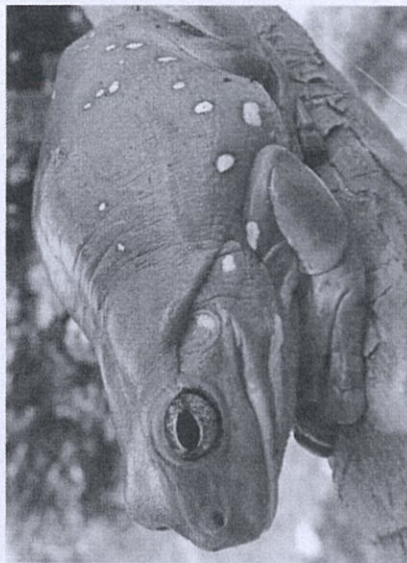
LOOKING FOR A HELPING HAND: 'Miss Lizard'

ARE YOU LONELY LIKE ME? PEN PAL WANTED

I am seeking a pen pal to share my ideas with. I love the sea, and would really like to write to a FISH. You must live underwater and use gills to breathe. You must also have a spine, and hard scales covering your body. If this sounds like you please write soon.

LAST SHOW TONIGHT — 'FROGS!'

This is your last chance to see this award-winning play. You will be amazed by the 'half-land/half-water' set. FROG has a spine, and lungs to breathe air. In the water, TADPOLE babies hatch from jelly-eggs and use gills to breathe. First they grow back legs, and then front legs. They finally lose their tails right before your eyes! You'll cheer when at last they hop onto land as little frogs. Don't miss this chance to see FROG'S wet, smooth skin. Get your tickets at the door from 7pm.



LEAD ROLE: 'Frogs' main attraction

JOBS: MAMMAL WANTED

You must have a spine, and be covered in hair or fur for at least part of your life. You are able to keep yourself warm without any help from the sun or a heater. Females will give birth to live babies and produce milk for them to drink.

Questions

- Who will help around the house?
a BIRD
b REPTILE
c MAMMAL
- What is the last part of the frog show?
a The frogs hop onto land.
b The tadpoles grow back legs.
c The tadpoles lose their tails.
- Which type of creature produces milk for their babies?
a BIRD
b FROG
c MAMMAL
- A reward is offered for
a a beaked creature.
b a tough-scaled creature.
c a smooth-skinned creature.

- A fish is covered in
a tough, dry scales.
b hard scales.
c smooth skin.

- All vertebrates
a have gills.
b have spines.
c are quick in cold weather.

Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the clues.

ticket offered female
tough underwater

- Strong or rough
- A piece of paper allowing you to see a show
- A woman or a girl
- Beneath the surface of the water
- Tried to give somebody something

Phonics

Sounds – Long Vowels

A silent 'e' tells us the first vowel sounds like its name, e.g. **a** as in **make**. We say this is its long sound.

Write the one word in each pair where the vowel is long.

- ride, rid
- made, mad
- risen, rise
- tack, take

Back To The Text...

- Mammals give birth to live babies.
a true
b false

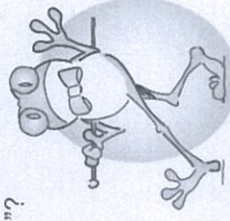
- Where do you get tickets to see 'Frogs'?
a at the theatre door
b from any of the actors

- What is the subtitle of the second classified?
a Jobs: Mammal Wanted
b Last Show Tonight - Frogs

Think About This

- How long ago did Bird disappear?
a a year ago
b six months ago
c less than a month ago

- Which animal is noted as the "main attraction"?
a a lizard
b a duck
c a frog



Challenge Option

Research to find out what a monotreme is.



Would you like to have 150 holidays a year? This was the case for Ancient Romans. But what did they do for fun on their days off?

They went to chariot races. These races attracted crowds of up to 150 000 people. The chariots were light and drawn by four horses. Most of the riders were slaves.

Four teams raced. They were the Blues, the Greens, the Whites and the Reds. Each team had a big fan club.

Crashes happened often. That is what the crowd wanted. They got to see lots of blood and action. Teams had to race around a track, called the Circus Maximus, seven times. The winner won a crown, a palm leaf and a lot of money.

If people didn't like the races, they could always watch gladiators fight.

Gladiators were slaves that had to fight each other to the death. There were different types of gladiators. Some wore a helmet, and fought with a large shield and a sword. Others used a big fork, called a

trident, and a net.

The crowd didn't want to see the same thing, over and over, so not all fights were between men. Female gladiators also fought each other. Sometimes gladiators

were made to fight animals.

This kind of action is not for everyone. But, it was how the Ancient Romans spent their days off!



Questions

- 1 Ancient Romans had
 - a 150 000 chariots.
 - 150 days off a year.
 - to work all year round.
- 2 Which of the following was a chariot team?
 - the Reds
 - the Slaves
 - the Horses
- 3 What did the crowd want?
 - money
 - to see crashes
 - a crown
- 4 How many horses drew a chariot
 - two
 - four
 - six
- 5 Which two pieces of equipment would a gladiator use at the same time?
 - a sword and net
 - a shield and net
 - a trident and net
- 6 Chariot races and gladiator contests could be cruel and gory events.
 - true
 - false

Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the clues.

- shield helmet case chariot crowd
 7 A two-wheeled horsedrawn cart
 8 A large group of people gathered together
 9 A piece of protective armour
 10 A particular situation
 11 A protective hat



Grammar

Singulars and Plurals

A singular noun names just one thing. Write the singular of:

- 12 holidays
- 13 chariots
- 14 gladiators
- 15 shields

Cloze

Use the following words to complete the cloze passage.

writing families Rome days teachers

Roman Schools

Schools in Ancient ¹⁵ were not open to everyone. Only males from rich ¹⁷ could attend. School was open seven ¹⁸ a week but students did get a break in summer. They learned reading, ¹⁹ and mathematics. Their ²⁰ were Greek.



Challenge Option

Research to find 5 interesting facts about the Circus Maximus.

GROUP 2
Arikapu-Bakua Aurora
Par Tin Thluai Iris
Whetton Nouvel
Nguyen Vy



There once was a man who had fish instead of hands, and this made his life very hard. His fish would flap about and complain if they weren't kept in water. To stop this, he had to leave buckets of water all over his house. Worse, though, was that he could not do lots of things. He could not eat with a fork, work in his garden or play the violin.

The man was very rich and lived in a stylish house that overlooked the ocean. He loved to spend time in his garden, watching the ships sailing into port. Sometimes he would shake his fish at the sea and say, "See there — that is where you belong! You should be fish in the sea instead of being my hands."

Every night he dunked his fish in buckets, and sat in his favourite chair. One of his servants would play a music record for him. The man had many such records, and all of them were filled with violin music. As the strings played, he would look through the window at his garden. He wished that he could touch the waxy leaves of his apple tree, or pull the petals off his roses. When he fell asleep, he dreamed of having hands, while the fish swam in their buckets and dreamed of the ocean.

After many long years, the man became old and sick. One day he woke to find that his fish had died in the night. Now he had dead fish for hands! He was worried that they'd stink up his house but, to his surprise, the fish skin fell off and their bones grew long and pointed. In a few days he was amazed to see that the dead fish had turned into normal hands.

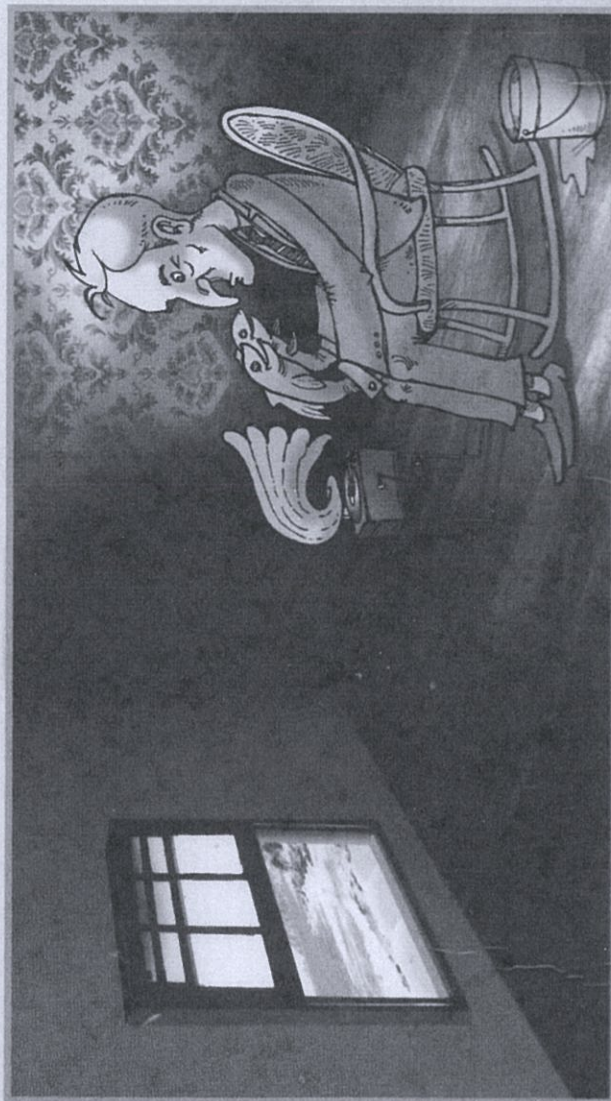
The man whooped and clapped as he jumped about the house. He grabbed a dusty, unused violin and leapt into the garden. After years of listening to his records, he knew every song off by heart. But, the violin shrieked and wheezed when he tried to play it.

When his servants found him, he had dropped his violin and was throwing roses around. His fingers were bleeding, pricked by all the rose

thorns. The old man looked at his new hands, dripping red drops all over the garden. This was not what he had dreamed of for all those years.

He began to cry.

When they were alive, the fish had seemed like nothing more than annoyances to the man. But now, with his normal, clumsy hands, the man thought about how much fun the fish had been. The way his wrists tingled when they flicked about in their buckets. Their funny comments that only he could hear. And as he sat there, remembering, he felt his tears drying. Though they were gone, he knew that the fish would be a part of him for the rest of his life. Violins, roses and forks aside — he was glad that he'd had fish for hands, and would never again want it to have been any other way.



Questions

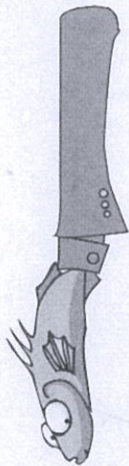
- How did the man stop the fish complaining?
 - He shook them at the ocean.
 - He put them in buckets of water.
 - He played violin music for them.
- The man's house was
 - stylish.
 - annoying.
 - filled with empty buckets.
- What did the man wish he could do to the roses?
 - Pull their petals.
 - Touch their thorns.
 - Throw them around.
- What happened after the fish died?
 - They made the house stink.
 - The man threw them into the ocean.
 - Their bones turned into hands.
- When the man tried to play the violin
 - his fingers bled.
 - it shrieked and whined.
 - it reminded him of his fish.
- Why does the man think that the fish will always be with him?
 - They are ghosts in his house.
 - They came back to life.
 - They live on as happy memories.

Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the clues.

worse leapt dunked servants annoyances

- Jumped or bounded
- Dipped into a liquid
- Things that are a nuisance or irritating
- The opposite of better
- People who are employed in a house



Grammar

Comparisons

Comparisons can give a better picture of how something happens, e.g. **slowly, more slowly, most slowly. Slow, slower, slowest, give the same picture.** Complete the table below. These words follow basic spelling rules, e.g. **big, bigger, biggest.**

12	flat		flattest
13	hot	hotter	
14		redder	reddest
15	thin	thinner	

Sequencing

Look back at the story to find out what happened first. Choose **a** or **b**.

- The man pricked his new hands on thorns.
 - The violin shrieked and wheezed.
- Normal hands replaced the fish.
 - The fish bones grew long and pointed.

Think About This

- Which of the following are true?
 - The man regretted losing his fish.
 - Having fish for hands provided many difficulties.
 - Both a and b are correct.
- The main idea of this text is that
 - fish do not make good hands.
 - we should be grateful for what we have.
 - fish are meant to live in the sea.
- In the main picture, what is likely to be in the bucket next to the chair?
 - salt water
 - paint
 - sand

Challenge Option

List five things the man with fish for hands would not be able to do.

Spy Tricks

Spies use many tricks to find and hide secrets. They do this to help protect their country.

One of the first spy tricks used may have involved birds called *homing pigeons*. Spies tied tiny notes to the pigeons' legs. The birds were not stopped by the enemy, so they could fly safely back to their base. This worked because homing pigeons always return home when they are set free.

A clothesline was a spy tool used by American, Anna Strong. She was part of a spy ring that formed in 1778. Anna lived near the enemy and would send secrets in code by hanging clothes on a line. Each piece of clothing was a message for her friends. In the 1860s, female spies used their clothing in another way. They would hide messages in their large hoop skirts. Other spies hid supplies in hollow tree logs.

Robert Baden-Powell was a British spy in World War I. His job was to spy on enemy forts. He would then send drawings of butterflies back to base. Each butterfly had special spots drawn on its wings. These spots showed where the fort's guns were, while the shape of the spots showed the type of gun.

German spies did much the same in World War II. Using dots and dashes, they hid reports in sketches of new dress designs. Spies of this time also poked tiny holes in letters, which spelt out words when held up to the light. These were easily posted.

In 1914, Louise de Bettignies worked as a French spy. She took secrets from Germany back to France. To get messages past the heavily patrolled border she hid them in all sorts of ordinary things, like sweets. She was a gadget master! The Germans searched but

never found a thing on her. Small notes were even in shoes, clothes and the glasses she wore. The note in the glasses was either tucked in the rim, or written on the lenses in invisible ink.

Today, spies carry fake coins, brushes, bolts, pens, batteries and rings in which to hide things. Cameras can be set in teddy bears, light bulbs, clocks, ties, caps, plants, books, watches — almost anything! Spies have also put microphones in fake fish and fake rocks and, would you believe, even in a live cat!



Questions

- Why were homing pigeons reliable?
 - They could fly.
 - They always returned home.
 - They were big enough to carry tiny notes.
- How did Anna Strong use clothes to relay messages?
 - She hung them on a clothesline.
 - She hid messages in her skirt.
 - She drew dress designs to carry her codes.
- What did the actual shapes of the butterfly spots represent?
 - gun types
 - gun positions
 - enemy fort locations
- When did spies poke holes in letters?
 - during the 1860s
 - during World War I
 - during World War II
- What seems to be a common spy tool?
 - butterflies
 - glass lenses
 - pieces of clothing
- Why do spies tend to use small objects to pass messages?
 - They are harder to spot.
 - They are cheaper to buy.
 - They are better at carrying a lot of information.

Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the clues.

hollow sketches invisible
pigeon enemy

- Not able to be seen
- An unfriendly opponent
- Something that is not solid
- A type of bird
- Rough, quick drawings or paintings

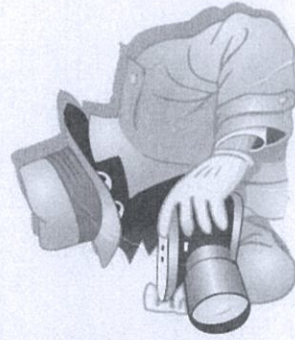
Spelling

Spelling Rules - Plurals - Words ending in 'y'.

If a consonant comes before the 'y', change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es', e.g. spy - spies.

Write the plurals of:

- country
- enemy
- supply
- butterfly



Cloze

Choose from the following words to complete the cloze passage.

gadget spies movies
Agent character

Spy Movies

As well as spy 16, there have been television shows about 17. Get Smart, is one of these. It began in 1965. Maxwell Smart is the main 18. He is also known as 19. One 20 he uses is a shoe-phone. Have you ever seen the show?



Challenge Option

Research to find out what Robert Baden-Powell is famous for.



GROUP 3

Lam Kevin

Ly Esther

Tran Danny

Truong Jayden

Nguyen Tra My



Can you imagine being buried alive? The thought of being trapped inside a coffin would terrify most people. How could you get out? How much time would you have before you ran out of food, water or air? Surely it's not possible to be buried alive?

Or is it?

Historical records show that many people have suffered this fate. Some live burials have been intentional, others accidental. Live burial was a punishment for severe crimes in Ancient Rome, and 17th century Russia. Accidental burials have involved rockslides or, more frighteningly, people who were mistaken for being dead.

Many accidental burials happened during the Black Death in the 14th century. Many people were falling victim to the plague, and those who weren't sick did their best to stop the infection spreading. This meant that bodies were disposed of as quickly as possible. However, it was sometimes difficult to tell the difference between a dead body and a sleeping person. People didn't want to spend too much time examining dead bodies, so a lot of victims were just tossed onto a cart for burial — even if they were still breathing.

At other times, when doctors took more care, accidental burials were avoided by the shock of a doctors' knife. 'Corpses' would wake up, only hours away from being buried. Occasionally a

clumsy undertaker would drop a coffin, only to hear groaning and thumping from inside.

Grave robbers are people who break into graveyards and tombs to steal precious objects buried with the dead. In the past, some of them have found a shocking sight — a coffin lid badly scratched from the inside! It is reported that John Duns Scotus, a Scottish priest and philosopher, was buried prematurely. When his tomb was reopened at a later date he was found outside his coffin — his hands badly gashed and covered in dry blood. He had been able to escape his coffin, but alas, not the doors of his tomb.

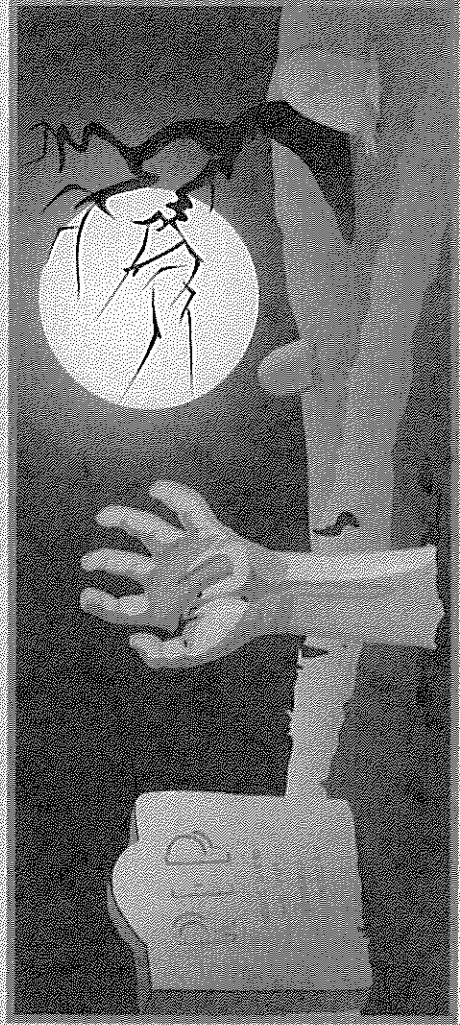
Not surprisingly, incidents like this led many people to develop a great fear of being buried alive. Even George Washington, America's first president, insisted that his family not have him buried until three days after his death. He wasn't prepared to take any chances.

Others, with practical and sometimes imaginative minds, designed special coffins, often referred to as safety coffins, to save themselves from a fate worse than death. One of the first safety coffins was

designed for the Duke of Brunswick in 1792. It had a window to let in light and special locks that could be released from the inside. It also had a small tube to allow air to enter the coffin. The Duke asked that two keys be placed in his pockets at the time of his burial — a key to the coffin lock and a second to the door of the tomb. There is no record of him using either after his burial.

In 1829, Johann Taberger, a German doctor, designed a simple but clever safety coffin. It included a light rope, attached at one end to the corpse's hands and feet, and at the other to a bell above the ground. The hope was that if the bell tolled, someone would rush to the grave and dig furiously.

Countless safety coffins have been designed over the last two hundred years. Some, like Taberger's, included bells while others provided flags attached to ropes or fireworks for the 'dead' to summon help. Even more sophisticated models provided telephones, intercom systems, oxygen tanks and even movement and heart monitors. The designers were prepared to try almost anything to avoid being buried alive.



Questions

- Many accidental burials happened in
 - Ancient Rome.
 - the 14th century.
 - the 17th century.
- Live burial was a punishment in
 - Ancient Rome.
 - America.
 - China.
- Who insisted that he not be buried until three days after his death?
 - George Washington
 - John Duns Scotus
 - the Duke of Brunswick
- What was the main feature of Johann Taberger's 'safety coffin'?
 - a breathing tube
 - a spare set of keys
 - a rope attached to a bell
- Why were so many people buried alive during the Black Death?
 - Body collectors were lazy.
 - Body collectors were afraid.
 - Body collectors had nothing better to do.
- According to reports, who could have best used a spare set of keys?
 - the Duke of Brunswick
 - George Washington
 - John Duns Scotus

Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the clues.

corpse fate clumsy
summon prematurely

- Your destiny or fortune
- Occurred too early or ahead of time
- A dead body
- To call or send for someone
- To be awkward or uncoordinated

Grammar

Compound Words

Compound words are made from two simple words,
e.g. afternoon - after, noon.

yards wire takers times slide sick

Select a word from the box that will make a compound word when added to the words below.

- rock
- some
- under
- grave



Cloze

Choose from the following words to complete this cloze passage.

set horror suspense film told

Horror Stories

Horror stories have been 16 for hundreds years. The classics, like Shelley's *Frankenstein*, Polidori's *Vampyre* and Stoker's *Dracula* have 17 the benchmark. More recently, 18 tales have moved to 19. These films are often full of 20 and can be very frightening.



Challenge Option

Draw and label the Duke of Brunswick's coffin.





Have you heard the legend about the town of Oymango and its magnificent banana palms? It was said that the yellow fruit growing on them had magical powers. Even if this wasn't true, the bananas must have been delicious because for hundreds of years the people of Oymango sold them all over the world. The demand was so high that the townsfolk were only allowed a small quota of bananas for themselves.

This changed one summer, long ago, when the town mayor stopped supervising the workers. Instead, he had the banana trucks drive to his home, saying he would inspect them there before sending them off to deliver the bananas elsewhere.

Before long, the townsfolk stopped receiving payment for the bananas and unrest grew amongst them. A group of them decided to confront the mayor at his mansion, including Matilda Elder, a local school student. When they arrived at Shivers' mansion, they found the door hanging wide open.

The group navigated through dark corridors that stunk of damp and something else: a sickly-sweet combination of rotting bananas and sweat. Matilda scrunched up her nose in disgust. She hated bananas, let alone ones that had turned bad.

Finally, the group arrived in the master bedroom. This chamber had once been filled with all sorts of fabulous artworks — paintings, sculptures, tapestries and vases. Now it was home to a single mattress, plonked atop the largest pile of banana

skins ever seen in the history of Oymango.

A gorilla, dressed in Mayor Shivers' waistcoat, sprawled across the mattress. He rubbed his banana-crusted hands on the equally filthy waistcoat, which had apparently burst open from the force of his bulging stomach. He grinned at the newcomers with teeth that were yellowy-green and almost as furry as the rest of his body. It was at this moment that the townsfolk realised that the gorilla was Shivers.

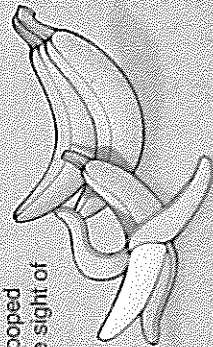
They peered at each other, scratching their heads. Shivers copied them, scratching himself madly. It was the town surgeon, Dr Bloome, who broke their shocked silence.

"Not once, in over thirty years of practice, have I seen a case such as this." He paused, holding up a black banana skin, pinched between his thumb and index finger. "You may think I'm crazy, but I believe this is the result of eating too many bananas. The only way that I'll be able to know for sure is if I am allowed to keep an eye on it ... er ... him, in my surgery."

Matilda, who was watching the mayor, was not so sure about this plan. The mayor was busy sniffing under his armpits and patting his stomach. There was something so peaceful about this that it gave Matilda an idea. The adults, once they'd heard it, agreed that it was a very good one.

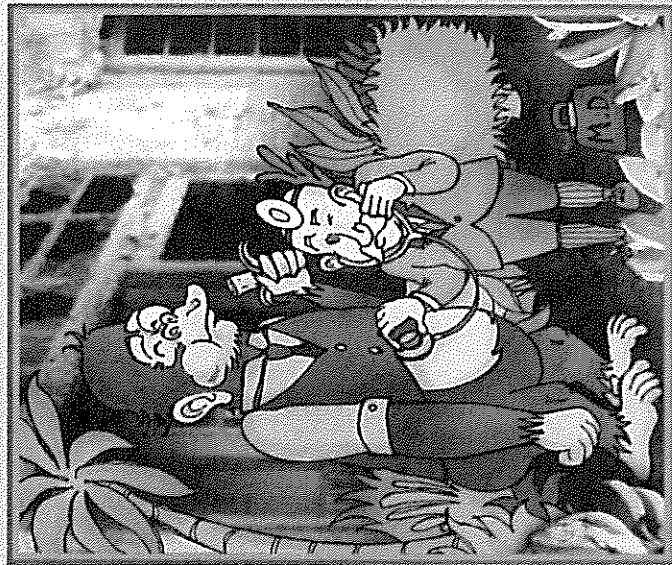
The next day, workers bustled all over Shivers' mansion. They demolished the roof, poured dirt all over the floor and planted massive trees in the corridors. When the mammoth task was complete the ex-mayor whooped with delight at the sight of

his new home — a jungle surrounded by the walls of his mansion.



Without the mayor to supervise the town, the people forgot all about the limit on eating bananas. It was not too long before they refused to eat anything that wasn't delicious and yellow. Curiously, as the years went by, more and more gorillas appeared in Oymango, moving into Shivers' mansion. The rest of the world were no longer able to buy Oymango's amazing bananas. Instead, tourists flocked to the town, drawn by tales of its amazing gorilla sanctuary.

The town of Oymango has since vanished, swallowed up by a jungle of banana palms. Travellers now explore the area in the search of a new legend — a "wild woman", the last remaining human in the gorilla sanctuary. The gorillas tolerate her, so the stories go, because she doesn't like bananas at all.



Questions

- Even if they weren't magic, the bananas growing on the palms must have been
 - smelly.
 - delicious.
 - unpopular.
- What was the name of Omymango's mayor?
 - Elder
 - Bloome
 - Shivers
- What had broken the mayor's waistcoat?
 - his stomach
 - his teeth
 - his filthy hands
- What looked peaceful to Matilda?
 - The mayor grinning at her.
 - The mayor eating bananas.
 - The mayor sniffing under his armpits.
- What was Matilda's plan?
 - to observe the mayor
 - to build a sanctuary for the mayor
 - to sell all the bananas to the mayor
- What clue tells us that Matilda might be the "wild woman"?
 - They both liked gorillas.
 - They both lived in Omymango.
 - They both refused to eat bananas.

Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the clues.

tolerate navigated inspect bustling delicious

- Something that is very tasty
- To put up with or accept
- To examine or look over
- Travelled or steered through
- Rushed around in a hurry



Grammar

Prefixes

The prefix "super" means "over" or "more than".

A supervisor has the duty of watching over a person or group of people.

Use the prefix "super" to write words meaning

12 over cool

13 more than human

14 over impose

15 more than a hero



Sequencing

Look back at the story to find out what happened first. Choose **a** or **b**.

- The Omymango mayor became the banana supervisor.
 - Townfolk were only allowed a small quota of bananas.
- Rotten bananas were discovered at the mayor's home.
 - A sanctuary was built.
- Tourists began visiting Omymango.
 - More gorillas appeared in Omymango.

Think About This

- The townsfolk first become upset
 - when they could no longer buy bananas.
 - when they were no longer being paid.
 - when they saw what had happened to their mayor.
- Why do you think that the world was no longer able to buy Omymango bananas?
 - The bananas were no longer growing.
 - The bananas were no longer delivered.
 - The bananas were starting to rot.



Challenge Option

Research the health benefits of eating bananas.

Name:

Date:

The Hubble Telescope is revealing many secrets of the universe.

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Named after the astronomer Edwin Hubble (1889-1953) the Hubble Space Telescope is an observatory in orbit around Earth. It has revolutionized astronomy by providing deep and clear views of the Universe, ranging from our own solar system to extremely remote galaxies formed not long after the Big Bang 13.7 billion years ago.

Hubble orbits far above the distorting effects of the Earth's atmosphere and returns data of unique scientific value. Though not large by ground-based standards Hubble achieves heroically in space. The farthest objects it has seen are galaxies well over 12 billion light years away.

Hubble, with its 2.4m diameter primary (main) mirror, was the first optical telescope to provide convincing proof of a Black Hole several billion times the mass of the sun in the early 1990's.

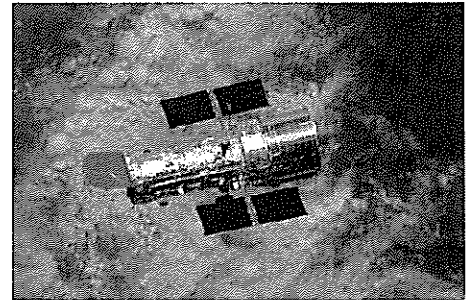
Hubble's orbit is 575 kilometres above the Earth's surface, with one orbit taking 97 minutes.

Questions (answer in full sentences in the Google Doc.)

Submit to your teacher for correction when finished.

1. What do you think is meant by the phrase 'revolutionized astronomy'?
2. What advantage does an Earth-orbiting telescope have over a ground-based telescope?
3. Hubble achieves heroically. What does this mean?
4. The Hubble telescope is not as large as many Earth-based telescopes. Why do you think this might be?
5. Someone has said that Edwin Hubble is remembered in the best way possible. What do you think they meant?

The **Hubble Telescope**



Twenty-four hour time



Coin Collecting
08:15



Face Painting
noon



Upholstery
09:45



First Aid
10:20



Banjo Playing
17:05



Bread Making 14:25



Pet Care
11:50



Basket Weaving
20:05



Toy Making
18:00



Vegetable Growing
16:10

The local Council is running a LEARN HOW weekend with free classes.
Each poster tells the time that the class will start. Each class lasts two hours.

1 Write the classes in time order.

a _____ b _____ c _____ d _____
e _____ f _____ g _____ h _____
i _____ j _____

2 Which classes start in the morning? _____

3 Jim sleeps in and doesn't get up until 12:27.
Which is the first class he can attend? _____

4 a Jai wants to attend two classes after midday that are close together.
Which ones will she choose? _____
b Why? _____



Daylight saving



1 a Complete the table.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar								Nov	Dec
Number of days	31	28/29										
Seasons										Spring		

b Why is the number of days for February written as 28/29? _____

2 How many days in:

- a Autumn? _____ b Winter? _____ c Spring? _____
 d Summer in a normal year? _____ e a leap year? _____

3 Write two reasons many people like Daylight Saving.

- a _____
 b _____

4 Write two questions you would ask people who do not like Daylight Saving.

- a _____
 b _____

5 This year when does Daylight Saving:

- a end? _____ b start? _____

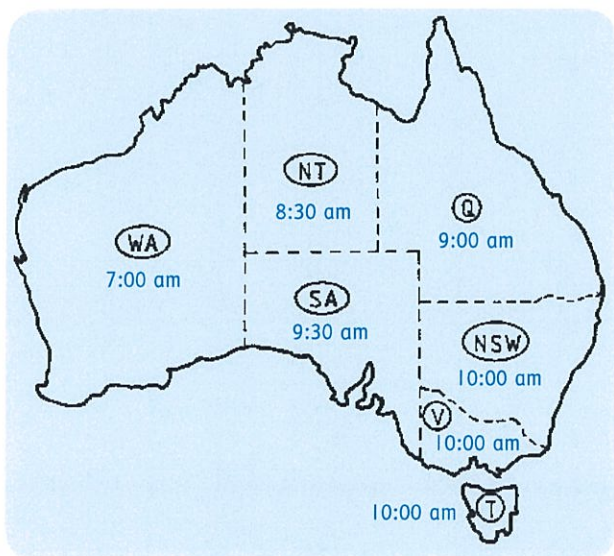
6 a When Andre woke on the first day of Daylight Saving the clock showed 7:20.

What did he change it to? _____

b When Marie woke the day after Daylight Saving ended the clock showed 8:05.

What did she change it to? _____

Daylight Saving
 begins in NSW on the first Sunday in October. Clocks go forward 1 hour. It ends on the first Sunday in April. Clocks go back 1 hour.



7 This map shows times around Australia during Daylight Saving.

How many different times are there? _____

8 If it is 4 pm in NSW what time is it in:

- a Queensland? _____
 b Western Australia? _____
 c Tasmania? _____
 d South Australia? _____

9 If it is 5:30 am in the Northern Territory what time is it in:

- a Victoria? _____ b Queensland? _____



Changing times

am stands for ante meridiem
which means before midday.
pm stands for post meridiem
which means after midday.



Look at page 72.

1 Write all the times in am or pm time from earliest to latest.

2 What time will each class end? Use 24-hour time.

- a Coin Collecting _____ b Face Painting _____ c Upholstery _____
- d First Aid _____ e Banjo Playing _____ f Bread Making _____
- g Pet Care _____ h Basket Weaving _____
- i Toy Making _____ j Vegetable Growing _____

3 If Mala attends Bread Making what is the next class she can attend? _____

4 Write these times using am or pm.

a 09:00 b 14:00 c 22:00 d 13:00

e 20:20 f 23:40 g 10:10 h 16:15

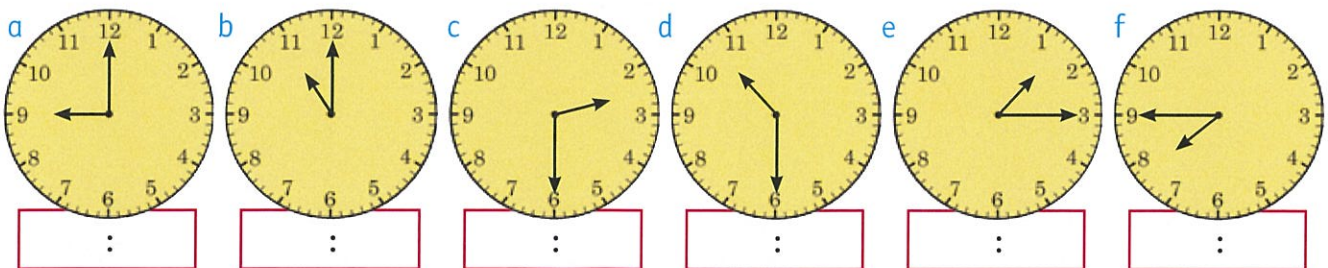
i 06:15 j 08:30 k 12:45 l 01:00



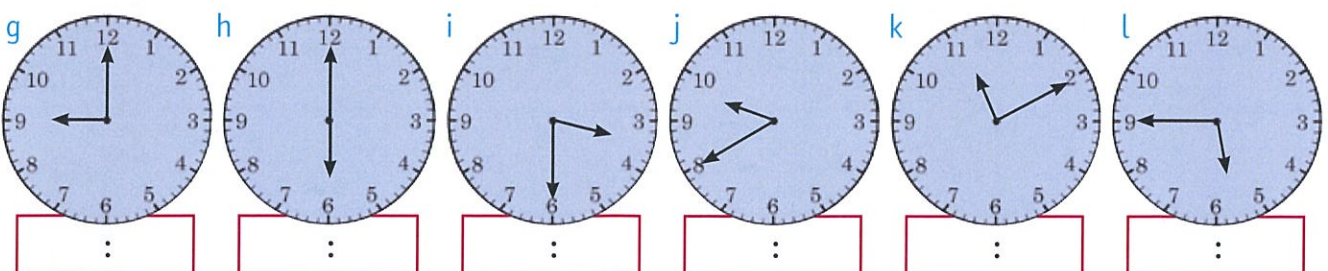
24-hour time
always uses 4 digits.
1 pm can be written as
13:00 or 1300.
1 am can be written as
01:00 or 0100.

5 Write these times using 24-hour time.

These are am times.



These are pm times.



Problem solving

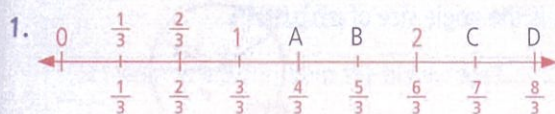
Right times

- 1 I live in NSW and have friends in every Australian capital city. I like to call them at midnight New Year's Eve and on their birthdays at 8 am their time. Complete my time schedule so I will know at what NSW time I have to ring them for each occasion. Don't forget Daylight Saving must be considered.

Friend	Birthday	Location	NSW time to call for:	
			New Year	Birthday
Kate	25th May	Hobart	00:00 1 Jan	08:00 25 May
Josie	13th August	Adelaide	_____	_____
Helen	7th November	Brisbane	_____	_____
Frank	15th March	Melbourne	_____	_____
Kelly	10th January	Darwin	_____	_____
Sam	4th September	Perth	_____	_____
Barb	7th June	Canberra	_____	_____

- 2 Make a timetable for Grandpa who was a pilot. He likes to follow 24 hour time. He likes to get up at 7 am and before 2 pm he wants to finish breakfast, water the garden, buy his newspaper and have lunch. By dinner at 7 pm he likes to have walked the dog and read his newspaper.

MONDAY



A = _____ B = _____
C = _____ D = _____

2. $4 + (3 \times 4) =$ _____
3. $999 + 9 =$ _____, $9999 + 9 =$ _____
4. $48 \times 25 = 100 \times$ _____
5. Write $4\frac{1}{3}$ as an improper fraction. _____
6. $24 + 4 - 8 =$ _____
7. Write in descending order:

$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

8. A helicopter travelled from Brisbane to Melbourne. The direction is:

☐ northerly ☐ southerly
☐ easterly ☐ westerly

9.

2		3
---	--	---

 +

4	
---	--

 =

2	8	1
---	---	---

10. Write $\frac{3}{4}$ as a decimal. _____

11. $\frac{41}{100} =$ _____ % = 0. _____

12. $10\,000 - 3900 =$ _____

13. Perimeter = _____ m

14. $909 \times 10 =$ _____

15. $12 + 2 \times 4 =$ _____

16. The date is 27 June. The date 4 days before was _____

17. Write the next four multiples of 6.

36, _____, _____, _____, _____

18. You swam 30 laps of a 50-m pool. What is the total distance swum in metres?



19. A cube has _____ faces, _____ edges and _____ vertices.

20. $2.04 \times 1000 =$ _____

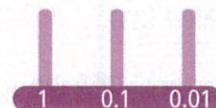
TUESDAY

1. $30 \div 5 \times 4 =$ _____

2. Which is the longest?

☐ 400 mm ☐ 0.5 m ☐ 90 cm

3. Draw beads to show 2.07.



4. Write $4\frac{2}{5}$ as an improper fraction. _____

5. $200 \div 5 = 400 \div$ _____

6. $414 + 256 =$ _____

7. Write *four hundred thousand, four hundred and forty* as a numeral.

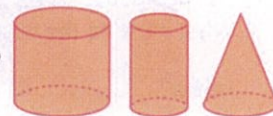
8. What will be the speeding fine?

☐ 5–12 km/h \$115
☐ 13–19 km/h \$175
☐ 20–29 km/h \$200



9. If tomorrow is Thursday, what was the day before yesterday?

10. Chef made these cakes. How many flat surfaces in total?



11. 0.5, _____, 1.5, 2, 2.5, _____

12. Mark the parallel sides.

13. $24 \square 100 = 0.24$



14. If the date is 4 September, what was the date 4 days prior?

15. Write in order from the most popular to the least popular name.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____



16. $30 \times 8 = 60 \times 4 = 120 \times 2 =$ _____

17. $15 + 5 \times 5 =$ _____

18. $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$ ☐ true ☐ false

19. 3 L = _____ mL

20. $1.4 \times 10 =$ _____

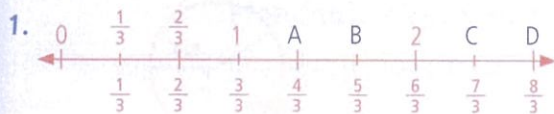
MY SCORE



MY SCORE



MONDAY



A = B =
C = D =

2. $4 + (3 \times 4) =$
3. $999 + 9 =$, $9999 + 9 =$
4. $48 \times 25 = 100 \times$
5. Write $4\frac{1}{3}$ as an improper fraction.
6. $24 + 4 - 8 =$
7. Write in descending order:
 $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

8. A helicopter travelled from Brisbane to Melbourne. The direction is:

☐ northerly ☐ southerly
☐ easterly ☐ westerly

9.

2		3
---	--	---

 +

4	
---	--

 =

2	8	1
---	---	---

10. Write $\frac{3}{4}$ as a decimal.
11. $\frac{41}{100} =$ % = 0.
12. $10\,000 - 3900 =$
13. Perimeter = m
14. $909 \times 10 =$
15. $12 + 2 \times 4 =$
16. The date is 27 June. The date 4 days before was
17. Write the next four multiples of 6.
36, , , ,

18. You swam 30 laps of a 50-m pool. What is the total distance swum in metres?



19. A cube has faces, edges and vertices.
20. $2.04 \times 1000 =$

TUESDAY

1. $30 \div 5 \times 4 =$

2. Which is the longest?

☐ 400 mm ☐ 0.5 m ☐ 90 cm

3. Draw beads to show 2.07.



4. Write $4\frac{2}{5}$ as an improper fraction.
5. $200 \div 5 = 400 \div$
6. $414 + 256 =$
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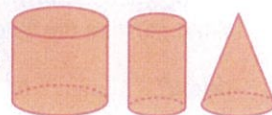
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☐ 13–19 km/h \$175
☐ 20–29 km/h \$200



9. If tomorrow is Thursday, what was the day before yesterday?

10. Chef made these cakes. How many flat surfaces in total?



11. 0.5, , 1.5, 2, 2.5,

12. Mark the parallel sides.



13. $24 \div 100 = 0.24$

14. If the date is 4 September, what was the date 4 days prior?

15. Write in order from the most popular to the least popular name.

1. 2.
3. 4.



16. $30 \times 8 = 60 \times 4 = 120 \times 2 =$

17. $15 + 5 \times 5 =$

18. $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$ ☐ true ☐ false

19. 3 L = mL

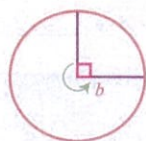
20. $1.4 \times 10 =$

MY SCORE

MY SCORE

WEDNESDAY

1. What is the angle size of b ?



2. $\frac{14}{4} = 14 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} r$

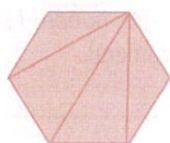
3. $28 \times 25 = 100 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. (a) $80 + 70 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $180 + 170 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $40 \times 8 = 80 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $= 160 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 1$

6. 30 days = weeks days

7. The hexagon has 4 triangles with
a sum of degrees.



8. $219 \square 10 = 2190$

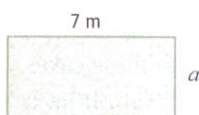
9. $1.08 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. Round 15.4 to the nearest whole number.

11. Enzo lived in Outaloo and
worked in Innaloo. How far
did he travel each day?



12. The perimeter is 22 m.
What must be the length of
side a ? m



13. $\frac{5}{10} < \frac{1}{5}$ ☐ true ☐ false

14. $25 + 5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15. $1.7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16. Rotate $\frac{1}{2}$ (180°) clockwise.



17. Write $6\frac{1}{3}$ as an improper fraction.

18. Fold paper. Cut shape. Unfold and draw new shape.



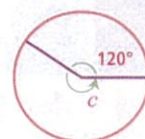
19. (a) 0.5 km = m

(b) 0.05 km = m

20. $3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

THURSDAY

1. What is the angle size of c ?



2. $2.06 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Double $\frac{2}{3}$.

4. 1645 hours is the same as quarter to .

5. $12\ 896 - 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. even - odd =

7. $4092 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5000$

8. 1.05 km = m

9. $24 \div (2 \times 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. How many vertices does a triangular pyramid have?

11. $9 \times 6 = 54$, $18 \times 6 = 108$

$9 \times 7 = 63$, $18 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $0.795 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

13. Rotate a $\frac{3}{4}$ turn (270°) clockwise.



14. $2 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 3$

15. 8.9 m = mm

16. The rule for this pattern is $3 \times$.

7, , 63,

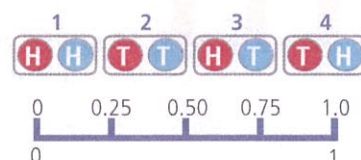
17. $\frac{4}{5} = 0.\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

18. $40 + 5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

19. Fold paper. Cut shape. Unfold and draw new shape.



20. Outcomes of a 2-coin toss



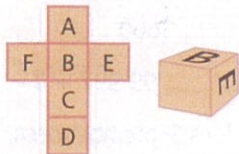
The chance of 2 tails is .

The chance of a head and a tail is .

PROBLEM-SOLVING

Monday

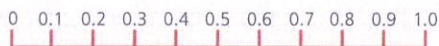
1. Which letter is missing from the blank face?



2. Which letter is opposite B? _____

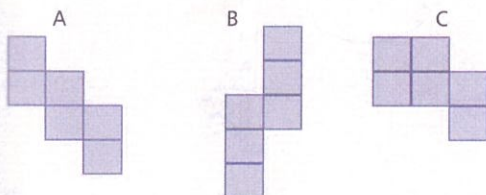
Tuesday

1. Alex had 10 cards numbered from 35 to 44. When shuffled, what is the probability of choosing an odd number < 40 ? Place a blue dot on the probability line.



2. Place a red dot for choosing an even number > 40 .

Wednesday



1. Which is not a net of a cube? _____
2. Tim saved 40% of the money needed to buy his new bike priced at \$800. After a setback of spending \$80 on a party shirt, what amount does Tim still need to save for his bike?

Thursday

1.

	2	4	9
+	3		4
	6	0	3

2. Which 2 prime numbers have the sum of 22?

FRIDAY REVIEW

- 1 Write the largest even number possible using the digits 3, 6, 4, 9 and 0.

2 $25 \div 5 \times 5 =$ _____

- 3 $1055 > 1505$
☐ true ☐ false

- 4 Write $8\frac{3}{10}$ as a decimal.

5 $10\,000 - 4100 =$ _____

6 $10 \times 11 =$ _____

- 7 $1101 > 1099$
☐ true ☐ false

8 $90 + 80 + 70 =$ _____

9 $2091 +$ _____ $= 4000$

- 10 Circle the numbers less than zero.

5 2 -1 -11 8 -5 -2

- 11 4, _____, _____, _____, 324

The rule for this pattern is $3 \times$.

12 $3.009 \times 1000 =$ _____

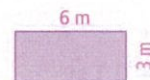
- 13 Write *fifty million and fifty* as a numeral.

- 14 14 out of 20 boys played cricket. Express as a percentage.

15 $\$50.00 - \21.50
 $=$ _____

16 $80 \times 8 =$ _____,
 $160 \times 4 =$ _____,
 _____ $\times 2 = 640 \times 1$

- 17 Perimeter = _____ m



- 18 1745 hours is a quarter to _____.

- 19 40 days = _____ weeks
 and _____ days

- 20 Mark the parallel lines.



- 21 A square-based pyramid has _____ edges.

- 22 0.2 km = _____ m
 0.02 km = _____ m

- 23 2 L = _____ mL

- 24 Fold paper. Cut shape.



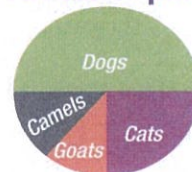
Unfold and draw new shape.



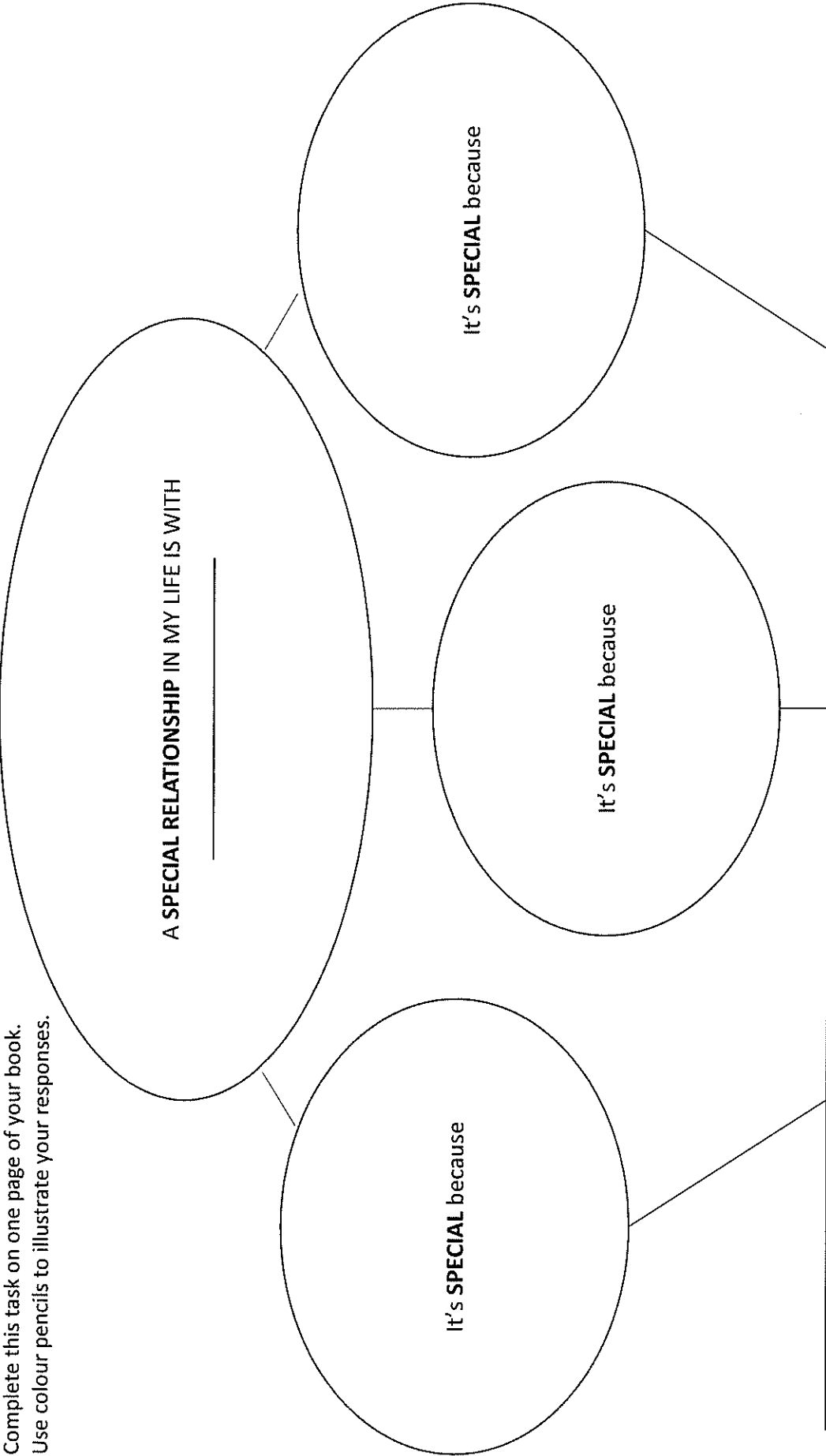
- 25 Write the pets in order of popularity.

1. _____ 2. _____
 3. _____ 4. _____

Favourite pets



Complete this task on one page of your book.
Use colour pencils to illustrate your responses.



What I learn about God in this **SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP** is

COMPARING THE GENESIS STORIES

Name:

1. Locate and read the scripture passages using the online Bible

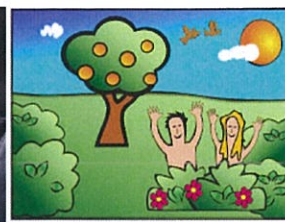
https://us-en.superbook.cbn.com/sb_bible/

2. Compare the two creation stories using the questions and putting your responses in the Google Doc.

Use dot points.

3. Check and edit your writing.

4. Submit your findings to the teacher for correction.



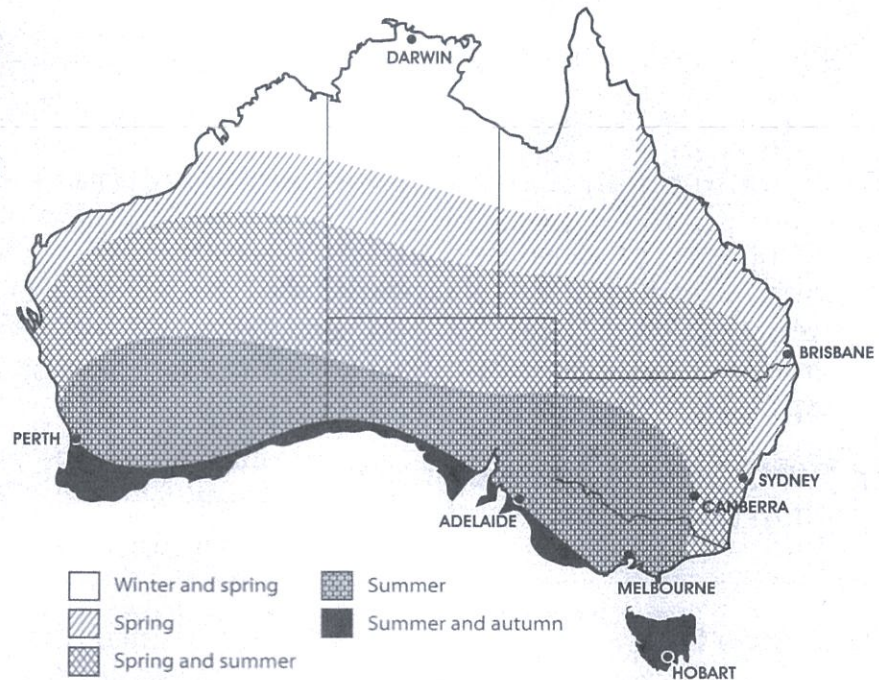
	GENESIS 1:1 to 2:4	GENESIS 2:4 - 25
How long did creation take?		
Where did creation take place?		
When was man created?		
When was woman created?		
How did God create man and woman?		
What is the relationship between man and woman?		
What is the relationship between God and humans?		
What are the major points or messages of the story?		

Bushfires in Australia - 1

Australia, a continent with a hot, dry climate, is prone to drought and bushfires. Bushfires occur frequently and are often severe. Firefighters respond to approximately 54 000 fires each summer.

A bushfire can be defined as an uncontrollable burn that can destroy vast areas of forest, scrub or grassland. It can be caused by natural means (lightning strikes or spot fires) or human intervention (burning off, arson or sparks from power lines). About 35% of fires are started accidentally, 13% are deliberately lit and 37% are suspicious.

Australian bushfire seasons



Bushfire seasons occur at different times of the year across Australia (refer to map). Summer, however, is the most prevalent time because of the hot, dry weather. The frequency and severity of bushfires varies greatly across Australia, depending on when extreme fire weather occurs.

The Northern Territory and northern parts of Western Australia and Queensland experience the largest total area burnt by bushfires. Bushfires close to cities cause the highest loss of life and damage to the local economy. Some scientists suggest that bushfires are increasing in severity and frequency as a result of climate change.

Bushfires need fuel, oxygen and heat to burn. Hot, dry winds provide oxygen for combustion and blow flames onto dry leaves, bark or dense undergrowth, which act as fuel. Eucalyptus trees, which contain large quantities of oil, spread fire quickly and often explode at high temperatures, spreading embers. Burning embers fly through the air, igniting other areas as **spot fires** ahead of the main outbreak. Sometimes fire breaks out in the canopy of trees, and, if they are close together, fire spreads through the upper levels as a **crown fire**. These are extremely difficult to extinguish.

Bushfires change the environment. Some changes are beneficial; others are not. Most native vegetation has adapted to fire due to fire-stick burning by Indigenous Australians. Some plants need fire to regenerate. Eucalyptus trees quickly regenerate after bushfires. Banksias need fire to open their seed capsules. Bushfires clear out unwanted vegetation on the floor of forests so there is less competition from plants. Ash acts as a fertiliser to help plants regenerate quickly. Kangaroos, emus and other native animals graze on regenerated grasslands. Bushfires, however, destroy native vegetation, buildings and homes, livestock and native animals, and cause loss of human life. Back-burning too often to reduce bushfire hazards can affect the biodiversity of plant and animal life in a region.

Fire and emergency services, and land management groups in all states, are responsible for preventing and managing bushfires.

Bushfires in Australia - 2

1. In your own words, write a definition of a bushfire.

2. Approximately how many fires occur each summer? _____

3. On the map, draw and use patterns to show the regions that experience the most severe bushfires each year. (The information in paragraph 4 will give you specific details.)



4. What percentage of bushfires start accidentally?

5. Name two natural causes and three human causes of bushfires.

- natural _____
- human _____

6. True or false. Bushfires occur only during summer. True False

7. The severity of a bushfire can be determined by:

- _____
- _____

8. _____ is suggested by scientists as a possible reason for the increase in frequency and severity of bushfires.

9. Name and explain two different types of bushfires.

- _____
- _____

10. Copy this table onto a sheet of paper and complete the information about bushfires.

Beneficial changes	Detrimental changes

? What experience, if any, have you had of a bushfire? What impact did it have on the environment and local community?

Avalanches and
Landslides.
Earthquakes.
Volcanic
Eruptions.
Floods.
Tsunami.
Blizzards.
Cyclone /
Hurricane
Drought
Bushfire
Hailstorm
Heat Wave
Tornado
Sinkhole

NATURAL DISASTERS

Research and use information to complete a study on one Natural Disaster.
Your study must include:

1. A clear explanation of your natural disaster.
2. What causes it?
3. What effect it has on the Earth, humans, animals, plants, etc....,
4. What is good about this Natural Disaster – what benefits does it bring?
5. Where and when did this Natural Disaster greatly affect the earth, humans, plants?
Present facts about the disaster striking and show on a map where it occurred or is occurring today.
6. What are some prevention strategies that can be helpful to use before and after this disaster occurs? What are the most important things to do before and after this natural disaster strikes?

Include a suitable short video to support what you have learnt about your natural disaster and what you would like to teach the class.



Music Term 3 Week 9

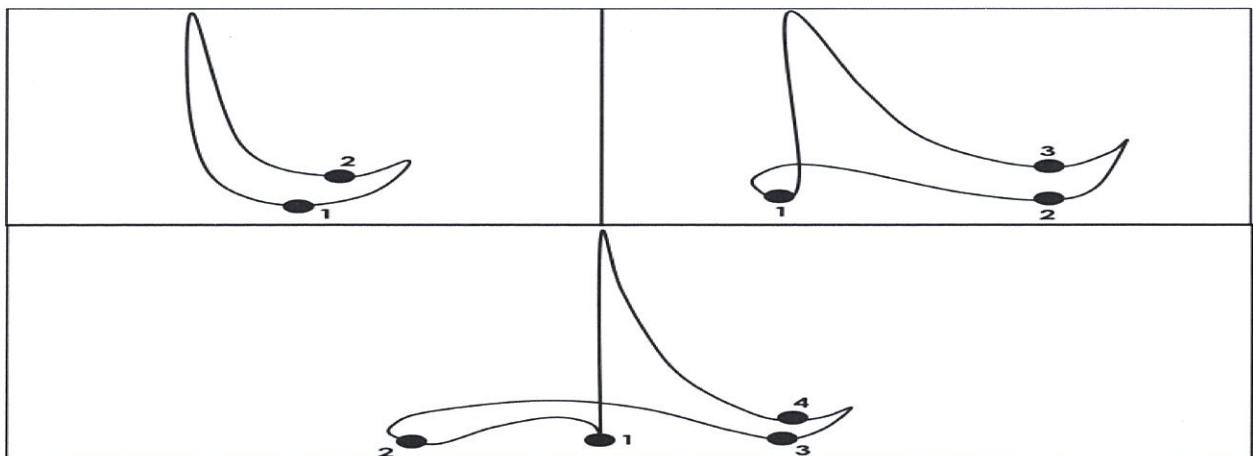
Gr. 3-6

THE ORCHESTRA -THE CONDUCTOR

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z_yIn8V3UcU

In this video, you saw the conductor move his hands in different patterns, depending on the beat of the music. **Copy the conductor patterns in the box below (or on another piece of paper), then watch this conductor** - Mirga Gražinytė-Tyla **-and tell me 2 things about her conducting.** Maybe you can practice conducting some of your favourite music at home using these patterns!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DF8_qGI5Vl0



Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Activity 1: What is your favourite sport? (answer in Chinese using “wǒ xǐhuān”)

Activity 2: cut and paste the images to match the Chinese words.

gǎn lǎn qiú	yóu yǒng	tǐ cāo	pǎo bù	pái qiú
lán qiú	yùn dòng	zú qiú	pīng pāng qiú	wǎng qiú





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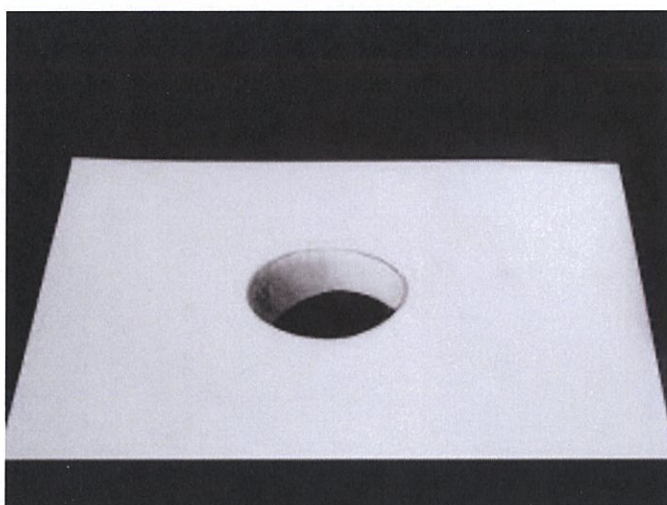


Grades 5 and 6 Week 9

Learning Intentions: Grade 5 - Today we will learn to draw a space crater or a black hole, and Grade 6 will draw the letter 'D' in 3D, optical illusion art. Please follow the videos to get the ideas.

If you don't have access to the internet draw a hole as seen in the drawing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fiv5HQ4hvd8>

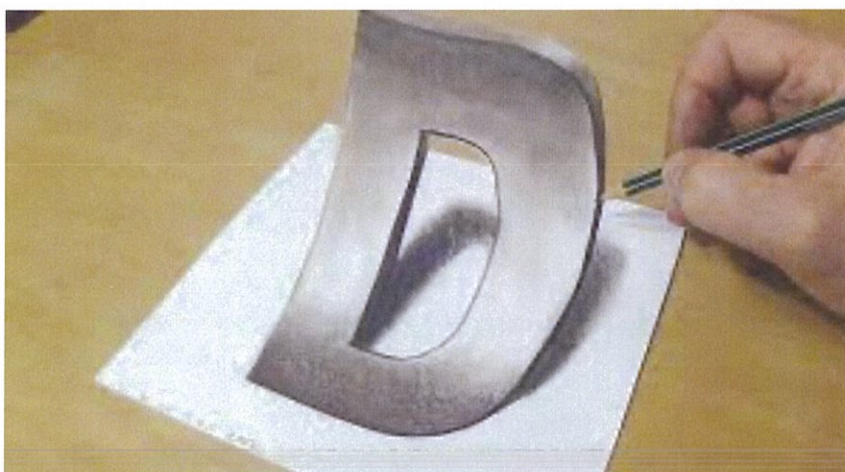


You will need: white A4 paper, black marker, soft pencil for shading

Grade 6

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c5ZMR3zj-aA>

Follow this video to draw the letter 'D' in 3D to represent the word 'Dyes' or colours in preparation for our tie dye T- shirts when we get back to school.



Avalanches and
Landslides.
Earthquakes.
Volcanic
Eruptions.
Floods.
Tsunami.
Blizzards.
Cyclone /
Hurricane
Drought
Bushfire
Hailstorm
Heat Wave
Tornado
Sinkhole

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