Set 3
Day 4

FAMILY MORNING FITNESS
Free choice Just Dance
OR
Listen to music and dance with your family

LITERACY

Daily Reading – Each morning have your child read a book to you of their choice.

Reading Comprehension – The Olympic Games – Reading Comprehension
Read "The Olympic Games" worksheet and complete the reading comprehension activity attached. Once you have completed the comprehension questions you are to come up with a new sport to be potentially listed as a game for the Olympics. Your new sport needs to include equipment needed, how many players and a set of rules for everyone to follow. This can be completed in a poster format, brochure or completed as a Keynote presentation.

Speaking and Listening –
(Technology NOT Required) - Find a book in the house that you have recently read and complete a blurb about the book so that others get a feel what the book is about. This can be complete in your English books. If you have technology, you can create an iMovie.
OR
(Technology Required) - Read the assigned book on Scholastic "A Super Scientist" and complete the quiz associated with the book. (technology required, activity optional). Complete a video reflection summarising the book. Please use the following link: https://slz04.scholasticlearningzone.com/slz-portal/#/login3/AUSTGFT

Alternative option:
Spelling
Look, Cover, Say, Write & Check
List 23: jade, place, mother, azure, boat, window, sleep, feet, morning, queen

BREAK

LITERACY

Writing
Warm-up: *Handwriting.*
Letter Q cursive. Rule up in your lined exercise book and follow the letter Q handwriting sheet.

Writing – Simple and Compound Exclamation Sentences

Instructions - Instructions – Write 5 Simple sentences and 5 Compound sentences that are **exclamation sentences** in your exercise book to show your working out. Use the Exclamation Sentences Poster to identify what exclamation sentences need and extend your writing from a simple sentence to a compound sentence. *Example: The gap was very large, so I was amazed he actually did it!*

Remember compound sentences need FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). Remember every exclamation mark will be the end of the sentence, so make sure you only have one exclamation mark in your sentence.

Grammar: Commas

Instructions - Using the comma grammar worksheet, complete the sentences by editing each passage with the correct punctuation.

Finish the Kung Fu Punctuation worksheet cards in your exercise book.

BREAK

MINDFULNESS CHOICES www.smilingmind.com.au
Journal Writing
Mindful Mats

NUMERACY

Basic Facts - Warm Up
2 Times Table Challenge Day 4. Start the final set located in Monday's worksheets. You have **90 seconds** to complete as many as you can.
4 Times Table Challenge Day 3. Start the third set located in Tuesday's worksheets. You have **2 minutes** to complete as many as you can.

Additional Activities to consolidate learning: Technology Required
Kahoot Challenge – Place Value (continued) Go to https://kahoot.it/ and enter the game **PIN*.** Students view questions and answer them on their own device. Once finished they must address their errors.
PIN Codes: TH1: 0531076   TH2: 02167609   TH3: 0875260   TH4: 06221788
Please use your **real first name** and last initial for your nickname. **Teachers will be assessing your results.

Hit the Button *(online):* Go to https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button. Practise 3 sets of each activity, screenshot each score screen, then post all 3 in a single post to Seesaw;

- **6** times table (**Tables up to 12** tab).
- Division facts **÷ 6** (**Division up to 12** tab).

Main Learning Concept
More Expanded Notation: A closer look at partitioning, this time with decimal numbers.
Box Method Multiplication: Another multiplication algorithm, which uses the Power of 10 rule.

Note: basic facts and main learning concept to be uploaded to Seesaw or hand in your pack to school.

BREAK

MUSIC
Music Notation Activity

BEDTIME STORY
Choose a book you could read with your child and/or family before bed ☺

Seesaw Upload
Please upload Thursday's activities to the "Learning at Home Thursday 7th May" on Seesaw. Note: You're going to upload all activities in your booklet as one file.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS

The first ancient Olympic Games took place in Greece nearly three thousand years ago in 776 BC. They were held in the religious sanctuary of Olympia, a rich land surrounded by olive trees.

Initially, the ancient Olympics were organised as part of a religious festival to honour the leader of the Greek gods, Zeus. He was the god of the sky and lived on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece.

In 392 AD, the Olympic Games were suspended until 1500 years later.

The Modern Olympics

In 1896, Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator and historian, believed that coming together to play sports would encourage peace amongst the world countries. He begun the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Pierre also designed the Olympic Rings. Each colour on the rings represents the different continents.

The Modern Olympics is the largest sporting event in the world. They are held every four years.

EVENTS AND REWARDS

At the start of the ancient Olympics, only men who spoke Greek were allowed to participate. They ran short, straight 200 metre foot races, which were wide enough for twenty men to run at once. This was to keep them fit for the intensity of war. Eventually, other individual events were added to the ancient Olympics but team events were only introduced at the start of the modern Olympics.

During the ancient Olympics, there was only ever one winner who received a wreath of olives as a prize and a statue built in his honour. The olive leaves were taken from the sacred Olympia olive trees near the temple of the Greek god, Zeus.

Today, athletes are rewarded with a gold, silver or bronze medal for achieving a first, second or third place when competing in one of the 42 sporting events.

THE OLYMPIC TORCH

As part of a modern Olympic tradition, an Olympic torch is lit in Olympia. The flame is then passed on from torch to torch until it reaches the location of the games.

During the opening ceremony, the flame from the torch is used to light a cauldron at the stadium of the host city to symbolise the start of the games and peace between countries. The cauldron stays alight for the duration of the games.

Women Participation

During the ancient Olympics, women were not allowed to participate in the events and married women were not allowed to attend the games. A separate event was created for women called Heraia, dedicated to the wife of Zeus.

Women are able to attend the modern Olympics and participate in a range of sporting events.

Name _____   Date _____

The Olympic Games

1. Why were the ancient Olympics initially organised?

    _____

    _____

    _____

2. How and when did the modern Olympics begin?

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

3. Why were athletes originally given olive wreaths as a reward?

    _____

    _____

    _____

4. Why do you think women were not allowed to participate in the ancient Olympics?

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

5   Why is a flame lit at the modern Olympics?
    Where does the flame come from?

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

Choose two characters or topics from the text.

Use a Venn diagram to identify the similarities and differences between them.

Some words and phrases you can use to compare include: like, some, both, the same as, as well as, in common and similarly.

Choose one of the above words and phrases to write a comparative sentence about two similar things.

Make a list of all the reasons why you liked (or disliked) the text you just read.

Compare your list with a partner.

Notes to remember:

- We are adding ligatures to all appropriate letters.
- We can join letters together by extending the ligatures.
- We are sloping our letters.
- We are making our letters smaller now.
- Capital letters have no ligature.

Q q

Warm-up: practise your slope, size and shape.

a a a

q q q

qqq

Practise joining q with vowels. Remember to link the 'q' from the base of the flick, extending to the beginning of the next letter.

qa

qe

qi

qo

qu

Exclamation Sentences

An exclamation sentence expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.

For example:

This is the best day ever!

32. Commas

A **comma** suggests a short pause and is used to make meaning clearer by separating parts of a sentence.

Use a comma to:

Separate items in a list; e.g. I took pens, pencils,...

Separate clauses; e.g. If I see him today, I'll tell him.

Separate words, phrases and clauses at the start of a sentence; e.g. Firstly, I'm not going!

Separate quotations; e.g. Kylie said, "Are you going to help?".

1. I went to the beach with mum dad jack sally

2. Can I have lettuce tomato pickles on my sandwich please asked jenny

3. Is a pig goat or horse the best farm animal

4. mum went to the shop and bank and post office

5. I have a cute fluffy puppy

6. The dress was red blue yellow and stripey.

7. Yuck. Look at the dirty muddy boots

8. My best friends are kim and bella and nat.

There were balloons, and cupcakes, and presents, at the party.

9. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

do you want a strawberry vanilla or chocolate milk shake!

10. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

dogs eat meat biscuits and treats

11. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

Butterflies bees and flies all have wings

12. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

Make sure you pack a towel hat and sunscreen for the beach

13. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

I had bacon eggs and toast for breakfast

14. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

I do home reading on Monday Tuesday Wednesday and thursday
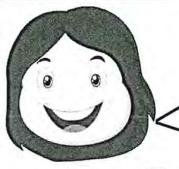
15. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

I want to visit china japan and thailand
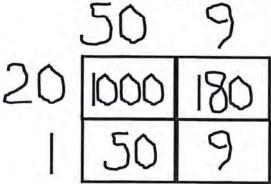
16. © Little Miss Literacy 2016

Box Method Multiplication

$$50 \quad 9$$

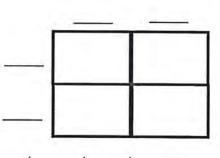|	50	9
20	1000	180
1	50	9

$$1000 + 180 + 50 + 9 = 1239$$

This is what 21 x 59 looks like when we use the Box Method.

- Multipliers must be *partitioned* (21 = 20 + 1)

- *Manipulating zeroes* means we can calculate everything easily—as long as we know our Times Tables! eg 20 x 50 becomes 2 x 5 = 10, and then put the two zeroes back again on *each side* of the = sign.

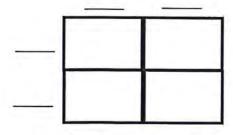- *All boxes are added* to find the final answer.

A) 52 x 63

$$50 \qquad 2$$

60

3

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

B) 48 x 27

____   ____

____

____

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

Remember the Power of 10!
Because you know that 3 x 4 =12, you also know that 30 x 4 = 120, and 30 x 40 = 1200.

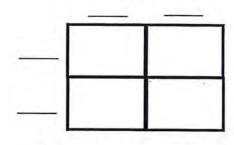You also know that 0.3 x 0.4 is 0.12! More on *that* later!

C) 33 x 54

____   ____

____

____

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

D) 14 x 88

____   ____

____

____

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

E) 43 x 34

____   ____

____

____

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

Bigger problem?

Just add *more boxes!*

F) 542 x 46

____   ____   ____

____

____

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

More Expanded Notation

Expand each of the following numbers into expanded notation.

A. 4.8 = _____ + _____

B. 7.2 = _____ + _____

C. 4.58 = _____ + _____ + _____

D. 35.9 = _____ + _____ + _____

E. 7.03 = _____ + _____ + _____

F. 0.456 = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____

Don't panic about the decimals, but remember - just as 15 is not the same number as 15000, so 1.5 is not the same as 1.0005!

Zeroes are a placeholder, and you *can't just drop them* because you think they're worth nothing!

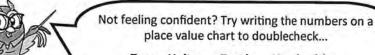Now do it in reverse - write the following in *standard notation - just write them as normal decimal numbers.*

A. 3 + 0.5 + 0.03 = _____

B. 40 + 7 + 0.6 + 0.08 = _____

C. 500 + 9 + 0.4 + 0.06 = _____

D. 30 + 600 + 0.08 + 0.9 = _____

E. 0.006 + 4000 + 5 + 200 + 0.7 + 10 = _____

Not feeling confident? Try writing the numbers on a place value chart to doublecheck...

Tens	Units	.	Tenths	Hundredths
4	0	.	0	0
+ 0	0	.	3	0
4	0	.	3	0

Now try adding these decimals numbers together using expanded notation.

A. 36.42 + 45.67 = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____

       (tens)   (units)   (tenths)   (hundredths)

    = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

B. 58.34 + 12.98 = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____

       (tens)   (units)   (tenths)   (hundredths)

    = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

Hey! Since we're calculating to two decimal points anyway, why don't we try some *money problems*! Before you start to panic - *there's no difference in the numbers!* All you need to remember is to put a dollar sign in your answer!
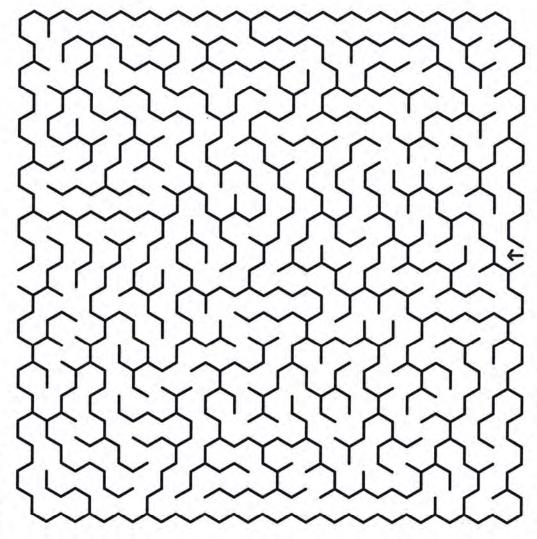
C. $55.37 + $18.36 = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____

       (tens)   (units)   (tenths)   (hundredths)

    = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

D. $64.82 + $45.88 = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____

       (tens)   (units)   (tenths)   (hundredths)

    = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____
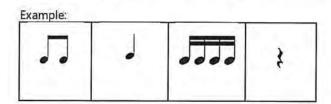
MINDFUL

Mats

I am grateful for my talent in...

Rhythm Cards

1. Make 4 rhythm cards for ta ,4 rhythm cards for ti ti, 4 for za and 4 for tika tika.
2. Check that you have drawn a 'd' not a 'b' and not a cherry.
3. Shade in the circles.

ta

Ti ti

za

Ti ka ti ka

4. Create a pattern using your rhythm cards. Choose 1 card for each square.

Example:

5. Draw your pattern on a piece of paper.