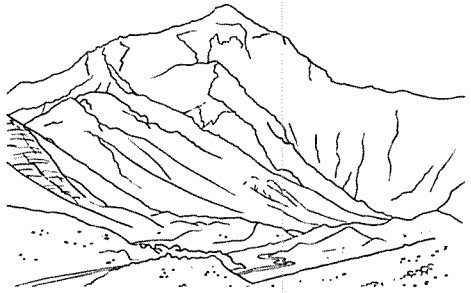
Learning From Home 2021 Term 3 Week 2

Stage 3
Mon - Tues

Monday

Spelling Activity Card 1



Read the text about Everest.
Each line has **one** word that is **incorrect**.
Write the **correct** spelling of the word in the box.

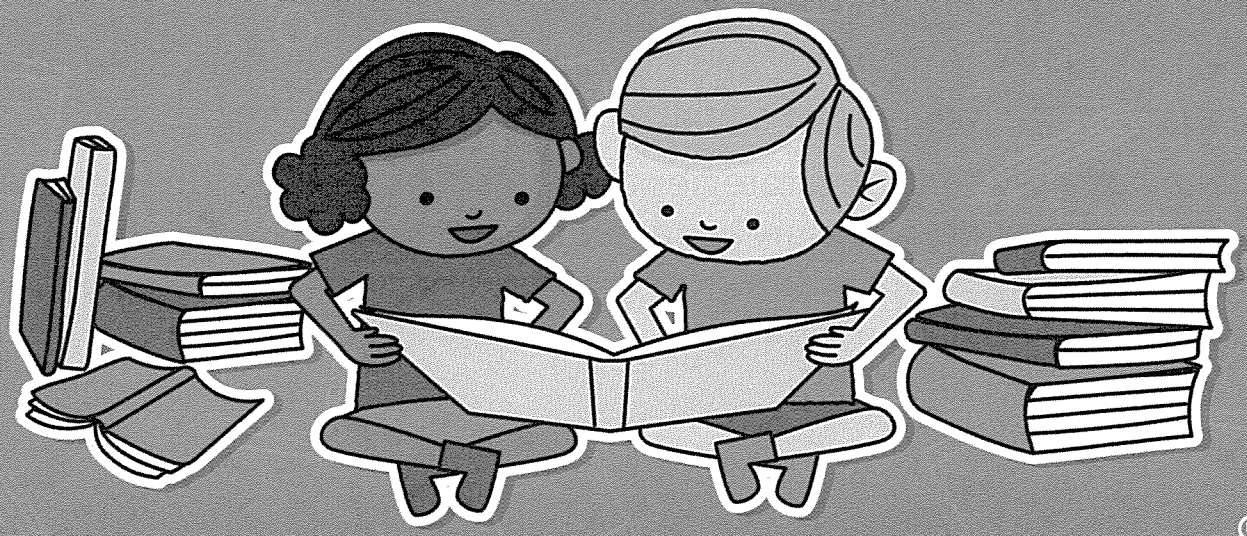
Everest

1. Everest is Earth's highest and most famous mowntin. ____
2. Each year, many climers attempt to reach its summit. ____
3. They often hire profesional guides to help them on their adventures. ____
4. People can suffer from exhaustion and lack of oxygen in this dangerous enviroment. ____
5. The first sucsesful attempt to reach the top of Everest was made in 1953. ____

Circle the 3 words in the box that are **incorrect.**

eqwipment	rope	harness	helmit	compass	headlight	baterys

READING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES VISUALISING



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Why Do We Read?

Being able to read is an extremely useful skill to have. For many people, it is one of life's pleasures. But what is the purpose of reading?

- We might read a text to **gather information** about a topic or idea.
- We might read a text to **learn how to do or make** something.
- We might read a text to **understand the opinions** of others.
- We might read a text to **be entertained**.

In all of these situations, the reader must be able to decode the words on the page, then create meaning from them.

teachstarter

How to Visualise

While you are reading, ask yourself the following questions to help you make visualisations about the text:

- What is the author describing?
- How is the author appealing to the five senses?
- Which words from the text can help me draw a picture in my mind?
- How can my own knowledge help me to draw a picture in my mind?
- How can my visualisations help me to understand the text?

Using the Strategy - Class Activity

Read the passage on the next slide, as you read it use your prior knowledge and the sensory language in the text to visualise the scene being described.

After you have read the passage a couple of times, draw and colour a representation of the image in your mind on a piece of paper.

Compare your drawing with the drawing on slide 8 of this presentation. What similarities and differences do you notice?


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Story starter!

The night was still. Not a breath of wind could be felt. An eerie silence filled the warm evening air, broken only by the sound of the crow's wings flapping as it returned to its nest with food.

Combined with the ghostly silhouette of the tower and the rickety pathway that led to it, the ominous silence made Lucy nervous. She felt a prickle on the back of her neck as she thought about what she might find inside the tower, and what might be lurking in the darkness around her.

Her heart began to thump inside her chest, seemingly matching the beat of the crow's wings.

Lucy had always been slightly wary of crows; they had sooty, black wings, piercingly sharp beaks and menacing, staring eyes. The crow had settled down in one of the gnarled branches of a nearby tree. She thought it was watching her. Surely it wasn't though? Crows didn't do that. It must have been her imagination.

INTRODUCTION TO AREA

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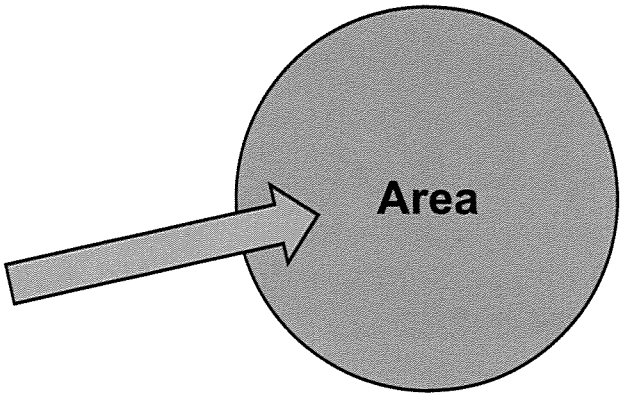
What Is Area?

Area is the amount of space inside the boundaries of a 2D shape.

These spaces are always flat surfaces.

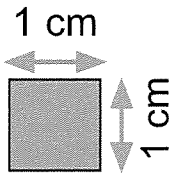
Some examples of these flat surfaces include:

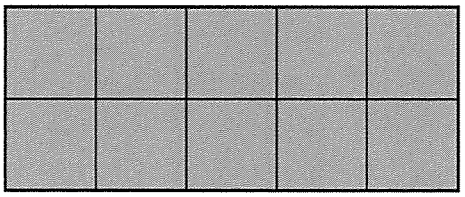
- a postage stamp
- the front cover of a book
- the top of a desk or table
- the floor of a room
- a sports oval.



What Is a Square Centimetre?

Shapes can be divided into small squares to measure their area.
These small squares are called **square centimetres**.
A square centimetre is a square with sides measuring 1 cm in length.
It is written like this: 1 cm^2. The ^{2} is the symbol for squares.

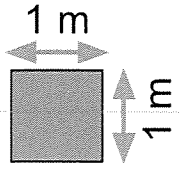


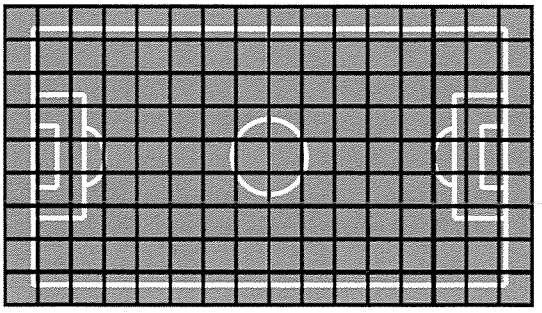


The area of this rectangle is 10 square centimetres.

What Is a Square Metre?

Large spaces can be divided into larger squares to measure their area.
These larger squares are called **square metres**.
A square metre is a square with sides measuring 1 m in length.
It is written like this: 1 m^2. The ^{2} is the symbol for squares.





The area of this field is 144 square metres.

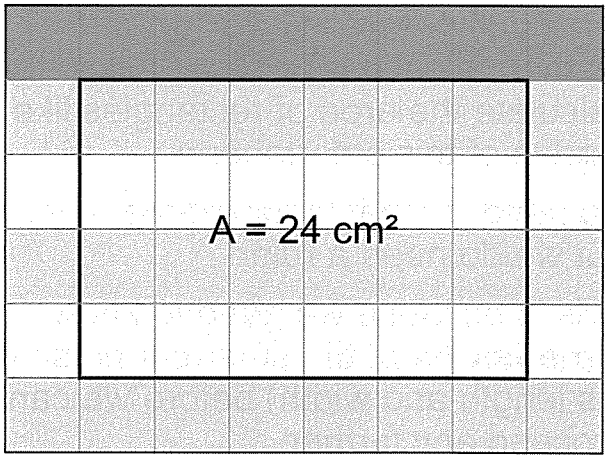
Counting Squares to Calculate Area

Draw at least five different shapes on a piece of 1 cm grid paper.

Swap your work with a partner. Have them count the squares inside each shape to calculate the area.

Record the area inside each shape.

Tip: Use coloured pencils so that the outlines of your shapes can be easily seen by your partner.

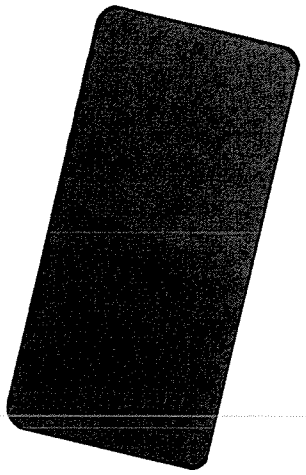


When Drawing Squares Isn't an Option...

As we have seen, calculating area is easy when the square centimetres are drawn inside a shape... it's simply a matter of counting them!

But how can we calculate area when there are no squares to help us?

For example, what if you wanted to calculate the area of this smartphone screen? Surely it wouldn't be a good idea to find a black marker and a ruler and start drawing squares on it!



Why Does The Formula Work?

The width of the phone screen is 6 cm.

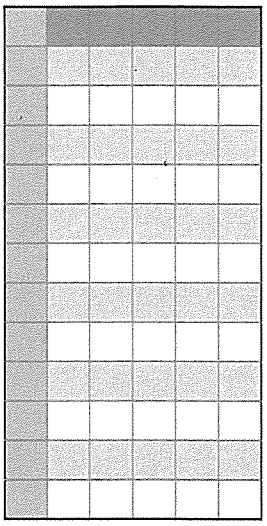
This means that 6 squares will fit along the top row of the phone screen.

The length of the phone screen is 13 cm.

This means that there a 13 rows of 6 squares.

13 squares × 6 squares = 78 squares

Area = 78 cm²

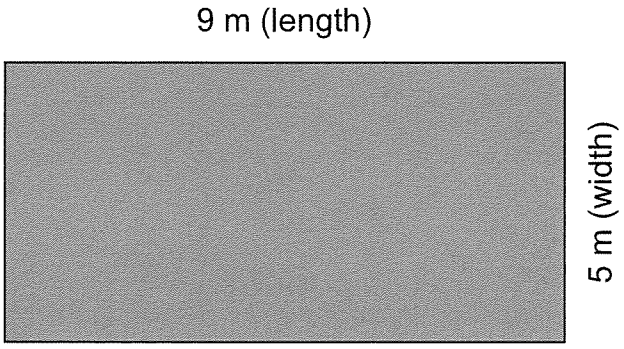


Calculating the Area of Rectangles

As a class, use the formula to work out the area of this rectangle.

Remember, the formula to find the area of rectangles is **length × width**.

Calculating the Area of Rectangles



Area = length × width
9 m × 5 m = 45 m²
Area = 45 m²

Calculating the Area of Rectangles

Find the area of each rectangle using the dimensions.

Area = length × width.

a) length = 12 cm, width = 7 cm

b) length = 8 m, width = 3 m

c) length = 11 cm, width = 9 cm

d) length = 6 cm, width = 5 cm

e) length = 6 m, width = 4 m

f) length = 15 m, width = 3 m

g) length = 20 cm, width = 10 cm

h) length = 20 m, width = 5 m

Name: _____ Date: _____

Using Metric Units of Area

6. Calculate the area of the following rectangles.

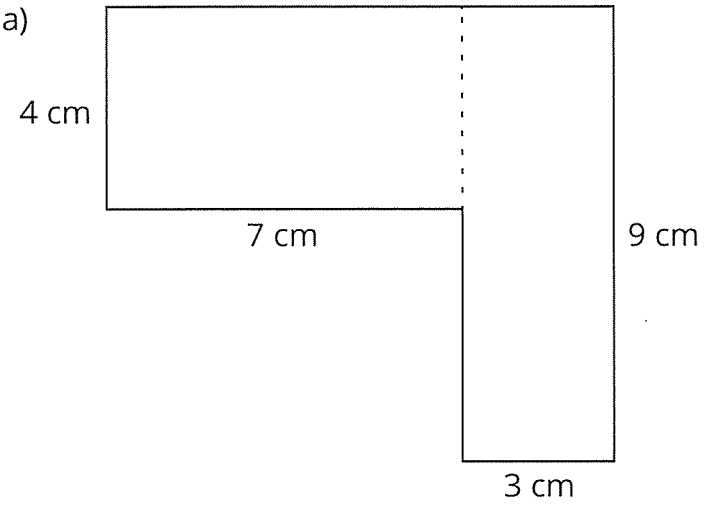
   a) length 10 cm, width 5 cm _____

   b) length 9 cm, width 4 cm _____

   c) length 6 cm, width 3 cm _____

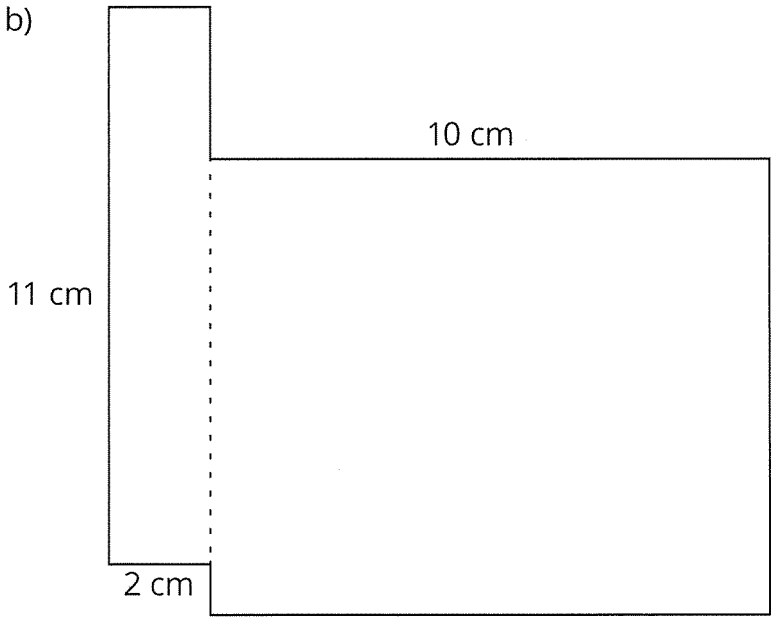
7. Find the total area of these compound shapes.

a)



Total Area: _____

b)



Total Area: _____

Zoom Etiquette At Valley View PS

Things you should do:

Examples

- Find a clean, quiet space and dress appropriately.
- Let all household members know when and where you will be and ask them not to disturb you.
- Make sure your full name shows up appropriately.
- Be aware of your background, lighting, and noise.
- Mute until you are required to talk.
- Use the Zoom functions - raise your hand to communicate if needed.

Non- Examples

Non Example - These are things you should not do.

- Use the chat for side conversations with classmates.
- Sit in front of a window or bright light, this will make your face too dark to see.
- Have conversations with household members off camera.
- Allow household members to walk around behind you during the meeting.
- Engage in texting, social media, work from other classes, or other distractions while in class.

ZOOM ETIQUETTE TASK

What should your space look like during a Zoom meeting?

Who should know that you are in a Zoom meeting?

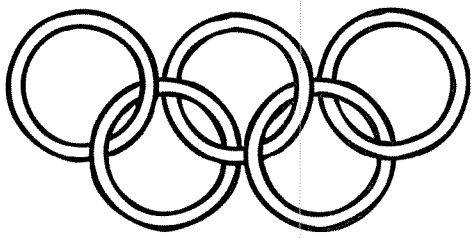
What are the functions that you can use during the Zoom meeting to help you communicate?

What should be muted during the Zoom meeting?

If you are being respectful during the Zoom meeting, what should you be doing?

Tuesday

Spelling Activity Card 3



Read the text about the Olympic Games.
Each line has **one** word that is **incorrect**.
Write the **correct** spelling of the word in the box.

The Olympic Games

1. Evrey four years, the Olympic Games are held in a different country. | |
2. Athletes compete to win meddles for their national team. | |
3. The Olympic Games first started thowsands of years ago in ancient Greece. | |
4. There is an opening serimony at the beginning of each Olympic Games. | |
5. Millions of people across the world watch the Games on televishion. | |

Circle the 3 words in the box that are **incorrect.**

sprinting	swiming	jimnastics	archery	diving	soccer	cycleing

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fiction Text – The Midnight Thunderstorm

CRASH! "What was that?" Chrissy cried, waking suddenly from a deep sleep. She sat upright in her bed, clutched tightly to her teddy and stared anxiously around the bedroom. It was completely black. Rain pounded heavily on the bedroom window, making Chrissy wonder how she had even been able to sleep in the first place. Nervously, she threw back the covers and tiptoed over to her big sister's bed. She often complained about sharing a room with Julia, but tonight she was secretly thankful for her presence. Chrissy hated thunderstorms.

"Julia? Are you awake? Julia?" Chrissy gently shook her big sister's shoulders.

"No, I'm not," Julia mumbled sleepily. "Go back to bed, Chrissy."

"I can't sleep," Chrissy replied. "Please, can I lie with you for a while? Thunderstorms are so scary."

Julia opened one eye and smiled. "They're not scary," she said. "Just noisy. Noise can't hurt you, Chrissy. Now go back to bed."

CRASH! Chrissy shrieked and jumped into her sister's arms. Julia laughed. "You really aren't very brave, are you?"

Chrissy shook her head. "So can I stay?"

Julia nodded gently. "But no snoring. And no stealing all the blankets. Deal?"

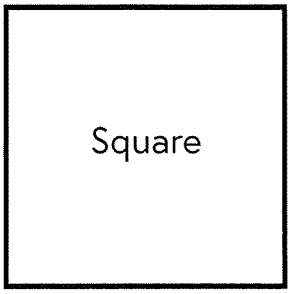
"Deal," Chrissy replied. She dove under the covers and closed her eyes. Julia's hair smelled like apples. Finally feeling safe, Chrissy sighed contentedly. She listened to the melodious music of rain on her rooftop and gradually drifted back to sleep.

AREA – SQUARES

Name: _____ Date: _____

1.

10 cm



10 cm

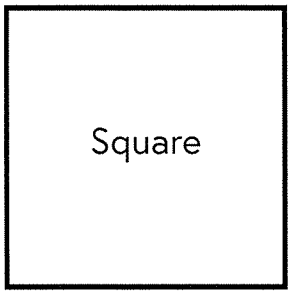
Formula _____

= _____

= _____

2.

15 m



15 m

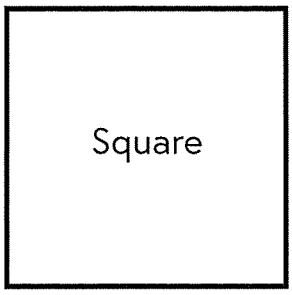
Formula _____

= _____

= _____

3.

25 cm



25 cm

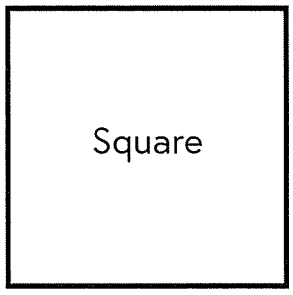
Formula _____

= _____

= _____

4.

45 mm



45 mm

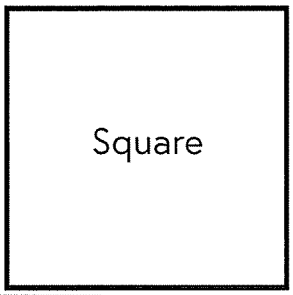
Formula _____

= _____

= _____

5.

110 mm



110 mm

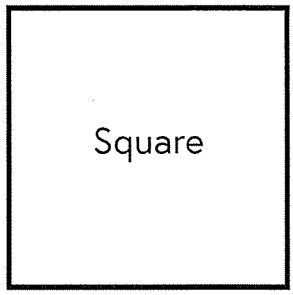
Formula _____

= _____

= _____

6.

12 km



12 km

Formula _____

= _____

= _____

Not to scale

Sentence challenge!

Can you include a complex sentence containing a main clause and a subordinate clause?

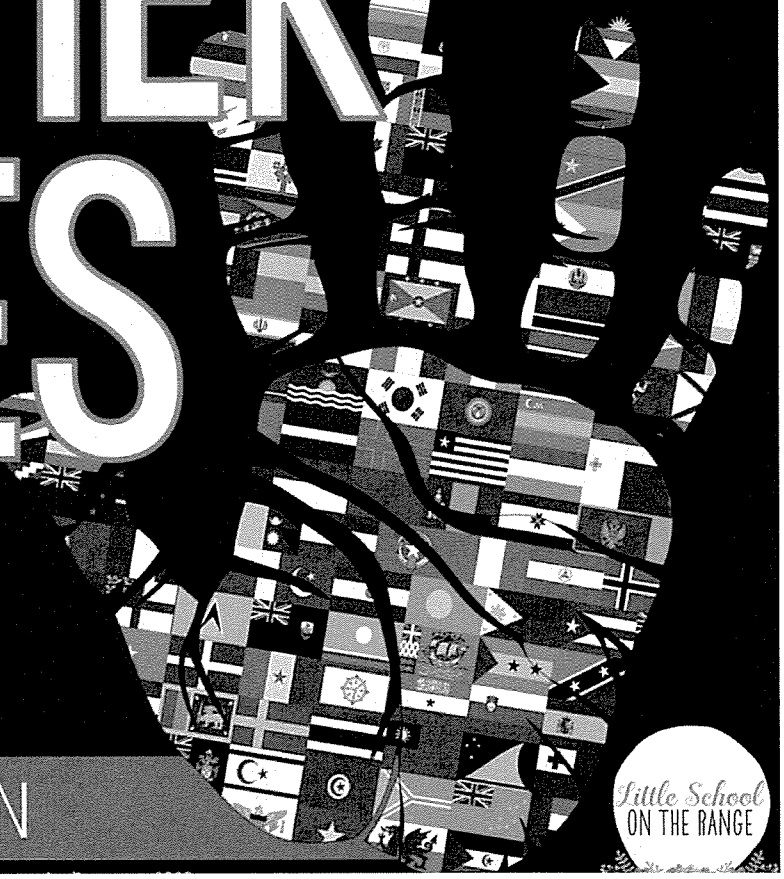
Can you separate the clauses using a comma?

Can you use one of the following conjunctions to link your clauses: but, or, yet, so?

e.g. This had once been a happy place, but now everything had changed.

SUMMER GAMES 2021

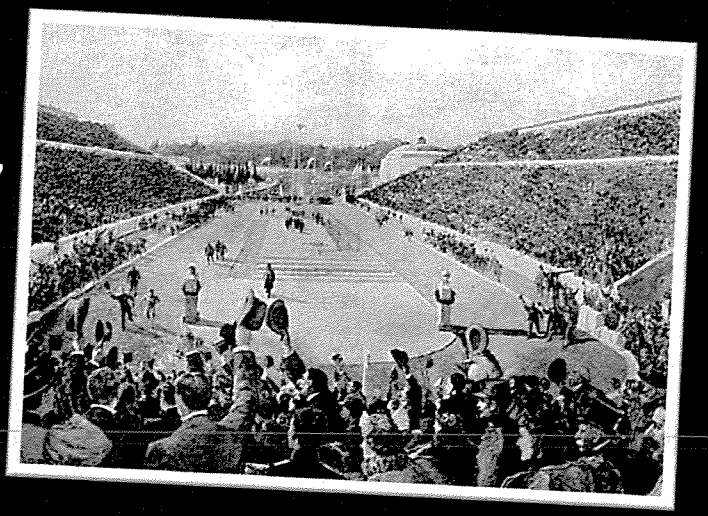
PRESENTATION



Little School ON THE RANGE

FIRST SUMMER GAMES

- They were held from April 6 to April 15 of 1896
- They took place in Athens, Greece
- 14 different countries competed



2021 SUMMER GAMES

- Over 11,000 athletes are expected to participate
- There will be 33 different sports and 339 different events
- First place winners receive a gold medal, second place winners receive a silver medal, and third place winners receive a bronze medal

SUMMER GAMES 2021

COMPLETE NO-PREP UNIT

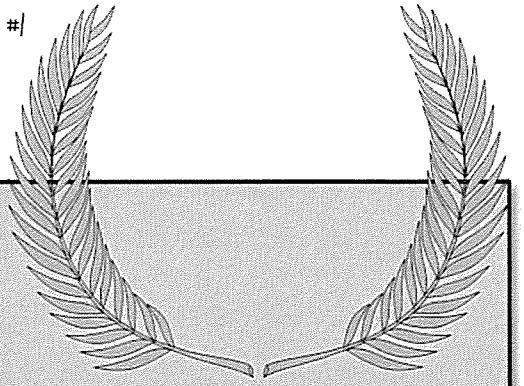
Little School
ON THE RANGE

Name Name _____

SUMMER GAMES

Informational Text #1

Use the information to answer the questions below.



FIRST MODERN-DAY SUMMER GAMES

- They were held from April 6 to April 15 of 1896
- They took place in Athens, Greece
- 14 different countries competed
- 241 athletes competed (all of the athletes were male, no women competed)
- 43 different events
- First place winners received a silver medal and second place winners received a copper medal

1. When were the first modern-day summer games held? _____

x _____

2. Where were the first games held? x _____

3. How many athletes were in the first games? x _____

4. How many countries participated? x _____

5. What did the first and second place winners receive? _____

x _____

6. How many different events were in the games? x _____

7. Why do you think only males could participate? _____

x _____

Name Name _____

SUMMER GAMES 2021

Comparison Activity #1

Complete the Venn diagram using what you know about the first Summer Games and the 2021 Summer Games.