

Learning From Home 2021 Term 3 Week 3

Stage 2
Mon-Tues

Personalised Sight Words

Fry's Words List 1st Hundred



Name: _____

List 1 1 st 100
a
and
are
as
at
be
for
from
have
he
his
I
in
is
it
of
on
that
the
they
this
to
was
with
you

Name: _____

List 2 1 st 100
all
an
but
by
can
do
each
had
how
if
not
one
or
said
she
their
there
use
we
were
what
when
which
words
your

Name: _____

List 3 1 st 100
about
go
has
her
him
into
like
look
make
many
more
other
out
see
so
some
them
then
these
time
two
up
will
would
write

Name: _____

List 4 1 st 100
am
been
called
come
could
day
did
down
find
first
get
It's
long
made
may
my
no
now
number
part
people
than
water
way
who

Personalised Sight Words

Fry's Words List 3rd Hundred



Name: _____

List 1 3rd 100
add
below
between
city
country
earth
every
eyes
father
food
head
high
keep
last
light
near
never
own
plant
school
start
story
thought
tree
under

Name: _____

List 2 3rd 100
along
always
begin
both
close
Don't
example
few
got
group
hard
left
life
might
next
often
open
paper
run
saw
seem
something
those
together
while

Name: _____

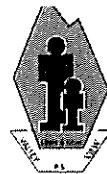
List 3 3rd 100
began
book
car
carry
children
feet
four
grow
hear
important
late
mile
night
once
river
sea
second
side
state
stop
took
until
walk
white
without

Name: _____

List 4 3rd 100
above
almost
being
cut
eat
enough
face
family
far
girl
idea
India
It's
jet
leave
list
miss
mountain
real
sometimes
song
soon
talk
watch
young

Personalised Sight Words

Fry's Words List 5th Hundred



Name: _____

List 1 5th 100
become
box
correct
done
English
fact
feel
fly
finally
front
gave
half
inches
minutes
oh
person
quickly
road
shown
stars
street
strong
ten
verb
wait

Name: _____

List 2 5th 100
ago
base
building
carefully
Class
contain
course
decided
green
inside
island
known
less
machine
note
nothing
ocean
produce
rest
scientists
stay
stool
surface
week
wheels

Name: _____

List 3 5th 100
behind
boat
bring
brought
clear
common
deep
dry
equation
explain
force
game
government
language
plane
ran
round
shape
system
thought
thousand
understand
warm
yes
yet

Name: _____

List 4 5th 100
able
am
among
ball
built
cannot
check
circle
dark
filled
fine
full
heat
heavy
hot
include
material
noun
object
pair
power
rule
six
Size
special

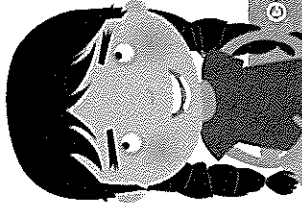
Monday

What is a Prediction?

When there is a chance of something happening in the future and you think you know what it is, you are using prediction. It is not the same as guessing because you use reasoning and observations to come to a decision about future events. When you predict, you are:

- stating what will or might happen in the future
- stating that which can be proven or disproven based on a future occurrence.

Predictions are limited to the time-frame within which they can occur.



© teachstarter

Prediction and Inference

Did you know that we use prediction and inference every day?

We use inference and prediction before we make a decision by using:

- knowledge and information that we know already to draw conclusions
- clues to draw conclusions
- evidence and reasoning to draw conclusions.

While inferring and predicting are similar, they are not exactly alike.



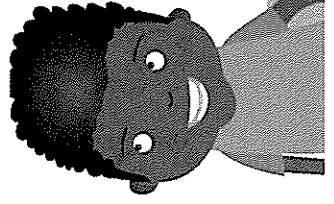
© teachstarter

What is an Inference?

When you can understand what a person means, even though they have not directly told you in words, you are using inference. This is also the case if you understand that something has happened without being directly told about it. When you infer, you are:

- reaching a conclusion about something based on facts and evidence
- examining available information and clues to form a theory about what has happened
- using logical thinking to develop your theory.

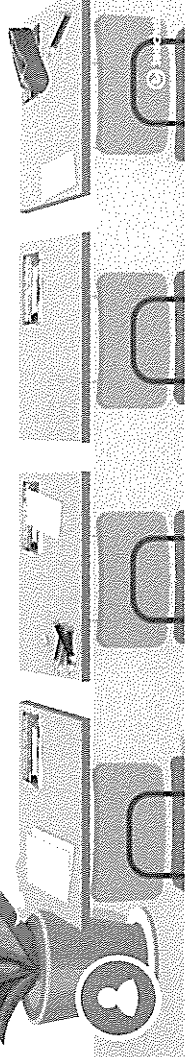
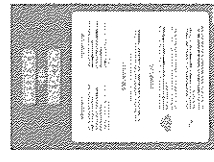
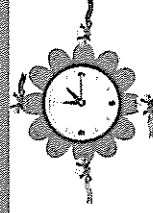
Inference is not limited to a certain time-frame.



© teachstarter

Inference vs Prediction

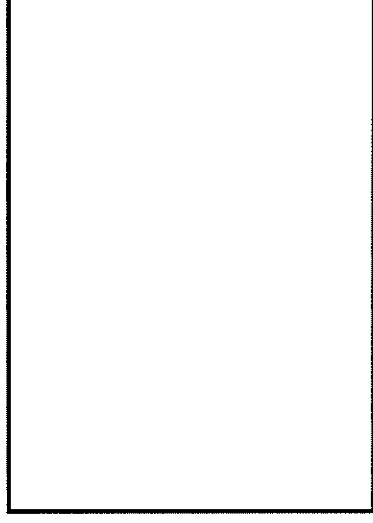
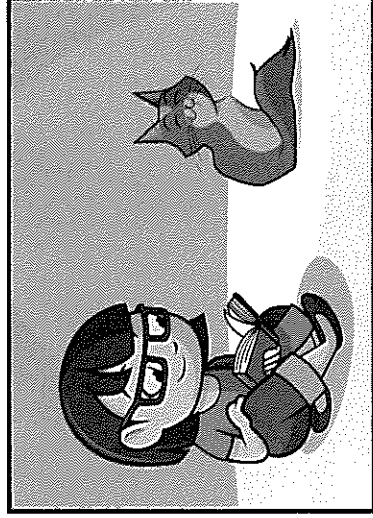
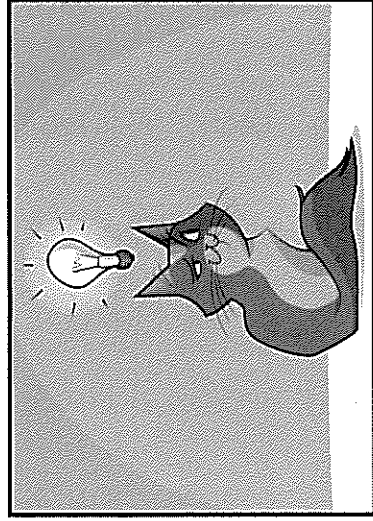
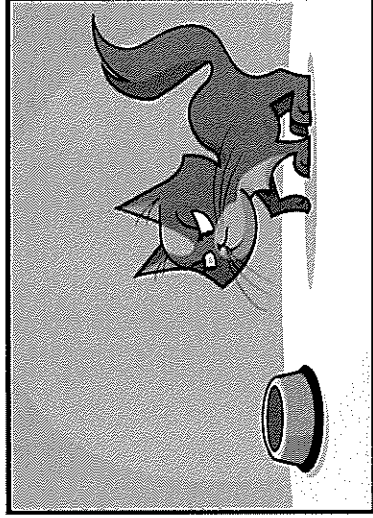
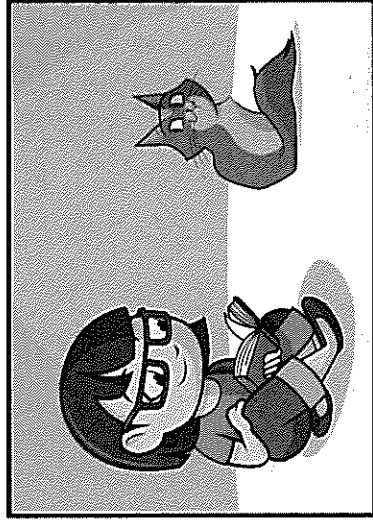
What's the difference and how can I use them?



Name _____ Date _____

Give this comic strip your own title: _____

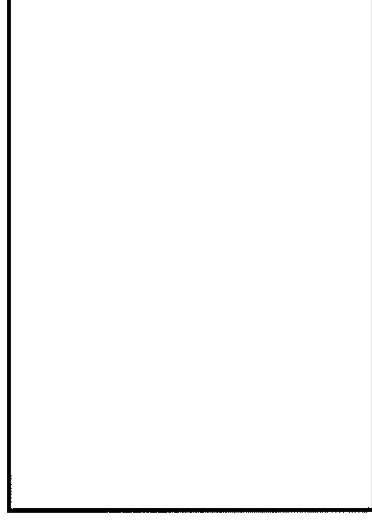
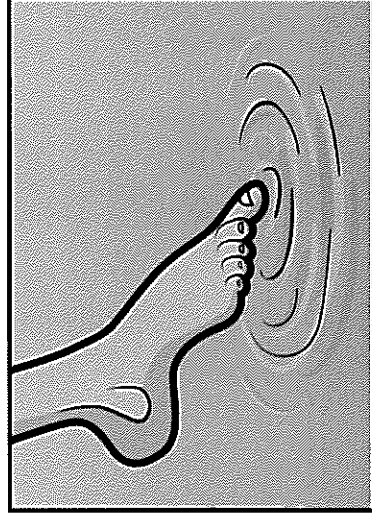
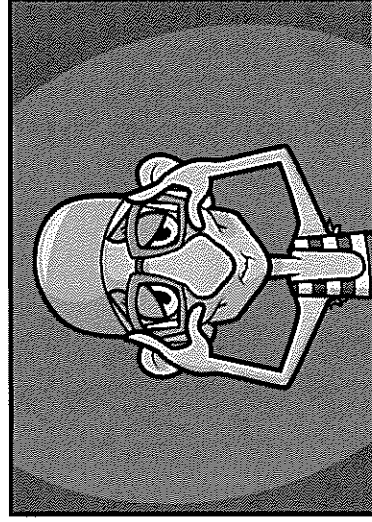
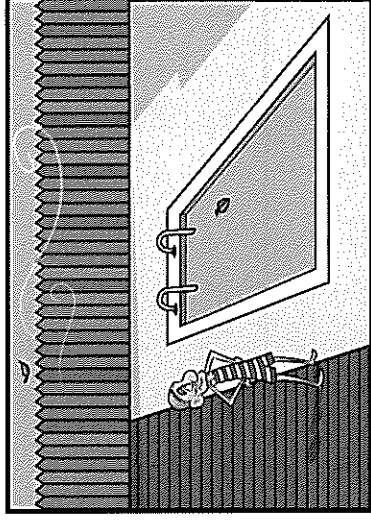
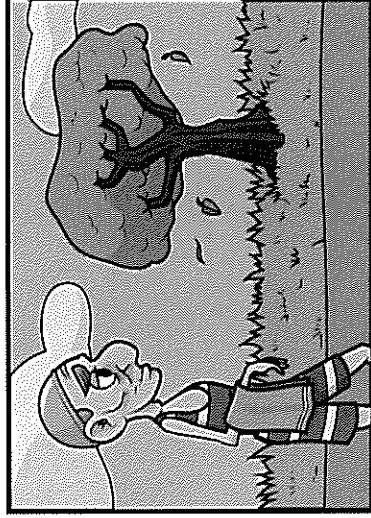
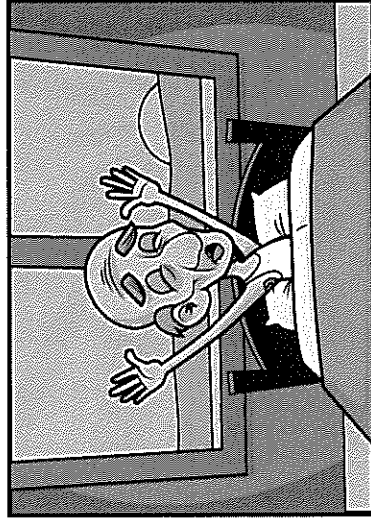
Infer from the whole comic strip what is happening in each cell. Add a description and draw your own picture in the last cell.



Name _____ Date _____

Give this comic strip your own title: _____

Infer from the whole comic strip what is happening in each cell. Add a description and draw your own picture in the last cell.

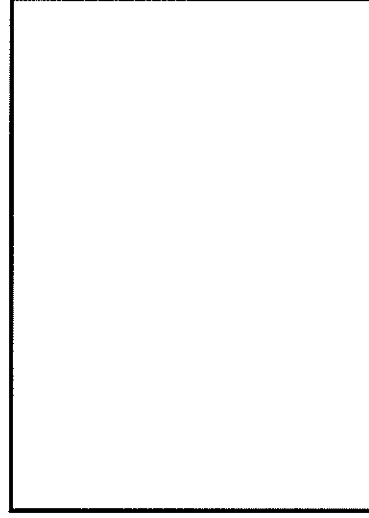
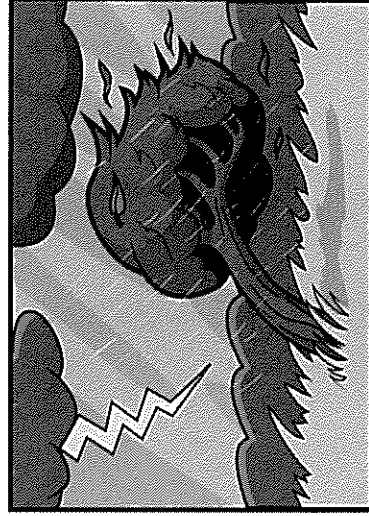
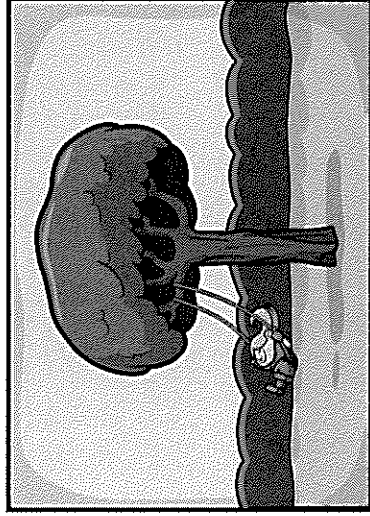
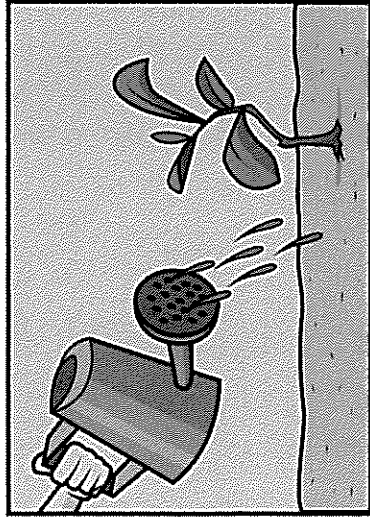


Name _____

Date _____

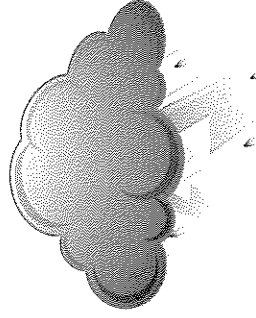
Give this comic strip your own title: _____

Infer from the whole comic strip what is happening in each cell. Add a description and draw your own picture in the last cell.



Shape Poem - Raindrops

A
raindrop
slips down
my silent face.
It falls so gently
off my cheek.
Now gone.



Forms of Poetry - Introduction

- Throughout history, poets have written poetry in many different forms. Some of these forms are known as 'fixed verse' while others are known as 'free verse'.
- Fixed verse forms have a distinct structure. They may also have a distinct rhythm and rhyming pattern. When writing a poem in a fixed form, you must follow the pre-established rules for that particular type of poetry.
- Let's now examine some of the most common and well-known forms of poetry, as well as some of the guidelines to follow when writing each form.

Shape Poems

Purpose
Shape poems describe a particular object.

Structure
Shape poems are written in the shape of the object they describe. They have no other formal structure.

Rhyming Pattern
Shape poems do not usually rhyme.

Forms of Poetry



Name _____

Date _____

Shape Poems

Purpose

Shape poems describe a particular topic. They are sometimes referred to as concrete poems.

Structure

Shape poems are written in the shape of the object they describe.

Rhythm

Shape poems do not usually follow a rhythm pattern.

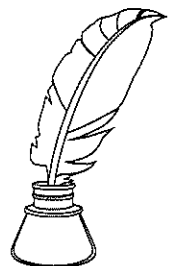
Rhyming Pattern

Shape poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example shape poem about raindrops.

A
raindrop
slips down
my silent face.
It falls so gently
off my cheek.
Now gone.



'oi' and 'oy' Spelling Activity

1. Write sentences using the spelling words below.

Remember that sentences begin with a capital letter.

boil

spoil

joint

enjoy

annoy

2. Write the correct words under the pictures. Each word contains either the 'oi' or 'oy' spelling.

joint

royal

annoy

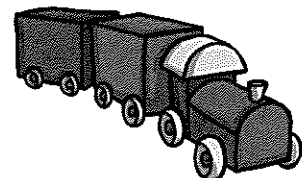
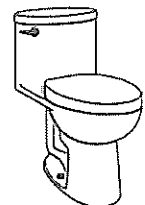
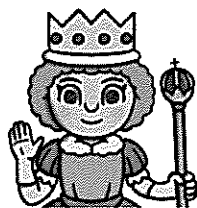
toilet

toy

boil

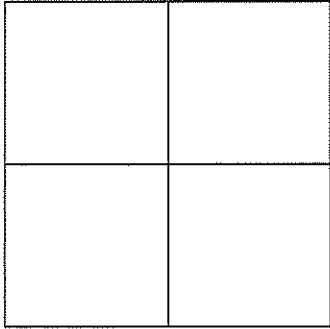
soil

boy



Stained Glass Fractions

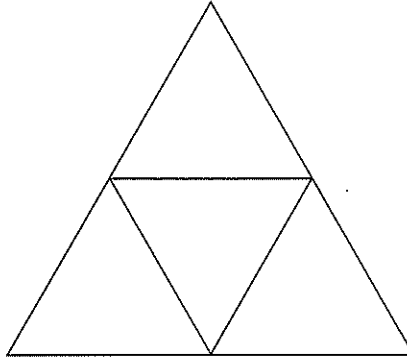
Colour the windows to match the fractions listed.



$\frac{1}{2}$: red

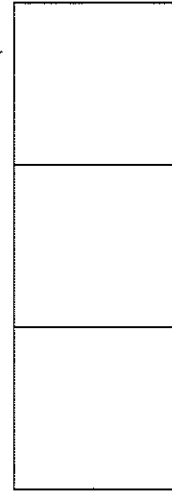
$\frac{1}{4}$: blue

$\frac{1}{4}$: yellow



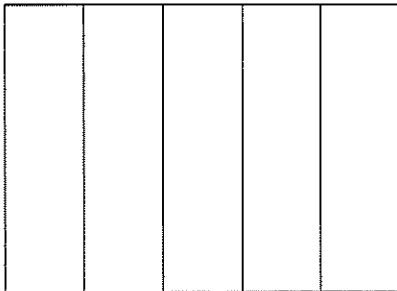
$\frac{3}{4}$: blue

$\frac{1}{4}$: yellow



$\frac{2}{3}$: green

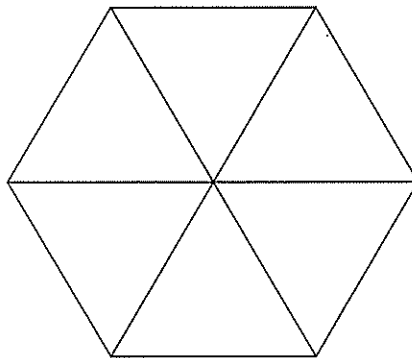
$\frac{1}{3}$: red



$\frac{1}{5}$: red

$\frac{2}{5}$: green

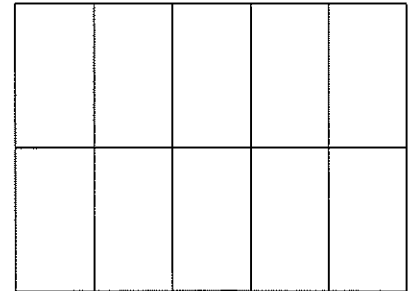
$\frac{2}{5}$: blue



$\frac{1}{6}$: green

$\frac{2}{6}$: yellow

$\frac{3}{6}$: blue



$\frac{1}{10}$: blue

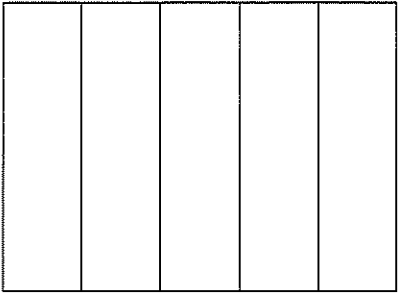
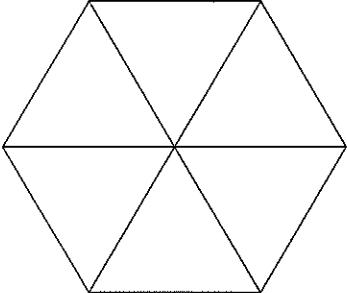
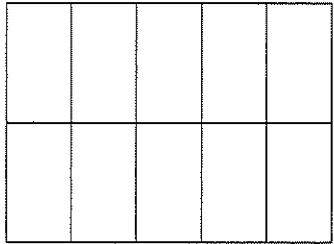
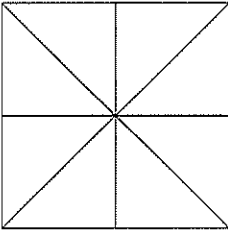
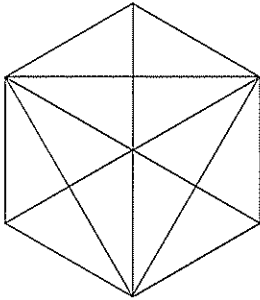
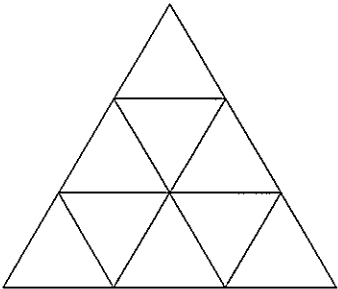
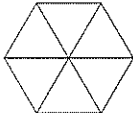
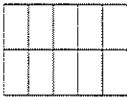
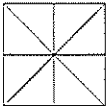
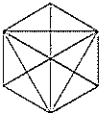
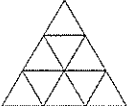
$\frac{2}{10}$: yellow

$\frac{3}{10}$: red

$\frac{4}{10}$: green

Stained Glass Fractions

Colour the windows to match the fractions listed.

 $\frac{2}{5}$: green $\frac{3}{5}$: blue	 $\frac{1}{6}$: green $\frac{3}{6}$: yellow $\frac{2}{6}$: blue	 $\frac{4}{10}$: blue $\frac{2}{10}$: yellow $\frac{1}{10}$: red $\frac{3}{10}$: green
 $\frac{3}{8}$: blue $\frac{2}{8}$: red $\frac{1}{8}$: yellow $\frac{2}{8}$: green	 $\frac{1}{12}$: yellow $\frac{5}{12}$: red $\frac{6}{12}$: green	 $\frac{1}{9}$: yellow $\frac{5}{9}$: green $\frac{3}{9}$: red
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 5 = _____ $\frac{3}{5}$ of 5 = _____ 	$\frac{1}{6}$ of 6 = _____ $\frac{3}{6}$ of 6 = _____ $\frac{2}{6}$ of 6 = _____ 	$\frac{4}{10}$ of 10 = _____ $\frac{2}{10}$ of 10 = _____ $\frac{1}{10}$ of 10 = _____ $\frac{3}{10}$ of 10 = _____ 
$\frac{3}{8}$ of 8 = _____ $\frac{2}{8}$ of 8 = _____ $\frac{1}{8}$ of 8 = _____ $\frac{2}{8}$ of 8 = _____ 	$\frac{1}{12}$ of 12 = _____ $\frac{5}{12}$ of 12 = _____ $\frac{6}{12}$ of 12 = _____ 	$\frac{1}{9}$ of 9 = _____ $\frac{5}{9}$ of 9 = _____ $\frac{3}{9}$ of 9 = _____ 

Organise your learning space!

- Choose a specific place to do your school work.
- Ensure it is free from distractions.
- Have all of your equipment and learning materials nearby.

Personal Best Learning from Home

Follow a Timetable

WORKING FROM HOME TIMETABLE

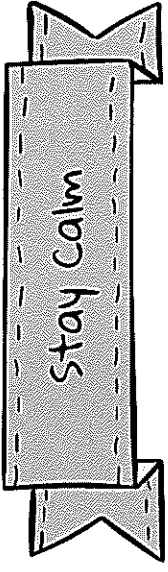
TUESDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Morning Session - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session - English Tasks - Spelling – Blends & find the error - Writing Task	Morning Session - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session - English Tasks - Spelling – Blends & find the error - Writing Task	Morning Session - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session - English Tasks - Spelling – Blends & find the error - Writing Task	Morning Session - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session - English Tasks - Spelling – Blends & find the error - Writing Task	Morning Session - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session - English Tasks - Spelling – Blends & find the error - Writing Task
Middle Session - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	Middle Session - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	Middle Session - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	Middle Session - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities	Middle Session - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - SplashLearn - Times Tables Activities
Afternoon Session PBL – Zoom Etiquette	Afternoon Session PBL – Olympics Tasks	Afternoon Session Healthy Eating	Afternoon Session Getting Active	Afternoon Session Creative Arts

Personal Best

At Valley View 'Personal Best' is a very important school value!

Today you will learn how to show your Personal Best when learning at home.

Read through this slideshow and then complete the Google Slides Task.



- ❖ Do the best you can each day
- ❖ Everyone has their own strengths so do what works for you

A



Learning From Home

My Learning Space

Take a photo or draw a picture of your learning space at home.

Life Skills

What are some other skills you can learn while you are at a home? You can put a photo here of some new things you have learned or you can write a list of some things you would like to try.

Up Level

Explain how you have improved a piece of work that you have completed. You can either describe the changes you made, draw a picture or upload it into the slide if you are using Google Classroom.

Tuesday

Inference First Level

Text One

Tina's heart was beating fast and her tummy was in knots. She looked at the clock. It was only one minute later than when she had last looked at it. For the hundredth time she peered out the window and looked both ways down the street, there was no sign of anyone. She let the curtain fall back down and turned away, sighing loudly. Just then, the letterbox clattered and Tina squealed. It was here!



1. What was Tina waiting for?

- a) a telephone call ☐
- b) the post ☐
- c) someone to come to the door ☐

What were the clues in the text?

2. How was Tina feeling?

- a) nervous ☐
- b) happy ☐
- c) bored ☐

What were the clues in the text?

Acrostic

Purpose

Acrostic poems describe a particular topic.

Structure

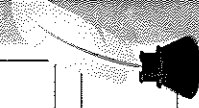
Acrostic poems contain a topic word, written vertically down the page. Each letter of the word begins a new

description.

Rhyming Pattern

Acrostic poems do not usually rhyme.

Forms of Poetry



Acrostic – The Witch

Whizzing through the night sky

In and out, she weaves through the clouds

Tightly grasping her broomstick

Casting her mystical spells

Hiding in darkness



Forms of Poetry - Introduction

- Throughout history, poets have written poetry in many different forms. Some of these forms are known as 'fixed verse' while others are known as 'free verse'.
- Fixed verse forms have a distinct structure. They may also have a distinct rhythm and rhyming pattern. When writing a poem in a fixed form, you must follow the pre-established rules for that particular type of poetry.
- Let's now examine some of the most common and well-known forms of poetry, as well as some of the guidelines to follow when writing each form.

Name _____

Date _____

Acrostic Poems

Purpose

Acrostic poems describe a particular topic.

Structure

Acrostic poems contain a topic word, written vertically down the page. Each letter of the word begins a new description.

Rhythm

Acrostic poems do not usually follow a rhythm pattern.

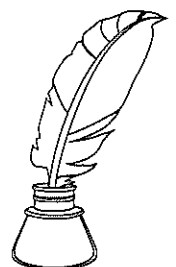
Rhyming Pattern

Acrostic poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example acrostic poem about witches.

Whizzing through the night sky
In and out, she weaves through the clouds
Ttightly grasping her broomstick
Casting her mystical spells
Hiding in darkness



Spelling by the Rules – Lesson 7

Word Bank Words

Rule: Diphthongs – Two vowels that blend together in the same syllable make a unique sound. Initial/Medial oi and Final oy; Initial/Medial ou and Final ow

oi

oil

coin

join

avoid

droid

hoist

point

spoil

poison

toilet

tinfoil

noise

invoice

checkpoint

asteroid

oy

joy

ploy

decoy

enjoy

employ

destroy

overjoy

paperboy

annoy

convoy

ou

aloud

out

ouch

about

cloud

found

mouth

pound

around

grouch

bounce

count

ow

cow

meow

endow

powwow

vow

allow

anyhow

wow

eyebrow

Spelling by the Rules - Lesson 7

Name: _____ Date: _____

Words to Know: _____

Rule: Diphthongs – Two vowels that blend together in the same syllable make a unique sound. Initial/Medial oi and Final oy; Initial/Medial ou and Final ow

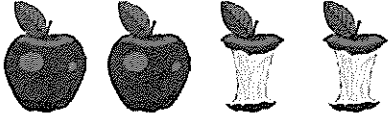
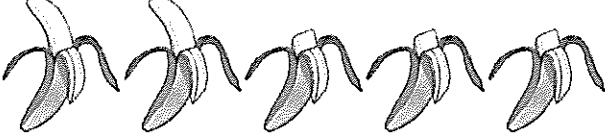
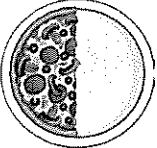
Brainstorm Words

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Challenge Words:

Write the Fraction

A. What fraction of each food has been eaten?

1. 	$\frac{2}{4}$
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

B. Draw these scenarios in the same style as the questions above.

7. Najim has eaten $\frac{1}{5}$ of the chocolate bars.	
8. Steve has eaten $\frac{2}{3}$ of the crisps.	
9. Lynda has eaten $\frac{1}{2}$ of the chips.	
10. Desmond has eaten $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cake.	

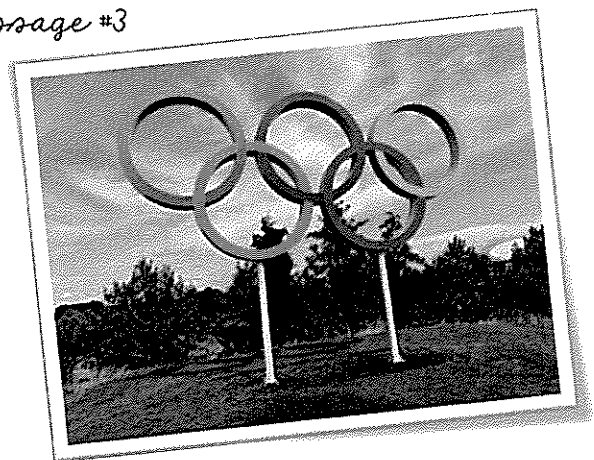
Name _____

SUMMER GAMES

Reading Passage #3

Use the information to answer the questions.

The Summer Games of 2021 will be held from July 23 to August 8 in Tokyo, Japan. The games were postponed for the first time in history in 2020 due to Covid-19. This will be the fourth time that Japan has hosted the games and the second time that Tokyo has been the host city.



Two hundred six countries are expected to participate. There are over 11,000 athletes competing. The 2021 games will feature 33 different sports and 339 different events. Several new sports will *debut*, or appear for the first time during these games. The new sports include karate, skateboarding, sport climbing, and surfing. There will also be 15 new events and even some that include mix-gender competitions. After being removed in 2008, baseball and softball will return to the games as well.

The medals at this event will be the "greenest" medals ever. About 5,000 medals will be made out of old recycled cell phones. Precious metal from phones and other electronic devices is being recycled to produce the gold, silver, and bronze medals that will be presented to winning athletes.

Guests at the Tokyo airport are expected to be greeted by robots. It is estimated that over 600,000 overseas visitors will visit Tokyo and the surrounding areas to watch the events of the Summer Games. Billions of people around the world will watch the events on television.

Name _____

SUMMER GAMES

Event Match-Up #2

Move the events next to their description.

1. Athletes use swords to strike opponents	event	a. archery
2. Opponents try to take each other down to pin on the mat	event	b. fencing
3. Teams shoot a ball into a hoop to score points	event	c. wrestling
4. Athletes wear protective gear while kicking & punching	event	d. skateboarding
5. Athletes perform jumps, flips, and mid-air spins	event	e. basketball
6. Athletes propel a boat with oars	event	f. handball
7. Teams try to throw a ball into the goal of another team	event	g. taekwondo
8. Athletes shoot arrows into a target	event	h. rowing

Name _____

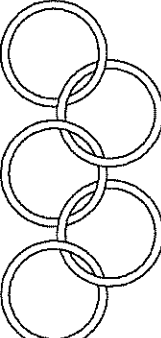
SUMMER GAMES

Event Match-Up #4

Move the descriptions next to the correct event.

1.	WEIGHTLIFTING	description	a. Athletes demonstrate power & strength
2.	CANOE	description	b. Players compete with paddles & plastic balls
3.	GYMNASTICS	description	c. Events on water include sprint & white-water rapids
4.	TRIATHLON	description	d. Athletes have to master different water conditions
5.	JUDO	description	e. Teams try to move a round ball to the goal line
6.	RUGBY	description	f. Combination of running, swimming, & cycling
7.	SAILING	description	g. Opponents try to take each other to the ground
8.	TABLE TENNIS	description	. Events include artistic & rhythmic contests

Olympics Activities

Research the mascots of the Tokyo Olympics. Look up other Olympics and see what kinds of mascots there have been (try Sydney 2000).	Draw a timeline to show the modern Olympic Games from 1896 to the present.	Choose an Olympic event. Investigate its history, any past Australian successes, and explain what particular skills are necessary to excel.	Look up some Olympic records. Measure them and see how far they actually are. eg jumping and throwing athletics events.	Imagine the Olympics were to be held in Wyoming. Design a logo and plan the path the Olympic torch would take.
Choose an Olympic event. Research how the sport has evolved, and why. Think about: Records Rule changes Technology/equipment	Select 5 Olympic sports and rate them in order of difficulty. Justify your answer and present the most difficult one showing the skills required.	Profile a current Australian Olympian. Include: Background info Past successes Expected medal/s Write 3 interview questions.	The current men's World Record for 100m is 9.58secs and the women's is 10.49secs. Use a stopwatch and try to stop on the exact time. How fast can you run 100m?	Listen to some Greek Music and Japanese Music – are there any similarities and/or differences. Choreograph a few dance moves that suit each piece of music.
Classify sports into individual and team events.	Write and say the Olympic Creed and explain how the Olympics began.		Mime the actions of 10 sports for your family to identify.	Design (and make) an Olympic Village, making sure to include all facilities that the athletes may need.
 Each Olympic event has an image to represent it. See how many you can draw. Can you design your own?	The answer is Olympic Games Medal. What are 5 possible questions?		Choose your top 10 Olympic sports. Find out about the venue/s they will be competed in.	Choose five Olympic sports and compare the major muscles used.
Make an advertising poster outlining why it is necessary for sports people to eat well.	Watch/read a news report about the Olympic Games. Film your own news report.	List the sports that will be played at the Tokyo Olympics.	Compare two different Olympic Sports using a Venn Diagram.	Invent a new training regime for a top athlete.
Categorise sports under your own headings. eg timed, measured, points.	Suggest 5 ways a host country could be selected.	What do spectators and elite athletes have in common? Give 3 ideas.	The Olympic Rings and Torch are special symbols of the games. Describe their history and significance.	Suggest and describe a sport that may be in the Olympics 100 years from now.