

Learning From Home 2021 Term 3 Week 3

Stage 3
Mon - Tues

WORKING FROM HOME SUGGESTED TIMETABLE

TUESDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<u>Morning Session</u> - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task	<u>Morning Session</u> - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task	<u>Morning Session</u> - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task	<u>Morning Session</u> - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task	<u>Morning Session</u> - Zoom Meeting - Live Virtual Session https://education.nsw.gov.au/ - English Tasks - Spelling - Writing Task
<u>Middle Session</u> - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - Splashlearn - Times Tables Activities	<u>Middle Session</u> - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - Splashlearn - Times Tables Activities	<u>Middle Session</u> - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - Splashlearn - Times Tables Activities	<u>Middle Session</u> - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - Splashlearn - Times Tables Activities	<u>Middle Session</u> - Times tables - Independent learning task, Area - Splashlearn - Times Tables Activities
<u>Afternoon Session</u> - PBL - Zoom Etiquette	<u>Afternoon Session</u> - PBL - Olympics Tasks	<u>Afternoon Session</u> - Healthy Eating	<u>Afternoon Session</u> - Getting Active	<u>Afternoon Session</u> - Creative Arts

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: _____

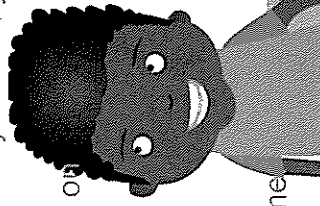
List 4 5th 100
able
am
among
ball
built
cannot
check
circle
dark
filled
fine
full
heat
heavy
hot
include
material
noun
object
pair
power
rule
six
Size
special

Monday

What is 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.
- ... is not limited to a certain time-frame



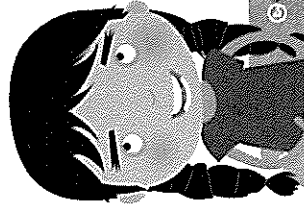
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What is a Prediction?

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.



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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.



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Name _____

Date _____

Inference or Prediction?

Take a look at the different scenarios below. Read through each situation carefully and decide which 'I think...' item belongs with which 'Situation' item. Draw a line to match each pair and then write whether you think it is a prediction or inference.

Situation

The man comes inside soaking wet.

The dog is barking at the front door.

The meteorologist said cold weather is on the way.

The zookeeper has mud and banana in her hair.

Your local team has lost every game this year.

The teacher asks the class to separate their desks.

I think...

There's someone outside.

It will snow tomorrow.

They won't win their next game.

It is raining outside.

Monkeys threw it at her.

There will be a test.

Inference or Prediction?

Cinquain

Purpose

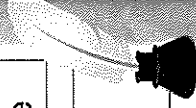
Cinquain poems describe a particular topic.

Structure

Cinquain poems have five lines. Each line uses descriptive words and phrases to create images of the topic.

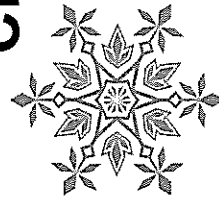
Rhyming Pattern

Cinquain poems do not usually rhyme.



Forms of Poetry

Cinquain - Snowflakes



Snowflakes

Graceful, intricate

Floating, dancing, falling

Perfect in their uniqueness

Flawless



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 _____

Cinquain Poems

Purpose

Cinquain poems describe a particular topic.

Structure

Cinquain poems have five lines. Each line uses descriptive words and phrases to create images of the topic.

Rhythm

Cinquain poems have a simple rhythm, created by the number of syllables in each line. The number of syllables in each line begins with two and increases by two syllables per line as the poem progresses (except for the last line which has only two syllables).

Rhyming Pattern

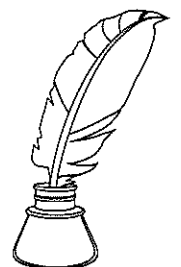
Cinquain poems do not usually rhyme.

Example

Here is an example cinquain poem about snowflakes.

Snowflakes
Graceful, fragile
Floating, dancing, falling
Perfect in their unique patterns
Flawless

(topic)
(two descriptive words)
(three action words)
(a feeling about the topic)
(a synonym for the topic)



Question 2

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$1 \frac{1}{3}$$

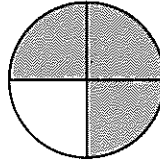


$$2 \frac{2}{3}$$

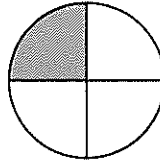
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Question 1

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$3 \frac{3}{4}$$



$$1 \frac{1}{4}$$

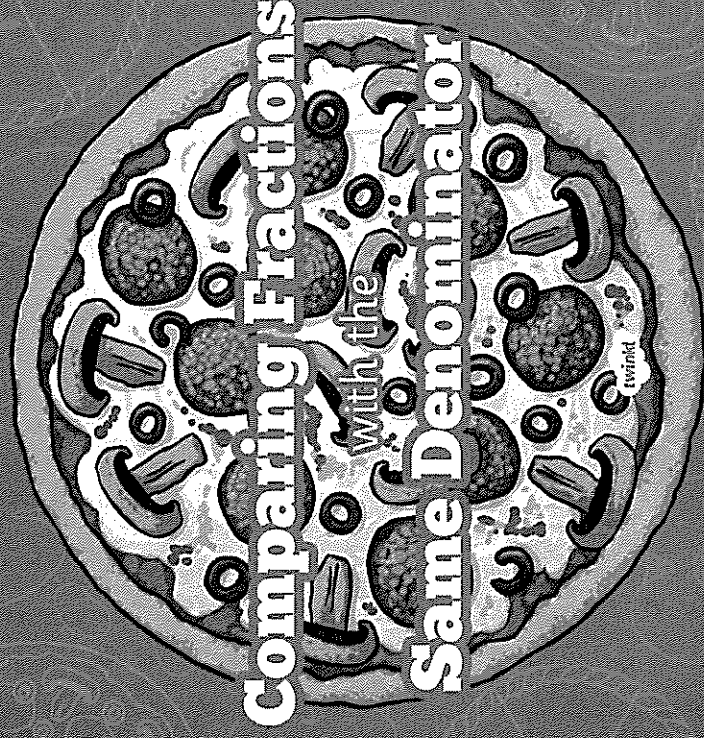
>

Aim

- I can compare fractions with the same denominator.

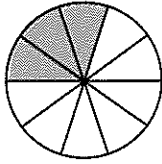
Success Criteria

- I can compare fractions with the same denominator.

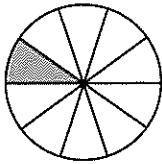


Question 10

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$3 \frac{3}{10}$$

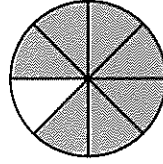


$$1 \frac{1}{10}$$

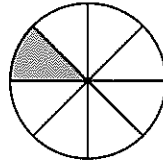
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Question 9

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$7 \frac{7}{8}$$

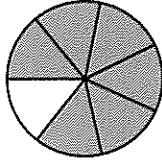


$$1 \frac{1}{8}$$

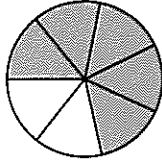
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Question 8

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$6 \frac{6}{7}$$

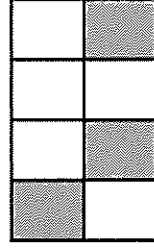


$$5 \frac{5}{7}$$

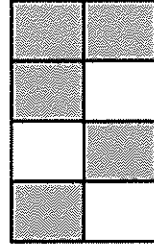
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Question 7

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$3 \frac{3}{8}$$

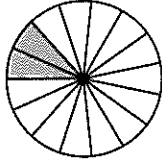


$$5 \frac{5}{8}$$

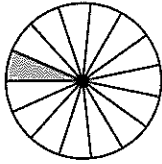
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Question 18

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$2 \quad \frac{\quad}{15}$$

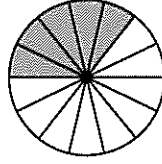


$$1 \quad \frac{\quad}{15}$$

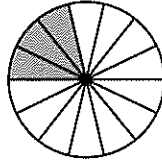
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Question 17

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$5 \quad \frac{\quad}{14}$$

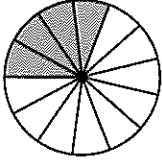


$$3 \quad \frac{\quad}{14}$$

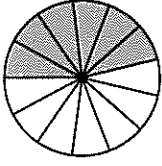
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Question 16

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



$$4 \quad \frac{\quad}{13}$$

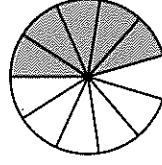


$$6 \quad \frac{\quad}{13}$$

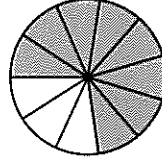
<

Question 15

Use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.



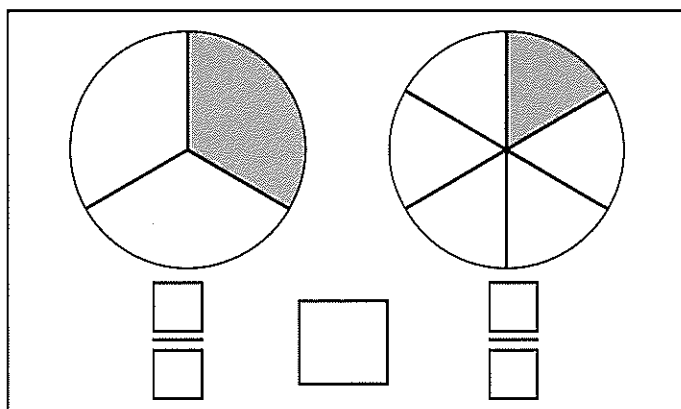
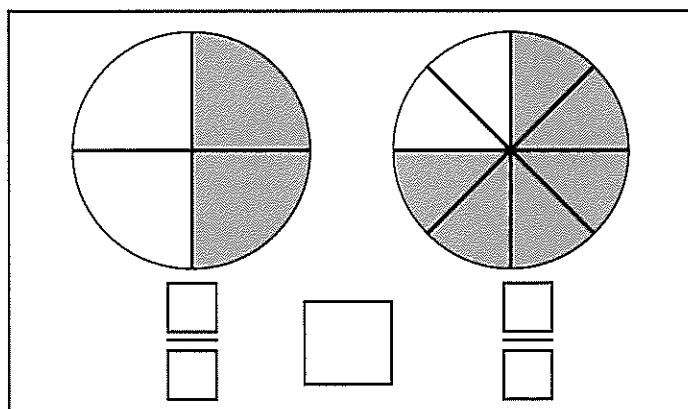
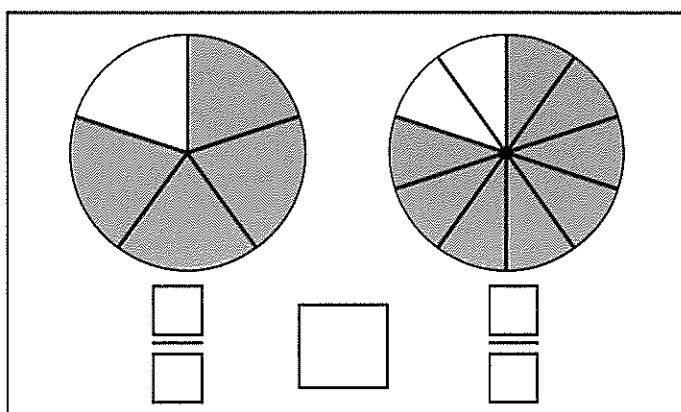
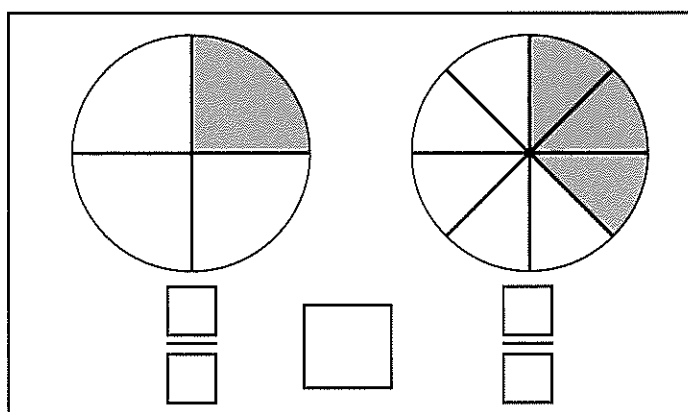
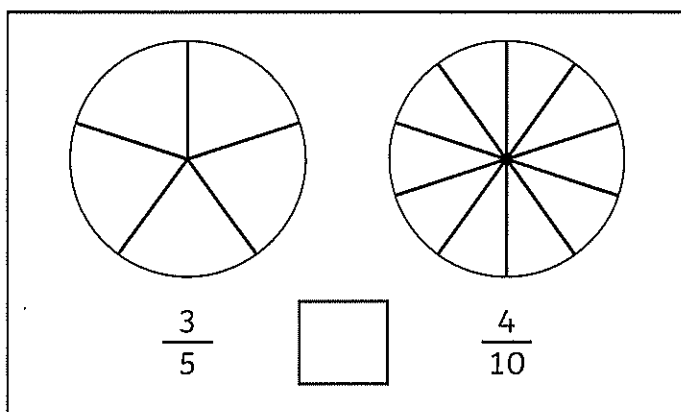
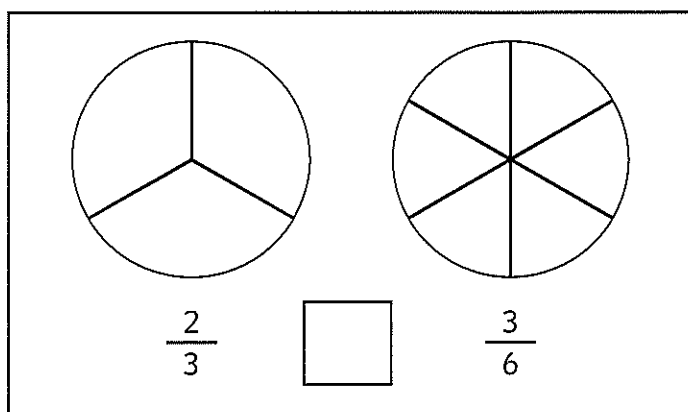
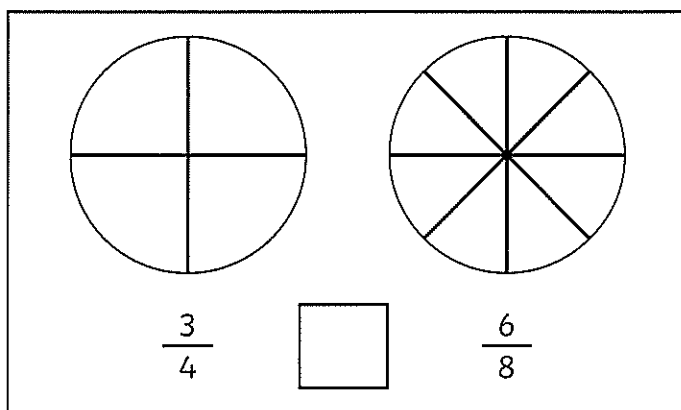
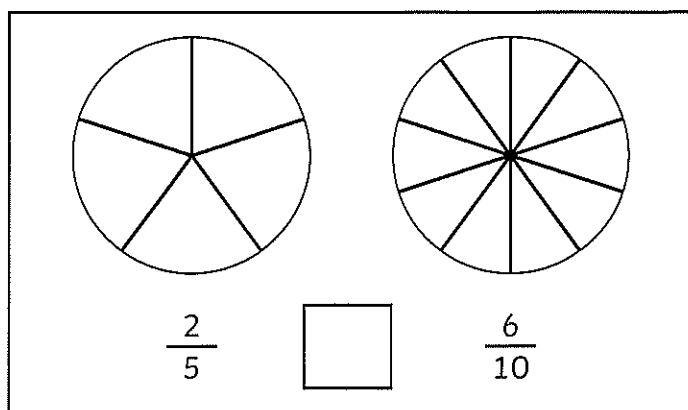
$$5 \quad \frac{\quad}{11}$$



$$8 \quad \frac{\quad}{11}$$

<

Comparing and Ordering Fractions



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.

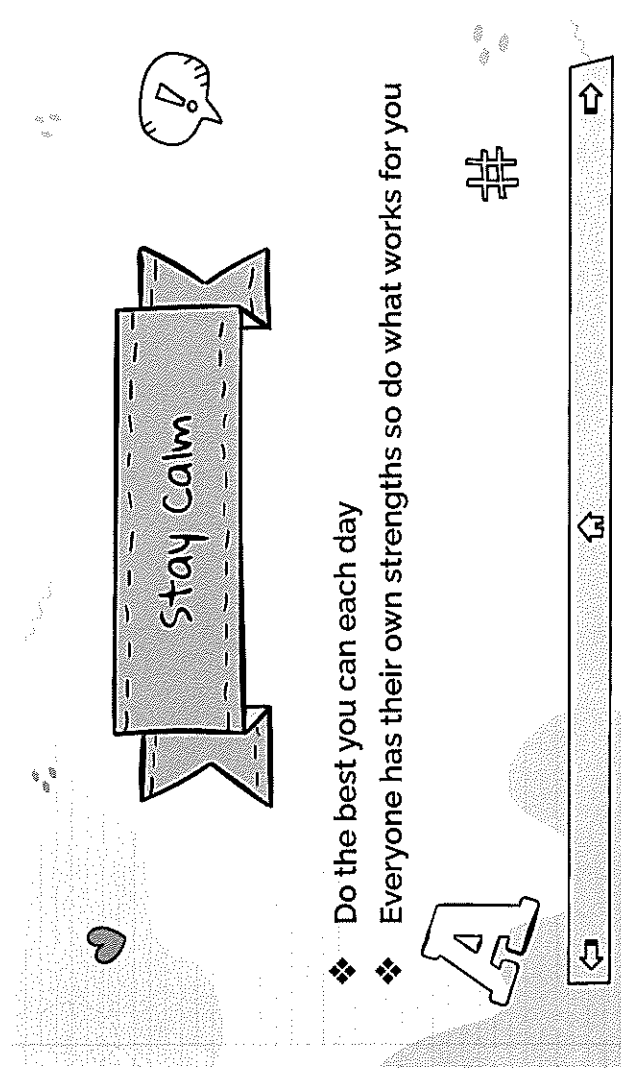
Organise your learning space!

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



Learning From Home

My Learning Space

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

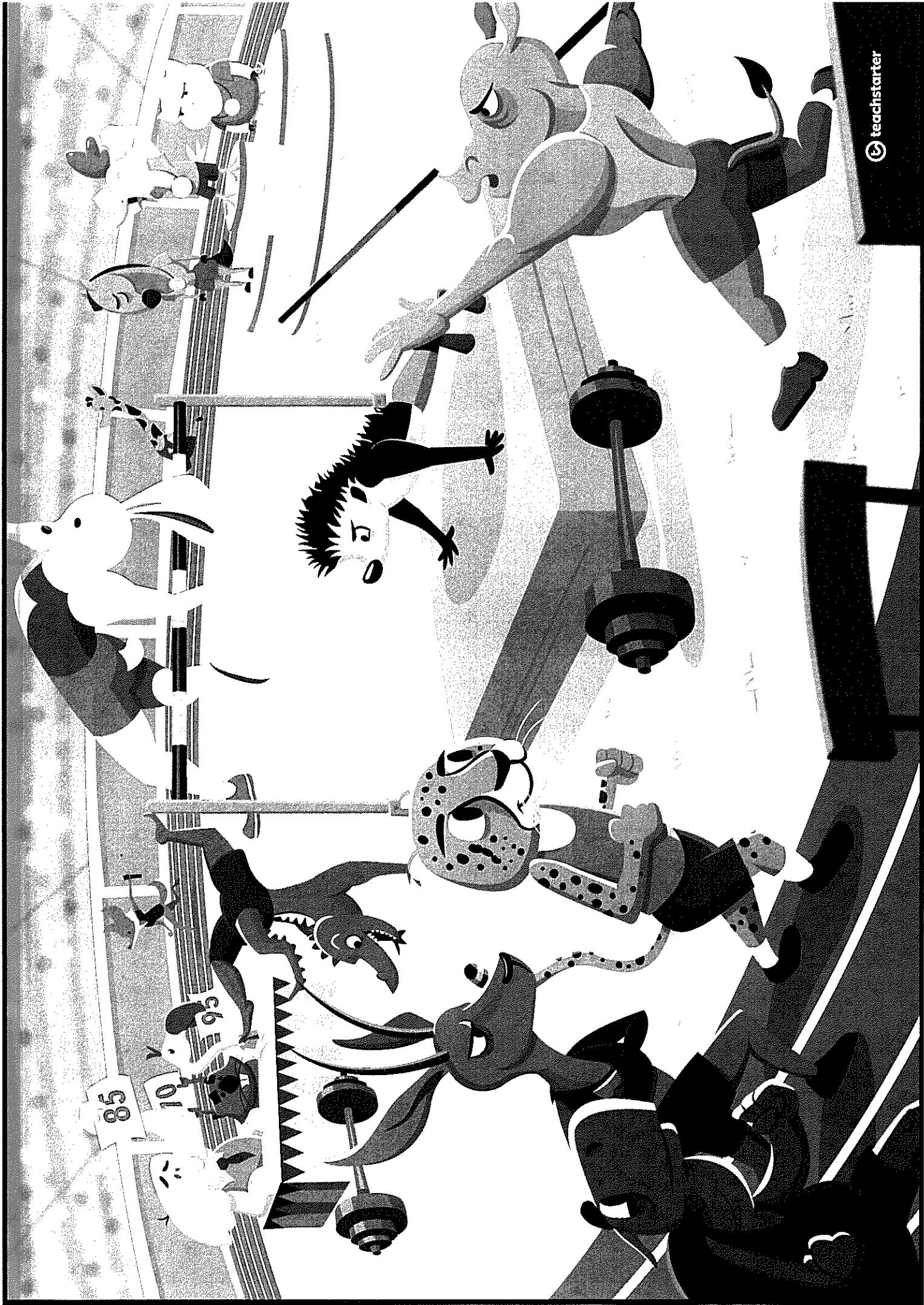
Life Skills

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

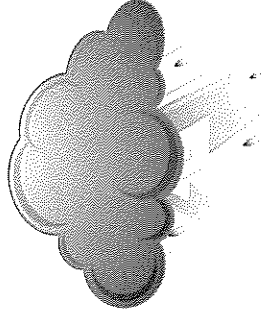
Explain how you have improved a piece of work that you have completed. You can either describe the changes you made, draw a picture or upload it into the slide if you are using Google Classroom.

Tuesday



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.

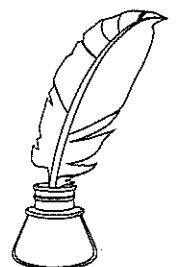
Rhyming Pattern

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.



Game Cards for Lesson 11, Words with oi and oy

31.

Choose the correct word.
moist, broiled, coiled

Dad _____ the steaks
for dinner.

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32.

Choose the correct word.
spoil, annoy, toiling

Anna was exhausted
after _____ in the
garden all day

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33.

Choose the correct word.
join, gargoyle, hoist

It took three people to
_____ the heavy box
onto the trailer.

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34.

Choose the correct word.
foil, disappoint, loyal

I hope the book ending
doesn't _____ you.

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35.

Choose the correct word.
cowboy, point, avoid

The _____ quickly
roped the young calf.

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36.

Choose the correct word.
employee, soil, enjoy

An _____ helped the
customer find a hat.

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37.

Choose the correct word.
convoy, hoist, voice

I heard my dad's
_____ call my name.

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38.

Choose the correct word.
toy, rejoin, annoy

I think Colin will like
this _____ truck for
his birthday.

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39.

Choose the correct word.
decoy, toil, oink

"_____, _____," said
the plump pink pig.

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40.

Choose the correct word.
soil, void, oyster

Mom had to _____, or
cancel, the check.

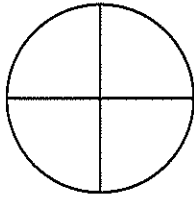
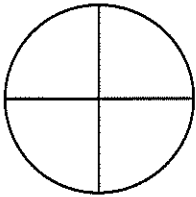
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Comparing Fractions with the Same Denominator

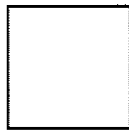
I can compare fractions with the same denominator.

Colour in the fraction shapes, then use the < or > signs to compare these pairs of fractions.

1.

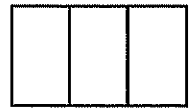
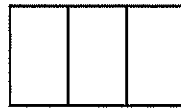


$\frac{3}{4}$

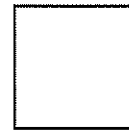


$\frac{1}{4}$

2.

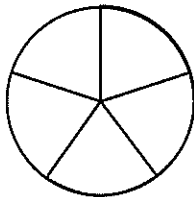
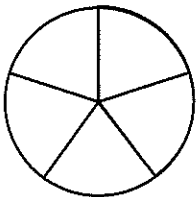


$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{2}{3}$

3.

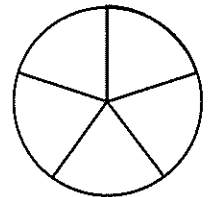
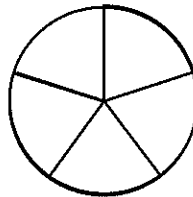


$\frac{2}{5}$



$\frac{3}{5}$

4.

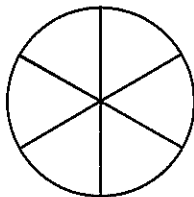
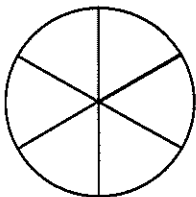


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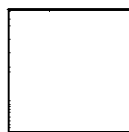


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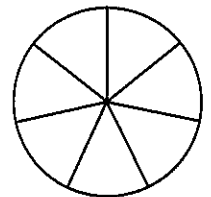
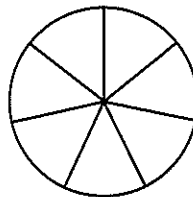


$\frac{1}{6}$



$\frac{5}{6}$

6.

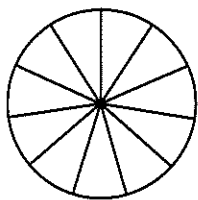


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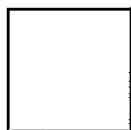


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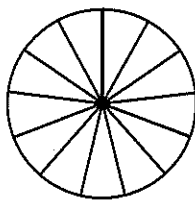
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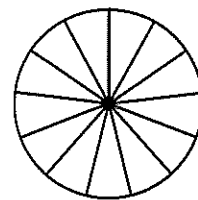
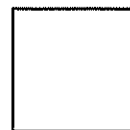
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16.

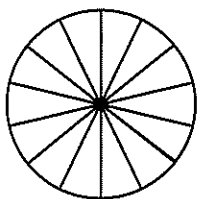


$$\frac{4}{13}$$

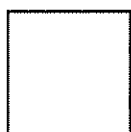


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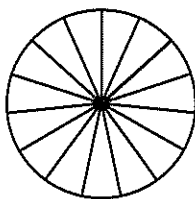
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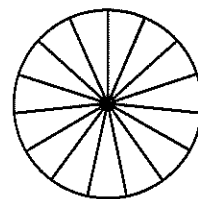
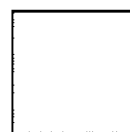
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18.

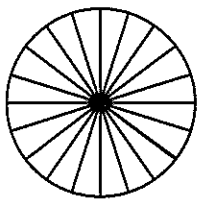


$$\frac{2}{15}$$



$$\frac{1}{15}$$

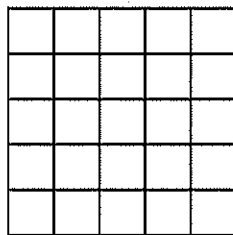
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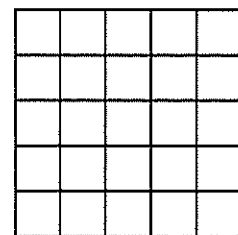
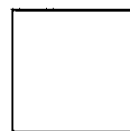
$$\frac{7}{20}$$



20.



$$\frac{4}{25}$$



$$\frac{6}{25}$$

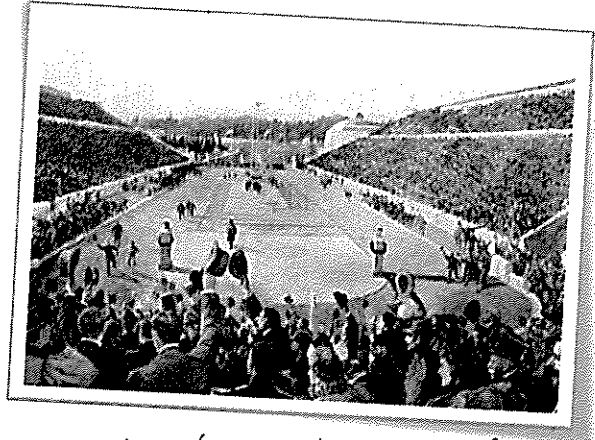
Name _____

SUMMER GAMES

Reading Passage #1

Use the information to answer the questions.

The first ancient games were thought to be held in Olympia, Greece in 776 B.C. The athletes in the first games only competed in a foot race. Over the years more events were added such as



boxing, wrestling, chariot racing, and the *pentathlon* (a combination of five events). Men from all over Greece competed as a way to celebrate their athletic ability. Winners of the events received olive branches. The last of the ancient games are thought to have taken place in A.D. 393.

The first modern summer games were held in Athens, Greece in 1896. There were athletes from 14 countries in participation. The 241 athletes were all male and competed in 43 different events. No females were allowed to compete. France, Germany, Great Britain, and Greece had the largest number of athletes participating. However, the United States took home eleven first place finishes, the most of any country. The marathon was won by Greek runner Spyridon Lewis, which excited the home crowd.

The second summer games were held in Paris in 1900. This time women were allowed to compete. Out of 997 athletes, 22 of them were women. Gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded for the first time in 1904. The summer and winter games were held the same year every four years until 1992. After that they were held two years apart.

Name _____

SUMMER GAMES

Event Match-Up #1

Move the events next to their description.

1. Athletes use a lightweight rackets to hit a "birdie"	event
2. Athletes hit a ball into a series of 18 holes	event
3. Opponents face off wearing gloves	event
4. Includes swimming, diving, water polo, & artistic swimming	event
5. Athletes must complete 5 different events	event
6. Athletes shoot at stationary or moving targets	event
7. Athletes use hook-shaped sticks to hit a ball into a goal	event
8. Events all require using a horse	event

a. boxing

b. golf

c. aquatics

d. hockey

e. shooting

f. badminton

g. equestrian

h. pentathlon

Name _____

SUMMER GAMES

Event Match-Up #3

Move the descriptions next to the correct event.

1.	ATHLETICS	description
2.	SURFING	description
3.	TENNIS	description
4.	BASEBALL SOFTBALL	description
5.	CYCLING	description
6.	VOLLEYBALL	description
7.	KARATE	description
8.	FOOTBALL	description

a. Athletes compete in events using bicycles

b. Athletes use a surfboard in the ocean

c. Athletes hit a ball over a net

d. Athletes use a racket to hit a ball over a net

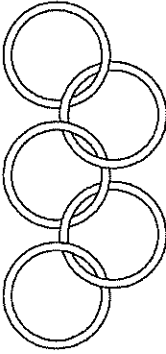
e. Events include running, field events, & walking

f. Event uses speed, strength, & kicks in flowing motion

g. Team events where players hit a ball & run bases

h. Teams of athletes try to kick a soccer ball into a goal

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.