

Learning From Home

Term 4
Week 1

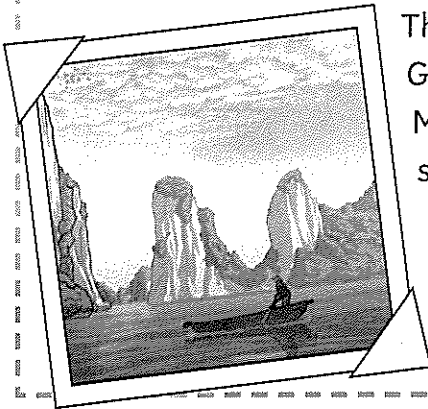
Stage 3
Thurs - Fri

Thursday

Vietnam

Geography

Vietnam, also known as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is a country in South-East Asia. It sits in the southern and eastern parts of the Indochinese peninsula. Vietnam shares its borders with Laos, Cambodia and China. The capital city of Vietnam is Hanoi.



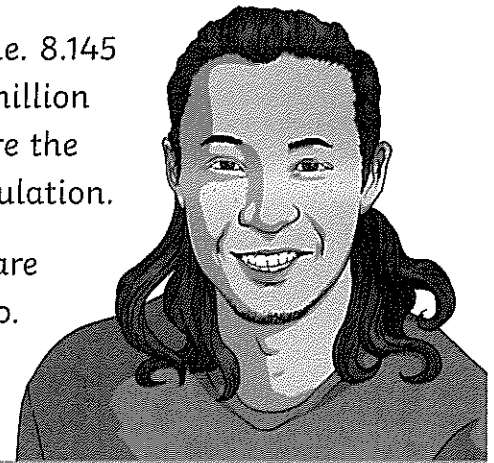
The South China Sea lies to the east of Vietnam and the Gulf of Tonkin resides to the North-East of the country. The Mekong River, which also runs through Cambodia, ends in southern Vietnam.

Vietnam consists of forests, mountains, wetlands, and expansive coastlines. 800 species of birds and 270 types of mammals live in Vietnam.

Population

The current population of Vietnam is around 96 million people. 8.145 million people live in Ho Chi Minh City, whereas only 1.064 million people live in Hanoi. The largest cultural group in Vietnam are the Vietnamese Kinh people, who make up 86 per cent of the population.

In terms of religion, around 8 percent of Vietnamese people are Buddhist, 6.5 per cent are Catholic and 2 percent are Hoa Hao. Despite these statistics, the "Three Teachings" of Vietnam are Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism.



Economy

The official currency of Vietnam is the Vietnamese Dong. The goods they sell overseas include rice, seafood, oil, wooden products, machines, shoes, clothing, electronics, and coffee.

Culture and Customs

Vietnam has many cultural activities, including festivals, food and interests. In Vietnam, several holidays are celebrated. One such holiday is Tet Nguyen Dan. Also known as Vietnamese New Year or Tet, this holiday starts on the first day of the

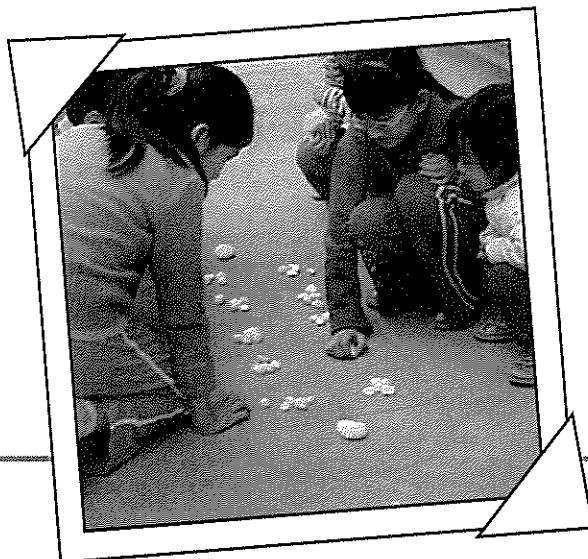


Vietnamese calendar and lasts for three days.

During this festival, there will often be parades filled with firecrackers, drums, and dancing Mua Lan (an animal that is part dragon and part lion). Another holiday is Trung Thu or Moon Festival. During this mid-autumn festival, people hang up lanterns for good luck and eat moon cakes, a pastry filled with red bean paste.

Vietnam has many other types of delicious food made with fresh vegetables and seafood. This includes banh mi, a crusty roll filled with a range of vegetables and meat, and pho, a popular soup made up of broth, rice noodles, herbs and meat like beef or chicken.

Vietnamese people enjoy a range of fun activities which include sports like martial arts, soccer, volleyball and table tennis. Adults enjoy activities like card games and mahjong. Children, especially those in isolated country towns, play traditional Vietnamese games like Mandarin Square Capturing, a game that involves moving stones around chalk-drawn squares.



Vietnam Questions

1. Name the countries that border Vietnam.

2. What resides North-East of Vietnam?

3. How many people live in Ho Chi Minh city?

4. What percentage of people in Vietnam are not Vietnamese Kinh people?

5. Which religion makes up 6.5% of Vietnam's population?

6. Is Tet Nguyen Dan a loud or quiet celebration? How do you know?

7. Why is seafood so popular in Vietnamese food and exports?

8. Why does the author mention that children 'especially from isolated country towns' enjoy traditional Vietnamese games?

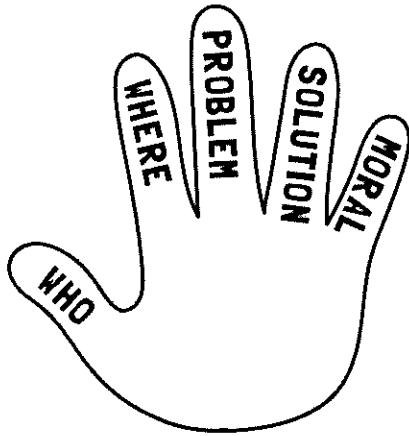
9. Vietnam has a rich and diverse culture. Name at least three reasons as to why Vietnam's culture is so diverse.

10. Imagine you had to make a brochure explaining the wonders of Vietnam's natural beauty. What information would you include and exclude from this information sheet, and why?

Name _____

Date _____

Five Finger Summary



Who is in the story?

Where does the story take place?

Title

Problem

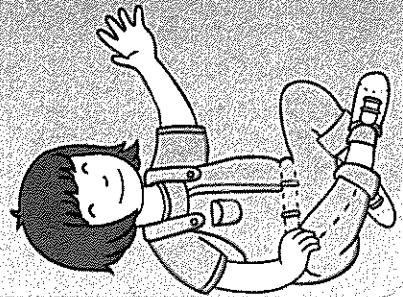
Solution

Moral

Inverted Commas

Inverted commas are used around the words in direct speech.

"Hello there!"
Suzy called.

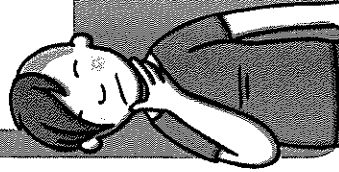


Inverted commas can show that words are being quoted.

The Sunday Times
"An absolute
must-have read
of the year."

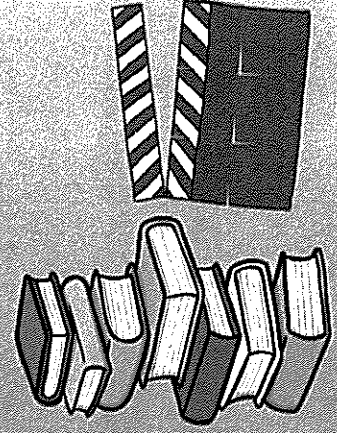
Inverted commas show that a word is being used ironically or oddly.

James regarded the
so-called 'historian'
with suspicion.



Inverted commas can be used when referring to a film or book.

The film adaptation
of 'Goodnight
Mister Tom' is
considered a
modern classic.

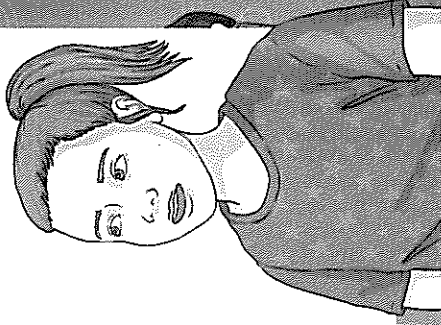


Where to Place Inverted Commas

We only put inverted commas around the words that the speaker actually says.

Can you use this rule to put inverted commas into these sentences?

- I'm tired, said Michael.
- Isabel called, Would you like to come for tea later?
- I whispered, Don't go any further.



Adding Inverted Commas to a Sentence to Show Speech



An informative PowerPoint about using inverted commas

twinkl!

Reporting Clauses

Either before or after the speech itself, a reporting clause is usually used to give a little bit of information about who is speaking and how it was said.

"What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

reporting clause

If the reporting clause is **before** the speech, it will end with a comma before the inverted commas open, e.g.

• Sophie shouted, "Stop annoying me!"

If the reporting clause is **after** the speech, no comma is required between the reporting clause and the inverted commas, e.g.

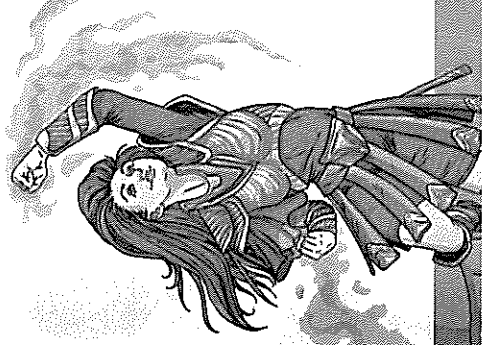
• "Stop annoying me!" shouted Sophie.

Showing that Someone is Speaking

In written English, when someone speaks, we put inverted commas around what they say.

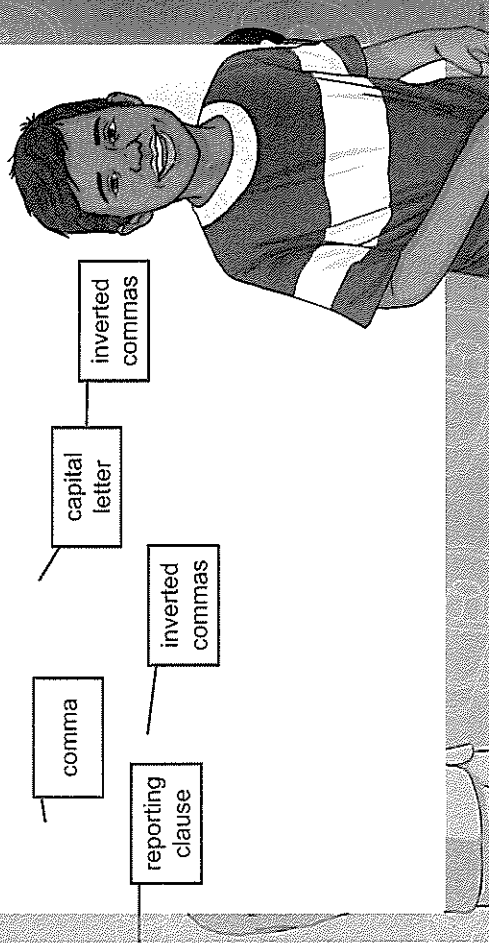
"My name is Lucy and I'm a superhero."

What do you notice about where the inverted commas are and which way around they are?



More Rules for Using Inverted Commas

Gregg shouted, "We're going to Paris tomorrow!" He was so excited.



More Rules for Using Inverted Commas

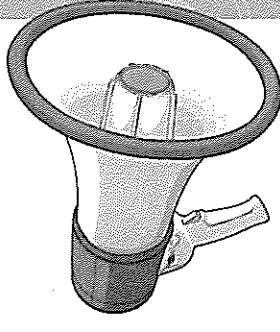
A piece of speech in a sentence **always** starts with a capital letter, even if it begins in the middle of the sentence.

E.g. Emily sobbed. 'Why did this happen?'

Separate what was said from the rest of the text with a comma, unless the speech needs a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.

E.g. 'That was interesting,' said Harriet.

'Ouch!' shouted Barry.



Put your inverted commas on the **outside** of any commas or full stops that you use.

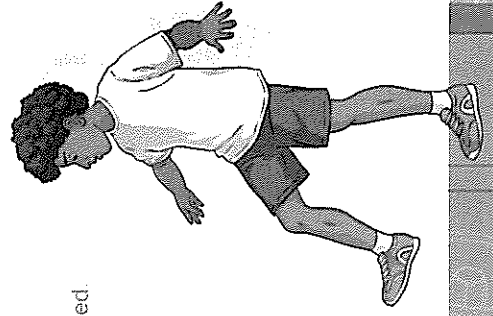
What If More Than One Person Speaks?

If there is more than one speaker in your text, every time a new speaker speaks you will need to **start a new paragraph**.

For example:

'Are you okay?' Tom said, looking concerned.

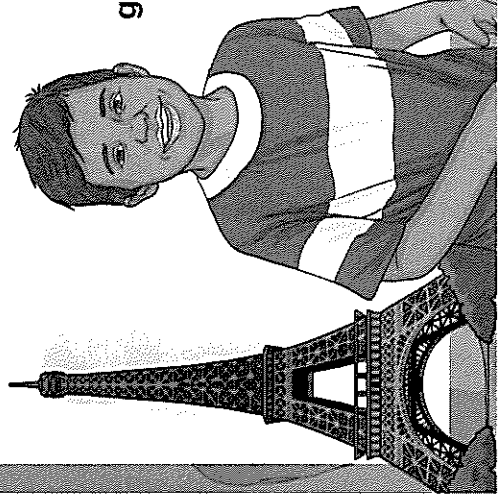
'My knee really hurts,' answered Ben.



More Rules for Using Inverted Commas

Can you punctuate this sentence using inverted commas and correct punctuation?

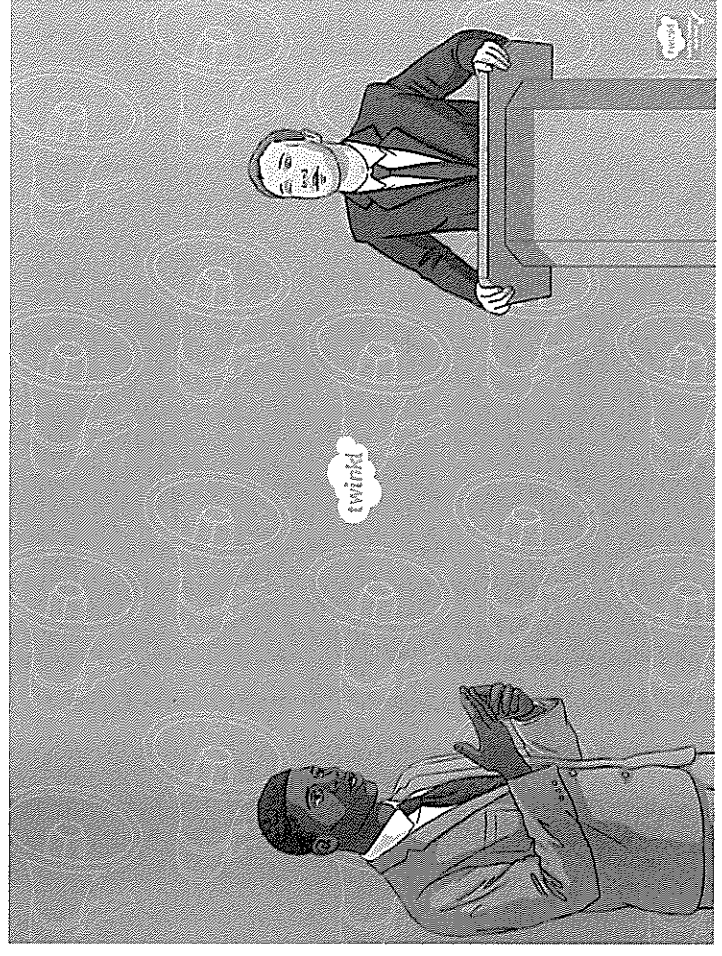
Gregg shouted we're going to Paris tomorrow!
He was so excited.



Review

To use inverted commas successfully you will need to:

- Only put “ ” around what the speaker actually says.
- Always start speech with a capital letter, even if it begins in the middle of the sentence.
- Separate what was said from the rest of the text with a comma, unless the speech needs a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
- Put your inverted commas on the outside of any commas or full stops that you use.
- Start a new paragraph if a new person starts to speak.



Story Starters



Into the Forest

Tell a short story about Patrick and Erica's dangerous journey into the forest.

The Badger we Found in the Garden

Tell a short story about the day Ajay and Ann found a badger in their garden.



Into the Forest

Tell a short story about when Sir Thomas had to protect the King from a surprise attack.

Give your story a beginning, middle and end and use inverted commas when the different characters speak.

Your Story

7 times table

Name: _____

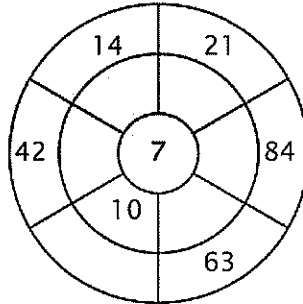
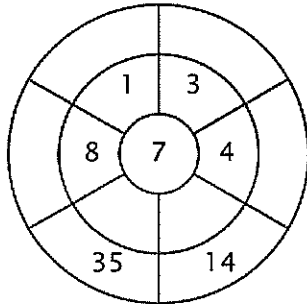
Exercise 1:

Color in all of the boxes that are the solutions of this time table.

49	56	70	65	22
7	70	23	86	3
44	14	33	56	1
63	7	33	37	28
14	42	42	19	9

Exercise 2:

Complete the circle by multiplying the number in the center by the middle ring to get the outer numbers.



Exercise 3:

Fill in the correct product.

a) $7 \times 2 =$ _____

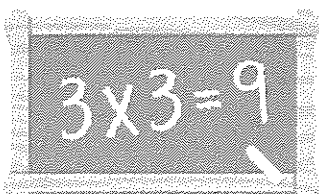
b) $7 \times 11 =$ _____

c) $7 \times 3 =$ _____

d) $7 \times 7 =$ _____

e) $7 \times 4 =$ _____

f) $7 \times 12 =$ _____



For more worksheets, games and exercises:
www.timestables.com

Round and Round



Aim

- I can round any whole number to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 or 100 000.

Success Criteria

- I can identify the values above and below a number.
- I can identify which digit to focus on when rounding to different values.
- I can identify which digits to round up and which digits to round down.

Number Reasoning



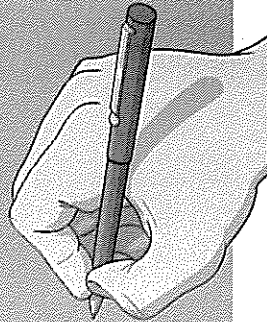
Using the digits 0 - 9, write down a 6-digit number.
Write it in digits and in words.

What is 100 more than your number?

What is 10 000 less than your number?

What is one hundred thousand more than your number?

Share your answers with a partner and explain how you got to your answers.

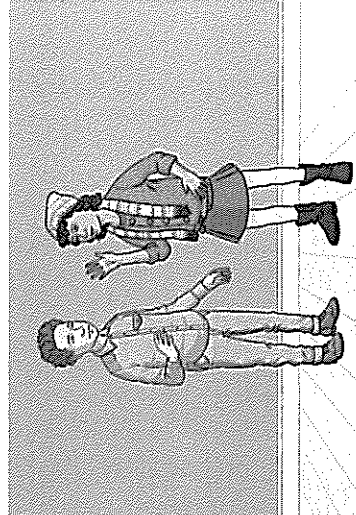


Number Reasoning



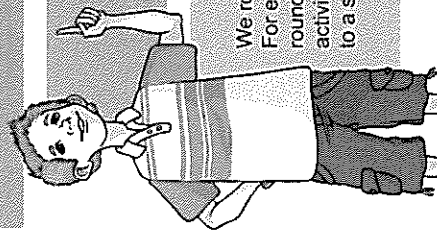
Is it true to say that using the digits 0 - 9, you can write down any number?

Explain your thoughts to a partner.



Rounding Numbers

Rounding is a way of making a number simpler, but still close to its original value.



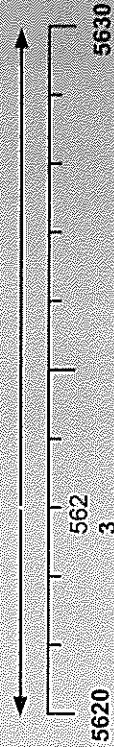
Rounding makes it easier to describe and understand numbers. It can make calculations easier, as you will be working with simpler numbers.

We round numbers any time we are not exact about a number. For example, if we describe a distance as 'about a mile', we are rounding the exact distance to a simpler number. Or if we say an activity takes 'about 30 minutes', we are rounding the exact time to a simpler number that is easier to understand.

Find the Nearest

Round 5623 to the nearest 10.

We can also see on the number line that 5623 is nearer to 5620 than 5630.



Find the Nearest

When we round a number, we say which number it is nearest to. This might be the nearest tens number, the nearest hundred's number, the nearest thousands, ten thousands or hundred thousands number!

In order to round to a particular value, we need to know which digit to focus on to tell us whether to round up or round down.

The rule for identifying the digit to focus on is to look at the digit in the place before the value we are rounding to.

For example, if we want to round to the nearest 10, we will look at the number in the ones place. This is because ones are in the place before tens.

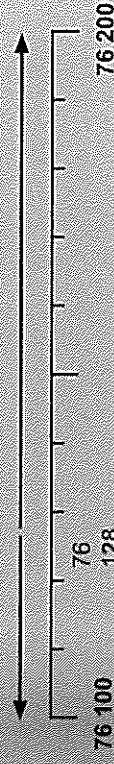
3686

Let's look at some examples!

Find the Nearest

Did you get it?

It is nearer to 76 100 on the number line, and the tens digit is 2, 1, 2, 3 and 4 tell us to round down.



Find the Nearest

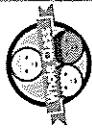


How did you do?

It is nearer to 24 000 on the number line, and the hundreds digit is 5. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 tell us to round up.

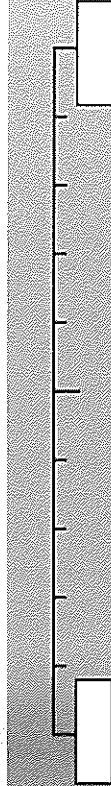


Find the Nearest



Choose one of the numbers from the table and round them to the different values. You can use the diagram below to help you.

Round to the nearest 10 and 100.	Round to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000.	Round to the nearest 10, 100, 1000 and 10 000.
673 9834	5785 14 564	56 763 572 594



Find the Nearest



Let's check the answers.

Round to the nearest 10 and 100.	Round to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000.	Round to the nearest 10, 100, 1000 and 10 000.
673 670 and 700	5785 5790, 5800 and 6000	56 763 56 760, 56 800, 57 000 and 60 000.
9834 9830 and 9800	14 564 14 560, 14 600 and 15 000	572 594 572 590, 572 600, 573 000 and 570 000.

Build a Number



6

7

1

3

Using some or all of the digits in the cards above can you build a number that:

Rounds to 70 when rounding to the nearest 10?

67

71

73



Build a Number

6

7

1

3

Using some or all of the digits in the cards above can you build a number that:

Rounds to 600 to the nearest 100?

617

613

631

637



Build a Number

6

7

1

3

Using some or all of the digits in the cards above can you build a number that:

Rounds to 3000 to the nearest 1000?

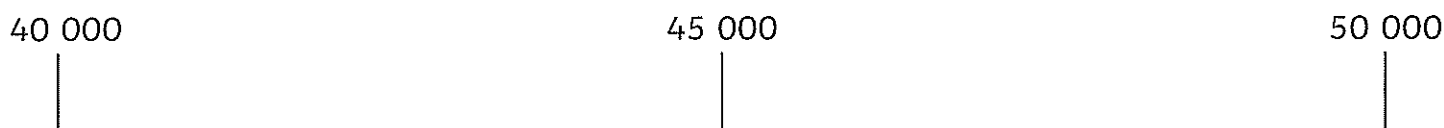
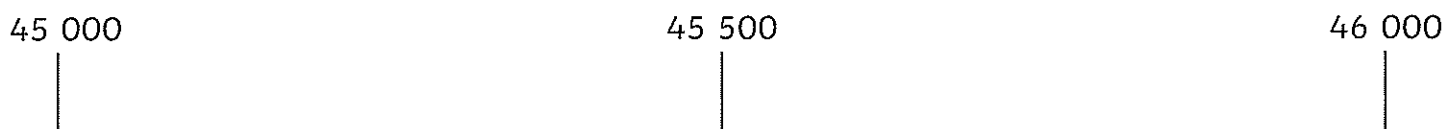
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3176

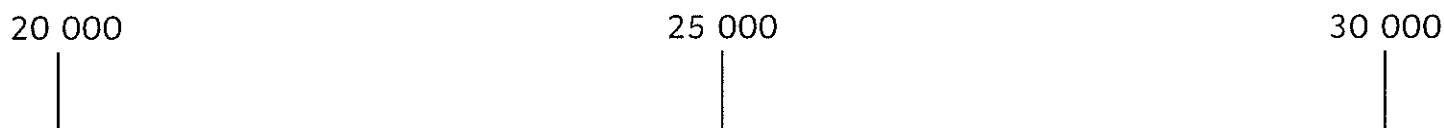
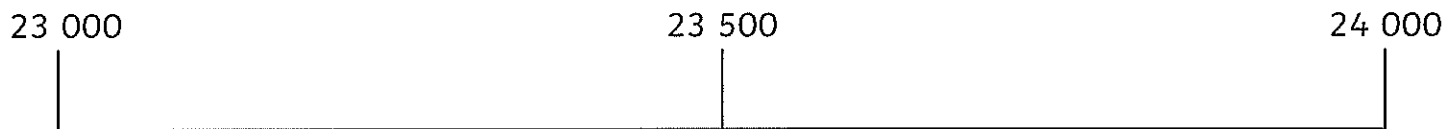
Rounding to 1000, 10 000 and 100 000

1. Round each of these numbers to the nearest 1000 and 10 000. Use the number lines below to help you.

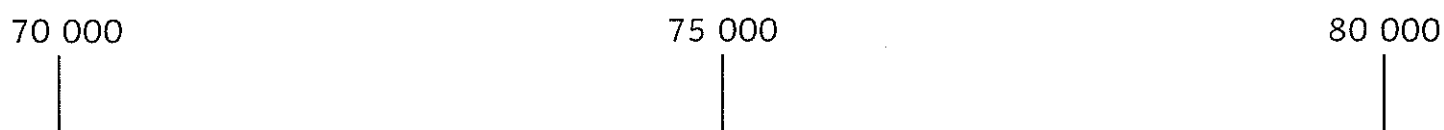
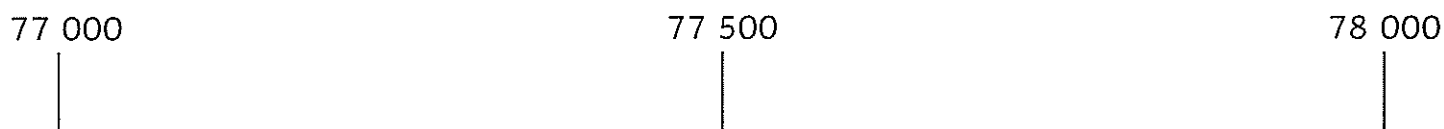
Number	Rounded to the nearest 1000	Rounded to the nearest 10 000
45 789		



Number	Rounded to the nearest 1000	Rounded to the nearest 10 000
23 189		

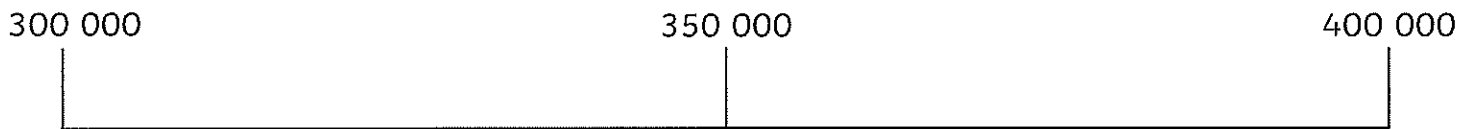
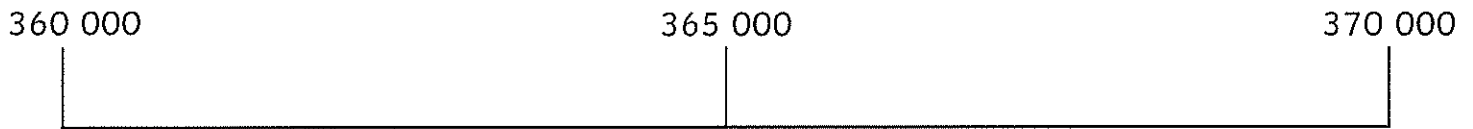
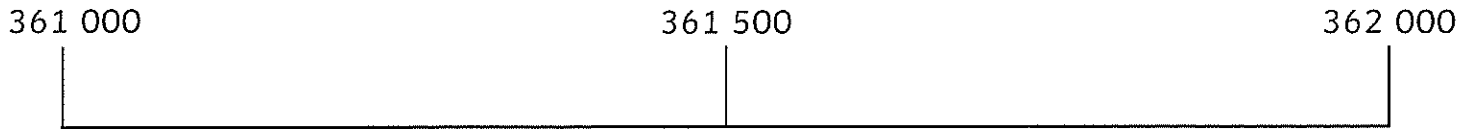


Number	Rounded to the nearest 1000	Rounded to the nearest 10 000
77 738		

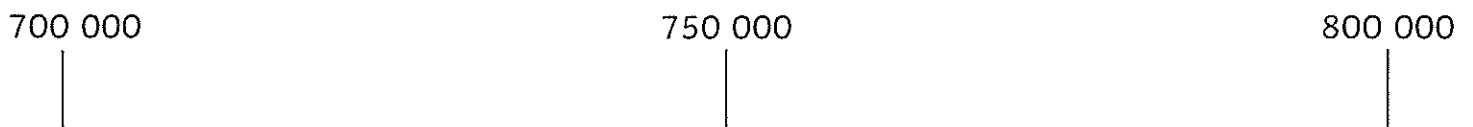
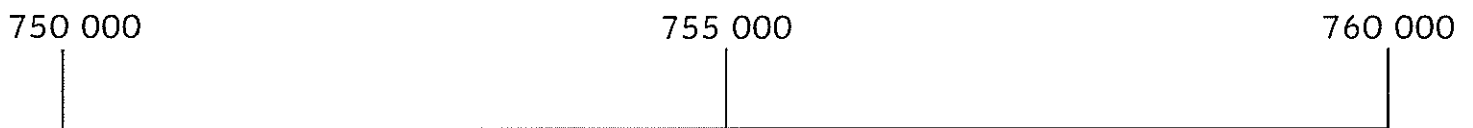
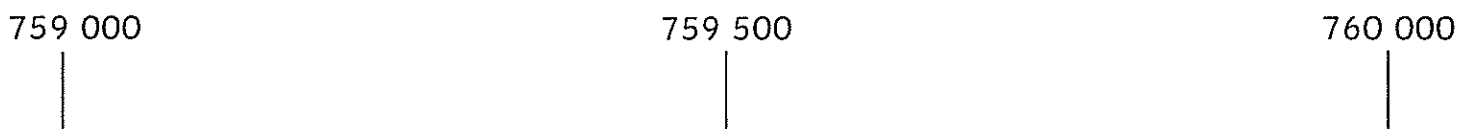


2. Round each of these numbers to the nearest 1000, 10 000 and 100 000. Use the number lines below to help you.

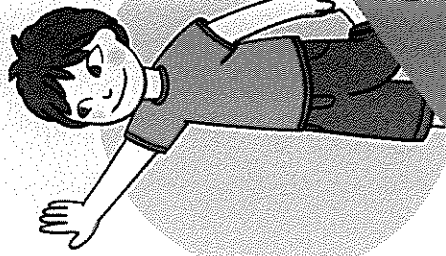
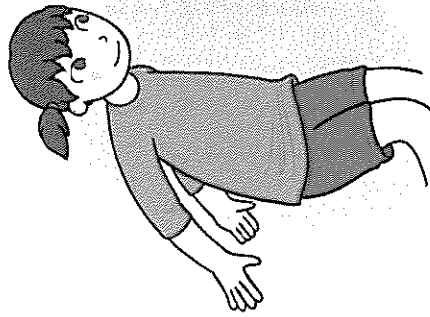
Number	Rounded to the nearest 1000	Rounded to the nearest 10 000	Rounded to the nearest 100 000
361 902			



Number	Rounded to the nearest 1000	Rounded to the nearest 10 000	Rounded to the nearest 100 000
759 876			



PE Warm-Ups



twinkl

PE Warm-Ups

Jog on the spot for the count of 5, then do 3 jumps, raising your arms up to the ceiling.

Reps

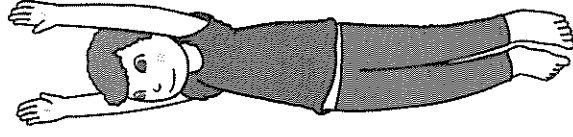
1

2

3

4

5



PE Warm-Ups

Hop and travel on your right foot for the count of 5. Change direction. Hop and travel on your left foot for the count of 5.

Reps

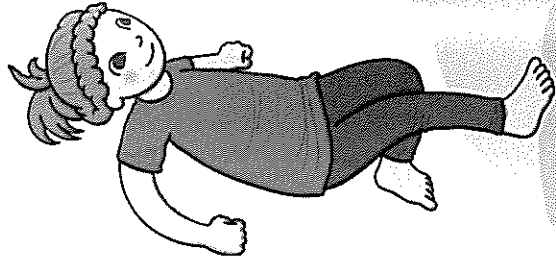
1

2

3

4

5



PE Warm-Ups

Do 5 jumping jacks.

Reps

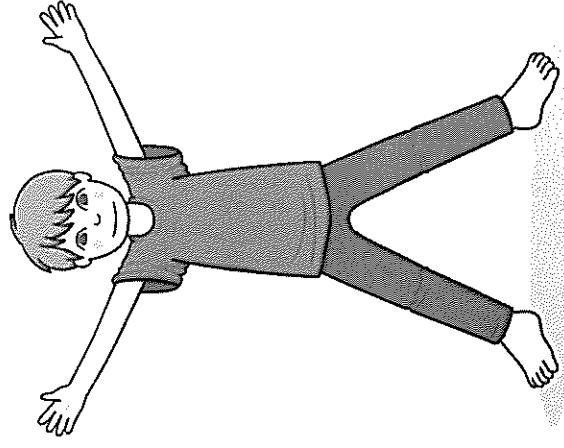
1

2

3

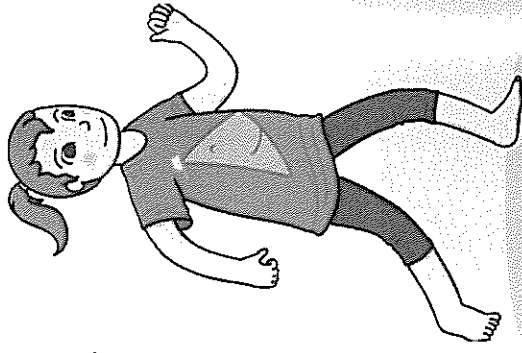
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5



PE Warm-Ups

Reps

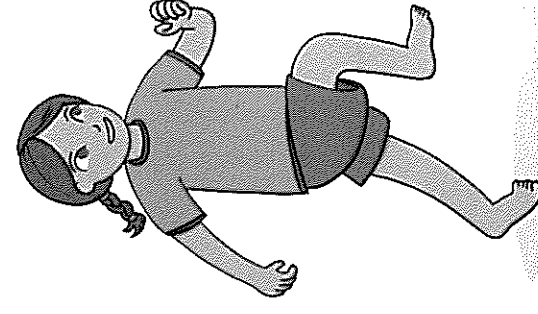


Run for the count of 5, then
sidestep for the count of 5.
Change direction.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

PE Warm-Ups

Rep:

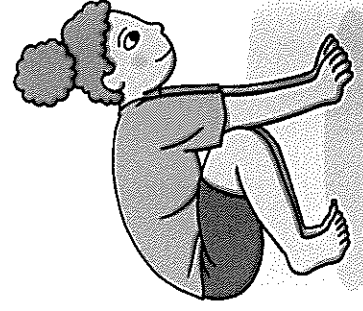


Travel with high knees for
the count of 5.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

PE Warm-Ups

Reps



Bunny hop for the count of 5,
then jog on the spot for the
count of 5.

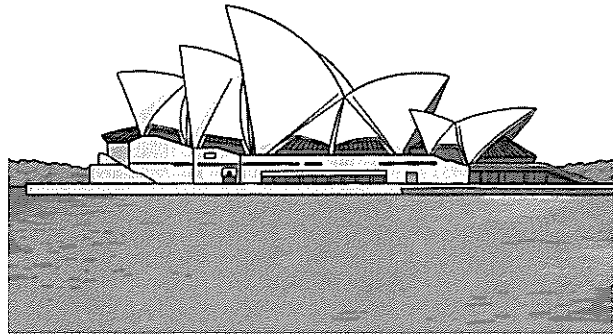
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Friday

Sydney Opera House

What Is It?

The Sydney Opera House is a unique example of architectural work. It is an instantly recognisable and iconic building located in Sydney, New South Wales. It sits on the stunning backdrop of Sydney Harbour, surrounded by the city of Sydney and other landmarks such as the Sydney



Harbour Bridge. Australian people are extremely proud of their landmark and it is visited every year by millions of overseas tourists and locals.

How Was It Designed?

It was recognised that the only performance hall, the Sydney Town Hall, was much too small to accommodate the performances and audiences of Sydney. A bigger and better venue was needed. In 1956, the New South Wales government announced a building design competition. The instructions for the competition were very broad. This was so they could attract a wide range of the best designers in the world with different design styles. The main pre-requisite for the design was for it to include two performance halls- one for opera and one for concerts. In 1956, the winning entry was announced as being that by Jorn Utzon, a talented young Danish architect. He arrived in Sydney in 1957 to supervise the project.

When Was It Built?

Formal construction of the building began in March, 1959. First, the upper podium was built. Next, the outer shells were constructed and installed. Finally, the interior design was finished. The construction was completed in 1973, meaning that it took a staggering 14 years to complete!

There were several problems while building the landmark. Many weather issues, including torrential rain and winds, regularly brought construction to a halt. A change in government occurred and the leaders made many significant design changes which annoyed Jorn Utzon. He resigned from the project before it was completed. A new architect named Peter Hall was hired to complete the job.

The Official Opening

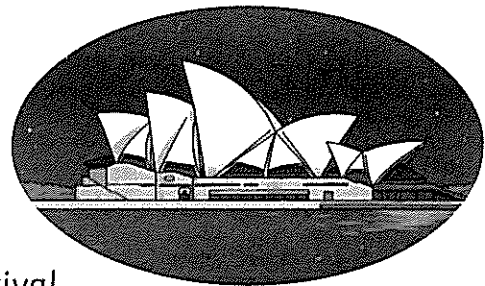
The Opera House was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II on 20th October 1973. An enormous crowd attended this momentous event. Utzon was not invited to the ceremony and his name was not mentioned at all during the proceedings. The event was broadcast live on television and included a fireworks display.

Purpose of the Opera House

Due to its central location in Sydney and its beautiful backdrop of the Sydney Harbour, the Sydney Opera House is the location of many events throughout the year. These include concerts, important meetings and celebrations. Some people have parties and get married there. The most popular event is the New Year's Eve fireworks. Many thousands of people travel long distances to attend this important celebration each year.

Lighting up the Opera House

An important cultural event of which the Opera House plays a big part, is 'Vivid'. This event began as a lighting festival in 2009 to promote energy efficiency and light painting was projected onto both sides of the Opera House.



Vivid Sydney is a yearly outdoor lighting festival with immersive light installations and projections in Sydney. This winter event takes place over the course of three weeks in May and June.

Interesting Facts

- The Opera House is 185 metres long and 120 metres wide.
- It has 1 million tiles on the roof.
- It has a total of 1,000 rooms.
- Each year the Opera House has an audience of 2 million people for various performances.
- It provides guided tours to over 200,000 people every year.
- It cost \$102 million to build.
- Over 10,000 workmen were used to build it.

Questions

1. In which important location is the Sydney Opera House?

2. Which important event occurred in 1956 and why did it happen?

3. Why were the competition rules broad?

4. What problems occurred while building the Opera House?

5. True or false? The Prime Minister of Australia officially opened the Sydney Opera House.
Tick one.

☐ true

☐ false

6. Do you think it would take 14 years to build a similar structure today? Why?

Name

Date

Summarising a Text

Title:

Main Idea

Three Important Words from Main Idea

Three Important Details in Text:

1)

2)

3)

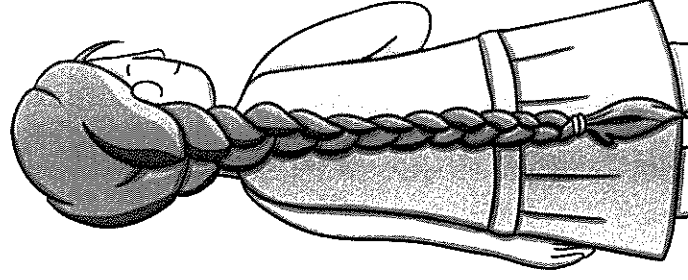
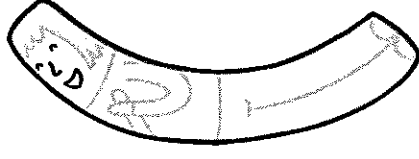
Summary of Text in ONE Sentence (Use your own Words)



Parentheses/Brackets

Brackets are used to separate off information that isn't essential to the meaning of the rest of the sentence.

Mount Everest (8,828m) is the highest mountain in the world.



Robyn's hair (which was red) was the longest in the class.



What is Punctuation?

Punctuation is the use of marks and signs in writing.

It is used to separate words into clauses, phrases and sentences in order to make meaning clear.

Types of punctuation include full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, quotation marks, apostrophes, colons, semicolons, hyphens, dashes and brackets (parentheses).

We will be learning about when and how to use each of these punctuation marks correctly.



Brackets (Parentheses)

Brackets (also known as parentheses) are used when adding extra information about the topic of a sentence.

Brackets may contain a partial sentence or a complete sentence.

The main sentence should make sense on its own, even if the brackets were removed.

- My mum was born in Wagga Wagga (country NSW) in 1978.
- Bring an old pair of shoes to camp (new ones might get ruined).
- Chocolate-chip ice-cream (especially from Baskin Robbins) is my favourite.



Summary

Punctuation is the use of marks and signs in writing.

It is used to separate words into clauses, phrases and sentences in order to make meaning clear.

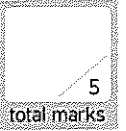
Types of punctuation include full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, quotation marks, apostrophes, colons, semicolons, hyphens, dashes and brackets (parentheses).

Knowing when to use these punctuation marks, and how to use them correctly, helps improve the quality and sophistication of your writing.



Name:

Date:



Brackets to Show Parenthesis Mini Test

1. **Tick** the sentence which shows the brackets put in the **correct** place for parenthesis.

1 mark

The new Russell Crowe (movie, did you see Gladiator?) is coming out soon.

☐

What was Nicolas thinking (when he crossed the road without looking?)

☐

Are you thinking of asking Nicole (she's really nice) to the picnic?

☐

2. **Tick** the sentence which shows the brackets put in the **correct** place for parenthesis.

1 mark

(Presenting McGinnity's) newest snack bar healthy and wholesome available in most health stores now!

☐

Presenting McGinnity's newest snack bar (healthy and wholesome) available in most health stores now!

☐

Presenting (McGinnity's) newest snack bar healthy and wholesome available in most health stores now!

☐

3. **Rewrite** the sentences using brackets to **include parenthesis**.

3 mark

The boy looked around the room. .

The flowers blew in the breeze.

The capital city of England is a busy bustling place.

total for this page

8 times table

Name: _____

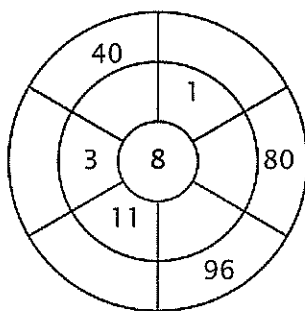
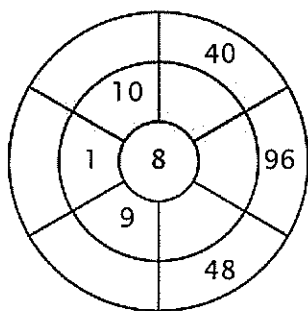
Exercise 1:

Color in all of the boxes that are the solutions of this time table.

45	48	1	16	72
8	64	56	7	23
88	32	80	16	55
80	56	88	33	18
21	22	64	55	40

Exercise 2:

Complete the circle by multiplying the number in the center by the middle ring to get the outer numbers.



Exercise 3:

Fill in the correct product.

a) $8 \times 12 =$ _____

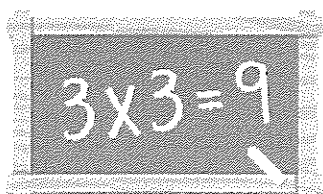
b) $8 \times 7 =$ _____

c) $8 \times 6 =$ _____

d) $8 \times 10 =$ _____

e) $8 \times 11 =$ _____

f) $8 \times 3 =$ _____



For more worksheets, games and exercises:
www.timestables.com

Factors & Multiples

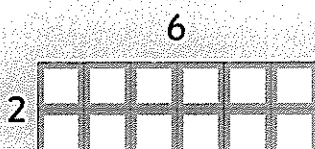
Find the different factors of a number by working out which numbers divide into it evenly.

What are all the factors of 12?

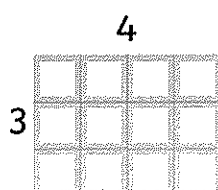
$$12 \div 1 = 12$$



$$12 \div 2 = 6$$



$$12 \div 3 = 4$$



The factors of 12 are:

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

Remember:

A factor is a number that when multiplied with another, produces a given number.

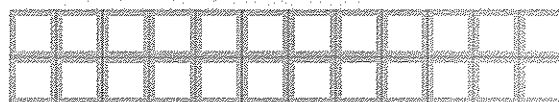
Multiples appear in the number's multiplication table. You can calculate them by counting on by that number.

What are all the multiples of 12?

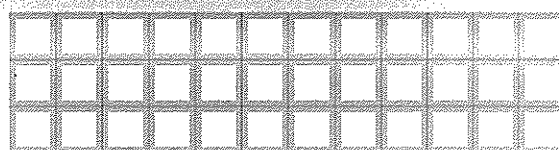
$$12 \times 1 = 12$$



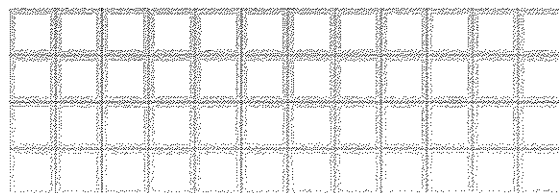
$$12 \times 2 = 24$$



$$12 \times 3 = 36$$



$$12 \times 4 = 48$$



The multiples of 12 include:

12, 24, 36, 48...

Remember:

A multiple is a number that may be divided by another, a certain number of times, without a remainder.

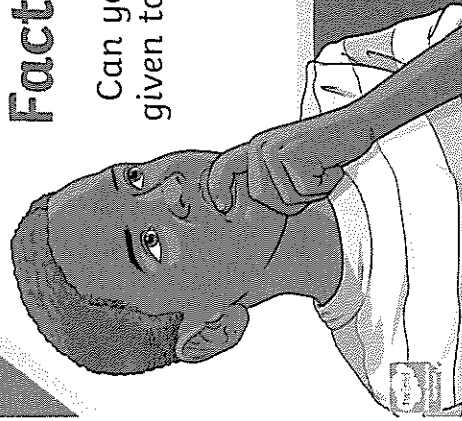


Who Am I?

Factors Game

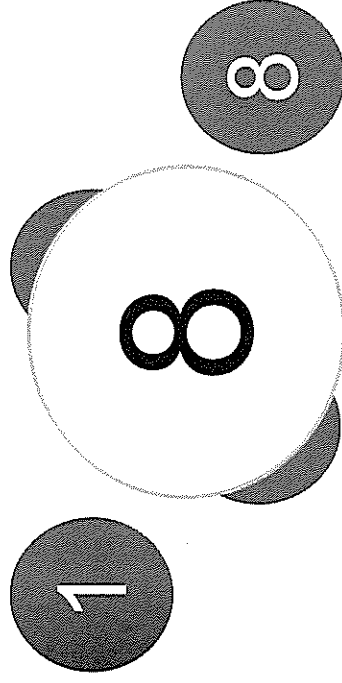
Can you use the factors given to find the multiple?

1 2
3



Who Am I?

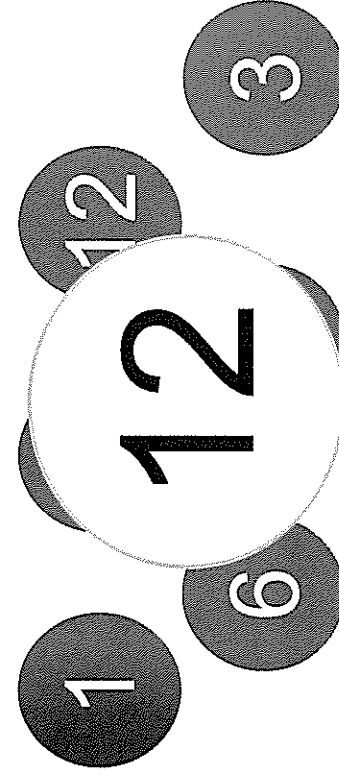
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

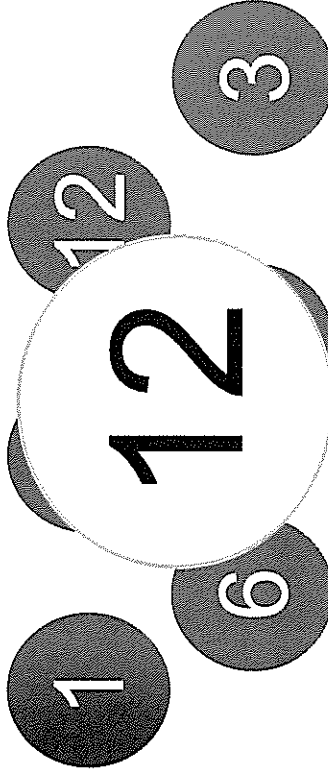
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

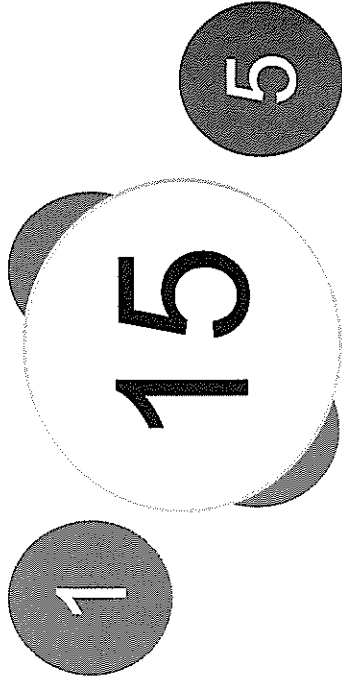
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

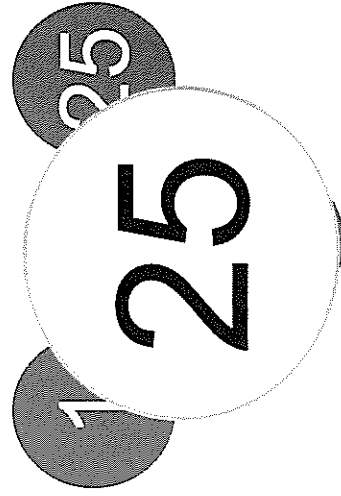
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

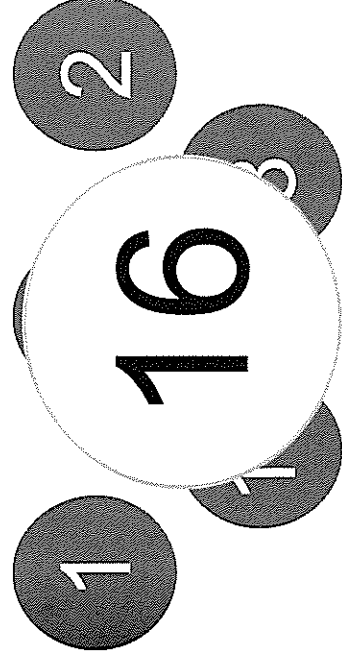
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

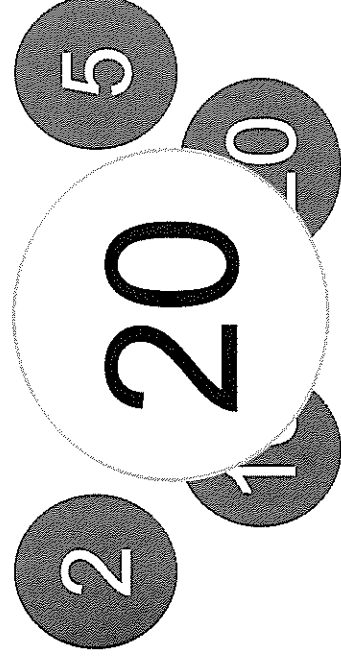
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

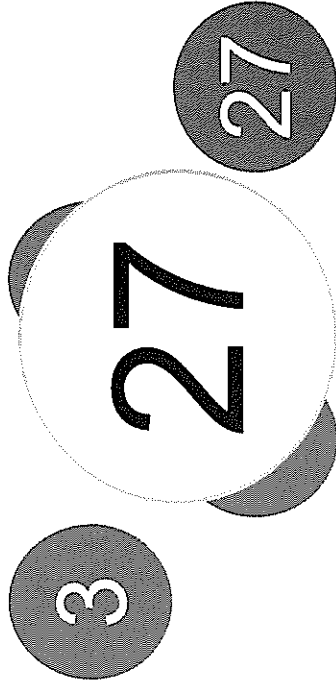
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

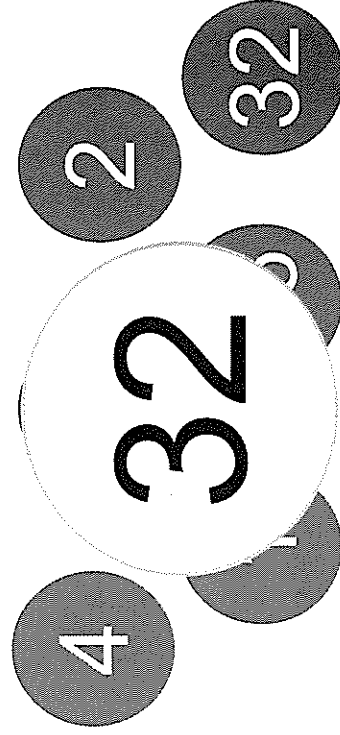
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

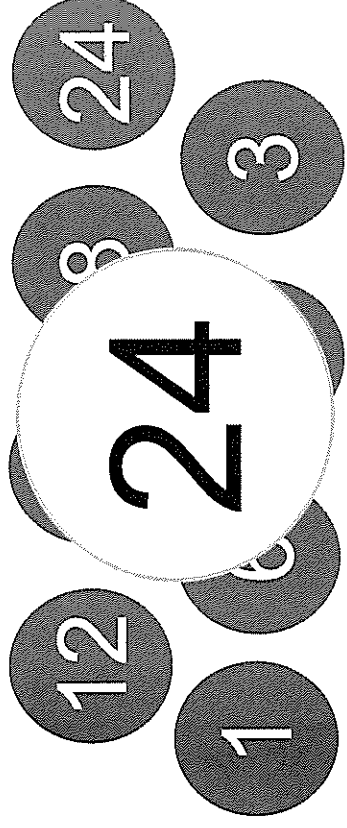
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

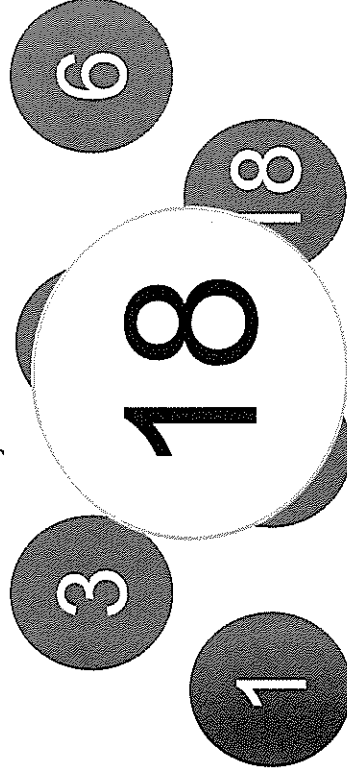
My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

My factors are ...



I am

Who Am I?

My factors are ...

20

1

40

5

4

I am

Who Am I?

My factors are ...

2

1

54

9

6

I am

Who Am I?

My factors are ...

15

5

45

3

1

I am

1

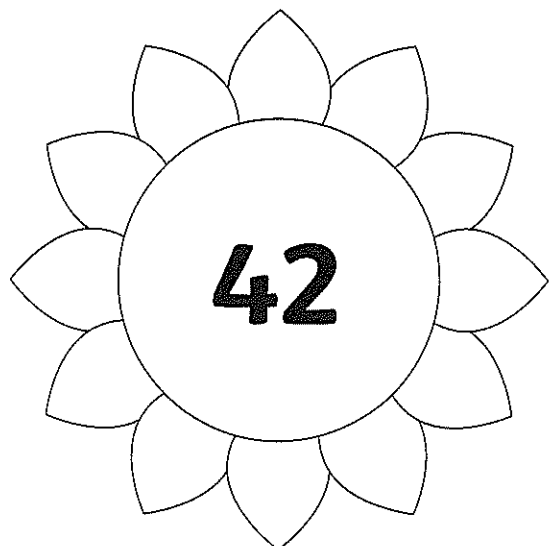
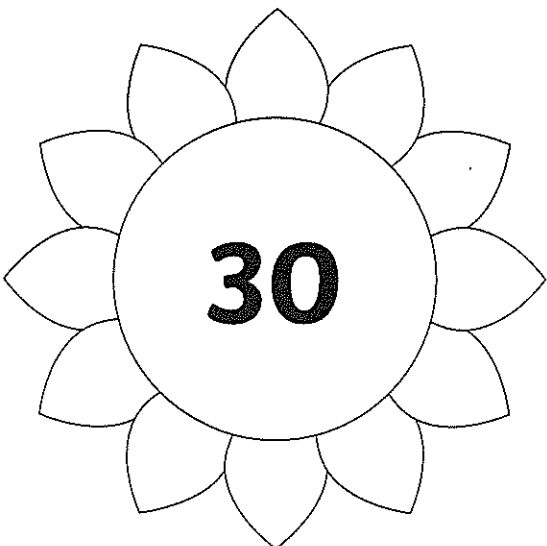
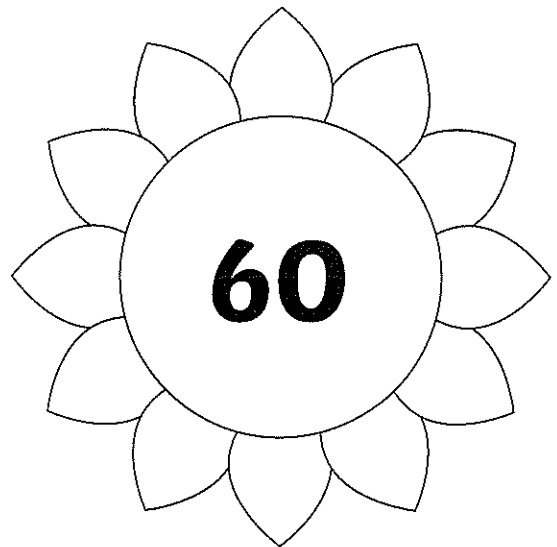
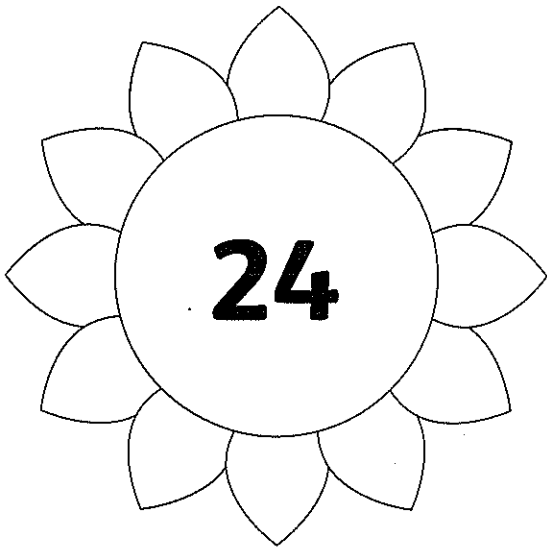
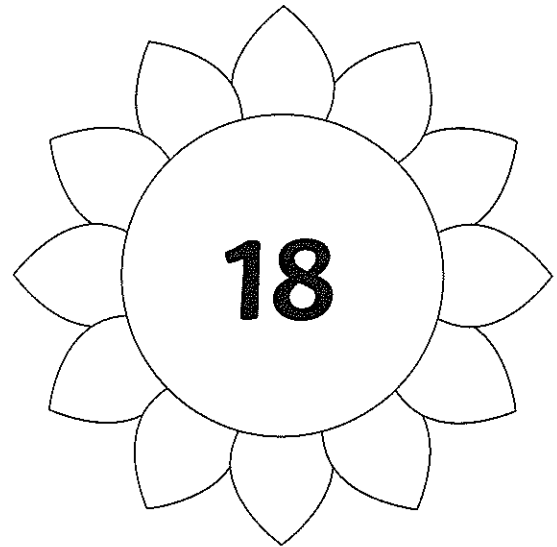
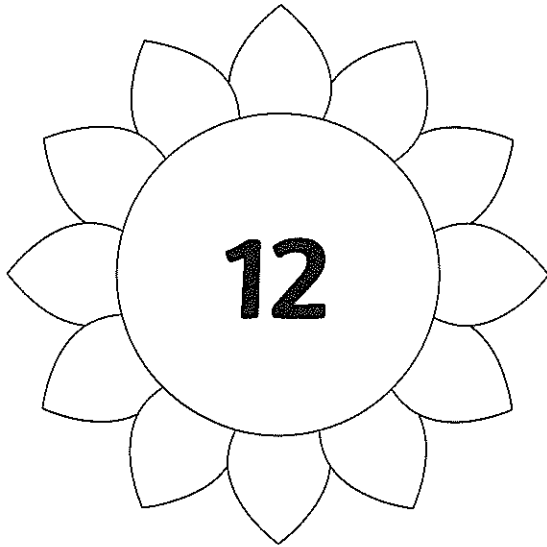
3

2

twinkl

Factor Flowers

Write the factors on petals that belong to the number in the flower.



Kite Window Decoration Art Activity

Use this art activity when learning about the Basant Kite Festival in Pakistan and India.

What you need:

- kite template (provided in this resource)
- clear sticky contact
- colourful tissue paper
- colourful streamers
- scissors
- sticky tape

Method

1. Choose a kite template. Cut out the black border of the kite, both on the outside and the inside. This will leave you with a hollow kite frame.
2. Choose three different colours of tissue paper and cut out small squares. These will be used inside the hollow frame to create the main part of the kite.
3. Cut out a piece of clear sticky contact. Stick the kite frame down on the sticky side.
4. Cover the inside of the kite frame with your colourful squares of tissue paper. Make sure the whole inside of the kite frame is covered.
5. Stick another piece of clear sticky contact (sticky side down) onto the kite. This will create a clear film on both sides of your kite. Cut any excess clear sticky contact away from the outside of your kite.
6. Choose two streamer colours. Cut seven pieces, each 30 cm in length, to create the bottom part of the kite. Use sticky tape to stick the streamers onto the back side of your kite. Alternate the colours.
7. Hang your kite on a window and enjoy!

