



Learning from Home – Brooke Avenue Public School Stage 3 (Years 5 and 6) – Week 2, Term 4

The following timetable can be used by students to support learning at home. All tasks have been linked to syllabus outcomes. If technology is available at home, please use the attached links to support learning.

Monday 12th October 2021

When you see the symbol, upload that task to Seesaw for your teacher to give feedback.

English

Spelling: This week our Spelling List is based around *inventions*. There are lots of interesting words in this list, many of which you may not know the meaning of, so let's get practising!

1. *Look, Cover, Write and Check* your words carefully.
2. Write out the *dictionary meanings* for your words (be sure you understand what they mean).

inventor	refrigerator	feasible
inspiration	artisan	goods
product	services	resources
patent	phenomenon	posterity
serendipity	invention	innovation
inquiry	communication	electricity
automobile	telegraph	telephone

Grammar: Adjectives

An adjective is used to describe someone or something. When used well in writing, they make our work much more interesting to read. Just think of how our favourite authors use adjectives to build a great story, they certainly keep us captivated!

Brainstorm adjectives related to *invention*. How many describing adjectives can you come up with?

Reading: Thomas Edison

Each day this week, we will be looking at different *inventors*. **Highlight** the important information in the text attached, then answer the multiple choice questions below.

Questions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) In which city was Thomas Edison born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A: Menlo Park<input type="radio"/> B: West Orange<input type="radio"/> C: New York<input type="radio"/> D: Milan <p>2) Which of the following was Edison's first major invention?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A: Phonograph<input type="radio"/> B: Motion picture<input type="radio"/> C: Light bulb<input type="radio"/> D: Storage battery <p>3) All of the following were invented by Edison and are related to the electricity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A: On/off switch<input type="radio"/> B: Dimmer switch<input type="radio"/> C: Safety fuses<input type="radio"/> D: Power grids | <p>4) All of the following are inventions Edison contributed to or invented EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A: x-ray technology<input type="radio"/> B: storage batteries<input type="radio"/> C: television<input type="radio"/> D: first talking doll <p>5) How many total number of children did Edison have in all?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A: 2<input type="radio"/> B: 3<input type="radio"/> C: 5<input type="radio"/> D: 7 <p>6) Which of the following was Edison's first invention?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> A: Electric vote recorder<input type="radio"/> B: Telegraph<input type="radio"/> C: Phonograph<input type="radio"/> D: Practical light bulb |
|---|--|

Writing:

The first few sentences of an imaginative text are extremely important. Once the reader has read the first few lines of your story, they will make a decision about whether or not to keep reading. Your job as an author is to make sure that they do!

One of the most effective ways of achieving this is to use a sensational story starter which leaves your reader wanting **more**. This is sometimes referred to as a 'hook' – just like a fish, you want your reader hooked on your story so they cannot escape!

Each day this week, you will learn about a new sensational story starter.

Action

Start your story with intense, captivating action.



Example (To use as a guide).

The flying saucer spun recklessly out of control, twisting frantically across the sky in all directions. There was no stopping the doomed machine now; a terrible disaster seemed inevitable.

Action

Now it's your turn. Use the picture below to start a story with intense, captivating action.



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Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up:

What do you notice and wonder about problem below? What could the number in the centre be?

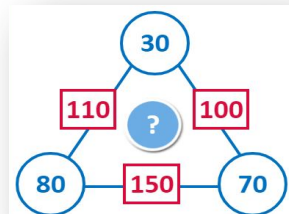
Hints:

What do you notice about the numbers in the top circle and bottom left circle? Then, let's look at the number in red along the line that connects those two circles. What do you notice now?

Can you see this on other places within the puzzle?

Could that information help you work out what goes in the centre?

Share your noticing and wonderings with your teacher, is your centre number correct?



Fractions: What do we already know?

Watch Video 'Types of Fractions' here: <https://youtu.be/883qf8EGMs0>

Problem Solving

Ben and Mason work at the quarry. Their boss has asked them to cut the stone to make a part of a garden wall 1200 millimetres long. The sandstone blocks will be stacked to make the wall. When they have cut and moved the first block they realise that they don't have the strength to move another 1200 millimetre block. Ben says that they could make two blocks for the next layer of the wall. How long would each block of sandstone be? When they have moved the two blocks for the next layer and put them in place, Mason says that they should make three blocks this time. How long would each block of sandstone be? For the next layer of the wall they use four blocks and finally six blocks for the last layer.

1 ,2, 3 ,4 ,6 blocks.

Use the grid attached to draw a diagram of what the wall would look like when it is finished ? If we call the first block one, write the fraction name of each of the other blocks on your diagram. Can you find where the cracks in the wall line up? Why do these cracks line up? Share your diagram with your teacher.

Games

<https://visualfractions.com/games/find-grampy/>

<https://visualfractions.com/games/find-grammy/>

| NSW Department of Education

Geography:

The next two lessons will ask you to analyse various sources that present different aspects of the natural and human features of Papua New Guinea from 1849 to present day. There are four sources each day.

Your task is to look at the image and consider the questions in the table. Then, you will complete the table by answering each question about your observations of each source.

Some explanations to help you:

'Maker' = artist/photographer/whoever created the source

'Natural features' = things found in a natural environment

'Human features/story' = things that are manmade / stories shared by humans

'Convey' = what is the author trying to tell us?

'Enhancing understanding' = did the source help you learn something?



Source 3: Image from The Voyage of the HMS Rattlesnake 1849.



Source 4: Ellis Silas collection 1922–1924. In 1922 Ellis Silas travelled to the Trobriand Islands in Papua New Guinea where he lived and painted for 2 years.







Source 5: Stills from the film 'Assault on Salamaua' by Damien Parer, 1943. During the Pacific War, Australian soldiers fought against the Japanese Imperial Army in the battlefields of Papua New Guinea. Parer captured the action for the Department of Information.



Source 6: Male Marqui de Ragi's Bird of Paradise, female on the left, by John Gould (1804-1881) in *The Birds of New Guinea and the Adjacent Papuan Islands*.

TABLE 2 – PAPUA NEW GUINEA SOURCE ANALYSIS

Source	Date and maker	Natural features	Human features and / or story	What message does the author wish to convey in the image?	How effective is this source at enhancing your understanding?
					
					
					
					

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Creative Arts:

Piet Mondrian Art

Piet Mondrian is a Dutch artist best known for his abstract paintings. Art that is abstract does not show things that are recognisable such as people, objects or landscapes. Instead, artists use colours, shapes and textures to achieve their effect. He would often use colour and composition to create

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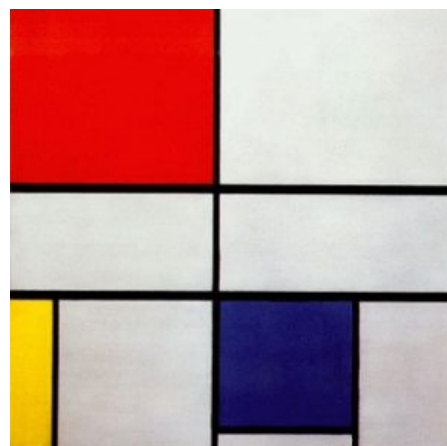
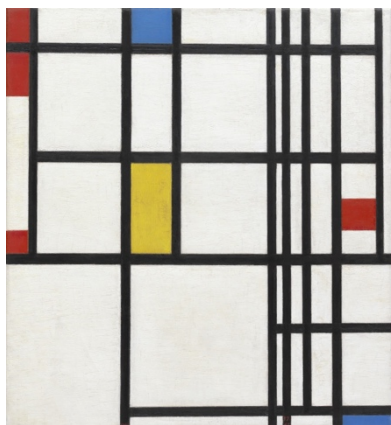
his abstract paintings. Composition is the arrangement of shapes and images in a picture. Mondrian became a very important artist and his artworks later influenced many other artists work.

One well known artwork of Mondrian's is his 'Composition with Red Blue and Yellow, 1930'

Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18AZhsei6ic> and follow the instructions to create your own composition artwork. Make sure to include the bold black lines and simple colours. You can use any art medium you like e.g. paint, crayons pencil or textas.

Take a photo and post to seesaw for you teacher to see.

Some more examples of Piet Mondrian composition art.



PE:

Lesson 1 – Throwing

This week for PE will be focusing on learning Cricket Skills at home. Each day there are a variety of different skill levels for you to try. Follow along with the videos.

Watch the following clip and then attempt the activity. Send your attempts to Seesaw for your teacher to have a look.



Level One-

https://players.brightcove.net/1479191975001/rJZQdZukTI_default/index.html?videoid=6193626414001

Level Two-

https://players.brightcove.net/1479191975001/rJZQdZukTI_default/index.html?videoid=6193629669001

Level Three-

https://players.brightcove.net/1479191975001/rJZQdZukTI_default/index.html?videoid=6205129499001

Level Four-

https://players.brightcove.net/1479191975001/rJZQdZukTI_default/index.html?videoid=6205130486001

Thomas Edison

On February 11, 1847, one of the greatest inventors in history was born in Milan, Ohio. His name is **Thomas Alva Edison**. Edison died on October 18, 1931 in West Orange, New Jersey, but not before he registered over 1,000 patents. Edison's inventions continue to have an important effect on people's lives today. His very first invention was the electric vote recorder.

Thomas Edison was also a business entrepreneur starting several companies throughout his life. Many of his inventions were group efforts between himself and the workers in his invention laboratory where they assisted him in developing, building, and testing the inventions. The laboratory was located in Menlo Park, New Jersey. One of the biggest corporations Edison began is still in existence today, named **General Electric** or GE.

Even though Edison became a famous inventor, growing up as a child he did not do well in school and ended up being home-schooled by his mother. However, at age 10 he did set up his first lab in his parent's basement. He entertained himself by taking things apart and putting them back together again to see how they worked. As a teenager he also earned an income selling vegetables, candy, and newspapers on trains.

While working on the train an incident occurred that set him on the path to becoming an inventor. He saved a child from a runaway train, and the child's father was so grateful he trained the 15-year-old Edison to be a telegraph operator, sending and receiving messages using Morse code. During his time as a telegraph operator he became interested in communications which became the focus of many of his inventions.

Edison is best known for many inventions including two of his most popular, the phonograph and the practical light bulb. The phonograph was his first major invention and brought fame to Edison. The phonograph was able to record and playback sound. The first words recorded by Edison were the lyrics to the song *Mary Had a Little Lamb*.

Edison did not invent the first electric light, but he created the first light bulb that could be used in homes. He also invented products related to the light bulb for use in the home, which included safety fuses and on/off switches for light sockets. He also invented the power grid system for generating electricity and delivering it to homes and businesses through a network of wires.

Another popular invention of Edison's was the motion picture. He spent many hours on and worked hard in producing the motion picture camera which helped others move toward the progress of practical movies. In addition, he contributed to x-ray technology, storage batteries, and invented the first talking doll.

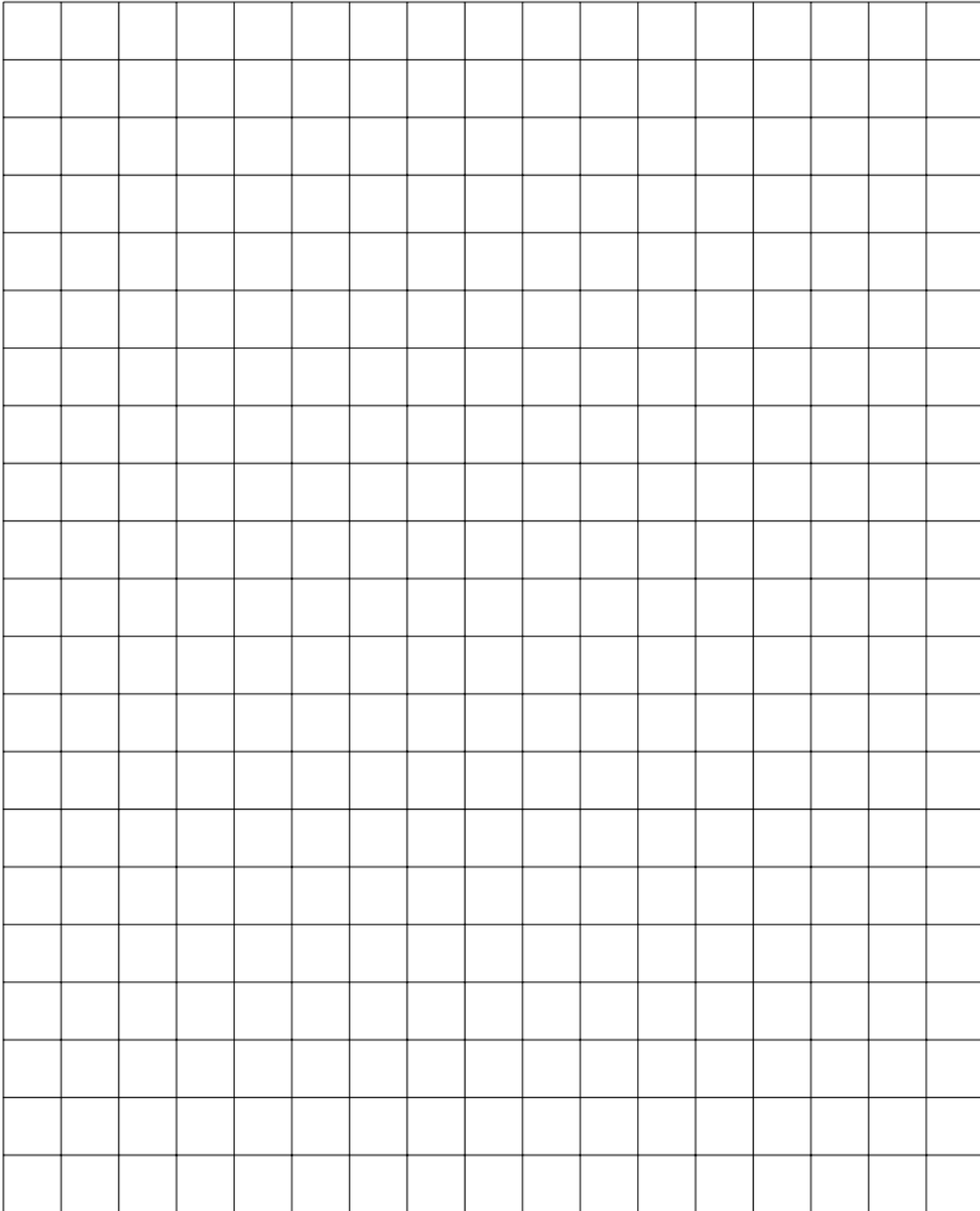
Edison's personal life included a marriage to Mary Stillwell, and when she died he remarried Mina Miller. Edison had five children in all, and two of them had the nicknames *Dot* and *Dash*, named after Morse Code symbols.

In summary, Thomas Edison registered 1,093 patents over his lifetime and those inventions continue to influence the way people live today, including the phonograph, light bulb and the motion picture camera leading to the movies many people enjoy today.

Fraction Graph Paper

1 cm Graph Paper

One line per centimeter. Black lines.



When you see the  symbol, upload that task to Seesaw for your teacher to give feedback.

English

Spelling:

1. Look, Cover, Write and Check your words carefully.
2. Put your words into interesting sentences, ensure you understand what the words means first.

Grammar:

Complete the *Colour Adjectives* worksheet below.

Reading: Steve Jobs

Each day this week, we will be looking at different *inventors*. **Highlight** the important information in the text, then answer the questions below.

Questions

1. What was Steve Jobs famous for?
2. What was Steve's father good at?
3. In which year did Steve return to the USA from India? 1976 1985 1997 2000
4. What happened in 1997?
5. Would you like to have been Steve Jobs? Give two reasons in your answer.

Writing:

Description of a setting

Start your story with a description of a setting.



Example (To use as a guide).

On the top of a hill, Longreach Castle stood proud and silent. The wooden drawbridge was raised; the windows blackened; the turrets dotted with soldiers in a state of constant alert. Passers-by should move along; for they would not be welcome here.

Description of a setting

Now it's your turn. Use the picture below to start a story with a description of the setting.



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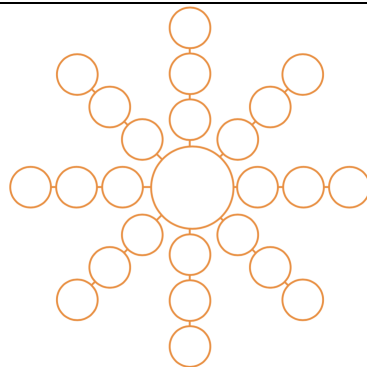
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Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Addition Wheel - write a number between 100 and 200 in the centre of the wheel. Record number combinations between the spokes of the addition wheel, radiating out from the centre. The numbers in the spokes add up to make the total shown in the middle.



Adding Fractions With Common Denominators

Watch the video: 'Adding Fractions with common denominators' here: <https://youtu.be/MZmENadGcK0>

Learning Experience 1

- Teacher has fun size pack of M&Ms.
- Count how many M & Ms there are in total.
- Tally how many of each colour there is.
- Represent the amounts in fractions per pack (total 12 – 3 blue, 4 red, 3 brown, 2 yellow = 3/12 blue, 4/12 red etc.)
- Students solve word problems set by the teacher adding the various fractions of M&M's together.
- Students can do this activity independently and pose their own word problems regarding the fractions in their own M&M packet.

Learning Experience 2

Complete the fraction wall worksheet attached

Adding Fractions with Different Denominators

Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/tDQipFjAoT8>

Answer the following questions:

1. $1/5 + 2/4 =$
2. $2/3 + 7/8 =$
3. $5/10 + 4/7 =$
4. $25/100 + 5/20 =$
5. $60/80 + 75/100 =$

Game

Play soccer Shoot Out Adding Fractions

<https://www.funbrain.com/games/soccer-shootout>

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

PE: Lesson 2 – Bowling

UNPACKING THE SESSION

LEARNING INTENTION

We will be able to successfully perform various cricket skills whilst also being creative at home with equipment.

SUCCESS BADGES



I CAN POSITIVELY PARTICIPATE WITH A FAMILY MEMBER.



I CAN SUCCESSFULLY PERFORM ONE OR MORE SKILLS USING CATCHING, THROWING, BOWLING and STRIKING.



I CAN BOWL WITH A STRAIGHT ARM.



To find more cricket Australia school resources go to;
playcricket.com.au



Level One-

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Level Three-

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Level Four-

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Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs created one of the most famous technology companies in the world. He earned lots of money by making and selling millions of smartphones and tablets.

Steve was born in the United States of America and was adopted when he was very young. His father was good at making things – this made Steve want to make things as well. Steve's father set up a work area in their garage so that his son could practise making and mending electrical devices.

Steve was very clever and fantastic at what he did but he sometimes found life hard at school. He didn't have many friends. Sometimes, Steve was bullied for being a bit different but that didn't stop him from learning more about electronics and computers.

After leaving school, Steve travelled to India. India was very different to the USA and Steve experienced a new way of life. This helped him see life more clearly. Steve returned to the USA in 1976 and met up with a friend who had invented a special type of computer. Steve thought it was brilliant and the two of them started up a company. They came up with an interesting name for the computer and began making more of them. At first, they worked in Steve's garage as they didn't have anywhere else to go. Steve worked on the computer's design and his friend worked on the electronics.

Over the next few years, they sold many computers and their company became well known. By 1985, the company had become really well known but Steve decided to leave. He made a new company and he also became involved in award-winning animated films.

In 1997, his new company was bought by his old company for \$427 million! People soon got to know about Steve's company as the things he made were sold in shops all over the world. These were electrical devices like music players, tablets and smartphones. Even today, people often buy the latest models whenever they come out. This made Steve Jobs one of the richest and most famous men in the world and his impact on everyday life will never be forgotten.

Colour Adjectives

Use words to describe different shades of colours. For example: red = rose.

Write three examples for each.

Adapt these sentences to make them more descriptive and specific.

Red _____
Orange _____
Yellow _____
Green _____
Blue _____
Purple _____
Pink _____
Brown _____
Black _____
Grey _____
White _____

The blue hoodie _____

The green grass _____

The yellow house _____

The purple grapes _____

The red car _____

The black rock _____

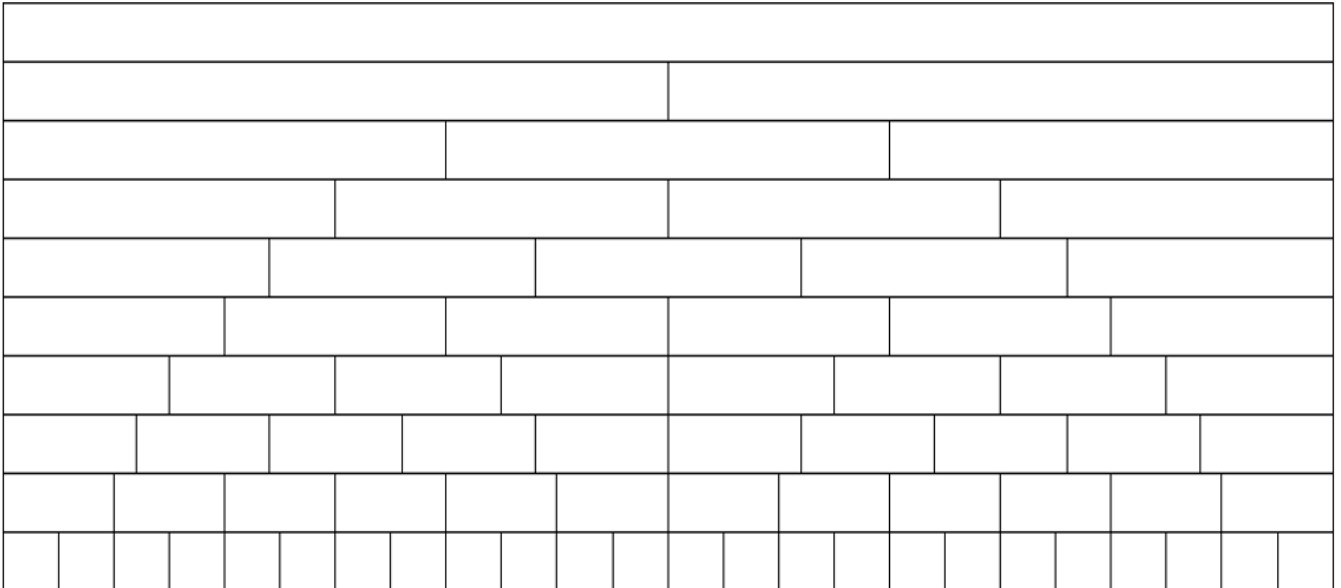
The orange shoes _____

The brown chocolate _____

The grey cat _____

Create a paragraph using at least one adjective for every colour from the list.

Fraction Wall



Fill in the fractions on the fraction wall. For example the top row is one whole unit, the row below contains two halves ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Using the completed fraction wall to help you, identify which of these statements is True, and which is False:

- a) Two quarters is equivalent to one half T/F
- b) Four sixths is equivalent to two thirds T/F
- c) Three fifths is equal to eight tenths T/F
- d) Six twenty-fourths is equal to one quarter T/F
- e) One fifth is half of one tenth T/F
- f) One eighth is half of one quarter T/F
- g) One sixth is half of one third T/F
- h) One third is half of one sixth T/F
- i) One tenth is half of one fifth T/F
- j) One tenth is double one fifth T/F
- k) One twentieth is half of one tenth T/F
- l) Two forty-eighths are one twenty-fourth T/F

Can you create some statements of truth for yourself, based on the fractions in the fraction wall?

When you see the  symbol, upload that task to Seesaw for your teacher to give feedback.

English

Spelling:

1. Look, Cover, Write and Check your words carefully.
2. Choose five spelling words and write an *acrostic poem* for each which is relevant to the meaning of the word. See example below for the word 'receive':

R- RESPOND WARMLY TO AN OFFERING

E- EVERYONE IS TRYING TO CONNECT

C- COMMUNICATE YOUR GRATEFULNESS

E- ELABORATE ON HOW YOU ARE FEELING

I-IN GIVING SOMEONE A GIFT WE FILL OUR OWN HEARTS

V-VIOLETS IN VASES ARE THE PERFECT CHOICE

E-EVERYBODY LOVES TO ACQUIRE A MESSAGE OR GIFT

Grammar:

Use the attached sheet to write messages full of positive *adjectives* to people in your life. Either give them the cards or read them out over the phone. Some ideas for encouraging adjectives could be: lovely, kind, generous, wonderful, loving, caring, beautiful, handsome, helpful, and doting.

Reading: Elon Musk

Each day this week, we will be looking at different *inventors*. **Highlight** the important information in the text, and then answer the questions below.

Questions

1. Name five of the businesses that Elon Musk has had.
2. In paragraph two Elon is described as a great businessman. Give one reason why this is a good title for him
3. Why did Elon start Tesla?
4. How did Elon get the money to start Tesla and SpaceX?

5. Which two items did Tesla build?
6. The Space Shuttle program ended in 2011. Why are the SpaceX rockets better for keeping space travel going into the future?
7. What skills do you think Elon has that has made him so successful?

Writing:

Description of a character

Start your story with a description of a character.



Example (To use as a guide).

Bruce the Burly vigorously punched the sky with his thick, muscular arms. It was a sign of celebration; of victory. He clenched his rusted sword tightly in his right hand and bared his teeth to his fallen enemies.

Description of a character

Now it's your turn. Use the picture below to start a story with a description of the character.

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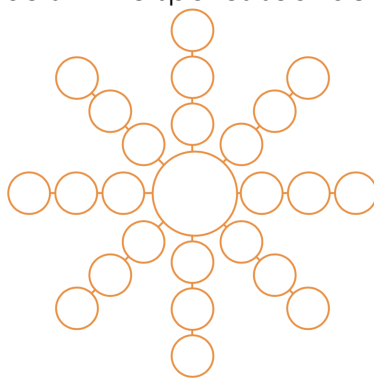
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Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Subtraction Wheel - write a number between 50 and 100 in the centre of the wheel. Record number combinations between the spokes of the subtraction wheel, radiating out from the centre. The numbers in the spokes subtract to make the total shown in the middle.



Subtracting Fractions With Common Denominators

Watch the video 'Subtracting Fractions with Common Denominators' here: <https://youtu.be/VTCOHFJOAA8>

Solve the word problem

Oliver and his brother Angus both love pizza. They order a large one to share. Oliver ate $\frac{3}{6}$ of the pizza and Angus ate $\frac{2}{6}$ of it. What fraction of the pizza is left? Draw a diagram to show your thinking.

Subtracting Fractions with Different Denominators

Watch the video: <https://youtu.be/GzG8muuomas>

Answer the following questions:

1. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{3} =$
2. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{8} =$
3. $\frac{70}{100} - \frac{48}{90} =$
4. $\frac{25}{50} - \frac{14}{25} =$
5. $\frac{8}{10} - \frac{1}{3} =$

Game

<https://mnrussbaum.com/tony-fraction-s-pizza-shop-online-game>

Geography:

Today's lessons will ask you to analyse various sources that present different aspects of the natural and human features of Papua New Guinea from 1849 to present day. There are four sources.

Your task is to look at the image and consider the questions in the table. Then, you will complete the table by answering each question about your observations of each source.

Some explanations to help you:

'Maker' = artist/photographer/whoever created the source

'Natural features' = things found in a natural environment

'Human features/story' = things that are manmade / stories shared by humans

'Convey' = what is the author trying to tell us?

'Enhancing understanding' = did the source help you learn something?



Source 7: Western Provence, 2011. An Australian doctor working for Australian Doctors International arrives into a remote village. Delivery and accessibility to health services is difficult with few roads and river and air travel being expensive. A temporary medical clinic will be established and people will get access to medical care.







Source 8: Remote village in the highlands of Papua New Guinea, 2011. The climate is characterised as having high temperatures and high humidity with high rainfall. In the highlands annual rainfall varies between 2 000 and 5 000mm.



Source 9: New Ireland Province, 2012. This province is an island located northeast of mainland Papua New Guinea. The traditional Malagan culture of this region features many ceremonies and customary practices.



Source 10: New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, 2010. The children are using a water tap for the first time in. Lack of access to clean drinking water and sanitation can lead to water-based diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and typhoid, a major contributing factor to high mortality rates.

Source	Date and maker	Natural features	Human features and / or story	What message does the author wish to convey in the image?	How effective is this source at enhancing your understanding?
					
					
					
					

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Creative Arts:

Lesson 2 – Abstract art

Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect. This means a picture may not look anything like what we see in real life and everyone may see or believe it represents

different things. Piet Mondrian's compositions from the last lessons are all examples of abstract art, he uses different lines, shapes and colours to create the artwork. Not all abstract art needs to be squares and rectangles the shapes don't have to be regular at all. Look at these examples of different abstract art



See how all use shapes, lines and colour in different ways to create their art works. Now it is your turn. Using paint, pencils, pens, crayons or anything you have at home create an abstract art piece. If you are having trouble, try listening to some music as inspiration and create what you can hear.

PE: Lesson 3 – Striking

Level One-

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Level Two-

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Level Three-

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Level Four-

https://players.brightcove.net/1479191975001/rJZQdZukTI_default/index.html?videoid=6193626727001

Elon Musk

Elon Musk was born on the 28th June 1971 in Pretoria, South Africa. After he finished high school at Pretoria Boys High, he went to study overseas in Canada and the USA. He studied Science and Economics. From a young age, he was already a great businessman. By the time he was 28 years old, he had already sold his first successful company Zip2 for millions of dollars! He started and sold two more companies, X.com and PayPal, both of which he sold for billions of dollars. His next two big ventures were SpaceX and Tesla. Elon wanted to successfully prove that electric cars and renewable energy for houses was even better than traditional engines and electricity from a power station. So the team at Tesla did just that. They have developed a solar roof which can provide the whole house with power as well as some of the world's best electric cars, which are not only kind to the environment but also have some amazing technology that improves the car's safety. Tesla's Model S car includes an autopilot that allows the car to steer, accelerate and brake automatically. It can safely follow road markings and use its forward-facing radar to make sure there is a safe distance between its self and other cars. The Model S also monitors traffic using its sensors so that it will only change lanes when it is safe to do so.

SpaceX

SpaceX was also started by Elon Musk in 2002. He wanted to reduce the cost of space travel so that people could one day travel to and live on Mars. SpaceX have made and launched advanced rockets and spacecraft. They have delivered satellites into space and sent supplies to the International Space Station. On the 30th May 2020, NASA and SpaceX launched two astronauts, Robert Behnken and Doug Hurley in the Dragon Crew Capsule attached to a Falcon 9 rocket built by SpaceX. It was the first time that American Astronauts had been launched into space from the USA since 2011 and the first time a private company has sent humans into space using its own rocket. The two astronauts met up with the ISS (international Space Station) where they will stay for 110 days to complete a range of experiments before returning to Earth in their Dragon capsule. SpaceX have also designed and launched the Falcon Heavy Rocket. It is the most powerful space rocket in the world and parts of it are reusable! This reusable technology is a big part of SpaceX's mission to get to Mars. Space travel is extremely expensive, so reusable machinery is a great benefit.

You Are... Kindness Cards

You are... ..

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You are... ..

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You are... ..

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You are... ..

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Thursday 14th October 2021

When you see the  symbol, upload that task to Seesaw for your teacher to give feedback.

English

Spelling:

1. Look, Cover, Write and Check your words carefully.
2. Choose five different spelling words to yesterday and write an acrostic poem for each which is relevant to the meaning of the word.

Grammar:

Read through all of this week's inventor stories and underline all the adjectives used in the texts.

Reading: Female Inventors

Watch the clip "10 Inventions by WOMEN that Changed HISTORY" here: <https://youtu.be/rPDf9H-8bRc>, then answer the following questions.

1. Who invented Monopoly?
2. What was used to escape a burning building before the *fire escape* was invented?
3. What is Kevlar? Where is it used?
4. What did Sarah Mather invent?
5. What were the features of the new design of the life raft?
6. Where is invisible glass used?
7. Where did Hedy get the idea for inventing a new type of torpedo?
8. When were windscreen wipers invented? When did they become standard on vehicles?
9. Who tried to steal the design for the paper bag machine? What were his reasons for trying to do so? Do you agree with this? Why/why not?

Writing:

Dialogue (A conversation)

Start your story with some dialogue that keeps us guessing



Example (To use as a guide).

“We have to get out of here... NOW!” Derek called, frantically.

“I hear you!” Jenna cried, picking up speed. “Remember the rules... we must never, ever be seen!”

Dialogue

Now it's your turn. Use the picture below to start a story with a some dialogue.



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Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Write your own pizza word problem to show your understanding of adding fractions with common denominators, draw a diagram to show your thinking.

Practise your knowledge of equivalent (equal) fractions and decimals by making the chatterbox (template attached below).

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

PE: Lesson 4 – Bowling Practice

Read through the information on bowling. Have a try, record yourself and upload to Seesaw for your teacher to see your progress.

BOWLING

THE MOVEMENT SEQUENCE

BOWLING

- **Grip**
Two fingers apart on top of the ball, and thumb underneath.
- **Run up**
Create momentum and move towards your target. Keep arms close to the body and all body movements directed at the target.
- **Gather and back foot impact**
Continued movement towards the target. Create a step/leap depending on momentum, where your back foot impacts the ground with your hips and shoulders aligned.
- **Weight Transfer to front foot**
 - Drop your elbow as you plant your front foot.
 - Once you begin to drop your elbow, allow your bowling arm to fall to your side.
 - Your weight then shifts to your lead leg.
 - With your bowling arm, make a windmill motion.
 - Keep your elbow straight rotate your arm behind you and swing it over the top towards the batter. As this happens the bowling shoulder thrusts forward.
- **Release**
When your hand reaches the peak of your delivery arc (windmill action arc), release the ball and allow it to roll off the tips of your index and middle fingers. Remember to keep your arm straight.
- **Follow through**
Bowling arm comes across the body and the bowler continues to take steps or a run through to the direction of the target until they complete the action and pull up.



<p>CONVERT Fractions & Decimals Equivalent</p>	<p>1 How is $\frac{1}{2}$ written as a decimal?</p>	<p>2 Which fraction is equivalent to 0.7?</p>	<p>EQUIVALENT Chatterbox Maths K P F</p>
<p>5 Can you name two fractions equal to 0.2?</p>	<p>0.5 zero point five $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{10}$ (can you think of any others?)</p>	<p>$\frac{7}{10}$ seven tenths 0.6 zero point six</p>	<p>6 Can you change $\frac{3}{5}$ into a decimal?</p>
<p>8 Which decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$?</p>	<p>0.25 zero point two five three quarters $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>0.125 = $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.1 zero point one</p>	<p>7 Change 0.125 into a fraction?</p>
<p>DECIMAL</p>	<p>4 Convert 0.75 into a fraction</p>	<p>3 Which decimal is equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$?</p>	<p>keyfactspublications.com FRACTION</p>

© Chris James 2009



Instructions for Making

1. Cut out the square Chatterbox.
2. Fold and unfold the Chatterbox, along all four lines of symmetry. The creases will form a 'star' in the centre of the sheet.
3. Place on a flat surface, the blank side facing up. Fold each corner into the centre of the 'star'.
4. Turn the Chatterbox over. Fold each corner into the centre of the 'star'.
5. Fold the Chatterbox in half - so facing outwards, are four square flaps.
6. Insert your thumbs and index fingers under the flaps. As you pinch your fingers together, the Chatterbox will take shape.

Several other sets of instructions can be found on the internet, including pictures, diagrams and movie clips, as well as written text.

Just Goole: 'fortune teller instructions'.

Friday 15th October 2021

When you see the  symbol, upload that task to Seesaw for your teacher to give feedback.

English

Spelling:

1. Look, Cover, Write and Check your words carefully. Test yourself and give yourself a score from 10.
2. Complete the attached *Wordsearch* containing your spelling words.

Grammar:

1. Read the information attached about the Wright brothers.
2. Pretend you are about to take flight in the world's first flyer or powered glider. The year is 1903 and there have been no other successful flights before this time. Use adjectives to describe how you are feeling. Draw on your five senses to be as descriptive as possible. What do you see, smell, taste, feel and hear. What are the emotions running through your body as you are sitting in the flyer about to take off for the first time?

Reading:

Each day this week, we will be looking at different *inventors*. **Highlight** the important information in the text, and then answer the questions below.

1) Which of the following was the Wright Brother's first non-aviation project?

- A: Printing company
- B: Bicycle shop
- C: Entrepreneurs
- D: A & C

2) Which of the following was NOT a pioneer of aviation?

4) How many years did the Wright Brothers test their gliders?

- A: 1
- B: 3
- C: 2
- D: 4

5) Which of the following tells how much horse power their first Flyer had?

A: Wilbur Wright

B: Leonardo da Vinci

C: Milton Wright

D: Octave Chanute

3) Which of the following tells where the Wright Brothers moved in 1900?

A: Kitty Hawk, North Carolina

B: Cape Cod, Massachusetts

C: Lake Michigan

D: None of the above

A: 24

B: 12

C: 31

D: 21

6) Which of the following was the date of the Wright Brothers first successful flight?

A: December 17th, 1903

B: December 13th, 1903

C: December 15th, 1903

D: December 14th, 1903

Writing:

Statement

Start your story with a thought-provoking statement.



Example (To use as a guide).

I've always wondered why witches have such a terrible reputation. It seems awfully unfair to label them all as devious, ugly creatures. Most of the witches I've met have been quite the contrary.

Statement

Now it's your turn. Use the picture below to start your story with a thought-provoking statement.



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Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Maths:

Warm Up: Write your own pizza word problem to show your understanding of subtracting fractions with common denominators, draw a diagram to show your thinking.

Bake a Batch of Fractions

1. Follow the "what to do" part of the worksheet (attached below)
2. OPTIONAL: Once you have made the necessary calculation adjustments to the recipe kindly ask a parent/carer or responsible older sibling to help you bake the cookies.

Game

<https://www.funbrain.com/games/fresh-baked-fractions>

Geography:

Read about the story of Susan Karike, the fifteen-year-old girl who created the Flag of Papua New Guinea. Think about the symbolism in the flag and describe how you think the girl felt about her country.

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Website: <https://www.museumpng.gov.pg/galleries/susan-karika-gallery/>

Answer the questions using full sentences.

1. Who created this flag?
2. Why did she use these colours?
3. What two symbols have been used and why?
4. How do you think the creator would feel about her country?
5. What should a flag represent about its country?

Break – Time to stop and refuel. Eat, play, have fun. Self-directed outside activities where possible.

Creative Arts:

The Cha Cha Slide dance

Watch the video and follow the steps to learn the dance. They give it a go following the music. Record yourself performing and post to seesaw for your teacher to see.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11gMUbEAUFw>

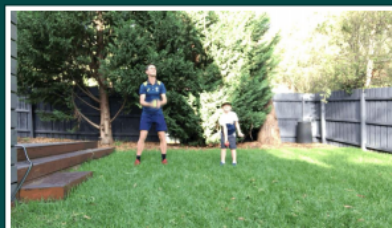
PE: Lesson 5

Can you attempt all of these activities?

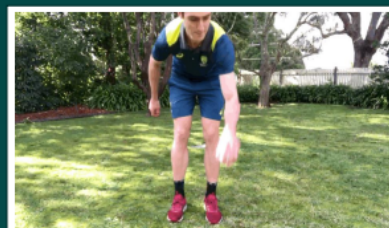
HOW MANY ACTIVITIES CAN YOU COMPLETE?

INSTANT ACTIVITY- CATCHING

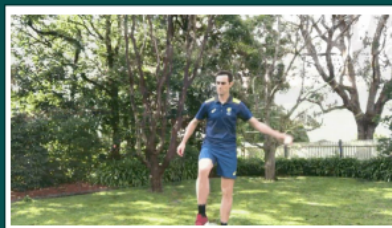
Level 1: catching



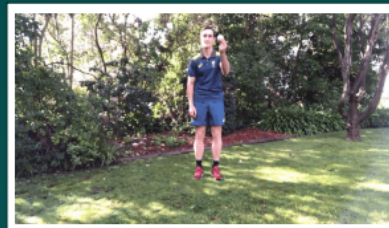
Level 2: Drop and catch



Level 3: Under the leg & catch



Level 4: Launch and catch



Orville and Wilbur Wright

Orville and Wilbur Wright are often known as the **Wright Brothers**, and are credited with the first successful flight of an engine based airplane. Born to Milton and Susan Wright, Wilbur was born in 1867 and Orville in 1871. They had five other siblings, and their family heritage went back to 1636 Massachusetts. In 1878, their father, who was a travelling bishop for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, brought home a helicopter toy for his sons. They loved it so much that they played with it until it broke, then built their own, starting them down their path of **aviation**, the design, development, operation, production, and use of aircraft.

Neither one of the Wright brothers graduated from high school, though they were gifted. They both tried their hands in some ventures, Orville dropping out of school to start his own printing business with Wilbur joining shortly after. They launched their own paper, *The West Side News*, with Orville being the publisher and Wilbur being the editor. They eventually dropped this venture with the national bicycle craze, starting their own bike shop known as the Wright Cycle Company. With the money they gathered from this, they started to fund their aviation projects

1896 was a landmark year for aviation, with three important events occurring during this year. Samuel Langley was the first person to fly a steam powered fixed wing model aircraft. That same year, **Octave Chanute** tested several **gliders**, or devices that use wind and lift to move through the air without any outside help, over the shore of Lake Michigan. The Wright Brothers saw pictures of **Otto Lilienthal** from Germany flying in his many gliders, but met his end in 1896 to a tragic accident. His death was the turning point for the Wright Brothers, when they started to put all their effort into aviation.

The Wright Brothers pulled work from many different sources, including **Leonardo da Vinci**, a famous 16th century **polymath** (A person whose expertise goes across many areas). They concluded that practicing gliding was the best way to achieve aerial flight, despite Lilienthal's death. Their goal was to create a method to reliably control yourself in a glider while remaining safe. **Control** was deemed the unsolved third part of 'the flying problem'.

Wilbur spent a lot of time observing birds, and concluded that they changed the angles of the ends of their wings to move swiftly left or right through the air. This was like a bicycle, something they were very familiar with. They managed to achieve it with a system of pulleys and levers, creating the emulation of bird flight, which eventually came to be known as **wing warping**. Wilbur tested his theory in July of 1899 on a grounded plane sat on a bicycle. This helped him fine tune his wing warping techniques.

The Wright Brothers moved to **Kitty Hawk, North Carolina** in 1900 to start testing their manned gliding experiments. This was to give them privacy as well as the breezes from the Atlantic coastline. They went through many tests, with Wilbur originally thinking they didn't need a tail for the plane, something that was quickly corrected. Until 1902, Wilbur did all the gliding to protect his younger brother.

These tests eventually led to the first powered flight. Having perfected their glider, they went on to adding power to the glider. The **flyer**, a term used to describe a powered glider, cost less than a thousand dollars to make, and had 12 horse power. On their first attempt on December 14th, 1903, Wilbur won a coin toss to be the first one to pilot the flyer. However, the flyer stalled, causing minor damage to it. This was caused by lack of experience, and with proper experience Wilbur was confident that he could make the Flyer work. Following repairs, the first successful flight was flown by Orville on December 17th, 1903. He flew 120 feet in 12 seconds, going only 6.8 miles per hour. The

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following flights went 175 and 200 feet, by Wilbur and Orville respectively. This marked the first flight of a powered aircraft worldwide.

The design that the Wright Brothers used has been analysed over the years. It was determined to be so unstable that only the Wrights could pilot it, largely due to their training in the gliders from 1900-1902. Their legacy lived on though, and they went down in history as the first people to invent powered flight. While Wilbur was the leader of the project, ultimately, it was Orville's initial ambition that got them there. As such, they were inseparable when in the public eye, and for the most part always referred to their accomplishments in the plural form.

Inventions Vocabulary

S	I	N	N	O	V	A	T	I	O	N	Y	P	Z
A	E	S	E	R	V	I	C	E	S	T	R	H	N
U	F	R	N	B	C	H	M	R	I	J	E	E	T
T	E	R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E	S	F	N	E
O	A	P	N	N	K	A	I	N	Y	V	R	O	L
M	S	S	O	I	D	R	R	R	N	T	I	M	E
O	I	G	Q	S	T	I	I	T	N	P	G	E	G
B	B	C	O	C	T	U	P	E	I	E	E	N	R
I	L	I	E	O	Q	E	T	I	S	S	R	O	A
L	E	L	H	N	D	A	R	L	T	T	A	N	P
E	E	R	I	C	P	S	V	I	M	Y	T	N	H
C	O	M	M	U	N	I	C	A	T	I	O	N	B
T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E	C	Y	R	J	F
X	W	Y	I	N	S	P	I	R	A	T	I	O	N

COMMUNICATION
 INSPIRATION
 INNOVATION
 TELEGRAPH
 FEASIBLE
 ARTISAN

REFRIGERATOR
 ELECTRICITY
 PHENOMENON
 POSTERITY
 SERVICES
 PATENT

SERENDIPITY
 AUTOMOBILE
 TELEPHONE
 RESOURCES
 INQUIRY
 GOODS

Bake a Batch of Fractions!

Cooking with math is always a fun way to reinforce general math skills. With this activity, you'll be practicing adding and subtracting fractions, but the activity can be modified to refresh multiplication, division, and more. Most importantly, you'll be having fun spending time with your child and enjoying the opportunity to learn together.

What You Need:

- Your favorite cookie recipe
- Pen
- Paper
- Enough of ingredients to double the batch (if you don't have a favorite cookie recipe, use the one given below)

What You Do:

1. Begin by looking over the ingredients with your child. Ask him to identify the fractions within the recipe.
2. Ask your child to convert any whole numbers into fractions. For example, 1 cup of milk can be changed to $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$. This puts all numbers in fraction form. Remember: All fractions must have common denominators in order to be added or subtracted. Be sure that you guide your child to convert all fractions with a common denominator before he attempts to do his math.
3. Ask your child to rewrite the recipe by doubling the amount of ingredients.
4. Ask your child to rewrite the recipe subtracting a given amount from each ingredient. For example, subtract $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of flour or subtract $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon of salt. You won't use these measurements: they are only meant to give a pinch of practice in subtractions.
5. Using the new recipe for a double batch, start cooking! Let your child do the measuring to give him lots of practice with the fractions.



Chocolate Chip Cookie Recipe:

Ingredients

- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup (2 sticks) butter, softened
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup packed brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 2 large eggs
- 2 cups (12-oz. pkg.) chocolate chips

Directions: PREHEAT oven to 375° F.

COMBINE flour, baking soda and salt in small bowl. Beat butter, granulated sugar, brown sugar and vanilla extract in large mixer bowl until creamy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Gradually beat in flour mixture. Stir in morsels and nuts. Drop by rounded tablespoon onto ungreased baking sheets.

BAKE for 9 to 11 minutes or until golden brown. Cool on baking sheets for 2 minutes; remove to wire racks to cool completely. (Nestles Toll House)