MANUREWA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

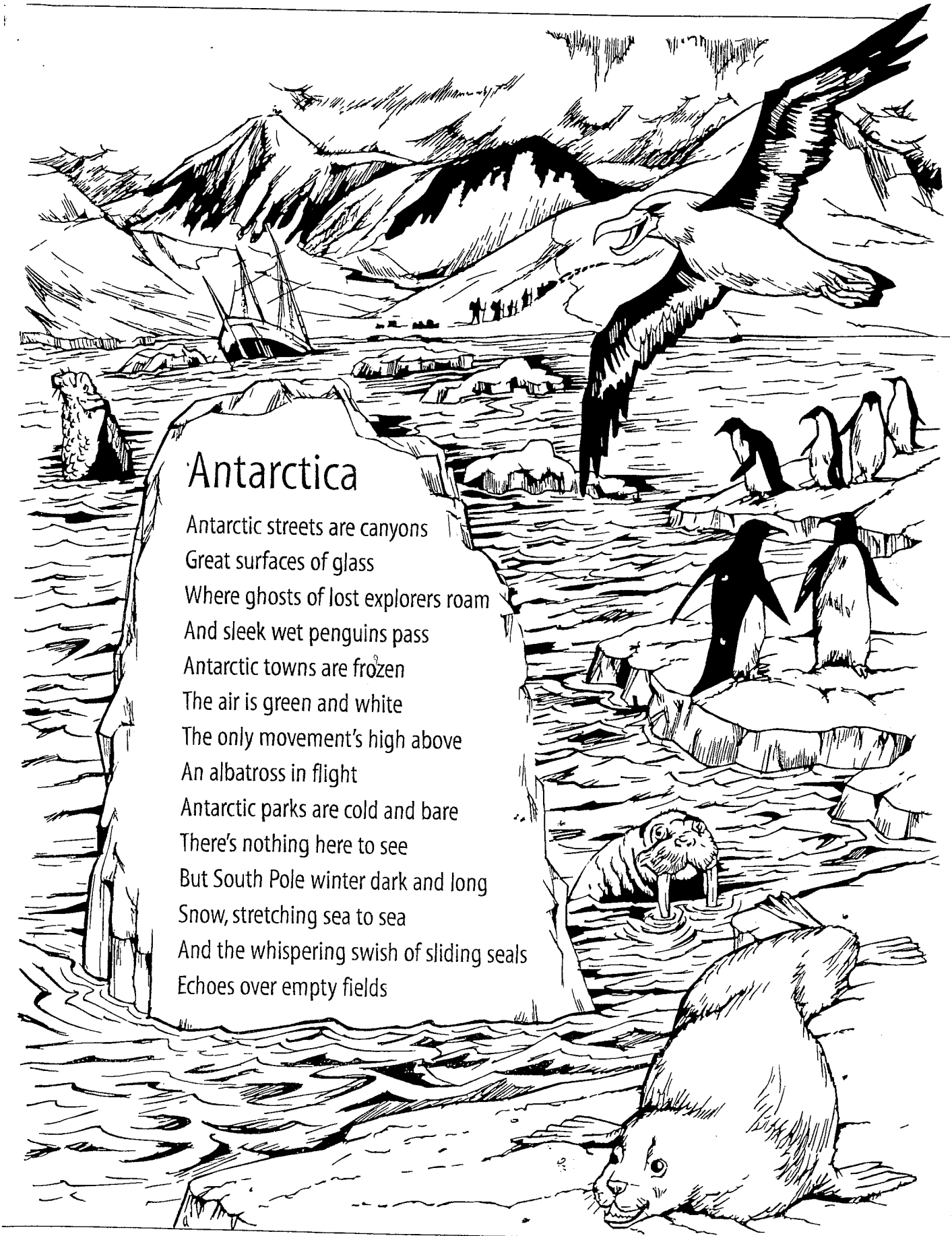
'Adventurous risk takers; persistent focussed achievement'

HOME LEARNING PACK

Term 1 2022

HUMANITIES

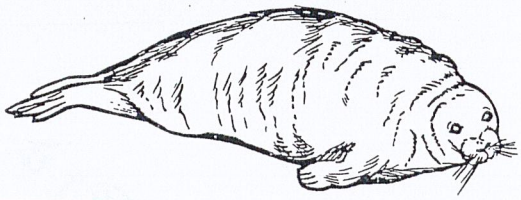
Antarctica is a modern sonnet. Traditional sonnets date from the 16th century. They have 14 lines. Sonnets can be on any topic but were often about love.



Antarctica

Antarctic streets are canyons
Great surfaces of glass
Where ghosts of lost explorers roam
And sleek wet penguins pass
Antarctic towns are frozen
The air is green and white
The only movement's high above
An albatross in flight
Antarctic parks are cold and bare
There's nothing here to see
But South Pole winter dark and long
Snow, stretching sea to sea
And the whispering swish of sliding seals
Echoes over empty fields

Comprehension and Word Study



1 Write any words and phrases in the poem which describe the extreme coldness of Antarctica.

2 Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant in the same line. For example, tropical torrents. Find three examples of alliteration in different lines in this poem.

(a)

(b)

(c)

3 Onomatopoeia is the name for words that sound like their meanings; e.g. crash, bang. Write three examples from the poem.

4 There are three creatures mentioned in the poem. Write each one below and next to each, write a word that best describes how it moves.

(a)

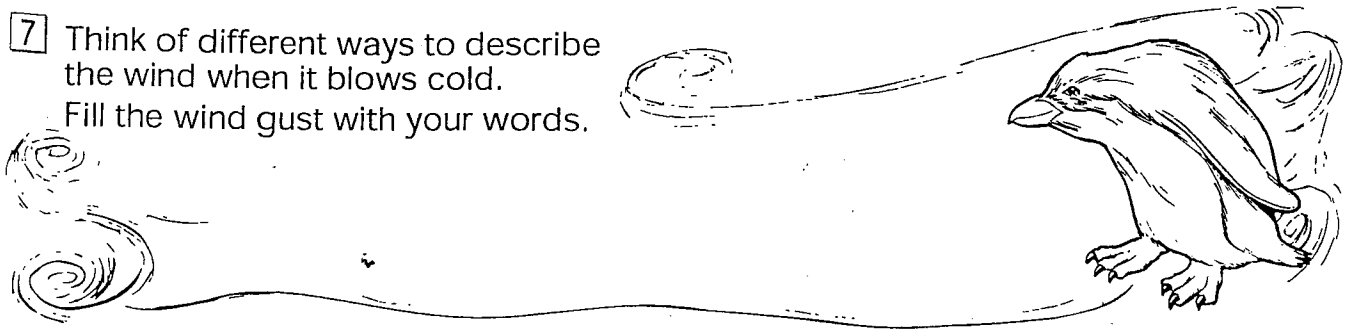
(b)

(c)

5 Poems use words to create an atmosphere that expresses the theme. Explain the main theme in *Antarctica*.

6 The poem talks about Antarctic streets and towns. Draw a picture of how these might look and describe your picture below.

7 Think of different ways to describe the wind when it blows cold.
Fill the wind gust with your words.



8 Imagine the Antarctic with icebergs, freezing seas and the biting winds. How would it feel to be there? Imagine you are in the Antarctic and complete the sentences.

(a) I feel _____

(b) My breath _____

(c) I can see _____

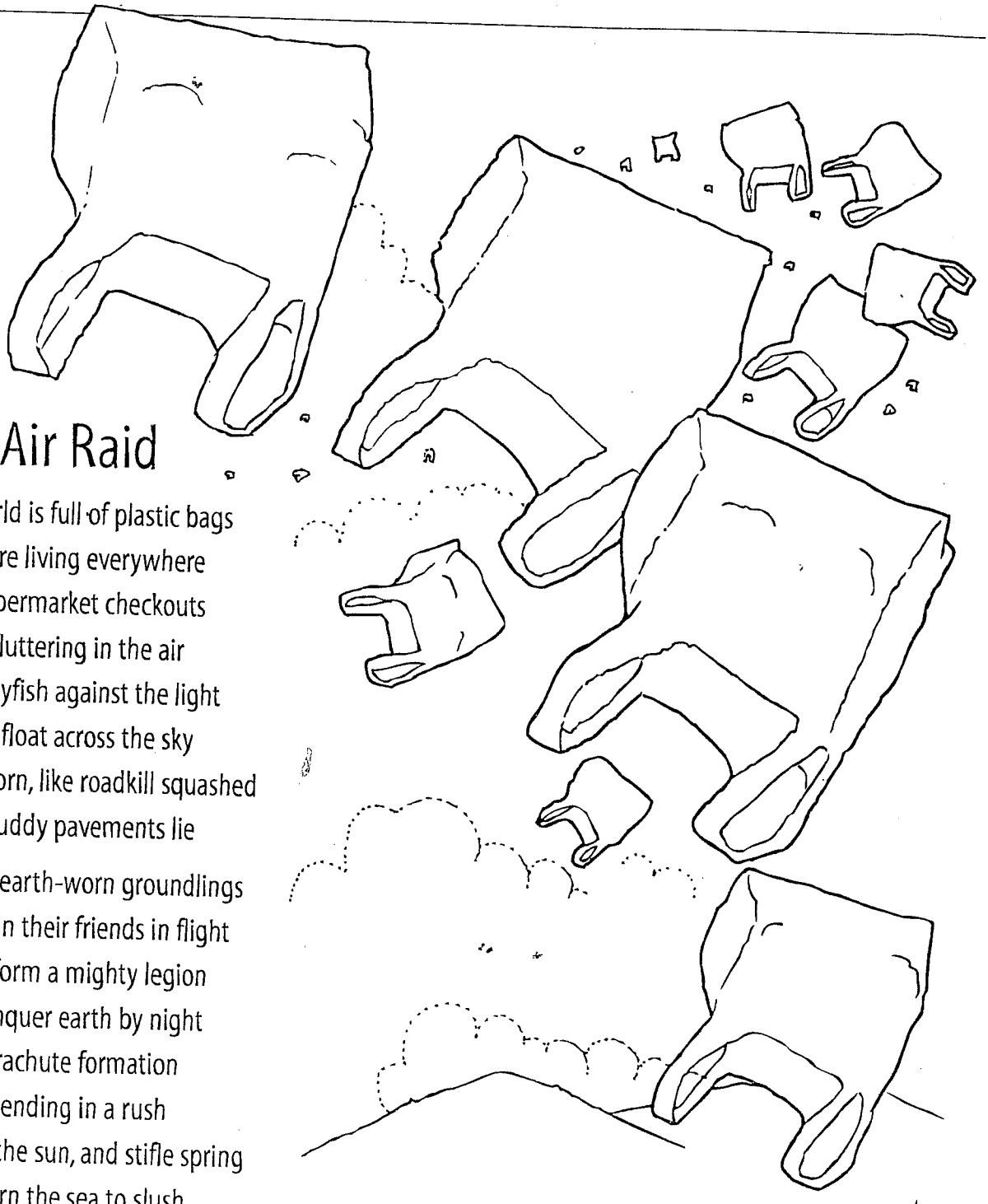
(d) In the distance _____

(e) I am wearing _____

(f) Moving around here is _____

9 Use these phrases to help you write a poem. Write it in the shape of an iceberg with one word on the first line, two on the second and so on.

Air Raid is a short narrative poem in lyric style written to express an idea. It uses a technique called 'personification'. Personification is a kind of comparison in which non-living objects are described as having human traits. In this case, the plastic bags have taken on a life of their own.



Air Raid

The world is full of plastic bags
They're living everywhere
At supermarket checkouts
Or fluttering in the air
Pale jellyfish against the light
They float across the sky
Or split or torn, like roadkill squashed
On muddy pavements lie

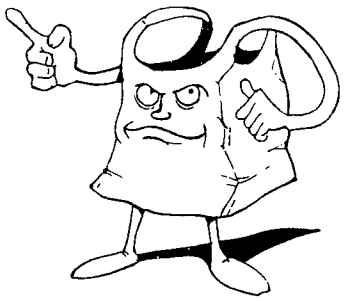
If all these earth-worn groundlings
Should join their friends in flight
They'll form a mighty legion
And conquer earth by night
In parachute formation
Descending in a rush
They'll clog the sun, and stifle spring
And turn the sea to slush

The world is full of plastic bags
They're lurking everywhere
Until the time comes to arise
And suffocate the air

Comprehension and Word Study

1 How does the poet give the impression that plastic bags have declared war on the world?

2 Find words in the poem that match these meanings.



(a) moving in the wind

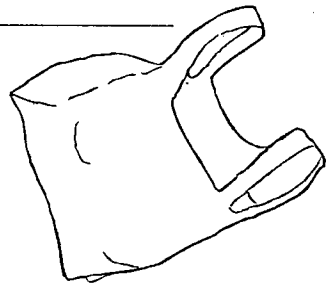
(b) arranged in lines

(c) coming down

(d) loitering

3 Onomatopoeia is when the meaning and the spoken sound of the word are similar; e.g. flutter, rumble. Write three examples from the poem.

4 Plastic bags are likened to people, but there are two other metaphors that compare them with creatures.

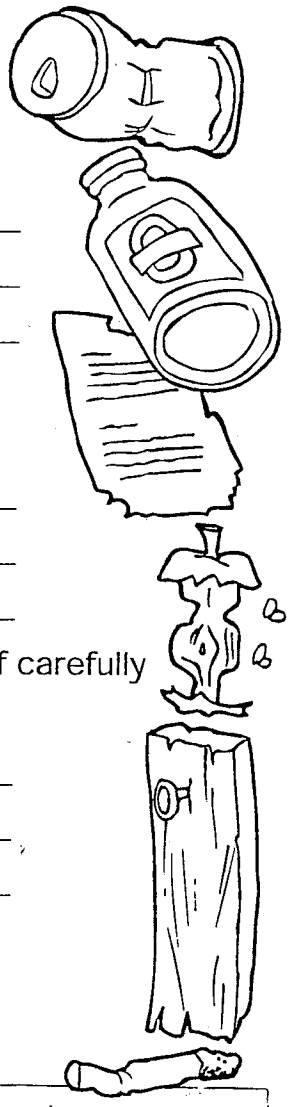


(a) What are they?

(b) Which of these comparisons do you prefer and why?

5 Describe the message of this poem.

6 Write a letter to your local council asking for information about their policy on recycling. Remember to use formal language! Continue your letter on the back of this sheet.



7 Write words to describe different kinds of rubbish.

(a) Things that can be recycled.

Example: glass shiny, sharp

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

(b) Things that are biodegradable (they return to the soil)

Example: leftover food smelly scraps

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

(c) Things that are toxic (hazardous) and need to be disposed of carefully

Example: batteries lead, heavy

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

8 Use some of these words, and more, to craft an acrostic poem about pollution on our planet.

(a) Write your ideas in the box.

(b) Write an acrostic poem about pollution.

P _____

O _____

L _____

L _____

U _____

T _____

I _____

O _____

N _____

A metaphor is a direct comparison of one thing with another; for example, he is an angry bull. The poem below is an extended metaphor where the comparison continues in each stanza.

Atomic Me

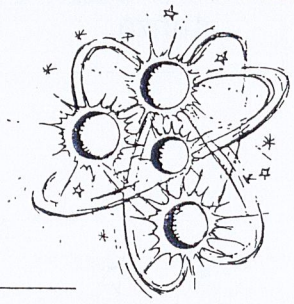
I'm an atom charged with life
Electrons flowing through
An energetic force field
Shooting sparks at you
I jump, I leap, I'm free!
Wild atomic me!

My genetic blueprint
Has come from outer space
Molecules combining
I am the human race
I was meant to be
Unique atomic me!

Neutrons, protons, I'm the source
Of each impulsive splurge
A cosmic blast across your path
A wild and untamed surge
I'll do anything you dare
I'm here, there and everywhere

Molecular, spectacular
Wild atomic
Supersonic
Wild atomic me!

Comprehension and word study



1 (a) What are the main feelings expressed in this poem?

_____

(b) Find three words in the poem to support your opinion.

_____ _____ _____

2 Assonance is the name for vowels with the same sound in the same line; for example, **A**bbey **a**dored **a**pples. Write an example of assonance in this poem.

_____

3 Alliteration is the same consonant repeated in a line; for example, We could **s**mell the **s**alty **s**ea. Write two examples of alliteration in this poem.

_____

_____

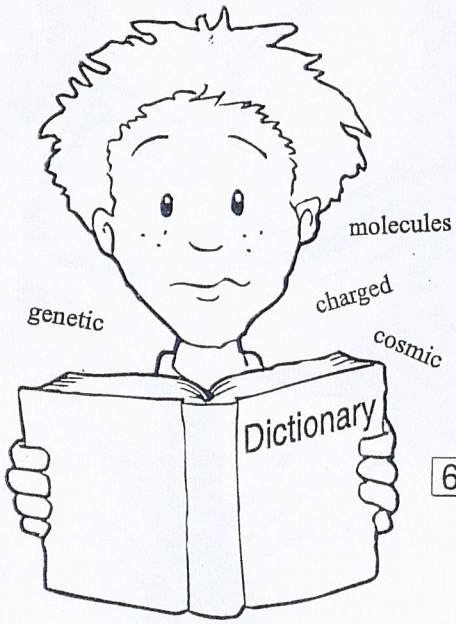
4 (a) Homonyms are words with the same spelling but different meanings. For example, rock, rock. What meaning is given to the word 'charged' in the first line?

_____

(b) Write another meaning for 'charged'. You may need a dictionary to help you.

_____

_____



5 Find words in the poem that match these meanings. You may need a dictionary to help you.

(a) without thinking _____

(b) the only one _____

(c) of the universe _____

(d) a plan for action _____

(e) hereditary traits _____

(f) a sudden flow _____

6 What is the effect of the short lines in the last verse?

_____

_____

7 This poem contains a number of scientific terms. For each one, write a phrase that could have been used instead, to create the same meaning in the poem.

electrons _____

cosmic _____

molecules _____

genetic _____

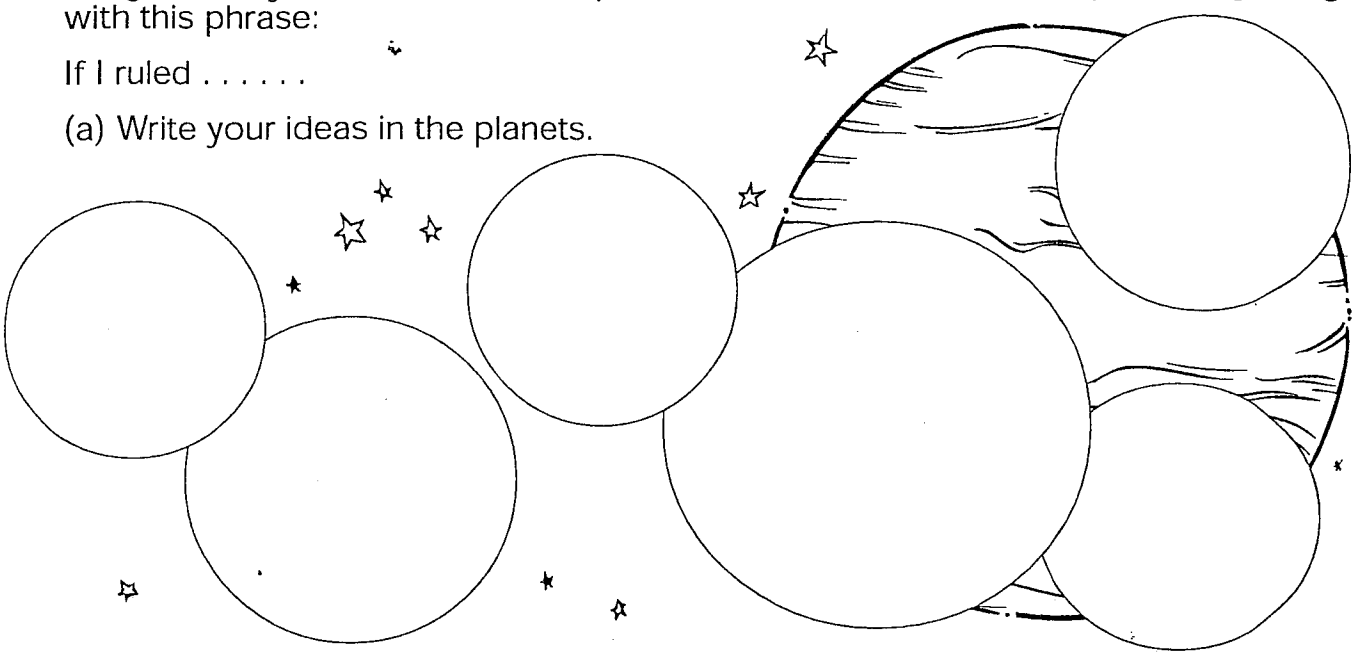
neutrons _____

8 There are nine planets in our solar system. What do you know about them? Choose one planet and brainstorm words and phrases about it. You may need to research the planet first.

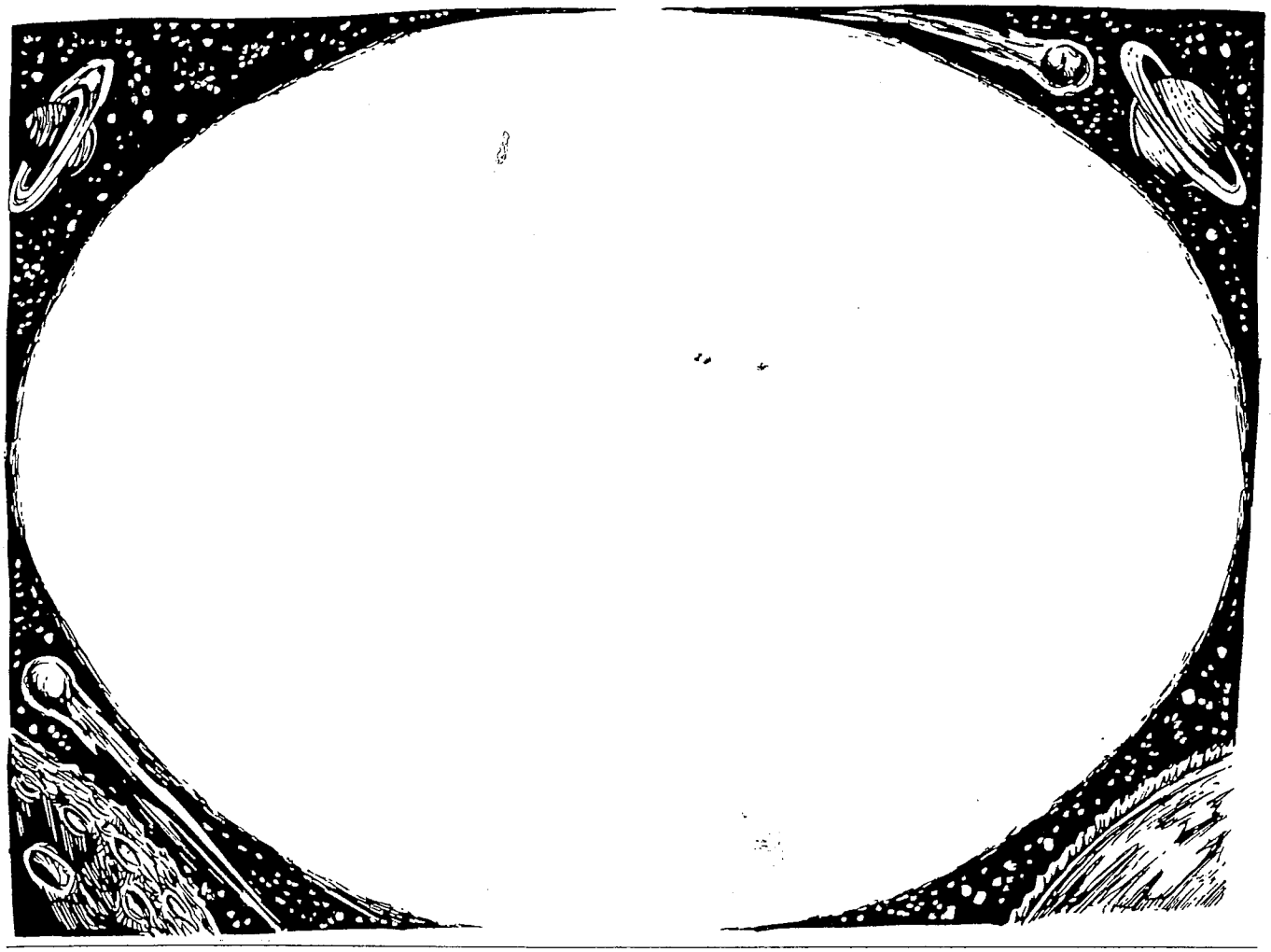
9 Imagine that you are the ruler of a planet. Choose one and write a poem beginning with this phrase:

If I ruled . . . . . .

(a) Write your ideas in the planets.

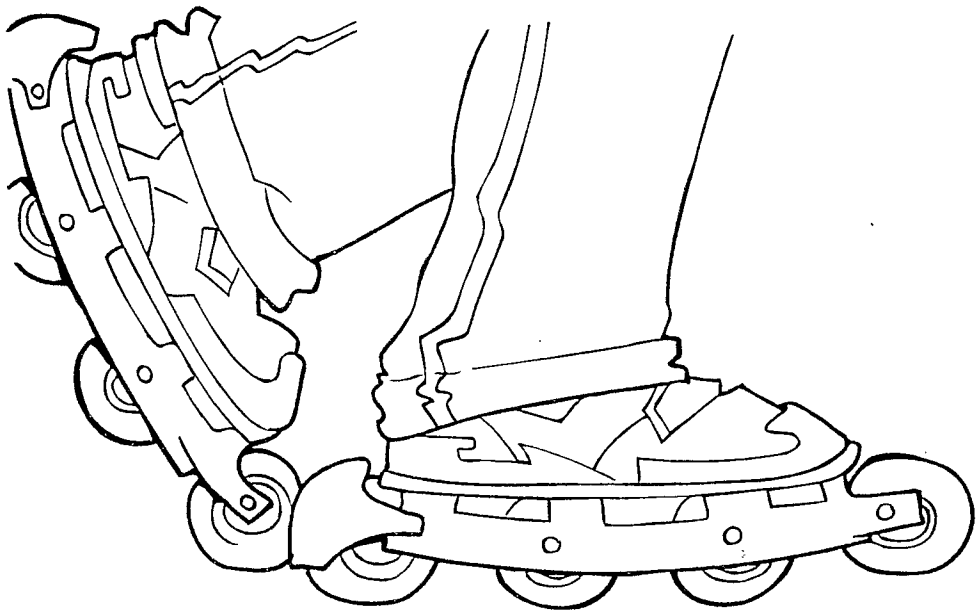


(b) Write your poem. Choose from a shape poem, rhyming poem or acrostic poem.

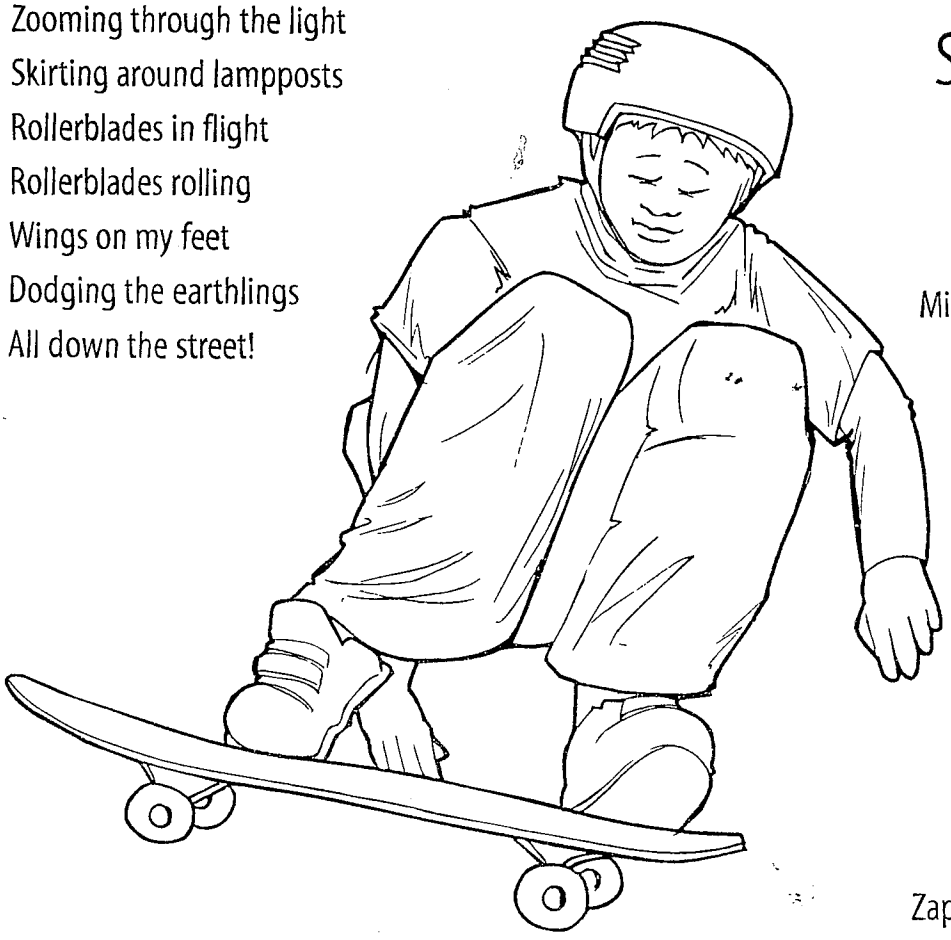


Rollerblading and *Skateboard Skite* are two action poems that are written in a lyric style. Lyric poetry is usually short. It expresses the poet's feelings about a particular topic, feeling or situation. In ancient Greece, such short poems were written to be sung to the music of a lyre—a stringed instrument made of tortoiseshell.

Rollerblading



Rollerblades rolling
Speed in my feet
Dodging pedestrians
All down the street
Swooping around corners
Swaying side to side
Feet in slow motion
Past each other glide
Shooting over pavements
Zooming through the light
Skirting around lampposts
Rollerblades in flight
Rollerblades rolling
Wings on my feet
Dodging the earthlings
All down the street!



Skateboard Skite

A silhouette against the sky
Watch him on his skateboard fly
An albatross in soaring flight
Mind free-falling, skateboard skite!
Spinning off the stairway edge
Down the steps, across a ledge
Full turns, a somersault or two
Just to show what he can do
Down the ramp and off the top
Poised above while others flop
Seamlessly his movement flows
Bending, flexing, on he goes
Leaning into every turn
Hasn't got a lot to learn
Zapping through the summer light
Proud and skilful skateboard skite!

Comprehension

1 Alliteration is the same consonant repeated in a line; for example, They never need to know your name. Write an example of alliteration in each poem.

2 Assonance is the name for vowels with the same sound in the same line; e.g. cheap seat. Write an example of assonance in each poem.

3 Onomatopoeia is the name for words that sound like their meanings; e.g. zing, flitting. Find three examples in *'Rollerblading'*.

4 What do these poems have in common?

5 What is the main feeling being expressed in each of these poems?

(a) *Rollerblading*

(b) *Skateboard Skite*

6 Which poem do you prefer and why?

7 To 'skite' is to boast or brag about something.

(a) If you were going to tell a friend about something you are good at and which makes you proud, what would it be?

(b) Draw a picture of yourself doing your answer to (a).

8 Write phrases to describe the similarities in the following activities.

(a) Windsurfing and surfing _____

(b) Gymnastics and trampoline _____

(c) Walking and running _____

(d) Swimming and archery _____

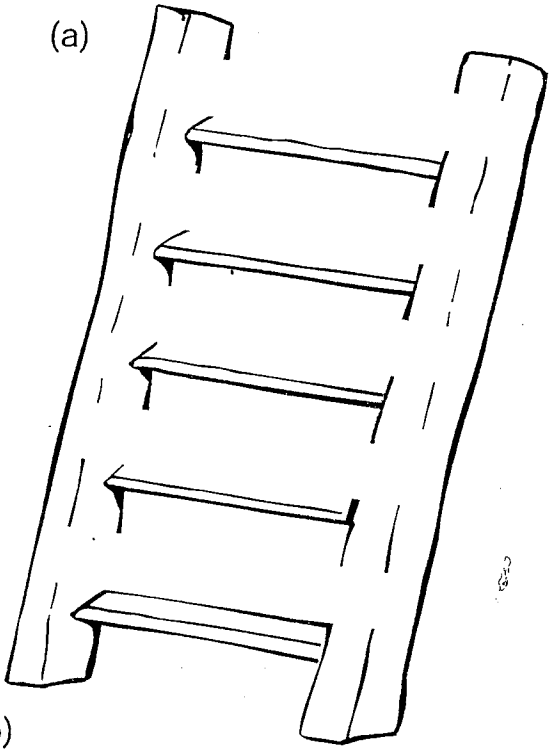
9 Write a poem that tells a story about your first attempt to ride a bicycle.

(a) First, use the ladder to brainstorm rhyming words about riding a bike.

(b) In each box, write two lines that rhyme.

(c) Write your rhyming poem.

(a)



(b)

(c)

Many types of information are presented in lists, for example; bus timetables, computer programme menus, cooking ingredients and television programmes. Most lists have an order of some sort and it helps your comprehension if you understand the reasons behind the order. The TV programme listings provided here are sorted according to each programme's starting time. When reading a list, first try to discover the reasons used to sort the information.

ONE

oon **News**
2.30 **Emmerdale** (PGR)
1.30 **Coronation Street** (PGR, R)
2.00 **May the Best House Win** (G)
1.00 **Dickson's Real Deal** (PGR)
1.55 **Te Karere**
.25 **The Chase** (G)
.25 **Millionaire Hot Seat** hosted by Eddie McGuire
.00 **News**
.00 **Seven Sharp**
.30 **My Kitchen Rules New Zealand**
35 **Benefits Street** (Final, AO) UK documentary series which follows the lives of the residents of James Turner Street, Birmingham, where 90% of the residents are on welfare.
35 **Castle** (AO) When Beckett's life is in danger, the team searches for a way to save her while Castle keeps her distracted by arguing with her about who fell for whom first.
:5 **One News Tonight**
:5 **Offspring** (OA, R)

2

Noon **Shortland Street** (PGR, R)
12.30 **Jeremy Kyle USA** (AO)
2.30 **The Ellen Degeneres Show**
3.28 **The Angry Birds Toons** (G, R)
3.30 **Spongebob Square Pants** (G, R)
4.00 **Dog With A Blog**
4.30 **The 4.30 Show**
5.00 **America's Funniest Home Videos** (G, R)
5.30 **Home and Away**
6.00 **Friends** (G, R)
6.30 **Neighbours** (G) Chris suspects Miguel may have caused the vandalism; Danni may be angry if she hears the truth.
7.00 **Shortland Street** (PGR) Josh dodges a bullet; Harry joins the cheats; Rachel shoots exactly the wrong target.
7.30 **Mike and Molly** (PGR)
8.00 **Suburgatory** (PGR)
8.30 **The Big Bang Theory** (PGR, R)
9.00 **2 Broke Girls** (AO, R)
9.30 **Brooklyn Nine Nine** (Final, PGR)
10.00 **Surviving Jack** (Final, AO)

3

Noon **News**
12.30 **Baggage** (PGR)
1.00 **Dr Phil** (AO)
2.00 **The Block NZ** (G, R)
3.00 **The Biggest Loser** (G, R)
4.00 **Rachel Ray** (G)
4.55 **Jamie's 30 Minute Meals** (G)
5.25 **Million Dollar Minute** (G)
6.00 **3 News**
7.00 **Campbell Live**
7.30 **The Block NZ** (PGR) The teams undertake a series of challenges to determine auction order, and which team knows their neighbours best.
8.40 **3rd Degree** With Samantha Hayes and Duncan Garner.
9.40 **Gang Related** (New, AO) US Crime series in which a rising star in the LAPD Gang Taskforce is torn between his loyalty to his job and the leader of one of the city's most dangerous street gangs.
10.40 **The Paul Henry Show** (AO) Paul Henry wraps up the day's events.

FOUR

1 **Infomercials**
1 **Sesame Street** (G, R)
Pingu (G, R)
Sticky TV (G) Featuring Go, Diego, Go! and Monsuno.
SMASH! (G)
Everybody Hates Chris (G, R)
Just Shoot Me! (G, R)
The Simpsons (PGR)
Face Off (PGR) The four remaining artists must create original human-bird hybrids.
Film - Bridget Jones' Diary (AO, R) 2001 Renee Zellweger, Colin Firth, Hugh Grant, Jim Broadbent. A year in the life of a young British woman as she struggles with various romantic entanglements.
Breakout Kings (AO)
Entertainment Tonight (PGR)

MĀORI TELEVISION

Noon **Korero Mai**
1.00 **Toku Reo** (G, R)
2.00 **Korero Mai** (G, R)
3.00 **Kai Time on the Road** (G, R)
3.30 **Dora Matatoa** (G)
4.00 **SpongeBob Tarau Porowha** (G)
4.30 **Pukana** (G)
5.00 **Toi Whakaari** (G)
5.30 **News: Te Kaea**
6.00 **Nga Pari Karangaranga o Te Motu**
6.30 **Ako** (G)
7.00 **News: Te Kaea** (R)
7.30 **#HAKANATION** (G)
8.00 **Project Matauranga** The iconic kauri is under threat from kauri dieback, a disease that could decimate the forests of the north.
8.30 **Native Affairs**
9.30 **The Nutters Club** (AO) Featuring Hamiora de Thierry.
10.30 **Te Kauta** (PGR, R)

PRIME

Noon **The Doctors** (PGR)
1.00 **The Test** (PGR)
1.55 **MythBusters** (PGR, R) Watch in slow motion to see whether the perfect Hollywood power slide into a car park is possible with a limousine.
3.00 **Whose Line Is It Anyway** (PGR, R)
3.30 **The Crowd Goes Wild** (G, R)
4.00 **The Late Show with David Letterman**
5.00 **Deal Or No Deal** (G)
5.30 **Prime News**
6.00 **Escape To The Country** (G)
7.00 **The Crowd Goes Wild**
7.30 **MythBusters** (PGR) The team test a trio of terrifying tales in a Halloween special.
9.30 **Silent Witness** (AO) Part 2 of 2. Harry tangles with a Russian.
10.40 **Back Benches** (PGR)
11.40 **The Late Show with David Letterman**
12.35 **Home Shopping** (G)

A Here and There

1a) List the names of all the channels shown on this TV Guide. .....

.....

b) How many channels have a news programme? .....

c) Write the start time for each of the following programmes.

Seven Sharp ..... Dog With A Blog .....

Dora Matatoa ..... Sesame Street .....

d) Name one series that is finishing. .....

e) Name a new series that is starting. .....

f) Most TV programmes have a letters after them that tells you what age the programme is suitable for or if its a repeat, new or final. Write the letter or letters that mean these things in the TV Guide.

General viewing ..... Repeat ..... Adults Only ..... Parental Guidance Recommended .....

B Movie Time

1 Answer the questions about the film on TV this day.

a) What channel is showing the film? ..... b) What time is it on? .....

c) What is the name of the film? .....

d) Who are the stars of this film? .....

.....

C Story Line

1 Read the descriptions about these programmes and answer the questions.

a) What is Project Matauranga about? .....

.....

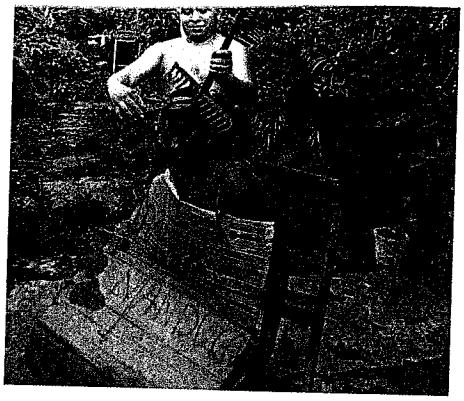
.....

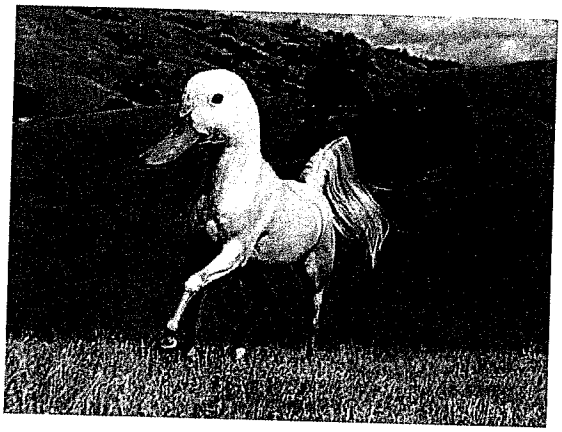
b) What myth are Mythbusters testing tonight? .....

.....

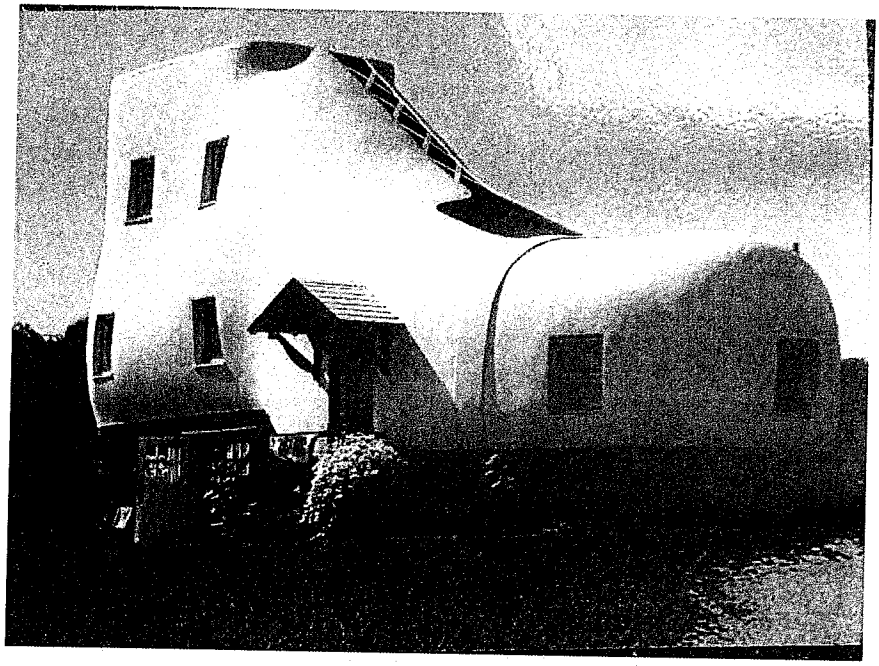
.....

Write a sentence explaining why each of these pictures are strange.





For Sale



Can you write ten words to describe this house?

Now try and write an advertisement that could go in the newspapers to encourage people to come and see this house, and hopefully buy it.

Why is the dog barking?

Is he happy? How do you know?
Where is he?
Can you write five sentences about this dog?

PROCEDURE

Yeast power

Structure

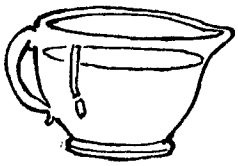
Title →

Yeast Power

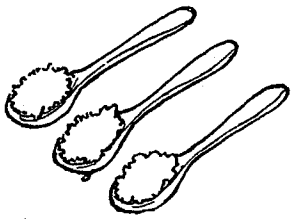
Materials →

Things you need

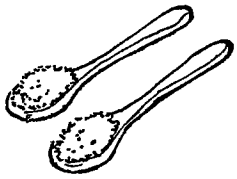
Balloon



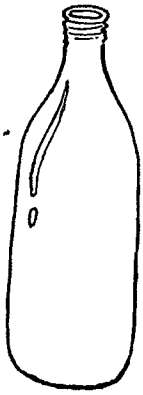
150 mL warm water



Three teaspoons yeast



Two teaspoons sugar



Narrow-necked bottle

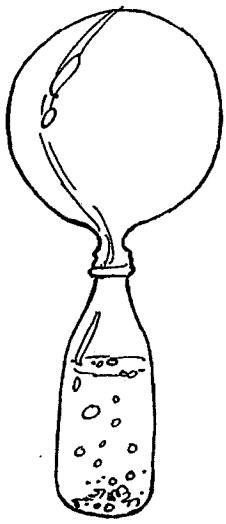
Sequence of steps →

What to do

1 Put the yeast and the sugar in the bottle. Carefully pour in the warm water.

2 Place the neck of the balloon firmly over the bottle.

3 Leave the balloon and the bottle in a quiet place for two or three hours.



Evaluation →

If the gas blows up the balloon your experiment has worked.

Language features

Facts
Exact details and measurements

Commands
e.g. 'put', 'place'

Diagrams

Writer's Challenge

In procedures, verbs are often used at the beginning of sentences. These verbs are often in the form of commands such as 'put' or 'place'. Circle all the command words in the procedure above. Then make a list in the spaces below of eight different command words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Fact file

Yeast is a very simple kind of plant called a 'fungus'. Fungi cannot make their own food, so they need to be fed. By adding some sugar to yeast you are 'feeding' it.

YOUR TURN

Write a procedure

Making damper

Work with your teacher and your class to make damper. Use books or recipes to find out what you need and how to make the damper. When you have finished eating the damper, write out the procedure so that you can make it again.

Structure

Title

Materials

Sequence of steps

Evaluation

How to make damper

Ingredients

Utensils

1

2

3

4

More to do

Bring to school your favourite recipe to combine in a class recipe book.

PROCEDURE

Making a worm farm

Structure

Title →

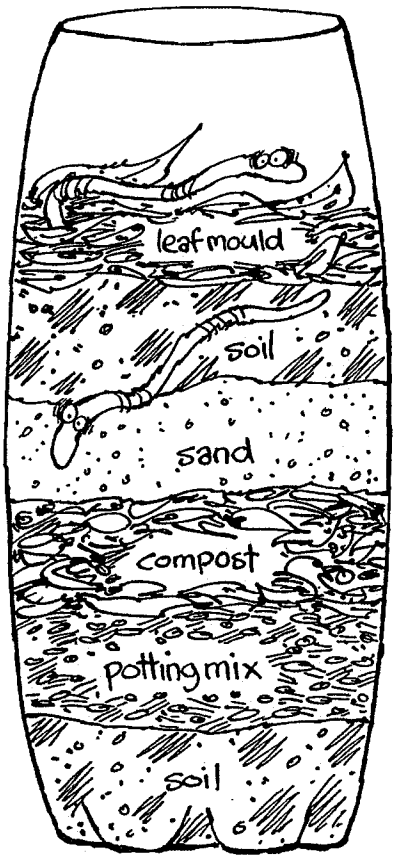
Making a Worm Farm

Materials →

Things you need

- a 2 litre plastic soft drink or fruit juice bottle, with the top cut off
- a large sheet of black cover paper
- leaf mould
- sand
- soil
- compost
- potting mix
- worms

soft drink bottle



What to do

Sequence of steps →

1. Fill the bottle with layers of sand, soil, compost, leaf mould and potting mix. *N.B. The leaf mould and compost are important, because the worms eat these.
2. Add a little water to keep the bottle moist.
3. Add the worms and watch them burrow down.
4. Cover the bottle with a cylinder of black paper to keep out the light. (Worms like the dark.)
5. Place the bottle in a warm spot.
6. Check the bottle regularly, and you will be able to see the patterns the worms make as they move through the different-coloured layers.

Evaluation →

Did the worms thrive and make interesting patterns? If so, your procedure has been successful.

Writer's Challenge

In a good procedure, everything should be explained clearly. Test your procedure by reading the text above and answering these questions:

1. **Why is black paper used?** _____
2. **Why are compost and leaf mould important?** _____
3. **Why is water added in step 2?** _____

YOUR TURN

Write a procedure

Stone pets

At last! Here is a chance to make a pet that doesn't need feeding or exercising. Sort out the ideas in the Fact File to make a stone pet. When you are finished, write a procedure showing exactly how it was done.

Structure

Title

_____ e.g. My Stone Swan

Materials

You will need

Sequence of steps

What to do

Evaluation

Are you pleased with your pet? Is it friendly?

Before:
My pet before it was painted

After:
My pet after it was painted

Fact file

Stone pets

Find some odd-shaped stones that look like animals. Use paint brushes and acrylic paint. Stick on tails (wool or string), ears (paper) and eyes (tiny buttons). Spray on paint when your pet is finished (to make it glossy). Before you start painting, wash and dry your stone.You will need water to keep the brushes clean.

More to do

Work in groups to create a puppet play, using your stone pets as characters. Perform your puppet play for the class.

RECOUNT

A trip to the zoo

Structure

Title → ***My trip to the zoo***

Orientation
When? Who? Where?

Last Wednesday our class went to the zoo. We went to see the butterflies and the reptiles, but I wanted to look at the lions.

Sequence of events

Para. 1 →

The bus took a long time to get there because we were caught in the traffic. As soon as we arrived we got into groups. Mrs Green was looking after us, and Jack was in our group. Jack is naughty. He ran away twice. We found him near the bear's cage.

Para. 2 →

We looked at the butterflies. They were beautiful. Afterwards, we visited the lion's cage. Two of them were fighting. It was very exciting.

Para. 3 →

Then it was time to go. Everyone got on the bus again. When we were nearly home our teacher had a funny look on his face. We had left one person behind. It was Jack. The teacher had to jump off the bus to go and get him.

Concluding sentence →

When we arrived home everyone was talking about the person we left at the zoo.

Author → *by Natalie, Year 4*

Language featur

Past tense verbs e.g. 'went', 'wanted', 'caught'

First person e.g. 'I', 'we'

The names of specific people e.g. 'Jack', 'Mrs Green'

Linking words to do with time 'after', 'then', 'when'

Writer's Challenge

In recounts the events are told in the order that they happened. Make a short list of the things that happened on the excursion.

First _____

_____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Last _____

_____

YOUR TURN

Write a recount

A trip to ...

Write about a trip or excursion that you or your class have been on lately.

More to do

Write about one of the following:

- a visit you made to the zoo
- an adventure with your pet
- a visit to the vet.

INFORMATION REPORT

Mummies

Structure

MUMMIES

Title

Classification

Mummies are specially treated dead bodies.

Brief definition of topic

The ancient Egyptians believed that when they died their spirits journeyed to the world of the dead if their bodies were properly looked after.

Description

Series of paragraphs about the subject. New paragraph for each new topic

The bodies were treated with preservatives and wrapped in linen bandages.

The bandaged body (known as a mummy) was fitted with a face mask and placed inside a mummy case which was painted with hieroglyphs religious texts and images.

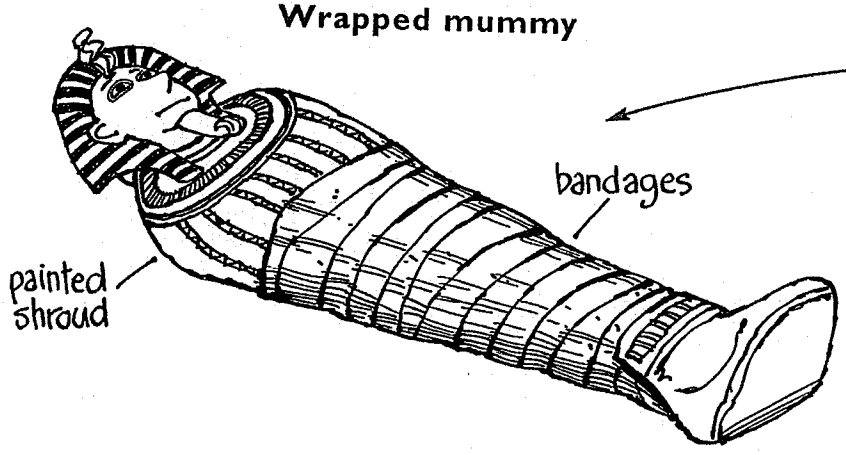
Mummies were often buried with supplies for the world of the dead. These included food drink furniture and models of workers who would work for them in the next world.

Conclusion

Sums up report

Mummies discovered this century are almost 5000 years old which shows just how effective this method of preserving bodies has been.

Wrapped mummy



Language featur

Technical langua

Topic

Sentences lead ir the main part o paragraph

Diagram

Some informatio reports include labelled diagram

Writer's Challenge

Look up the meaning of the word hieroglyph, and write it here.

Design and draw a hieroglyph as a symbol for mummies.

YOUR TURN

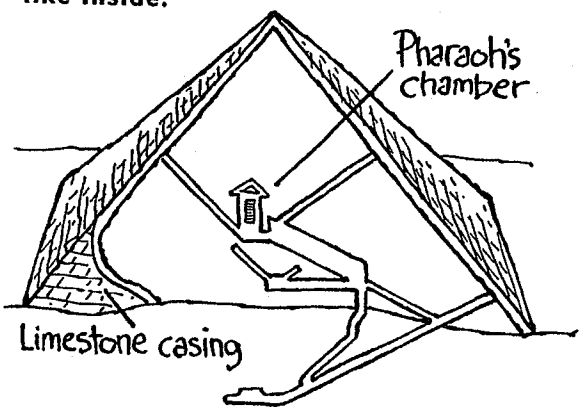
Write an information report

Pyramids

Use the fact file and the diagram to write an information report about Egyptian pyramids.

Egyptian pyramids

This is what the Great Pyramid looks like inside.



Fact file

Egyptian pyramids

- The best-known pyramids are the three pyramids at Giza.
- The Great Pyramid at Giza was built 4500 years ago and is 146 metres high.
- There are over 80 pyramids at other places in Egypt.
- Pharaohs (rulers) were buried in pyramids with their clothes and jewellery.
- Pyramids were built with traps to protect the pharaohs.

More to do

Work with a partner. Create three pyramid nets of different sizes that you can cut out and fold to make the pyramids of Giza. Display them in the classroom.

EXPLANATION

Why do stars twinkle?

Structure

Title

Introduction
Tells about the topic

Explanation sequence
Series of points telling how and why

Conclusion
To sum up explanation

Why do stars twinkle?

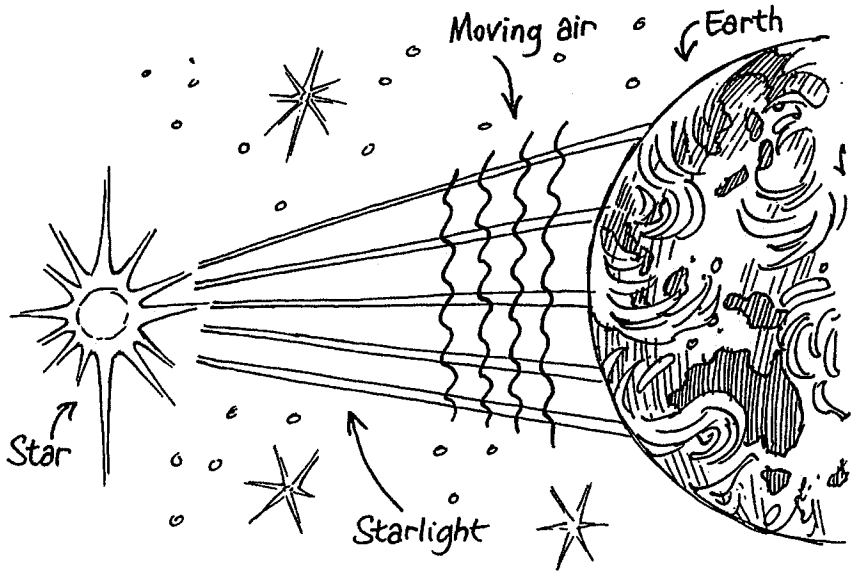
When you look up into a clear night sky, you can see many twinkling stars.

These stars don't really twinkle; they just seem to.

There is a thick blanket of air around the Earth. The light coming from the stars must pass through this air.

As the starlight passes through, it shifts or moves about. This happens because of moisture in the air, changing air temperatures and the constant movement of the air.

The shifting starlight looks to us like twinkling stars.



Language features

Words telling how and why e.g. 'as', 'because', 'when'

Timeless present tense verbs e.g. 'passes', 'shifts', 'looks'

Labelled diagram or illustration

Writer's Challenge Paragraphs

Paragraphs are made up of one or more sentences that talk about a particular part of the topic.

How many paragraphs are in the explanation above? _____

How many contain one sentence? _____

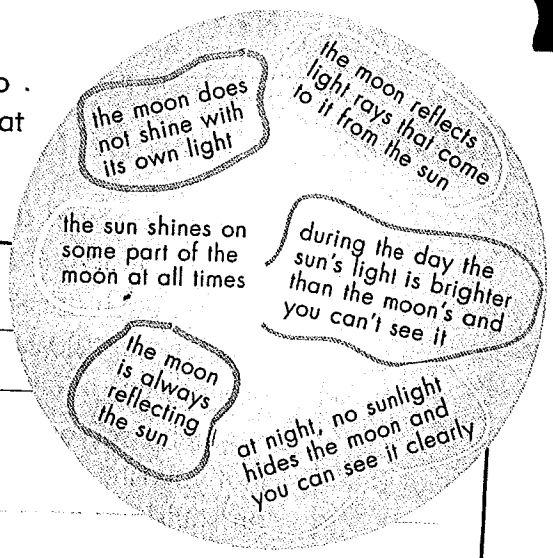
How many contain more than one sentence? _____

YOUR TURN

Write an explanation

Moon—Your own title

Use the information in the craters on the moon to write an explanation about why the moon shines at night. Remember to have a question in the title.



Structure

Title →

Question in the title

Introduction →

Explanation sequence →

Conclusion →

More to do

Draw a clearly labelled diagram to illustrate your explanation.

EXPLANATION

Why do we feel dizzy when we spin around?

Structure

Title → **Why do we feel dizzy when we spin around?**

Introduction → If you spin round and round, your sense of balance is affected and you feel dizzy.

Inside each ear there are three loop-shaped tubes (semi-circular canals) with watery liquid in them. When you spin around, this liquid also spins around.

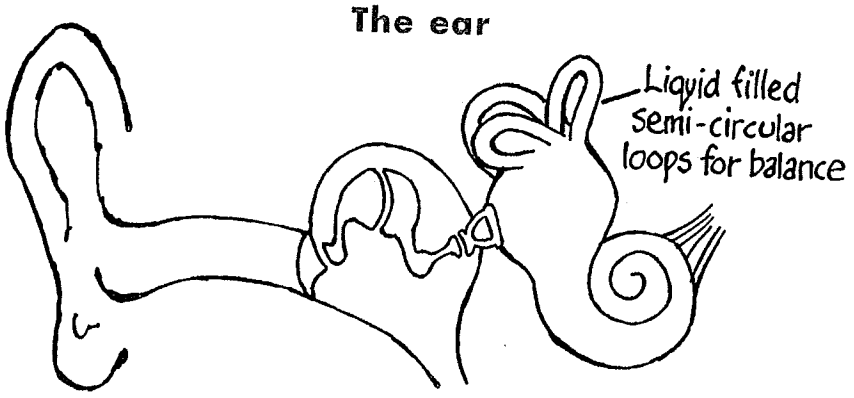
Explanation sequence → Special nerves pick up this movement and tell your brain that you are spinning. If you stop suddenly, the liquid keeps on squishing for a while.

Your brain continues to get the message from your ears that you are moving, but gets another message from your eyes that you have stopped. The two messages do not match, and so the brain attempts to match them by making your surroundings look as though they are spinning, too.

That's when you feel really dizzy!

Conclusion → After a while, the messages will match and the dizziness will disappear.

The ear



Language features

Technical terms

Words showing how and why e.g. 'if', 'when'

Timeless present tense e.g. 'continues', 'pick', 'are'

Diagram
Many explanations include a labelled diagram

What did you learn?

Work with a partner. Explain in your own words what you learnt about dizziness and balance.

Writer's Challenge

Explanations contain verbs written in the present tense; for example,

spin = present tense spun = past tense

Circle all the present tense verbs in the explanation. How many are there?

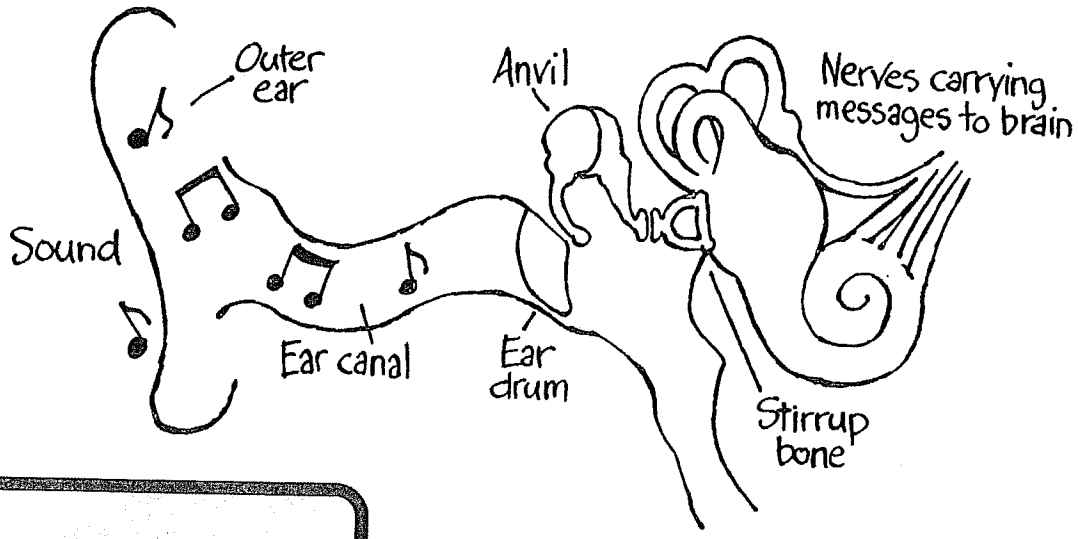
There are _____ present tense verbs.

YOUR TURN

Write an explanation

Why do we hear sounds?

Use the diagram below and the Fact File to write an explanation about sound.



Fact file

- Sound waves are vibrations in the air.
- Sound waves are collected by the outer ear.
- Sound waves cause the ear-drum to vibrate.
- The anvil, hammer and stirrup wobble and move the liquid inside the ear.
- Nerves pick up the liquid's movement and send messages to the brain.
- The brain makes sense of the nerve's messages and helps us to recognise the sounds.

More to do

Rehearse your explanation and present it to your grade as a report. You might like to use diagrams and demonstrations to illustrate your points.

NARRATIVE

Why the bear has a stumpy tail

Structure

Title

Orientation
When?
Who?
What?

Sequence of events

Resolution

A Norwegian myth

One fine day the Bear met the Fox, who was skulking along with some fish he had stolen.

"Where did you get all those fish?" asked the Bear.

"I caught them, of course!" said Fox.

"I'd love to catch fish," sighed the Bear. "Would you teach me?"

"It's easy," replied Fox. "Go to the ice, cut a hole in it and stick your tail down. You must hold it there for a long time."

The Bear sat with his tail in the hole for ages. He was shivering with cold.

"There must be lots of fish on my tail by now," he thought.

So he stood up quickly, turned around, and his tail SNAPPED off!! It had been in the water for so long that it had frozen.

So the poor Bear caught no fish and most of his tail had gone. And that's why the Bear goes about with a stumpy tail to this very day.

Language feature

Title begins with 'Why'

Myths explain 'why' things happen

Dialogue

When direct speech reported, inverted commas are used

Animal characters

In myths there are often good animals (Bear) and bad animals (Fox).

In the conclusion, reasons are given for why the bear has a stumpy tail.

Writer's Challenge

Myths often have animal characters who behave like humans. Read the story again to find out:

1. **Why the bear is not clever.** _____

2. **Why the fox is cunning.** _____

Myths come from every country in the world. From which country did this myth come?

_____

YOUR TURN

Write a narrative

An Australian myth

Write your own myth about an Australian animal.
Choose from the list below, or make up one of your own.

- "Why the joey rides in the kangaroo's pouch."
- "Why the kookaburra laughs."
- "Why the frill-necked lizard has a spotted frill."
- "Why the platypus has a duck's beak."

Structure

Title

Introduction

Who?
When?
Where?
Why?

Sequence of events

Events

Resolution

More to do

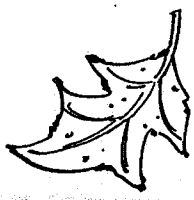
Why do animals have tails? Choose an animal. Draw it on a large sheet of paper. Write a short story explaining why that animal has its kind of tail. Display your drawing and story in the classroom.

Definitions

An ideal way of preparing for poetry writing. Poems are shorter than stories, and we need to be able to express ideas and feeling in fewer words.

Be daring. Your definition should ring in the reader's mind, and be remembered.

A FRIEND is...
good to play with

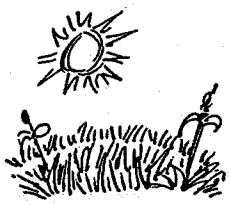


A LEAF is...
a tree's finger

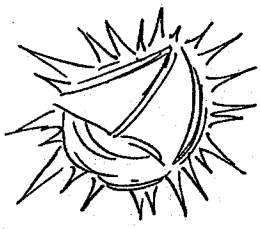
SADNESS is...
a teardrop

THE BEST SOUND is...
the silence of stars

SILENCE is...
golden!
Really, it is cruel
and lonely.



GRASS is... the
earth's blanket

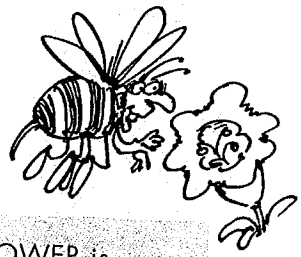


THE SUN is... an
orange yacht sailing
on pale blue paper.

A DOG is...
a flea's best taxi.

MY CAT is...
a wild fluff that zips
around the house.

LONELINESS is...
knowing nobody
in a big crowd.



A FLOWER is...
for bees to rest on
after a long buzz.

A LEAF is...
green, as green
as a cabbage.

Writer's Challenge

Adjectives are words which describe nouns; for example, a tall boy, a narrow passage, a secret cave, a purple person. Look in the text above and find these adjectives. Write the noun they describe in the space.

best _____

wild _____

big _____

orange _____

long _____

pale blue _____

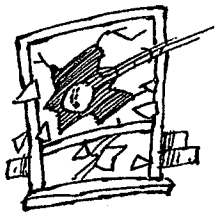
Write a definition

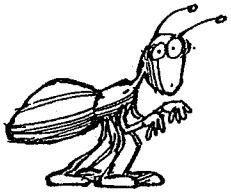
Write definitions for these, then try some of your own.

These short sentences should be so refreshing that readers will remember them for ages.

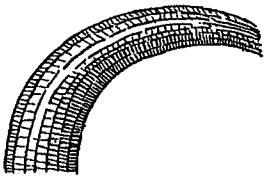
LIGHTNING is...

TROUBLE is...





AN ANT is...



A RAINBOW is...

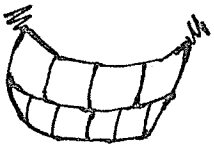
BLACK is...

A FEATHER is...

A KITTEN is...

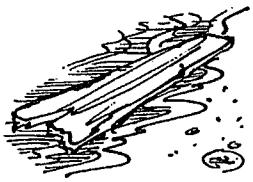
BARK is...

HAPPINESS is...



A BABY is...

A GOOD BOOK is...



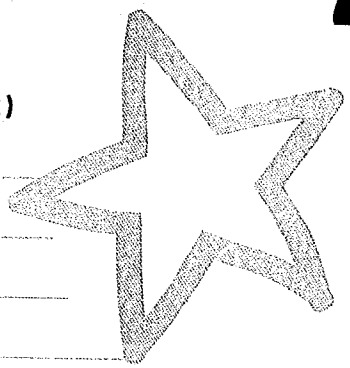
DRIFTWOOD is...

More to do

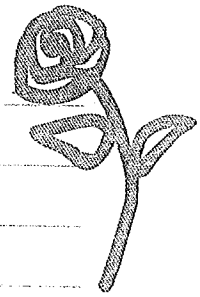
Write and illustrate some definitions of your own. Think of—FEELINGS—excitement, amazement, happiness, sorrow, anger, pity, or NATURE—blossom, wind, thunder, hail, sunshine, shadows, dirt, mud, crops, or ANIMALS—a horse, cat, kitten, puppy, lion, cockroach, giraffe, or PEOPLE—Nan, Mum, Dad, friend, teacher, neighbour, footballer, swimmer,or any other topic you could write about. Compare your definitions with your friends. Make a class booklet—Happiness is... Freedom is...

What I think about my writing

My writing goals (TO BE COMPLETED AT THE START OF THE YEAR)



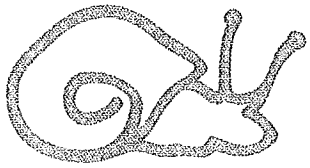
Things I can do



JUNE

DECEMBER

Things I need to improve



JUNE

DECEMBER

MATH

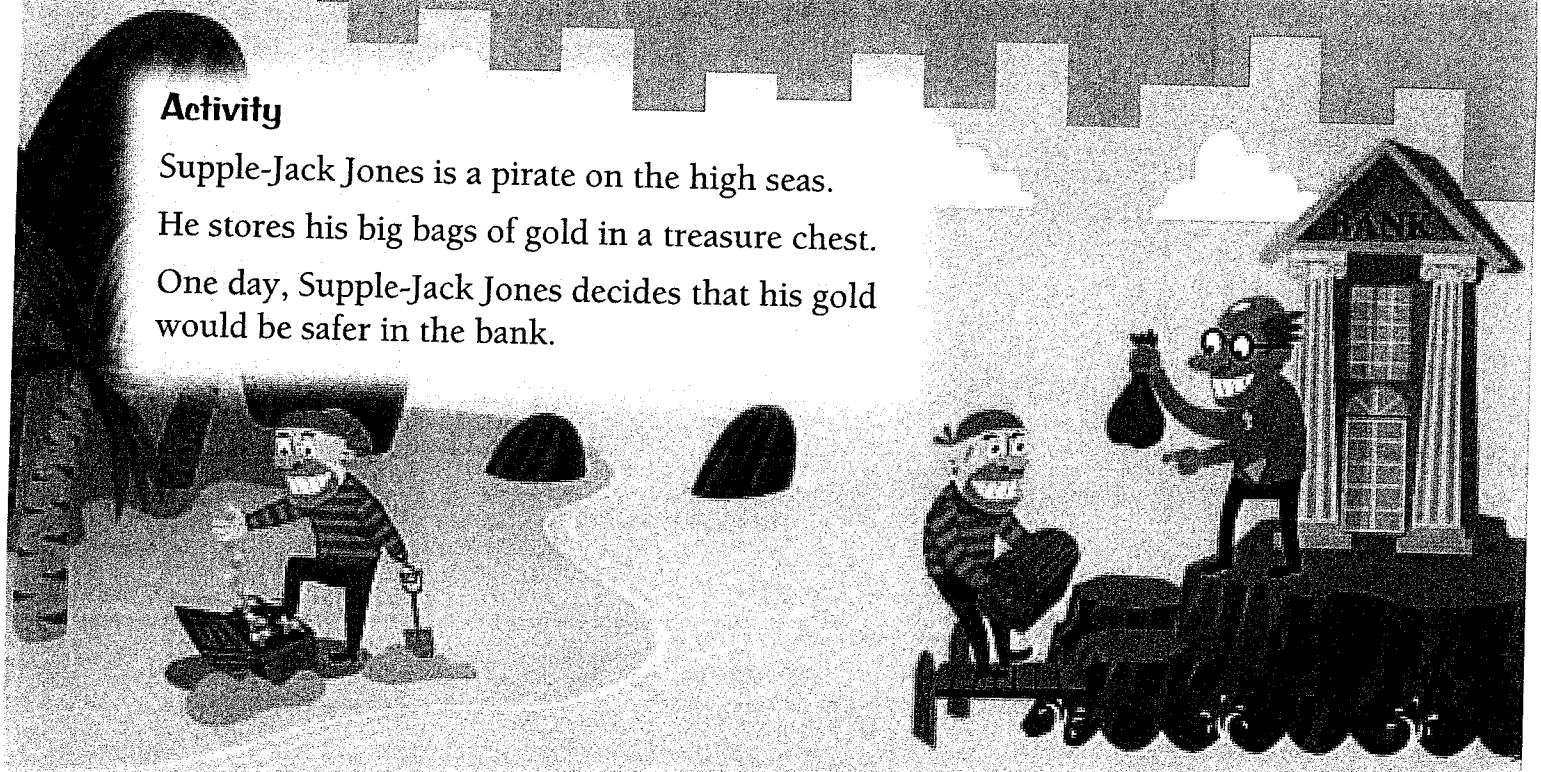
All That Glitters

Activity

Supple-Jack Jones is a pirate on the high seas.

He stores his big bags of gold in a treasure chest.

One day, Supple-Jack Jones decides that his gold would be safer in the bank.



The bank manager tells Supple-Jack Jones that he can only bank the gold in lots of 10 pieces, for example, bags of 50 pieces or 80 pieces.

1. How many pieces of gold will Supple-Jack Jones need to add to each of these bags so that he can bank them?

a.	18 pieces	**b.**	67 pieces
c.	49 pieces	**d.**	57 pieces
e.	89 pieces	**f.**	98 pieces

2. Supple-Jack Jones fills each of his six bags to the nearest 10 pieces of gold.
   How many gold pieces is Supple-Jack Jones going to bank altogether?

3. Now that Supple-Jack Jones has filled each bag to the nearest 10 pieces of gold, he is going to bank the bags.
   He is only allowed to bank 150 gold pieces a day.
   How many days will it take him to bank the six bags of gold?

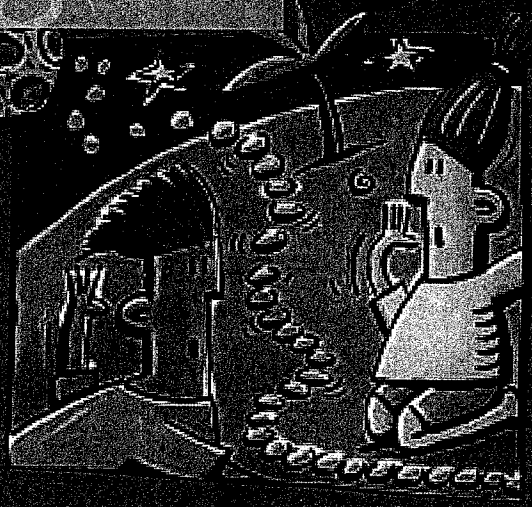
Dining on Digits

Problem One

Room 12 made a coin trail with $25 worth of 10 cent coins.
Measure a 10 and a 50 cent coin and then answer these questions:

a. How long was the trail?

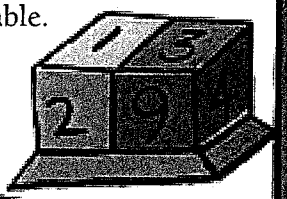
b. How long would $25 worth of 50 cent coins be?

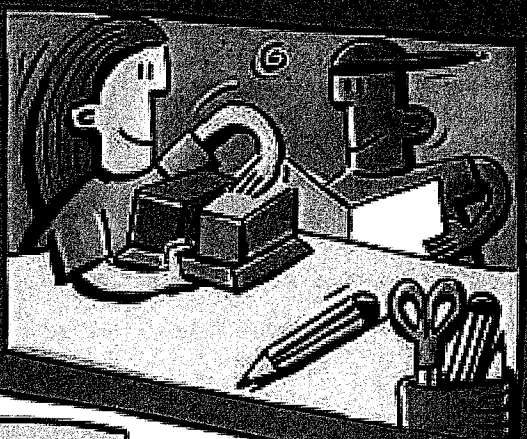


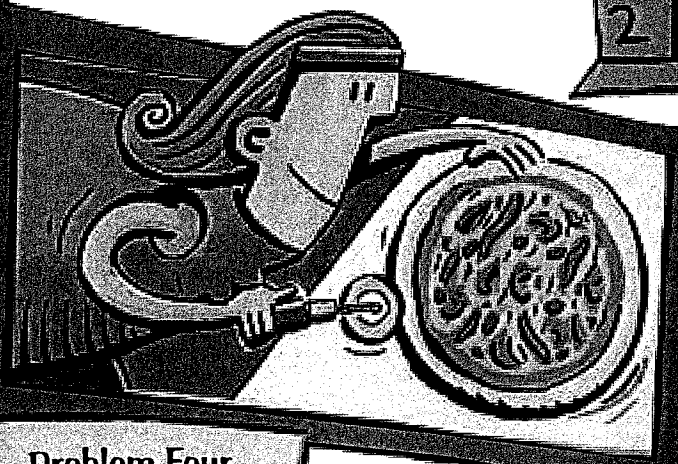
Problem Two

Using the digits on two cubes, all the dates 01, 02, 03, ... 29, 30, and 31 can be shown on the desk calendar. The cubes are interchangeable.

What digits are on the cubes?







Problem Three

What is the largest number of pieces a pizza can be cut into with five straight cuts? (The pieces can be any size or shape.)

Problem Four

Jean-Pierre looks at the bookings for his restaurant for Saturday night.

There will be two groups of eight, three groups of six, one group of five, three groups of four, two groups of two, and one person on their own.

The restaurant tables are square and can be joined together. Only one person can sit at each side of a table.

What is the minimum number of tables Jean-Pierre needs to use for Saturday night?

Dates and Shapes

Problem One

In what ways can you make a total of 12 by adding four odd numbers?

The same odd number can be used more than once, for example, 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12.

Problem Two

Jenny's birthday is on a Tuesday this year. She worked out that she was born on a Monday.

What day is your birthday on this year?
Can you use that information to find out what day you were born on? (Remember that every fourth year is a leap year.)

Problem Three

Triominoes are made by joining three squares side to side.

Tetrominoes are made by joining four squares side to side.

a. Make and cut out four tetrominoes that are different shapes from the one shown.

b. Cut out two T-shaped tetrominoes. Make a rectangle with these and your other four tetrominoes.

Problem Four

You have a 5 litre bucket and a 7 litre bucket. There are no marks on the buckets.

How could you measure 4 litres by filling these buckets and pouring from one to the other?

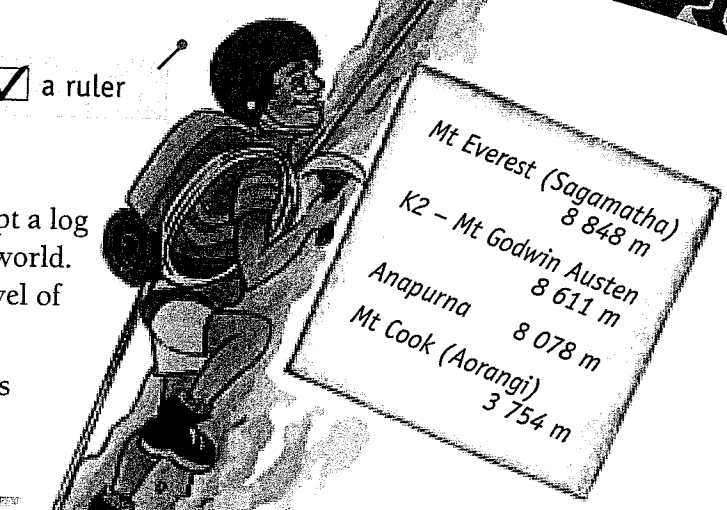
Expanding Horizons

You need ☑ a calculator ☑ a ruler

Activity

1. Paora, an explorer and mountaineer, kept a log of his ascents of mountains around the world. He wrote down the heights above sea level of the mountains.

   What is the total height of the mountains he climbed?

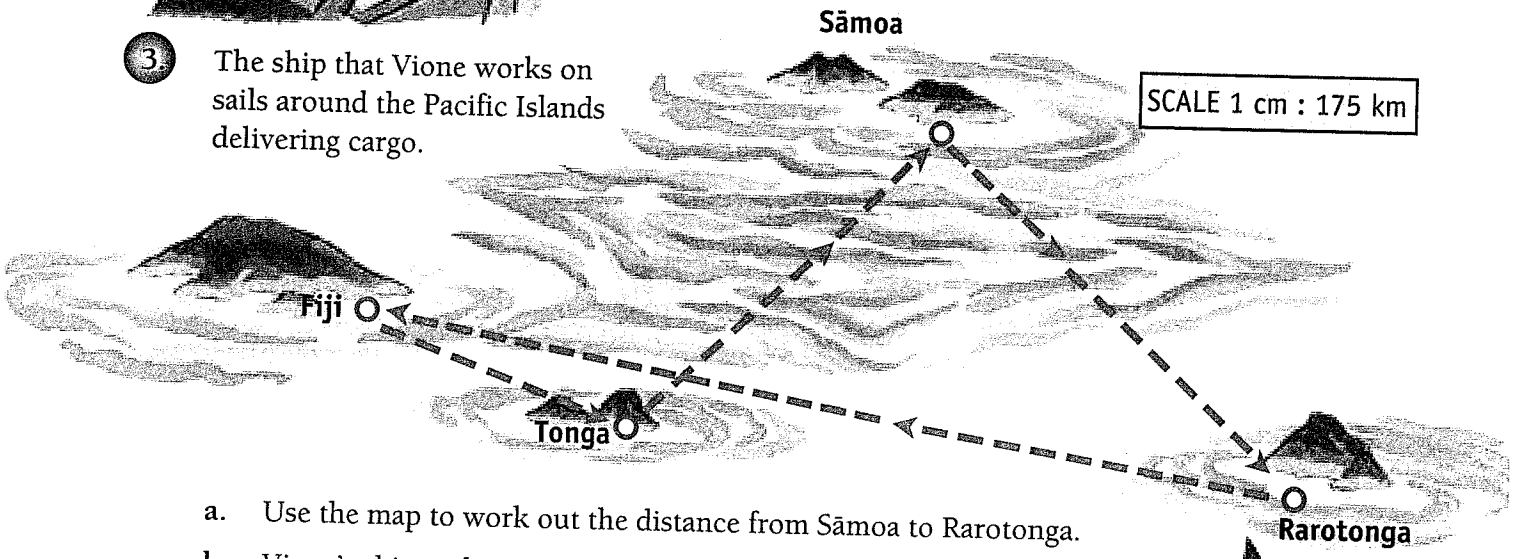


2. Mae Ling's log of her recent river journeys looks like this:

   How many kilometres has Mae Ling travelled so far?

Amazon	6 516 km
Nile	6 695 km
Murray-Darling	3 750 km
Whanganui	290 km
Clutha	322 km

3. The ship that Vione works on sails around the Pacific Islands delivering cargo.



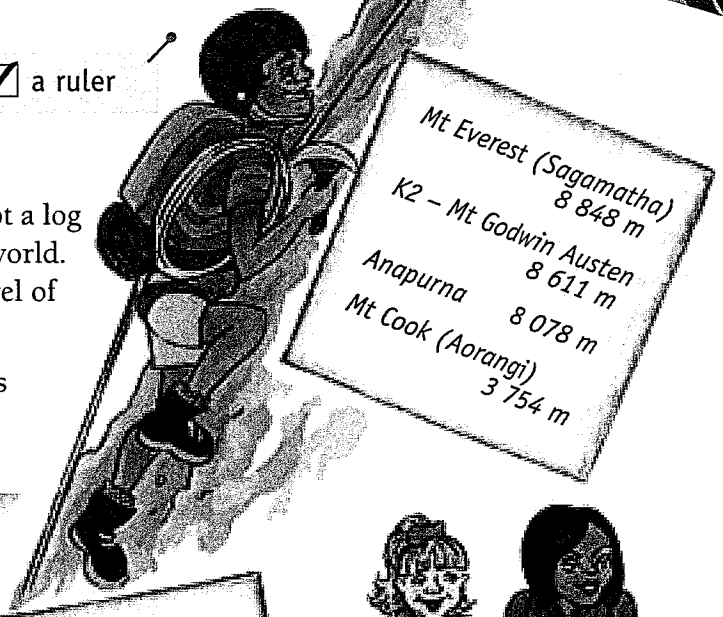
   a. Use the map to work out the distance from Sāmoa to Rarotonga.

   b. Vione's ship makes one round trip a month from its home port in Suva in Fiji. His trip is marked on the map. How far does he travel each trip?

Expanding Horizons

You need ☑ a calculator ☑ a ruler

Activity



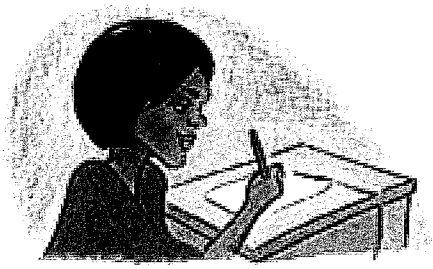
1. Paora, an explorer and mountaineer, kept a log of his ascents of mountains around the world. He wrote down the heights above sea level of the mountains.

   What is the total height of the mountains he climbed?

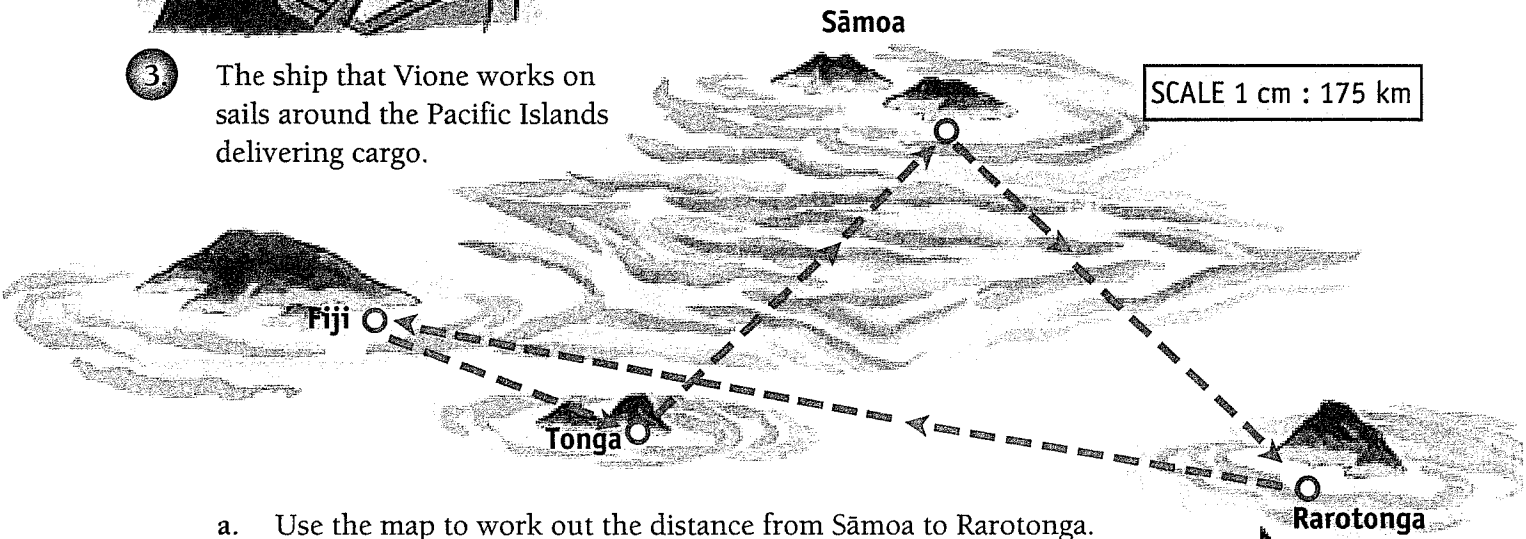
2. Mae Ling's log of her recent river journeys looks like this:

   How many kilometres has Mae Ling travelled so far?

Amazon	6 516 km
Nile	6 695 km
Murray-Darling	3 750 km
Whanganui	290 km
Clutha	322 km



3. The ship that Vione works on sails around the Pacific Islands delivering cargo.



   a. Use the map to work out the distance from Sāmoa to Rarotonga.

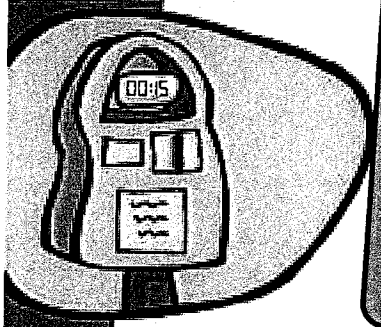
   b. Vione's ship makes one round trip a month from its home port in Suva in Fiji. His trip is marked on the map. How far does he travel each trip?

In and Up

Problem One

Hine is 7 years older than her little brother, Paora. In 4 years' time, she will be twice his age.

How old is Hine now?

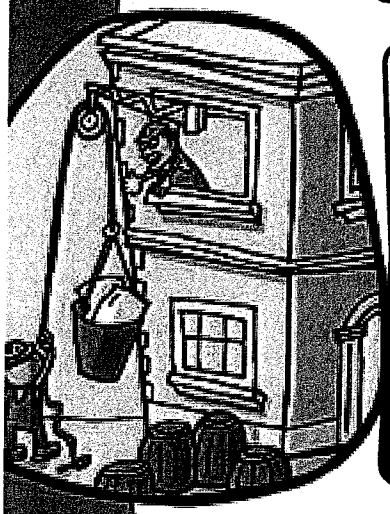


Problem Two

Parking costs $1 per hour. Cindy put $2 in the meter and went shopping.

When she returned, the meter had 15 minutes left.

How long did she shop for?

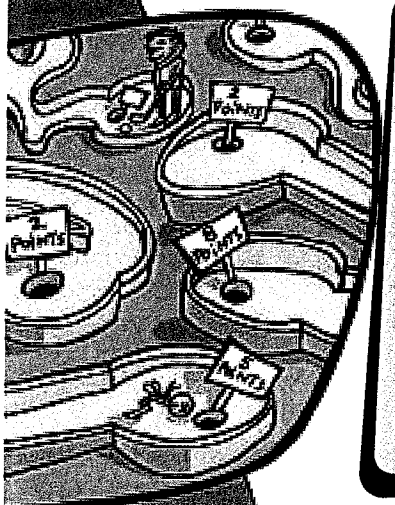


Problem Three

Six barrels and two bags have to be brought up to the second storey of the warehouse by using a pulley.

The pulley bucket can hold one barrel or two bags at a time and must have something in it to return down.

How many times will the pulley have to go up and down to get all the barrels and bags up to the second storey?



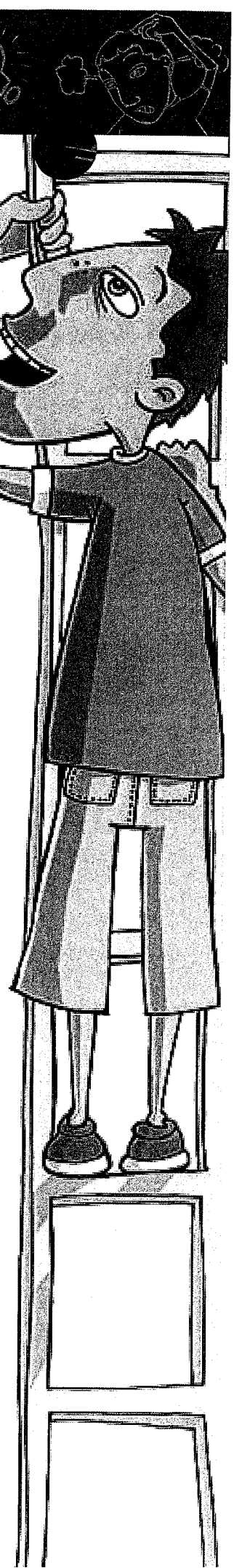
Problem Four

On the Blufftown mini-putt course, you score either 2, 5, or 8 points for each hole you get the ball in.

To win a prize, you must score exactly 30 points.

a. How can you score 30 points in the smallest number of shots?

b. What is the highest odd number of points you can get with six shots?



To the Wire

Problem One

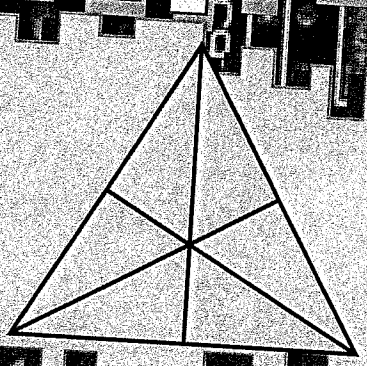
a. Draw five straight lines on a clock face to divide it into six regions.
The clock face numbers in each region must add to the same total.

b. Can the clock face be divided into three regions with numbers that add to the same total? How?

Problem Two

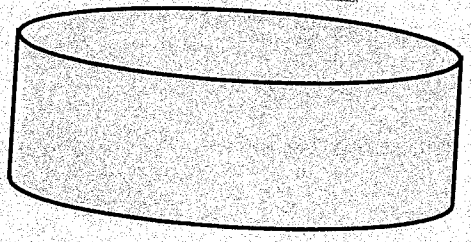
Melody bought a guitar for $75 and sold it later for $90. She bought another guitar for $100 and later sold it for $120.

How much money did she make from her deals?



Problem Three

How many different triangles can you find in this shape?



Problem Four

Some cheeses are made in the shape of a large cylinder. A straight wire is used to cut the cheese.

a. What is the largest number of pieces the cheese could be sliced into with three cuts?

b. What about four cuts?

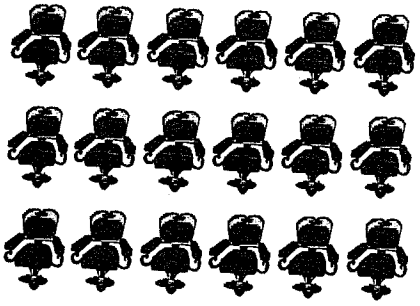
Movie Maths

You need ☑ a classmate

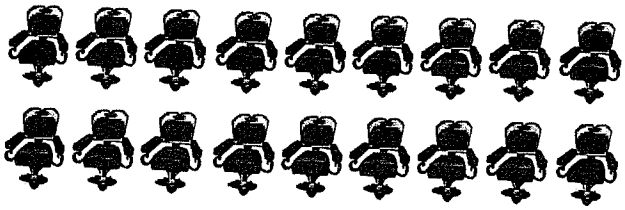
Activity

Mikhail's teacher takes him and 16 of his classmates to the movies. The usher seats them in equal-sized rows. Mikhail notices that there are more people in each row than the total number of rows in their block of seats.

Here are the ways they could be seated:

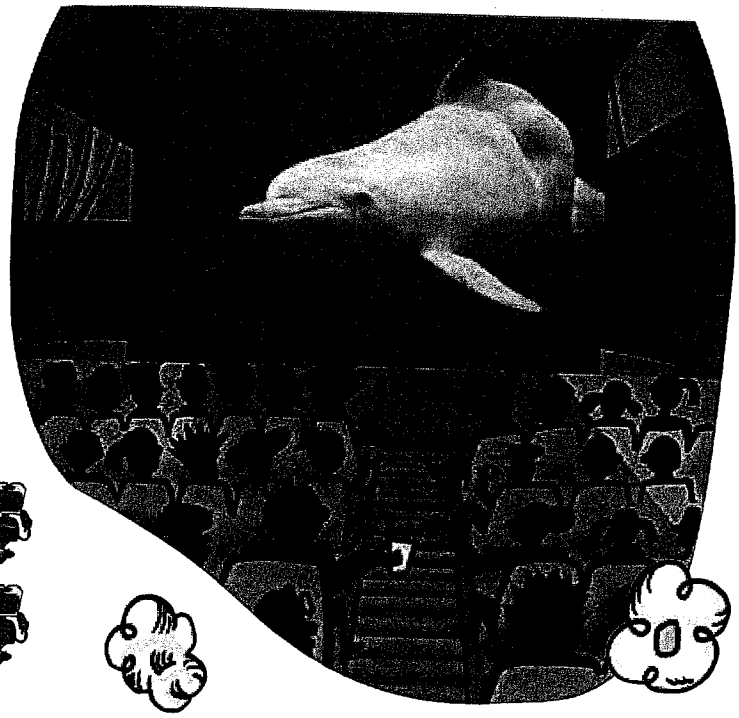


3 x 6



2 x 9

1 x 18



1. For the following numbers of people, how many different combinations of equal rows can you make with more people in each row than the total number of rows in the block?

   a. 24 b. 32 c. 27 d. 64 e. 50 f. 48

2. How many different combinations of equal rows can you make out of 48 people if the rows can be any length?

3. a. If everyone in your class went to the movies, what equal-sized rows could they sit in?

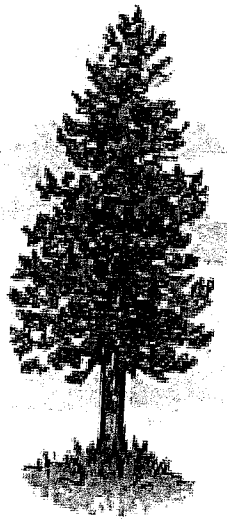
   b. What if the class next door went to the movies with your class, too?

4. Make up a similar problem for a classmate to solve. Use a different context, such as plants in a garden or chocolates in a box.

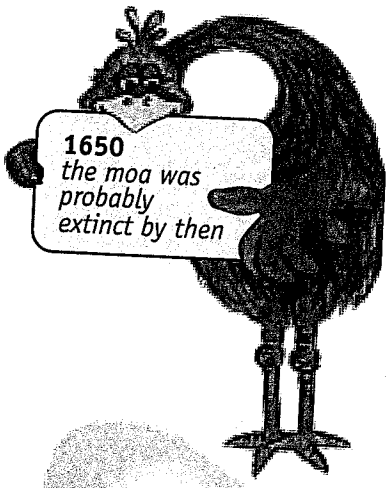
When?

Activity

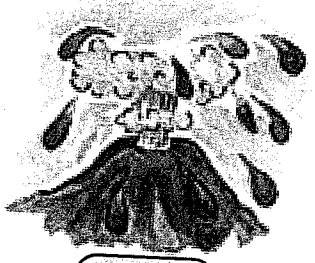
Here are some important dates in New Zealand's history:



650
Tāne Mahuta, New Zealand's largest living kauri tree, was a young tree



1650
the moa was probably extinct by then

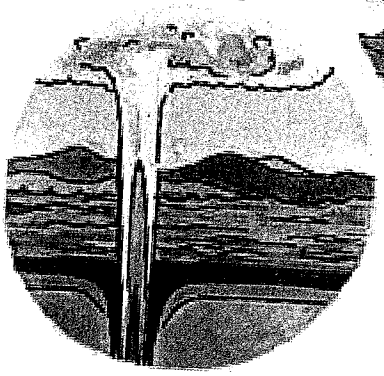


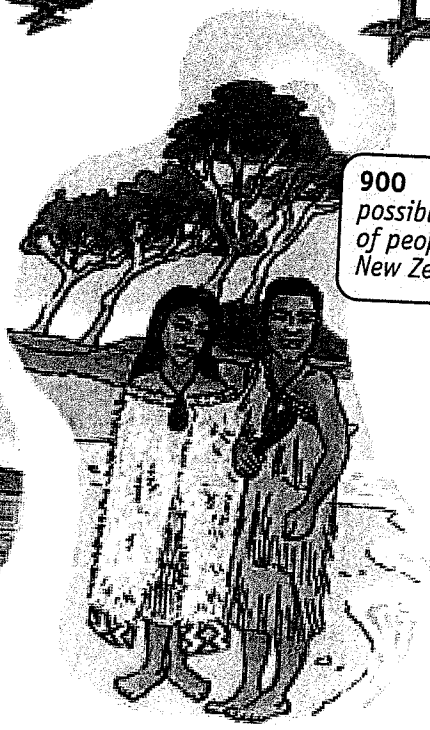
1886
Mount Tarawera erupted

1893
women got the vote in New Zealand

1960
regular TV broadcasts began in New Zealand

181
Lake Taupō erupted

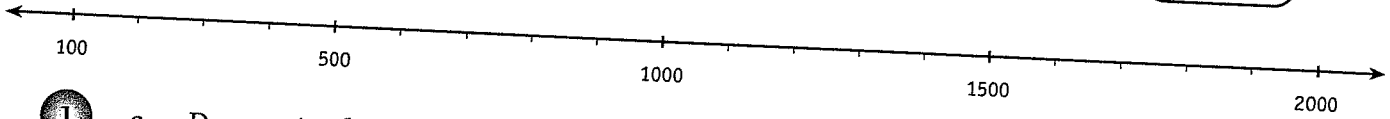




900
possible arrival of people in New Zealand

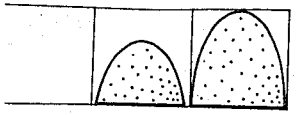
1962
Sāmoa gained independence from New Zealand

?
you were born!



1. a. Draw a timeline in your book and place each event in the correct place on the timeline.
   b. Where on your timeline would you put the Treaty of Waitangi?
2. What does your timeline show about the last 2 000 years of New Zealand history?
3. Make a timeline of important events for you and your family.

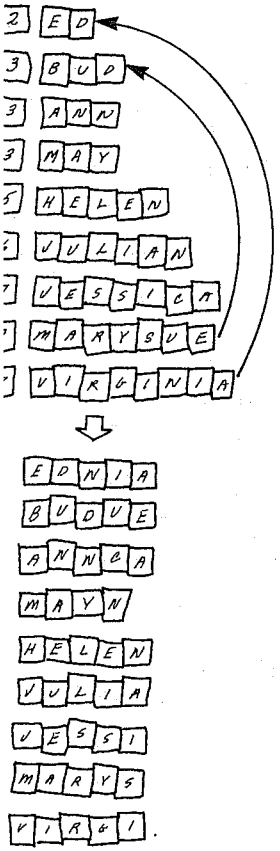
How Long Is a Name?



Grade Level

TOOLS

1" squares
Pencil
Paper
Glue

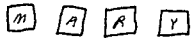


Why

To introduce the statistical concepts of mean, median, and mode, and to provide practice in making a bar graph

How

- ☐ Make a list of the names of your family and some relatives or friends.
- ☐ Write the letters of each name on the 1" squares, using one square for each letter.



- ☐ Write the number of letters in each name, and the person's initials, on another square.

- ☐ Line up the names from longest to shortest, as shown in the picture.

Mean

- ☐ Find the average that is called a **mean** of the lengths of the names. To do this, move letters from the longer names to fill in the shorter ones, until all the rows have the same number of letters. (It doesn't matter where the letters go, as long as the rows have the same number of letters, or as close as possible.)
- ☐ The **mean** in our example is a little less than five, because all the names evened out to be five letters long, except one.

Median

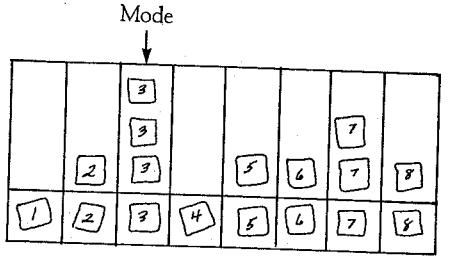
- ☐ Now put out the squares with the numbers that tell how long each person's name is. Arrange them in numerical order:

Median

- ☐ Find the center number in the row. This is the **median.** In our example, "5" is in the middle, so **five** is the median for this example. If there are two numbers in the middle, add them together and divide by two to compute the median.

Mode

- ☐ Next, glue all of the numbers onto a bar graph like the one shown here. Look for the number which occurs most often. This is called the **mode.**



To summarize, our sample group has:

a **mean** name length of 4.8,

a **median** of 5, and

a **mode** of 3.

- ☐ What happened with your group of names?

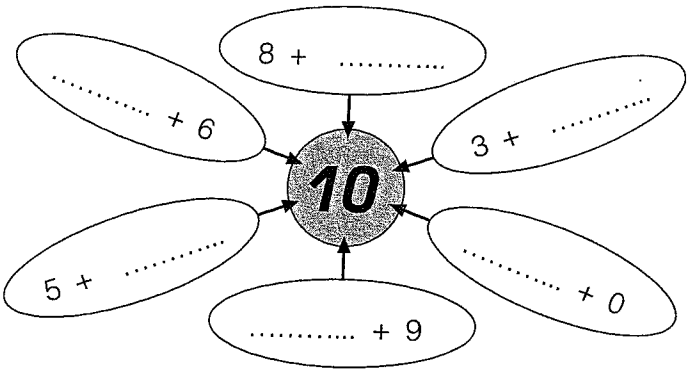
More Ideas

- ☐ Talk about the difference between means, medians, and modes. Why don't they all come out the same?
- ☐ Can all graphs have means and medians?
- ☐ Can there be a graph that has the same number for the mean, median and mode?

18 Making Ten

A The magic ten

1 Fill in the missing numbers to make ten.



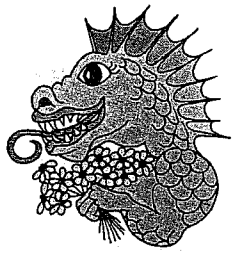
2 Fill in the missing number to make ten.

a) 6 + 2 + ... = 10

b) 3 + 4 + ... = 10

c) 3 + ... + 2 = 10

d) ..... + 5 + 4 = 10



Example : Find 10 − 4 =

Think : Since 4 + 6 = 10,
then 10 − 4 = 6

Answer : 10 − 4 = 6

3 Jot down the answers to these.

a) 10 − 6 = ... b) 10 − 2 = ...

c) 10 − 7 = ... d) 10 − 1 = ...

e) 10 − 5 = ... f) 10 − 3 = ...

g) 10 − 9 = ... h) 10 − 8 = ...

4 Complete these sentence.

a) Half of 10 is .....

b) Double 10 is .....

B Finding matching numbers

When adding a string of numbers, look for pairs of numbers that make ten.

Examples : Add

a) 5 + 4 + 6 + 5 = ...

b) 1 + 3 + 4 + 9 + 7 = ...

Working :

a) (5 + 5) + (4 + 6) = 10 + 10 = 20

b) (1 + 9) + (3 + 7) + 4 = 10 + 10 + 4 = 24

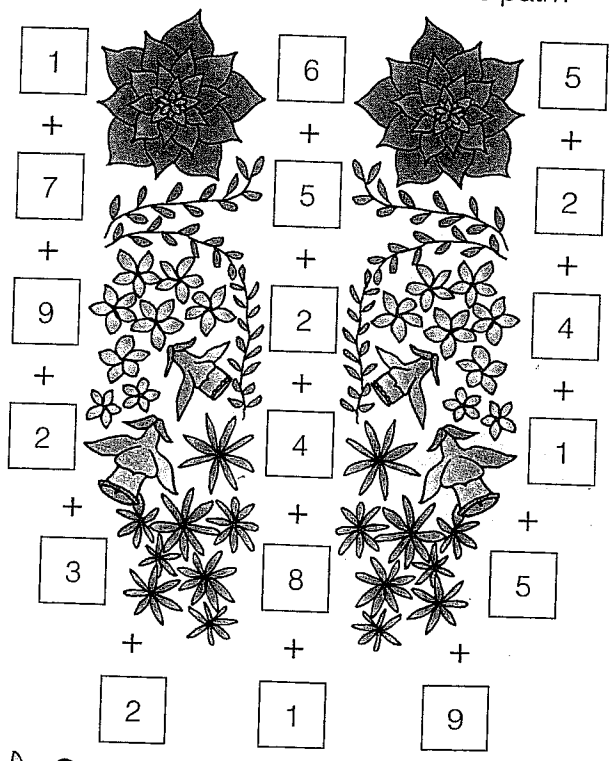
1 Add these strings of numbers.

a) 2 + 7 + 8 = ...

b) 5 + 9 + 6 + 5 + 4 = ...

c) 3 + 6 + 7 + 2 = ...

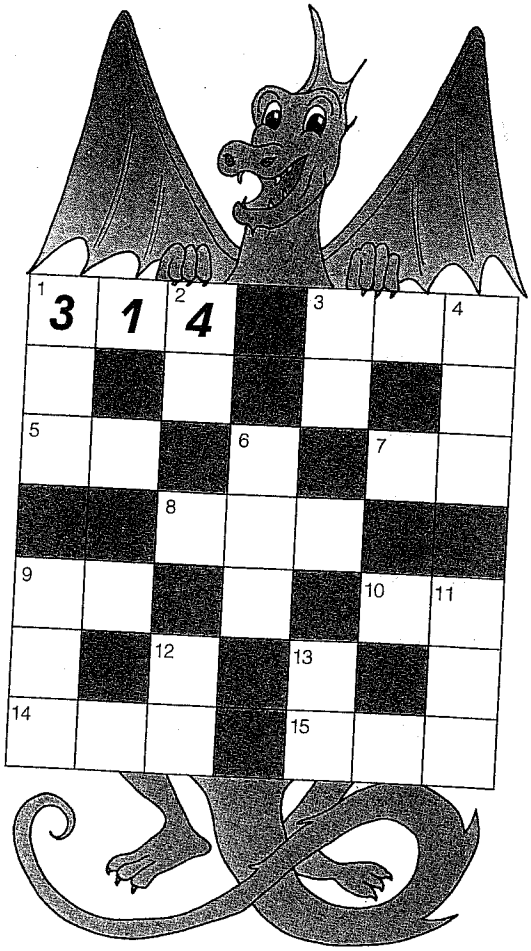
2 Find a path on which the numbers add to 26. Colour it red. Is there more than one path?



10 Problems and Puzzles

A Cross number

Each square in the cross number puzzle must hold one figure only. The answer to Across 1 is 314 and has been written in the puzzle.



Across

1. three hundred and fourteen
3. nine hundred and six
5. halfway between 30 and 40
7. 6 tens
8. one less than one thousand
9. one ten and 14 ones
10. two more than 69
14. halfway to 1000
15. 2 hundreds more than 643

Down

1. 300 + 80 + 3
2. two tens more than 26
3. one ten under 100
4. halfway between 600 and 700
6. skip counting in fives, the number before 400
9. two hundred and forty-five
11. 12 tens and 3 ones
12. halfway to 100
13. skip counting in twos, the number before 100

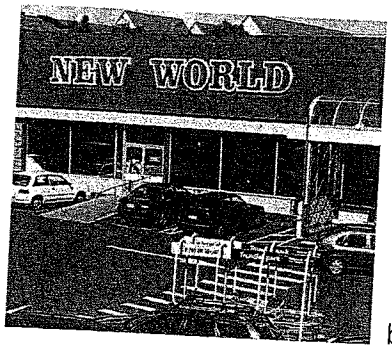
B Paying with ten dollar notes

1 Next Friday, Lily's class will be going on a trip. The teacher asked the children to bring ten dollars each.

a) How much money is in the kitty after 7 children have paid up? .....

b) How much money is in the kitty after 15 children have paid up? .....

c) On Thursday all the children in the class have paid the money. There are 220 dollars in the kitty. How many children are in Lily's class? .....



Mrs White is buying groceries in the supermarket. In total, the bill is one hundred and eighty-six dollars. Mrs White has a bunch of ten dollar notes, she has no coins.

a) How many ten dollar notes should Mrs White give the check-out person?

.....

b) How many dollars change does Mrs White get? .....

SOCIAL STUDIES

Know Australasia!

? THE WESTERN PACIFIC

? LARGE ISLANDS

Australia
Borneo
Japan
Java
Hainan
New Guinea
New Zealand
Philippines
Sulawesi (Celebes)
Sumatra
Taiwan
Tasmania

? OCEANS & SEAS

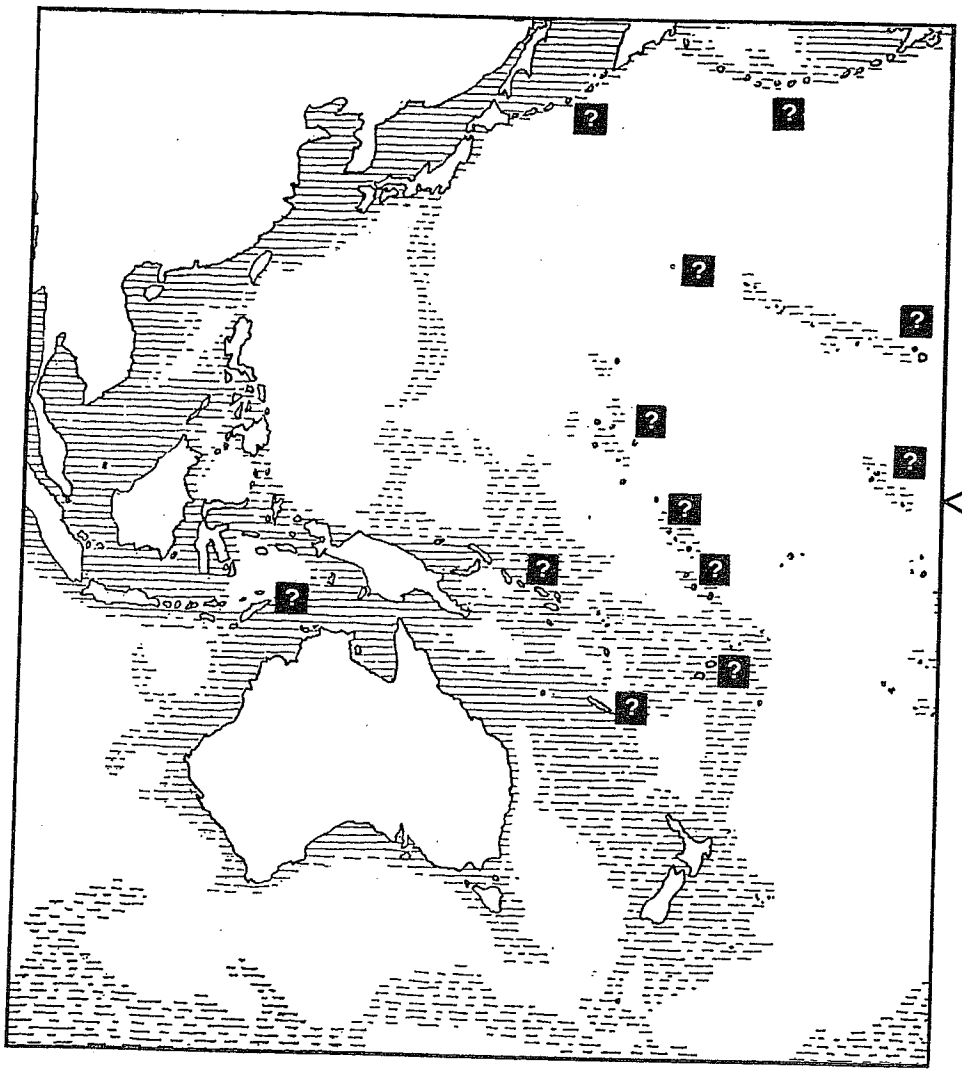
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Arafura Sea
Banda Sea
East China Sea
South China Sea
Coral Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Tasman Sea
Timor Sea
Yellow Sea

? PENINSULAS

Kamchatka
Korean
Malay

? CITIES

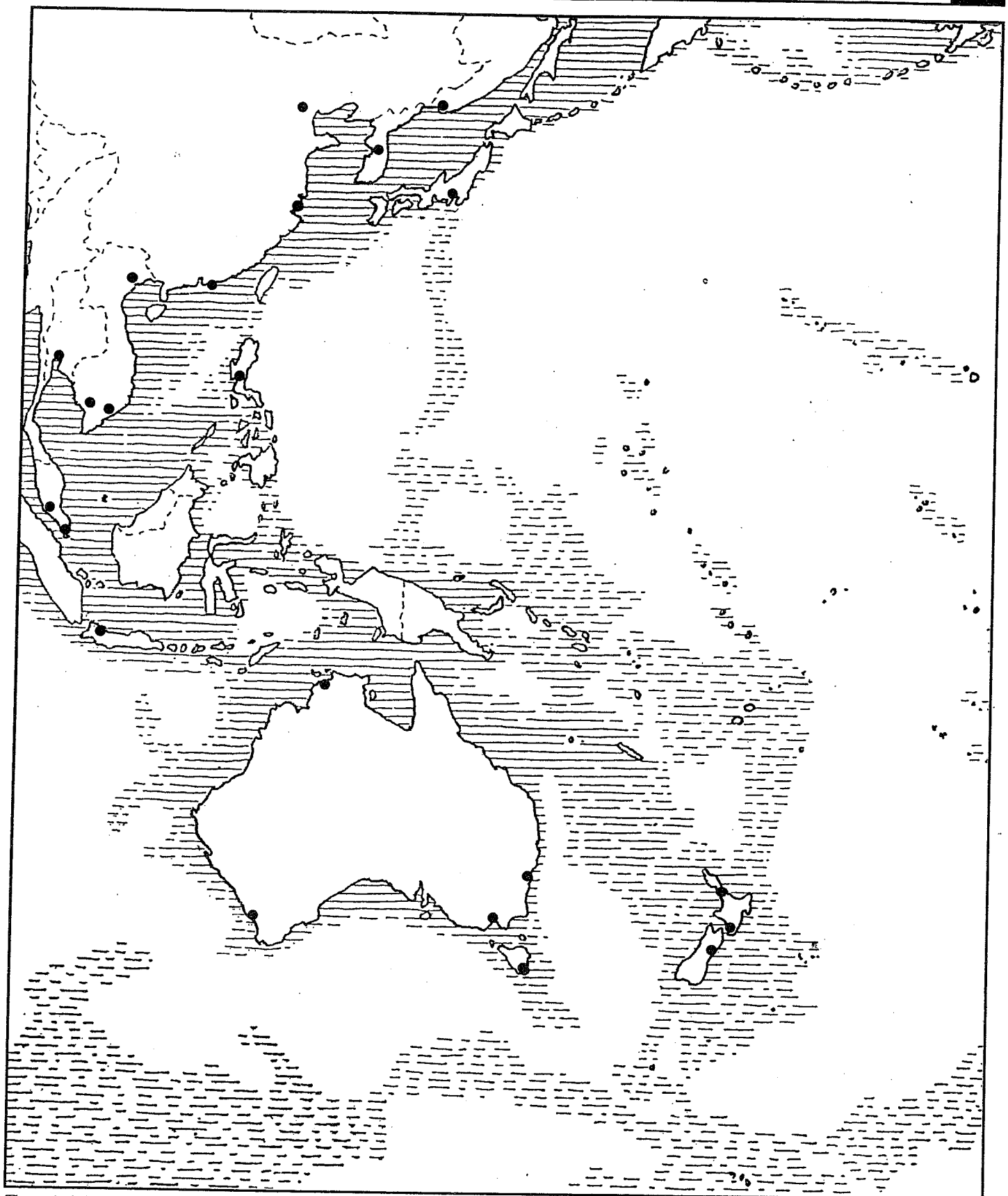
Auckland
Bangkok (Krung-Thep)
Beijing (Peking)
Christchurch
Darwin
Hanoi
Hobart
Ho Chi Minh (Saigon)
Hong Kong
Jakarta
Kuala Lumpur
Manila
Melbourne
Perth
Phnom Penh
Shanghai
Singapore
Soul (Seoul)
Sydney
Tokyo
Vladivostok
Wellington



SMALL ISLANDS ?

Aleutian Islands
Christmas Isles
Fiji
Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)
Kuril Islands
Hawaiian Isles
Marshall Isles
Midway
New Caledonia
Solomon Isles
Timor
Tuvalu (Ellice Islands)

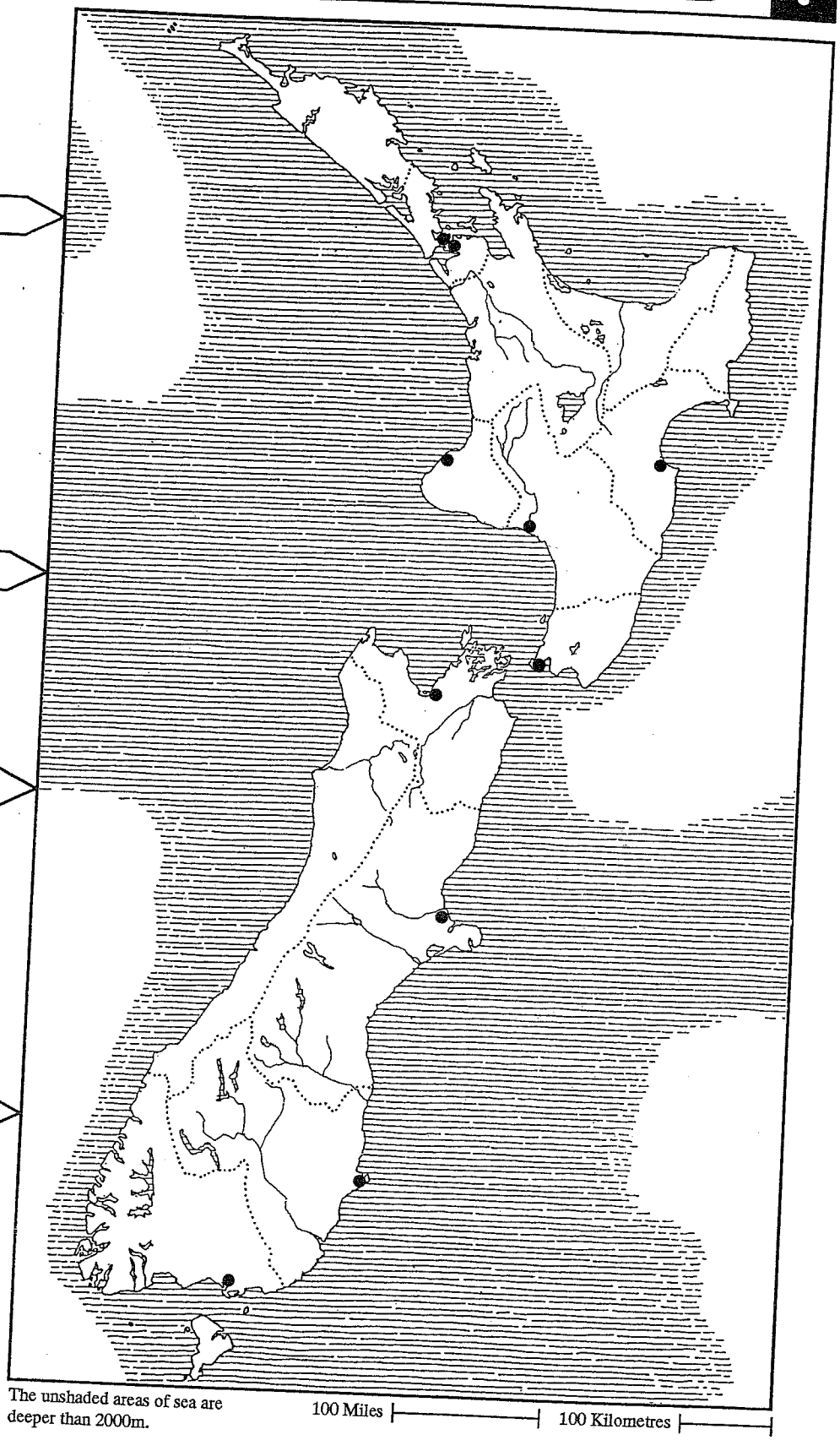
THE WESTERN PACIFIC ?



The unshaded area of sea are deeper than 4000m.

Equatorial Scale: 1000 Miles | 1000 Kilometres |

NEW ZEALAND ?



? OCEANS & SEAS

Bay of Plenty
Canterbury Bight
Cook Str.
Foveaux Str.
Golden Bay
Hawke Bay
Pacific Ocean
Pegasus Bay
Tasman Bay
Tasman Sea

? ISLANDS

North Island
South Island
Great Barrier Isle
Stewart Island
Resolution Island

? RIVERS

Buller
Clutha
Rakaia
Rangitaiki
Waikato
Waimakariri
Wairau
Waitaki
Wanganui

? LAKES & MOUNTAINS

Lake Taupo
Mount Cook
Southern Alps

The unshaded areas of sea are deeper than 2000m.

100 Miles

100 Kilometres

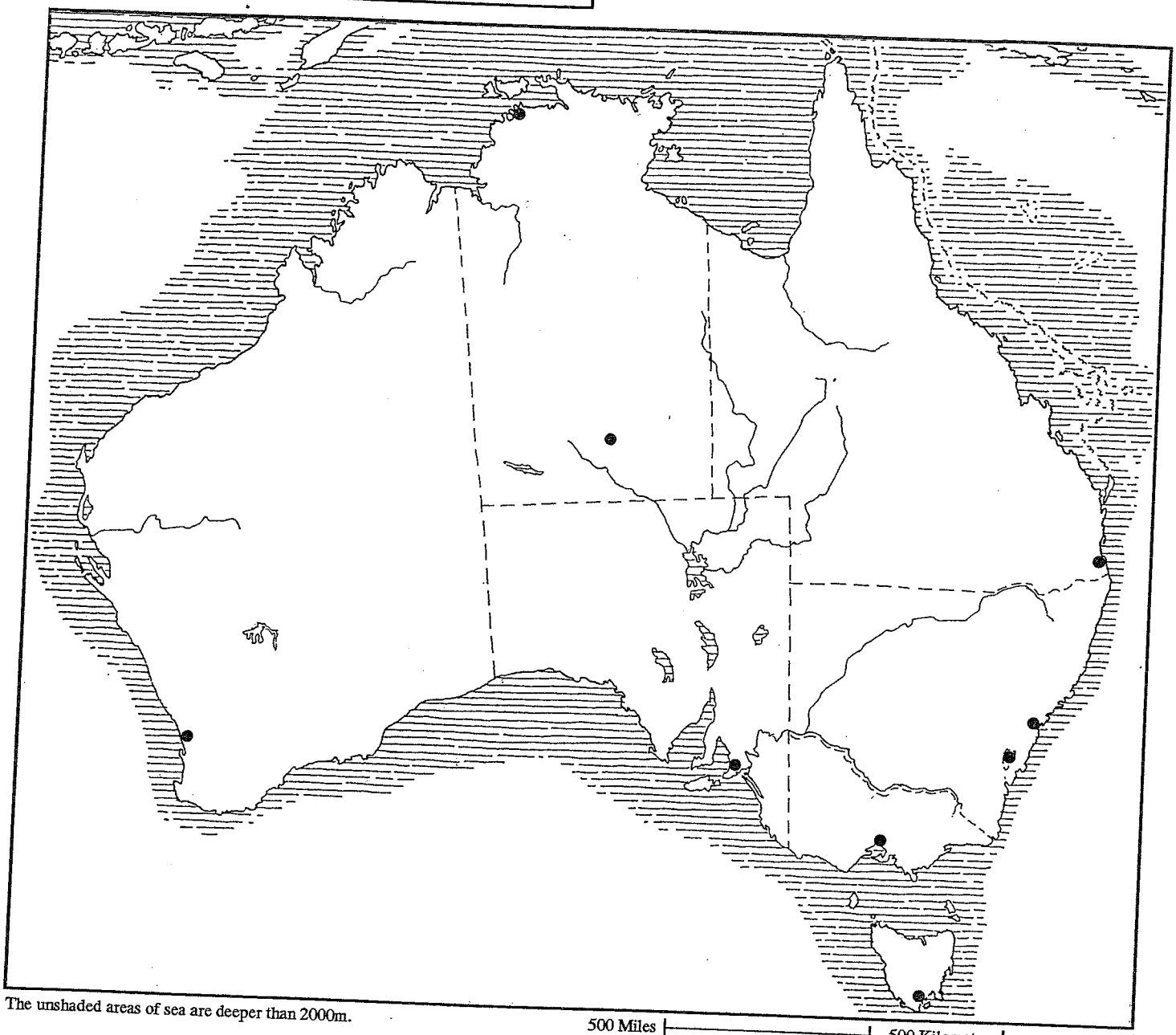
? COUNTIES

1. Auckland
2. Bay of Plenty
3. Canterbury
4. Gisborne
5. Hawke's Bay
6. Manawatu-Wanganui
7. Nelson-Marlborough
8. Northland
9. Otago
10. Southland
11. Taranaki
12. Waikato
13. Wellington
14. West Coast

? CITIES & TOWNS

Auckland
Christchurch
Dunedin
Invercargill
Manakau
Napier
Nelson
New Plymouth
Wanganui
Wellington

AUSTRALIA



The unshaded areas of sea are deeper than 2000m.

500 Miles | 500 Kilometres

OCEANS & SEAS

Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Arafura Sea
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Timor Sea
Bass Str.
Botany Bay
Great Australian Bight
Gulf of Carpentaria
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf

LAKES & RIVERS

Lake Amadeus
Lake Barlee
Lake Eyre
Lake Frome
Lake Gardner
Lake Torrens
Cooper Creek
The Darling
The Diamantina
Thê Finke
The Fitzroy
The Flinders
The Gascoyne
The Georgina
The Murray
The Victoria

STATES & CITIES

Australian Capital Territory
New South Wales
Northern Territory
Queensland
South Australia
Tasmania
Victoria
Western Australia
Adelaide
Alice Springs
Brisbane
Canberra
Darwin
Hobart
Melbourne
Perth
Sydney

MAJOR FEATURES

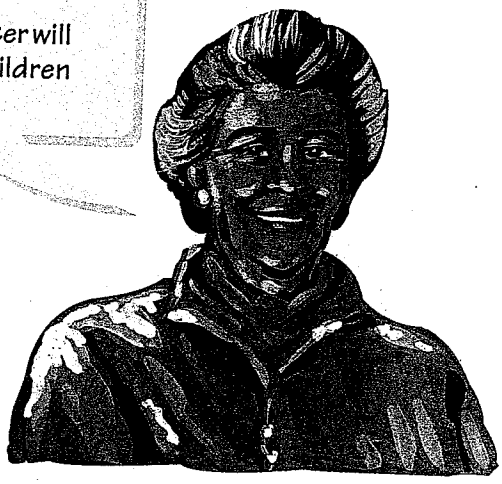
Great Barrier Reef
Great Dividing Range
Gibson Desert
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
Simpson Desert
Tanami Desert

NEW ZEALAND

Children's leisure time

IRELAND

Can you imagine a world without TV, walkmans, lego or skateboards? This chapter will help you find out what children did in 1890.



Many children of this era did not have much time for play as they were needed for chores. Children left school very early and often began work from the age of twelve. Richer families, however, had servants which meant the children from these families would have had plenty of spare time. Many also had expensive toys.

Hand loom linen weavers and village children in Ahoghill

SKILLS FILE

Finding information from photographs

Photography was invented in 1839. Since that time we have been able to use photos in our studies of the past. Good photos, like the one on this page, can supply us with quite a lot of information that was never written down.

ACTIVITIES

Look at the photo, and then discuss as a class or write answers to these questions.

1. What does the caption tell you?
2. What ages do you think the children are?
3. What types of clothing are not worn now?
4. How can you tell these children are from poorer families?
5. These children would spend much of their time helping their parents. What would be some of the advantages of helping their parents at their work?

SKILLS FILE

Reading writings from the past

One of the ways we find out about the past is to read what people at that time wrote. Ask your teacher to read the extracts on this page to the class. Can you tell which extract was written by a child? What else do the extracts tell us?

EXTRACT 1

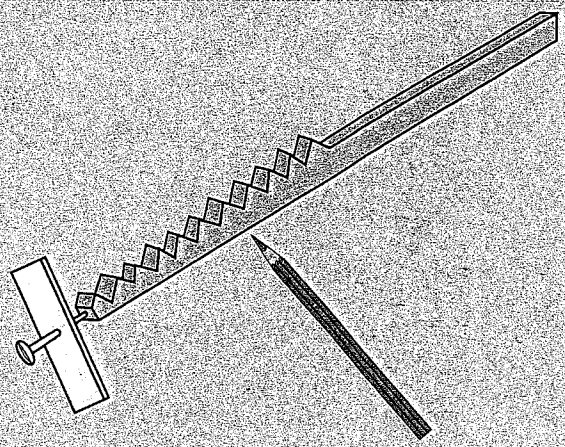
As a rule colonial children are forward and impertinent. The life is so rough that they grow up with very little respect for class and position. Also the mothers seem to spend no time in developing the feelings and characters of their children. No doubt this is partly owing to the never ending work, work, toil, toil, moil, moil of the country, a state of things that leaves no leisure for home culture, and all the surroundings of squalid houses, filthy backyards, rough streets, etc., etc., are neither calculated to refine nor soften them.

ACTIVITY

Make this children's toy. Children used to make it for themselves over a hundred years ago.

1. Find a stick about 260 mm long.
2. Cut notches halfway up the stick.
3. Cut a piece of card 50 mm x 10 mm wide.
4. Push a pin through the card and into the stick.

To make it work run a pencil or a small stick up and down the notches. Try to find out why the toy works.



FACT FILE

Children's games

Many children's games have been played for hundreds of years. They have been taught by older children to younger children who have in turn passed them on.

When children came to New Zealand from Europe they brought their games with them.

EXTRACT 2

Our games in winter were: 'hare and hounds', 'tip cat', 'egg in the cap', 'high double duction', 'leap frog' and in the summer, swimming and cricket and hockey at any time we could find a jam tin and a few tea-tree cudgels. All played bare foot and players displayed the greatest agility in avoiding the tin on bare shins.

ACTIVITIES

1. Write down the games and activities of the past that are still played today. Which games have you never heard of before? How could you find out how they are played?
2. Invent a game or make a toy using the materials that were available in the 1890s.

NEW ZEALAND

Epilogue

IRELAND

Ahogfill
1890

Dear Jane

I have some amazing news. My Grandfather found your letters. I expected him to be very angry but when he read them tears came to his eyes. For the first time he realised he had three grandchildren whom he would never see.

Some days later he called me to his study and asked if I would travel to New Zealand and take with me a letter and a small parcel to give to your father. I will not be travelling out alone as one of our neighbours will be sailing to New Zealand in four months and will look after me. I shall be arriving some time in December.

Yours affectionately,
Peter

Henderson
1890

Dear Peter

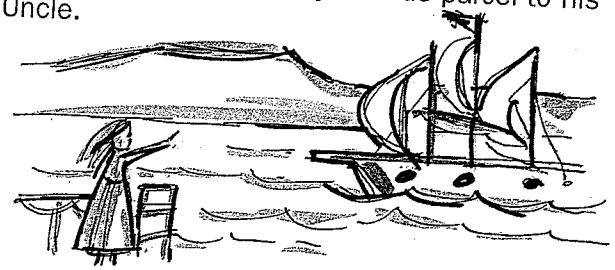
How marvellous to receive your letter with its wonderful news. I told my parents and they were stunned. My father even started to cry a little, knowing he was back in contact with the family. We all pretended not to notice.

You will be expected to stay a while as my father and my big brothers are building an extra bedroom for you.

Fondest wishes,
Jane

The colonial adventures of Peter Kenny

1 Peter Kenny leaves Ireland for adventures in New Zealand and to take a mysterious parcel to his Uncle.



2 At the wharf waits his cousin Jane and her father.

3 He greets his relations and the mysterious parcel is opened

ACTIVITY

Finish the comic with at least six more frames. Show Peter seeing things that are familiar to him and things that are strange to him. Your comic could have an exciting ending.

MODULE SUBJECTS

Try these creative activities at home.

Materials needed for the following lessons: tempera paints, watercolors, brushes, markers, crayons, kitchen items, glue, scissors, paper, miscellaneous items.

- Make a splatter painting. Using watercolors and a toothbrush, splatter paint on white paper. Fill the toothbrush with paint, run your thumb along the bristles to spatter the paint. Cut into pieces. Assemble on black paper. Glue in place. This can be messy so make sure that you use washable paints and cover up with an apron.

- Create a nature collage. Spend some time outside collecting small nature items: sticks, petals, leaves, feathers, etc. Glue or stick on a paper. You can also place a piece of sticky contact paper in a frame, sticky side up. Then place items on the sticky side.

- Make a collage box. Use an old shoebox. Color the box with markers. Glue on some favorite things. Collect items that can be used in art projects: paper scraps, meat trays, packing stuff, pictures, etc.

- Paint thumbprint picture.Use watercolors. Prime the paints by placing a bead of water on each color. Stick your thumb in a watercolor pan. Make a thumbprint on the paper. When it is dry, add lines to make it a person, bug, or something imaginative.

- Print with kitchen items.Using tempera paint, pour some paint on a paper plate or cookie tray. Pick some kitchen items to print with: cookie cutters, corks, spaghetti, mallets etc.

- Make tracks. Using tempera paint, pour some paint on a paper plate. Take small trucks and cars and run them through the paint. Then make tracks on the paper. It's fun to fill a bucket with soapy water and have a car wash when done painting.

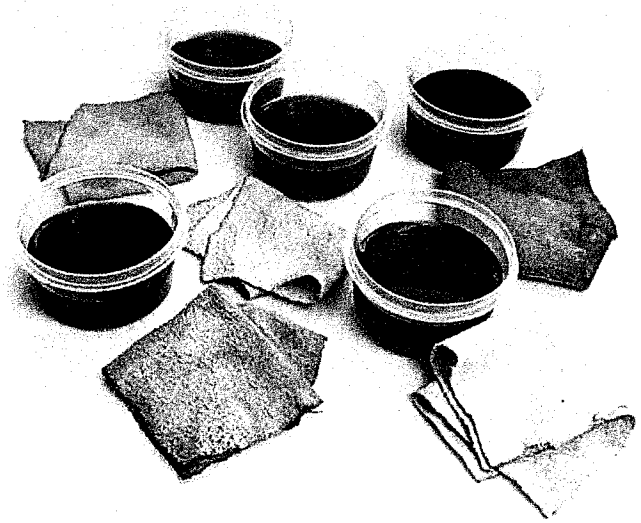
- Create Pan art. Place a piece of paper in a cookie pan. Paint the paper with water. Using a very wet brush, dip in a watercolor color. Dab the paint on the paper. What does it do? When the child has filled the paper with color, have him sprinkle salt on the paper and leave to dry. Once it's dry, brush off the salt and talk about what happened.

- Connect the dots. Using the end opposite the bristles on a paintbrush, dip in tempera paint and make dots around the paper. Then use paints or markers to draw lines to connect the dots. Add color in the spaces.

- Make A Timed line wonder. Turn on your kitchen timer to one minute. Using a marker, begin drawing but don't pick up your marker. Make one long continuous line going up, down, across and around. When the timer goes off, color in the spaces.

- Design Nature stamps. Collect some nature items that have a flat side (twigs, leaves, rocks, etc.). Paint the items with tempera paint and stamp them on paper.

Make natural paint with leftover fruits and veggies



Homemade fruit and vegetable paint is recycling at its finest.

When you just can't finish that bag of wilting spinach (hey, it happens to the best of us), DIY paint is a great way to make the most out of a droopy, potentially smelly, situation. Plus it'll buy you time between trips to the compost bin *and* save you a bundle on toddler craft supplies.

So rather than trying to pass smoothies off as dinner for days on end, whip up a delicious family meal, pop an organic mint, and turn those old food scraps into chemical-free vegan paint for the kids.

The other nice thing about vegetable paint is it's incredibly easy to make and it's versatile, too. The instructions below are for making a veggie-based dye, which you can use for things like clothing or Easter eggs. With just one or two additional ingredients you can also make craft paint or face paint. Start with some boiling water and an assortment of veggies for color variety, and you'll have the kids making all kinds of DIY crafts in no time.

VEGETABLE PAINT INGREDIENTS

Spinach, kale, swiss chard = green

Strawberry, beets, grenade, blueberry, raspberry = red

Blueberry, blackberry, red cabbage = blue / purple

Carrot, orange peels, yellow onion skins = orange

MAKING THE DYE

In a small saucepan, mix 2 cups of water with 1 cup of each fruit or veg. Bring to a boil over medium heat and leave to simmer for about one hour.

Turn off the heat and allow the water to cool to room temperature.

Strain the juice into glass containers.

MAKE VEGETABLE PAINT

Mix one teaspoon of dye with approximately six tablespoons of powdered sugar.

MAKE FACE PAINT

Combine equal parts corn starch and your favorite vegan face lotion. Add about ¼ teaspoon vegetable oil to help smooth out the mixture.

Add a spoonful of vegetable dye to the lotion mixture. Repeat with all your dye colors in separate containers until you've got a complete set of face paints.

You may choose how you will show that you have done these tasks. Draw, speak, create, record- it is up to YOU as to how you will do these!

- Follow a recipe- cook or bake something
- Make a meal plan and grocery list on a budget
- Write a resume/CV
- Think about the part you play in looking after your house (mow the lawn, do the vacuuming, do the dishes etc).)
- Advocate for positive change in the world (write a letter, sign a petition, join an online group)
- Find out how to maintain a vehicle (how to check the oil, how to change a tire)
- Build physical literacy (do yoga, play catch, play Frisbee, kick a soccer ball, shoot hoops) in your bubble!
- Build Fine motor skills (draw, colour, knit, crochet, cross-stitch, sew, weave)
- Exist without the internet (unplug it for a period of time everyday)
- Spend time with your whanau! Talk to them - ask them about their hopes and dreams.
- Research things you're interested in (a place you'd like to visit, a career you might like, a hobby you'd like to learn)
- Do a STEAM challenge (build a tower, boat, bridge) out of random materials around the house

SCIENCE

IT'S NOT FAIR!

Jagtar said: "Washing-up liquid makes water drops spread out".

He made a waxy patch on a scrap of paper by scribbling with a crayon.
Then he used a straw to put a small drop of clean water on the waxy patch.

Jagtar looked carefully at the drop for about a minute.
He dipped the point of the pin in the washing-up liquid and touched the water-drop with the pin point.

Jagtar noticed that the drop spread out over the waxy patch.

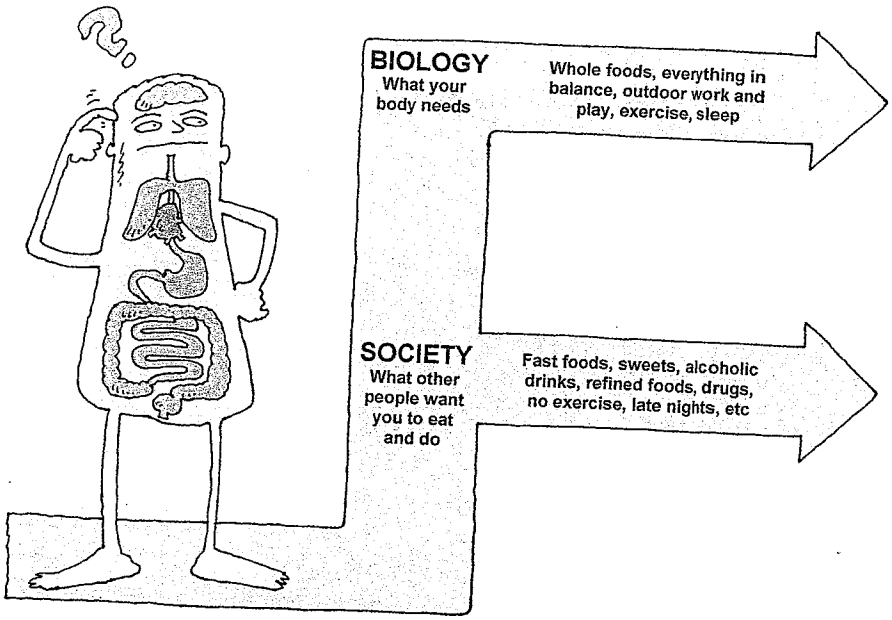
"Wow! I'm right!" he shouted.

Why is Jagtar's test not a fair one?

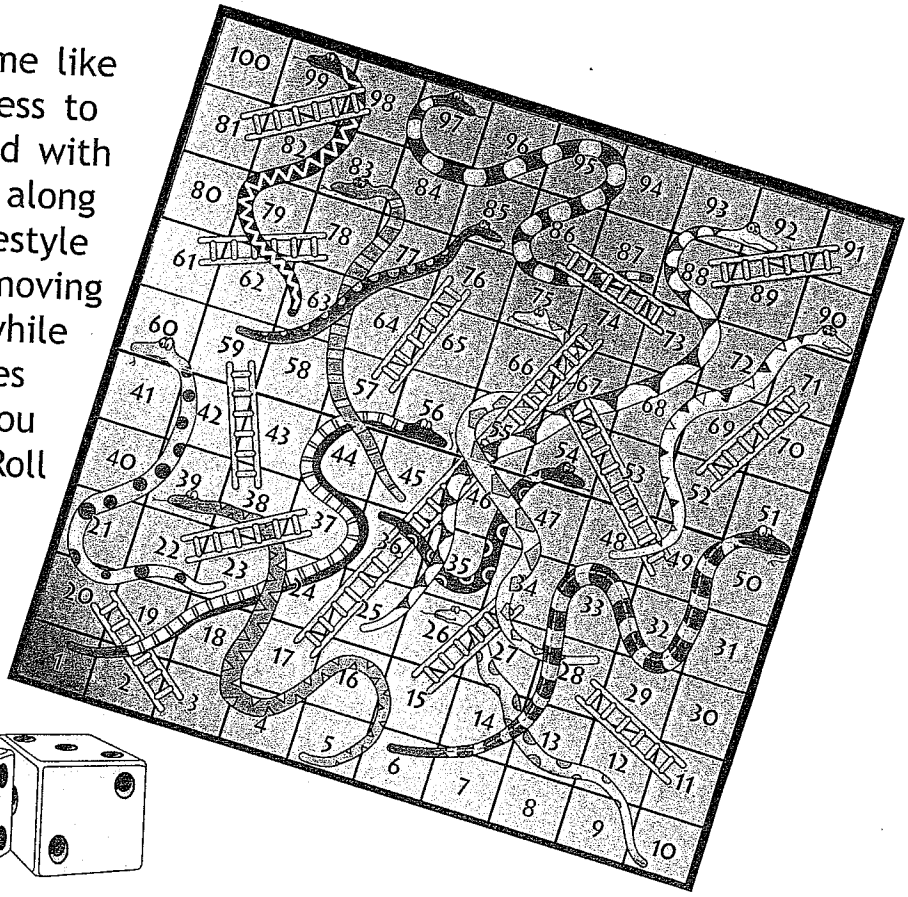
How would you make the test fair?

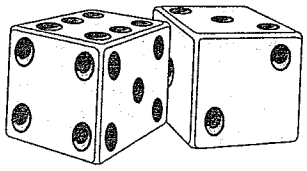
Now do Jagtar's test in a fair way and tell your partner what happens.

2 FOOD CHOICES



1. Board game: Create a game like snakes and ladders of illness to wellness. You will be faced with lifestyle and food choices along the way. Good food or lifestyle choices are rewarded by moving ahead on the "ladders", while behaviours and food choices that lead to illness send you back down the "snakes". Roll the dice to see what your future holds. Instead of using snakes and ladders think of creative alternatives.

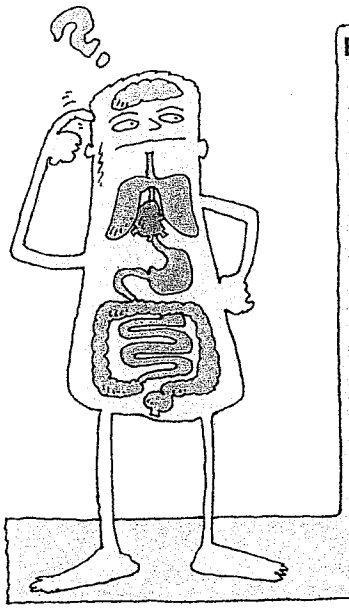




2. Design a ***Feed Me Right*** trivial pursuit style game. Use categories of health, wellbeing, science, nutrition, and your body systems to create questions and answers.

FOOD CHOICES

1



BIOLOGY
What your body needs

Whole foods, everything in balance, outdoor work and play, exercise, sleep

SOCIETY
What other people want you to eat and do

Fast foods, sweets, alcoholic drinks, refined foods, drugs, no exercise, late nights, etc

What do your friends think you should eat?

What does your mum or dad think you should eat?

What do TV commercials and magazine commercials think you should eat?

What do you want to eat?

You need to choose between what your body needs and what other people want you to eat.

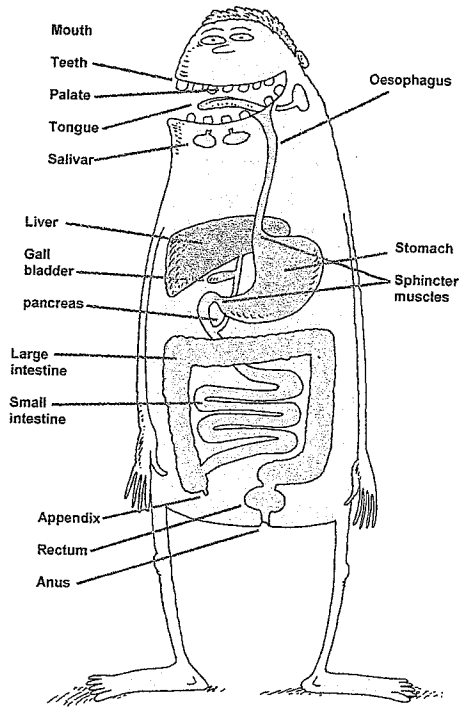
Make positive decisions to be healthy for life. Set yourself health and wellbeing goals and time-frames in which to achieve these goals. Be strong and dump the junk!

The Body Manual

Some people compare the human body to a machine. But machines cannot repair themselves. Your body is very complex and much more intricate than a car for example.

But cars and machines often come with manuals so they can be repaired or have parts replaced.

Unlike cars, you can't go out and buy a new body if yours breaks down.



Your job is to work together as a class and make a "Body Manual". It will include all the parts of your body arranged in systems: the Skeletal System, the Muscular System, the Nervous System, the Endocrine System, the Cardiovascular System, the Immune System, the Respiratory System, the Digestive System, the Urinary System and the Reproductive System.

You will see this is a big job so divide the class into groups. You will need to make drawings or paintings of the important parts, tell what each one does, how the parts keep your body running smoothly, and what you need to do to make sure the parts don't break down, get sick, or stop functioning.

Do a literature search and see what books are available in your school library or community library.

See if you can produce a picture book that would be suitable to be used in the junior school.

Can you make a large wall chart that would be suitable for display at a parents meeting or in a local library?

Could you use your drawings/paintings and words to make a PowerPoint presentation?

Paper Boat Challenge

Challenge:

Your group must design and build a paper boat that will sail across your trough of water. You can propel your boat only by blowing on it. Your aim is to keep your boat afloat and get it to the other side with as few breaths as possible.

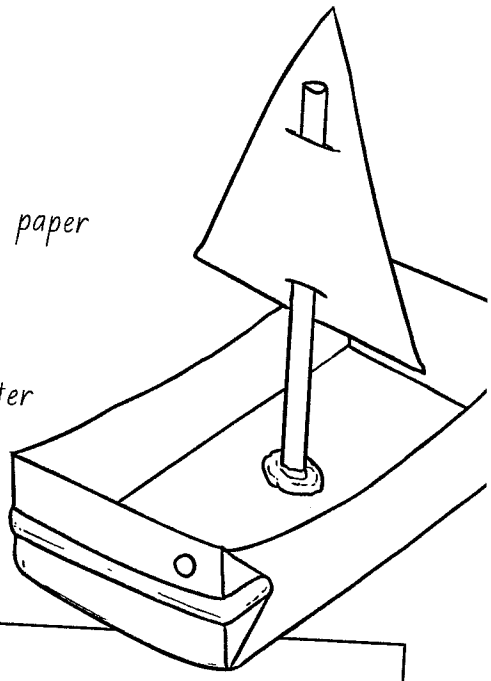
Be creative and good luck!

Equipment:

1 piece of A4 paper
Glue
Scissors
A trough of water

Time:

30 minutes



Design Space

Paper Basket Egg Challenge

Equipment:

1 piece of A4 paper

Glue

Scissors

A dozen eggs

Time:

30 minutes

Challenge:

Within your group, your goal is to design and build a basket that will hold as many eggs as possible. The winners will be the group whose basket holds the most eggs.

Rules:

- The basket must have a handle, which it is held up by.
- The eggs must stay in the basket without it breaking for 15 seconds.

Good luck!

Design Space

Name:	Class:	Date given:
		Date due in:

Materials **Scavenger Hunt**

Search around your home for different types of materials, and write down 5 for each type.

Metals

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Non-metals

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Composites

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Polymers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Man-made materials

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Natural materials

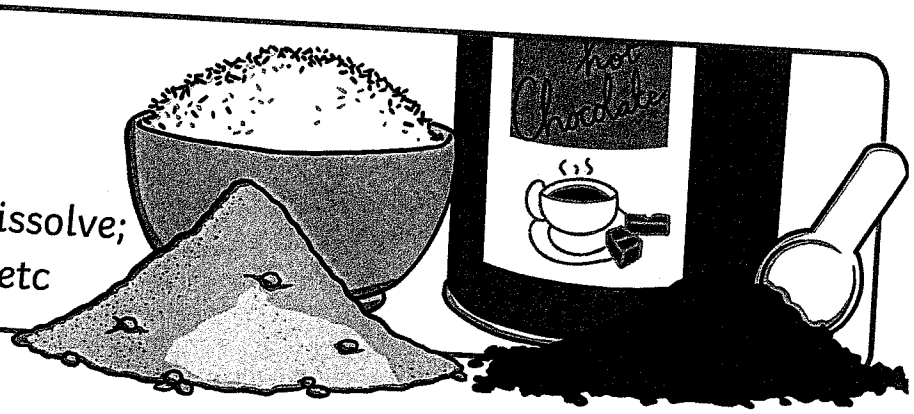
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Dissolving

Which solids dissolve in water?

You Will Need

- Water (hot and cold)
- Transparent Containers
- Substances to try and dissolve; sand, sugar, salt, coffee etc



Method

1. Add a teaspoon of whichever solid you are testing to a glass of cold water and a glass of hot water, stir and observe the difference.
2. Look to see if the solid dissolves in the hot water and cold water and if one is better than the other.
3. Can you design a chart to record your observation?

The Science Bit

Things like salt, sugar and coffee dissolve in water. They are soluble. They usually dissolve faster and better in hot water. Pepper and sand are insoluble, they will not dissolve even in hot water.

For Older Children

Everything is made of particles which are always moving. When a soluble solid (solute) is mixed with the right liquid (solvent), it forms a solution. This process is called dissolving.

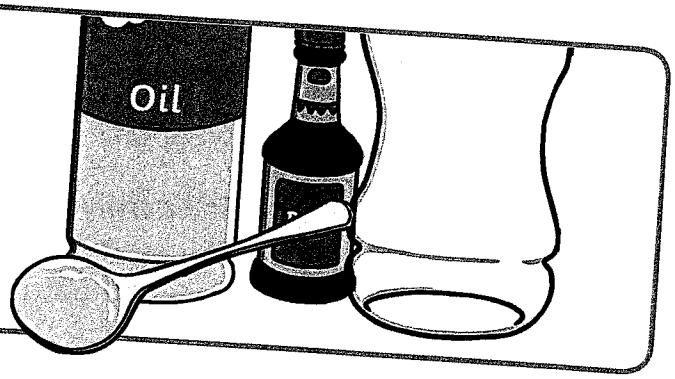
Two things that affect the speed at which the solid dissolves are temperature and the size of the grains of the solid. Caster sugar which is made of fine particles will dissolve quickly, but bigger sugar particles will take longer.

Solids dissolve faster in hot water as in hot water the water molecules are moving faster, so bump into the solid more often which increases the rate of reaction.

Lava Lamp

You Will Need

- Water
- Vegetable Oil
- A Clear Plastic Bottle or Jar
- Food Colouring
- Effervescent Tablets



Method

1. Fill the bottle or jar a quarter full with water.
2. Top up, almost to the top with the vegetable oil
3. They should separate into two layers, water at the bottom and oil sitting on top.
4. Add about 6-8 drops of food colouring once the oil and water separate.
5. The colour will mix with the water at the bottom.
6. Pop in half an effervescent tablets and watch the bubbles form. Add more effervescent tablets bit by bit to keep the bubbles rising and falling.

The Science Bit

Firstly water and oil will not mix – this is because we say that water is a polar molecule – its structure means that is has a positive charge one end and a negative charge the other. Water molecules stick together because the positive end of one water molecule is attracted to the negative end of another. Oil molecule structure is different – it is non polar, meaning that its charge is more evenly spread out, so the oil is not attracted to water – in fact we call it hydrophobic (water fearing) so it tries to get as far away from water as possible and will not mix. The reason that oil rests on top of the water rather than underneath is because it has a different density to water.

As the effervescent tablets is added (this is made of citric acid and sodium bicarbonate) it reacts with the water and form carbon dioxide gas and sodium citrate. It is the carbon dioxide bubbles that carry the coloured water to the top.