

Date – 1 May 2020

Day - Friday

Morning Fitness

Fitness Bingo – Each morning I will have a fitness bingo card for the student's morning fitness. The procedure is as follows: Warm up (3-5 minutes) could include running around the house, skipping, dancing to a favourite song etc. Then student is to do all the exercises on the card. Then have a 1-minute rest. (do this 3 times). Then stretch for 3-5 minutes.

Morning Greeting

Literacy

Reading Activity 1: Breakfast comprehension. (Week 4 Day 4) This worksheet follows on from yesterday's activity. The process to answer question about an unfamiliar text is as follows: 1. Read the questions first, 2. Understand what the question is asking, 3. Read the text, 4. Read the text again if necessary, 5. Answer the question in full sentence answer. Even though it is a multiple choice activity, I would like the student to practice writing full sentence answers that include part of the question and the full answer. To be completed in the exercise book provided. Parent can mark with the student.

Reading Activity 2: The Hummingbird Garden. (This will be used all week)

Post reading – How much do you know about a Hummingbird? You can go online to find information, watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IjbPMxtzrgM> or see the attached fact sheet. Find 7 facts that you have found interesting. Once they are found you are to create a poster to inform others about the hummingbird. To be done on a new page in you exercise book.

Spelling: Student uses his/her background to complete spelling worksheet

Recess

Literacy continued

Writing Activity 1: Publish the Persuasive Text – The student will need to write out a good copy of the persuasive text 'Mobile phones should be allowed at school' on a line piece of paper. If you have the technology, could you please scan and email or take a photo or drop off at school in the slot at the library so I can mark. Thank you

Writing Activity 2: Book Review The student can start completing some of the questions about the book that he/she has been reading for the book review that is due next Friday.

Lunch



Post break activity

Silent reading (minimum 15 minutes) – Student to read a novel of their own choice. By the second week he/she will need to complete a book review

Numeracy

Mental Maths: Multiplication Grid Activity Continue with this activity as per instructions. The student should be getting more correct in less time

Review sheet - Student complete review sheet. The student should have been taught these concepts in previous years. Place in file in maths section

Afternoon Break

Specialist Subjects – Art – Cubism Portrait

If the student is able he/she can watch a YouTube clip about Picasso search 'Picasso Allie Lamb YouTube' the clip goes for approximately 5 minutes. Then the student follows the activity on Cubism Portrait



Fitness BINGO



March on the
spot for 30
seconds



2 grape vines



Hop on one leg
for 30 seconds



Easy walk on the
spot for 30
seconds

Free Choice



Side to side step
for 30 seconds



15 second plank
hold



8 step touches



4 left leg lunges

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

THE CEREAL MAN

Did you have cereal for breakfast this morning? If you did, you're not alone. Millions of people eat cereal for breakfast every day. In fact, cereal is popular all over the world. It all started with one man, Will Keith Kellogg.

Will was born on April 7, 1860, in Battle Creek, Michigan. His first job was as a stock boy at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. A sanitarium is a special kind of place that is a little like a hospital. A *sanitarium* is meant for people who are ill for a long time or who are getting over a serious illness. Will had other jobs as he got older. But when he grew up, he became manager of the sanitarium. His brother, John, was the chief doctor there.



Will Keith Kellogg

One big problem at the sanitarium was the patients' diets. The patients needed healthy diets, but it was also important for the food to taste good. Will was trying to find a good food choice to take the place of bread, but it wasn't going very well. Then, by accident, Will found something even better. He left some wheat to cook too long. When it was rolled out, it formed large, thin flakes. He asked his brother to serve it to the patients, and they loved it! In fact, they liked it so much that they wanted breakfast flakes sent to them even after they left the sanitarium. So Will started a new business in 1884: selling packaged breakfast flakes. Before long, Kellogg's breakfast cereal was popular in other countries, too. Today, there are many kinds of breakfast cereals. But it all started with one man and one idea.

Will did more than just create breakfast flakes. His company made a lot of money. But he did not keep it. He used much of his money to help children. He also used his money to help in several other charities. Will Kellogg died in 1951. But his most famous invention is as popular as ever.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read "The Cereal Man" and then answer the questions.

1. Which paragraph gives Will Kellogg's date of birth?

- (A) the first paragraph
- (B) the second paragraph
- (C) the third paragraph
- (D) Will's date of birth is not provided.

2. What did Will do before he became manager of the sanitarium?

- (A) He used his money to help children.
- (B) He started a new company.
- (C) He invented breakfast flakes.
- (D) He was a stock boy.

3. What is the author's purpose?

- (A) to describe Will Kellogg and his invention
- (B) to get the reader to buy cereal
- (C) to explain how to make cereal
- (D) to explain where Battle Creek is

4. What might have happened if Will's brother had not served breakfast flakes to his patients?

- (A) People would not know about cereal.
- (B) The patients would love breakfast flakes.
- (C) Will Kellogg's company would have become very successful.
- (D) Will would have invented breakfast flakes.

5. Which of these would be a good word to describe Will Kellogg?

- (A) selfish
- (B) nervous
- (C) lazy
- (D) generous

6. Which is probably **not** a way that people learned about cereal in 1884?

- (A) by talking to people about it
- (B) on the Internet
- (C) by reading about it
- (D) by seeing it in stores

7. Which lesson does this text teach about inventions?

- (A) It is too hard to invent new things.
- (B) Healthy food can never taste good.
- (C) Inventing new things can be dangerous.
- (D) Great inventions can be accidental.

8. Why was it so important for the patient food to taste good?

- (A) People could not find unhealthy food.
- (B) People wanted to eat food that did not taste good.
- (C) People would not eat healthy food that didn't taste good.
- (D) People needed to eat more food.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

7. (Y) (N)

8. (Y) (N)

____ / 8
Total

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Reread the text “The Cereal Man.” Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

___ / 4

What are your favorite cereals? Why? What do you like about them? Explain your answers.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Fun Hummingbird Trivia

Physical Characteristics

- A hummingbird's brilliant throat colour is not caused by feather pigmentation, but rather by iridescence in the arrangement of the feathers. Light level, moisture, angle of viewing, wear and tear, and other factors all influence just how bright and colourful the throat may appear.
- Hummingbirds cannot walk or hop, though their feet can be used to scoot sideways while they are perched. These birds have evolved smaller feet to be lighter for more efficient flying. They will use their feet for itching and preening, however.
- Hummingbirds have 1,000 to 1,500 feathers, the fewest number of feathers of any bird species in the world. Not only do they not need as many feathers because of their tiny size, but fewer feathers also keep them more lightweight for easier flight.
- Roughly 25 to 30 percent of a hummingbird's weight is in its pectoral muscles. These are the broad chest muscles principally responsible for flying.
- An average hummingbird's heart rate is more than 1,200 beats per minute. In comparison, a human's average heart rate is only 60 to 100 beats per minute at rest.
- Hummingbirds have no sense of smell but have very keen eyesight.

Diet

- A hummingbird must consume approximately one half of its weight in sugar daily, and the average hummingbird feeds five to eight times per hour. In addition to nectar, these birds also eat many small insects and spiders, and may also sip tree sap or juice from broken fruits.
- Hummingbirds do not suck nectar through their long bills, and they lick it with fringed, forked tongues. Capillary action along the fringe of their tongue helps draw nectar up into their throats so they can swallow.
- A hummingbird can lick 10 to 15 times per second while feeding.
- Hummingbirds digest natural sucrose—the sugar found in floral nectar—in 20 minutes with 97 percent efficiency for converting the sugar into energy.

Species

- Many hummingbird species, including Anna's, Black-chinned, Allen's, Costa's, rufous, calliope, and broad-tailed hummingbirds, can breed together to create hybrid species. This is one factor that makes identifying hummingbirds very challenging.
- The calliope hummingbird is the smallest bird species in North America and measures just 3 inches long. The bee hummingbird is the smallest hummingbird species in the world and measures 2.25 inches long.
- The average ruby-throated hummingbird weighs 3 grams. In comparison, a nickel weighs 4.5 grams. It would take more than 150 ruby-throated hummingbirds to weigh one pound.
- The rufous hummingbird has the longest migration of any hummingbird species. These hummers fly more than 3,000 miles from their nesting grounds in Alaska and Canada to their winter habitat in Mexico.
- The bill of the aptly named sword-billed hummingbird, found in the Andes Mountains, can reach up to 4 inches long, and it can be so heavy that the birds may perch

holding their bills straight up. These birds hold the record for the longest bill relative to the overall body size.

Migration

- There are more than 325 unique hummingbird species in the world. Only eight species regularly breed in the United States, though up to two dozen species may visit the country or be reported as regular vagrants. The rest of the hummingbirds are primarily tropical species and do not regularly migrate. They are found in Central and South America as well as throughout the Caribbean.
- A hummingbird's maximum forward flight speed is 30 miles per hour. These birds can reach up to 60 miles per hour in a dive, and hummingbirds have many adaptations for unique flight.
- A hummingbird's wings beat between 50 and 200 flaps per second depending on the direction of flight, the purpose of their flight, and the surrounding air conditions.
- The ruby-throated hummingbird flies 500 miles nonstop across the Gulf of Mexico during both its spring and fall migrations. It is a myth, however, that these tiny birds "ride" on the back of other birds during migration—they fly this distance entirely on their own.
- The peak fall migration period for hummingbirds is from mid-July through August or early September, depending on the route and the exact species. Species that nest further north begin migration earlier.

Miscellaneous

- Hummingbirds lay the smallest eggs of all birds. Their eggs measure less than 12 mm long but may represent as much as 10 percent of the mother's weight at the time the eggs are laid. A hummingbird egg is smaller than a jelly bean!
- At rest, a hummingbird takes an average of 250 breaths per minute. Their breathing pace will increase when they are in flight.
- Depending on the species, habitat conditions, predators, and other factors, including threats to hummingbirds, the average lifespan of a wild hummingbird is three to 12 years.
- Despite their small size, hummingbirds are one of the most aggressive bird species. They will regularly attack jays, crows, and hawks that infringe on their territory. Backyard birders often find they have one dominant hummingbird that guards all the feeders, chasing intruders away.

Part A: Morphographs

1. What does the morphograph "ing" mean: _____

2. Find 5 words that have the morphograph "ing" and complete the following:

(don't forget the dropping the final e rule)

sing + singing = singing which means _____

3. What does the morphograph "ed" mean: _____

4. Find 5 words that have the morphograph "ed" and complete the following:

(don't forget the dropping the final e rule)

sound + ed = sounded which means _____

Spelling

Remember short words have four or less letters.

If y is at the end of a morphograph then it is a vowel letter.

shine + y = _____

cloud + y = _____

self + ish + ly = _____

gum + y = _____

store + age = _____

rose + y = _____

tribe + al = _____

chop + y = _____

Total _____/100

Day 4

[illegible]

Name _____

1. Calculate the quotient and show your thinking.

a.

$$4440 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b.

$$5115 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

c.

$$3640 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Show each decimal fraction as the sum of **three** numbers. There is more than one way.

a.

$$1.56 = \underline{1} + \underline{0.5} + \underline{0.06}$$

b.

$$2.98 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

c.

$$1.07 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

d.

$$1.45 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

e.

$$0.51 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

f.

$$2.50 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

g.

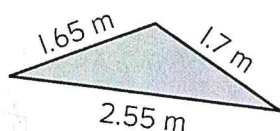
$$1.75 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

h.

$$2.19 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

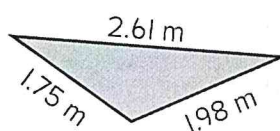
3. Calculate each perimeter. Record the steps you use.

a.



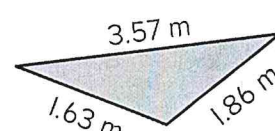
_____ m

b.



_____ m

c.



_____ m

Addition and Subtraction of whole numbers and decimals. To be done in your exercise book.

Written Addition and subtraction snaps

Complete these:



1

No Regrouping	
a	b
3 426	2 020
1 230	1 425
2 211	3 112
+ 3 001	+ 1 301
.....

5

Trading Tens, Hundreds	
a	b
3 632	9 423
- 1 364	- 3 349
.....

2

Regrouping Ones	
a	b
1 003	6 024
2 146	1 323
1 003	2 123
+ 2 314	+ 216
.....

6

No Trading	
a	b
6 276	8 656
- 3 245	- 3 424
.....

3

Regrouping Ones, Tens	
a	b
3 264	1 235
1 032	2 462
1 363	3 103
+ 2 035	+ 2 058
.....

7

Trading Tens	
a	b
6 253	7 456
- 2 417	- 3 149
.....

4

Regrouping Ones, Tens, Hundreds	
a	b
2 624	1 034
1 462	2 636
3 946	5 555
+ 1 463	+ 1 264
.....

8

Trading Tens, Hundreds, Thousands	
a	b
6 241	4 003
- 3 463	- 1 346
.....

Written Adding and subtracting decimals

1 $0.8 - 0.3 = \dots$

4 $5.6 - 3.9 = \dots$

7 $\$6.32 - \$4.86 = \dots$

2 $7.5 - 0.2 = \dots$

5 $\$6.56 - \$3.42 = \dots$

8 $4.385 - 2.143 = \dots$

3 $8.9 - 3.5 = \dots$

6 $0.34 - 0.18 = \dots$

9 $2.055 - 1.006 = \dots$

10 5.73

11 $\$32.67$

12 361.8

13 3.416

14 3.005

15 23.625

2.91

$\$16.91$

423.9

2.971

0.617

18.875

4.35

$\$83.45$

$+ 176.3$

$+ 1.268$

1.013

31.375

$+ 8.69$

$\$29.68$

.....

.....

$+ 4.004$

$+ 18.667$

$+ \$41.99$

.....

.....

.....

.....

Art - Cubism Portrait

Watch the following YouTube clip about Picasso. Search "Picasso Allie Lamb YouTube" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F1BdaC-PwC0> . Then complete the following activity

MATERIALS

- A4 blank white page
- Crayons are the best for this project, coloured pencils

DIRECTIONS

1. Draw the face in pencil on the paper.
2. Trace all the lines with a black crayon/pencil. I recommend tracing twice to get a thick black line.
3. Fill in all areas with oil pastels/coloured pencils.
4. If any of the black line is covered, trace again to make it really thick

METHOD – (SEE PICTURE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW)

With a black crayon/pencil, draw a profile of a face down the middle of the paper (forehead, nose, mouth, chin). Start just below the top so you can leave room for hair. Since this is a lesson in cubism, it's best not to be perfect.

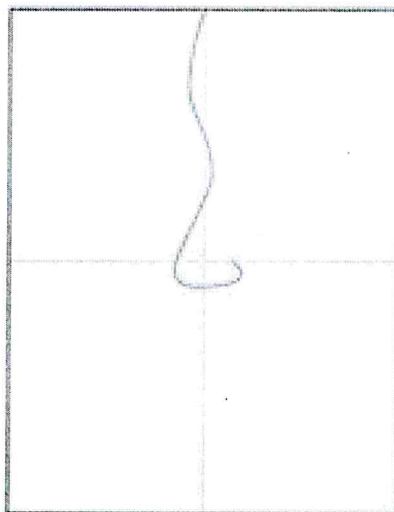
Leave the neck for now then draw an eye looking to the side.

To the left of the profile, draw a curved line from the top side of the head to the chin of the other face. On this face draw an eye facing forwards. The mouth is where you join the two faces. This is also where they see how the two faces fit together. Draw hair, neck and shoulders on the other side.

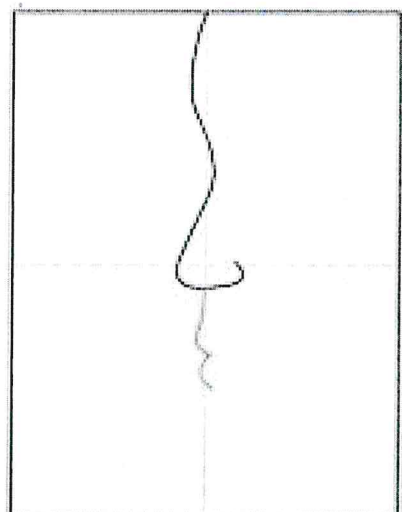
Draw a Cubism Portrait



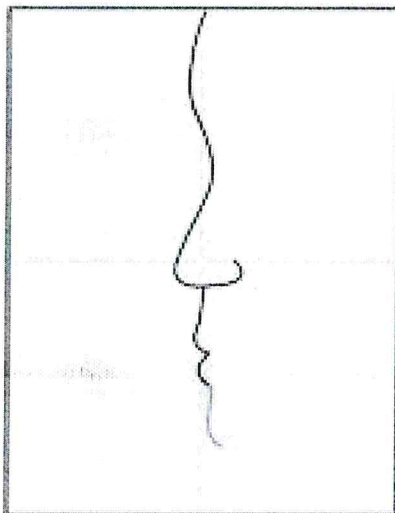
Oil pastel on black paper



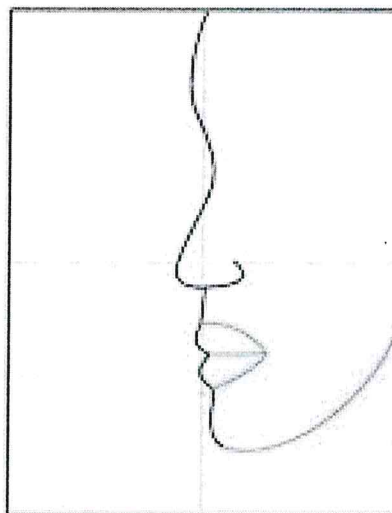
1. Make fold lines. Start top profile.



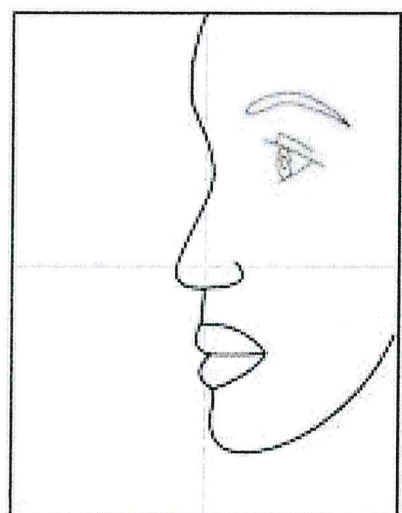
2. Continue down through lips.



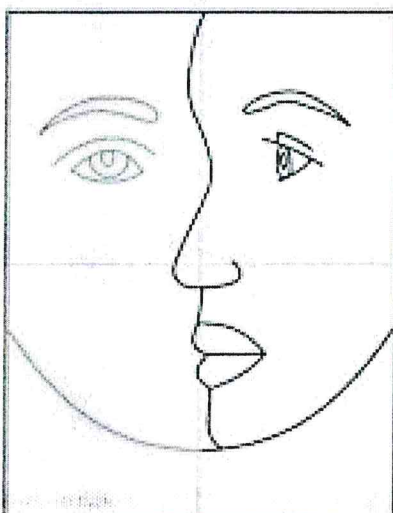
3. Draw chin.



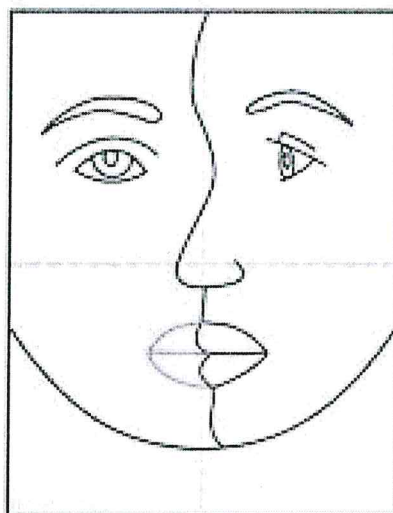
4. Continue chin line. Add lips.



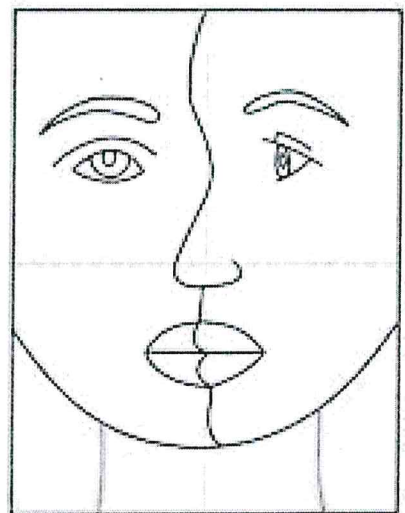
5. Add profile eye and brow.



6. Draw left chin line and eye.



7. Add left mouth.



8. Complete with neck lines.