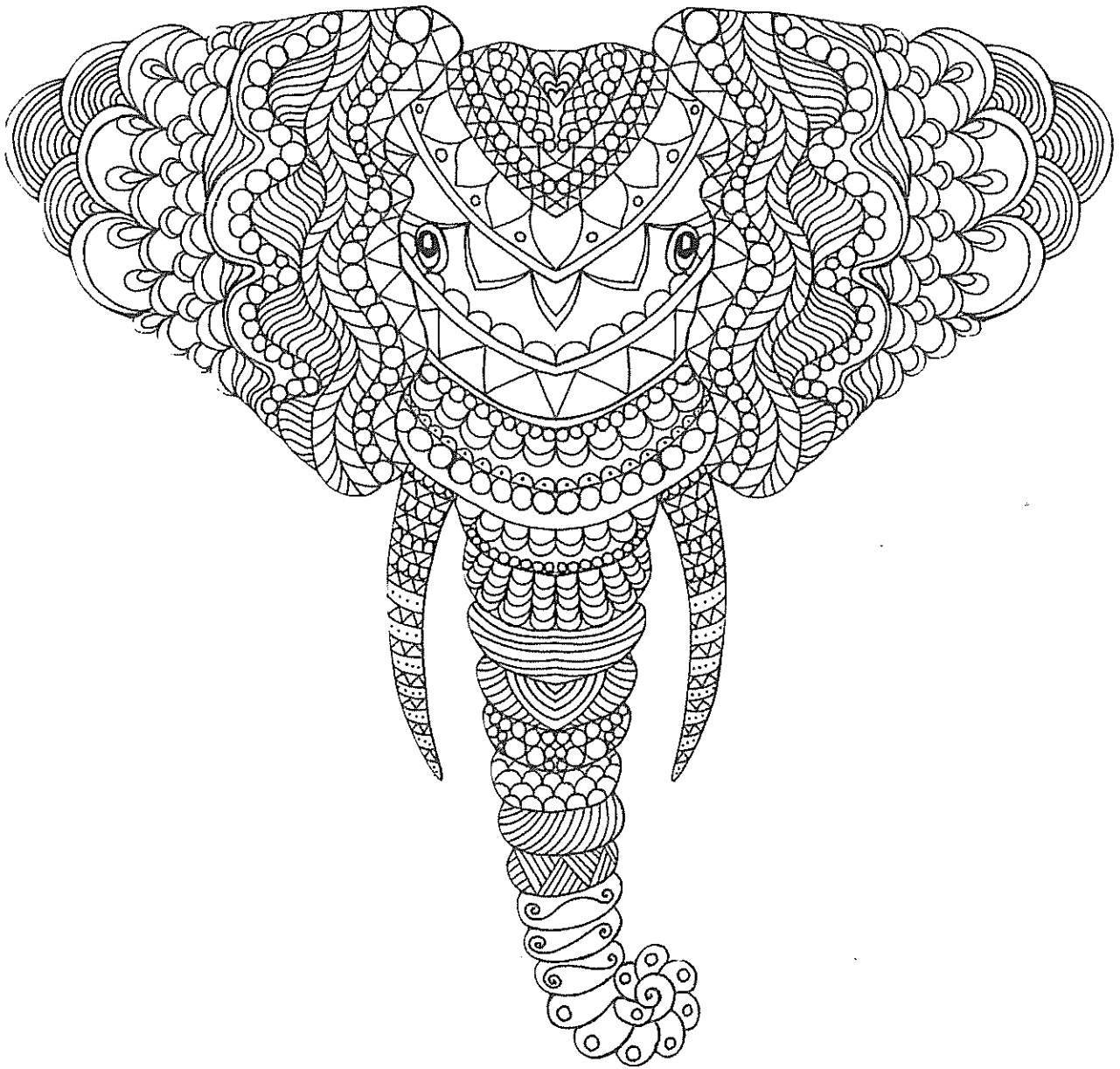


Boggabri Public School



Year 5 & 6 Learning from Home - Week 8

Words comparing two are called **comparatives**. Words comparing three or more are called **superlatives**.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
kind	kinder	kindest
fresh	fresher	freshest
happy	happier	happiest

When comparing some adjectives, rather than adding **er** and **est** as in *earlier* and *earliest*, the words change completely. We do not say *gooder* and *goodest* or *badder* and *baddest*. Instead we say, 'This is *good*. That is *better*. Those are *best*'.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least

Some of your reading group activities are also included. Feel free to use Epic! to find a book that you would like to read.

1 Go to www.getepic.com/students

2 Enter class code nkw2498

3 Select their name
[View and edit class roster](#)

You will also find two narrative writing tasks. These tasks are working on your description skills. Remember to use your senses – What can you see, hear, smell, touch, taste?

Grammar Lesson – Emotive Language

Emotive Language explanation - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56qZXjzg4c> finish at 1:58

Work through the PowerPoint slides (printed) about emotive language, completing the activities as you go. You may have to convince some family members to be your classmates for some activities.

There is also a worksheet attached. If you get stuck, use google for the definition and synonyms – don't just choose any though – make sure you use emotive language.

Name of Excursion	<u>A Virtual Week in Canberra – Democracy: Our House Our Voices</u>
Date of Excursion	30-Aug-2021
Time of Excursion	02:00PM
Joining the Excursion	
On the day of this event, please click this link to join: <u>https://edunsw.link/DARTLearning/CanberraMGA/</u>	
Meeting ID: 69772746197	
Password: dart	

Name of Excursion	<u>A Virtual Week in Canberra – Art in focus</u>
Date of Excursion	31-Aug-2021
Time of Excursion	10:00AM
Joining the Excursion	
To join please select this link <u>https://edunsw.link/DARTLearning/CanberraNGA</u>	
meeting ID – 676 9178 2190	
password – dart	
If you have issues connecting on the day of this event, please refer to <u>DART Learning announcements</u> for up to date information.	

Name of Excursion	<u>A Virtual Excursion in Canberra: A journey through film and sound history!</u>
Date of Excursion	31-Aug-2021
Time of Excursion	02:00PM
Joining the Excursion	
<u>https://edunsw.link/DARTLearning/CanberraNFSA</u>	
meeting ID – 637 4759 6285	
password – dart	

Name of Excursion A Virtual Week in Canberra - Foldable Flight
Date of Excursion 02-Sep-2021
Time of Excursion 02:00PM

Joining the Excursion

Please join at least 5-10 minutes prior to the event using the following link:
<https://edu.nsw.link/DARTLearning/CanberraQ&A>

Meeting ID: 621 0140 0265

Passcode: dart

Don't forget to grab 2 x A4 pieces of paper and a pair of scissors!

Foldable Flight – 2nd September 2021

Session start time 2pm

Session end time 3pm

Name of Excursion A Virtual Week in Canberra - Tour of the Royal Australian Mint
Date of Excursion 03-Sep-2021
Time of Excursion 10:00AM

Joining the Excursion

The link to join the call is as follows:
<https://edu.nsw.link/DARTLearning/CanberraRAM>

Meeting ID: 630 0443 7323

Password: dart

If you have issues connecting on the day of this event, please refer to [DART Learning announcements](#) for up to date information.

Have fun and stay safe!

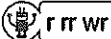

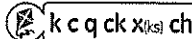
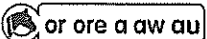

Mrs Stove 😊



- 8 Rewrite the sentence, changing the singular nouns to plurals. Change any other words to match.

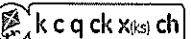
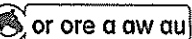
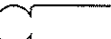
Go to Helpful Hints (3), (4) and (23).

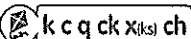
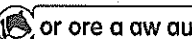
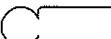
On Friday the librarian reads a story to the child on the fourth storey of the library in the city.

- 9 Fill in the empty sound boxes to represent the sounds you hear in each underlined word.

We kept a record of the weather for a month.     

It is my turn to record today's weather.     

The cause of the accident was unknown.   

The horses galloped around the racecourse.   

- 10 Write words from the brackets to finish the sentences.

Are you _____ you can see the sea _____ from here? (shore, sure)

I saw a wild _____ trying to _____ a hole through the floor. (boar, bore)

The ladies tried to _____ the position of the _____ in the church. (altar, alter)

We yelled ourselves _____ at the _____ races. (hoarse, horse)

The adventurers plan to set _____ on the _____ day of Autumn. (forth, fourth)

The _____ boy wiggled the loose _____ while he waited. (board, bored)

The author moved _____ to autograph his book below the _____. (foreword, forward)

_____ a great friend because _____ willing to share _____ pencils. (your, you're)

- 11 Complete the table. Go to Helpful Hint (11).

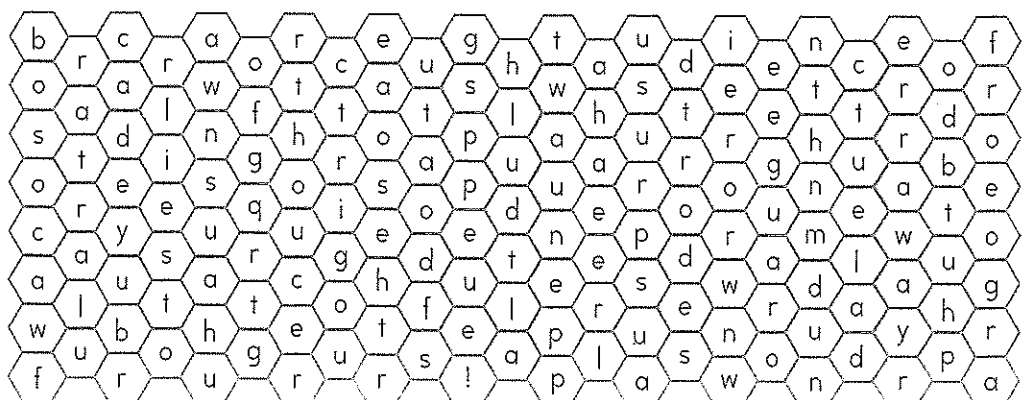
Adjectives (describing 1)	Comparatives (comparing 2)	Superlatives (comparing 3 or more)
My work is good .	Your work is	His is the
This job is bad .	This job is even	That job is the
I haven't got much money .	You have	She has the
The creek is quite broad .	The stream is	The river is the

Challenge

Join letters to form every List Word in the Word Search using a pencil. Colour the words different colours to find the Hidden Word.

★ Letters forming words can be joined in any direction. No letter is shared by words.

Hidden Word



BLM GM88

5 GM88

Word Chain

Match List Word parts.

5 GM88

ted

craw

5 GM88

ies

appl ful

5 GM88

quar
tune

5 GM88

laun ling

5 GM88

aw robe

5 GM88

audi
lause

5 GM88

auto rey

5 GM88

haun ought

5 GM88

for
ter

5 GM88

stor dry

5 GM88

ward aud

5 GM88

app
ence

5 GM88

sto graph

5 GM88

br

5 GM88

Word Chain — a game for 2 to 4 students.

- 1 Students are dealt three cards each. The rest of the cards form a pick-up pile.
- 2 The first student places a card face up in the centre.
- 3 The next student joins on one of their cards to complete a **List Word**. If the student is unable to complete a word, they take a card from the pick-up pile.
- 4 When the pick-up pile finishes, any student who cannot complete a word misses a turn.
- 5 The first student to use all of their cards is the winner.

BLM GM90

5 Waves GM89

5 Waves GM90

Four in a Row: Graphemes

5 Waves GM90 t____t	5 Waves GM90 res____ch	5 Waves GM90 ____liest
5 Waves GM90 d____ter	5 Waves GM90 c____t	5 Waves GM90 f____tune
5 Waves GM90 rep____ter	5 Waves GM90 sw____d	5 Waves GM90 g____minate
5 Waves GM90 obs____vant	5 Waves GM90 dess____t	5 Waves GM90 conf____ed
5 Waves GM90 ref____ed	5 Waves GM90 pref____ed	5 Waves GM90 st____ries
5 Waves GM90 st____rey	5 Waves GM90 sn____ring	5 Waves GM90 appl____se
5 Waves GM90 ____dience	5 Waves GM90 l____ndry	5 Waves GM90 sub____ban
5 Waves GM90 p____pose	5 Waves GM90 p____chase	5 Waves GM90 br____t
5 Waves GM90 th____tful	5 Waves GM90 rev____se	5 Waves GM90 c____se

5 Waves GM89 5 Waves GM90

Four in a Row – a game for 2 to 4 students.

Each player requires a set of counters of the same colour.

- 1 Stack the word cards face down beside the game board.
- 2 The first student takes a card from the top of the pile and decides which letters on the game board would complete the word on the card.
- 3 The student covers those letters on the game board with one of their counters. The card is then returned to the bottom of the pile.
- 4 The next student has a turn.
- 5 The first student to have four counters in a row, across, down or diagonally is the winner.

audio

can mean *I hear*.

audible (adj.)

capable of being heard

audience (noun)

the people who **hear** a concert

auditorium (noun)

a theatre for audiences to **hear** concerts

auditory (adj.)

concerned with **hearing**

audition (noun)

the opportunity for people to be **heard** for a performing job



reporter

sure

drawn

haunted

crawling

broad

stories

storey

brought

cause

awful

quarter

force

course

thoughtful

taught

ought

sword

fortune

wardrobe

laundry

autograph

audience

applaud

applause

BLM T1 Bingo

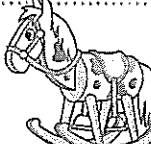
or ore a aw au horse core ball paw sauce

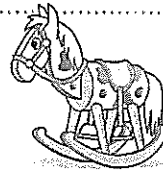
List Words

haul
 taunt
 cordial
 author
 broaden
 awfully
 daughter
 naughty
 unlawful
 sauce
 source
 tortoise
 alternate
 exhausted
 orchestra
 accordingly
 mortgage
 porcelain
 plausible
 mournful
 precaution
 automatic
 authentic
 tourniquet
 extraordinary

List Words

haul
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 daughter
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 tortoise
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 plausible
 mournful
 precaution
 automatic
 authentic
 tourniquet
 extraordinary


- 1 **Colour** the graphemes that represent **or ore a aw au** in the List Words.
 - 2 **Go** to the List Words for Unit 25. **Count** the sounds and identify all the graphemes in each List Word.
 - 3 **Write** any other letters that can represent **or ore a aw au** on the Grapheme Chart. **Write** one word example for each.
 - 4 **Circle** the words where you hear **or ore a aw au** in each column. **Add** a List Word with the **or ore a aw au** grapheme shown, to fit on the lines in each column.
- 

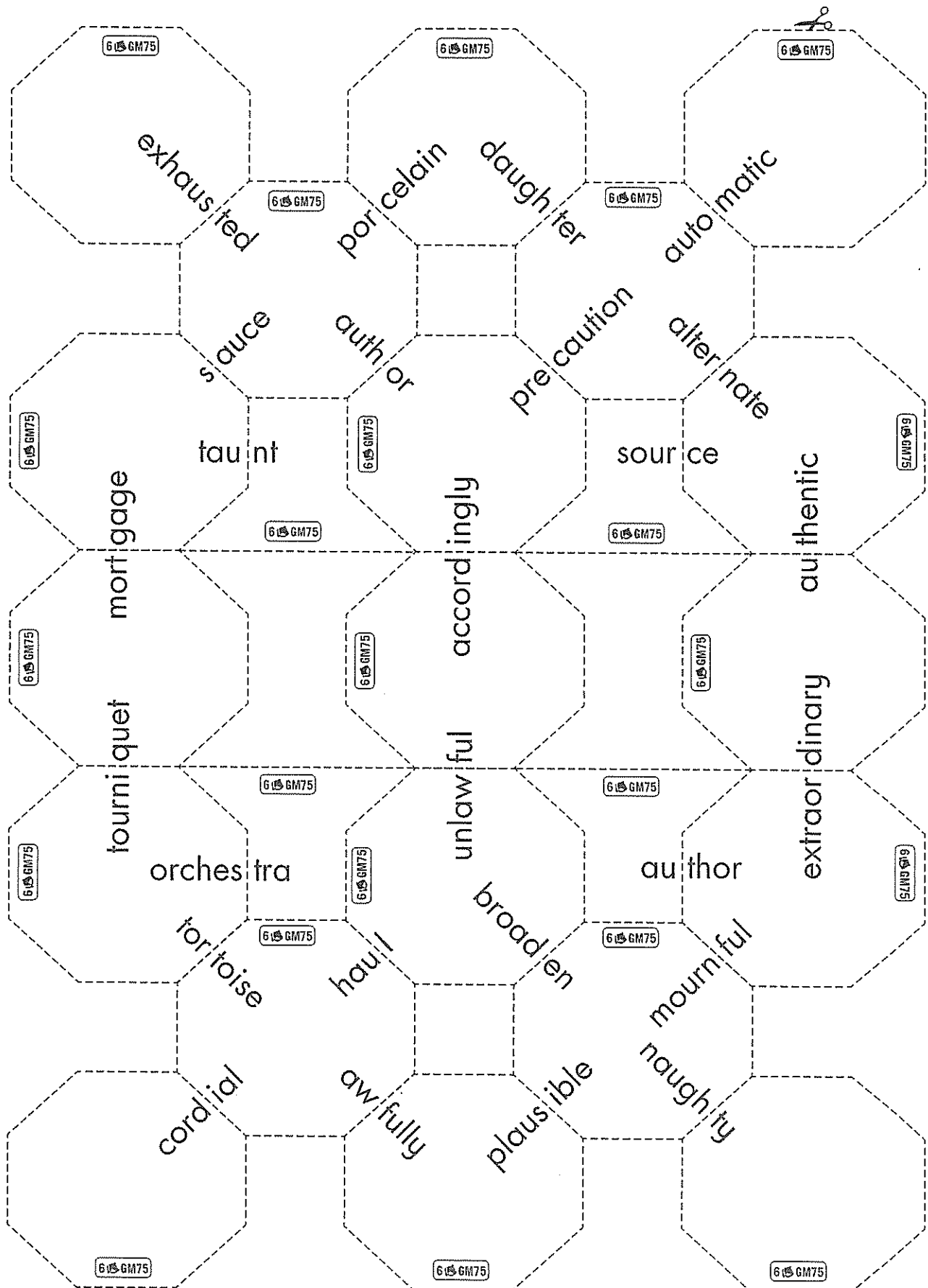


Grapheme Chart

grapheme	word

or	ow	au	a	our
according	aware	Australia	major	resources
coordinate	withdrawn	authorised	alternative	courage
worthwhile	seaweed	beautify	watchful	mourning
inspector	flawless	saucy	squall	adjourn

- 5 **Write** List Words that include the following graphemes to fit on the lines.
- __ our ____, __ or ____, __ ort ____, aw ____, augh ____,
au ____, __ hau ____, __ au ____, __ or ____,
__ au ____, __ or ____, __ aor ____.
- 6 **Rewrite** these List Words adding the missing graphemes for  **or ore a aw au**.
- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| tnt _____ | unful _____ | thentic _____ |
| hl _____ | brden _____ | chestra _____ |
| sce _____ | mnful _____ | tomatic _____ |
| sce _____ | ttoise _____ | ternate _____ |
| nty _____ | mgage _____ | tniquet _____ |
- 7 **Build** word families with these base words and the beginnings and endings in the brackets.
Use your dictionary for correct spelling.



6 GM77 h__l	6 GM77 s__ce	6 GM77 m__nful
6 GM77 t__nt	6 GM77 t__toise	6 GM77 prec__tion
6 GM77 c__dial	6 GM77 __lternate	6 GM77 __tomatic
6 GM77 __thor	6 GM77 ex__sted	6 GM77 __thentic
6 GM77 br__den	6 GM77 __chestra	6 GM77 t__niquet
6 GM77 __fully	6 GM77 acc__dingly	6 GM77 extr__dinary
6 GM77 d__ter	6 GM77 m__gage	6 GM77 s__ce
6 GM77 n__ty	6 GM77 p__celain	6 GM77 br__dly
6 GM77 unl__ful	6 GM77 pl__sible	6 GM77 __lthough

Four in a Row – a game for 2 to 4 students.

Each student requires a set of counters of the same colour

- 1 Stack the word cards face down beside the game board.
- 2 The first student takes a card from the top and decides which grapheme on the board would be used with the word on the card.
- 3 The student covers that grapheme on the game board with one of their counters. The card is then returned to the bottom of the pile.
- 4 The next student has a turn.
- 5 Students continue to take turns.
- 6 The first student to have four counters in a row, across, down or diagonally is the winner.



absorbent

assortment

assuredly

augment

auditorium

baulk

discordant

editorial

enthral

exorbitant

fortuitous

fraudulent

gnawing

inexhaustible

implausible

maudlin

nautical

sauntered

warble

wrought

Sentences for Unit 10 Comparison Bingo

Give the students the base word (in bold) first. Then read the sentence inserting the word *Kangaroo* instead of the adjective or comparative or superlative word, eg **hot** – It is even *Kangaroo* today than it was yesterday.

guilty [est]	The little boy looked the <i>Kangaroo</i> of all the children when I asked who took the lollies.
clever [er]	Our dog is <i>Kangaroo</i> than our cat when they play games with us.
greedy	We have a very <i>Kangaroo</i> magpie living in our backyard.
strong [er]	An eagle is far <i>Kangaroo</i> than a sparrow.
clumsy [est]	The last migrant was the <i>Kangaroo</i> of the group getting into the small boat to go ashore.
guilty [er]	The <i>Kangaroo</i> of the two convicted criminals got the longer jail sentence.
clever [est]	'You are the <i>Kangaroo</i> grandfather in all the world,' said the small boy lovingly.
greedy [est]	That magpie is the <i>Kangaroo</i> creature I have ever seen,' said Dad as the magpie took off with his meat.
strong	A healthy diet is needed to develop <i>Kangaroo</i> bones and muscle.
clumsy	Little children are quite <i>Kangaroo</i> when they are learning to walk.
guilty	'I wonder why you look so <i>Kangaroo</i> ,' said Mum when she found the dog hiding under the bed.
clever	The famous inventor was very <i>Kangaroo</i> at thinking up ways to improve the efficiency of machines.
greedy [er]	My daughter is the <i>Kangaroo</i> of our two children when it comes to sweet foods.
strong [est]	We conducted an experiment to find the <i>Kangaroo</i> of all the rubber bands in the packet.
clumsy [er]	I was <i>Kangaroo</i> at picking up the tiny beads than my younger sister with her small fingers.

Sentences for Unit 16 Comparison Quiz

more/most	The outfit that won the prize was far <i>Kangaroo</i> stylish than any (one) of the others.
more/most	An upset stomach is the <i>Kangaroo</i> common complaint with new born babies.
more/most	This camera is <i>Kangaroo</i> expensive than any other camera I have ever bought.
more/most	Our boat was the <i>Kangaroo</i> damaged of all the boats moored in the bay.
more/most	Climate temperatures seem to be <i>Kangaroo</i> extreme than they used to be world-wide.
more/most	'That baby is the <i>Kangaroo</i> solemn baby I have ever seen,' said the community nurse.

Comparison of the Century – teams

GAME INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Print and cut up three sets of the cards on BLM GM60. Print BLMs WL8 and WL9 to store in a bag with the cards.
- 2 Select three students to stand at the back to adjudicate.
- 3 Divide the rest of the class into three teams and number the members, 1, 2, 3...
- 4 Number 1 from each team sits at a desk facing the class with a set of the cards laid out in front.
- 5 Teacher names the group of cards students will use for the sentence, eg **adjectives, er, est**, and a word where it applies, eg **warm**.
These are at the start of each sentence in the examples on BLM WL8 and WL9. The teacher then reads the sentence substituting *Kangaroo* for the adjective or the comparative or superlative word.
- 6 First student to hold up the correct card wins a counter for his or her team.
- 7 Number 2 team members take their turn out the front.
- 8 Continue as above. Have progress counting from time to time.

Sentences for Unit 19 Comparison of the Century

warm /er/est	Today's temperature is far <i>Kangaroo</i> than yesterday's.
lonely /er/est	When our family moved to a new town; I felt the <i>Kangaroo</i> I had ever felt.
little /less/least	The competitors had little difficulty with the first challenge and even <i>Kangaroo</i> with the next.
some/more/most	That soldier seems <i>Kangaroo</i> exhausted than any [one] of the other soldiers.
good/better/best	All the entries were good, but yours was the <i>Kangaroo</i> in the competition.
some/more/most	Which of the six ambulances do you think could carry the <i>Kangaroo</i> patients?
bad/worse/worst	The condition of the last road was bad, but this one is far <i>Kangaroo</i> .
little /less/least	Our dog was the <i>Kangaroo</i> obedient of all the dogs at Obedience School.
good/better/best	This casserole is <i>Kangaroo</i> than the last casserole Mum cooked.
bad/worse/worst	That was the <i>Kangaroo</i> piano concert I have ever given.
cold /er/est	The Southern Ocean in Antarctica is far <i>Kangaroo</i> than the Pacific Ocean in Queensland.
little /less/least	I like only a <i>Kangaroo</i> hot spice in a casserole because if it is too hot I can't taste anything.
good/better/best	The radio announcer at 7:00am is the <i>Kangaroo</i> of all the early morning radio announcers.
bad/worse/worst	The dangerous, coastal currents are at their <i>Kangaroo</i> during the winter months.
some/more/most	The larger, well lit motels are <i>Kangaroo</i> noticeable to motorists as they drive past.

Singular and Plural Word Forms

add es

pouch	pouches
speech	speeches
axe	axes
climax	climaxes
prefix	prefixes
bonus	bonuses
rhinoceros	rhinoceroses
mongoose	mongooses
business	businesses
process	processes

hyphenated/compounds

editor-in-chief	editors -in-chief
mother-in-law	mothers -in-law
passer-by	passers -by
runner-up	runners -up
sister-in-law	sisters -in-law
poet laureate	poets laureate

exceptions

cupful	cupfuls
five-year-old	five-year-olds
spoonful	spoonfuls

ends in a consonant and y – change y to ie and add s

boundary	boundaries
cemetery	cemeteries
diary	diaries
difficulty	difficulties
factory	factories
necessity	necessities
opportunity	opportunities
secretary	secretaries
story	stories

stays the same

aircraft	aircraft
deer	deer
fish	fish
offspring	offspring
pants	pants
salmon	salmon
scissors	scissors
sheep	sheep
shrimp	shrimp
species	species
trousers	trousers
trout	trout

ends in vowel and y – add s

chimney	chimneys
convoy	convoys
donkey	donkeys
highway	highways
valley	valleys

ends in o – add s or es

avocado	avocados
kilo	kilos
piano	pianos
radio	radios
soprano	sopranos
studio	studios
zero	zeros
echo	echoes
domino	dominoes
hero	heroes
mosquito	mosquitoes
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
volcano	volcanoes
zero	zeroes

change f or fe to ve and add s

half	halves
life	lives
loaf	loaves
shelf	shelves
thief	thieves
wolf	wolves

exceptions

chef	chefs
chief	chiefs

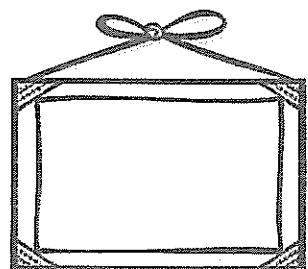
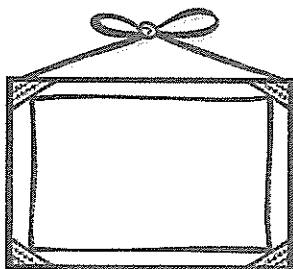
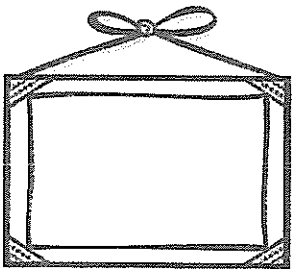
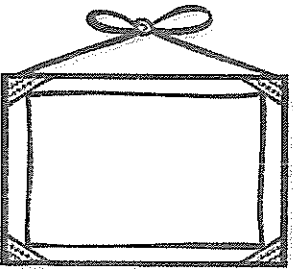
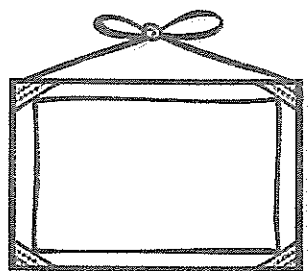
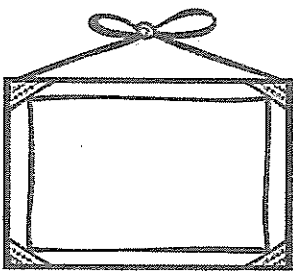
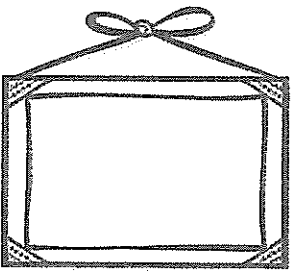
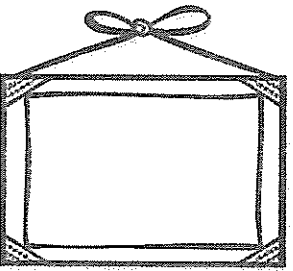
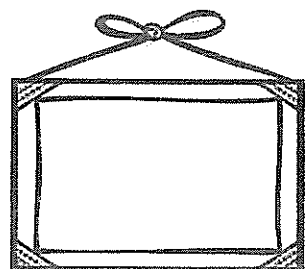
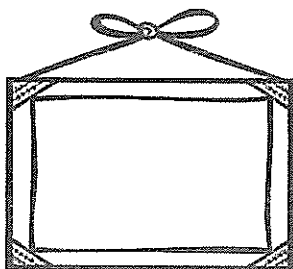
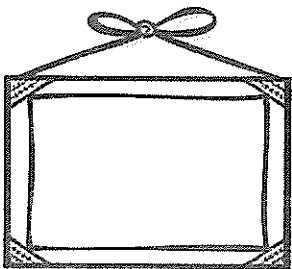
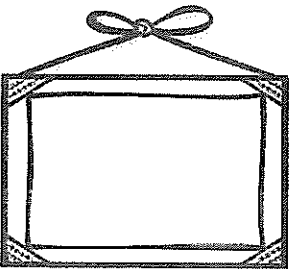
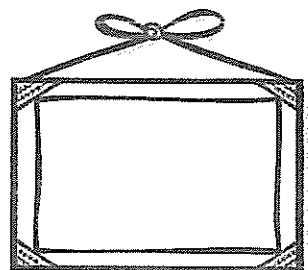
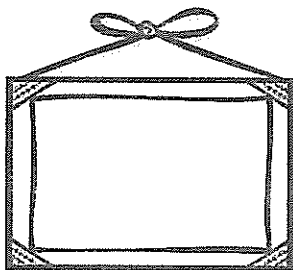
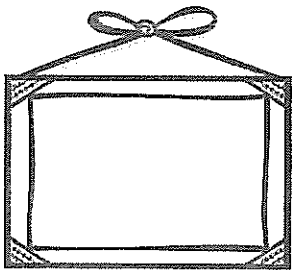
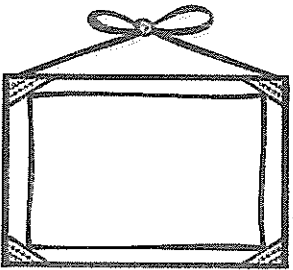
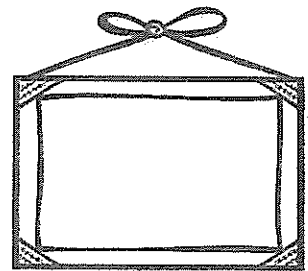
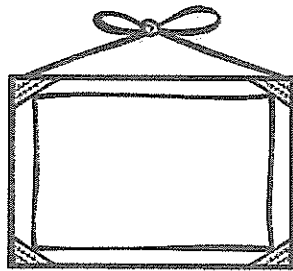
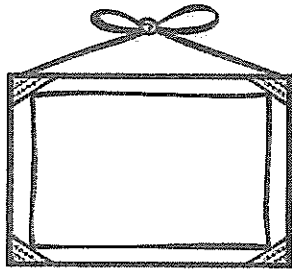
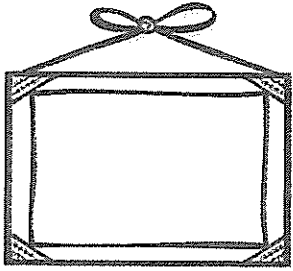
new word

die	dice
louse	lice
headlouse	headlice
mouse	mice
child	children
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
goose	geese
tooth	teeth
ox	oxen
person	people
cactus	cacti
fungus	fungi/funguses
graffito	graffiti
radius	radii/radiuses
stimulus	stimuli
tempo	tempi
virtuoso	virtuosi
cherub	cherubim
seraph	seraphim
alga	algae
antenna	antennae
formula	formulae
nebula	nebulae
vertebra	vertebrae
analysis	analyses
axis	axes
basis	bases
crisis	crises
diagnosis	diagnoses
hypothesis	hypotheses
index	indices
matrix	matrices
prognosis	prognoses
bacterium	bacteria
criterion	criteria
datum	data
genus	genera
maximum	maxima
medium	media/mediums
millennium	millennia
phenomenon	phenomena
quantum	quanta
spectrum	spectra
stratum	strata

Name: _____

Fancy Frames

Directions: Write a spelling word in each frame using your fanciest handwriting

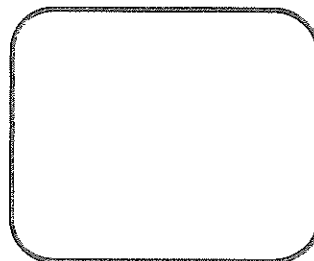


Name _____

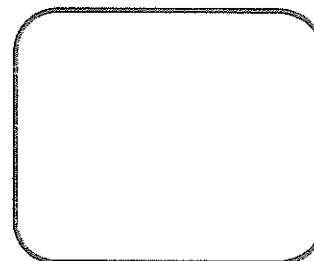
Use It, Write It, Draw It: Spelling Edition

Directions: Choose 10 of your spelling words. First write the word. Then, use it in a sentence. Last, draw a picture of the spelling word.

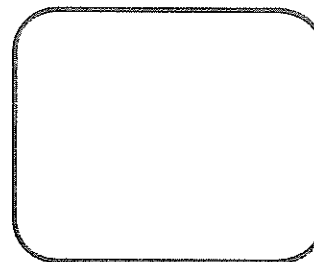
1. _____



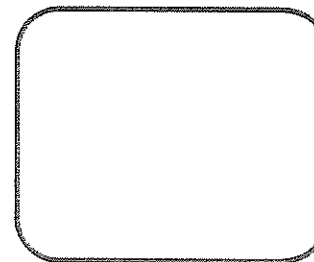
2. _____



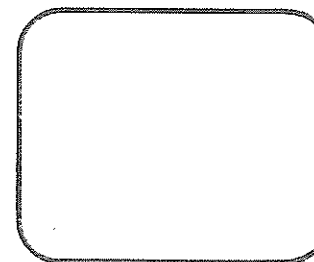
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



VOCABULARY WORD MAP

Definition in Your Own Words

Synonyms

VOCABULARY WORD

Use It Meaningfully in a Sentence

Draw a Picture of It

Thanks to Debbie Petzrick for design idea.

VOCABULARY WORD MAP

Definition in Your Own Words

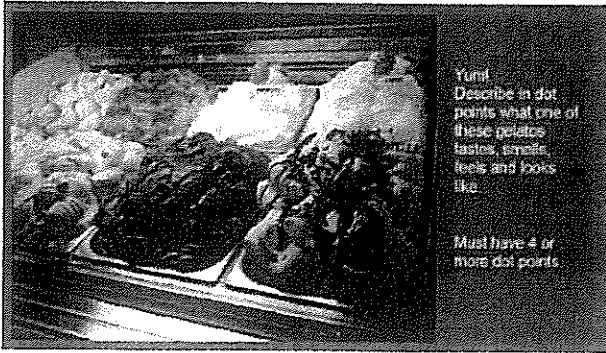
Synonyms

VOCABULARY WORD

Use It Meaningfully in a Sentence

Draw a Picture of It

Thanks to Debbie Petzrick for design idea.



Date: _____/_____/_____

[illegible]



Date: ____/____/____

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. In the top-left corner, there is a small, dark, rectangular inset photograph. This photo appears to show a close-up of a textured surface, possibly the spine or cover of an old book, with some light reflecting off it. The rest of the page is blank except for the ruling lines.

Introduction to **Emotive Language**



1

Lesson Objective

To analyse and use emotive language.

Success Criteria

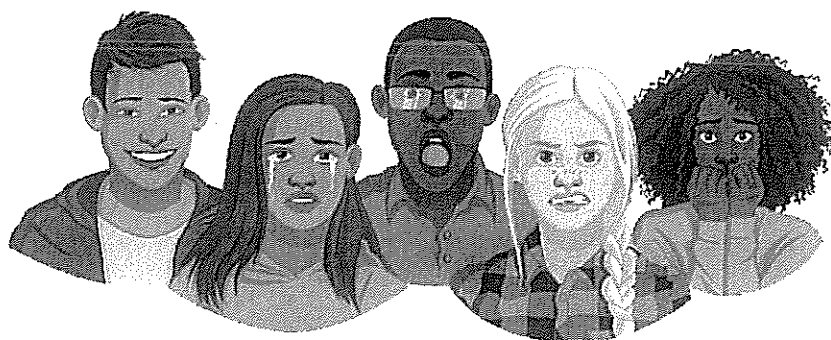
- To identify and use emotive language.
- To explain why it has been used.
- To consider its effect on the reader.

2

Emotive Language

Sometimes writers deliberately choose words to be emotive.

Emotive language means words that create an emotion in the reader.



5

You Try - Task One

1. Look at the following and underline the emotive words:



After Christmas every year,
there are thousands of abandoned puppies
left to wander the streets, scared and alone.

Only your support can rescue them.

2. Explain why each of the words you underlined is emotive - what effect will they have on the reader?
3. Explain why the writer has chosen them.

Well done! You have just analysed emotive language.

6

Role Play – Task Four

You are going to write a short role play where you will make use of emotive language! Remember, you want to make the person reading or hearing the words feel an emotion.

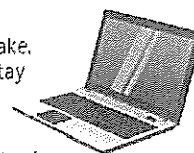
Choose one from the options below:



1. You want to go to a party and then stay overnight with your friend. You try to persuade the adults in your life to let you go by making them feel sorry for you.



2. You have broken your friend's laptop by mistake. You have to tell them but you want them to stay calm and not blame you too much.



3. You are selling a car seat to a new mum. You try to make her feel her baby isn't safe in anything else and that it would be irresponsible not to buy it.

Note: Be prepared to explain your language choices later!

9

Act It Out- Task Five

- Act out your role play for the rest of the class.
- As you watch the role plays, note down particularly impressive uses of emotive language and the parts that didn't work so well.
- After you have seen each of other role plays, give them a mark out of ten for use of emotive language. The best marks should be for those role plays where the word choice would really arouse an emotion in the listener.



10



Quickfire **Emotive Language**

Emotive language is words or phrases which make the reader feel an emotional response. It is often used to persuade or influence readers.

Can you find emotive alternatives for the words below?

Word	Emotive alternative
hungry	ravenous, starving, yearning for food
killed	
hot	
cold	
anxious	
hoped	
friend	
enemy	

Now, can you rewrite these sentences so they sound more emotive?

I want to go home.

I had a good holiday.

The man was worried about his friend.



2) Calculate the length of the missing side.

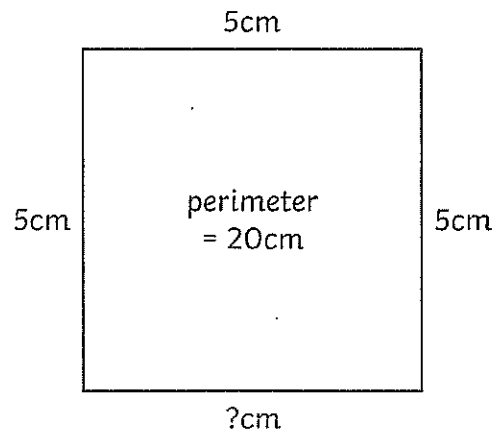
a)

Hint:

$$5\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20\text{cm}$$

$$15\text{cm} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20\text{cm}$$

Missing side = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cm



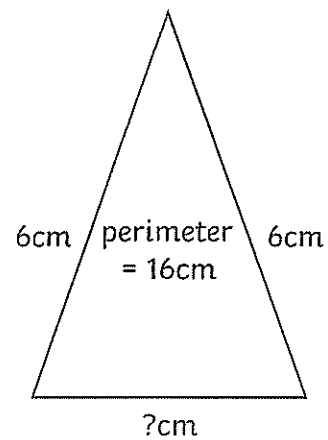
b)

Hint:

$$6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 16\text{cm}$$

$$12\text{cm} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 16\text{cm}$$

Missing side = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cm



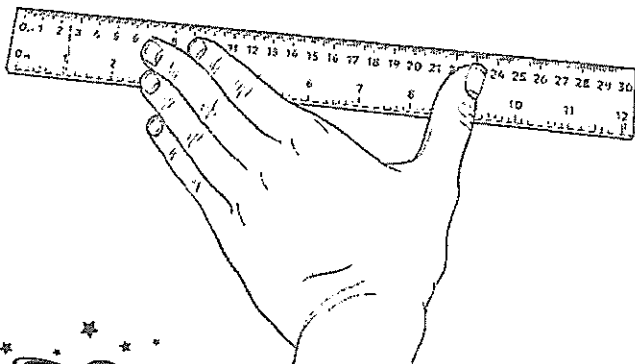
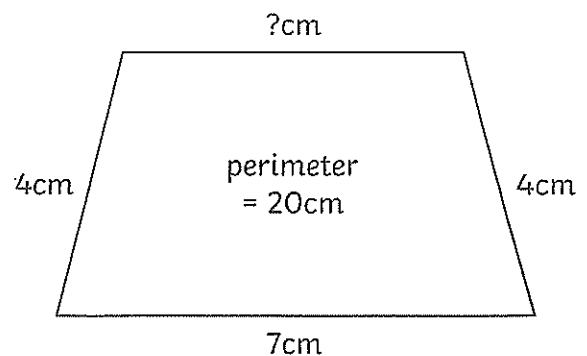
c)

Hint:

$$7\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20\text{cm}$$

$$15\text{cm} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20\text{cm}$$

Missing side = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cm



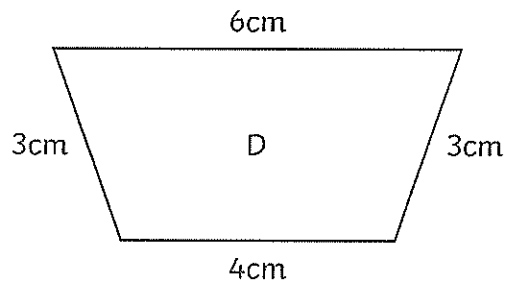
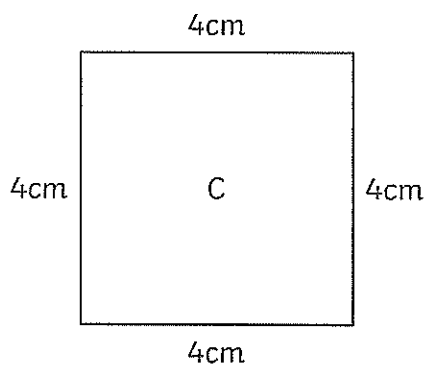
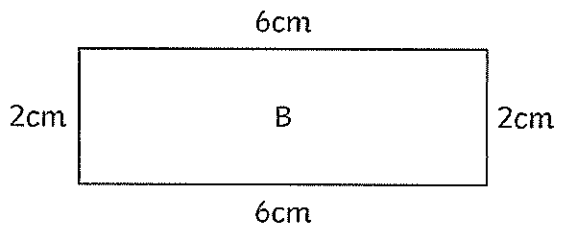
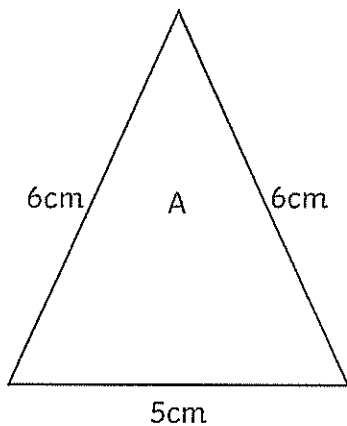


Solving Perimeter Problems

To solve problems involving perimeter.



- 1) Calculate the perimeter of these shapes.
Which is the odd one out, and why?

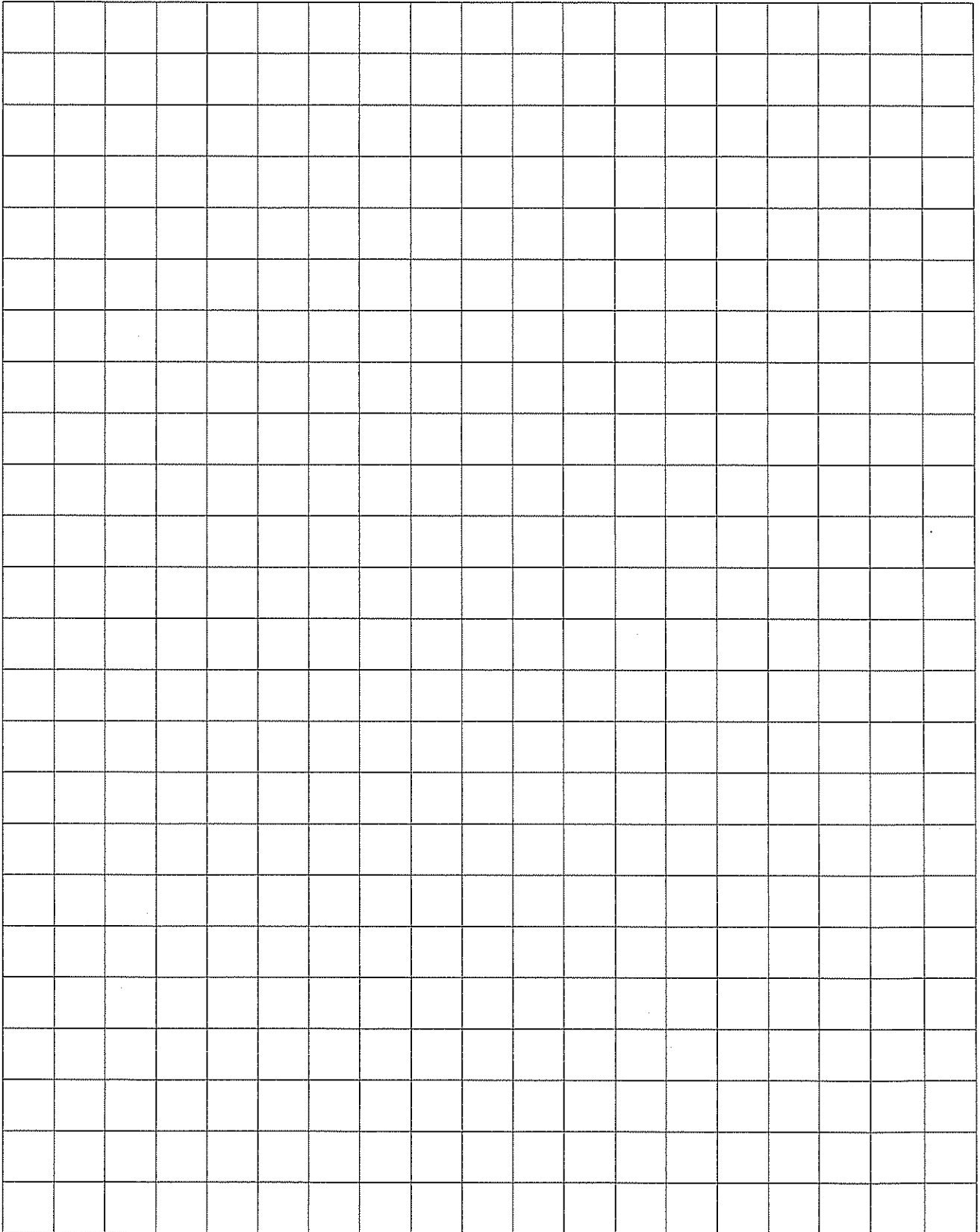


Odd shape out: _____

Reason: _____



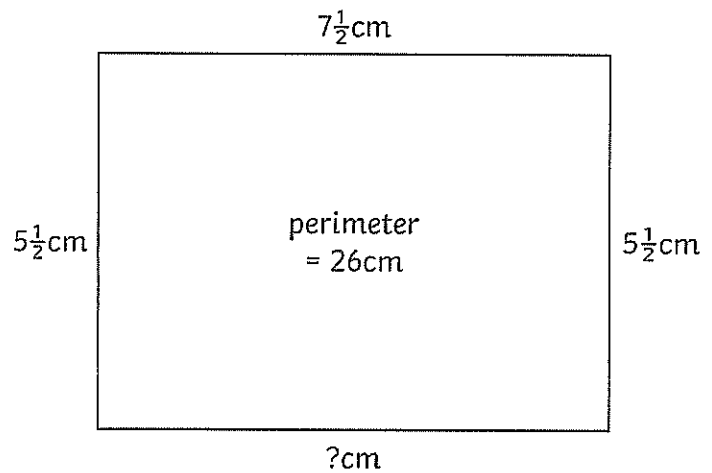
3) Draw different rectangles, with a perimeter of 24cm:



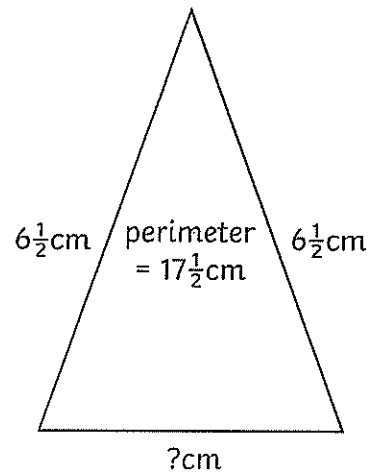


2) Calculate the length of the missing side.

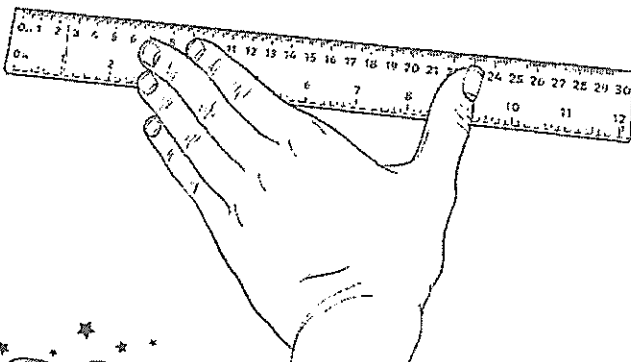
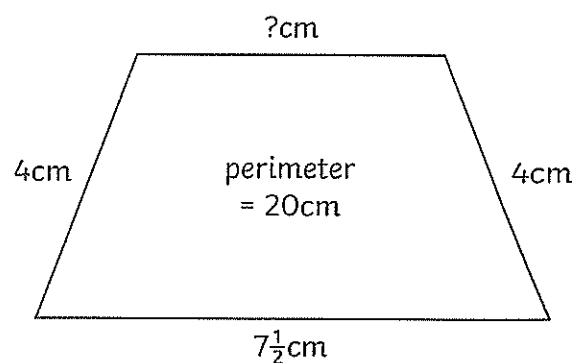
a) Missing side = _____ cm



b) Missing side = _____ cm



c) Missing side = _____ cm



Aim

- Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres.

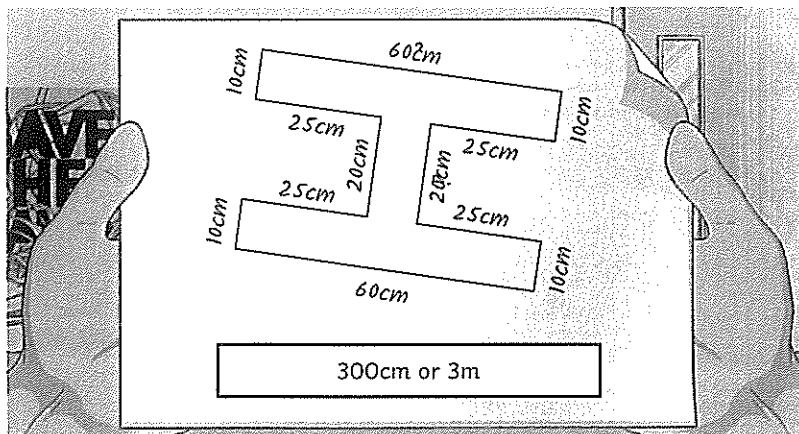
3

Calculate Perimeter

Diving



What is the perimeter of this shape?



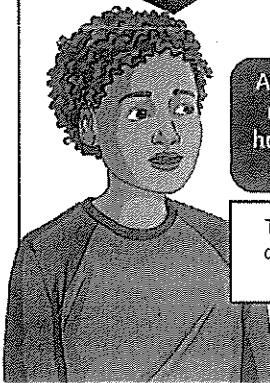
4

Calculate Perimeter

Deeper


Are these statements true or false? Explain how you know.

A rectangle with a base 12cm long always has a perimeter greater than a rectangle with a 3cm base.



This is false. A rectangle with a base 12cm long and a width of 1cm would have a perimeter of 26cm. A rectangle with a 3cm base and a width of 11cm would have a perimeter of 28cm, which is greater.

A rectilinear shape made from 2 rectangles side by side always has a larger perimeter than each of the rectangles separately.



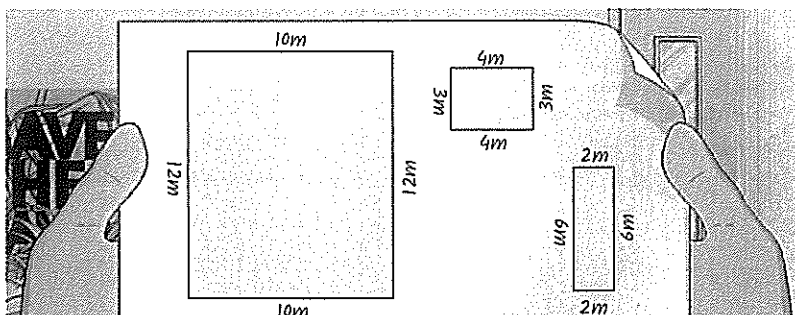
This is true because the length will always increase and the width will either increase or stay the same.

7

Calculate Perimeter

Deepest

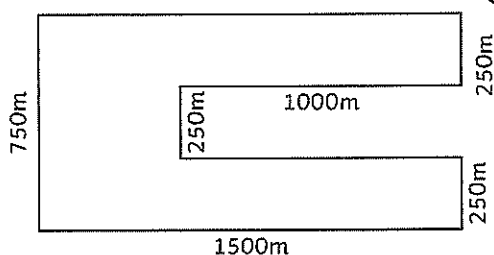
Look at these rectangles:



With a partner, discuss how you could arrange these to make 2 different rectilinear shapes.
Do your 2 new shapes have the same perimeter?

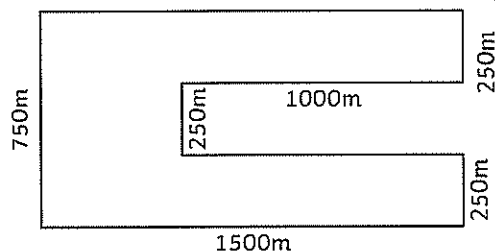
8

- 1) Toby says, "This shape has a perimeter of 4000m."



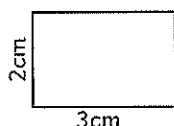
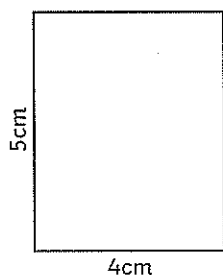
- Explain his mistake.
 - Calculate the correct perimeter.
- 2) Are these statements true or false? Explain how you know.
- A rectangle with sides 2cm and 8cm, will have the same perimeter as a square with 5cm sides.
 - A long, thin rectangle will always have a longer perimeter than a shorter, wider rectangle.
 - If you put a square with sides of 4cm and a square with sides of 6cm side by side on a straight line, they make a rectilinear shape with a perimeter of 40cm.

- 1) Toby says, "This shape has a perimeter of 4000m."

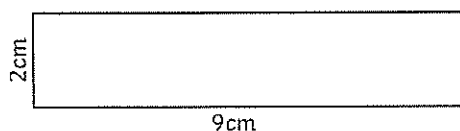


- Explain his mistake.
 - Calculate the correct perimeter.
- 2) Are these statements true or false? Explain how you know.
- A rectangle with sides 2cm and 8cm, will have the same perimeter as a square with 5cm sides.
 - A long, thin rectangle will always have a longer perimeter than a shorter, wider rectangle.
 - If you put a square with sides of 4cm and a square with sides of 6cm side by side on a straight line, they make a rectilinear shape with a perimeter of 40cm.

- 1) a) Use these shapes to create a compound rectilinear shape on your squared paper.

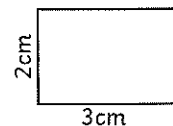
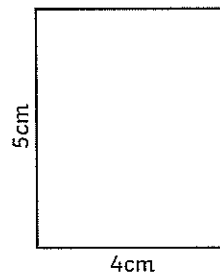


(Shapes are not drawn to scale.)

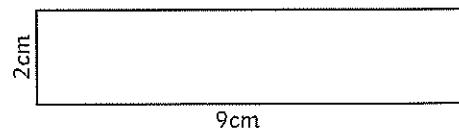


- Amma says, "I can rearrange the rectangles to make a new shape with a different perimeter." Is she correct? Prove It!
- 2) a) How many different rectilinear shapes, which are not rectangles or squares, can you make that have a perimeter of 42cm?
- Tarj thinks that adding one more square to all of the shapes he has drawn on centimetre squared paper with perimeters of 42cm will change them into shapes with perimeters of 45cm. Is he right? How do you know?

- 1) a) Use these shapes to create a compound rectilinear shape on your squared paper.



(Shapes are not drawn to scale.)



- Amma says, "I can rearrange the rectangles to make a new shape with a different perimeter." Is she correct? Prove It!
- 2) a) How many different rectilinear shapes, which are not rectangles or squares, can you make that have a perimeter of 42cm?
- Tarj thinks that adding one more square to all of the shapes he has drawn on centimetre squared paper with perimeters of 42cm will change them into shapes with perimeters of 45cm. Is he right? How do you know?

FOLLOW PUNNY PATH

Solve each equation. Find the product in the maze below, and shade that box. When you have completed the problems, read the silly pun that you have shaded!

$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$


$4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

 **START HERE**


26 The	80 fastest	100 way	55 through	19 the
45 A	90 bicycle	85 wheel	16 to	64 get
17 tricycle	63 can't	37 spins	91 quickly	55 pedal
23 has	99 stand	108 on	66 when	109 you
44 three	70 wheels	27 its	24 you	36 two
14 seats	62 but	81 own	0 because	72 it's
82 for	35 only	107 two	39 can	28 only
71 your	48 one	22 friend	89 go	41 back

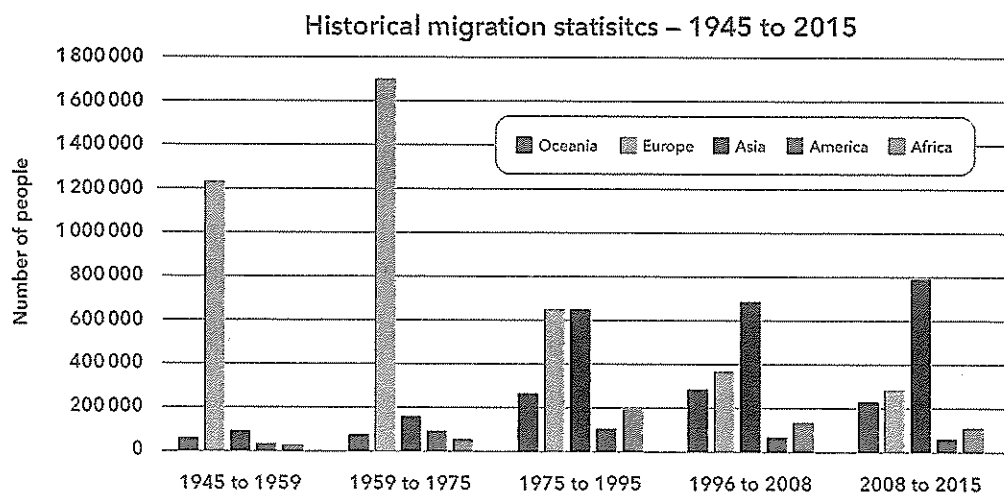
Over the years, Australia's migration program has changed according to the policies of the elected government. Today, the immigration policy is closely related to economic growth so the focus is on highly skilled workers.

People are encouraged to migrate to Australia if:

- They have job skills which are in short supply in Australia
- They would like to study here
- They have family members here and they would like to join them


Australia also accepts about 20,000 refugees each year.

 This graph shows the country of birth for people who migrated to Australia from 1945 to 2015.



Source: Department of Immigration and Border Protection – Historical Migration Statistics, released Sept 2016.

9

-  Work in a jigsaw group of five. Each person should research one of the time periods and find out what the Australian government migration policy was at the time.

1
1945-1959

2
1959-1975

3
1975-1995

4
1996-2008

5
2008-2015

EXAMPLE

1945-1959

The Australian government paid the fares for people from war torn Europe to come to Australia.

They had to stay for at least two years and work in whatever job the government gave them.

Yr 5/6 Science with Mrs Watt

Hello 5/6 students and parents,

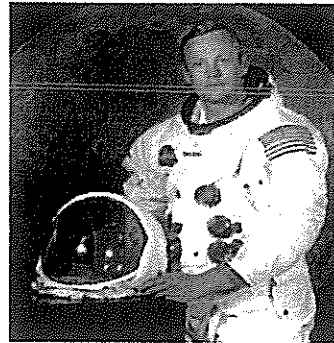
I hope you are all going well at home. We are going to continue to study space this week.

Space has always been a great mystery to humans, and it has drawn our curiosity. Last century humans started to venture into space.

In 1961, the first human to be sent to space was Yuri Gagarin, a Russian cosmonaut. He orbited the Earth in his spacecraft for eighty nine minutes. The Russians and the Americans saw the exploration of space as a competition, it was called the space race.

The first successful Moon mission was in July 1969 and an American, Neil Armstrong, was the first person to walk on another celestial body in our solar system.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), along with other space agencies around the world (including Russia and Australia) now work together in space missions and explorations.



Neil Armstrong

1. If you can google: **Moon Landing** and you will find the video titled: **See the moon landing as they did in 1969 - CNN**

<https://edition.cnn.com/videos/us/2019/07/18/apollo-11-moon-landing-scn-orig.cnn>

2. Read the "First Man on the Moon" on the next page and answer the questions.
3. You could watch the movie, but please check with your parents that they are ok with the movies before watching them. Some movies that are about the moon missions and moon landing are:
 - **"The Dish"** to see Australia's contribution to the televising of the first humans to land on the moon
 - **"The First Man"** showing Apollo 11's successful moon landing
 - **"Apollo 13"** showing Apollo 13's failed attempt.
4. If you like doing experiments at home, I have included a volcano experiment. Much of our moon's surface is hardened lava. The moon has been actively volcanic most of its existence, however there are currently no active volcanoes on the moon.

ALSO, The whole school is doing an **Engineering Challenge** to build a tower out of Lego, blocks, cardboard boxes or whatever you have around the house. Measure it and take a phot and send it to me on janet.watt@det.nsw.edu

Kind Regards, Mrs Janet Watt 😊

First Man on the Moon



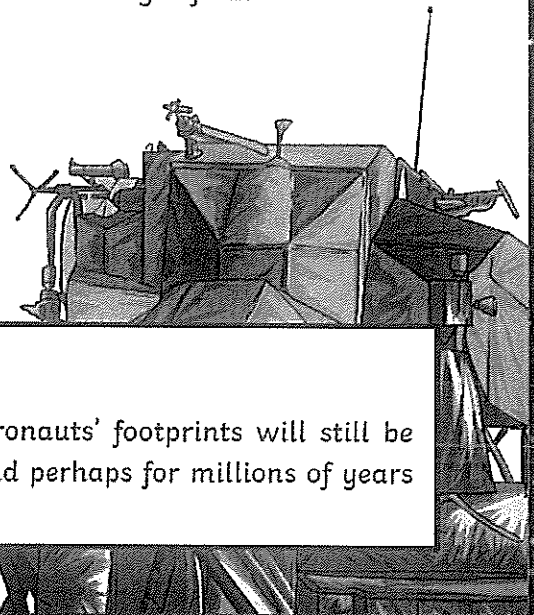
Four days later, Armstrong and Aldrin landed on the Moon. They landed in the lunar module, called 'the Eagle'. Collins stayed in orbit, doing experiments and taking photographs. Finally, following checks and preparation, on 20th July 1969, they opened the hatch of the Eagle. The Moon landing was shown all across the world on television. It is estimated that 600 million people watched. As he stepped off the ladder, he was heard to say, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

During their moonwalk, Armstrong and Aldrin planted the flag of the United States of America. They also spent time collecting moon rocks from the surface and brought them back to Earth to be studied. The astronauts arrived home on Earth on 24th July 1969.



Later Life

After he had returned home, Armstrong retired from being an astronaut. However, his enthusiasm for space and aircraft continued and he became a professor in order to share his passion. Neil Armstrong died on 25th August 2012 at the age of 82.



Did You Know...?

There is no wind on the Moon so the astronauts' footprints will still be there right now, nearly fifty years later, and perhaps for millions of years to come!

6. Find and copy one word which shows how keen he was as a Boy Scout.

7. Why do you think 600 million people watched the Moon landing on television?

8. Why do you think he became a professor?

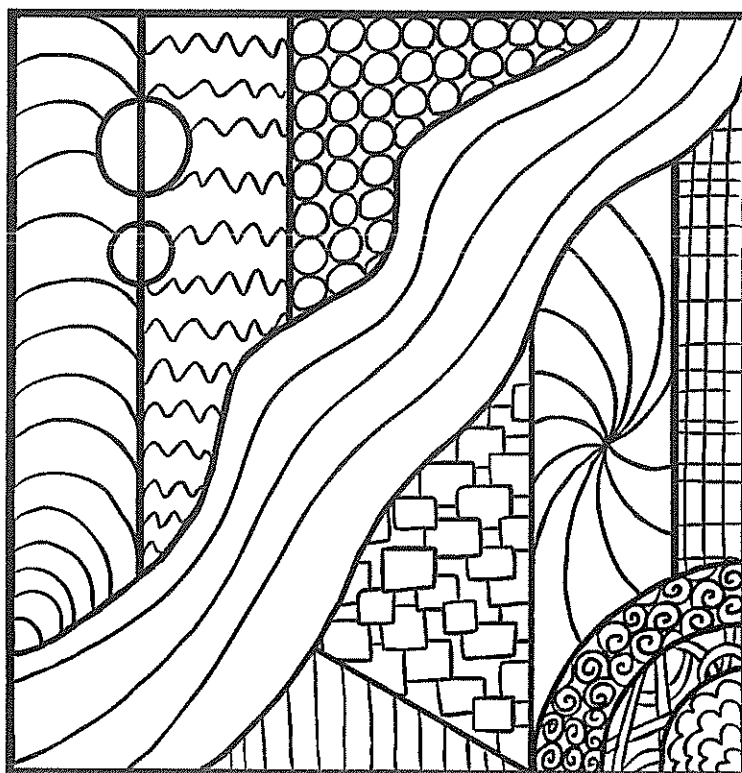
9. What did Neil Armstrong say when he stepped foot on the moon?

10. If you stepped on the moon what would you say?

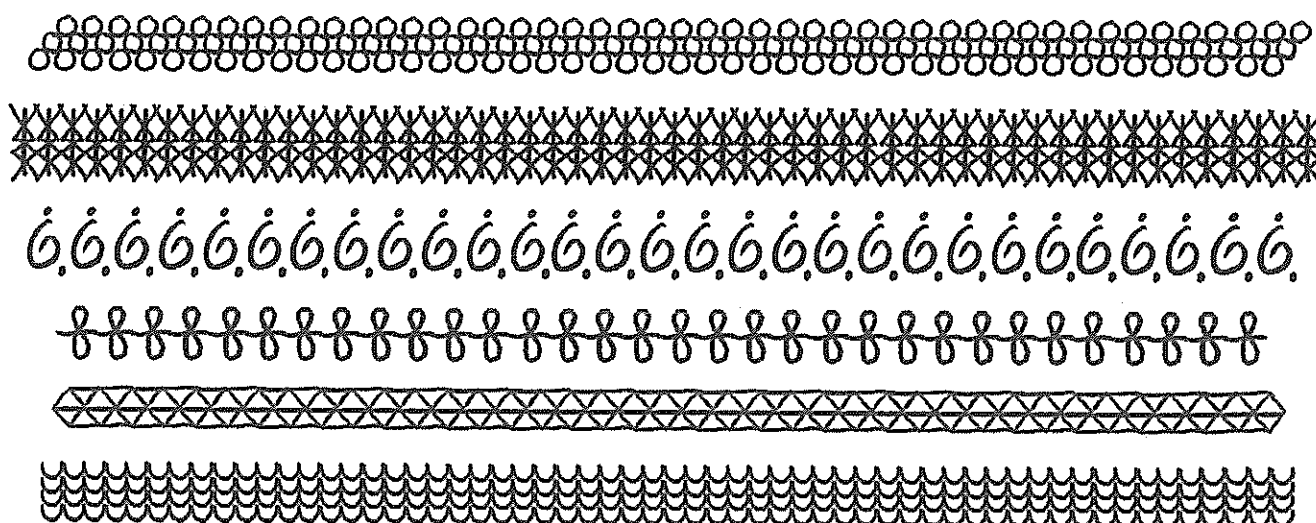
Mindfulness Doodle Art Activity

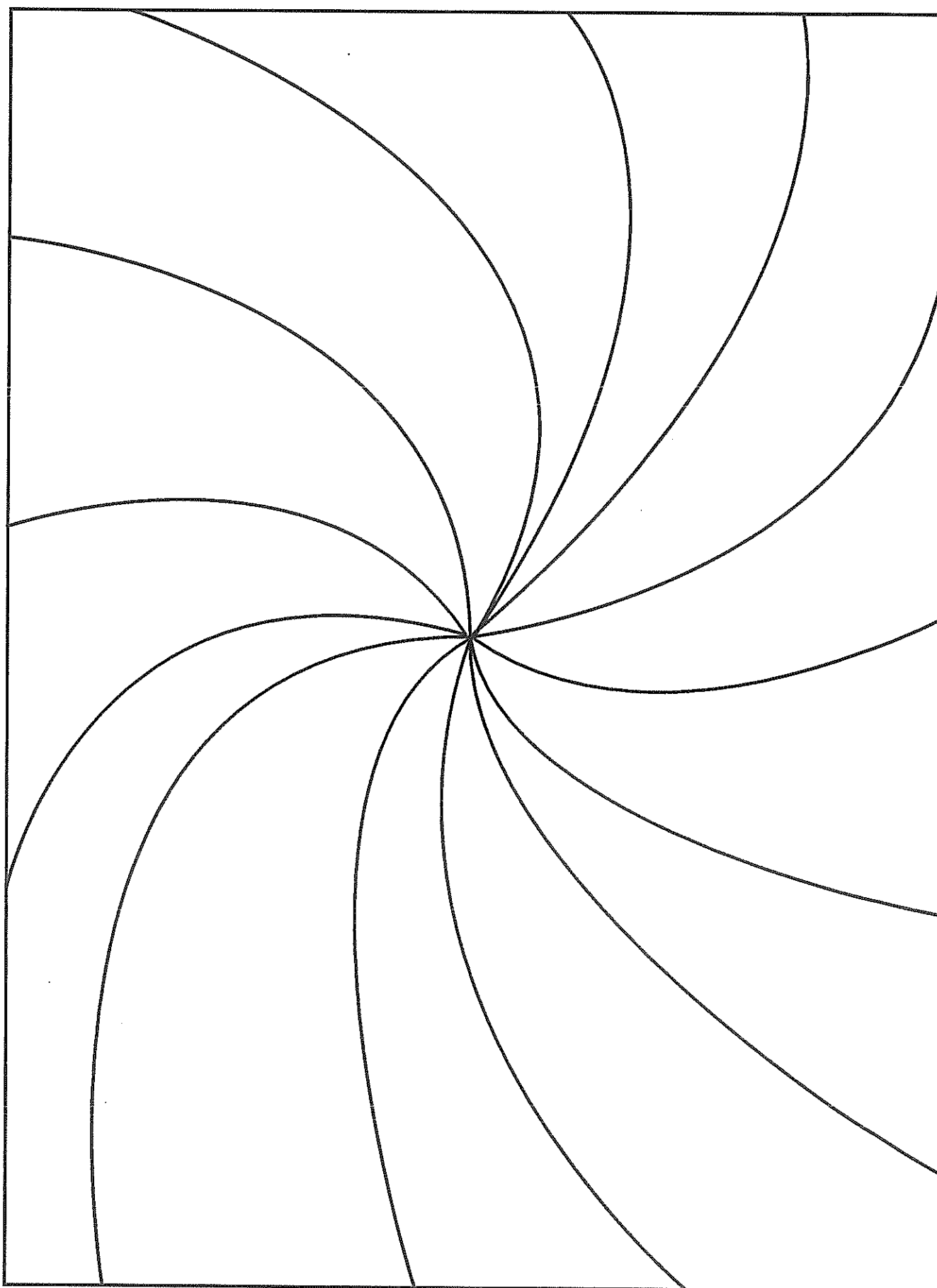
A doodle art picture is a way of creating a piece of art by filling each part of a picture with a different pattern. You can make either black and white or coloured doodle art.

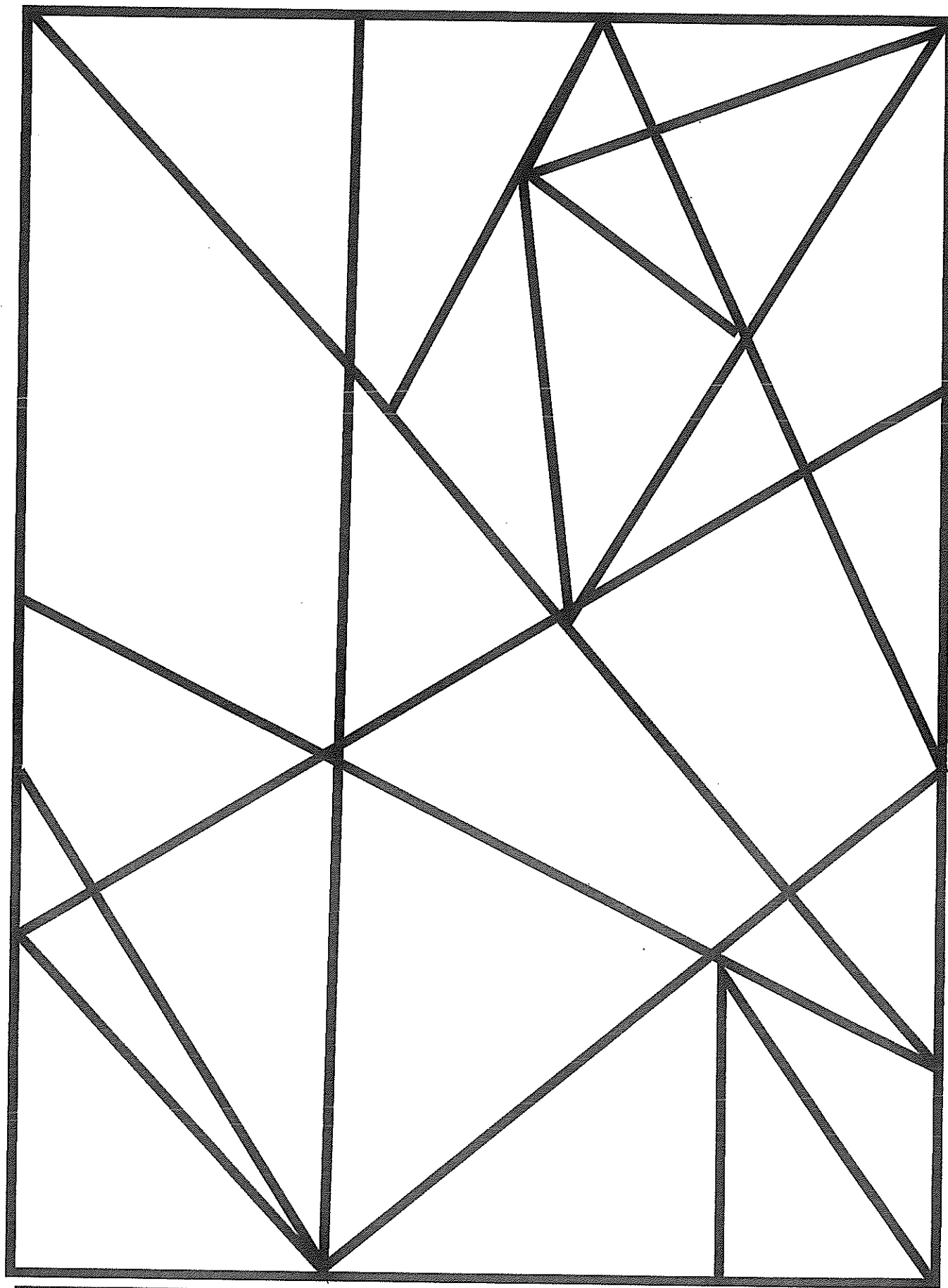
Here is an example:



Today we are going to make our own doodle art pictures using different shapes and patterns. Here are some examples of patterns that you could use.





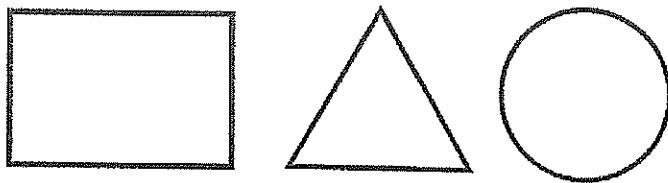


Introduction To Shape

A **SHAPE** is made when you join a line, or series of lines together. Shapes are flat, two dimensional areas outlined by a line. There are two main categories of shapes: geometric and organic.

Shapes can be geometric:

Geometric shapes are mostly made by humans. They generally have their own names. Draw some other geometric shapes in the blank space below:



Shapes can be organic:

Shapes can be **organic** (free-form). Organic shapes remind us of things found in the natural world.

Can you draw some other organic shapes?



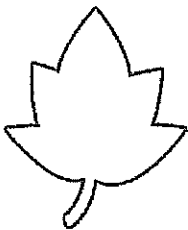
Exploring Organic Shapes

Organic, free-form shapes found in nature do not always look the same. Draw these organic shapes three different ways.

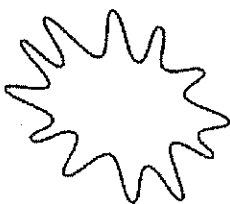
tree shape



leaf shape



splatter shape



fish shape



cloud shape



PICASSO PORTRAIT

