

HOME LEARNING PACK WEEK 4

Term 3, 2021

Stage 3



Barramurra
Public School





Home Learning Grid - Term 3 Week 4

Stage 3

Activities can be completed digitally on the Seesaw app or as a hard copy and uploaded as an image to Seesaw

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Good Morning + Warmups	Answer the question given by your teacher on Seesaw and say good morning!				
Reading	<p>Olympic Word of the Day Complete the word of the day on Seesaw/Hard Copy and submit when complete</p>				
Reading Log	Read for 20 minutes – PM e-collection, Reading Eggs or a book of your choice. Fill in your reading log, save as a draft and submit it on Friday.				
Reading	<p>Olympic Articles Read the articles then answer the multiple-choice questions</p>	<p>Shae Graham Read the article on Shae Graham, then answer the questions below</p>	<p>The Hobbit Read the introduction of 'The Hobbit', then answer the questions below.</p>	<p>Homophones Identify the correct homophones in each sentence</p>	<p>Tokyo Delayed Read the article, then answer the multiple-choice questions</p>
Outdoor Physical Activity	<p>Outdoor Physical Activity and Play You could post a picture or video of yourself getting out and getting active</p>				
Writing	<p>The A-Z of Olympics Brainstorm everything you know about the Olympics. Think of a word, phrase or sentence that begins with every letter of the alphabet relating to the Olympics</p>	<p>Speech Writing Spend 30-40 minutes writing your speech for the K-6 public speaking competition in week 6</p>	<p>Newspaper Article Create a newspaper article showing what you know about a topic or specific event, such as the Olympics</p>	<p>Speech Writing Spend 30-40 minutes writing your speech for the K-6 public speaking competition in week 6</p>	<p>My Olympic Memories Complete the seesaw activity by reflecting on the past 2 weeks. Answer the 4 questions</p>
Mathematics	<p>Maths Complete the Olympic Fractions activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the Archery activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the Geometry Olympics activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the Ordering Times activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>	<p>Maths Complete the Medal Tally activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/</p>
Other Key Learning Areas	<p>Science & Technology: Complete the coding activity or the offline Olympic STEM activity</p>	<p>Geography: Complete the Geography – Japan activity on Seesaw (or the hard copy). Find and label Japan's cities and</p>	<p>Personal Development and Health: Create a new sport for the Olympics using 3-4 items from</p>	<p>Creative Arts: Create your own Olympic pictograph by using objects to add a finishing touch to your drawing. Upload a photo to seesaw</p>	<p>Free Choice afternoon: Complete any activity that interests you and upload a photo or video to Seesaw with an explanation of what</p>

	(or if you can't decide, feel free to do both!)	compare geographical facts about Australia and Japan	existing events. Answer the questions in the template		you are doing and why you like to do this activity
Additional Optional Activities	PM e-collection/Reading Eggs (Online English) Log on to PM e-collection or Reading Eggs and explore. https://app.pmecollection.com.au/login https://readingeggs.com.au/		Mathematics Log on to Prodigy and play https://sso.prodigygame.com/game/start?rid=61dd4d8f-92ea-4144-9098-ba040ac8d303 OR https://www.youcubed.org/ https://rich.maths.org/ OR Number of the day https://mathsstarters.net/		Outdoor Physical Activity and Play You could post a picture or video of yourself being active. Department of Education - Learning from Home Resources https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/learning-from-home/learning-at-home



Olympic Reading

Challenge

Week 4

	Artistic Gymnastics (5 picture books) <i>10 points</i>
	Sprints (8 short stories) <i>30 points</i>
	Marathon (read for 30 minutes each day for the week) <i>60 points</i>
	Triathlon (3 books by the same author) <i>90 points</i>
	Modern Pentathlon (5 books published after 2006) <i>160 points</i>
	Weightlifting (a book of more than 200 pages) <i>100 points</i>
	Relay (you and a friend must read the same book) <i>50 points</i>

Tick the box next to the category you wish to earn a medal in.

Fill in the details of the books you read below.

Both you and your parent/guardian must sign off on what you have read.

Friend's name:

Title and Author	Number of pages

Student Statement:

I have read the book(s) listed above.

Signed (first name & surname): _____

Class: _____

Parent/Guardian Statement:

My child has read the book(s) or read for the set amount of time as indicated.

Signed: _____

Word of the Day – Week 4

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Word	<i>qualification</i>	<i>ceremony</i>	<i>international</i>	<i>mascot</i>	<i>competitive</i>
Definition	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
In a sentence	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
Synonym	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____
Antonym	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____
Word origin	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
Words in word	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____

MONDAY ACTIVITIES

KINDNESS

is a gift
everyone can
afford to give.

UNKNOWN

STORIES by storie

Week 4 Monday Reading

YOUR TASK:

Read the 3 articles, then answer the multiple choice questions below.

Article 1: The Olympics

The Olympics

The Olympic Games are an international athletic competition. They are held every four years at a different site. The modern Olympics started in 1896 in Athens, Greece. These first Olympics would become what we now call the Summer Olympics. The Winter Olympics were not started until 1924.

Athletes from all nations can participate. Only 285 athletes competed in the first Olympics. Today, over 10,000 athletes compete.

As part of the game's opening ceremonies, a runner carrying a small torch lights a huge torch. The small torch is first lit by the rays of the sun at Olympia, Greece. It is then carried by a series of runners to the site where the games are being held.

During the games, medals are awarded to the athletes who place first, second, or third in each event. The first place medal is gold. The second place medal is silver. The third place medal is bronze. The athletes all want to win. It is a great honor just to participate.



How often are the Olympics held?

- a) Every year
- b) Every 6 years
- c) Every 4 years
- d) Every 10 years

When were the Winter Olympics started?

- a) 2001
- b) 1924
- c) 24 BCE
- d) 1881

Where were the first Olympics held?

- a) Sydney, Australia
- b) London, England
- c) Athens, Greece
- d) New York, USA

How was the first torch lit?

- a) By the rays of the sun
- b) In a bonfire
- c) At a BBQ
- d) With a match

How many athletes competed in the first Olympics?

- a) Two hundred and eighty-five
- b) Over ten thousand
- c) One hundred thousand
- d) Five hundred and thirty-two

Article 2: Owens Wins Fourth Gold Medal



THE DAILY NEWS

©Remedia Publications

The Five W's - 2

Owens Wins Fourth Gold Medal!

(BERLIN, GERMANY, 1936) — Jesse Owens is the fastest man in the world. He runs and wins for the United States team. This year, Owens won four gold medals in the Summer Olympics. Each time Owens won a medal, it was placed around his neck. A band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."



This is not the first time Owens has shown his speed. A few years ago, he broke three world records and tied another. He did this in about 45 minutes. He was only in college!

Owens had a hard childhood. His family was very poor. He had to work odd jobs to help his family earn money. He did things like deliver groceries and help repair shoes.

Owens loved to run, though. One of Owens' teachers saw him run once and saw that he had a lot of talent. The teacher helped Owens train to be a runner. Since he had to work so much, he got up before school and ran. He did this all through high school.

Owens ran in college, and now he runs on the U.S. Olympic team. After this summer, his name will be known around the world. He has earned a place in sports history.

Who helped Jesse Owens train?

- a) His father
- b) His teacher
- c) His uncle
- d) His boss

What jobs did Owens do to help earn his family money?

- a) He delivered pizzas
- b) He sold clothes and shoes in retail
- c) He delivered groceries and repaired shoes
- d) He worked in a bank

When did Owens break three world records and tie another?

- a) 1936
- b) 2001
- c) 2016
- d) 1999

Where were the 1936 Olympics?

- a) Berlin, Germany
- b) Sydney, Australia
- c) Tokyo, Japan
- d) Boston, USA

Why did Owens run before school?

- a) To escape from bullies
- b) To earn money as a dog-catcher
- c) It was the only time because he had so much work
- d) Because it was too hot later in the day



THE DAILY NEWS

©Remedia Publications

The Five W's - 5

U.S. Has Good Olympic Record

(MUNICH, GERMANY, September 4, 1972) — The United States came out to win at these 1972 Olympics. So far, the U.S. has had a successful medal turnout.

Swimmer Mark Spitz has set a world record for winning. He has won seven gold medals at these Olympics. Spitz won every swimming event that he entered. He won in the 100- and 200-meter freestyle, the 100- and 200-meter butterfly stroke, and three different relay races with his team.



Runner Frank Shorter won a gold medal in the marathon. A marathon is a running race that lasts 26 miles and takes three or four hours to complete. Very few runners are able to compete in the marathon. Shorter's gold medal marks the first time since 1908 that a runner from the U.S. has won the marathon.

Many other U.S. athletes besides Spitz and Shorter have won gold medals this Olympics. The one big disappointment to this year's Olympics was in basketball. The U.S. lost the gold medal to Russia. This is the first time that the U.S. has not won the gold medal for basketball.

Who won seven gold medals at the 1972 Olympics?

- a) Mark Spritz
- b) Adam Goodes
- c) Frank Shorter
- d) Cathy Freeman

What is a marathon?

- a) A swimming race
- b) A running race that lasts 26 miles
- c) An event where the athlete has to run, ride a bike then swim
- d) A pentathlon

At the time of this article, when was the last time the USA won a gold medal in the marathon?

- a) 1908
- b) 2005
- c) 1886
- d) 1945

Where did the 1972 Olympics take place?

- a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- b) Berlin, Germany
- c) Perth, Australia
- d) Munich, Germany

Why was there a disappointment in basketball?

- a) The USA lost to Ireland
- b) Michael Jordan was injured and couldn't play
- c) The USA lost to Russia
- d) The USA basketball team didn't make the Olympics

Week 4 Monday Writing

The A-Z of Olympics



Think about everything you already know about the Olympics – the sports, the people, the countries, the traditions and the inspirational stories.

Now think of a word, phrase or sentence that relates to the Olympics beginning with each letter of the alphabet.

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

F _____

G _____

H _____

I _____

J _____

K _____

L _____

M _____

N _____

O _____

P _____

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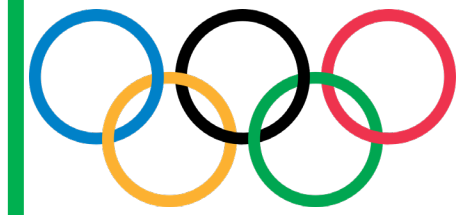
Olympic Math Problem



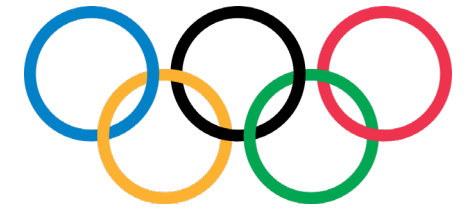
There are 5 different coloured rings on the Olympic flag.
What do you know about the number 5?

Write down 5 different ways you can make the number 5.

Write down the 5 times tables. What pattern do you see emerge?



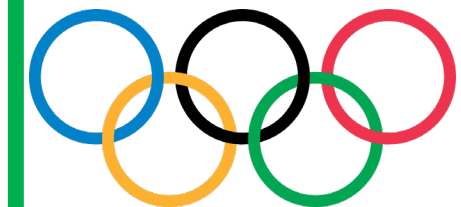
Olympic Fractions



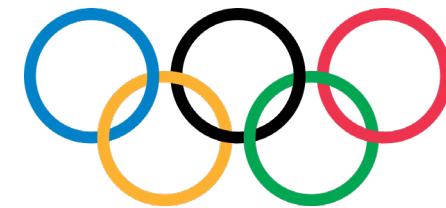
Click on the link and look at the Olympic medal tally for today.

Answer the questions on the following page about each country's current medal tally.





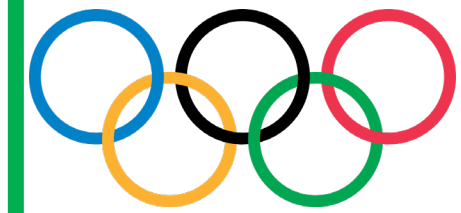
Olympic Fractions



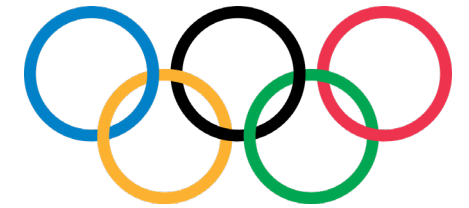
1. What fraction of Germany's medals are gold or silver?
2. What fraction of Netherland's medals are gold or bronze?
3. What fraction of USA's medals are **not** gold?
4. What fraction of Canada's medals are **not** silver or gold?
5. What fraction of Australia's medals are silver or gold?
6. On the below number line, represent each fraction of Italy's medals.

0 _____ 1

7. Look at the 5 countries with the most medals. What fraction of gold medals do they each have? Order the fractions in order from smallest to largest.



Olympic Fractions



Looking at the information on the medal tally chart, answer the following questions.

1. How many gold, silver and bronze medals does Australia have today? How many total?
2. Which country has the most gold medals?
3. Which country has the most medals all together?
4. How many more medals does the country with the most medals have, than the country with the 13th most medals?

STEM Improving results at the Olympics



Choose ONE of the following to complete.

1. Design something that does not yet exist for athletes to train with in their chosen sport to improve their results.

For example, divers use trampolines and dry land soft pits to practise their manoeuvres.

OR

2. Design something to improve athletes' results when competing to present to the Olympic committee for a chosen sport.

For example, at the early stages of the Games, swimmers wore one-piece swimsuits made of wool, fully covering their bodies from hips to shoulders. In 1928, the racerback swimsuit by Speedo was developed allowing greater movement in the arms. For the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008, Speedo made the LZR Racer swimsuit making a significant difference to a swimmer's speed in the water, increasing their buoyancy and the smoothness of the suit and reducing drag by up to 8%.

OR

3. Create a new gymnastic apparatus for the sport to present to the Olympic committee for approval.

In competitive gymnastics, like the Olympic Games, the term apparatus refers to a piece of equipment that's used in gymnastics, like the vault table or the balance beam. Each gymnastics apparatus effectively serves as a medium on which gymnasts demonstrate their strength and agility.

Once you have selected your Olympic STEM challenge from the above, you need to either sketch or make a model of your idea and complete the following questions:

What sport is your creation for?

What did you design?

How does it work and how will it improve the sport?

What were the challenges or modifications you made along the way to improve your design?

TUESDAY ACTIVITIES



Week 4 Tuesday Reading



Read the following article, then answer the questions:

Olympic hopeful Shae Graham remembers the joy of sprinting as a kid in Mackay, dreaming of winning Olympic gold like her hometown sporting idol Cathy Freeman. But at just 18, Graham was a back seat passenger in a car crash, suffering life-changing injuries including a fractured spine.

“Sport was a big part of my identity when I was a kid. But I had the car accident and I took that as a sign that sport wasn’t meant to be. I viewed it as my retirement from sport,” Graham said.

For almost a decade*, the once sporty child said she was a “scaredy cat”, uninterested in playing sports again. Until Graham lost a friendly bet to her brother, who convinced* her to try wheelchair rugby, a sport known as murderball for its tough physical battles.



“It was the best bet I’ve lost,” Graham said.

Graham is the first woman to make Australia’s wheelchair rugby team, which has won two consecutive Paralympic gold medals. She is also the AIS’s newest ambassador for The Good

Village, an education program by teachers, for teachers to upskill students on health and wellbeing, fitness, nutrition and sustainability.

Graham's message to kids is the same one she tells herself every day.

"Sometimes fear is the only thing holding you back. I now say to myself 'You've got to do the things that scare you because you might just find the next thing you love'," she said.

"When I decided to overcome my fear and try wheelchair rugby, I hopped in the chair and I loved every second of it.

"My competitive side was immediately re-awakened; I wanted to play and win. There was this team vibe I'd been missing for years and it was amazing. But it wasn't just the sport, it was the community around the sport that made me love it as well."



The Good Village is an online resource for primary school children to learn about the benefits of things like physical activity, nutrition, wellbeing and teamwork through fun activities. Graham said she has always felt comfortable with her Australian teammates, despite being the only woman in the squad.

"I put a bit of pressure on myself when I first started – I was joining this awesome team and I didn't want to let anyone down," she said. "They're the best in the world, so I wanted to be the best alongside them. They welcomed me with open arms, they've taken me under their wings and they're helping me grow as a player."

Training to make her Paralympic debut in Tokyo, Japan, Graham also works as a librarian at night.

"I think every kid dreams of representing Australia when they first start playing sport – that's the pinnacle*, to try and represent your country.

"I also had this awesome librarian in primary school and she's the one who (made) me (want to) be a librarian when I grew up. I wasn't a big reader until I met my school librarian and she introduced me to Harry Potter, so that inspired me too."

"I'm really excited to have this opportunity as an AIS and The Good Village ambassador to represent my sport and people with disabilities. It doesn't matter what life throws at you, you can still get out there, work hard and achieve dreams in life.

"If I can inspire one person to get out there and give anything a go, whether that's sport or another challenge, that's a good thing."

YOUR TASK:

Summarise the article in a paragraph. Remember that an effective summary must include the 5 W's and a H: Who (is it about), What (happened), When, Where, Why (is this article written) and How (did this happen).

Write your summary here:

QUICK QUIZ

Answer the multiple choice questions by circling the correct answer.

How old was Shae Graham when she suffered serious injuries in a car crash?

- a) 14
- b) 18
- c) 16
- d) 12

Which Olympic gold medallist also comes from Graham's hometown of Mackay?

- a) Ian Thorpe
- b) Grant Hackett
- c) Cathy Freeman
- d) Usain Bolt

What convinced Graham to try wheelchair rugby in the first place?

- a) She watched a game in Sydney.
- b) She had always wanted to play wheelchair rugby.
- c) She lost a bet with her brother.
- d) A fairy told her in a dream.

What is wheelchair rugby also known as and why?

- a) Thrashball
- b) Smashball
- c) Kickboxing
- d) Murderball

What is The Good Village?

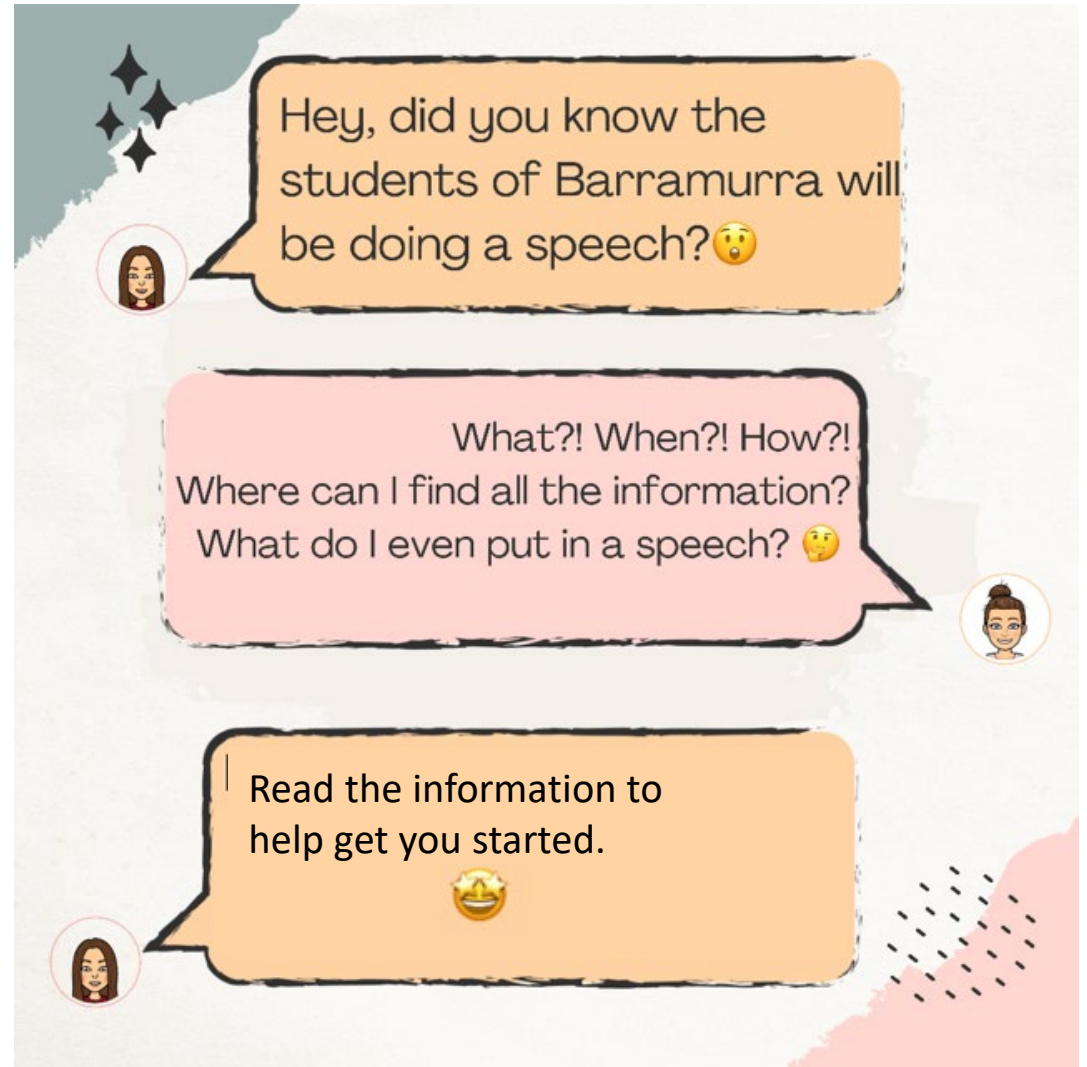
- a) Shae's Favourite Band.
- b) An online resource for students.
- c) The place Olympians train and sleep.
- d) The name of Shae's rugby team.

What was the message you got from this article? How did it make you feel?

Reflect on your own life and think of something that might scare you a little bit, but you think you'd like to try one day. List that thing and what you might gain from giving it a go.

Speech Writing

This week for 2 days of your writing tasks, you will be planning a beginning to write a speech for the Regional South & Metro South & West Operational Directorates Combined Networks Primary Schools Public Speaking Competition. All students at Barramurra are taking part in this competition.



We are learning to:

- Communicate in a formal context.
- Use information to support and elaborate on a point of view.
- Plan and deliver short presentations, providing some key details in logical sequence.
- Use some basic oral presentation strategies, e.g. using notes and prompts.

I will be successful if:

- I can plan and deliver a prepared speech using notes as prompts.
- I can use information to support my point of view.

We are all doing a speech!

- We are learning how to prepare and deliver a speech.
- In a few weeks we will all be sharing our speeches with our class!
- The one winner from each year group will get to share their speech with the whole school.



You need to pick your topic!

- Your topic is what your speech will be about. You will choose only ONE topic from this list:

Is racism present in Australia?

OR

The Climate Crisis- What we need to know.



Ideas

- Before writing your speech you need to brainstorm your opinion and what supporting ideas you will have.
- These ideas will be supported by evidence or research to help convince the audience.
- You can research the topic as well as including personal, community or world connections.
- In the competition you are going to try and talk about your topic for **three minutes.**



Your ideas!

- Brainstorm your point of view and some supporting ideas. You can even plan out what order you may present these ideas.

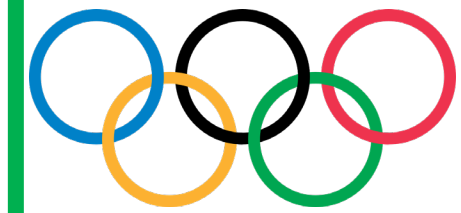
A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, occupying the lower two-thirds of the page. It is intended for the user to brainstorm their point of view and supporting ideas as instructed in the text above.



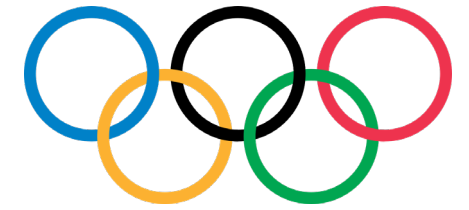
Olympic Math Problem



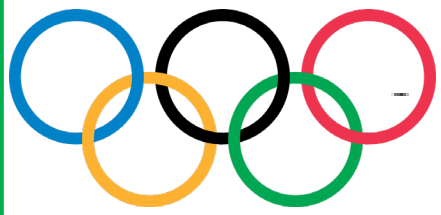
- The opening ceremony of the Olympics was attended by people from all around the world. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the audience were from Europe, $\frac{1}{8}$ from Australia and $\frac{3}{8}$ from the USA. What fraction of the crowd was from other places in the world?



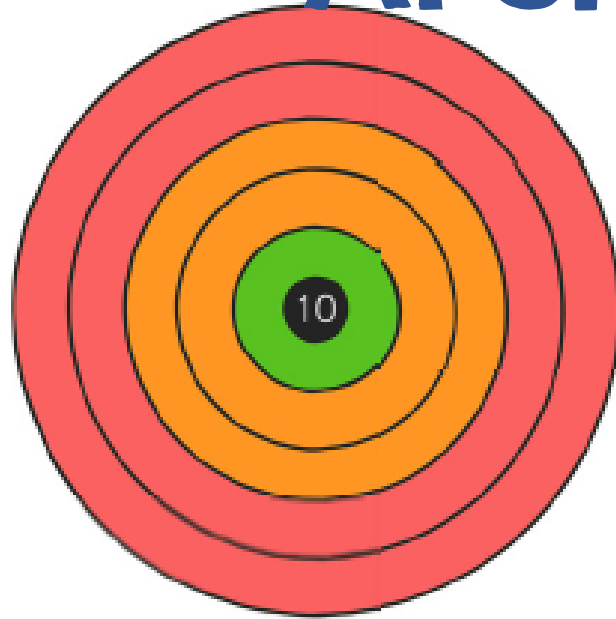
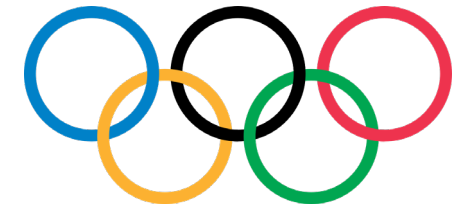
Archery



1. In the Men's finals, the first archer shoots 3 arrows. One scores 3 points, one scores 2 points and the other scores 4 points. How many points were scored all together?
2. The second archer shoots 3 arrows. One scores 5 points, one scores double his first score points and the other scores 1 point. How many points does he score all together?
3. The third archer shoots 3 arrows. His first scores 5 points, his second arrow scores 3 points less than his first, and his third arrow scores 2 times higher than his second arrow. How many points did he score altogether?



Archery



Points

Red = 2 point

Orange = 3 points

Green = 5 points

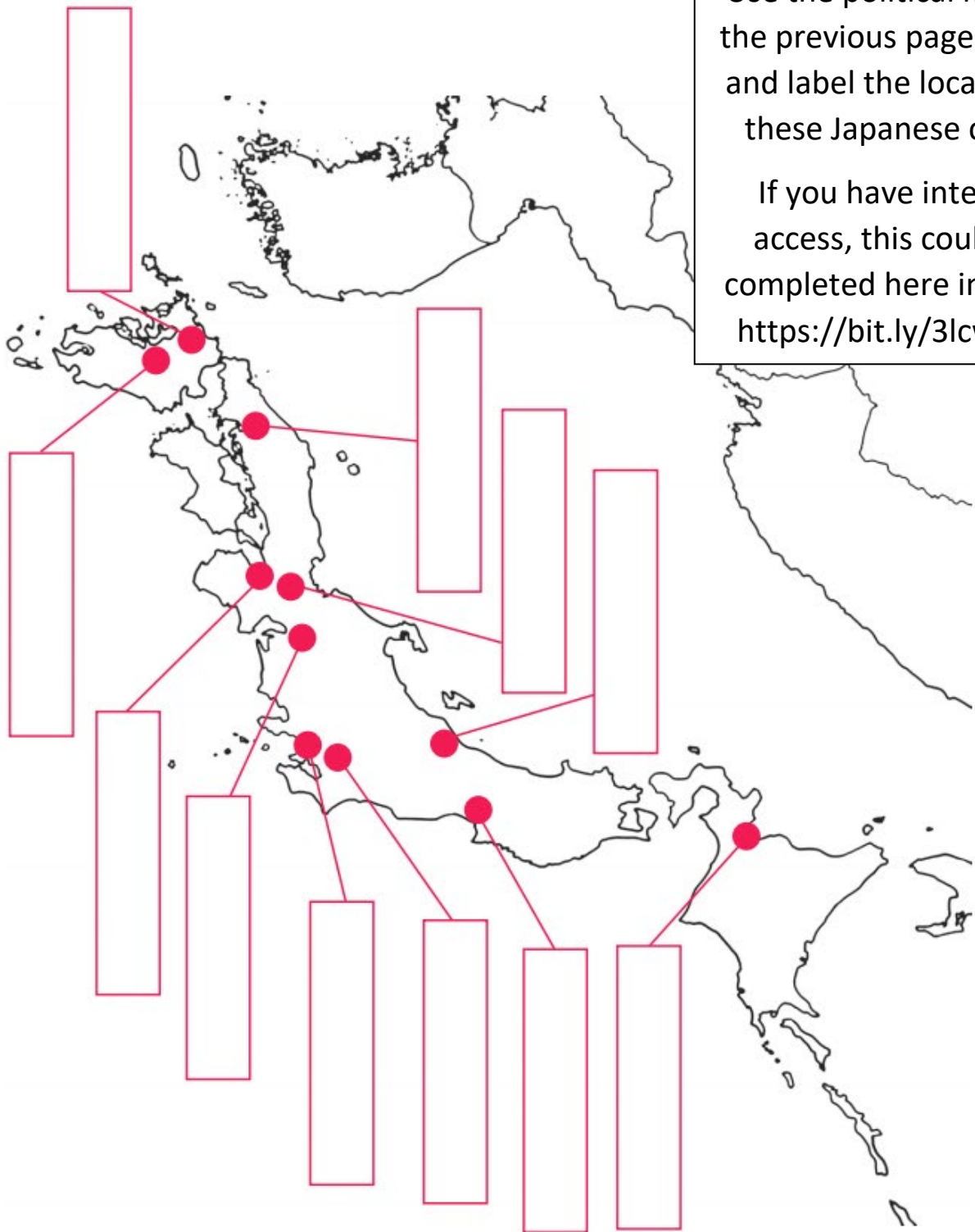
Centre = 10 points

Zain fires 3 arrows and scores a total of **15** points in the archery competition. How many points did each arrow score? Are there different ways of making his total?

Example: 1st Arrow: 5 points, 2nd Arrow: 0 points (missed the target!), 3rd Arrow: 5 points.

Show 3 different ways Zain could have scored 15 points to reach his score of 10.





Use the political map on the previous page to find and label the location of these Japanese cities.

If you have internet access, this could be completed here instead:
<https://bit.ly/3lcwJmO>

Tokyo

Niigata

Sapporo

Fukuoka

Hiroshima

Yokohama

Kumamoto

Osaka

Kyoto

Nagoya

Sendai

JAPAN

Source: <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/japan>

Japan is an archipelago, or string of islands, on the eastern edge of Asia. There are four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. There are also nearly 4,000 smaller islands! Japan's nearest mainland neighbors are the Siberian region of Russia in the north and Korea and China farther south. The total area of Japan is 378 000km².

Almost four-fifths of Japan is covered with mountains. The Japanese Alps run down the center of the largest island, Honshu. The highest peak is Mount Fuji, a cone-shaped volcano that is considered sacred by many Japanese.

Japan can be a dangerous place. Three of the tectonic plates that form Earth's crust meet nearby and often move against each other, causing earthquakes. More than a thousand earthquakes hit Japan every year. Japan also has about 200 volcanoes, 60 of which are active.

PEOPLE & CULTURE - The Japanese are famous for their willingness to work very hard. Children are taught to show respect for others, especially parents and bosses. They learn to do what's best for their family or company and worry less about their own needs.

Japanese food is very different from food in Western countries. There is lots of rice, fish, and vegetables, but little meat. With little fat or dairy, this diet is very healthy, which helps Japanese people live, on average, longer than any other people in the world.

NATURE - The Japanese people have a deep affection for the beauty of the landscape. The ancient Shinto religion says natural features like mountains, waterfalls, and forests have their own spirits, like souls.

Most of Japan is covered by countryside. But with more than 125 million people living in such a small place, wildlife has suffered.

Pollution is now tightly controlled, but road building and other human activities have harmed natural habitats. About 136 species in Japan are listed as endangered.

The warm Tsushima Current flows from the south into the Sea of Japan, where it meets a colder current from the north. The mixing of waters makes the seas around Japan very rich in fish and other sea life.

HISTORY - People first came to Japan about 30,000 years ago. At the time, the main islands were connected to Siberia and Korea by bridges of dry land, so people crossed on foot. The first society, called the Jomon culture, arose about 12,000 years ago. Around the same time, the Ainu people arrived by boat from Siberia. Europeans first arrived in Japan in 1543.

GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY - Japan is the only country in the world with a reigning emperor. Emperors have no real power, but they are still revered as a symbol of the country's traditions and unity. World War II devastated Japan's economy. But the Japanese people's hard work and clever innovation turned it around, making it the second largest economy in the world. Japan's high-tech industry makes some of the most popular electronic products in the world.

AUSTRALIA

Source: <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/australia>

Australia is the only country in the world that covers an entire continent. It is one of the largest countries on Earth. Although it is rich in natural resources and has a lot of fertile land, more than one-third of Australia is desert.

Most Australian cities and farms are located in the southwest and southeast, where the climate is more comfortable. There are dense rain forests in the northeast. The famous outback (remote rural areas) contains the country's largest deserts, where there are scorching temperatures, little water, and almost no vegetation.

Running around the eastern and southeastern edge of Australia is the Great Dividing Range. This 2,300-mile (3,700-kilometer) stretch of mountain sends water down into Australia's most important rivers and the Great Artesian Basin, the largest groundwater source in the world.

PEOPLE & CULTURE - Australia is one of the world's most ethnically diverse nations. Nearly a quarter of the people who live in Australia were born in other countries. They come from the United Kingdom and other European countries, but also from China, Vietnam, North Africa, and the Middle East.

Australia's warm, sunny climate and abundance of open spaces gives the population a love of the outdoors. The people are also passionate about sports, including swimming, surfing, sailing, tennis, soccer, cricket, rugby, and their own invention, Australian rules football.

NATURE - Australia's ecosystem is an unusual one because of its remote location. As a result, there are many animal species that occur here and nowhere else in the world, such as the platypus, kangaroo, echidna, and koala. Australia has 516 national parks to protect its unique plants and animals.

One of Australia's most amazing sites rises like an enormous whale's back from a flat red-soil desert called the Red Center. This site is called Uluru, and it is a sacred natural formation at the heart of the country. Rising 1,100 feet (335 meters) tall, it is the largest rock in the world!

FAST FACTS

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Commonwealth of Australia
- **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Federal parliamentary democracy; Commonwealth realm
- **CAPITAL:** Canberra
- **POPULATION:** 23,470,145
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** English
- **MONEY:** Australian dollar
- **AREA:** 2,969,906 square miles (7,692,024 square kilometers)
- **MAJOR MOUNTAIN RANGES:** Great Dividing Range, Macdonnell Ranges
- **MAJOR RIVERS:** Murray-Darling, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan

HISTORY - Aboriginal people arrived in Australia about 50,000 years ago. They may have traveled from Asia across land bridges that were exposed when sea levels were lower. Dutch explorers first landed in Australia in 1606, and the British began to settle there in 1788.

GOVERNMENT - As a commonwealth of the United Kingdom, Australia's head of state is the British monarch.

Australia is an important exporter of agricultural goods like wool, wheat, beef, fruit, and wine. The country is also rich in minerals and metals and is the world's fourth largest producer of gold.

Use the fact sheets about Japan and Australia on the previous two pages to complete the table below..

	Japan	Australia
Area:		
Population:		
Two Geographical Facts: (e.g. The Shinano River is the longest river in Japan)		

What is an archipelago?

WEDNESDAY ACTIVITIES

It's

okay

to

not know,

but it's

not okay

to

not try.

Week 4 Wednesday Reading

Your Task:

Read the text 'The Hobbit' then answer the questions.

The Hobbit

By J. R. R. Tolkien



In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worms and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare sandy hole with nothing in it to sit down on or eat: it was a hobbit-hole, and that means comfort.

It had a perfectly round door like a porthole, painted green with a shiny yellow brass knob in the exact middle. The door opened on to a tube-shaped hall like a tunnel: a very comfortable tunnel without smoke, with panelled walls, and floors tiled and carpeted, provided with polished chairs and lots and lots of pegs for hats and coats—the hobbit was fond of visitors.

The tunnel wound on and on, going fairly but not quite straight into the side of the hill—The Hill, as all the people for many miles around called it—and many little round doors opened out of it, first on one side and then on another. No going upstairs for the hobbit: bedrooms, bathrooms, cellars, pantries (lots of these), wardrobes (he had whole rooms devoted to clothes), kitchens, dining-rooms, all were on the same floor, and indeed on the same passage.

The best rooms were all on the left-hand side (going in) for these were the only ones to have windows—deep-set round windows looking over his garden and meadows beyond, sloping down to the river.

This hobbit was a very well-to-do hobbit, and his name was Baggins. The Baggins had lived in the neighbourhood of The Hill for time out of mind.



QUESTIONS:

Who lived in the hole?

What kind of hole did the hobbit live in?

What did the round door look like?

Where were the hats and coats kept?

Where did doors open?

What are some of the features of hobbit holes?

Where were the best rooms and why were they the best?

What was the hobbit's name?

Week 4 Wednesday Writing

Newspaper Article

Use the template to create a newspaper article showing what you know about a topic or specific event, such as the Olympics.



Remember to:

- think of a catchy attention-grabbing headline
- provide facts and information including dates, times, names of people and places
- use emotive language
- include pictures that relate to your news story
- use descriptive language





Olympic Math Problem



- There are 477 Australian athletes competing in the Olympic games in 2021. Write down 10 different ways you can make 477.
 - **Hint:** use addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.



Geometry Olympics

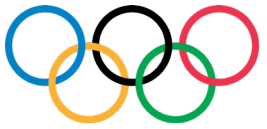


- To find the **perimeter** of an object, you add together the total length of all sides.
- To find the **area** of an object, you multiply the length of two of its sides.
- To compete in the geometry Olympics, you will need to find the perimeter and area of the objects on the following page.
- You will need a rule or measuring tape. Make sure you are measuring in **centimetres**.





Geometry Olympics



Object	Estimated Perimeter (cm)	Measured Perimeter (cm)	Measured Area (cm ²)
A book you can read			
Your kitchen table or bench			
Your computer or iPad screen			
A mat or rug in your house			
A bathroom tile			

PDH: Create a new Olympic sport



Select three or four types of equipment from different Olympic events (e.g. a soccer ball, tennis racket, hurdles etc.) then create a new sport that combines the use of these items and answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of your new sport?

2. What are the 3-4 items from different existing Olympic events you are going to use? (e.g. hurdles, tennis racket, soccer ball, etc.)

3. Is it a team or an individual event?

4. What is the object of the game (score the most points, be the fastest, etc.) and how is this determined?

5. Where is it played? (a court, race track, pool, or something completely new, etc)

6. What are the rules?

7. Are there any issues of safety that need to be considered (safety gear, physical boundaries etc.)?

8. Is there anything else you want to add about your sport?

Extension challenge: Can you build a model of your sport, you could use recyclable, Minecraft, etc and attach a photo.

THURSDAY ACTIVITIES

miStAkEs

are proof
that you are

TRYING

Week 4 Thursday Reading

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

YOUR TASK:

Identify the correct homophones in the sentences below by circling, underlining or highlighting the correct word. **Tip:** If you are unsure, use a dictionary.

When teaching my daughter how to drive, I told her if she didn't hit the **brake/break** in time she would **brake/break** the car's side mirror.

If you **cell/sell** stolen goods, you will get arrested and end up in a prison **cell/sell**.

I won't spend one **cent/scent** on a bottle of perfume until I know that I love the **cent/scent**.

If you accidentally drank a bottle of fabric **die/dye**, you might **die/dye**.

To bake a **flower/flour** shaped cake, you'll need some **flower/flour**.

I purchased **for/four** new pairs of shoes **for/four** my upcoming vacation.

If the **heel/heal** breaks on your shoe, you might fall. However, your injuries will **heel/heal** over time.

I wanted to sit **hear/here** so I could **hear/here** the singer performing without any distractions.

We have one **hour/our** before **hour/our** appointment with the real estate agent.

Being **idol/idle** makes me unhappy, but listening to my **idol/idle** Taylor Swift makes me happy.

The **knight/night** is on his way to the castle, but traveling at **knight/night** is very dangerous.

I do **knot/not** know how she learned to tie the **knot/not** to make that necklace.

I **pour/poor** drinks at a bar every night. I am **pour/poor** because I have too many bills and not enough money.

There is no **right/write** way to **right/write** a great novel.

At my beach house, I love to wake up and **sea/see** the **sea/see**.

I need to get a new sole/soul put on my favourite pair of running shoes. Jogging is good for my **sole/soul**.

My **son/sun** is 13 years old. He likes to spend time outside in the **son/sun**.

Someone who decides to **steal/steel** a car has committed a crime, but car parts are made of **steal/steel**.

My cat was crazily chasing his **tale/tail** while I read a fairy **tale/tail** to my children.

I don't know **whether/weather** to bring a jacket or not. The **whether/weather** looks unpredictable today.

Parts of a speech!

• A speech has 3 important parts.

1. Introduction
2. Body of ideas or points
3. Conclusion



Introduction

- Our introduction needs a sizzling start or hook!
- That is something intriguing or exciting that gets everyone wanting to listen.
- Sometimes this is a rhetorical question or interesting fact about your topic!



Body of Ideas/ Points

- The middle of our speech is where we give our point of view and evidence to back it up.
- We can break this up into three big ideas or reasons to help our speech make sense.
- Depending on your topic you may choose to have three reasons with different types of evidence OR
- You may approach the points by talking about how the topic affects yourself, community and the world.



Conclusion

- Our conclusion helps us end our speech without saying "In conclusion".
- This is where you will briefly sum up your points to remind the audience about your views.
- Then you can provide a "where to next". Do we need to change? What action can we take?
- Finish with a bang! A final statement to get the audience to keep thinking.



Let's Write!

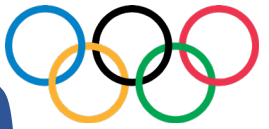
- Work on your own or with an adult to start writing your speech.
- You can write it as a draft before publishing on palm cards for easy reading on the day.
- Make sure the palm cards are big enough to see your writing.

Helpful hint!

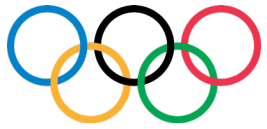
- Try to keep it in your own words so that you can remember parts of it. We are aiming to be confident not fully reading from our cards.
- GOOD LUCK!



Olympic Math Problem



- In the high jump final, Ollie jumped 2.41 m on his first jump, 2.38 m on his second jump, and 2.44 m on his third jump. What is the total height you get if you add all 3 jumps together?



Ordering Times



Look at the table showing the finishing times of the Men's 100m sprint final.
Answer the following questions.

- Who had the fastest time?
- Who had the slowest time?
- Which athletes were faster than Yohan Blake?
- Which athletes ran in 11 seconds or less?
- What is the difference between the fastest time and the slowest time?

Athlete	Time (seconds)
Yohan Blake	10.51
Usain Bolt	11.03
Richard Thompson	10.12
Bruny Surin	12.34
Nesta Carter	12.31
Leroy Burrell	10.16
Mike Rogers	11.29
Shawn Crawford	11.51
Justin Gatlin	11.13
Linford Christie	11.11



Ordering Times



Can you put the athlete's times in the correct order?

Place	Athlete	Time (seconds)
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		
4 th		
5 th		
6 th		
7 th		
8 th		
9 th		
10 th		



Ordering Times



Make sure you show all working out.

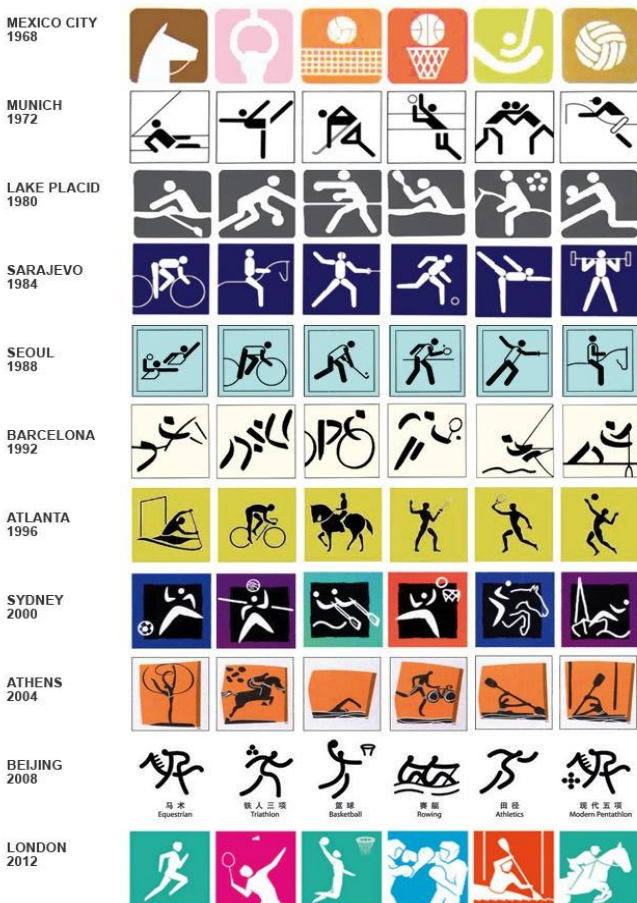
1. Add the times of the 5 fastest runners together. Find out their total running time.
2. Add the times of the slowest 5 runners together. Find out their total running time.
3. Work out the difference in time between the two different times found in question 1 and 2.

Olympic Pictograms



Did you know?

The team of designers who worked on the Summer Games in Tokyo in 1964 did a lot to shape the system what we know today. “They reduced the shapes and sizes to the minimum needed to understand the message. The Japanese were faced with the problem of language. Nobody speaks Japanese outside Japan. So, they really had to find something that would work for all the people from other countries. A non-verbal system.



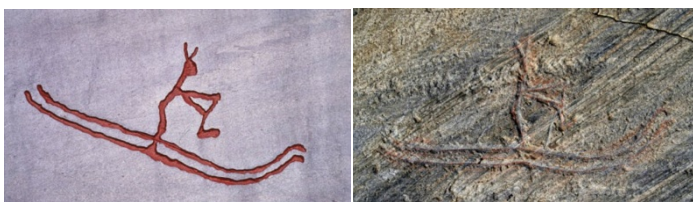
Pictograms from the 1994 Lillehammer Games in Norway.

“A new and important change took place for the 1994 Games in Lillehammer where, for the first time, the pictograms told a story. They were based on the famous 4,000-year-old rock carving found in a cave [representing a man on skis]. For the first time, a country’s heritage was incorporated into the graphic design, something which belonged to Norway and was linked to the winter, or winter sports. It was there that pictograms began to tell a story,”

“In Sydney in 2000, too, all the pictograms were based on the boomerang, with totally new figures to represent the sports. For Athens 2004, they also used their heritage, by recalling the ancient Games with modern graphic design.

Markus Osterwalder, Secretary General of the International Society of Olympic Historians

Source <https://olympics.com/ioc/news/the-olympic-pictograms-a-long-and-fascinating-story>



4000-year-old rock carving found in a cave in Norway.

Rajkamal Aich (a graphic designer) was inspired to create some new pictograms using fruit and vegetables.



Your Task:

Can you create a new pictogram using fruit and vegetables or other objects from around the house?

Optional: Watch the human pictogram performance from the Tokyo 2020 Opening Ceremony here:
<https://bit.ly/3i4j4wh>

Instructions:

- Choose a sport pictogram.
- Draw your design minus one element using pencil until you are happy with your design.
- Colour it black using any art materials you have at home.
- Think creatively.
- Add an object to finish off your pictogram.
- Take a photo of your finished design.
- Upload it to seesaw.

FRIDAY ACTIVITIES

BE the
reason
**SOMEONE
SMILES
TODAY.**

Week 4 Friday Reading

YOUR TASK:

Read the article, then choose the correct answers from the questions below.

Tokyo 2020

SUMMER OLYMPICS

NAME:

The Olympics

IN A PANDEMIC



The announcement to postpone the 2020 Summer Olympic Games, in Tokyo, Japan, was made by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Tuesday, March 24, 2020. The IOC said the games will be held "not later than summer 2021" but will still be called the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. The IOC and Japan's prime minister, Shinzo Abe, made the decision "to safeguard the health of the athletes, everybody involved in the Olympic Games, and the international community," an IOC statement said.

The Summer Olympics join a long list of major sporting events put off or canceled due to the risks from COVID-19. For months, athletes and health officials have pressed the IOC to delay the games.

The IOC said that keeping the Olympic Flame burning until 2021 could help the world heal from the pandemic. "The leaders agreed that the Olympic Games in Tokyo could stand as a beacon of hope ... during these troubled times," it said.

Never before have the Olympic Games been postponed. But they have been canceled, in 1916, 1920, and 1944—during World War I and World War II.

With all of the rules, regulations and testing, this Summer Olympics may not be the uplifting event it usually is. Not for athletes. Not for fans. And not for the Japanese public. They are caught between concerns about the coronavirus at a time when few are vaccinated and the country's politicians knowing there are billions of dollars on the line.



While the games may still end up entertaining television audiences, for athletes it will mean staying in the village or venues. Most others entering Japan for the Olympics can only shuttle between their hotels and venues for the first 14 days, must sign a pledge of follow the rules, and could have their movements monitored by GPS.

There will be no public viewing areas in Tokyo. The few fans who can attend venues must wear masks, social distance, refrain from cheering, and go straight home afterward.

With spectators from overseas ruled out months ago, there's little business for local hotels and restaurants.

Although Japan have been thrown many obstacles, they are doing all they can to help ensure their citizens remain safe. Many safety procedures, such as daily testing, will be implemented. The IOC also sent vaccines to all athletes and their teams months ago to ensure everyone attending is vaccinated.

QUIZ

What year were the Tokyo Olympic games postponed?

- a) 2019
- b) 2020
- c) 2021
- d) 2023

What does IOC Stand for?

- a) Independent Olympic Committee
- b) Ice cream Only Committee
- c) International Olympic Committee
- d) Internal Office Committee

Why were the Games delayed?

- a) To safeguard the health of players and the community.
- b) They were too expensive.
- c) Tokyo was struck by a tsunami.
- d) Japan hadn't made enough merchandise.

The Games have been cancelled before, why?

- a) Because of the Spanish Flu.
- b) Because of World War 1 and 2.
- c) Because of the outbreak of Swine Flu.
- d) Because the IOC forgot to choose a host country.

What are some of the restrictions if you travel to Japan for the Games?

- a) You must be escorted by the police at all times.
- b) You can only leave your hotel at night, after 9pm.
- c) You can only shuttle between your room and the events for 14 days, and may be tracked by GPS.
- d) You must learn to speak Japanese.

How is Japan keeping athletes and the community safe?

- a) All athletes have been vaccinated and there will be daily testing for COVID.
- b) All athletes must wear masks while competing.
- c) No team or contact sports will be permitted during the Games.
- d) The events will be held at sea, far away from the city.

Week 4 Friday Writing

My Olympic Memories



Think about the activities you have been completing over the past 2 weeks and the Olympic events you have been seeing and hearing about on the news and in the media.

QUESTION 1:

What seesaw activity did you enjoy the most and why?



QUESTION 2:



What Olympic event/s did you watch at home over the past 2 weeks?



QUESTION 3:

What have you learned about the Olympics and how they connect people and places? _____

QUESTION 4:

If you could go and watch the Olympics live in person in 2032 when they are in Brisbane, QLD, what event/s would you like to go and see? _____



BRISBANE 2032
PARALYMPICS GAMES



BRISBANE 2032





Olympic Math Problem



- When purchasing Olympic merchandise, Ollie had \$123 to spend. He wanted to purchase gifts for his friends and family. What combination of items could he purchase?

 \$20.00	 \$15.00	 \$5.50
 Badge \$2.50	 \$12.50	 \$16.25
		 \$14.75



Medal Tally



Click on the link and choose 5 different countries that appear on the Olympic Medal tally.

Add them to the table below and use **tally marks** to display the number of medals they have won so far.

Country	Gold Medals	Silver Medals	Bronze Medals	Total (Tally Marks)	Total (Numerals)



Medal Tally



Using your data collected on the previous page, choose **one** country to graph the number of medals they have won.

You may find this easier to complete this on paper, take a photo and then upload it.

Challenge: How else can you show this data? Have a go at making another type of graph.