

HOME LEARNING PACK WEEK 3

Term 3, 2021

Stage 3



Barramurra
Public School





Home Learning Grid - Term 3 Week 3

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	Answer the question given by your teacher on Seesaw and say good morning!				
Warmups	Olympic Word of the Day				
Reading Log	Complete the word of the day on Seesaw/Hard Copy and submit when complete				
	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	Olympics – Connecting People Watch the short video, read the article and answer the questions.	Kids News - Australia's most influential Indigenous sports stars https://www.kidsnews.com.au/indigenous-news/australias-most-influential-indigenous-sports-stars/news-story/ef4ce9cad60c12205ab7ad112d62015c Read the article and answer the questions.	Reading & Comprehension Read the short texts and answer the questions that follow.	BTN - 2020 Tokyo Olympics https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/2020-tokyo-olympics/13446864 Watch the story. Complete the focus questions.	Olympic Games reading comprehension Read the article and answer the questions.
Outdoor Physical Activity	Outdoor Physical Activity and Play You could post a picture or video of yourself getting out and getting active				
Writing	The Olympic Games Seesaw activity: Complete the 5 short tasks about the Olympics, what you already know, would like to know, the logo and motto	Olympic Sports Seesaw activity: Choose an Olympic sport and research that sport. Complete the information report about your chosen sport	Australian Olympic Athletes Seesaw activity: Choose an Australian Olympic athlete (current or past). Research this athlete and complete a visual informative display	The Olympic Flame Seesaw activity: Complete the short tasks about the Olympic flame	Family Interview Seesaw activity: Today you are going to interview a family member to discover what they remember and enjoyed about the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games
Mathematics	Maths Complete the Time to Compete activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/	Maths Complete the Olympic Merchandise activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/	Maths Complete the Olympic Angles activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/	Maths Complete the Measuring Olympics activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/	Maths Complete the Olympic Survey activity on Seesaw. Log onto Prodigy and complete 30 minutes of activities. https://www.prodigygame.com/main-en/

Other Key Learning Areas	Science & Technology: Complete the coding activity or the offline zipline STEM activity (or if you can't decide feel free to do both!)	Geography: Seesaw activity: Complete the activities on travelling to Toyko.	Personal Development and Health: Resilience Complete Seesaw activity: Track and field athlete Naa Anang talks about how you can build resilience in your everyday life to overcome life's challenges.	Creative Arts: Complete the Seesaw activity: Design a Torch. Follow the success criteria to create your own Olympic Torch using recycled materials.	Free Choice afternoon: Complete any activity that interests you and upload a photo or video to Seesaw with an explanation of what 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://nrich.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 3

	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 3

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Word	<i>inspirational</i>	<i>achievement</i>	<i>victorious</i>	<i>dedication</i>	<i>commitment</i>
Definition	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
In a sentence	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Synonym	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Antonym	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Word origin	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Words in word	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

MONDAY ACTIVITIES

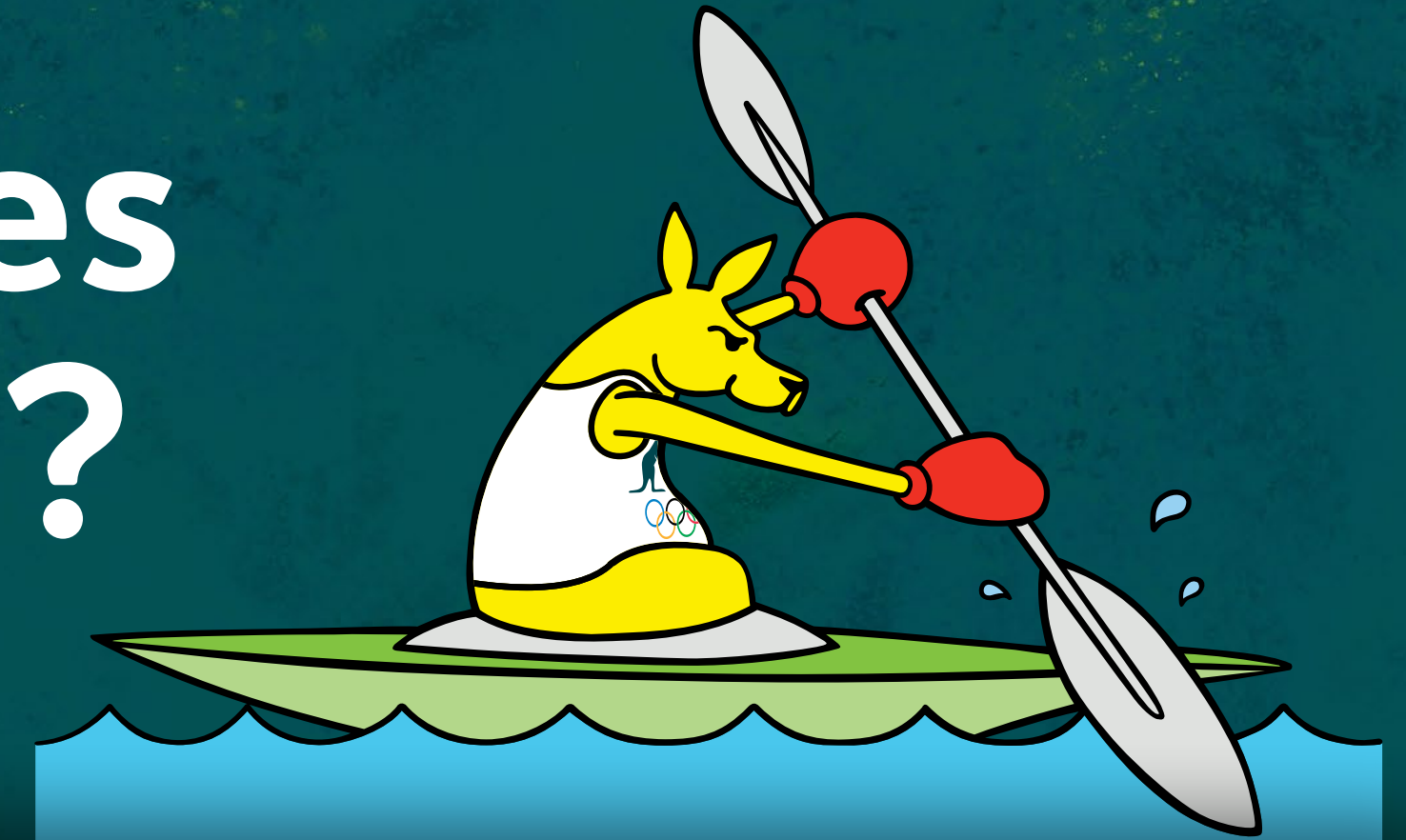
KINDNESS

is a gift
everyone can
afford to give.

UNKNOWN

STORIES by storie

How do the Olympic Games connect people and places?

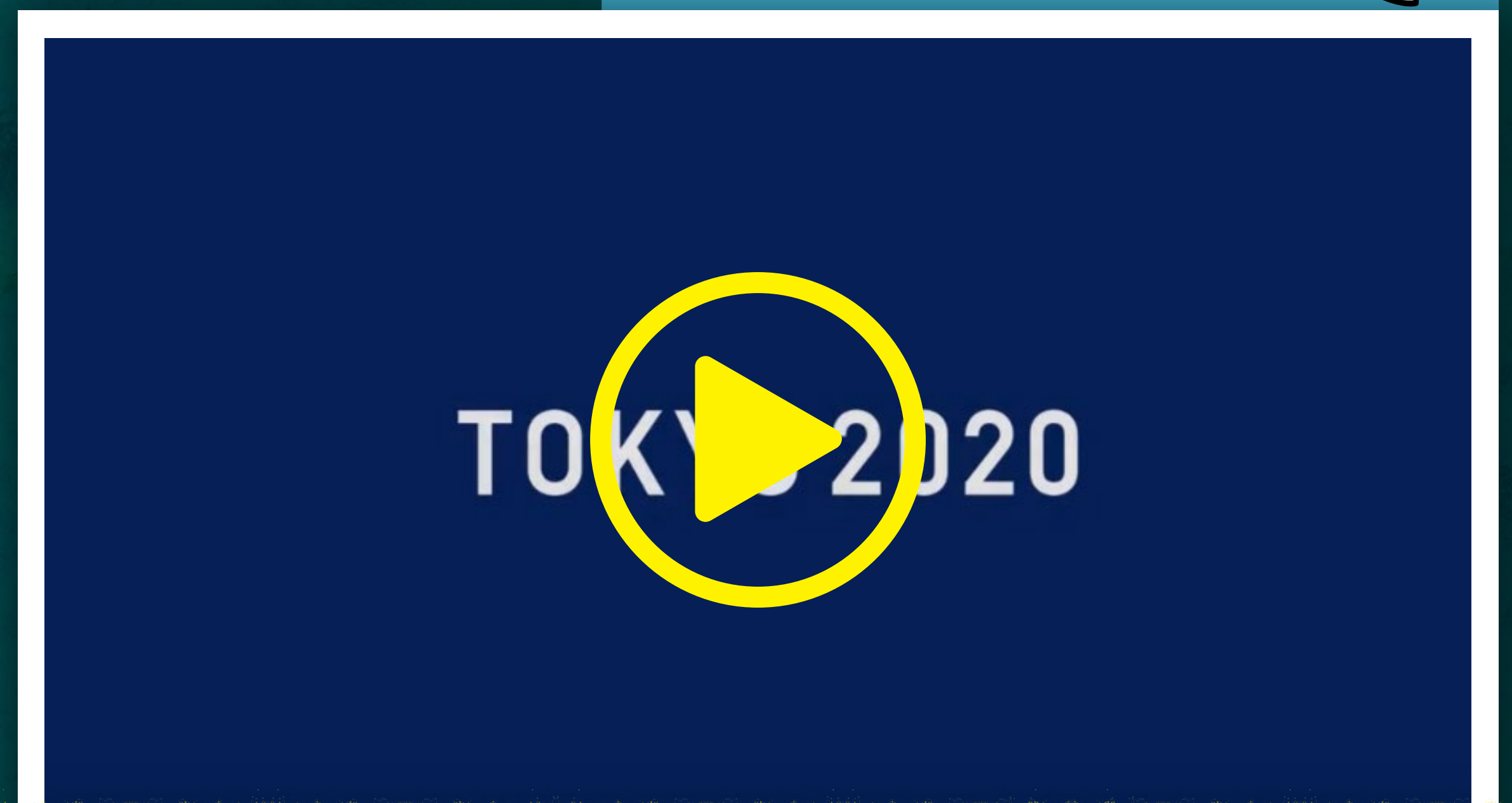


View the video on the Tokyo 2020 logo. (link opposite)

Research at the motto for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games - <https://tokyo2020.org/en/news/united-by-emotion-to-be-the-tokyo-2020-games-motto>

Read the article, including the video 'United by Emotion'.

Click on the link to complete the questions.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MmdtZMi4mQ0&feature=emb_logo

Questions



1. What do the 3 different shapes represent?

Diversity can ...

2. What are the 2 emblems for?

3. In your own words, what do the 2 emblems for the Tokyo 2020 Games represent?

4. Why do you think the 2 emblems have the same amount of shapes in a different design?

5. What is the motto of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games?

6. What will we witness from the athletes?

7. Explain why we will be laughing and crying together?

8. The Games motto encapsulates the Games vision, which is what Tokyo wants to share with the world, in the hope that...

10. List the 3 examples of where the motto will be displayed during the games.

11. What is the definition of the word 'Zeitgeist'?

12. What do you think they mean in the phrase 'reflecting on the 2020 zeitgeist'?

13. The games will bring together athletes from how many National Olympic Committees?

14. What do they mean in the sentence 'In this age where we so often connect with others without physically meeting'?

15. List the variety of people that will be brought together during the Games.

16. What is the 'power of sport'?

Week 3 Monday Writing

The Olympic Games – Connecting People and Places



Task 1: What do you already know?

Write down all the things you know about the Olympic Games:

Task 2: What do you want to find out?

Write down 3 questions you have about the Olympic Games:

1.

2.

3.

Task 3: Connecting people and places

Answer in your own words the following question:

'How do the Olympic Games connect people and places?'

Task 4: Tokyo 2020 Logo



View the video on the Tokyo 2020 logo - <https://www.youtube.com/embed/MmdtZMi4mQ0>

How does the logo represent Tokyo and the Olympic movement?

Task 5: Tokyo 2020 Motto

Research at the motto for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games -

<https://tokyo2020.org/en/news/united-by-emotion-to-be-the-tokyo-2020-games-motto>

How do the Olympic Games connect people and places in Japan but also internationally?

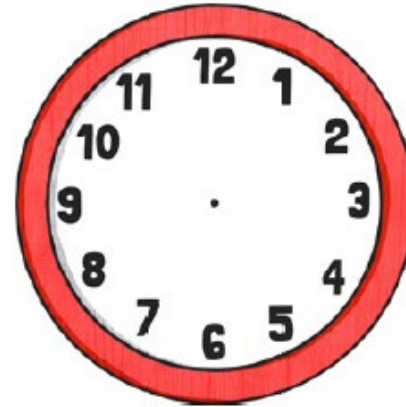
Olympic Math Problem

- A runner trains for **2 hours and 30 minutes** each day to prepare for the Olympics. A training run is **6 kilometres**. The runner trains **7 days** a week.
- How many **kilometres** does he run each week? _____
- How many **hours** does he train for each week? _____

Please show all your working out.

Time to Compete!

1. The Olympic opening ceremony begins at **5pm** and lasts **6 hours and 37 minutes**. What time does it finish? Draw the finishing time on the analogue clock and write the digital time. Write the finishing time in 24-hour time.

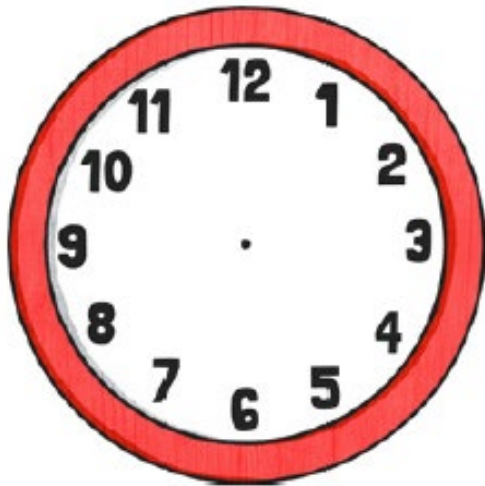


Digital time: _____

Time to Compete!

2. The swimming race was due to start at **10:25am**.

It is delayed by **4 hours and 50 minutes**. Draw the new starting time on the clock and write the digital time beneath.



Digital time: _____

Time to Compete!

3. Athletes are flying into Tokyo from Sydney. They left Sydney at **11:15pm** on Friday and arrived in Tokyo at **2:03pm** on Saturday. How long did their flight take?

Please show all your working out.

Time to Compete!

3. The times for the events have been mixed up! Can you read the clocks and sort the events into the correct order? Put the earliest starting event first.

200m Sprint



Javelin



Long Jump



Discus



Relay



Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:
Event:	Event:	Event:	Event:	Event:

Earliest Event



Latest Event

How much time passes between the first event starting and the last event starting?

Week 3 Monday

Creating a Zip Line

Science and Technology Activity



It is time to put your creative design thinking and production skills to work to create a zip line. You may have seen or used one of these in a playground.

Your challenge is to make a zip line that can hold a new full roll of toilet paper and transport it at least 1 metre. You can choose how you create your zip line (you do not need to buy anything! You could use Lego, recyclable materials, cardboard, paper, items from around your home etc.). You could use wool, fishing wire, twine or something similar to connect your two points, for example, two chairs or a clothes horse and table.

Steps

1. Draw a plan of your zip line.
2. Write a list of items that you will need.
3. Test your zip line, explaining what worked well and what could be even better.
4. Make changes and additions as needed, explaining your modifications.
5. Test your final product and answer the following questions:
 - What do you like best about your zip line?
 - What were the challenges you faced?
 - How did you overcome these challenges?
 - What would you do differently next time?

Extension:

- What is the longest zip line you can create to carry your roll of toilet paper?
Explain any modifications you needed to do in order to make it longer.

- How many toilet rolls can you send across your zip line in one go?
Explain any modifications you needed to do in order to hold more.

TUESDAY ACTIVITIES



Australia's most influential Indigenous sports stars

Kamahl Cogdon, June 2, 2021 6:45PM



Cathy Freeman with her 400m gold medal at the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games. Picture: Craig Borrow

INDIGENOUS NEWS

Warning: This story contains the names and images of Indigenous Australians who have died
They have thrilled us on the field, track, court and in the pool, but the achievements of these Indigenous athletes go well beyond sport.

To mark News Corp Australia's Indigenous Sport Month, we look at 10 of the most influential Indigenous sports stars and how they have made their mark on the nation.

CATHY FREEMAN



Cathy Freeman does a victory lap with the Australian and Indigenous flags after winning gold in the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Victoria, Canada. Picture: John Feder

Runner Cathy Freeman is best known for her role at the 2000 Sydney Olympics: spectacularly lighting the flame at the opening ceremony and taking gold in the 400m.

It seemed the entire nation was willing Freeman to victory in the 400m and celebrated with her after she crossed the line, draping herself in the Australian and Indigenous flags for a victory lap in front of the jubilant* crowd.

This was seen as a great moment of national reconciliation*.

But six years earlier, Freeman was told off by an Australian Commonwealth Games official for wrapping herself in both flags after winning the 400m at the Commonwealth Games in Victoria, Canada.

Despite Australia's chef de mission* Arthur Tunstall warning that she would be sent home if she did it again, the proud Indigenous athlete repeated her celebration when she won the 200m at those games.

In a recent documentary about the 20th anniversary of her Olympic victory, Freeman said she wanted to make a statement about her heritage after winning her gold medals.

"I wanted to shout, 'Look at me. Look at ... my skin, I am black and I am the best there is, no more shame'," she said.

NICKY WINMAR



Australian rules footballer Nicky Winmar took a stand against racism after he and St Kilda teammate Gilbert McAdam were the targets of racial abuse during a match against Collingwood in 1993.

At the end of the game, Winmar lifted his Saints jumper, pointed at his skin and said: "I'm black and I'm proud to be black."

His stand, captured in an iconic photograph, started a conversation within the AFL about racism and led to the introduction of a code of conduct, which included a rule to "combat racial and religious vilification*".

The rule stated: "No player ... shall act towards or speak to any other person in a manner, or engage in any other conduct which threatens, disparages*, vilifies* or insults another person ... on the basis of that person's race, religion, colour, descent* or national or ethnic origin".

The new rule sent a

*Nicky Winmar lifts his jumper and points to the colour of his skin in 1993.
Picture: John Feder*

message that racism would no longer be tolerated.

ADAM GOODES

Sydney Swans star and 2014 Australian of the Year Adam Goodes also called out racism while on the AFL football field. Goodes pointed out a member of the crowd who racially abused him during an Indigenous round game in 2013. The footy fan, who was removed from the ground, ended up being a 13-year-old girl.

Some people criticised Goodes for pointing out a

child, but the 2003 and 2006 Brownlow medallist made it clear he did not blame her.

"I just hope that people give the 13-year-old girl the same sort of support because she needs it, her family needs it, and the people around them need it," he said at the time.

"It's not a witch-hunt, I don't want people to go after this young girl. It's not her fault. She's 13, she's still so innocent, I don't put any blame on her."

Goodes, who also used his 2014 Australian of the Year award to shine a light on racism, was booed relentlessly* on the football field after the incident with the 13-year-old and after doing an Indigenous* dance with an imaginary spear to celebrate kicking a goal in 2015. The booing became so bad he retired at the end of the 2015 season.



Adam Goodes with his Australian of the Year award. Picture: Bob Barker

ARTHUR BEETSON



Rugby league star Artie Beetson in action in 1974.

Rugby league player Arthur "Artie" Beetson was the first Indigenous captain of an Australian team in any major sport.

He was named captain of the Australian national rugby league team, the Kangaroos, in 1973. He captained Australia in France that year and against Great Britain in 1974. He also led Australia to World Cup victories in 1975 and 1977.

In all, he played in 14 Tests and four victorious World

Club tournaments. He also played 17 times for NSW in interstate matches, three times for Queensland and 222 NSW rugby league first-grade games. He captained Queensland to an inaugural* State of Origin victory against NSW and later coached Queensland and the Australian teams.

Beetson, who was born in Roma in Queensland in 1945, started playing football in bare feet at the age of 6. His father was a bush worker and his mother was part of the stolen generations*.

He was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM)* in 1987 for services to the game, inducted* into the Rugby League Hall of Fame in 2003 and was named in both the Australian Rugby League Team of the Century and Queensland Team of the Century in 2008. He died in 2011.

LIONEL ROSE

Lionel Rose was just 19 when he became the first Indigenous Australian to win a world boxing title.

His bantamweight* title victory over Masahiko "Fighting" Harada of Japan in 1968 made him a national hero in Australia.

He was given an open-topped car ride to a civic reception in Melbourne when he returned home, with reports of up to 250,000 people lining the streets to greet him.

Rose successfully defended his title three times before being knocked out by Mexican Ruben Olivares in 1969.

He then put on a lot of weight and moved up to the lightweight division, but he did not have the same success and retired in 1976 with a career record of 42 wins (12 by knockout) and 11 losses.

He was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in 1968, the same year that he became the first Aboriginal person to be named Australian of the Year.



Lionel Rose became a national hero after winning a world boxing title in 1968.

EVONNE GOOLAGONG CAWLEY



Evonne Goolagong Cawley holds the Wimbledon singles trophy after her victory in

Born in 1951, tennis star Evonne Goolagong Cawley started playing as a young girl by hitting a ball against a wall with a board from an apple crate.

She was the world No. 1 female tennis player in 1971 and again in 1976, winning seven Grand Slam singles titles during her career, including four Australian Open singles between 1974 and 1977. She was also only the second woman to win Wimbledon as a mother with her victory in 1980. She was named Australian of the Year in 1971, was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in 1972 and an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO)* in 1982.

She was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1988 and the Australian Tennis Hall of Fame in 1994.

Today she runs the Evonne Goolagong Foundation, which uses tennis to promote and help provide high quality education and better health for Indigenous children.

Her tennis achievements and her work with Indigenous children saw her appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC)*, Australia's highest honour, in 2018.

NOVA PERIS



Former Olympian and Senator Nova Peris with her official portrait at Parliament House in Canberra. The portrait was created by Aboriginal artist Dr Jandamarra Cadd. Picture Kym Smith

Nova Peris has achieved some very impressive firsts in her life, most notably becoming the first Indigenous Australian to win an Olympic gold medal and the first Indigenous woman elected to federal parliament.

She was a member of the victorious Hockeyroos at the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996. She also became the first mother to be a gold medallist for Australia since runner Shirley Strickland in 1956.

After the women's hockey team's success at Atlanta, Peris decided to turn her talents to athletics. She won gold medals in the 200m and 4 x 100m relay at the 1998 Commonwealth Games and also competed in the Sydney Olympics in 2000, making the semi-finals in the 400m and finishing fifth in the final with Australia's 4 x 400m relay team.

In 1997 she was named Young Australian of the Year and awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM).

She was elected to represent the Northern Territory in the federal parliament's upper house, known as the Senate, in 2013 before retiring in 2016.

PATTY MILLS



Canberra-born Patty Mills is a basketball star with NBA team the San Antonio Spurs.

He was only the third Australian to become an NBA champion when the Spurs won the title in 2014.

He has also represented Australia with great success, making his debut with the Boomers in 2007.

The following year he was part of the team at the Beijing Olympic Games, with impressive performances including scoring 20 points against the powerhouse* US team.

He won the Gaze Medal for International Player of the Year at the age of just 20, with a second Gaze Medal coming his way two years later.

Patty Mills in action for the Boomers in the International Basketball Series against the US in 2019. Picture: Mark Stewart

He has also played with the Melbourne Tigers in Australia and played for a short time in China. He continued his outstanding Olympics form at the 2012 London Games and the 2016 Rio Games, where he

scored an average 21.3 points per game, the second highest points average of any player at the Rio Olympics.

SAMANTHA RILEY

Swimmer Sam Riley became the first Indigenous Australian to win an Olympic medal when she took bronze in the 100m breaststroke at the 1992 Barcelona Games. The popular swimmer also won bronze in the 100m breaststroke and silver in the women's 4 x 100m medley relay at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.

She also won two world championship gold medals and four Commonwealth Games golds and one silver.

She had no idea of her heritage when she became Australia's first Indigenous

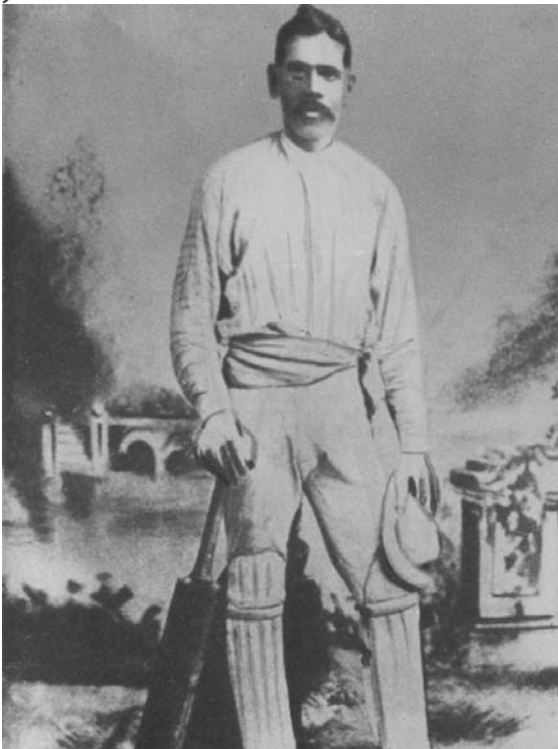
Olympic medallist. It was only discovered in 2001 after determined research by her mother, Lin, who was given up for adoption as a baby.

Today, Riley is the mother of two young boys and runs two swimming schools in Queensland.



Swimmer Samantha Riley with her 100m breaststroke bronze medal at the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain. Picture: Craig Borrow

JOHNNY MULLAGH



Johnny Mullagh was a star of the Aboriginal cricket team that toured England in 1868.

Johnny Mullagh was a star of the Aboriginal cricket team that became the country's first sporting team to play overseas when it toured England in 1868.

Born in about 1841 in what is now western Victoria, Mullagh learned to play cricket while working on a nearby farm.

He was one of 13 Aboriginal men picked for a team that was taken to London by former English cricketer Charles Lawrence, who had settled in Sydney.

Mullagh, a skilful all-rounder, played in 45 of the 47 matches on the 1868 England tour, scoring 1698 runs at an average of 23.65 and taking 245 wickets.

He also played in the third cricket match ever staged at the MCG.

A medal for the best player at the MCG's traditional Boxing Day Test is now named in his honour.

The Mullagh Medal is presented to the best player in the Boxing Day Test at the MCG. Picture: Getty Images



QUICK QUIZ

1. What two flags did Cathy Freeman carry after winning Commonwealth Games and Olympic gold medals?
2. Which AFL team did Adam Goodes play for?
3. What team did Arthur "Artie" Beetson captain?
4. What did Nova Peris get elected to in 2013?
5. Where was Patty Mills born?

ACTIVITIES

1. Imagine that your school is lucky enough to have one of the Indigenous athletes featured in this story coming to speak at your school assembly. And you have been chosen to introduce them! Write a short introduction for your chosen star that includes some information from this story and some you have researched yourself
2. Choose an indigenous athlete and write 7-10 questions that you could ask if you were given the opportunity to interview your chosen athlete. use a variety of sentence stems (ways to start your questions) to demonstrate your question openers. Don't forget your punctuation and end each question with a question mark.

Week 3 Tuesday Research/Writing

Olympic Sports – Informative

TASK: Student Directions

As the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympic Games have commenced, you will be researching and writing an information report to learn more about the different Olympic event/sports.

- Research one of the summer Olympic sports (there is a complete list included below) and compose a written report about your chosen Olympic sport.
 - Research your chosen sport using the websites listed on the next page and any other websites that you discover on your own.
1. Once you have completed your research and recorded notes on your research notes pages, you will begin your writing.
 2. Be sure to follow the “check” guide on your writing page.
 3. Once your writing has been completed, make sure you proofread, and edit your work.

List of Sports

<https://www.topendsports.com/events/summer/hosts/tokyo/sports.htm>

Aquatics (including swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, water polo)	Archery	Badminton
Baseball and Softball	Basketball	Boxing
Canoe/Kayak	Cycling (including track, road, mountain bike and BMX)	Equestrian
Fencing	Football (soccer)	Golf
Gymnastics (including artistic, rhythmic and trampolining)	Handball	Hockey
Judo	Karate	Modern Pentathlon
Rowing	Rugby 7s	Sailing
Shooting	Skateboarding	Sport Climbing
Surfing	Table Tennis	Taekwondo
Tennis	Track and Field (including Sprints 100m, Relays, Hurdles, Middle Distance, Long Distance, Steeplechase, Walks, Marathon, High Jump, Long Jump, Triple Jump, Pole Vault, Javelin, Discus, Shot Put, Hammer Throw, Decathlon, Heptathlon)	Triathlon
Volleyball (including indoor and beach volleyball)	Weightlifting	Wrestling (including Greco-Roman and Freestyle)

Olympic Sport Research Notes

Name of Sport	
Describe the history of the sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some examples of information to include here:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Where did the sport originate?✓ When was the sport first contested in the Olympics?
Describe the sport and how to play the sport	
What equipment/facility is needed to play the sport?	

Who is a well-known athlete in this sport (both man and woman)?	
What countries excel at the sport?	

Official Olympic Games Website	https://olympics.com/en/
Tokyo 2020 Olympics Website	https://olympics.com/tokyo-2020/en/
Go to www.google.com and search the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2020 Olympic Games• Tokyo 2020	
Go to www.google.com and enter your sport into the search engine	

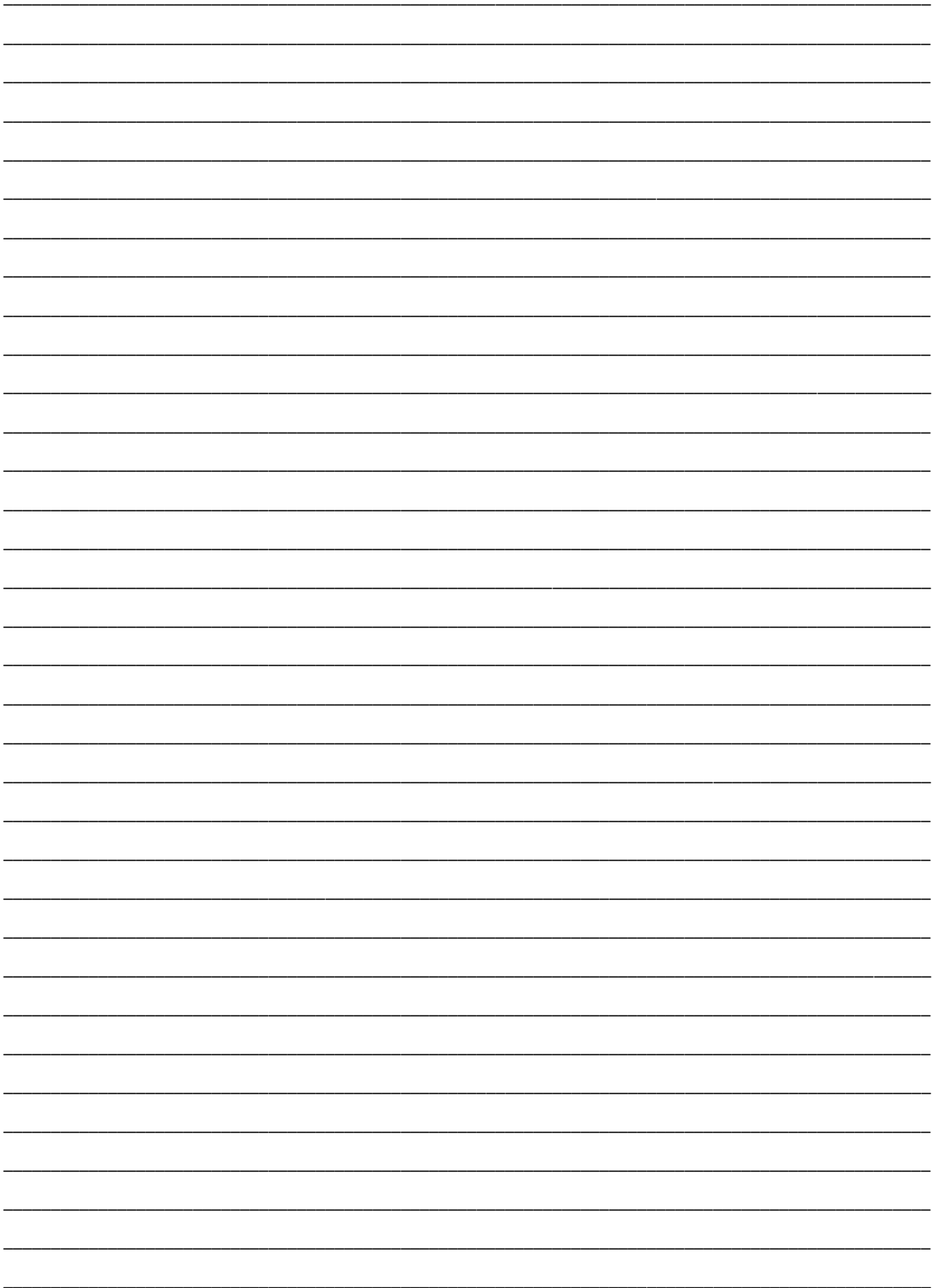
Olympic Sport Research Report

Name: _____

Title: _____

Check:

- **Punctuation**
- **Spelling**
- **Format**
 - Did you divide your writing into paragraphs?
 - Can you identify the beginning, middle, and end of your writing?
- **Vocabulary**
 - Did you use interesting words in your writing?
 - Did you use a thesaurus and a dictionary to find vocabulary to use in your writing?
- **Focus**
 - Does your introduction hook the reader?
 - Does your conclusion complete your writing?



Olympic Math Problem

- The three Russian figure skaters had scores of 6.6, 9.4, 6.2, 9.04, 8.05 and 9.0. Order the scores from lowest to highest.

Olympic Merchandise



Layla and her friends wanted to buy some Olympic merchandise. Fill in the table to see how much it cost them.

Name	What they bought	How much it cost all together?
Layla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - x2 Jumpers - Hat - Basketball - Football 	
Felix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T-shirt - Basketball - Hat - Jumper - Kangaroo 	
Christopher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - x 3 Kangaroos - Hat - Football - x3 T-shirts 	
Eli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Badge - Football - Basketball - Jumper - Hat 	

東京への道

UP2

Trek to Tokyo 2020

Where is Tokyo and how do we get there?



Our Town

We live in...

Where we live is special because...



How could we get there?

How would we get to another town or city in Australia?

Locate a town or city in each state and consider the different ways you could travel there. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these modes of transport? Use some of the images below for inspiration.



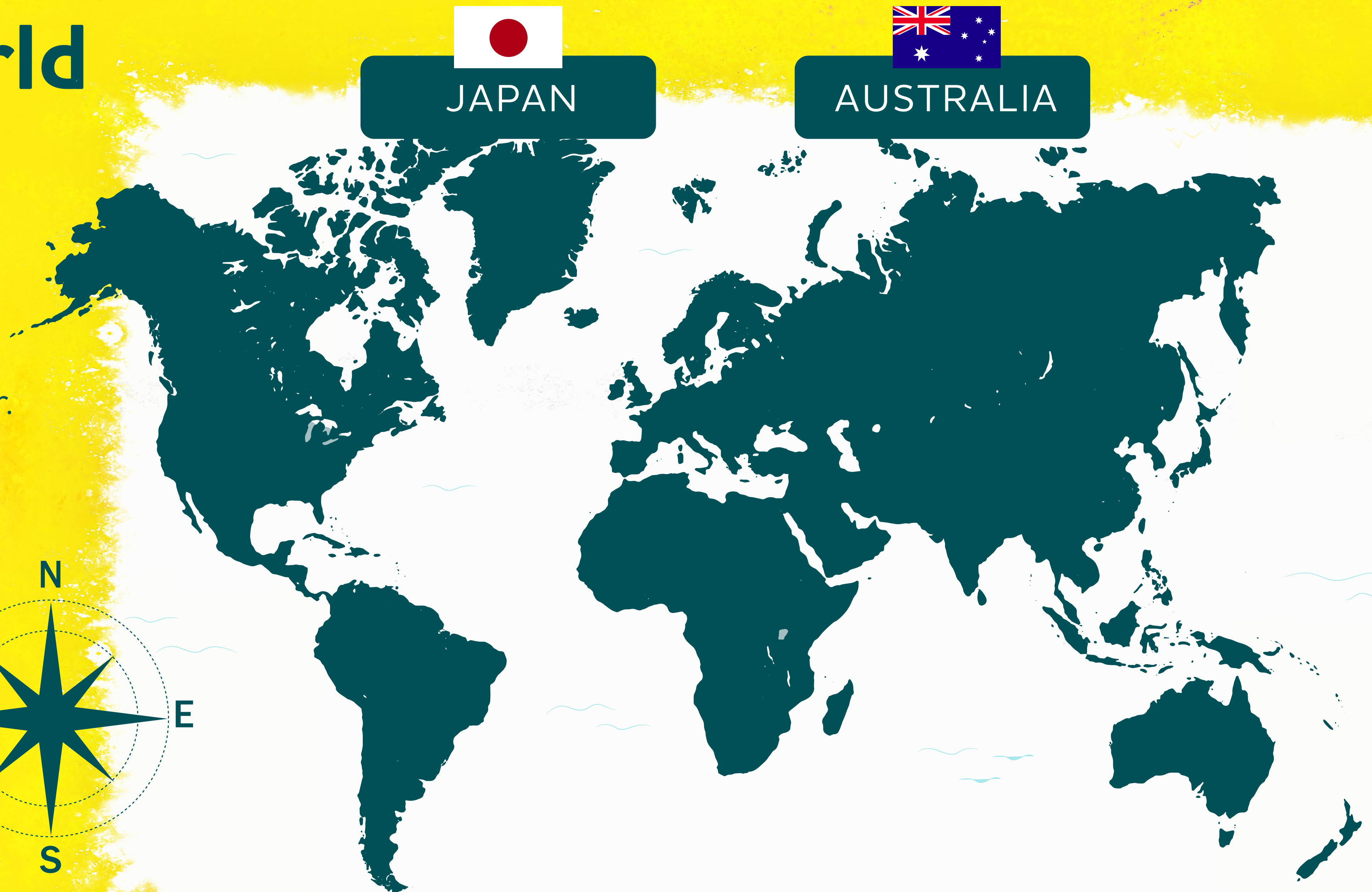
Justify your choice of transport



Our world

Draw a line from the country to the map.

Use globes, atlases and maps to discover.

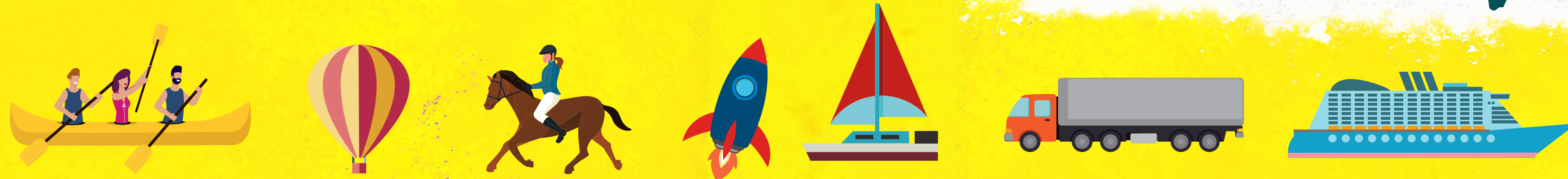
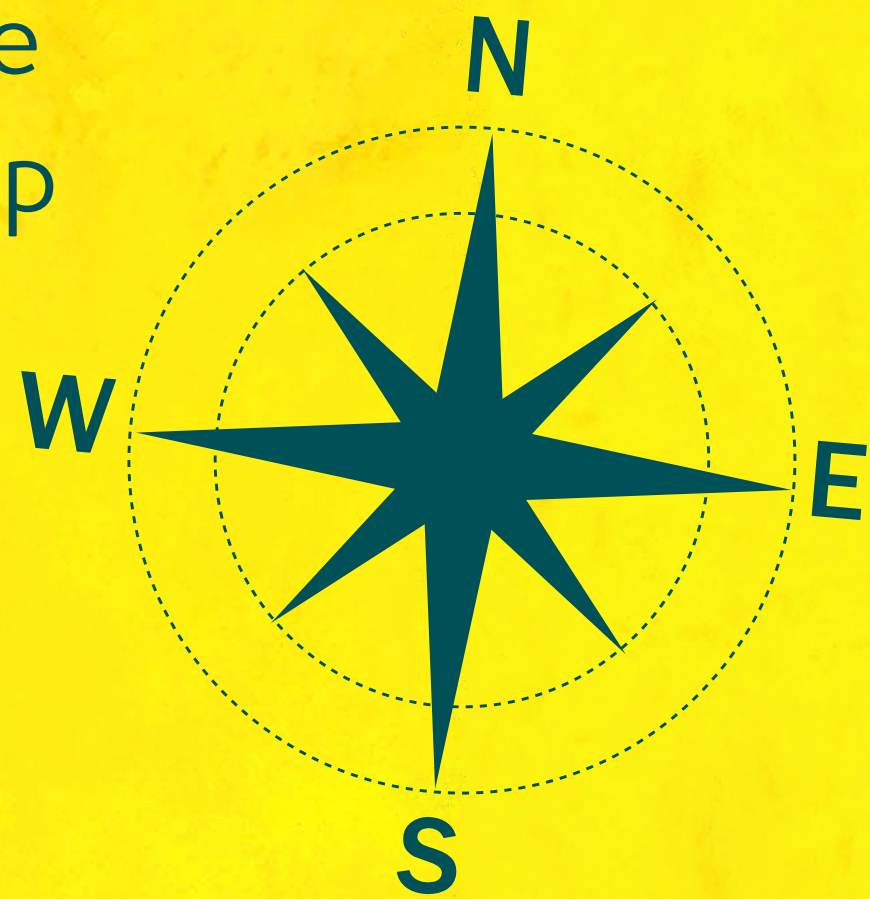


East Asia and Oceania



How will our Australian Olympians get to Japan?

Draw a line from the transport to the map



Would you like more?

Find Tokyo, Japan on Google Earth or an atlas

What interesting things can you see?

Find your town or city on Google Earth.

What are some of the things that are similar or different.

Record your answers on the next slide.



Response:

What I have learnt about Toyko:

How does Tokyo compare to home? What are some differences? How are they similar?

A Holiday in Japan

Imagine you get to spend a week in Toyko during the Olympics! After the events, what are some cool activities you would like to see and do there? Research the city, yourist activities and use your imagination, then share your perfect holiday!

WEDNESDAY ACTIVITIES

It's

okay

to

not know,

but it's

not okay

to

not try.

Please do not feed native animals

The native animals in this park have enough natural food to survive and thrive.

You might think that you are being kind to the native birds and animals by giving them your food scraps, but feeding them or leaving rubbish around that they might eat is cruel, not kind!



Remember:

- Feeding animals can make them sick because sometimes our food contains ingredients that native animals cannot easily digest. They can become weak and more likely to catch a disease.
- The animals become used to being fed by people or finding food in rubbish. When this happens they can lose the ability to hunt and forage for themselves when they need to.
- Animals that rely on being fed by humans may become aggressive. They gather near areas of high human activity such as campsites and walking tracks. Animals have been known to fight over food and bother people in the area.
- Feeding animals can encourage them to look for food in residential areas or nearby farms. This is dangerous for both the animals and residents.

Please be a friend to our native birds and animals.

Take your food scraps and rubbish with you.

Feeding animals is an offence under By-law 457 and may attract a \$250 fine.

Buck, a sled dog that has been treated badly by humans in the past, is drawn to life in the wild. One night he hears the call of a timber wolf and goes to investigate.

The stranger

As he drew closer to the cry he went more slowly, with caution in every movement, till he came to an open place among the trees, and looking out saw, erect on haunches, with nose pointed to the sky, a long, lean, timber wolf.

He had made no noise, yet it ceased from its howling and tried to sense his presence. Buck stalked into the open, half crouching, body gathered compactly together, tail straight and stiff, feet falling with unwonted care¹. Every movement advertised both a threat and an overture of friendliness. It was the menacing truce that marks the meeting of wild beasts that prey. But the wolf fled at the sight of him. He followed, with wild leaping, in a frenzy to overtake. He ran him into a blind channel, in the bed of the creek where a timber jam barred the way.

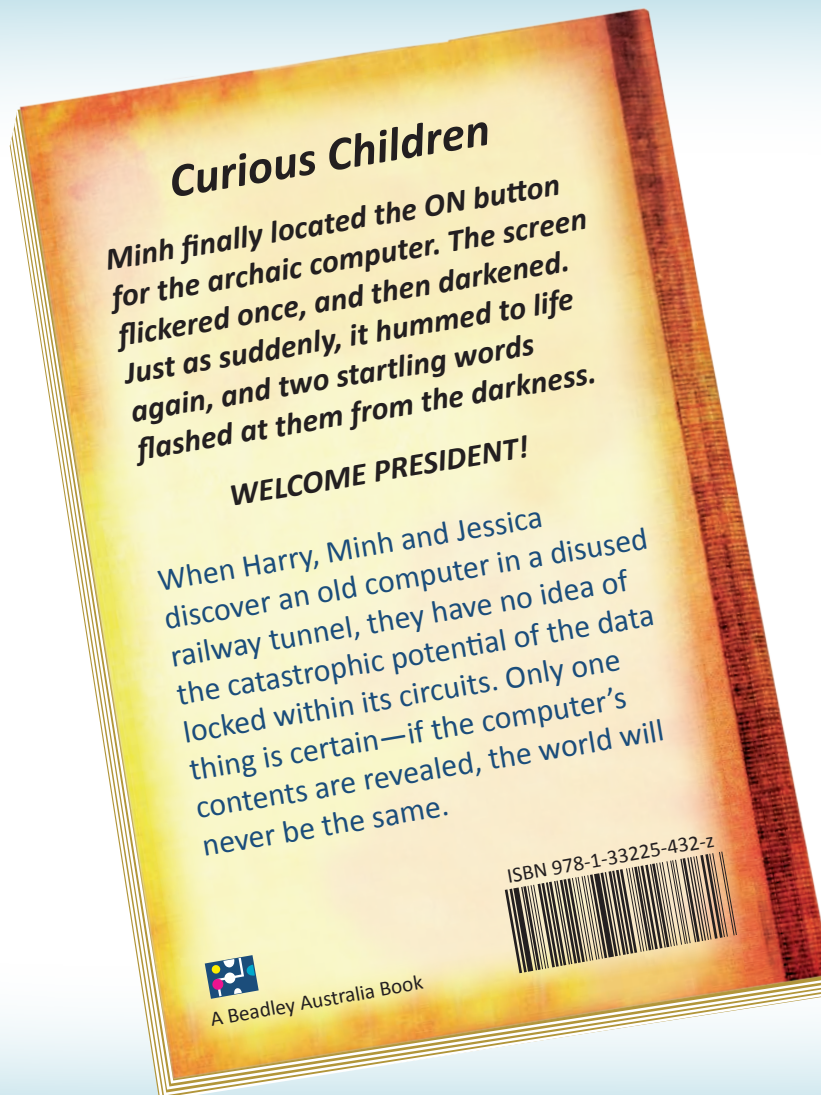
Buck did not attack, but circled him about and hedged him in with friendly advances. The wolf was suspicious and afraid; for Buck made three of him in weight, while his head barely reached Buck's shoulder. Watching his chance, he darted away, and the chase was resumed. Time and again he was cornered, and the thing repeated, though he was in poor condition, or Buck could not so easily have overtaken him. He would run till Buck's head was even with his flank, when he would whirl around at bay, only to dash away again at the first opportunity.

But in the end Buck's persistence was rewarded; for the wolf, finding that no harm was intended, finally sniffed noses with him. Then they became friendly, and played about in the nervous, half-coy way with which fierce beasts belie their fierceness. After some time of this the wolf started off at an easy lope in a manner that plainly showed he was going somewhere. He made it clear to Buck that he was to come, and they ran side by side through the sombre twilight, straight up the creek bed, into the gorge from which it issued, and across the bleak divide where it took its rise.

¹ feet falling with unusual care



Reviewing *Curious Children*



Curious Children

Or should I say, 'curious book'? Sattler's latest offering seems to blur the line between action thriller and science fiction. The author's lack of commitment to the conventions of either genre makes the book feel unsatisfying and incomplete. His previous books had no such identity crisis; readers knew exactly what they were in for—adventure with ingeniously dramatic plot twists. Perhaps praise for these works prompted Sattler to take himself a bit too seriously, resulting in a clever plot that is constantly slowed by philosophy and detail when it should just be whipping along.

Will Forsyth ★★☆☆☆

Curious Children

D L Sattler's new book had me hooked from the first page. Once again, Sattler displays his skill in creating an intricate plot peopled by strongly drawn characters. This time he has added depth by setting the events in a global context, which gives the book a significance that is lacking in other action-heavy adolescent stories. When the curious children of the title find an abandoned computer, they are unaware of the danger inherent in their discovery. As it becomes obvious how explosive the information in the computer is, they find they have no idea who they can trust with it. *Curious Children* is a perfect bridging book for keen readers who are moving towards adult spy novels and thrillers. It can be recommended with confidence to any teenager who enjoys a read that entertains, challenges, and moves at a cracking pace.

Geraldine Saxby ★★★★★

YEAR 5 READING

-
-
-
-

-
-
-
-

-
-
-
-

Read *Please do not feed native animals* on page 1 and answer questions 1 to 6.

1

The sign tells the reader that native animals in the park

- are playful and friendly.
- have been put there for visitors to see.
- are untamed and dangerous.
- can take care of themselves.

YEAR 5 READING

2

You might think that you are being kind ... (paragraph 1)

These words are used to

- accuse the reader of making a mistake.
- identify a common opinion which is not correct.
- give the writer's opinion about visitors.
- show sympathy for people doing the wrong thing.

3

Please be a friend ...

The writer starts the sentence like this

- to appeal to the reader's emotions.
- to emphasise that it is important to care about animals.
- to encourage more people to sponsor the animals in the park.
- to give scientific information in an informal way.

4

Which of these statements is supported by the sign?

- Animals survive better with help from humans.
- When animals eat human food it results in more rubbish in the park.
- Animals can behave in a threatening manner to get human food.
- When animals are not scared of humans it is better for their survival.

5

The sign mainly tries to persuade by

- offering rewards.
- making threats.
- targeting emotions.
- providing information.

6

The main purpose of the picture on the sign is

- to remind people of the types of wildlife in the park.
- to illustrate the correct way to feed native animals.
- to show the sign's message in a different way.
- to make the sign more attractive.

Read *The stranger* on page 2 and answer questions 7 to 13.

7

At the beginning of the text, Buck is described as approaching the wolf *with caution in every movement*.

Why does he move this way?

- He has an injury and does not want to make it worse.
- He is hoping to surprise the wolf.
- He does not know how the wolf will react.
- He cannot tell which direction the cry is coming from.

8

In the second paragraph the writer talks of *both a threat and an overture of friendliness*.

Which quotation from the text means the same thing?

- half crouching* (paragraph 2)
- menacing truce* (paragraph 2)
- wild leapings* (paragraph 2)
- friendly advances* (paragraph 3)

9

How does the wolf behave in the third paragraph?

- He runs away from Buck, stops, then runs again.
- He snarls at Buck to try to scare him.
- He overtakes Buck then waits for him.
- He starts to fight with Buck, then runs away.

YEAR 5 READING

10

Why was Buck able to catch up with the wolf?

- The wolf was not healthy.
- The wolf did not know the area well.
- The wolf let Buck catch him as part of a game.
- The wolf was much younger than Buck.

11

The beginning of the fourth paragraph suggests Buck is very

- secretive.
- powerful.
- patient.
- careful.

12

... fierce beasts belie their fierceness ... (paragraph 4)

This could be rewritten as

- wild animals behave as if they are injured.
- aggressive animals behave as if they are gentle.
- frightening animals behave as if they are frightened.
- angry animals behave as if they are happy.

13

The wolf's actions show that he goes from

- ignoring Buck to threatening him.
- fearing Buck to defeating him.
- snarling at Buck to following him.
- mistrusting Buck to accepting him.

Read *Reviewing Curious Children* on page 3 and answer questions 14 to 19

14

Forsyth thinks a good adventure story

- has a complex plot and plenty of action.
- has an intricate plot and some reflection.
- challenges the conventions of the genre.
- is predictable in terms of the subject matter of its plot.

15

What is the aim of Saxby's final two sentences?

- to inform people of the book's content
- to identify the likely audience for the book
- to explain that the book is a spy novel
- to recommend the book to librarians

16

On which aspect of the novel are both reviewers positive?

- characters
- plot
- setting
- writing style

17

Which statement is most similar to an opinion expressed in Forsyth's review?

- Sattler again displays his distinctive use of language.
- This book is unlike Sattler's earlier works.
- Sattler is a writer who understands what his readers want.
- This book is a departure from Sattler's usual subject matter.

YEAR 5 READING

18

What is the *identity crisis* that Forsyth refers to in his review?

19

At the end of each review, what do the stars represent?

- the difficulty of the book
- the age classification for the book
- the rating of the book by readers
- the reviewer's judgement

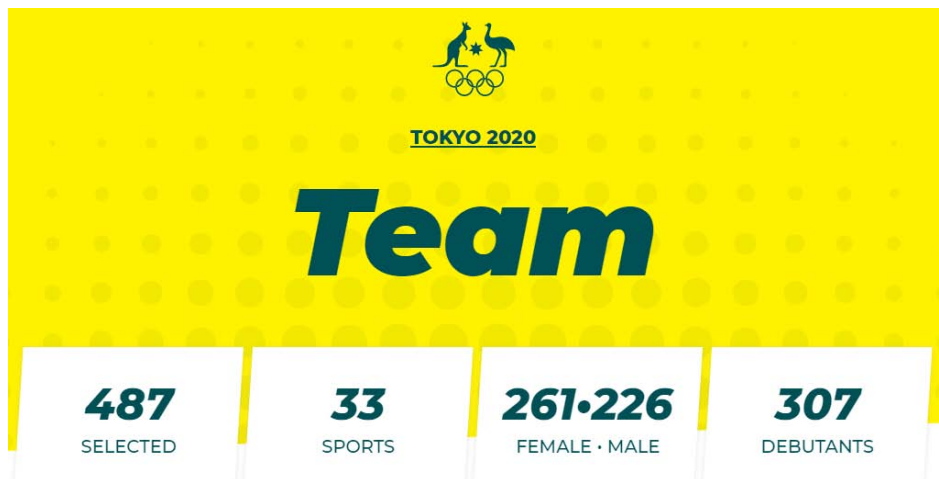
Week 3 Wednesday Research/Writing

Australian Olympic Athlete – Informative Poster

TASK: Student Directions

As the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympic Games have commenced, you will be researching and writing an information report to learn more about an Australian Olympic athlete, past or present.

- Research one of the Australian Olympic athletes competing at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games or an Australian Olympic athlete from the past and create a visual display to share the information you learned about your athlete. For example, you may make a shoebox diorama or a poster on a three-sided display board. Display must be colourful, creative, well organised and contain both words and images to share important information about your chosen athlete
- Research your chosen athlete using the websites listed on the next page and any other websites that you discover on your own
- Once you have completed your research and recorded notes on your research notes pages, you can begin your visual display or informative poster

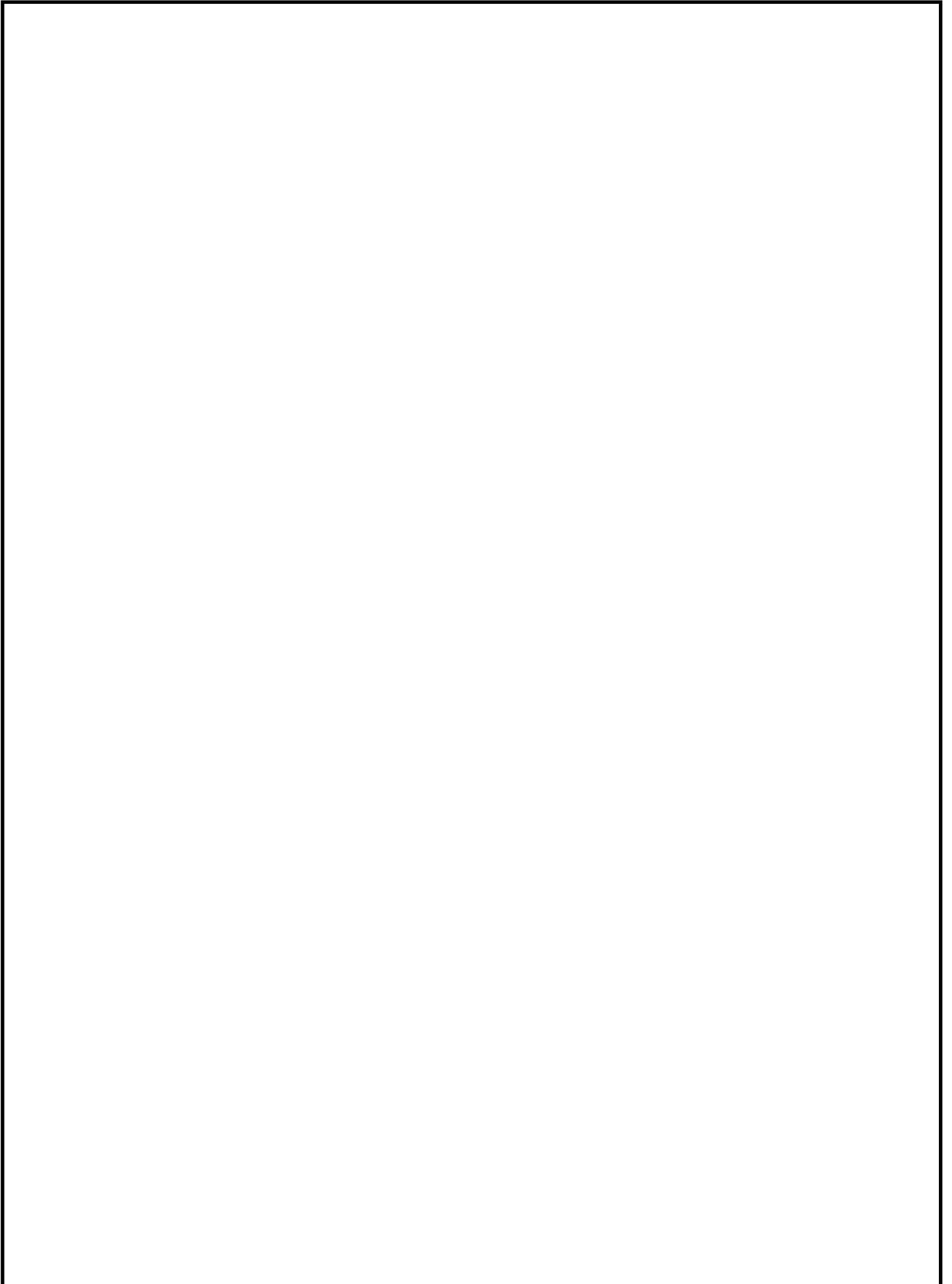


Australian Olympic Athlete Research Notes

The Australian Olympic team can be found here: <https://www.olympics.com.au/games/tokyo-2020/team/>

Name of athlete	
What sport/s does the athlete play?	
Describe the athlete's personal background	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some things to include here:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Date of Birth✓ College Attended✓ Family Background✓ Height and/or Weight✓ Hometown✓ Birthplace
Describe the athlete's previous Olympic, and other competitive, experience	
List other interesting information about this athlete	

Australian Olympic Athlete Informative Poster



Olympic Math Problem

- A weightlifting athlete lifted a weight of 81kg, then 96kg and then 109kg. What was the total weight lifted?

Show two different ways you can solve this problem

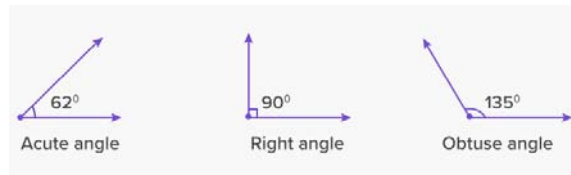
Method 1

Method 2


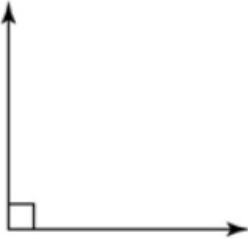
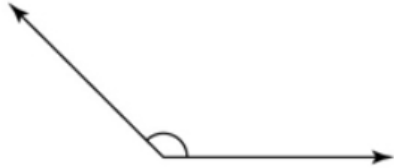

Olympic Angles

Look at the images of the athletes below. On each image there has been a different angle marked out. Can you work out what type of angle each athlete is making? Label each angle.

Hint: **Acute** angles are less than 90° and **obtuse** angles are more than 90° .



Now it is your turn. Look around the room you are in. Complete the table below by finding objects that have each of the different angles.

Type of Angle	Name of Angle	Objects (list at least 5)	Image (Take a photo and insert it if you can)
 A diagram of an acute angle. It consists of two rays meeting at a vertex. One ray points downwards and to the left, while the other points downwards and to the right. A small arc is drawn at the vertex to indicate the angle.			
 A diagram of a right angle. It consists of two rays meeting at a vertex. One ray points vertically upwards, and the other points horizontally to the right. A small square is drawn at the vertex to indicate the 90-degree angle.			
 A diagram of an obtuse angle. It consists of two rays meeting at a vertex. One ray points horizontally to the right, and the other points upwards and to the left. A small arc is drawn at the vertex to indicate the angle.			
 A diagram of a straight angle. It consists of a single horizontal line with arrows at both ends. A small semi-circular arc is drawn above the line, centered on a point, to indicate the 180-degree angle.			

Resilience - Olympics athletes show how to be resilient. They fall, get up and try again.

Listen to track and field athlete Naa Anang as she shares times when resilience has played a major role in her athletics career. Naa Anang talks about how you can build resilience in your everyday life to overcome life's challenges.

If you have a device, watch: Naa Anang – Resilience
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6mtlcCQSry0>

Resilience is:

- the ability to recover from difficulties.
- never giving up.
- showing strength.
- bouncing back when things go wrong.
- standing up for yourself.
- finding solutions to problems.
- saying to yourself, “Yes, I can”.

If you have a device, watch: Developing Resilience
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zeu9X88q8DE&t=134s>

- What does the word resilience mean to you?
- Have you ever been resilient at home or school?

Sometimes we are faced with challenges that we have to deal with. It can be hard to deal with these challenges and sometimes we respond in a negative way. Practicing to deal with these times in a positive way can help build resilience.

Write about a time where you have overcome a challenge and shown resilience.

THURSDAY ACTIVITIES

miStAkEs

are proof
that you are

TRYING

BTN - 2020 Tokyo Olympics

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/2020-tokyo-olympics/13446864>

Stuck inside? Longing for the days of sport and overseas travel? Wish you had something exciting to watch? Well, you're in luck.

JACK: Because BTN is back for term 3.

No, I was talking about the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games.

JACK: Oh, but they're not back for term 3?

Yes, but they're about to start on Friday.

JACK: Oh, okay. Well that too then.

KID: Hmm, okay.

Yes, after what feels like, well, forever the world is officially in Olympic mode. While a lot of people wanted the games to be cancelled, organisers of the Tokyo Olympics have been determined to forge ahead. Which means they've had a year to put together what could be the most complicated games in history.

We're talking 11,000 athletes flying in from more than 200 countries. Which, with heaps of airlines not operating, wasn't particularly easy. For example, Fiji's national team had to be dropped to Tokyo on a cargo plane that mostly carried fish. And the fastest woman in the world, Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, had to fly from Kingston to Miami and then London and then Tokyo. A lot of the 474 Aussie athletes competing in the games spent 3 weeks in Queensland before touching down in Tokyo, while some got there a bit earlier.

RACHEL LACK, SOFTBALLER: So, we've been here since the beginning of June. Because obviously, with COVID, most of our squads either, you know, spread out across the country. So you know, and obviously, with all the snap lockdowns, and all the stuff that we face in Australia, it's quite hard to get everyone together and get everyone together for a long amount of time.

Despite the difficulties Rachel Lack is excited to take part in her first Olympic Games.

RACHEL LACK, SOFTBALLER: It's been a dream for years to get here and I just want to soak up as much of the atmosphere and like wearing the Australian uniform as much as I can.

When the athletes aren't competing they have to stay at the Olympic Village where they'll have some pretty strict rules to avoid an outbreak.

MASA TAKAYA, OLYMPIC ORGANISER: We have been really working hard to establish a robust response plan in case we have such cases.

RACHEL LACK, SOFTBALLER: Even going down to get breakfast and our meals and stuff, we mask up, you know, we're socially distanced, we're separated by plastic, like clear perspex at dinner. So, we're like, this is weird, like, can't hear anyone.

While the athletes don't have to be vaccinated to compete, organisers estimate around 80% of people within the village will have got the jab before the games begin. As for crowds, well, yep you guessed it. With Japan in the middle of a fourth wave of COVID Olympic organisers decided that no fans will be allowed in the stadiums, oh, well except for these guys.

Organisers say they have done everything they can to make the event as safe as possible. But there's already been a couple of COVID cases in the athlete's village and many still think the games shouldn't be going ahead. With the opening ceremony now only days away the world's going to be watching to see how these very different Olympic Games play out.

Quiz

1. Retell the BTN story using your own words.

2. Why are the games called the 2020 Tokyo Olympics not the 2021 Tokyo Olympics?

3. How many athletes are participating in the Tokyo Olympics?

4. How many different countries are participating in the Tokyo Olympics?

5. How did Fiji's national team get to Tokyo?

6. What route did sprinter Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce have to take to get to Tokyo? Plot on a world map.

7. What did a lot of the Aussie athletes have to do before going to Tokyo?

8. What percent of athletes will have been vaccinated before the games begin?

9. No fans will be allowed in stadiums. True or false?

10. What questions do you have about this story?

Week 3 Thursday Writing

The Olympic Flame



Task 1: Flames, fires and candles

1. What occasions or ceremonies have you seen flames, fires or candles?

2. Why are they part of these occasions or ceremonies?



Task 2: The Tokyo 2020 Olympic Flame

View the video of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch -
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/WpKHAO07vJs>

What do you notice about some of the features?

Look further at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch –

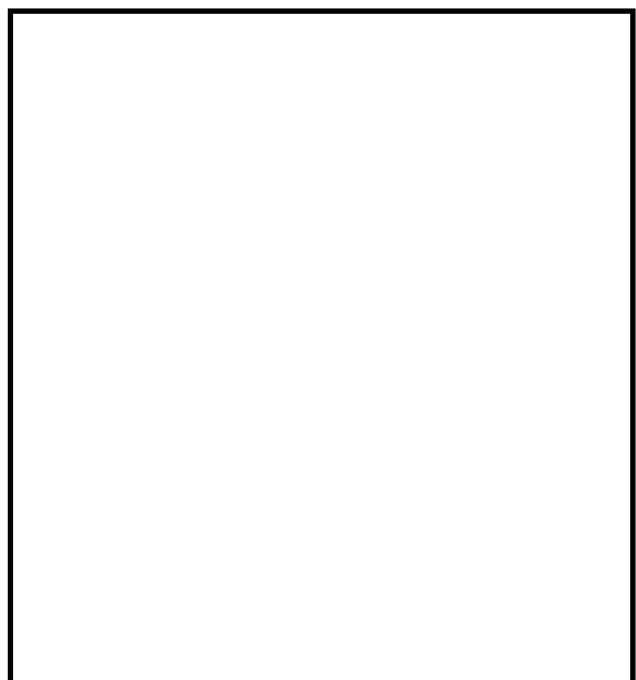
<https://olympics.com/tokyo-2020/en/torch/about/brand-design-torch>

What have you discovered?

Find a picture on the Internet and cut and
paste it here

OR

Draw a picture of the torch



Olympic Math Problem

- Read the table showing the results of the men's 800 metre freestyle swimming race. Which country won the race? What is the time difference between first and last place?

• **Time difference:** _____

Country	Time in Minutes
Spain	8.27
Australia	8.08
Germany	8.38
USA	8.55
UK	8.10
New Zealand	8.04
China	8.46
Denmark	8.29

Measurement Olympics

Today you are going to compete in our very own Measurement Olympics! Look at the activities in the table on the following page.

Before you complete each activity, estimate the distance in length you think you will reach for each activity. Complete the activity, recording the distance.

Have a go at converting your measurements to metres (m). **Remember: 100cm=1m.**

You then need to record the difference in length between your estimation and your measured length.

In the final column you need to write down the distances in ascending order (shortest to longest length).

An example has been completed for you.

Hint: Think about what the best object is to measure- ruler, tape measure, maybe you have a measuring tape in a sewing kit?





Measurement Olympics




Activity	Estimation (cm)	Measured Distance (cm)	Measurement (m)	Difference (cm)	Order from shortest distance to longest distance
Make a paper aeroplane and fly it.	150cm	147cm	1.47m	3cm	
Make a paper aeroplane and fly it.					
Stand behind a line with your feet together. Keeping your feet joined, jump as far as you can, making sure you land on two feet.					
Get a tennis ball. Throw it overarm as far as you can.					
Measure how tall you are. You may need someone to help you with this.					
Measure the length of your foot. Trivia: this should be the same as the length from your wrist to your elbow.					
Starting on one foot. Leap as far as you can, landing on the other foot. Make sure you stick the landing! Try again if you fall.					

Make your own events

Visual Arts – Design an Olympic Torch

Design a torch?

Success criteria

- Using recycled materials only
- Represents friendship in Australia
- Can be carried by someone with a physical disability



©2020 AUSTRALIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Use this space to plan your torch. Think about what materials you have access to before you start.

FRIDAY ACTIVITIES

BE the
reason
**SOMEONE
SMILES
TODAY.**

The Olympic Games



When did the Olympics begin?

Over two thousand seven hundred years ago the Olympics began as part of a religious festival in Olympia in ancient Greece.

Ancient Greek Games

The Greeks took part in the Olympic Games to celebrate the Greek gods Zeus and Hera. Only men and boys were allowed to take part in events such as wrestling, boxing, long jump, throwing the javelin and discus, and chariot racing. The games occurred every four years until the Greek Empire was defeated and they were forgotten about.

Modern Olympic Games

In 1894, the games were resurrected and the International Olympic Committee was formed. The Olympic Games have taken place every four years since, with athletes from all over the world taking part in different events.

Olympic Medals

Olympic medals are awarded to athletes who come 1st, 2nd or 3rd in their event. Gold is awarded to the winner who comes 1st, silver is awarded to 2nd place and bronze to 3rd place.

The Olympic Torch

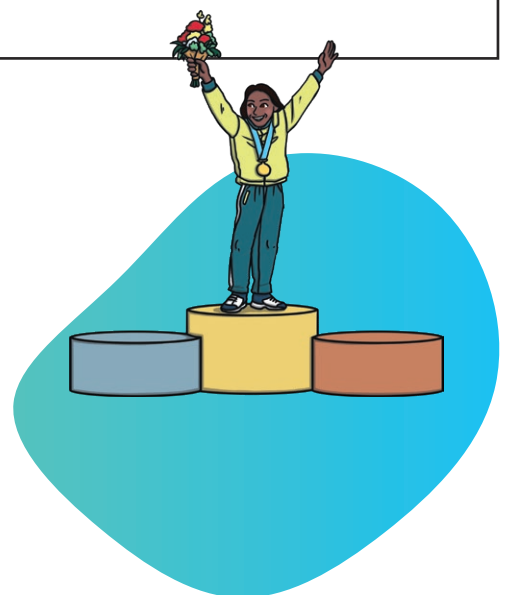
A torch was lit outside of the Temple of Hera using flames created from rays from the Sun. Messengers took the torch around the country so that people knew about the games. Today the torch is lit as it was during the ancient Olympic Games. The flame travels around Greece and then to the country where the games will be taking place.

Olympic Rings

The symbol of the modern Olympic Games is five interlocking rings. The five rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The five rings represent the five continents, or parts of the world which took part in the first modern Olympic Games.

Olympic Rings

The Paralympic Games take place after the Olympic Games. Sportsmen and women who have a disability meet up and compete in different sports.



Questions

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. When did the Olympic Games begin?

2. Why did the ancient Greeks take part in the Olympic Games?

3. Who was allowed to take part in the ancient Greek Olympics?

4. How often do the Olympic Games take place?

5. If an athlete came second in an event which medal would they be awarded?

6. Why is the Olympic torch lit?

7. Where does the Olympic flame travel?

8. What is the symbol of the Olympic Games?

9. What do the five rings represent?

10. When do the Paralympic games take place?

Week 3 Friday Writing Task

Family Interview

There are so many amazing Australian sporting moments throughout history. Today you are going to interview a family member to discover what they remember about the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and what their favourite memories are of that great sporting event.

YOUR TASK:

Ask a family member if you can interview them. Be ready to ask these questions:

- How old were they when Sydney hosted the Olympic Games back in 2000?
- Did they go to any Olympic events? If they answer yes, what event or events did they go to? If they answer no, what event or events do they wish they had been able to see?
- What do they remember about the Opening and/or Closing Ceremonies?
- What was their favourite sporting moment from the 2000 Olympics?

Reflect on your interview:

- What did you learn about the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games?
- What event would you have liked to have seen if you were able to go back in time and attend the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games?



Olympic Math Problem

In a basketball game, the USA played Italy and scored the following points. The score table shows how many of each point types were scored. Example: 4 of the 3 points is $4 \times 3 = 12$ points. Who was the winner and what was the score difference?

Team	1 point	2 points	3 points	Total Points Scored
Italy	7	4	6	
USA	6	7	5	

Winning team: _____

Score difference: _____

Olympic Sport Survey



Today you are going to conduct a survey asking what Olympic sport your family and friends enjoy watching.

You will need to select 5 different Olympic sports for the people you survey to choose from. Put these sports in the table below and conduct your survey. Record your results using tally marks.

Sport	Results	Total

Olympic Sport Survey

Once you have completed your survey, answer the following questions:

1. How many people did you survey together?
2. What was the most popular sport?
3. **Why** do you think it was the most popular sport?
4. What was the least popular sport?
5. **Why** do you think it was the least popular sport?
6. Do you think the results would change if you gave more options of sports for students to choose from? **Why**?
7. What is your favourite Olympic sport? How does your favourite sport compare to the favourite sport of others?