Year 5 Home Booklet 15

Monday

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Spelling	words with someor	ne.	discuss the meaning of the d. The prefix anti- meaning
	Red	Orange	Green
	promote	propel	progressive
	proceed	provide	proactive
	procedure	progress	procession
	prolong	profuse	promote
	antibiotic	anticlockwise	antiviral
	antifreeze	antisocial	antivenom
	antidote	antiseptic	antiemetic
Sentence of the day	<i>Learning Intention:</i> I can place a dependent clause into the middle of an independent clause.		
	In these sentences, you will need to place the dependent clause in the middle of the independent clause. Remember the relative pronoun must follow immediately after then noun that it refers to. For example: The laptop computers were in the storeroom. They needed to be in a safe place. The laptop computers <u>which</u> needed to be in a safe place were in the storeroom.		
	Task: Five new pictures were hanging in the library.		
	They had be	en donated by the parents	5.
Writing	Sizzling S	tarts	
	Learning Intention: We are learning to create a sizzling start for an informative text. Success Criteria: I can use sound, action, question, word picture and anecdote hooks to engage my reader.		
	You only have <u>seven seconds</u> to catch your readers attention!		
	Sizzling Starts in an informative text		
	 Start with a sound 		
	 Start with an action 		
	 Use a que Use word witness. 	pictures, writing as	if you are a 💦

Sizzlina	Start	Examples
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Question:

Next time you are serving up your dinner have a good look at your plate! Did you know that a giraffe's hooves are the size of your dinner plate?

Sound:

Buzz, buzz, buzz graceful wings and intricate flying patterns fly past as the common honey bee makes its way back to the hive.

<u>Your turn-</u>

Write a sizzling start using the question technique and the sound technique about the giraffe fact below.

A giraffe can clean its ears with its 50cm (20 in) tongue.



Reading	Read for 20mins a book of your choice	
Comprehension	Questioning/Before we read: Write down as many questions as you can about bushfires. Try to write down more than 7. Keep these as we will look back at them next week, on Tuesday.	
Problem Solving	Jason's class cut out rectangles and some shapes which were two rectangles joined together from one centimetre squared paper. They then counted how many squares the shapes took up. After this they tore a piece out of	

Can you work out how many squares there were in these shapes before the bit was torn out? The orange, blue, green and yellow shapes were rectangles. The bottom two shapes, which are pale orange and purple, were each two rectangles joined together.

some of their shapes to make a puzzle for the other groups to do.



	Factors 16
	Factors are whole numbers that can be multiplied with another number to make a new number. For example: the factors of 16 are 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16. $(2 \times 8 = 16 \ 4 \times 4 = 16 \ 16 \times 1 = 16)$
	Answer true or false. a 3 is a factor of 6 d 4 is a factor of 13
	b 7 is a factor of 15 e 10 is a factor of 50 c 5 is a factor of 20 f 6 is a factor of 18
	6 Use division to find the missing factor. 18 c 24 e 30 g 48
	14 d 25 d 40 d 42
	2 5 8 7 Write all the factors of the following numbers. Remember that the number itself and one are also factors.
	a 20 All multiples of 10 always have 2, 5 and 10 as some of their factors.
	d 25
	8 Work backwards to find 3 numbers that multiply together to produce the number in the box. a 60 = × × b 100 = × × c 140 = × ×
ner	Create a gratitude journal/list that you fill out each day. Write v
	are thankful for or something you did that you loved. OR
	Draw a picture of your dream dessert. Label it and send it to you teacher.

Tuesday

Spelling	Write an interesting sentence for each of your spelling words. (You should have written 8 different sentences). Underline the spelling word in each sentence.

Sentence of the day	<i>Learning Intention:</i> I can place a dependent clause into the middle of an independent clause. For example:		
	The laptop computers were in the storeroom. They needed to be in a safe place. The laptop computers <u>which needed to be in a safe place</u> were in the storeroom.		
	 Prompt: The boy scored the highest score in Tetras. He was only ten. 		
Writing	Sizzling Starts		
	Learning Intention: We are learning to informative text. Success Criteria: I can use sound, action	on, question, word picture	
	and anecdote hooks to engage my re Sizzling Start Examp		
	Action: The enormous teeth come straight towards the flesh of meat hanging off the back of our small boat. The great white shark devours the bait in one mouthful.	Word Picture: Trees that reach up to the sky, water rushing by and the sounds of hundreds of species of animals in the dense jungle. The Amazon is an awe inspiring place.	
	<u>Your turn-</u> Write a sizzling start using the action technique and the word picture technique about the internet fact below.		
	There are more		
	ten billion web on the internet		
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book o	f your choice	
Comprehension	Visualising: creating a scene (using all your senses) in your mind from what you have heard or read. Read the article on bushfires. Underline some of the descriptions that might help with ideas for your Geography art.		
Geography Bushfires: This week you are going to create an artwork about a bushfire use whatever materials, paper etc around your house or garden but colour or texta is fine also. There are 3 examples here to give you some inspirat		und your house or garden but coloured pencils	

Problem Solving	Courtney's group tore too much off their grey rectangle!
	What is the smallest number of squares it could have had? What is the largest number of squares it could have had if it was not longer than the longest of the other shapes? (Check Mondays problem)
Maths	Highest common Factor (HCF) Highest common factor is the highest factor of the numbers being compared. The highest common factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
	The highest common factor is the highest factor of the humbers is 6 for example: The factors of 18 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 The HCF of both numbers is 6 Is the factors of each set of numbers, then circle the highest common factor for both of them. The first one is done for you. 12 1, 2, 3, (a), 6, 12 20 1, 2, (b), 5, 10, 20 36 12 28 29 20 20 21 28 29 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 21 28 29 20 21 29 20 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 21 29 20 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 21 28 20 20 21 28 29 20 20 20 20 21 28 20 20 21 28 20 20 21 28 20 20 21 21 28 20 20 20 21 21 28 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 21 21 20 21 21 21 21
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Other	Create a gratitude journal/list that you fill out each day. Write what you are thankful for or something you did that you loved.	
	Or	
	Design and make an obstacle course around your house/backyard using household items. Record your time and try to beat it.	

Wednesday

Spelling	Write your spelling words backwards and then forwards. Example - ECUAS = SAUCE
Sentence of the day	 Learning Intention: I can place a dependent clause into the middle of an independent clause. For example: The laptop computers were in the storeroom. They needed to be in a safe place. The laptop computers <u>which needed to be in a safe place</u> were in the storeroom. Prompt: The soldiers boarded the train. They were bound for a northern training camp.
Writing	Sizzling Starts Learning Intention: We are learning to create a sizzling start for an informative text. Success Criteria: I can use sound, action, question, word picture and anecdote hooks to engage my reader. Use either the questioning, sound, action or word picture technique to write a sizzling start for the following fact - Summer on Neptune lasts for 21 years – but so does winter.
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	Monitoring: stopping and thinking if you don't understand, reading a section two or three times to make sure you understand it. Read through the 'What are bushfires' article again and answer the questions.

Problem Solving	Gina has only these coins Gina has only these coins Gina has only these coins Coins of the second She buys a magazine for How much money does of \$1.00 \$1.1 O \$1.0	\$1.95. Gina have left?	\$2.10 •	
Maths		to accurately measure Hundredths of a second : 64 s and $\frac{64}{100}$ of a second.	m these activities.	
	Activity		al time	
	a Wash your hands		It took me 6 seconds to tie my shoelace.	
	b Pack your bag			STEL 1
	c Write your name			
	d Read a page e Count to 100			
	f Walk 10 metres			
	g Walk to the canteen			
	h Do 10 push-ups			
Other	are thankfu	l for or somethir OR	ou fill out each day. Write ng you did that you loved ow. Sketch what you can	

Thursday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in colourful bubble writing.	

Sentence of the day	 Learning Intention: I can place a dependent clause into the middle of an independent clause. For example: The laptop computers were in the storeroom. They needed to be in a safe place. The laptop computers <u>which needed to be in a safe place</u> were in the storeroom. Prompt: The girl won her tennis match. She was only 11 years old.
Writing	Sizzling Starts Learning Intention: We are learning to create a sizzling start for an informative text. Success Criteria: I can use sound, action, question, word picture and anecdote hooks to engage my reader. Use either the questioning, sound, action or word picture technique to write a sizzling start for the following fact - Your mouth produces 1 litre of saliva a day.
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	Making connections (text to self): connecting what you have read/watched with your own life. From something you have read (or are reading) this week, find some connections to your own life. 1. This character reminds me of because 2. I went to the same kind of place as and we 3. This story/chapter reminds me of because 4. I hope never happens to me like it did to
Science	See worksheets at the end of this document.

Problem Solving	Which letter is in the square and also in the triangle, but not in the circle? $A = \begin{bmatrix} E \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{bmatrix}$ Write your answer in the box.
Maths	In the seconds seco
Other	Create a gratitude journal/list that you fill out each day. Write what you are thankful for or something you did that you loved. OR WILD ART! Collect items from your backyard or neighbourhood when going for a walk and create!

Friday

Spelling	Get someone to test you on your spelling words, or, do a look cover write check with them.

Sentence of the day	 Learning Intention: I can place a dependent clause into the middle of an independent clause. For example: The laptop computers were in the storeroom. They needed to be in a safe place. The laptop computers <u>which needed to be in a safe place</u> were in the storeroom. Prompt: The children got off the bus. They were going to the museum. 				
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice				
Problem Solving	These biscuits are sold in packets of 10. Shelley wants to give one biscuit to each of her 27 classmates. What is the least number of packets that Shelley needs?				
	1	2 3	4		
	0		0		
Other		ul for or somethin (ou fill out each day. Write what you are ng you did that you loved. OR ay!		

WHAT ARE BUSHFIRES?

A bushfire is an example of a natural disaster which has both natural and human causes.

Bushfires are uncontrollable blazes that usually start in areas of bushland or wilderness. They can be caused by lightning, agricultural clearing, campfires and dropped cigarettes. Some bushfires are deliberately lit.

Bushfires are very destructive, extremely dangerous and threaten life, homes and the wider community. They are large, fast-moving and difficult to bring under control. Bushfires can even jump over gaps that are in their path, such as rivers and roads.

Fuel for a bushfire comes from anything that burns. This includes grass, sticks, twigs, leaf litter and trees. Property and other structures such as sheds and stables are also considered fuel for a bushfire.

Bushfires are more frequent during the hottest and driest months of the year. While every continent (except Antarctica) has bushfires, Australia has experienced a number of very destructive bushfires over the years. The Ash Wednesday fires of 1983, the Victorian Black Saturday Bushfire of 2009 and the widespread fires during the summer of 2019–2020 have all resulted in devastating loss.

When bushfires are not too severe, they can have a positive effect on the environment. As old or diseased plants and trees are destroyed, they make way for new plants and trees to grow in their place.

When an area has been in drought, the amount of leaf litter and undergrowth increases. Traditionally, indigenous people understood their country's fire regimes, following a pattern of controlled burning in order to manage the land.

Bushfires, while dangerous and destructive, play an important role in maintaining sustainable ecosystems.



Wednesday - Comprehension

COMPREHENSION

	Comprehension Questions	
	(
1) V	What is a bushfire?	
2) V	What can cause a bushfire?	
3) L	ist some materials that are considered 'fuel' for a bushfire.	
4) H	How can a bushfire have a positive effect on the environment?	
5) \	Why does leaf litter increase in a drought?	
	Decide if the following statements are true or false: a) A bushfire can be caused by both natural and human causes.	True/False
	b) Every continent experiences bushfires.	True/False
	c) Bushfires do not play an important role in nature.	True/False
c	d) Bushfires are fast-moving and difficult to bring under control.	True/False
e	e) The cooler months are the most common for bushfires.	True/False
	Research 'controlled burning' and how indigenous Australians use t manage the land.	fire to

b teachstarter

When is water not actually water?

What are clouds made of? Use the vocabulary provided to share your ideas in a sentence.



The water on the jar in the investigation comes from the air!

Air contains a small amount of a gas called water vapour. It is the same substance as liquid water. When water vapour in the air outside the jar is cooled by the ice inside, it **changes state** from a gas to a liquid. Gases **condense** into liquids when cooled. We can reverse this change by heating the liquid. It will **evaporate** and become a gas.

Label the missing states of matter in the flow chart above.



List different types of weather that has water in these forms

We have many different names for the water in our weather.