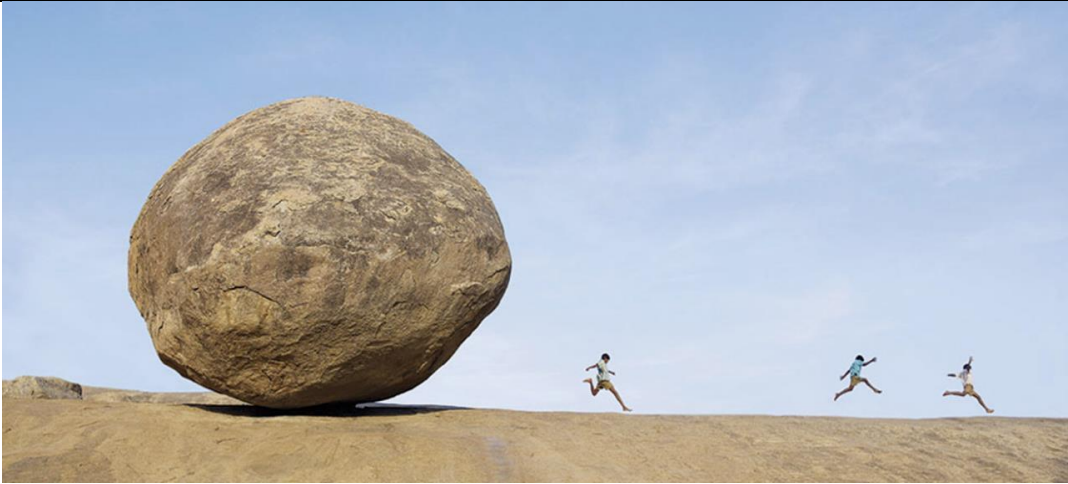


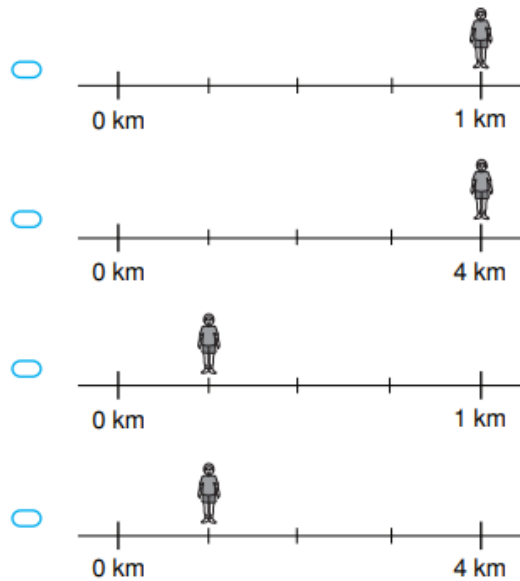
Year 5 Home Booklet 12

Monday

<p>Spelling</p>	<p>Write your spelling words in your book and discuss the meaning of the words with someone. <i>Graph /ss/ making the sound "s" as in dress.</i></p>		
	<p>Red dress stress across boss glass essay embarrass address</p>	<p>Orange classroom assess glossy access assault fossil success accessory</p>	<p>Green distress aggressive blindness eagerness forgiveness embarrassment assembly assessment</p>
<p>Sentence of the day</p>	<p>An adjectival clause is a complete message or thought, containing a verb or a verb group, which provides information to describe the person or thing named. An adjectival clause usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that). <i>Who and that refer to people. Which and that refer to things.</i> The relative pronoun is placed immediately after the noun to which it refers. For example: The child <u>who wore the red top</u> came first in the race. <u>The car which was parked under the tree</u> was damaged in the storm. The books <u>that I bought yesterday</u> were on sale. Write a sentence using the adjectival clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who was crying 		
<p>Writing</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Is the rock big or the people little? Use your knowledge of microorganisms to solve this problem? Be as creative as you can!</p>		
<p>Reading</p>	<p>Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice</p>		
<p>Comprehension</p>	<p>See attached Comprehension Worksheets</p>		

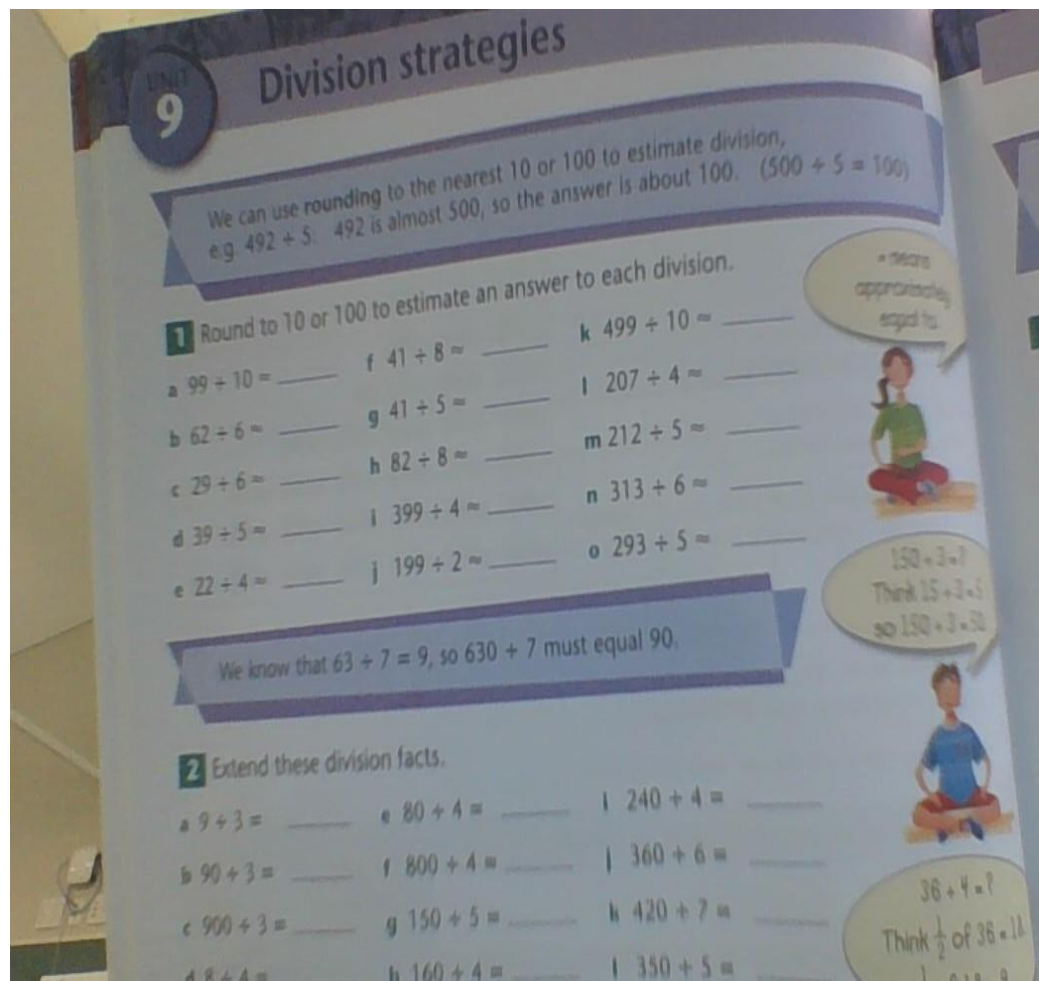
Problem Solving

Arav went for a run and stopped after $\frac{1}{4}$ kilometre.
Which of these shows Arav at the point where he stopped running?



Maths

In your workbook Write a heading "Division" and answer the following questions.




Other

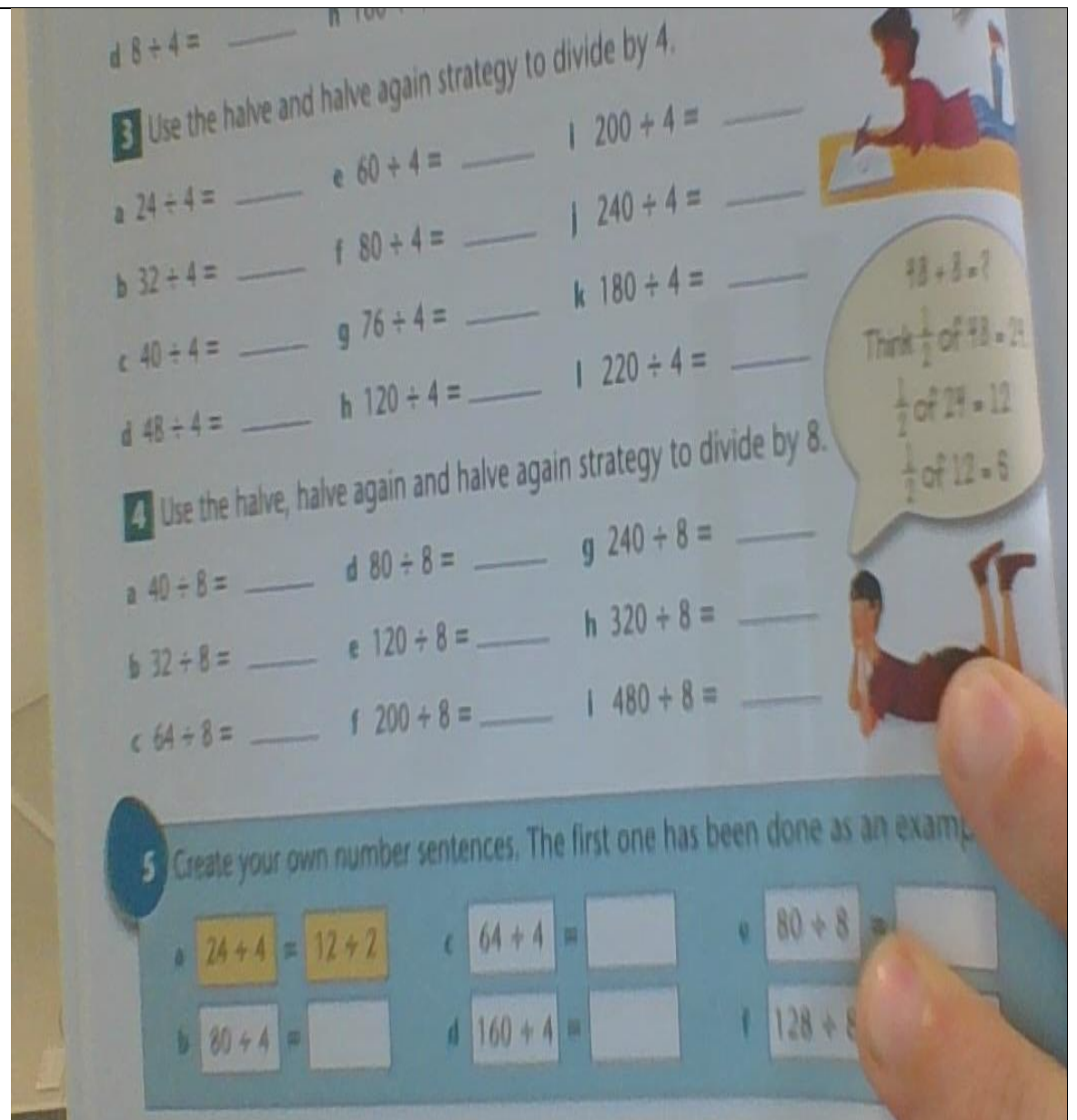
Cut out a page from a magazine. Cut it into pieces to create a jigsaw puzzle. Share it with a family member.

OR

Make lunch for the family.

Tuesday

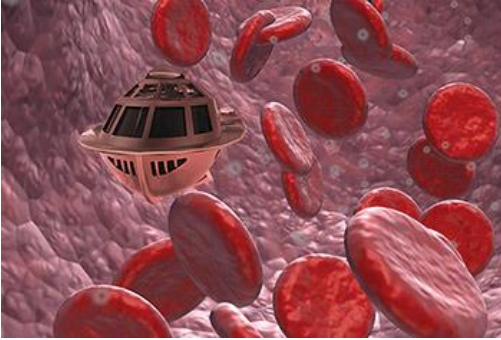
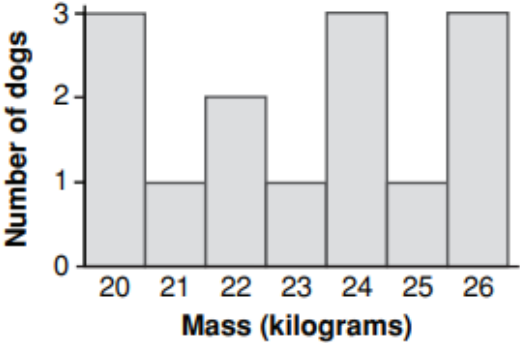
Spelling	<p>Write 3 clues about each of your spelling words. Ask someone to try and guess your spelling words from the clues</p> <p>Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I'm a small rodent.2. Humans are scared of me.3. Cats like to chase me <p>Word = mouse</p>
Sentence of the day	<p>An adjectival clause usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that).</p> <p><i>Who</i> and <i>that</i> refer to people. <i>Which</i> and <i>that</i> refer to things.</p> <p>The relative pronoun is placed immediately after the noun to which it refers.</p> <p>For example: <u>The car which was parked under the tree</u> was damaged in the storm.</p> <p>Write a sentence using the adjectival clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• which was planted by Mr Hughes
Writing	<p>Imagine you are Anton von Leeuwenhoe, write a diary entry for a day you made or discovered something.</p> 
Reading	<p>Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice</p>
Comprehension	<p>Read about Anton von Leeuwenhoe and answer the questions.</p>
Problem Solving	<p>Ari thinks of a number.</p> <p>He writes these clues so his friends can guess it.</p> <div data-bbox="373 1406 1075 1659" style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 10px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number is less than 1000.• The number has 90 tens.• The digit in the ones place is the same as the digit in the hundreds place.</div> <p>What is Ari's number?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">90 99 900 909</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
Maths	<p>In your book write the heading "Division (continued)" and answer the questions</p>



Other	<p>Draw an equilateral triangle with sides of 10cm. Now drawing straight lines from edge to edge. See how many triangles you can make.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Start a small flower garden. (The reject shop and Bunnings both have seed packets.)</p>
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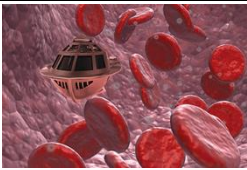


Wednesday

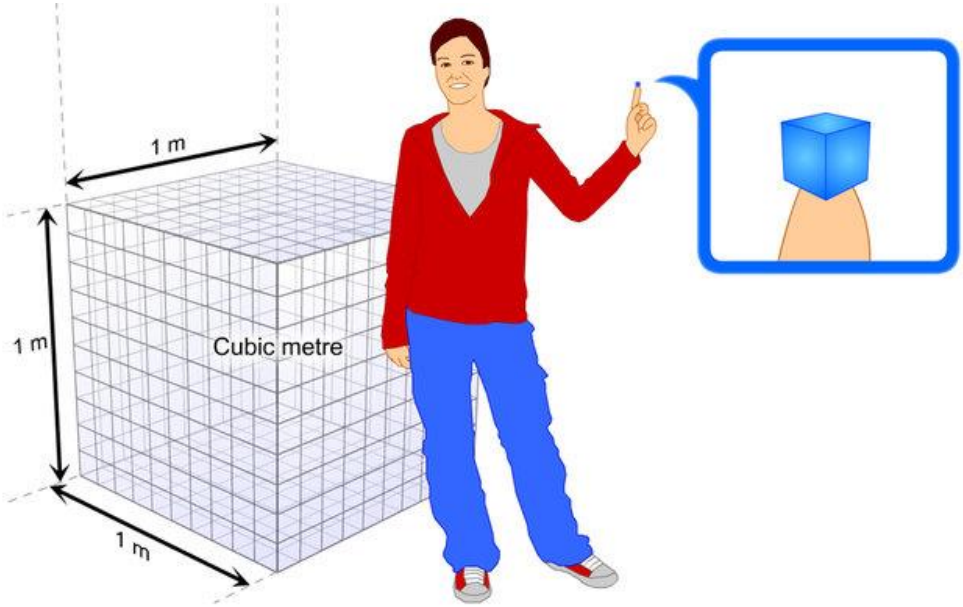
Spelling	Write a story using as many of your spelling words as you can. Underline each of your spelling words.
Sentence of the day	<p>An adjectival clause usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that).</p> <p><i>Who</i> and <i>that</i> refer to people. <i>Which</i> and <i>that</i> refer to things.</p> <p>For example: The books <u>that I bought yesterday</u> were on sale.</p> <p>Write a sentence using the adjectival clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that was rolling on the grass

<p>Writing</p>	 <p>This is an image from a show called Fantastic Voyage. The ship is in the bloodstream of someone. Write a sizzling start and backfill about how you got there and what you are doing.</p>
<p>Reading</p>	<p>Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice</p>
<p>Comprehension</p>	<p>Microscopes - Read the text and answer the questions.</p>
<p>Problem Solving</p>	<p>The dogs at a dog show were weighed. All the weights were then recorded in a graph.</p>  <p>How many dogs were at the dog show?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 26 </p>
<p>Maths</p>	<p>In your workbook write the heading "Division-Split". With 4-digit numbers, we can break them down and divide by numbers using place value (See the example below). Using this method answer the following questions. E.g.</p> $3200 \div 4 = 800$ $40 \div 4 = 10$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ <p>so $3248 \div 4 = 812$</p> <p>a. 235 divided by 5 = b. 884 divided by 4 =</p> <p>c. 966 divided by 3 = d. 862 divided by 2 =</p> <p>We can also use the tradition method as shown here $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 6 \overline{)258} \end{array}$. Using this method, answer the questions below. If we have remainders they should be shown as a fraction. E.g. $23 \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>a. 38 divided by 3 = b. 435 divided by 4 =</p>

	c. 684 divided 5 = d. 1243 divided by 6 =
Other	Make some paper people. Cut some cardboard people. Then using coloured paper, make clothing items to dress them up in. OR Congratulations! You've just one 1 million dollars. Write a list of people you would help and how.


Thursday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in colourful fancy writing Example - foot = foot
Sentence of the day	An adjectival clause usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that). <i>Who</i> and <i>that</i> refer to people. <i>Which</i> and <i>that</i> refer to things. For example: The child <u>who wore the red top</u> came first in the race. Write a sentence using the adjectival clause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> who liked ice-cream
Writing	 Finish your story by writing your tightening tension and exciting ending!
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	Read - "How to use a Microscope" and answer the questions.
Problem Solving	Rani is comparing the weights of four different objects using a balance scale.  Which object is the heaviest? 
Maths	In your workbook write the heading "Volume and Capacity". We use cubic centimetres to measure volume. A cubic centimetre (cm ³) has the measurements of 1cm x 1cm x 1cm (length, width, height).

	<p>1. What would the measurements be of a square metre (m²)?</p> <p>Length = Width = Height =</p> <p>2. What are some things we would use the measurement m² to measure? (e.g. a pond)</p> <p>3. The image below shows a square centimetre (cm²) in comparison to a square metre (m²). How many square centimetres make up a square metre?</p> 
Other	<p>Using an empty bottle, create a mythical creature. Don't forget to name it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Go outside and do some yoga. Nice slow stretches. Control your breathing, deep slow breaths.</p>

Friday

Spelling	Get someone to test you on your spelling words, or do a look cover write check with them.
Sentence of the day	<p>An adjectival clause usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that).</p> <p><i>Who</i> and <i>that</i> refer to people. <i>Which</i> and <i>that</i> refer to things.</p> <p>For example: The child <u>who wore the red top</u> came first in the race.</p> <p>Write a sentence using the adjectival clause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whose dog was lost
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice

<p>Problem Solving</p>	<p>Shana buys the items shown.</p>  <p>She gives the shop owner \$30. How much change should Shana get?</p>
<p>Other</p>	<p>Go outside and create a little fitness circuit. (Short sprints, push ups, burpees etc.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">And</p> <p>Complete any unfinished work.</p>

Anton Van Leeuwenhoe



- *Known as the Father of Microbiology.
- *Born in the Netherlands and lived From 1632 to 1723
- *First to discover bacteria. In 1676 he discovered bacteria in water. He estimated that it would take more than 10,000 of them to fill a grain of sand.
- *Discovered single-cell organisms. They are mainly single-cell plants or animals.
- *First to discover the facet structure of insect eyes



- *He made 25 microscopes. Before then There had only even been 9 made.
- *His lenses in his microscopes were the highest quality ever seen

- *He used copper or silver to make the Microscopes.
- *He was the first to discover cells in blood and did experiments on himself.



- *He discovered more than 200 species of the smallest organisms in the world.

Comprehension Week 8 (Booklet 11)

Tuesday

1. Where was Anton Van Leeuwenhoek born? _____

2. What was he known as the father of? _____

3. How many microscopes did he make? _____

Why do you think he made so many? _____

4. Where was the first place Anton discovered bacteria? _____

5. What metals did he use to make the microscopes? _____

6. Why do you think think he did experiments on himself?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Microscopes

What is a microscope?

A microscope is an instrument that scientists use to make objects appear larger. Scientists need a microscope to see something that their own eyes cannot see. Scientists will use microscopes to study microorganisms. Examples of a microorganism include bacteria, fungi, and viruses.

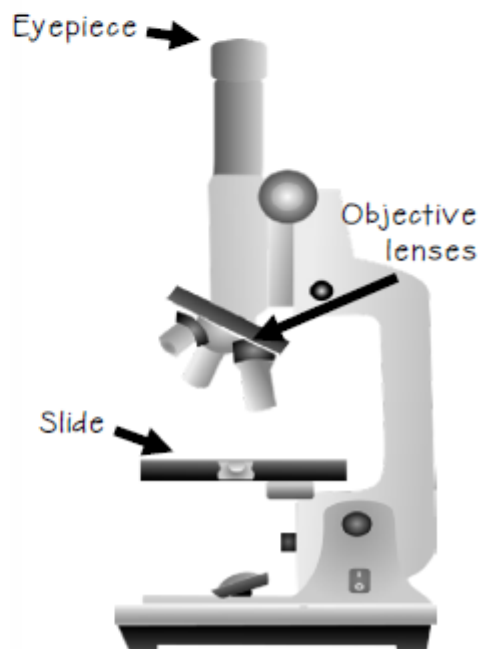
There are many different types of microscopes. A simple microscope has one lens. A hand lens is an example of a simple microscope. A compound microscope has two sets of lenses. It is more powerful than a hand lens. A compound microscope is the type of microscope we use in school. An electron microscope is another type that can be found in science laboratories.

How does a microscope work?

A microscope makes things look bigger. It works because the light that comes from the object passes through the lenses. A lens is a piece of glass that is shaped to bend light.

The top lens of the microscope is called the eyepiece. This is the lens closest to your eye. This is where you will place your eye to look at the object the microscope is magnifying. There are other lenses. They are called objective lenses. These lenses are close to the object.

The object that you are viewing is placed on the slide. The slide is located below the objective lenses.



Comprehension

Wednesday

1. What is a microscope?

2. What are 2 types of microscope?

3. What does a microscope do?

4. What is a lens?

5. Where do you put what you are looking at?

6. Why do you think microscopes are important to scientists?

HOW TO USE A MICROSCOPE



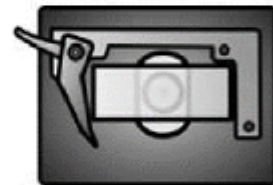
1. Plug in the microscope and switch it on.

2. Turn the light up.



3. Adjust the stage by turning the coarse adjustment knob.

4. Mount the slide on the stage by opening the curve fork and then place the slide in the holder.



5. Turn to the lowest objective lens over the hole in the stage.

6. Adjust the stage by turning the coarse adjustment knob.



7. Adjust the fine focus adjustment knob to sharpen the image.



8. To view object at higher magnification rotate to a higher objective lens.



Comprehension

Thursday

Circle your answer

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1.Can I adjust the fine focus first? | Y/N |
| 2.The first thing I do is turn the light up? | Y/N |
| 3.Do I mount the slide on the stage by opening the curve fork? | Y/N |
| 4.Can I view at a higher magnification? | Y/N |
| 5.Does the microscope plug into the electricity? | Y/N |

Why do you think there is a set procedure for using a microscope?

If you had a microscope what would you like to look at? Why?
