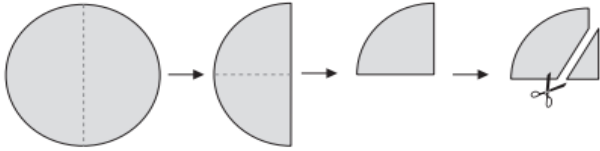
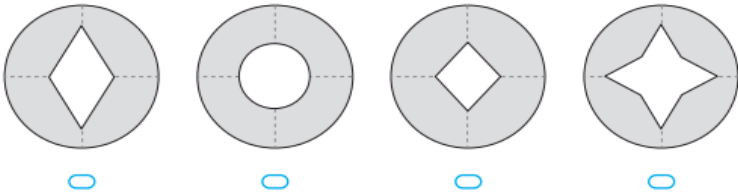


# Year 5 Home Booklet 14


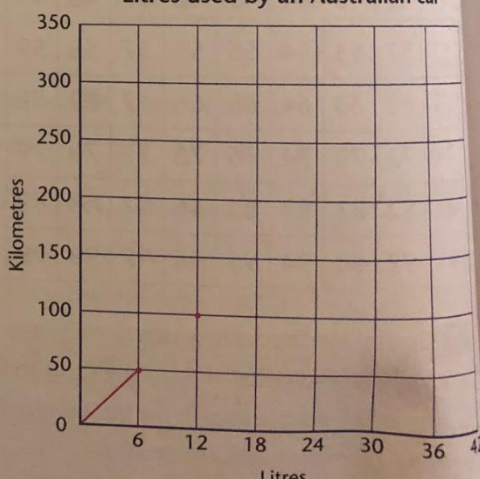
Monday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in your book and discuss the meaning of the words with someone. <i>Revision of plurals</i>		
	<b>Red</b> leaves knives loaves halves shelves trays holidays puppies	<b>Orange</b> lives thieves calves hooves heroes echoes libraries memories	<b>Green</b> banjoes potatoes tomatoes mosquitoes mangoes supplies properties varieties
Sentence of the day	Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent thought) and a supporting thought (dependent clause). Adjectival clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought. Adjectival clauses describe and start with a relative pronoun (who, that, which). Remember that the relative pronoun comes straight after the noun it describes.  Join these sentences making one an adjectival clause. For example: There is the boy. He won the race. There is the boy <u>who won the race</u> . <b>The old lady lives alone in the house. It is over one hundred years old.</b>		
Writing	See attached Writing worksheet		
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice		
Comprehension	See attached comprehension worksheet		
Problem Solving	Try this one yourself out if you can!  Mike had a circular piece of paper. He folded it in half twice and cut a piece out as shown.   How will the piece of paper look when he unfolds it?  <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		

Maths	In your workbook create a table to collect data for the amount of cutlery you have in your house. You will use tally marks. Items will be: Butter knives, sharp knives, forks, tablespoons and teaspoons.		
		Amount (tally marks)	Total
	Butter knives		
	Sharp knives		
	Forks		
	Tablespoons		
	Teaspoons		
	1. Create 5 questions you could ask someone about this data. 2. Create a column graph to show this data.		
Other	Go outside and stretch. Start with your toes, then ankles, calf muscle, making your way up your body one muscle at a time. (Stretch lightly and slowly)  OR  Create a Mandala using a twenty cent coin. Start in the middle of your page. Trace the coin, make your way around the first circle, all the way out to the side of your page. Colour it in.		

## 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	<p>Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent thought) and a supporting thought (dependent clause). Adjectival clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought. Adjectival clauses describe and start with a relative pronoun (who, that, which). Remember that the relative pronoun comes straight after the noun it describes.</p> <p>Join these sentences making one an adjectival clause.            For example: There is the boy. He won the race.                              There is the boy <u>who</u> won the race.</p> <p><b>In the garden is a cherry tree. It has beautiful pink flowers.</b></p>
Writing	See Attached writing task.
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice

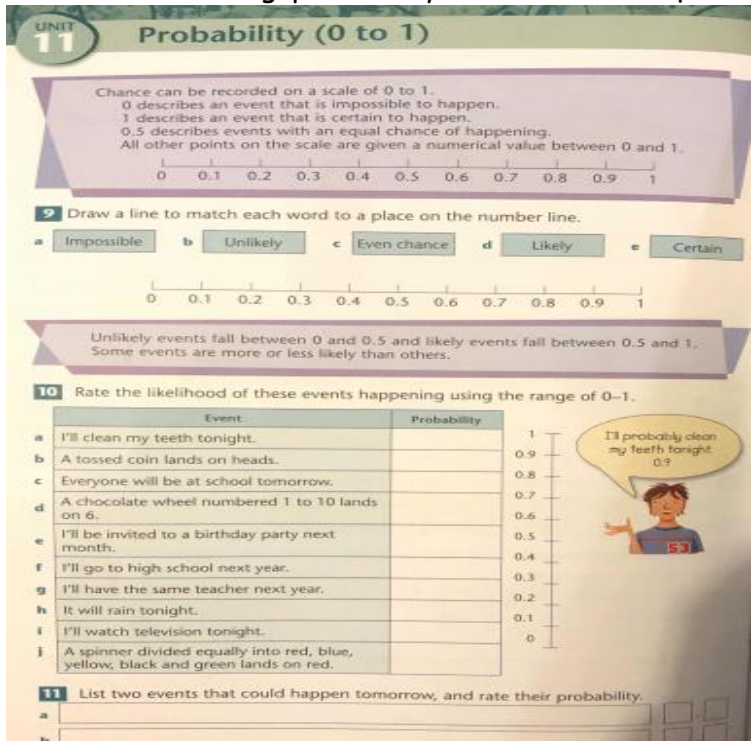
Comprehension	See attached comprehension worksheet																
Problem Solving	<p>Zak has \$79.</p> <div></div> <p>How much more money does he need to buy the bike?</p>																
Maths	<p>Write the heading 'Line graphs' in your workbook and answer the following questions.</p> <div><div><div>UNIT 12</div><div>Line graphs</div><div><p>Data can be recorded on a <b>line graph</b> by using a line to join plotted points. Meaning can be attached to any point along the line.</p><p><b>9</b> An average Australian car uses 12 litres of petrol for every 100 km travelled.</p><p><b>a</b> Complete the table to show how far the car could travel on the litres supplied.</p><table><tr><td>Litres</td><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>24</td><td>30</td><td>36</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>Kilometres</td><td>50</td><td>100</td><td>150</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table><p><b>b</b> Record this information on the line graph.</p><p><b>c</b> How far did the car travel on 24 L of petrol? _____</p><p><b>d</b> How far did the car travel on 36 L of petrol? _____</p><p><b>e</b> How far would the car travel on 9 L of petrol? _____</p><p><b>f</b> How many litres would the car use for a 250 km trip? _____</p><p><b>g</b> How many litres would the car use for a 350 km trip? _____</p><p><b>h</b> How many litres would the car use for a 400 km trip? _____</p><p><b>10</b> Drawing a line graph.</p></div><div><p>Litres used by an Australian car</p></div></div></div>	Litres	6	12	18	24	30	36	46	Kilometres	50	100	150				
Litres	6	12	18	24	30	36	46										
Kilometres	50	100	150														
Other	<p>Draw some simple animals. Go outside using a pencil or crayon. Find some interesting surfaces to rub a new fur coat for your animal. Maybe the driveway for a cow.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Learn how to juggle a soccer ball. How long can you keep it up?</p>																

## Wednesday

Spelling	Write your spelling words backwards and then forwards. Example - <b>ecuas = sauce</b>														
Sentence of the day	Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent thought) and a supporting thought (dependent clause). Adjectival clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought. Adjectival clauses describe and start with a relative pronoun (who, that, which). Remember that the relative pronoun comes straight after the noun it describes.  Join these sentences making one an adjectival clause. For example: There is the boy. He won the race. There is the boy <u>who won the race</u> . <b>My Gameboy came with two free games. They were a bonus.</b>														
Writing	See Attached writing task.														
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice														
Comprehension	See attached comprehension worksheet														
Problem Solving	<p>In which one of these numbers does the numeral 5 represent 5 hundreds?</p> <p>5003                      605                      150                      3582</p> <p><input type="radio"/>                      <input type="radio"/>                      <input type="radio"/>                      <input type="radio"/></p>														
Maths	<div><p>h How many litres of fuel can a car use for a 400 km trip? _____</p><p><b>10 Drawing a line graph.</b></p><p>Jane's athletics coach made a table of the distances she walked in 6 minutes.</p><table><tr><td>Minutes</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Metres</td><td>200</td><td>400</td><td>600</td><td>800</td><td>1000</td><td>1200</td></tr></table><p>a Create a line graph to represent this data. You will need to work out a scale for the vertical axis before you start.</p><p>b If Jane walked for 10 minutes, how far would she walk? _____</p><p>c How far would she walk in <math>2\frac{1}{2}</math> minutes? _____</p></div> <div><p>Litres</p><p><b>Jane's walk</b></p><p>Metres</p><p>Minutes</p></div>	Minutes	1	2	3	4	5	6	Metres	200	400	600	800	1000	1200
Minutes	1	2	3	4	5	6									
Metres	200	400	600	800	1000	1200									

Other	<p>Create an abstract painting. Eg. if you're painting a portrait. Make the eyes triangles, put the nose near an ear. Use bright colours.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Learn how to cook a Stir Fry.</p>
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## Thursday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in colourful bubble writing.
Sentence of the day	<p>Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent thought) and a supporting thought (dependent clause). Adjectival clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought. Adjectival clauses describe and start with a relative pronoun (who, that, which). Remember that the relative pronoun comes straight after the noun it describes.</p> <p>Join these sentences making one an adjectival clause. For example: There is the boy. He won the race. There is the boy <u>who</u> won the race. <b>Snow-White took a bite from the apple. It was poisoned.</b></p>
Writing	See Attached writing task.
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	See attached comprehension worksheet
Problem Solving	<p>Sue needs to buy 16 hats for a party.</p> <p>The hats are sold in packets of 5.</p> <p>How many packets does she need to buy?</p> <p>3                      4                      21                      80</p> <p><input type="radio"/>                      <input type="radio"/>                      <input type="radio"/>                      <input type="radio"/></p>
Maths	<p>In your workbook write the heading 'probability' and answer the questions</p>  <p>The worksheet includes a number line from 0 to 1 with increments of 0.1. It defines probability as a scale from 0 (impossible) to 1 (certain). Exercise 9 asks to match words (Impossible, Unlikely, Even chance, Likely, Certain) to points on the line. Exercise 10 asks to rate the likelihood of various events (e.g., 'I'll clean my teeth tonight', 'A tossed coin lands on heads') using the 0-1 scale. Exercise 11 asks to list two events that could happen tomorrow and rate their probability.</p>



Other	<p>Go outside, relax and create a sound map. Draw your house in the middle of the page. When you hear a noise, write it down in the location you heard it coming from.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Go for a walk. (Remember Social Distancing laws.)</p>
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## 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>Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent thought) and a supporting thought (dependent clause). Adjectival clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought. Adjectival clauses describe and start with a relative pronoun (who, that, which). Remember that the relative pronoun comes straight after the noun it describes.</p> <p>Join these sentences making one an adjectival clause.  For example: There is the boy. He won the race.  There is the boy <u>who</u> won the race.  <b>Mr Hughes is the Principal of Rosemeadow Public school. It is the best school around.</b></p>
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Problem Solving	<p>A shop sells packets of toy cars. There are 7 cars in a packet.  Each packet costs \$6.</p> <p>What is the largest number of cars that can be bought for \$50?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">42 <input type="radio"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;">48 <input type="radio"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;">54 <input type="radio"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;">56 <input type="radio"/></div> <div style="text-align: center;">63 <input type="radio"/></div> </div>
Other	<p>Play a board game or card game with a family member.  and  Complete any unfinished work.</p>

## Louis Pasteur

1822-1895

Louis Pasteur was born on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1822 in Dole, France. He was skilled in drawing and painting, gaining a Bachelor of Arts degree. However, he also gained a Bachelor of Science degree and later, a doctorate. He became a microbiologist who changed the world of medicine forever.

Louis spent many years doing science research in Dijon, Lyon. He later became professor of chemistry at the University of Strasbourg, where he met his future wife, Marie. During his research, Louis discovered that microbes were responsible for making alcohol taste sour. This led him to work on finding solutions to the problems manufacturers of alcohol were having with sour alcohol affecting drinks. This became known as the 'germ theory'.

Louis invented a whole new process where bacteria - which was making liquids sour - could be removed by boiling and then cooling the liquid. This became known as pasteurisation. It was first tested in April 1862.

Pasteur's discoveries inspired another scientist, Joseph Lister, to find safer ways for doctors and hospital staffs to safely perform surgery and treat patients. Before this time, people paid very little attention to preventing the spread of germs from one person to another. Now the medical profession began to pay close attention to cleanliness to avoid spreading disease.

In 1865, Louis helped save the silk industry. Silkworms create the silk used in fabrics and it was a very successful business. He proved that microbes were attacking silkworm eggs. This meant there were fewer silkworms to make the silk. He developed a process to stop the eggs being contaminated by the microbes and soon this process was used by silk manufacturers worldwide.

In 1879, the first vaccine was created for a disease called chicken cholera.

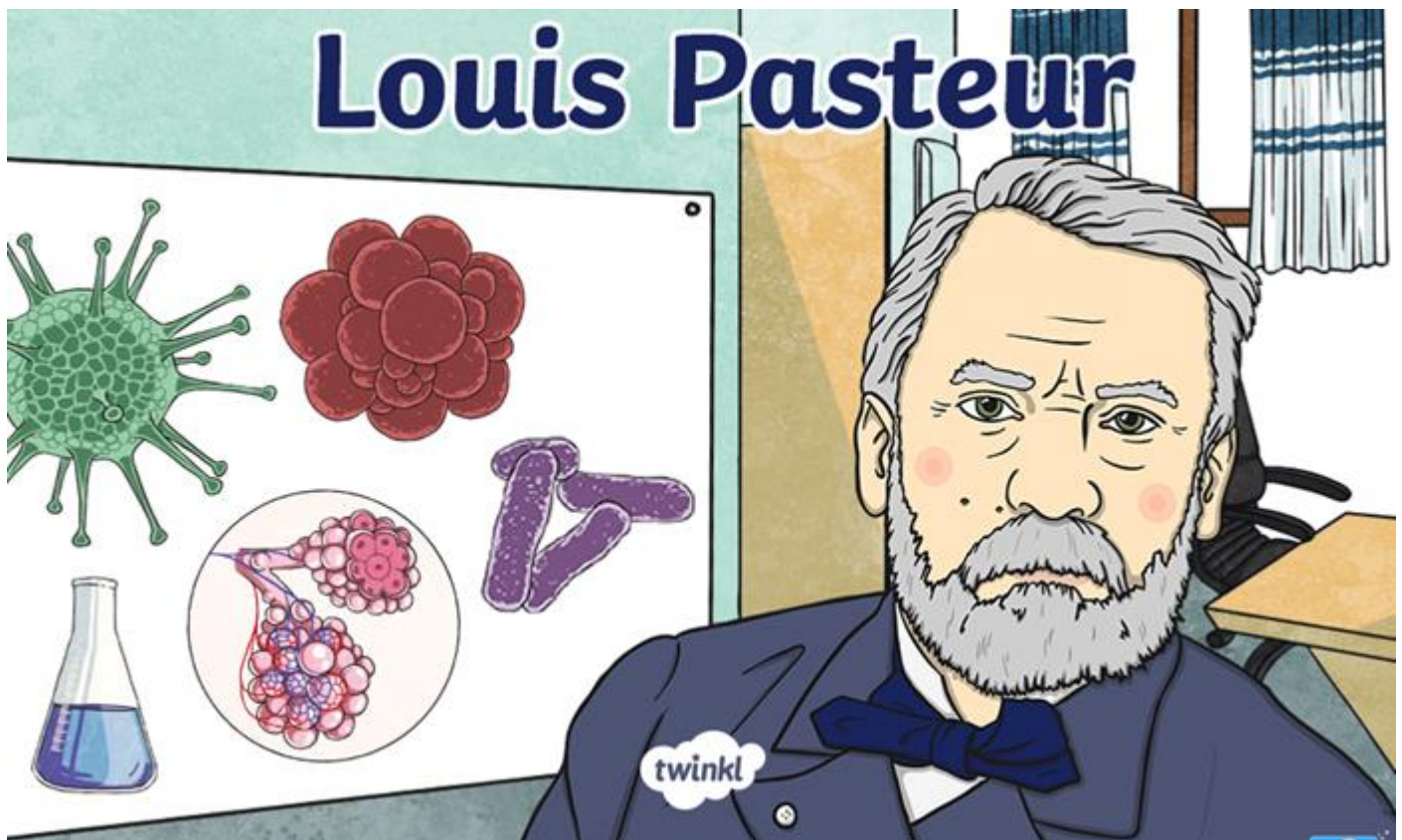
Louis Pasteur discovered that after accidentally exposing chickens to a form of the disease, the chickens became resistant to the actual virus. He continued this research and went on to create vaccines for anthrax, cholera, tuberculosis and smallpox. These illnesses were rife in the 1800s and many animals and people were dying from them.

In 1882, Louis switched his focus to finding a solution to the problem of rabies. Rabies is a fatal virus carried by infected dogs which is passed on through the saliva and being bitten. In 1885, Louis vaccinated a 9 year-old

boy named Joseph Meister, who had been bitten by a rabid dog. The vaccine was a success and the boy did not develop rabies. This success brought Louis fame. International fundraising helped build the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Louis Pasteur changed the world of medicine and through his vaccines, thousands of people have survived fatal illnesses. He invented pasteurisation, a method by which we use to remove bacteria in milk, making it safe to drink. Alcoholic drinks are pasteurised for the same reason and the taste isn't affected by the process.

The innovator, microbiologist, scientist Louis Pasteur died on 28th September 1895, aged 70. His legacy changed the world.



## Tuesday Comprehension

1. Where and when was Louis Pasteur born? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Apart from science, what were his other skills? \_\_\_\_\_



3. Where did he spend many years doing Science research? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What subject did he become a professor in? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which of Pasteur's theories led to new standards of hygiene in hospitals?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Wednesday Comprehension

1. What did Louis Pasteur discover microbes are responsible for? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. List three of Louis Pasteur's discoveries from which the world still benefits today. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How did Joseph Lister apply Pasteur's findings? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. When did Pasteur test the rabies vaccine on a human? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How did he test it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Thursday Comprehension

1. Which procedure invented by Pasteur is still used today to process milk and certain other food products? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who is Joseph Meister? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How did Louis Pasteur help save the silk industry?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. When did Pasteur die? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How do vaccines help us today? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Monday Writing

Read the passage about Louis Pasteur. Imagine that you are a journalist and news has just broken about his discoveries. Write a newspaper article about what he's found.



A template for a newspaper article. At the top is a large banner with a ribbon-like border. To the right of the banner is a circular stamp that says "25 cents". Below the banner is a horizontal line. The main body of the template is divided into two columns. The left column has a large rectangular box at the top, followed by a smaller rectangular box, and then several horizontal lines for text. The right column has several horizontal lines for text. At the bottom of the right column is a section titled "ABOUT THE AUTHOR" with a small rectangular box below it.

25 cents

\_\_\_\_\_

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

## Tuesday Writing

Pasteur acrostic poem.

Can you write a sentence about Pasteur based on each letter of his name?

Eg. P - paid close attention to microbes.

P

A

S

T

E

U

R

## Wednesday Writing

Plan a persuasive writing text giving your opinion on why we should be vaccinated against diseases. In your plan write your opinion and three short points for why or why not you think this and reasons why.

### Persuasive Writing Planning Sheet

<u>Introduction</u> State your opinion: _____ _____ <u>3 main points</u> 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____		
<u>Point 1</u> _____  <u>Details/Reasons</u> • _____ • _____ • _____	<u>Point 2</u> _____  <u>Details/Reasons</u> • _____ • _____ • _____	<u>Point 3:</u> _____  <u>Details/Reasons</u> • _____ • _____ • _____
<u>Conclusion</u> Restate your opinion: _____ _____ ♥Restate your reasons and leave the reader thinking		

## Thursday Writing

Using the plan from yesterday, write your persuasive text. Here are some suggestions of some language you could use to convince your reader.

# Persuasive Writing

### Introductions

I think...  
For this reason...  
I feel that...  
I am sure that...  
It is certain...  
I am writing to...  
Of course...  
In the same way...  
On the other hand...  
In this situation...



### Making Your Point

Firstly, secondly, thirdly...  
Furthermore...  
In addition...  
Also...  
Finally...  
Likewise...  
Besides...  
Again...  
Moreover...  
Similarly...  
Surely...  
Certainly...  
Specifically...  
If... then...  
because...

### Details

For example...  
In fact...  
For instance...  
As evidence...  
In support of this...

### Endings

For these reasons...  
As you can see...  
In other words...  
On the whole...  
In short...  
Without a doubt...  
In brief...  
Undoubtedly...

### Other Words

reasons  
arguments  
for  
against  
unfair  
pros  
cons

