

Home Learning Activities for Year 6 - Week 10 (30/03/20 - 03/04/20)

6 학년 가정 학습 활동 - 10 주차 (30/03/20 - 03/04/20)

WALT (We are learning to...) describes the focus learning for the lesson.

(우리는 배우고 있다...) 레슨에 대한 학습의 초점을 설명합니다.

MONDAY 월요일	TUESDAY 화요일	WEDNESDAY 수요일	THURSDAY 목요일	FRIDAY 금요일
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<p>WALT: write to inform 알려주기 위해 쓰기</p> <p>Today you will be writing an Information Report about ballet.</p> <p>오늘 당신은 발레에 대한 정보 보고서를 작성합니다.</p> <p>We know a little about the art form of ballet through our research on Li Cuxin's life and studying his text 'The Peasant Prince'.</p> <p>우리는 리 쿠신의 삶에 대한 연구와 그의 텍스트 '농민 왕자'를 공부할 통해 발레의 예술 형태에 대해 조금 알고있다.</p> <p>Remember that an Information Report should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A title - Subheadings - Descriptive language - Well-researched facts - Clearly organised ideas in paragraphs 	<p>WALT: persuade 설득</p> <p><i>Below is an extract from a scene in Li's classroom at school.</i></p> <p><i>아래는 학교에서 리의 교실에서 나온 장면입니다.</i></p> <p>In the School Classroom <i>The students march into class and they chant in English and wave the Little Red Book.</i> <i>Students Long live Chairman Mao! I love Chairman Mao!</i> <i>Long live Chairman Mao! I love Chairman Mao!</i> <i>Long live Chairman Mao! I love Chairman Mao!</i> <i>Teacher Song steps forward</i> <i>Teacher Good Morning Students.</i> <i>Students Good Morning Teacher Song.</i> <i>Teacher We wish Chairman Mao a long long life because our great leader</i></p>	<p>WALT: make connections 연결하기</p> <p>COMPREHENSION - MAKING CONNECTIONS: TEXT TO SELF</p> <p>In what ways was your childhood similar/different to Li's? 당신의 어린 시절은 리의 어떤 면에서 유사하고 달랐습니까?</p> <p>At the age of eleven, Li says his ambition is 'to serve the Revolution and be a Red Guard for Chairman Mao'. 11 세의 나이에 리 총리는 '혁명을 위해 봉사하고 마오쩌둥 주석의 레드 가드가 되려는 것'이라고 말한다.</p> <p>What is your ambition (goal) as a 10/11 year old? What are the sources of your ambitions? How are yours and Li's goals similar/different?</p>	<p>WALT: respond to and compose texts</p> <p>The Lion King Motto</p> <p>In the movie, Timon and Pumba live a carefree life in the jungle. Their motto, Swahili for "no worries," forms the basis for one of the movie's most popular songs.</p> <p>영화에서 티몬과 품바는 정글에서 평온한 삶을 살고 있다. 그들의 모토인 스와힐리어는 영화에서 가장 인기 있는 노래 중 하나의 기초를 이룬다.</p> <p>What is a motto? <i>A motto is a written statement to publicly declare the intentions, motivations, or beliefs of a person or group.</i></p> <p>A motto can be both a simple statement of principles and a bold, rebellious call to action. It's a powerful reminder of</p>	<p>WALT: respond to and compose texts</p> <p>Write a motto to embody Li Cuxin's attitude to life, its triumphs and difficulties. 삶에 대한 리 쿠신의 태도, 승리와 어려움을 구현하는 모토를 작성합니다.</p> <p>Create a piece of propaganda to promote Li Cuxin and the Queensland Ballet, where he is the artistic director. 리 쿠신과 퀸즐랜드 발레단을 홍보하기 위해 선전 작품을 만드세요.</p> <p>The motto and the piece of propaganda should work together to persuade the audience to believe in Li and to attend a performance at the Queensland Ballet Company.</p> <p>모토와 선전의 조각은 리를 믿고 퀸즐랜드 발레 회사에서 공연에 참석하는</p>
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<p>정보 보고서에는 다음이 포함되어야 합니다.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 제목 2. Subheadings 3. 설명언어 4. 잘 연구된 사실 5. 단락에서 명확하게 구성된 아이디어 <p>Write an Information Report on ballet. 발레에 대한 정보 보고서를 작성합니다.</p>	<p><i>saved us. He is our saviour, our sun, our moon.</i> <i>Children like you couldn't even dream of sitting here in the classroom but our beloved Chairman Mao has made it possible for everyone in China to have this privilege.</i> <i>Students Long Live Chairman Mao! I love Chairman Mao!</i></p> <p>Using the above text as a starting point, research and discuss the Mao regime's use of</p>	<p><i>(Consider identity factors: social, cultural, familial, personal, historical.)</i></p> <p>10/11 세로서의 야망 (목표)은 무엇입니까?</p> <p>야망의 근원은 무엇입니까?</p> <p>귀와 리의 목표는 어떻게 비슷하고 다른가? <i>(정체성 요인을 고려하십시오: 사회적, 문화적, 가족적, 개인적, 역사적.)</i></p>	<p>who you are and why you're here.</p> <p>A good motto should have two things: truth & grit.</p> <p>Use the framework included below to begin writing some mottos which you believe in.</p> <p>모토는 무엇입니까? <i>모토는 사람 또는 그룹의 의도, 동기 또는 신념을 공개적으로 선언하는 서면 진술입니다.</i></p>	<p>관객을 설득하기 위해 함께 작동해야 합니다.</p>
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<p>WALT: spell unfamiliar words 익숙하지 않은 단어 철자 Ask you parents to pre-test you on your fortnightly spelling words (included at bottom of grid).</p> <p>Once you have finished your pre-test, highlight the words you need to practise on your spelling sheet below.</p> <p>Rewrite your spelling list in alphabetical order.</p> <p>Practise typing out your spelling words. Time yourself and see if you can improve each day.</p> <p>부모에게 (격자 하단에 포함)당신의 요새 철자 단어에 당신을 사전 테스트하도록 요청합니다..</p> <p>사전 테스트를 마친 후 아래 철자 시트에서 연습해야 하는 단어를 강조 표시합니다.</p>	<p>propaganda. Research and discuss more examples of propaganda What is propaganda used for, and what are its features? 위의 글을 출발점으로 삼고 마오쩌둥 정권의 선전 사용에 대해 연구하고 논의한다. 선전의 더 많은 사례를 연구하고 토론하다 선전은 무엇이며 그 특징은 무엇입니까? What is propaganda? Research, check the dictionary, or ask an adult</p> <p>Create a piece of propaganda.</p> <p>This could be in the form of written announcement; a poster featuring text and images; a performed advertisement made for television. 선전이란 무엇입니까?</p>	<p>WALT: spell unfamiliar words 익숙하지 않은 단어 철자 Practise your spelling words for the fortnight.</p> <p>Do you notice any spelling patterns? Can you find any other words that also follow this pattern? Look in a dictionary to check for these patterns.</p> <p>Practise typing out your spelling words. Time yourself and see if you can improve each day.</p> <p>요새에 대한 맞춤법 단어를 연습합니다.</p> <p>Do 철자 패턴을 발견할 수 있습니까? 이 패턴을 따르는 다른 단어를 찾을 수 있습니까?</p>	<p>모토는 단순한 원칙진술과 대담하고 반항적인 행동 촉구가 될 수 있습니다. 그것은 당신이 누구이며 왜 여기에 있는지를 강력하게 상기시켜줍니다.</p> <p>좋은 모토는 두 가지가 있어야합니다 : 진실 & 미래.</p> <p>아래 포함된 프레임워크를 사용하여 여러분이 믿는 몇 가지 모토를 쓰기 시작하십시오.</p> <p>Fill in the blanks: 빈칸 채우기:</p> <p>Here's what we know for sure: _____ _____. We believe in _____ _____.</p>	<p>WALT: spell unfamiliar words 익숙하지 않은 단어 철자 Practise your spelling words for the fortnight.</p> <p>Look up and write out the dictionary definitions of the words you do not know.</p> <p>Put them in a sentence (verbally or in writing) to show you can <i>apply</i> your new knowledge of their meanings.</p> <p>요새에 대한 맞춤법 단어를 연습합니다.</p> <p>당신이 모르는 단어의 사전 정의를 찾아서 작성합니다.</p> <p>당신이 그 의미에 대한 새로운 지식을 적용할 수 있음을 보여주기 위해 문장 (구두 또는 서면으로)에 넣어.</p>
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<p>맞춤법 목록을 사전순으로 다시 작성합니다.</p> <p>맞춤법 단어를 입력연습합니다. 시간을 내어 매일 개선할 수 있는지 확인하십시오.</p>	<p>연구, 사전 확인 또는 성인에게 물어보기</p> <p>선전의 조각을 만듭니다.</p> <p>이것은 서면 발표의 형태일 수 있습니다. 텍스트와 이미지가 담긴 포스터; 텔레비전을 위해 만들어진 수행된 광고.</p> <p>You get to choose what you are going to be promoting with your propaganda.</p> <p>당신은 당신이 당신의 선전으로 홍보 할 것을 선택할 수 있습니다.</p>	<p>사전을 찾아 이러한 패턴을 확인합니다.</p> <p>맞춤법 단어를 입력연습합니다. 시간을 내어 매일 개선할 수 있는지 확인하십시오.</p> <p>Challenge: Write an imaginative text that uses ALL of your spelling words and still makes sense!</p> <p>도전: 철자 단어를 모두 사용하고 여전히 의미가 상상력 텍스트를 작성!</p>	<p><i>We want to live in a world where _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We embrace _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We want nothing more than to _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We care deeply about _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We hope to one day _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We feed off _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We will be responsible for _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p> <p><i>We will show the world _____</i></p> <p>_____.</p>	
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<p>WALT: Practise your typing skills 타이핑 실력 연습 Go to www.typing.com and practise your typing every day. Time how many words you can type in 1 minute. www.typing.com 가서 매일 타이핑을 연습하십시오. 1 분에 입력할 수 있는 단어 수를 시간합니다.</p>	<p>WALT: Practise your typing skills 타이핑 실력 연습 Go to www.typing.com and practise your typing every day. Time how many words you can type in 1 minute. www.typing.com 가서 매일 타이핑을 연습하십시오. 1 분에 입력할 수 있는 단어 수를 시간합니다.</p>	<p>WALT: Practise your typing skills 타이핑 실력 연습 Go to www.typing.com and practise your typing every day. Time how many words you can type in 1 minute. www.typing.com 가서 매일 타이핑을 연습하십시오. 1 분에 입력할 수 있는 단어 수를 시간합니다.</p>	<p>WALT: Practise your typing skills 타이핑 실력 연습 Go to www.typing.com and practise your typing every day. Time how many words you can type in 1 minute. www.typing.com 가서 매일 타이핑을 연습하십시오. 1 분에 입력할 수 있는 단어 수를 시간합니다.</p>	<p>WALT: Practise your typing skills 타이핑 실력 연습 Go to www.typing.com and practise your typing every day. Time how many words you can type in 1 minute. www.typing.com 가서 매일 타이핑을 연습하십시오. 1 분에 입력할 수 있는 단어 수를 시간합니다.</p>
<p>Snack break and play outside 간식 휴식 과 놀이 외부</p>				




<p>Mathematics (simplifying fractions) 수학(분수 단순화)</p> <p>WALT: write fractions in their simplest form.</p> <p>Warm up Recite your 3, 4 and 6 times tables out loud.</p> <p>Vocabulary <u>Numerator</u> – top number of the fraction. <u>Denominator</u> – bottom number of the fraction. <u>Highest Common Factor (HCF)</u> - the largest number that can be divided into another number. For example, the highest common factor of 12 and 16 is 4.</p> <p>가장 간단한 형태로 분수를 작성합니다.</p> <p>워밍업 3, 4, 6 회 테이블을 큰 소리로 암송합니다.</p> <p>어휘 <u>분자</u> - 분수의 최상위 수입니다.</p>	<p>Mathematics (equivalent fractions) 수학(등가분)</p> <p>WALT: determine equivalent fractions.</p> <p>Warm up Number of the day 6-digit. Go to the following link and answer the questions. https://mathsstarters.net/numoftheday/6digit</p> <p>Vocabulary <u>Numerator</u> – top number of the fraction. <u>Denominator</u> – bottom number of the fraction. <u>Equivalent</u> – fractions with different numerators and denominators that are equal in value for example, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$, etc.</p> <p>동등한 분수를 결정합니다.</p> <p>워밍업 6 자리 일의 수입입니다. 다음 링크로 이동하여 질문에 답하십시오. https://mathsstarters.net/numoftheday/6digit</p>	<p>Mathematics (problem solving) 수학 (문제 해결)</p> <p>WALT: solve problems involving fractions.</p> <p>Warm up Recite your 9, 10 and 11 times tables out loud.</p> <p>Problem solving questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Josh offers Sam $\frac{3}{4}$ of his cake, or $\frac{2}{5}$. Which is a better offer? Explain why. 2. Mr Chapman wins the lottery. He gives Miss Lord $\frac{1}{4}$, he gives Miss Feeney $\frac{3}{6}$ and Mr Wicks $\frac{4}{16}$. Who receives the most money? Why? 3. Edward had a pie that he cut up into 8 equal pieces. Charlie had a pie which is the same size, but he cut it into 4 pieces. They both ate 3 pieces. Who ate the most? Prove it using a diagram. 4. Order these from smallest to largest. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{9}{10}$, $\frac{17}{20}$ (these numbers above are fractions) 	<p>Mathematics (length) 수학 (길이)</p> <p>WALT: convert between units of length.</p> <p>Warm up Number of the day 6-digit. Go to the following link and answer the questions. https://mathsstarters.net/numoftheday/6digit</p> <p>Vocabulary <u>Millimetres</u> = mm <u>Centimetres</u> = cm <u>Metres</u> = m <u>Kilometres</u> = km</p> <p>길이 단위로 변환됩니다.</p> <p>워밍업 6 자리 일의 수입입니다. 다음 링크로 이동하여 질문에 답하십시오. https://mathsstarters.net/numoftheday/6digit</p> <p>어휘 <u>밀리미터</u> = mm <u>센티미터</u> = cm <u>미터</u> = m <u>킬로미터</u> = 킬로미터</p>	<p>Mathematics (length) 수학 (길이)</p> <p>WALT: compare distances.</p> <p>Warm up Recite your 11 and 12 times tables out loud.</p> <p>Vocabulary Length, width, height, dimensions</p> <p>거리를 비교할 수 있습니다.</p> <p>워밍업 11 번과 12 번 테이블을 소리 내어 암송한다.</p> <p>어휘 길이, 너비, 높이, 치수</p> <p>Learning Task</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In and around your home. Measure the length of different objects. Estimate before measuring. 2. Ensure these objects require all the units of measurement you were converting between yesterday. <p><i>For example – Width of books = mm</i></p>
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<p><u>분모</u> - 분수의 하단 수입니다.</p> <p><u>가장 높은 공통 계수(HCF)</u> - 다른 숫자로 나눌 수 있는 가장 큰 숫자입니다. 예를 들어 12 와 16 의 가장 높은 공통 계수는 4 입니다.</p> <p>Learning task</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch the following video on how to identify the Highest Common Factor (HCF) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0d_ZJzAAME 2. Find the Highest Common Factor of the following number; <p>A) 4 and 32 B) 6 and 18 C) 12 and 18</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Create your own 4 examples. Try to challenge yourself! 4. Complete the two pages in the Mathematics Resources for Monday. <p>학습 작업</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 가장 높은 공통 계수(HCF)를 	<p>어휘</p> <p><u>분자</u> - 분수의 최상위 수입니다.</p> <p><u>분모</u> - 분수의 하단 수입니다.</p> <p><u>등가</u> - 예를 들어, $1/2 = 2/4 = 3/6$ 등과 같은 다른 분자 및 분모가 있는 분수</p> <p>Learning task</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roll two dice where the smallest number is the numerator and the largest number is the denominator. 2. Record or write the fraction. 3. Choose a number to multiply the numerator and denominator by to create an equivalent fraction. 4. Complete the two pages in the Mathematics Resources for Tuesday. <p>학습 작업</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 가장 작은 숫자가 분자이고 가장 큰 	<p>분수와 관련된 문제를 해결합니다.</p> <p>워밍업</p> <p>9, 10, 11 번 테이블을 큰 소리로 암송합니다.</p> <p>문제 해결 질문</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 조쉬는 샘에게 케이크의 $3/4$, 또는 $2/5$ 를 제공합니다. 더 나은 제안은 무엇입니까? 그 이유를 설명한다. 2. 채프먼씨가 복권에 당첨됩니다. 그는 미스 주님을 제공합니다 $1/4$, 그는 미스 피니 $3/6$ 과 미스터 워스 $4/16$ 을 제공합니다. 누가 가장 많은 돈을 받는가? 왜? 3. 에드워드는 8 개의 동등한 조각으로 잘라낸 파이를 가지고 있었다. 찰리는 같은 크기의 파이를 가지고 있었지만, 그는 그것을 4 개로 	<p>Learning Task</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The key for today's maths is to understand that; 10mm = 1cm 100cm = 1m 1000m = 1km 2. When we convert between mm to cm, here is an example: 10mm = 1cm 12mm = 1.2cm 25mm = 2.5cm 141mm = 14.1cm 3. When we convert between cm to m, here is an example: 100cm = 1m 150cm = 1.50m or 1.5m 245cm = 2.45m 52cm = 0.52m 4. Convert between the following units of measurement. <p>학습 작업</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 오늘날의 수학의 핵심은 그것을 이해하는 것입니다. 10mm = 1cm 100cm = 1m 1000m = 1km 	<p>Toaster = cm Lounge = m</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Consider measuring the different dimensions of the objects, i.e. length and height. 4. Convert each length into another unit. 5. Compare object between each other. <p>For example - The kettle is 40cm in height, and the toaster is 25cm in height. So, the kettle is 15m taller than the toaster.</p> <p>학습 작업</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 집 안팎에서. 다른 개체의 길이를 측정합니다. 측정하기 전에 예측하십시오. 2. 이러한 개체에 어제 변환하던 모든 측정 단위가 필요한지 확인합니다. <p>예를 들어 - 책의 너비 = mm 토스터 = cm 라운지 = m</p>
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<p>식별하는 방법에 대한 다음 비디오 보기</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0d_ZjAAME</p> <p>2. 다음 수중 가장 높은 공통 계수를 찾습니다.</p> <p>A) 4 및 32 B) 6 및 18 C) 12 및 18</p> <p>3. 나만의 4 가지 예제를 만듭니다. 자신에게 도전해 보십시오!</p> <p>4. 월요일 수학 리소스에서 두 페이지를 완료합니다.</p>	<p>숫자가 분모인 두 개의 주사위를 굴러야 합니다.</p> <p>2. 분수를 기록하거나 작성합니다.</p> <p>3. 숫자를 선택하여 분자와 분모를 곱하여 동등한 분수를 만듭니다.</p> <p>화요일에 대한 수학 자원의 두 페이지를 완료합니다.</p>	<p>잘라냈습니다. 둘 다 3 개를 다수 나타주며 다수 에이치에이치를 했다. 누가 가장 많이 드시나요? 다이어그램을 사용하여 증명합니다.</p> <p>4. 가장 작은 것부터 가장 큰 것까지 주문하십시오.</p> <p>$3/4, 3/5, 9/10, 17/20$</p> <p>(위의 이 숫자는 분수입니다.)</p>	<p>2. mm 에서 cm 사이로 변환할 때 다음과 같은 예가 있습니다.</p> <p>$10\text{mm} = 1\text{cm}$ $12\text{mm} = 1.2\text{cm}$ $25\text{mm} = 2.5\text{cm}$ $141\text{mm} = 14.1\text{cm}$</p> <p>3. cm 에서 m 으로 변환할 때 다음과 같은 예가 있습니다.</p> <p>$100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$ $150\text{cm} = 1.50\text{m}$ 또는 1.5m $245\text{cm} = 2.45\text{m}$ $52\text{cm} = 0.52\text{m}$</p> <p>4. 다음 측정 단위 간에 변환합니다.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1299 917 1657 1356"> <thead> <tr> <th>mm to cm</th> <th>cm to m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. 45mm</td><td>6. 120cm</td></tr> <tr><td>2. 120mm</td><td>7. 255cm</td></tr> <tr><td>3. 88mm</td><td>8. 1130cm</td></tr> <tr><td>4. 252mm</td><td>9. 4001cm</td></tr> <tr><td>5. 1047mm</td><td>10. 65012cm</td></tr> <tr> <th>cm to mm</th> <th>m to cm</th> </tr> <tr><td>1. 1cm</td><td>6. 1.2m</td></tr> <tr><td>2. 4.8cm</td><td>7. 0.88m</td></tr> <tr><td>3. 17.4cm</td><td>8. 12.91m</td></tr> <tr><td>4. 101.0cm</td><td>9. 136.61m</td></tr> <tr><td>5. 455.5cm</td><td>10. 104.01m</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5. Complete the three pages in the Mathematics</p>	mm to cm	cm to m	1. 45mm	6. 120cm	2. 120mm	7. 255cm	3. 88mm	8. 1130cm	4. 252mm	9. 4001cm	5. 1047mm	10. 65012cm	cm to mm	m to cm	1. 1cm	6. 1.2m	2. 4.8cm	7. 0.88m	3. 17.4cm	8. 12.91m	4. 101.0cm	9. 136.61m	5. 455.5cm	10. 104.01m	<p>3. 물체의 다양한 치수(예: 길이 및 높이)를 측정하는 것이 좋습니다.</p> <p>4. 각 길이를 다른 단위로 변환합니다.</p> <p>5. 개체를 서로 비교합니다.</p> <p>예를 들어 - 주전자의 높이는 40cm, 토스터기의 높이는 25cm 입니다. 그래서 주전자는 토스터보다 15m 더 큼요.</p>
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			Resources for Thursday. 목요일에 수학 자료의 세 페이지를 완료합니다.	
<p>Challenge</p> <p>Simplify the following fraction;</p> $\frac{114}{282}$ <p>What is the simplest form? How many ways can you show a simpler fraction?</p> <p>도전</p> <p>다음 분수를 단순화합니다.</p> $\frac{114}{282}$ <p>가장 간단한 양식은 무엇입니까? 얼마나 많은 방법으로 간단한 분수를 표시할 수 있습니까?</p>	<p>Challenge</p> <p>How many different ways can you share $\frac{1}{2}$ a pizza with your friends?</p> <p>도전</p> <p>얼마나 많은 다른 방법으로 당신은 당신의 친구와 함께 $\frac{1}{2}$ 피자를 공유 할 수 있습니까?</p>	<p>Challenge</p> <p>Create your own challenging questions involving equivalent fractions and get your parents/siblings to solve them.</p> <p>도전</p> <p>동등한 분수와 관련된 자신의 도전적인 질문을 만들고 그들을 해결하기 위해 부모 / 형제를 얻을.</p>	<p>Challenge</p> <p>Brainstorm where you use each unit of measurement in real life.</p> <p>mm, cm and m</p> <p>Come up with as many as you can. Try to fill an entire page!</p> <p>도전</p> <p>실제 생활에서 측정의 각 단위를 사용하는 브레인 스토밍.</p> <p>mm, cm 및 m</p> <p>가능한 한 많은 것을 생각해 내세요. 전체 페이지를 채우려고 하세요!</p>	<p>Challenge</p> <p>Find objects in your backyard or inside your home that are exactly 2m.</p> <p>도전</p> <p>당신의 뒤뜰이나 정확히 2m 당신의 집 안에 개체를 찾을 수 있습니다.</p>

<p>WALT: recognise and practise strategies that nurture mental health and wellbeing 정신 건강과 웰빙을 육성하는 전략을 인식하고 실천합니다.</p> <p>WILF: I can be kind to myself</p> <p>Watch and follow: 나는 나 자신에게 친절 할 수 있습니다</p> <p>다음을 보고 따르십시오.</p> <p>Be Kind to Yourself</p> <p>Choose ANY activity that makes you happy and allows you to be kind to yourself. eg reading a book, playing a game, lego. Set a timer for 15 minutes.</p> <p>Mindful Reflection: Tell someone how you feel after doing this activity. Do you feel happier, more relaxed? 여러분을 행복하게 하고 자신에게 친절하게 대할 수 있는 활동을 선택하십시오. 예를 들어, 책을 읽고, 게임을, 레고. 타이머를 15 분 으로 설정합니다.</p>	<p>WALT: recognise and practise strategies that nurture mental health and wellbeing 정신 건강과 웰빙을 육성하는 전략을 인식하고 실천합니다.</p> <p>WILF: I can focus my attention on one activity</p> <p>Click on the link and find the episode 'Hide and Seek' Watch: Bluey Episode - Hide and Seek</p> <p>Put the timer on for 10 minutes. Ask a sibling or parent to play hide and seek with you.</p> <p>Mindful Reflection: How is playing with someone else good for your wellbeing? Tell your play buddy. 나는 하나의 활동에 내 관심을 집중할 수 있습니다</p> <p>링크를 클릭하고 에피소드 '숨바꼭질을'을 찾을 수 있습니다.</p>	<p>WALT: recognise and practise strategies that nurture mental health and wellbeing 정신 건강과 웰빙을 육성하는 전략을 인식하고 실천합니다.</p> <p>WILF: I can explore the outdoors using my mind to focus on nature</p> <p>Set a timer for 15 minutes.</p> <p>Silent search for beautiful natural objects - What does it look like? - What colour is it? - What does it smell like? - Can I touch it? - What does it feel like?</p> <p>Silent search for minibeasts and other creatures that move. DO NOT TOUCH THE MINIBEAST.</p> <p>자연에 집중하기 위해 마음을 사용하여 야외 활동을 탐험 할 수 있습니다.</p> <p>타이머를 15 분 으로 설정합니다.</p> <p>아름다운 자연 물체에 대한 조용한 검색 - 그것은 어떻게 생겼습니까?- 그것은 어떤 색상입니까?- 나는 그것을 만질</p>	<p>WALT: recognise and practise strategies that nurture mental health and wellbeing 정신 건강과 웰빙을 육성하는 전략을 인식하고 실천합니다.</p> <p>WILF: I can get energized with music</p> <p>Click on the link below or move to your favourite song. Mindful Movement</p> <p>Mindful Reflection: Getting your body moving is good for your physical wellbeing. Do you feel different after moving to the music? Find a sibling/parent to do the activity with you again.</p> <p>음악에 활력을 불어넣을 수 있습니다</p> <p>아래 링크를 클릭하거나 좋아하는 노래로 이동합니다. 마음 챙김 운동</p> <p>마음 챙김 반사: 몸을 움직이게 하는 것은 신체적 웰빙에 좋습니다.</p>	<p>WALT: recognise and practise strategies that nurture mental health and wellbeing 정신 건강과 웰빙을 육성하는 전략을 인식하고 실천합니다.</p> <p>WILF: I can notice my emotions</p> <p>Trace your hands. On one hand, describe nervous feelings about an event. On the other hand, describe hopeful and excited feelings about the same event.</p> <p>Decorate your hands with colours and patterns.</p> <p>Mindful Reflection: Talk to someone about the feelings you have added to each hand.</p> <p>나는 내 감정을 알 수 있습니다</p> <p>손을 추적합니다. 한편으로는 사건에 대한 긴장감을 설명한다. 다른 한편으로는, 같은 사건에 대한 희망과 흥분 감정을 설명합니다.</p>
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<p>마음 챙김 반사: 이 활동을 한 후 어떤 기분이 드는지 누군가에게 말한다. 당신은 더 행복, 더 편안한 느낌?</p> 	<p>손목 시계: 블루이 에피소드 - 숨기기 및 추구</p> <p>타이머를 10 분 동안 켜놓습니다. 형제 자매나 부모에게 숨바꼭질을 하고 함께 구해 달라고 부탁한다.</p> <p>마음 챙김 반사: 어떻게 당신의 웰빙에 좋은 다른 사람과 함께 연주하는 방법? 당신의 플레이 친구에게.</p>	<p>수 있습니까?- 그것은 어떤 느낌입니까?</p> <p>미니 짐승과 이동 하는 다른 생물에 대 한 침묵 검색. 미니 짐승을 만지지 마십시오.</p>	<p>당신은 음악으로 이동 한 후 다른 느낌? 다시 함께 활동을 할 형제/부모를 찾습니다.</p> 	<p>색상과 패턴으로 손을 장식합니다.</p> <p>마음 챙김 반사: 여러분이 각 손에 추가한 감정에 대해 누군가에게 이야기한다.</p> 
<p>Make your lunch and play outside 점심을 만들고 밖에서 놀기</p>				

<p>Geography <u>지리</u></p> <p>WALT: explore the cultural diversity of Asia 아시아의 문화적 다양성 탐구</p> <p>Revisit your research on a country in Asia from last week. This week, you will conduct some independent research on a <i>different</i> country in Asia.</p> <p>Tomorrow, you will be comparing and contrasting the two nations.</p> <p>When conducting and recording your research, remember to consider the following categories: employment, lifestyle, population, history, cuisine, languages, cultural traditions etc.</p> <p>Use a mind map or dot points to record your notes. 지난 주부터 아시아의 한 국가에 대한 연구를 다시 살펴보십시오.</p>	<p>Geography <u>지리</u></p> <p>WALT: compare and contrast 비교 및 대비</p> <p>Today, you will be creating a comparison between the two Asian countries you have researched.</p> <p>You may choose to present this learning as a Venn Diagram, in a table, or as two 'fact files'.</p> <p>See some examples below.</p> <p>When comparing the Asian countries, make sure you compare them in terms of the different categories (eg. population, language etc) and point out what is similar and what is different.</p> <p>Teach someone else in your family what you have learned about the two countries. 오늘, 당신은 당신이 연구한 두 아시아 국가 사이의 비교를 만들 것입니다.</p>	<p>Creative Arts <u>크리에이티브 아트</u></p> <p>WALT: make an Oriental fan artwork 종이 접시에 동양 팬 아트워크를 만들려면</p> <p>Follow the link below to create an Oriental fan with a paper plate.</p> <p>http://arteascuola-miriampaternoster.blogspot.com/2013/04/oriental-fans-with-paper-plates.html?m=1</p> <p>You can use textas if you don't have access to paints.</p> <p>아래 링크를 따라 종이 접시가 있는 오리엔탈 팬을 만듭니다.</p> <p>http://arteascuola-miriampaternoster.blogspot.com/2013/04/oriental-fans-with-paper-plates.html?m=1</p> <p>페인트에 액세스할 수 없는 경우 textas 를 사용할 수 있습니다.</p>	<p>Science – Earth & Space <u>과학 – 지구와 우주</u></p> <p>WALT: investigate geological changes to our Earth's surface 지구 표면에 대한 지질학적 변화를 조사</p> <p>What I'm Looking For: - an understanding of earthquakes - causes, locations, effects - clear notes on the effects of ground structure in an earthquake</p> <p>OPTIONAL BUILDING TASK:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suitable design ideas for an earthquake proof building (labelled diagrams and notes) • A suitable success criteria for your building's test phase • appropriate selection and safe use of tools and equipment when producing your design • <p>Lesson notes are posted on Google Classroom.</p>	<p>Personal Development & Health <u>개인 개발 및 건강</u></p> <p>WALT: identify the pressures that the media places upon our social and cultural identity 미디어가 우리의 사회적, 문화적 정체성에 가하는 압력을 식별</p> <p>Watch the BTN clip https://www.abc.net.au/btn/newsbreak/btn-newsbreak-20191205/11771540</p> <p>Consider and answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What forms of social media influence you in your life?</i> • <i>Is this a positive or negative influence?</i> • <i>How might you go about minimising this influence?</i> <p><i>Design a poster to instruct others about the influence of the media.</i></p> <p>BTN 클립 https://www.abc.net.au/btn</p>
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<p>이번 주에는 아시아의 다른 국가에 대한 독립적인 연구를 수행 할 것입니다.</p> <p>내일, 당신은 비교하고 두 나라를 대조할 것입니다.</p> <p>연구를 수행하고 기록 할 때 고용, 라이프 스타일, 인구, 역사, 요리, 언어, 문화 전통 등 다음과 같은 범주를 고려해야 합니다.</p> <p>마인드맵이나 점점을 사용하여 노트를 기록하세요.</p>	<p>이 학습을 벤 다이어그램, 테이블 또는 두 개의 '팩트 파일'로 표시하도록 선택할 수 있습니다. 아래의 몇 가지 예를 참조하십시오.</p> <p>아시아 국가를 비교할 때, 다른 카테고리 (예: 인구, 언어 등)의 관점에서 그들을 비교하고 유사하고 다른 것을 지적해야 합니다.</p> <p>두 나라에 대해 배운 것을 가족 중 다른 사람에게 가르친다.</p>		<p>Access codes for each class are: 6B - n4aqnr 6C - rltx5dq 6FB - 4zphsvr 6L - intankf</p> <p>내가 찾고있는 것 : - 지진에 대한 이해 - 원인, 위치, 효과 - 지진에 지반 구조물의 영향에 대한 명확한 노트</p> <p>선택적 건물 작업:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 내진 건물에 적합한 설계 아이디어(라벨이 붙은 다이어그램 및 메모) 2. 건물의 테스트 단계에 적합한 성공 기준 3. 설계를 생산할 때 도구 및 장비의 적절한 선택과 안전한 사용 4. 	<p>/newsbreak/btn-newsbreak-20191205/11771540 보기</p> <p>다음 질문을 생각해 본다.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>여러분의 삶에 어떤 형태의 소셜 미디어가 여러분에게 영향을 미칠 수 있는가?</i> 2. <i>이것은 긍정적이거나 부정적인 영향입니까?</i> 3. <i>여러분은 이 영향력을 어떻게 최소화할 수 있는가?</i> <p><i>다른 사람들에게 미디어의 영향력에 대해 가르칠 포스터를 디자인한다.</i></p>
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			<p>수업 노트는 구글 교실에 게시됩니다. 각 클래스의 액세스 코드는 다음과 같습니다.</p> <p>6B - n4aqrd 6C - rltx5dq 6FB - 4zphsvr 6L - intankf</p>	
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<p>Physical Education (approx. 30 mins) 체육 교육 (약 30 분)</p> <p>WALT: use the fundamental skill of overarm throwing. 오버 암 던지기의 기본 기술을 사용합니다.</p> <p>Equipment: tennis ball or something similar.</p> <p>Watch the following video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KTfg9KGHT1k Or See appendix 1</p> <p>Children practise the technique outlined in the video for overarm throwing.</p> <p>장비 : 테니스 공 또는 이와 유사한.</p> <p>다음 비디오를 시청한다. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KTfg9KGHT1k 또는 부록 1 참조</p> <p>아이들은 오버 암 던지기에 대한 비디오에 설명된 기술을 연습합니다.</p>	<p>Physical Education (approx. 30 mins) 체육 교육 (약 30 분)</p> <p>WALT: use the fundamental skill of catching. 잡기의 기본 기술을 사용합니다.</p> <p>Equipment: tennis ball or something similar.</p> <p>Watch the following video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FTNE65QXpO8 Or See appendix 2</p> <p>Children practise the technique outlined in the video for catching.</p> <p>장비 : 테니스 공 또는 이와 유사한.</p> <p>다음 비디오를 시청한다. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FTNE65QXpO8 또는 부록 2 참조</p> <p>아이들은 잡기 위해 비디오에 설명된 기술을 연습합니다.</p>	<p>Physical Education (approx. 30 mins) 체육 교육 (약 30 분)</p> <p>WALT: use the fundamental skill of kicking. 발로 차는 기본 기술을 사용합니다.</p> <p>Equipment: soccer ball or something similar.</p> <p>Watch the following video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yk5Gku_Ojas&list=PL2hDszH4XLgWEkzqchx9K_D4oO_n-i5hx&index=4 Or See Appendix 3</p> <p>For the rest of the week, students are working on a variety of skills involving kicking. This first video focuses on passing.</p> <p>Children practise the technique outlined for passing.</p> <p>장비: 축구공 또는 이와 유사한 것.</p> <p>다음 비디오를 시청한다. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yk5Gku_Ojas&list=PL2hDszH4XLgWEkzqchx9K_D4oO_n-i5hx&index=4 또는 부록 3 참조</p>	<p>Physical Education (approx. 30 mins) 체육 교육 (약 30 분)</p> <p>WALT: use the fundamental skill of kicking. 발로 차는 기본 기술을 사용합니다.</p> <p>Equipment: soccer ball or something similar.</p> <p>Watch the following video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kni_u2ydDpQ&list=PL2hDszH4XLgWEkzqchx9K_D4oO_n-i5hx&index=16 Or See Appendix 3</p> <p>Children practise the technique outlines for control and pass.</p> <p>장비: 축구공 또는 이와 유사한 것.</p> <p>다음 비디오를 시청한다. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kni_u2ydDpQ&list=PL2hDszH4XLgWEkzqchx9K_D4oO_n-i5hx&index=16 또는 부록 3 참조</p> <p>아이들은 제어 및 전달을 위한 기술 개요를</p>	<p>Physical Education (approx. 30 mins) 체육 교육 (약 30 분)</p> <p>WALT: use the fundamental skill of kicking. 발로 차는 기본 기술을 사용합니다.</p> <p>Equipment: soccer ball or something similar.</p> <p>Watch the following video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qoHvp0XFX4&list=PL2hDszH4XLgWEkzqchx9K_D4oO_n-i5hx&index=6 Or See Appendix 3</p> <p>Children practise the technique outlined for shooting/striking.</p> <p>장비: 축구공 또는 이와 유사한 것.</p> <p>다음 비디오를 시청한다. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qoHvp0XFX4&list=PL2hDszH4XLgWEkzqchx9K_D4oO_n-i5hx&index=6 또는 부록 3 참조</p> <p>아이들은 촬영 / 눈에 띄는 설명 기술을 연습합니다.</p>
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		남은 한 주 동안 학생들은 발로 차는 등 다양한 기술을 습득하고 있습니다. 이 첫 번째 비디오는 전달에 중점을 둡니다. 아이들은 통과를 위해 설명 된 기술을 연습합니다.		
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Spelling Words

Alpha Group Late: Derivational Spellers	Beta Group Middle: Derivational Spellers	Gamma Group Early: Derivational Spellers	Delta Group Early: Derivational Spellers
<p>Unit 6: Blue Sort 36</p> <p>LATIN ROOTS: bene, mal, Prefixes: ante, post</p> <p>benefit, malfunction, antebellum, postpone, beneficial, malevolent, dismal, ante meridian, benefactor, anterior, post meridian, malaria, malice, benediction, postmortem, postscript, posterior, malefactor, malicious, benevolent, maladroit, postbellum, malcontent, antedate</p>	<p>Unit 4: Blue Sort 19</p> <p>Vowel Alternation: Long to short</p> <p>please, pleasant athlete, athletic, mine, mineral, type, typical breathe, breath, crime, criminal, revise, revision, humane, humanity, nature, natural, ignite, ignition cave, cavity precise, precision</p>	<p>Unit 2: Blue Sort 8</p> <p>Suffixes: – MENT, -LESS & -NESS</p> <p>payment, breathless, laziness, powerlessness, replacement, hopeless, blindnessfearlessn ess, employment, thoughtless, dizziness, punishment, priceless, politeness, agreement, flawle ss, friendliness, amusement, tactless, emptiness, government, fruitless, saltiness</p>	<p>Unit 1: Blue Sort 1</p> <p>PREFIXES: in/un. dis/mis</p> <p>insincere, uneasy, dishonest, misspell, informal, unaware, disbelief, misfortune, infrequent, unknown, disorder, mistake, inhuman, undress, disconnect, misleading, inexpensive, unfasten,</p>

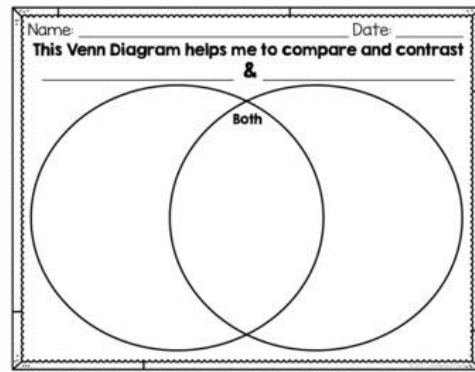
Geography Resources

Some Useful Websites for Research	Example: a Venn Diagram	Example: a table	Example: Fact File
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National Geographic for Kids
<https://www.natgeokids.com/au/category/discover/geography/>

Countries of the World – Asia
<https://www.countries-ofthe-world.com/countries-of-asia.html>

Nations Online
<https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/turkey.htm>



Name _____ Date _____

TITLE: _____

Directions:

TOPIC #1	SIMILARITIES	TOPIC #2

www.storyboardthat.com Create your own at Storyboard That

My Country Snapshot

My country is: _____

Find and mark your country on the map

Traditional food: _____

Popular sports: _____ Draw the flag: _____

Five fabulous facts:
Leader: _____
Capital: _____
Population: _____
Currency: _____
Climate: _____

Draw a famous landmark: _____

Some traditional vocabulary: _____ Famous people: _____

Mathematics Resources

Monday

Tuesday

Fractions – simplifying fractions

These fractions are all equivalent to one half: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{6}{12}$ $\frac{75}{150}$ $\frac{3455}{6910}$

Which is the simplest? $\frac{1}{2}$

A fraction is in its simplest form when 1 is the only number that both numbers can be divided by. We simplify fractions to make reading and working with fractions easier.

1 Circle the simplest fraction in each group:

a $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{50}{100}$

b $\frac{33}{99}$ $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

c $\frac{25}{100}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{5}{20}$

d $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{6}{9}$ $\frac{16}{24}$

To find the simplest fraction, we divide both the numerator and the denominator by the same number. It makes sense for this to be the biggest number we can find so we don't have to keep dividing. This number is called the **Highest Common Factor (HCF)**.

Look at:

$$\frac{6}{18} = \frac{?}{?}$$

What is the biggest number that goes into both 6 and 18?

6 is the biggest number that goes into 18 and 6.

$$\frac{6 \div 6}{18 \div 6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2 Find the highest common factor and then simplify:

a $\frac{15}{20}$ HCF is $\rightarrow \frac{15 \div \square}{20 \div \square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

b $\frac{9}{30}$ HCF is $\rightarrow \frac{9 \div \square}{30 \div \square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

c $\frac{16}{24}$ HCF is $\rightarrow \frac{16 \div \square}{24 \div \square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

d $\frac{12}{36}$ HCF is $\rightarrow \frac{12 \div \square}{36 \div \square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3 Wally says he has simplified these fractions as far as he can. Is he right? If not, find the simplest fraction:

a $\frac{16}{20} \rightarrow \frac{8}{10}$

b $\frac{50}{100} \rightarrow \frac{25}{50} \rightarrow \frac{5}{10}$

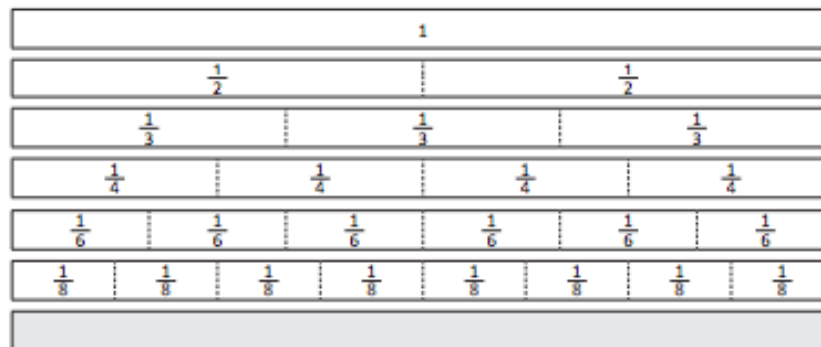
c $\frac{24}{36} \rightarrow \frac{4}{6}$

d $\frac{15}{20} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$

Fractions – equivalent fractions

Equivalent fractions have the same value but they have different denominators.

This means they have been divided into a different number of parts.



1 Use the wall to find the equivalent fractions:

a What fractions can you find that are equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$? _____

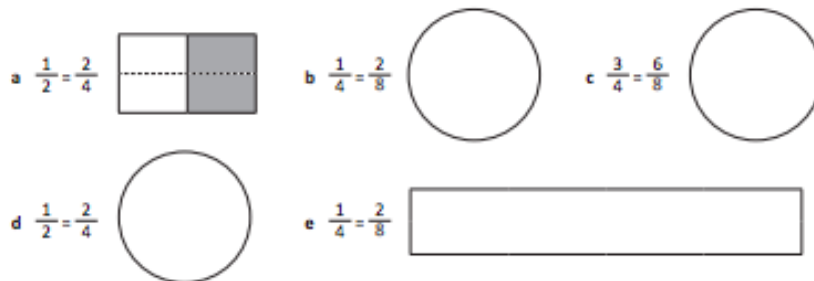
b What fractions can you find that are equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$? _____

c How many eighths are equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$? _____

d How many quarters are equivalent to $\frac{4}{8}$? _____

e Divide the bottom row into twelfths. Find some equivalent fractions for $\frac{4}{12}$. _____

2 Divide and shade the shapes to show the following equivalent fractions. The first one has been done for you.



Fractions – simplifying fractions

4 Write the following fractions in their simplest form:

a $\frac{28}{49} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ b $\frac{12}{20} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ c $\frac{24}{42} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ d $\frac{13}{39} = \frac{\square}{\square}$
 e $\frac{32}{36} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ f $\frac{9}{15} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ g $\frac{16}{48} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ h $\frac{15}{55} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

If you are not sure what the HCF is, guess, check and improve is a useful strategy. Try your choice out and then look at your new fraction.

Could it be any simpler? Is 1 the ONLY number that could go into both the numerator and the denominator?

5 Solve the following problems. Write your answers in the simplest form:

- a Luke scored $\frac{16}{20}$ on a test. What fraction was incorrect?
 b Marika scored $\frac{12}{20}$ on the same test. What fraction did she get right?
 c 25 out of the 75 kids in Year 6 ride their bikes to school. What fraction does this represent?
 d Out of the 26 students in 6F, 14 rate Maths as their favourite subject. What fraction is this?
 e What fraction did not choose Maths as their favourite subject?



6 Colour and match the fractions on the bottom row with their simplest form:

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{15}{20}$ $\frac{25}{100}$ $\frac{9}{81}$ $\frac{60}{100}$ $\frac{12}{18}$ $\frac{40}{80}$

Fractions – equivalent fractions

To find equivalent fractions without drawing diagrams we use the numerators and denominators to guide us.

Imagine your share of a cake is half. It is too big to pick up so you cut your half into halves. You now have 2 quarters of the cake.

You have doubled the number of parts (the denominator) and by doing this you have doubled the number of parts (the numerator).

This method can be used to find all equivalent fractions.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$\times 2$
 $\times 2$

3 Use the clues to help you make the equivalent fractions:

a $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{12}$ b $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{\square}$ c $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$ d $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\square}{40}$
 e $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$ f $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$ g $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{\square}$ h $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\square}{2}$

4 We can also reduce the number of parts in a whole. We divide to do this:

a $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{\square}$ b $\frac{9}{21} = \frac{3}{\square}$ c $\frac{40}{48} = \frac{5}{\square}$
 d $\frac{12}{18} = \frac{\square}{3}$ e $\frac{12}{21} = \frac{4}{\square}$ f $\frac{25}{40} = \frac{\square}{8}$

Whatever we do to the top, we do to the bottom. Whatever we do to the bottom, we do to the top.



CHECK

5 Answer the following:

- a Cassie's table of kids won a pizza for having the most table points at the end of term. There are 6 kids at the table. What fraction of the pizza will they each receive?

- b The pizza has been cut into 12 pieces. How many slices does each kid get? _____

What is this as a fraction?

- c Stavros reckons that because they got 2 slices they got more than they would have if the pizza had been cut into 6 pieces. Is he right? Explain your answer with words or diagrams.

Thursday

Friday

Units of length – convert measurements

Measurements can be expressed using different units.

When we convert from a larger unit to a smaller unit, we multiply:

$$\text{cm} \rightarrow \text{mm} \quad 34 \text{ cm} = (34 \times 10) \text{ mm} = 340 \text{ mm}$$

When we convert from a smaller unit to a larger unit, we divide:

$$\text{cm} \rightarrow \text{m} \quad 34 \text{ cm} = (34 \div 100) \text{ m} = 0.34 \text{ m}$$

- 1 Express the lengths shown on the ruler in 2 ways:



a mm cm

c mm cm

b mm cm

d mm cm

- 2 Convert these lengths to centimetres:

a 200 mm = cm b 405 mm = cm c 8 238 mm = cm

d 2 m = cm e 19 m = cm f 450 m = cm

- 3 Convert these lengths to metres:

a 400 cm = m b 28 cm = m

c 3 250 mm = m d 482 cm = m

e 123 cm = m f 7 777 mm = m

g 4 341 mm = m h 187 cm = m

i 198 mm = m

Remember these key facts!

$$10 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$1\,000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$$

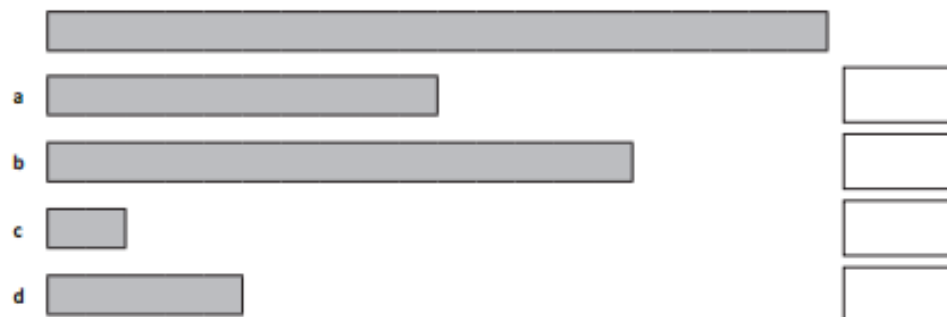


REMEMBER

Units of length – estimate and measure

In real life, we often estimate measurements. Can you think of a time you would estimate instead of measuring exactly? Or a time you would estimate first, then measure more precisely?

- 1 When we compare, we often use fractional language to help us. For example, "He was twice her size!" or "My bedroom is $\frac{2}{3}$ the size of this." Look at the top bar and then the bars below. What fraction of the top bar do you estimate that the lower bars represent?



- 2 Draw each of these lines in mm:

- a 64 mm
- b 37 mm
- c 27 mm
- d 82 mm

- 3 Make a choice from the box (on the right) to fill the gaps in these statements:

- a A desk is about _____ metre high.
- b A basketballer is about _____ metres high.
- c A dinner fork is about 19 _____ long.
- d A soccer pitch is between 100 and 110 _____ long.
- e A crayon could be about _____ cm long.

centimetres

metres

1

8.6

2

Units of length – convert measurements

When we order lengths it's easiest to convert them into the same unit first. Here, we are converting to cm:

14 cm 128 mm 1.1 m **convert** → 14 cm 12.8 cm 110 cm

Now we can clearly see the order of these lengths.

- 4 Put these measurements in order from shortest to longest:

a	13 cm	120 mm	3 m	
b	5 700 mm	5 m	540 cm	
c	3.25 m	300 cm	325 mm	

- 5 Use these *Guinness World Record* facts to fill in the missing values.

Source: Guinness World Book Records 2008

	metres	centimetres	millimetres
Longest tongue	0.095 m	cm	95 mm
Tallest living person	2.57 m	257 cm	mm
Longest hair	m	5 267 cm	mm
Longest fingernails	7.513 m	cm	7 513 mm
Smallest tooth	m	cm	3 mm
Longest leg hair	0.127 m	cm	mm

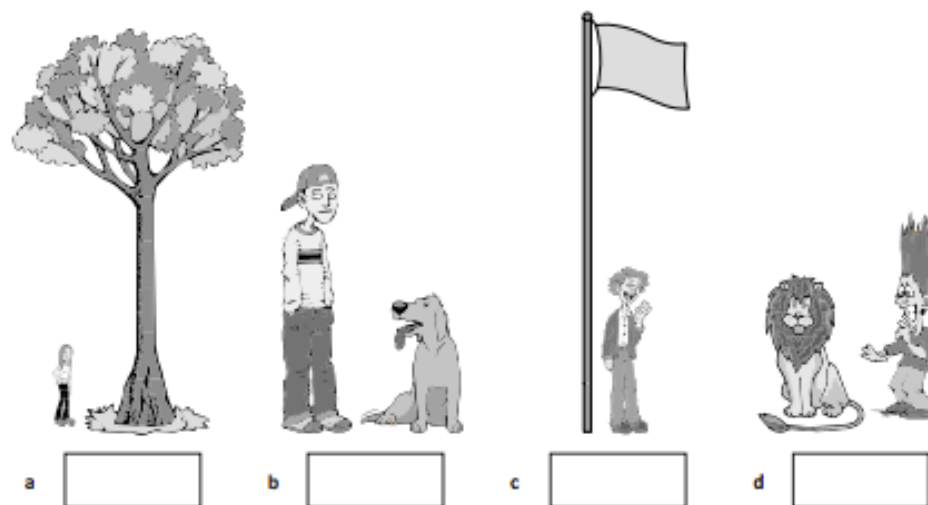
- 6 Choose one of the above measurements and work out the length of your equivalent body part. Express your measurement in three different units.

- 7 Without revealing your findings for question 6, ask your friend to measure you. Is their answer the same as yours? If not, why do you think the answers are different?

Units of length – estimate and measure

Comparing lengths or heights with a known measurement is a useful strategy. The known measurement is called a benchmark.

- 4 The average height of an adult woman is around 1.6 m and a man is around 1.8 m. Use these benchmarks to estimate the height of the objects below:



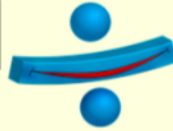
- 5 Measure yourself. Using that measurement as a benchmark, estimate the height of 5 objects around the school. Now measure them. How close were your estimations?

My height:

	Object	Estimation	Actual measurement
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			



Length - converting units of measurement



What is the same as?

Kilometres	Metres	Centimetres	Millimetres
1	1000		
			350
	54		
		137	
3.5			
			406
		215	

Office Online Frame

PHYSICAL EDUCATION APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Overarm Throw

Skill components



1 2 3



4



5

1. Eyes focused on target area throughout the throw.
2. **Stands side-on to target area.**
3. Throwing arm moves in a downward and backward arc.
4. **Steps towards target area with foot opposite throwing arm.**
5. Hips then shoulders rotate forward.
6. **Throwing arm follows through, down and across the body.**
(Introductory components marked in bold)



5



6

Skill components



1 2



3 4



5



6

1. **Eyes focused on the object throughout the catch.**
2. Feet move to place the body in line with the object.
3. **Hands move to meet the object.**
4. Hands and fingers relaxed and slightly cupped to catch the object.
5. Catches and controls the object with hands only (well-timed closure).
6. Elbows bend to absorb the force of the object.

(Introductory components marked in bold)

Skill components



1 2 3 4



5



6

1. **Eyes focused on the ball throughout the kick.**
 2. Forward and sideward swing of arm opposite kicking leg.
 3. **Non-kicking foot placed beside the ball.**
 4. Bends knee of kicking leg at least 90 degrees during the back-swing.
 5. Contacts ball with top of the foot (a "shoelace" kick) or instep.
 6. Kicking leg follows through high towards target area.
- (Introductory components marked in bold)

Physical Activity Journal

We should all be physically active for at least 30 minutes each day. Use this to record your activity.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

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