

Possible timetable and activities for children in Room 1, 2 and 3

Dear Parents/Whanau,

Due to the current situation, the Year 3 and 4 teachers have put together a learning programme for you. This is just a guide. We have endeavoured to cover all practical aspects of the curriculum. We have also tried to keep it simple and manageable for you. There are plenty of online learning opportunities available too. Nathan Wallis (child psychologist) has suggested you take this time to enjoy your children, so the attached activities need to be light and fun. We have provided you a time guide to help manage coverage without becoming too intense or stressful.

| Suggested Time (no more than) | Subject | Possible tasks | Comments |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| 20 mins | Reading | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunshine Classics Other reading | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passwords are in the front of homework books or will be emailed to individual children (R2) as suggested on information sheets supplied. These sheets also include tips for teaching, sharing and enjoying reading. Child needs to complete their reading log in their homework book. |
| 20 mins | Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily Diary Attached to research/topic project Letters/emails/cards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y3 – two sentences. Y4 – 3+ sentences. You could then take one sentence and help child to correct it by ensuring it includes full stop, capital letters and makes good sense. Y4 children should be including describing words. Our topic for the rest of the term was a Science focus. We have attached some cool activities you can do at home together and the child can write up their outcomes/discoveries. Keep in touch by writing to friends and family. Email if possible as not sure if snail mail will be operating? |
| 30 mins | Maths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maths Buddy. Children who have a password can go on and have tutorials as set by their class teacher. You can join maths buddy at any time – email Carolyn (carolyn@maungatapere.school.nz). Board games – dice games, cards, etc. NZMaths – families and Whanau page | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speedskills (basic facts) is available to children without a password. It is found on the Maths Buddy home page at the very bottom Basic facts is also in your child's homework book for them to practice. These are great ways for children to be doing basic maths in a fun way. For your reference |
| 10 mins | Handwriting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I Can Write books (R3) or Handwriting practice cards (R1, 2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have included an information sheet on the correct formation of letters to help you ensure your child is practicing correct formation. |
| 15 mins | Spelling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In homework books | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have included some spelling tips to help support child learning their words. |
| As you wish | PE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get outside! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| | Topic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science - chemistry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have included some cool science based activities for you to share with your child. |
| | Art | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-portrait (R2 have done this but this is a great instructional activity to develop skills in drawing) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw-xL5t7aqc This is a great tutorial. |
| | Coding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free app for basic coding – easy to use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code Karts. Found in App Store |
| | Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash hands every 15 mins! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haha – trying to smile here. |
| Have fun with your child. Be positive, give lots of praise and have plenty of patience. If all else fails, talk, bake, share and care. Love to you all. | | | |

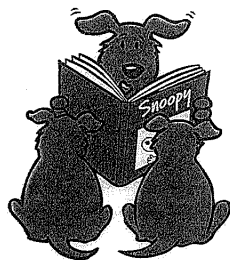
The following pages are the resources to support these learning activities.

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Here are some ACTIVITIES you can do in relation to what you read:-

(Tick the box of the activities you use.)

- ☐ Design a poster which you think will encourage others to read what you have read.
- ☐ Create a rap tune to review a book.
- ☐ Use a computer to create a review of a book.
- ☐ Design a game, crossword puzzle or word search using the characters, places and events in the book.
- ☐ Write a half-yearly report on what you have read.
- ☐ Arrange a costume party based on what you are reading.
- ☐ Make a model (diorama) of a scene from one of the books you have read.
- ☐ Record yourself reading part of a story or poem, then listen to it and share.
- ☐ With a friend, write and act out a play based on the story you have read.
- ☐ Read to younger brothers and sisters.
- ☐ Change the story or an episode from the story into a comic strip.
- ☐ Draw a map or plan of where something important took place in the story.
- ☐ Describe a character from the story in at least 50 words.
- ☐ Make an illustrated time line of events occurring throughout the book.
- ☐ Write your own poem about the book you have read.
- ☐ Describe the story you have read in about two hundred words.



Recommended Reading - Websites of books

Go to the following websites and see if there is any material that appeals to you. Kluwell Publications website has a list of authors and books under the "Student" tab at www.kluwell.com.

- Kidsreads.com at www.kidsreads.com
- Family Education.com at school.familyeducation.com/reading/fiction/37728.html
- Children's Book Awards (Australia) at www.cbc.org.au
- Lianza book awards. Go to Awards at www.lianza.org.nz
- Booktrust (UK) at www.booktrust.co.uk/books
- Carol Hurst's Children's Literature Site at www.carolhurst.com
- Meet the Authors and Illustrators at www.childrenslit.com
- Cynthia Leitich Children's & YA Book Authors and Illustrators at www.cynthialeitichsmith.com
- Children's Book Council at www.cbcbooks.org
- Database of Award-Winning Children's Literature at www.dawcl.com/search.asp

Notes

If you have a useful childrens' literature website, send it to Kluwell Publications: info@kluwell.com We may include it in future editions and put it on our website: www.kluwell.com

Test whether the book is right for you with:-

The Five Finger Method

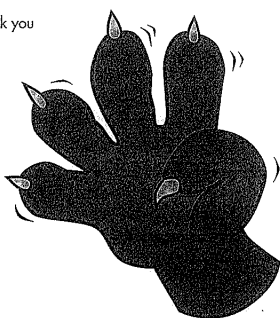
(Just one of the many ways of how to choose a book to read.)

- Turn to a page in the book you are thinking of reading.

- Hold out your hand, fingers extended.

- Start reading. When you come to a word you can't figure out, turn down one finger.

- If you still have some fingers up at the end of the page, you should be able to read the book.



N.B. This method is best suited for fiction style books. For reference material this method is inappropriate, as we do not always read all the text in such books.

Consider using the following questions when you have finished reading a book.

These may help you with your understanding.

- How did you expect the story to end and did it end the way you expected?
- Do you understand why the book ended the way it did?
- Did you enjoy the book? Why?
- What type of book was it? Refer to page 9.
- How did you decide to choose this book?
- What was the turning point (or a crucial moment) in the story?
- Who were the important characters in the book?
- Which character appealed to you the most?
- Describe this character?
- How long did it take you to read the book?
- Would you choose to read the book again? Why?
- Will you read any more books by the same author?
- Was there anything about the book that you did not like?
- Your favourite part of the book was
- Think about a different ending for the book?
- Did you come across unusual words or words you did not know the meaning of?
- What did you do about these words?
- Give a brief description of what happened in the story.

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DON'T RESTRICT your reading to only books.
Read other types of text such as:-

Narratives
Myths
Legends
Fables
Horror
Mysteries
Comedies
Modern narratives
Greeting cards
Traditional stories
Science fiction
Adventures
Romances
Scrabble
Picture story books



Everyday
Reading
Magazines
Comics
Manuals
Newspapers
Advertisements
Telephone books
Jokes & Riddles books
Street directories/Maps
Diaries
Reference materials
Computer games



Poetry
Rhymes
Ballads
Sonnets
Limericks



Factual
Instructions
Procedures
Letters
Biographies
Dictionaries
Cooking recipes
Explanations
Persuasive texts
Encyclopedias

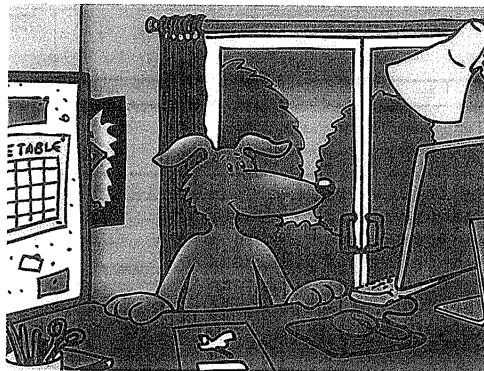


N.B. On page 71 and 72 record your Material Read, also record the letter code. (e.g. N = Narrative) for the text type you have read. Try to aim for a balance.



What do I need at home to improve my reading and study habits?

- A quiet and well lit study area.
- A timetable for reading and homework. Display it!
- A range of reading materials.
- Weekly goals or targets you want to achieve.
(e.g. I would like to finish reading this book by)



- Access to a box of resources such as:- scissors, glue, ruler, pens, pencils, pencil sharpener, felt-pens, "Post-it" pads, etc.
- Pin boards with display of posters, timetable and charts that are helpful.
- Use the local library as a regular place to visit.
- Access to a computer and the internet.



Handwriting Levels

1. l t f i j c o a d g q e r
n m k h b p u w y s v x z

2. L T I F E H C O Q G D P R
B A V W M K Z N X Y U S J

3. *Our school rules are to:*
- *Follow directions.*
 - *Be considerate, no teasing, put downs or swearing.*
 - *Keep your hands and feet to yourself.*
 - *Respect others, property and our environment.*
 - *Be in the correct place at the correct time with the correct equipment.*

Learning to spell a word

Look at the right word

[little]

Look at what you wrote

[littel]

Find the hardspot

[little]

Underline the hardspot

[little]

Close your eyes



Use your mind's TV

little :

Say the letters of the word

l-i-t-t-l-e

Open your eyes



Write the word



Is your spelling right?

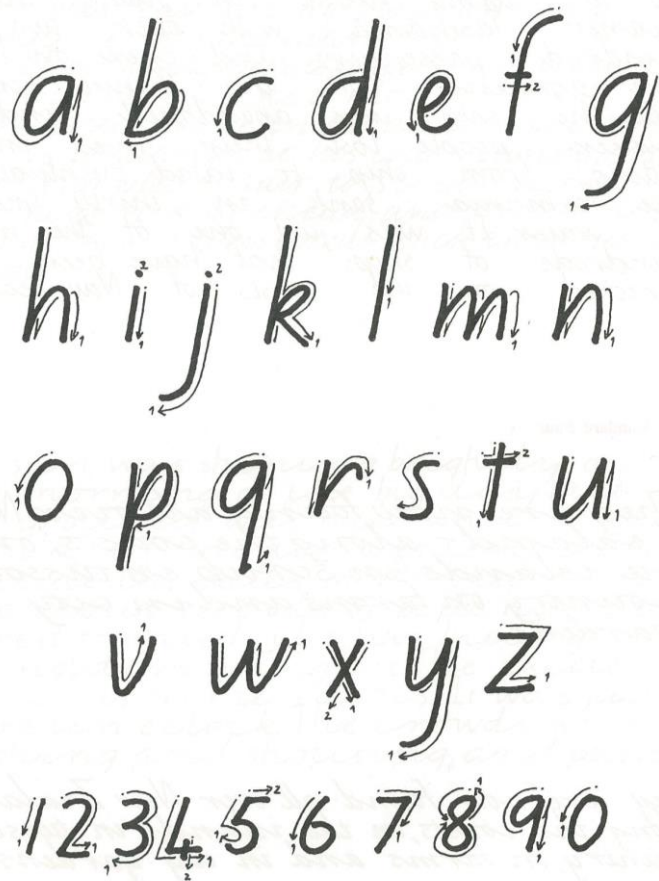


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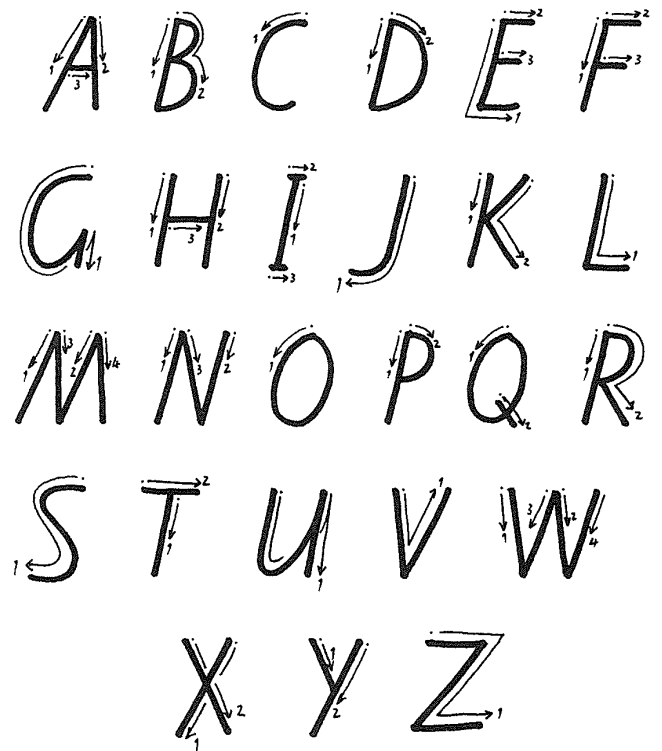
This is a guide for you to ensure your child is forming their letters correctly. It is very important that children practice handwriting correctly, forming good habits and correcting bad habits.

2. Beginning Points and Directions of Movement

Lower Case Letters



Upper Case Letters

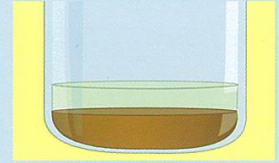


Oily mixtures

Can you mix oil and vinegar?
Try it in this tasty experiment.



1. Measure out three tablespoons of vinegar and three tablespoons of olive oil into a clean jar.



2. Notice how the oil floats in a layer on top of the vinegar. This is because the two liquids don't mix.



3. Now screw the lid on the jar tightly and shake the jar for about 30 seconds. How does the mixture change?



4. If you leave the new mixture for a few minutes, the liquids will separate and the layers reappear again.



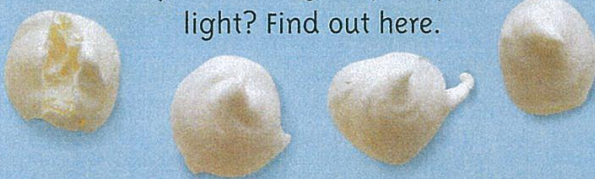
5. You can use the mixture as a salad dressing. Add a pinch of salt and pepper and shake it again first.

What's going on?

Oil and vinegar don't mix. You can force them to mix temporarily by shaking the jar. But they don't mix together properly. The oil turns into small droplets inside the vinegar. When left to settle, the substances separate again.

Meringue science

Why are meringues foamy and light? Find out here.



1. Cut a piece of baking parchment to fit inside a baking tray. Heat the oven to 110°C (225°F, gas mark 1/4).



If the yolk breaks up, you will need to start again with a new egg.

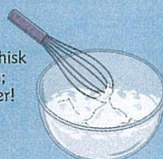
2. Crack an egg on the edge of a bowl. Gently pull the shell apart and tip the white and yolk onto a saucer.

You won't need the yolk.



3. Hold a small cup over the yolk and tip the saucer so that the egg white dribbles

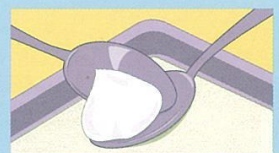
Use an electric whisk if you can; it's quicker!



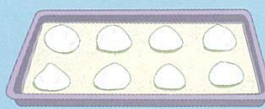
4. Beat the egg white. After about 15 minutes, it forms a thick foam and the whisk



5. Add 50g (2oz) of caster sugar, a teaspoonful at a time. Whisk the mixture after adding each spoonful.



6. Take a heaped teaspoon of the mixture and slide it onto the baking parchment using another teaspoon.



7. Do the same again, leaving gaps between each spoonful. Put the tray in the oven to bake for 45 minutes.



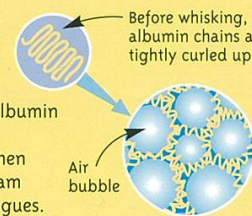
8. Turn off the oven and leave the meringues in for 15 more minutes. Then take them out and leave them to cool.

What's going on?

Egg white contains chains called albumin. Whisking whips air bubbles into the egg. The albumin traps the bubbles, making a foam. When you bake it, the foam hardens into meringues.

Before whisking, the albumin chains are quite tightly curled up.

After whisking, the chains uncurl and form a net that traps the air bubbles.

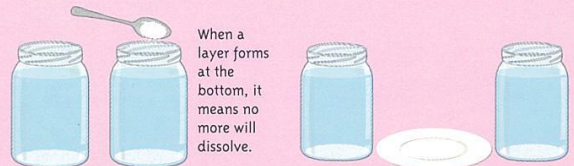


Hanging crystals

Watch these amazing crystals grow on a piece of wool.



Be careful when pouring very hot water.



1. Fill two jars with hot water. Stir in about six teaspoons of bicarbonate of soda, until no more will dissolve.

2. Put the jars in a warm place where they won't get moved, with a small plate in between them.



3. Cut a piece of wool as long as your arm. Tie a paperclip to each end of it and place one end in each jar.

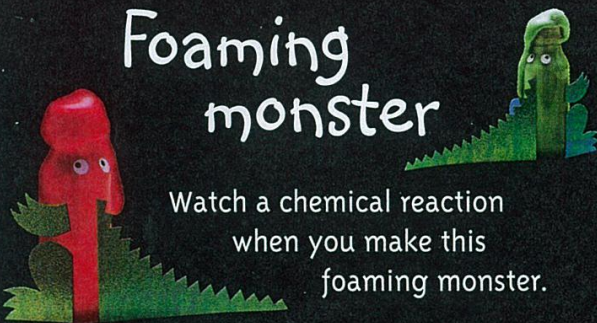
4. Leave the jars for a week. Crystals will grow along the wool and hang down over the plate.

What's going on?

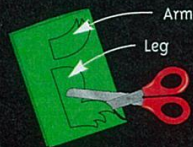
The wool soaks up the mixture. When the water evaporates, all that's left are bicarbonate of soda crystals. The hanging crystals are formed when the mixture starts to drip from the wool and evaporate. If you're lucky, you might even get crystals that drip onto the plate and form columns.

Foaming monster

Watch a chemical reaction when you make this foaming monster.



1. Get a piece of thick paper, half the height of a small plastic bottle. Draw a monster's tail and cut it out.



2. Fold another piece of paper in half. Draw an arm and a leg. Cut them out through both layers of paper.

You could make teeth from white paper.



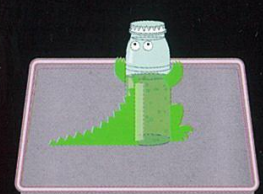
3. Tape the tail to one side of the bottle. On the other side, tape the legs to the bottom.



4. Cut out two small circles from white paper. Draw a dot on each one. Glue them



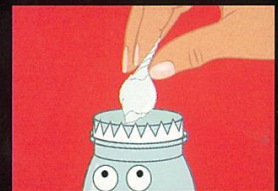
5. Half fill the bottle with vinegar. Add a good squirt of washing-up liquid and a drop of food dye.



6. Gently swirl the bottle to mix the contents. Then place it in the middle of a large baking tray or dish.



7. Put a heaped teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda in the middle of a square of tissue. Roll it up and twist the ends.



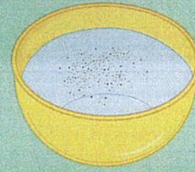
8. Drop the tissue into the bottle. After a couple of minutes, foam will come out of the monster's mouth.

What's going on?

When you mix vinegar and bicarbonate of soda, it makes a gas called carbon dioxide. This forms bubbles in the vinegar. The bubbles of gas react with the washing-up liquid to make foam. The whole combination reacts so much that foam pours out of the monster's mouth.

Surface tension

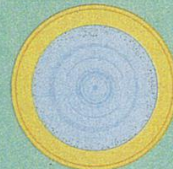
Create beautiful patterns while experimenting with surface tension.



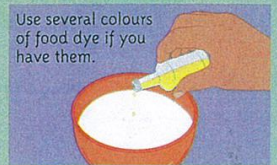
1. Half fill a small bowl with water. Then sprinkle a thin layer of ground pepper on the surface.



2. Dip a cocktail stick in washing-up liquid. Then touch the middle of the water with the stick's tip.

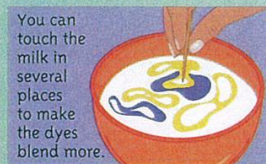


3. As the washing-up liquid touches the water, watch the grains of pepper. What happens to them?



Use several colours of food dye if you have them.

4. Half fill another small bowl with milk. Then add two or three drops of food dye in different places.



You can touch the milk in several places to make the dyes blend more.

5. Dip a cocktail stick in washing-up liquid and touch the milk with it. What happens to the dyes as you do this?

What's going on?

Washing-up liquid reduces surface tension. This allows the particles of water at the surface to spread out more. As they spread out, they push the pepper specks or the food dyes, so that they spread out and merge together, creating patterns.

Sinking diver

Watch air under pressure in this activity.



1. Find a piece of paper that will fit halfway round a big plastic bottle. Draw an underwater scene on it and tape it around the bottle, so you can see it from the front.



2. Find a pen lid with a pocket clip, and attach a paperclip, like this. If there is a hole in the top of the lid, block it with a little

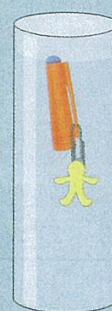


3. Cut out a diver shape from thin, coloured plastic. Then press the diver on to the paperclip with poster tack.

The diver must be narrow enough to fit through the neck of the bottle.



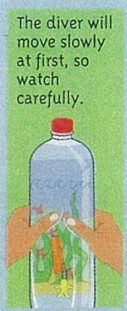
4. Put the diver in a tall glass of water. The model should float near the top. If it's too heavy and sinks, remove some of the poster tack.



5. Fill the bottle with water. Then carefully lower the diver through the neck and screw the lid on.



6. Squeeze the sides of the bottle and the diver will sink. Then let go, and the diver will float up to the surface again.



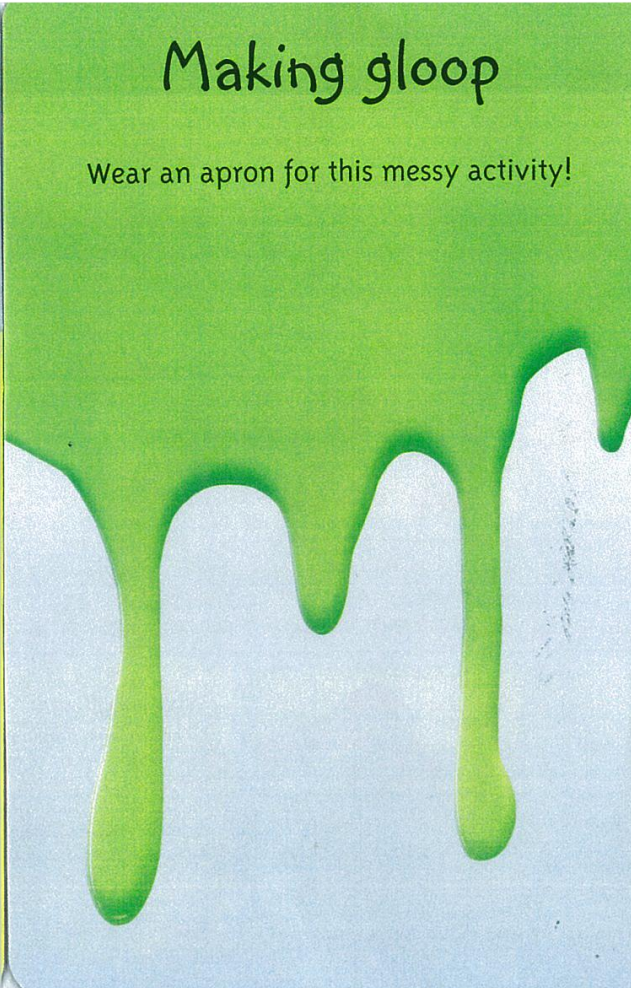
The diver will move slowly at first, so watch carefully.

What's going on?

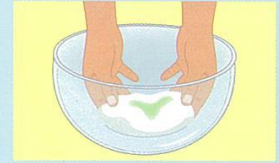
An air bubble is trapped in the pen top when you drop the diver in. Squeezing the bottle pushes water up the top which squashes the air bubble and lets water in, making the diver sink. When you stop squeezing, the air bubble returns to normal size, pushing the water out. So the diver floats again.

Making gloop

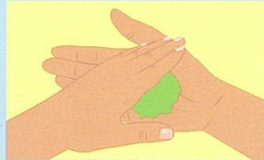
Wear an apron for this messy activity!



1. To make gloop, put two cups of cornflour into a big bowl. Add a cup of water and two drops of food dye.



2. Mix the cornflour, dye and water with your hands. It will take a few minutes to blend them all together.



3. Roll some of the mixture into a ball between your hands. What happens when you stop rolling?



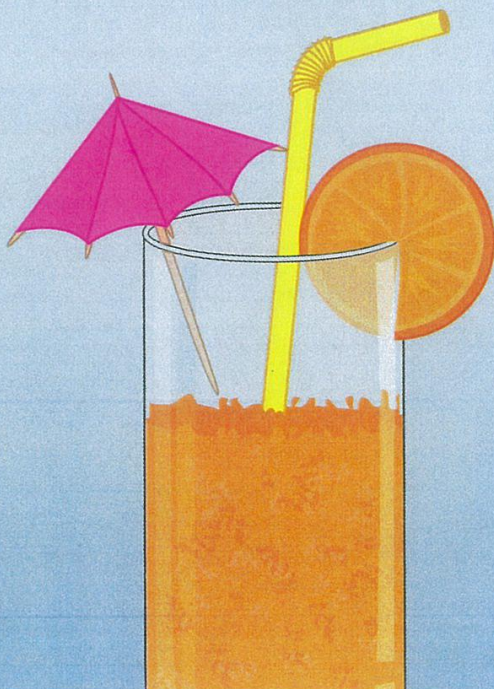
4. Punch the mixture. How does it feel? Hold it up and let it dribble through your fingers. How does it feel now?

What's going on?

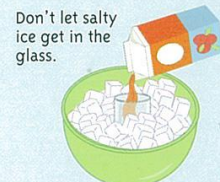
Cornflour is made of lots of long, stringy particles. They don't dissolve in water, but they do spread themselves out. This allows the gloop to act both like a solid and a liquid. When you roll the mixture in your hands or apply pressure to it, the particles join together and the mixture feels solid. But if it is left to rest or is held up and allowed to dribble, the particles slide over each other and it feels like a liquid.

Fruity ice slush

Make your own delicious slush drink, without a fridge!

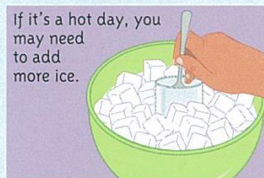


1. Fill a mixing bowl with ice cubes. Sprinkle three tablespoons of salt on top of the ice cubes and stir it in.



Don't let salty ice get in the glass.

2. Carefully place a glass upright in the middle of the ice. Half fill the glass with fruit juice.



If it's a hot day, you may need to add more ice.

3. Stir the juice every 10 minutes with a spoon. After about an hour and a half, the juice will become slushy.



4. Stir it every 5 minutes for another half hour until it becomes slush. Then you can eat it or leave it to freeze solid.

What's going on?

Adding salt makes the ice melt at a lower temperature. In the bowl you get very cold salty ice and water. This mixture absorbs heat from the fruit juice, making the juice colder and colder. Eventually it will freeze solid, but stirring it breaks up the ice, so that it forms a slush instead.