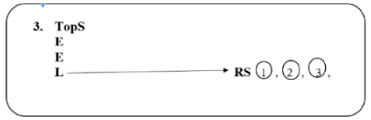
Year 4 Learning from Home Schedule Week 9, Term 3

Monday **Reminder: Zoom 11am**	Tuesday	Wednesday **Reminder: Zoom 11am**	Thursday	Friday
Morning Routine **Focus: Recycling** Read the information on 'Recycling' and 'Benefits of Recycling.' **Task one:** Read through the information 'Why is recycling important?' and answer the question using the information in your own words. **Task two:** Look at the picture on Monday's slides. Answer the two questions: 1. What do you know about recycling? 2. How can we reduce pollution? **Vocabulary-** Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the Learning from Home Pack. Write out the words each day and find a definition for each word.	**Morning Routine** **Focus: Recycling** Read through the facts and statistics on recycling. **Task one:** Write down *three* facts and statistics. **Task two:** Answer the question 'What positive impact does greenhouse gases have on the environment?' **Task three:** Answer the question 'What impact does recycling have on the environment?' **Vocabulary-** Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the Learning from Home Pack. Write out the words each day and write your own definition for each word.	**Morning Routine** **Focus: Recycling** Read through the information on the 'Red General Waste Bin' and the 'Yellow Recycling Bin.' **Task one:** Write down *three* things that can go in the red bin. **Task two:** Write down *three* things that can go in the yellow bin. Why can't plastic bags go in the yellow bin? Hint: look at the 'What goes in the yellow bin' picture carefully to help you! **Task three:** What items **cannot** go in the recycling bin? **Vocabulary-** Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the Learning from Home Pack. Write out the words each day and write related words (words that are similar or the same as the word).	**Morning Routine** **Focus: Recycling** **Task one:** Watch the video 'How Recycling Works.' Note take as you watch the video. https://youtu.be/b7GMpjx2jDQ **Task two:** Watch the video 'What really happens to the plastic you throw away?' Note take as you watch the video. https://youtu.be/_6xlNyWPpB8 **Vocabulary**- Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the Learning from Home Pack. Write out the words each day and draw a picture that illustrates each word.	**Morning Routine** **Focus: Recycling** **Task one:** Watch the video 'Make the Most of Compost. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5s4n9r-JGU **Task two:** Watch the video 'Composting for Kids.' https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dRXNo7leky8 **Task three:** Answer the question 'How does composting help the environment?' **Vocabulary-** Every day choose a spelling list from the table in the Learning from Home Pack. Write out the words each day and write a sentence using each word. Raid your recycling bin and try some of the fun activities on ***'16 Things to Make and Do with your recycling.'*** *Remember to post your amazing creations on Edmodo! Maybe you can even make some over the weekend, too!*

SOTD	SOTD	SOTD	SOTD	SOTD
Sentence Type: Complex Sentences with an embedded clause. **Watch the video on Edmodo 'SOTD-Monday' modelling a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** Draw the recipe for a complex sentence and label all the parts. Use the colour green for your main clause box and red for your subordinating conjunctions and clause. **We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** **I have:** • a main clause • an embedded subordinate clause • a subordinate conjunction • correct beginning, middle and end punctuation **Modelled** – Recycling, which is one of the best solutions to preventing waste, can recreate sustainable products. Read and copy the sentence below. Underline the parts of a complex sentence using green, underline the subordinating conjunction in purple and circle the subordinate clause with red.	**Sentence Type:** Complex Sentences with an embedded clause. **Watch the video on Edmodo 'SOTD-Tuesday' modelling a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** **We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** **I have:** • a main clause • an embedded subordinate clause • a subordinate conjunction • correct beginning, middle and end punctuation **Modelled-** Plastic, although it is not a biodegradable product, can still be recycled or even upcycled. Read and copy the sentence below. Underline the parts of a complex sentence using green, underline the subordinating conjunction in purple and circle the subordinate clause with red.	**Sentence Type:** Complex Sentences with an embedded clause. **We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** **I have:** • a main clause • an embedded subordinate clause • a subordinate conjunction • correct beginning, middle and end punctuation **Modelled**- Environmentally-minded citizens, who are well informed about the ways we can prevent waste, should inform other people to help prevent pollution. Read and copy the sentence below. Underline the parts of a complex sentence using green, underline the subordinating conjunction in purple and circle the subordinate clause with red.	**Sentence Type:** Complex Sentences with an embedded clause. **We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** **I have:** • a main clause • an embedded subordinate clause • a subordinate conjunction • correct beginning, middle and end punctuation **Joint-** Recyclable plastics, Copy and complete the above sentence. Remember to write into a complex sentence with an embedded clause. **Independent complex sentence** **Key words:** single-use plastic Use the words above to start your own complex sentence with an embedded clause about recycle. Identify the parts of your own complex sentences using green and red.	**Sentence Type:** Complex Sentences with an embedded clause. **Assessment** –Independently write complex sentences with an embedded clause. **We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.** **I have:** • a main clause • an embedded subordinate clause • a subordinate conjunction • correct beginning, middle and end punctuation **Use the SOTD slip to help you with writing your sentences.**

Writing **Focus: TEEL Paragraph Three: Recycling**	**Writing** **Focus: TEEL Paragraph Three: Recycling**	**Writing** **Focus: TEEL Paragraph Three: Recycling**	**Writing** **Focus: TEEL Paragraph Three: Recycling**	**Writing** **Focus: TEEL Paragraph Three: Recycling**
Task one: Read through the information in the Learning from Home Pack on 'TEEL Paragraph Three.' **Task two:** Write down the topic sentence, elaboration, example, and link sentences for recycling.	**Task one:** Draw the whole block planner and explain it to a family member. Circle the third *TEEL paragraph* as that is our focus. **Task two: Watch the video on Edmodo titled 'Annotating TEEL Paragraph Three: Recycling.'** **Task three:** Label the third TEEL paragraph using the symbols of the block planner. 	**Task one:** Read through the **'Recycling facts and discussion cards.'** **Task two:** Read through the **'Recycling facts and discussion cards**.' **Task three:** Use the 'vocabulary suitcase' and the 'ideas' sheet to record the information you have learnt today.	**Task one: Watch the video on Edmodo titled 'Modelled TEEL paragraph three.'** **Task two:** Use the blanks to help you create a topic sentence. **Task three:** Use the blanks to help you elaborate on your topic sentence. **Task four:** Use the blanks to help create an example. **Task five:** Use the blanks to create a linking sentence.	**Task one:** Draw the third TEEL paragraph using the symbols of the block planner. **Plan** your paragraph using key words for your topic sentence, example (fact), elaboration and link. Remember to include: • **A statistic** • **Rhetorical question + a comment** • **High modal words** • **Emotive language** **Task two:** Using your plan, create your third TEEL paragraph. Remember one paragraph means **one** idea. Your idea this week is **recycling.**

Guided Reading	**Guided Reading**	**Guided Reading**	**Guided Reading**	**Guided Reading**
Read the text **'Recycle'** and determine important information. Answer the comprehension questions on the worksheet. Read an e-book on **'Literacy Pro'** and complete a quiz.	Read the **'Recycle Week'** text and determine important information. Answer the comprehension questions on the worksheet. Read an e-book on **'Literacy Pro'** and complete a quiz.	Read and complete the questions in the text **'What Is Recycling'.** Read an e-book on **'Literacy Pro'** and complete a quiz.	Read the **'Recycling'** text and determine important information. Create your own list of things you find at home that you can recycle. (Upload your list to Edmodo) Read an e-book on **'Literacy Pro'** and complete a quiz.	**Vocabulary:** Choose **two** new vocabulary words from the **previous Guided Reading Text** (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, OR Thursday) and fill out the Frayer Model. Read an e-book on **'Literacy Pro'** and complete a quiz.
Mathematics	**Mathematics**	**Mathematics**	**Mathematics**	**Maths**
Math Mentals- Day 1 **Revision** - addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000. **Surfaces, Lines on Three-dimensional Objects** ***Watch the video on Edmodo****	**Math Mentals- Day 2** **Revision** - addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000. **Viewpoints of Three-dimensional Object**	**Math Mentals- Day 3** **Revision** - addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000. **Volume, Capacity – Liquid Units**	**Math Mentals- Day 4** **Revision** - addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000. **Displacement** ***Watch the video on Edmodo****	**Math Mentals- Day 5** **Revision** - addition and subtraction: bridging to 10, 20, 100, 1000, 10000. **Multiplying and Dividing by 7 using Distributive Property** *Upload a picture of your multiplication mosaic to Edmodo*

PDHPE	PDHPE	PDHPE	PDHPE	PDHPE
Learning Intention: **We are learning how to be safe, respectful, and responsible both online and offline.** Using the information, you learnt last week, complete the worksheet on being safe, respectful, and responsible in the classroom and online.	**Learning Intention:** **We are learning how to be safe, respectful, and responsible both online and offline.** Create a pledge (promise) for how you are going to be safe, respectful, and responsible online.	Before completing the ***'Wellbeing Wednesday*** activities, remember to check in with yourself today. Draw your own '***Weekly Check In: My Emotions.'*** Refer to the ***'Wellbeing Wednesday***' grid in the Learning from Pack. Complete a 'Mindfulness,' 'Gratitude' and 'Physical Activity' Task. Use the instruction pages to help guide you through each activity.	Hip Hop Thursdays Students access the dance session via **Zoom** **10:50 – 11:30am** https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88486309655?pwd=L0NhNmJFUXE3ZHFtbWJCQktwYnVhUT09 **Meeting ID:** 884 8630 9655 **Passcode:** 506086	**Fitness Fridays** Students access the Fitness session via **Zoom** **11:05 - 11:45am** https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88486309655?pwd=L0NhNmJFUXE3ZHFtbWJCQktwYnVhUT09 **Meeting ID:** 884 8630 9655 **Passcode:** 506086

Other Key Learning Areas

Handwriting	HSIE	Science	CAPA- Social, Emotional, and Family Activities
Complete the Week 9 Handwriting Activities. Students are to copy the text onto the handwriting paper. We are learning to consolidate joins to e. We are learning to consolidate cursive script.	Overfishing, farm pollution, rubbish, climate change and urban development are all threats to the Great Barrier Reef. Think about some things that could be done to protect the Great Barrier Reef from the threats. Using your own ideas and the ones you find in the listed websites, write a Great Barrier Reef protection plan, listing things that are already being done along with new sustainability ideas. Inquisitive - Enjoy teaching Science, History and Geography What is the Crown of Thorns? Do your own research and create a flowchart showing what you've learned. Crown of Thorns Starfish - Great Barrier Reef Foundation - Great Barrier Reef Foundation	Complete the activities which discuss the materials bags are made of, and the difficulties which may arise when carrying heavy objects in bags made of thin materials.	**Music Activities** Hip Hop Thursdays Students access the dance session via **Zoom** **10:50 – 11:30am** https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88486309655?pwd=L0NhNmJFUXE3ZHFtbWJCQktwYnVhUT09 **Meeting ID:** 884 8630 9655 **Passcode:** 506086

Morning Routine

Recycling Week 8

Every day

Vocabulary

Yellow	Blue	Green
supermarket	conserve	environmentally
turtle	environment	scattered
friendly	natural	pristine
	reduce	

Monday

Recycle

- Recycle: to convert materials/waste into reusable material
- Landfills are full of items that could be recycled.
- Recycling puts objects through a process that allows them to be used again.

Monday

Recycling

- Recycling is the process of breaking down and reusing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash.
- Many communities and businesses make it easy to recycle by placing labeled containers in the open for public use or providing bins for home and business owners who have curbside pickup.
- There are numerous benefits of recycling, and with so many new technologies making even more materials recyclable, with everyone's help, we can clean up our Earth.

Monday

BENEFITS OF Recycle

- Recycling reduces the need for land filling and incineration
- Recycling prevents pollution
- Recycling saves energy
- Recycling decreases emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change
- Recycling conserves natural resources
- Recycling helps sustain the environment for future generations

Why is Recyling Important?

Monday

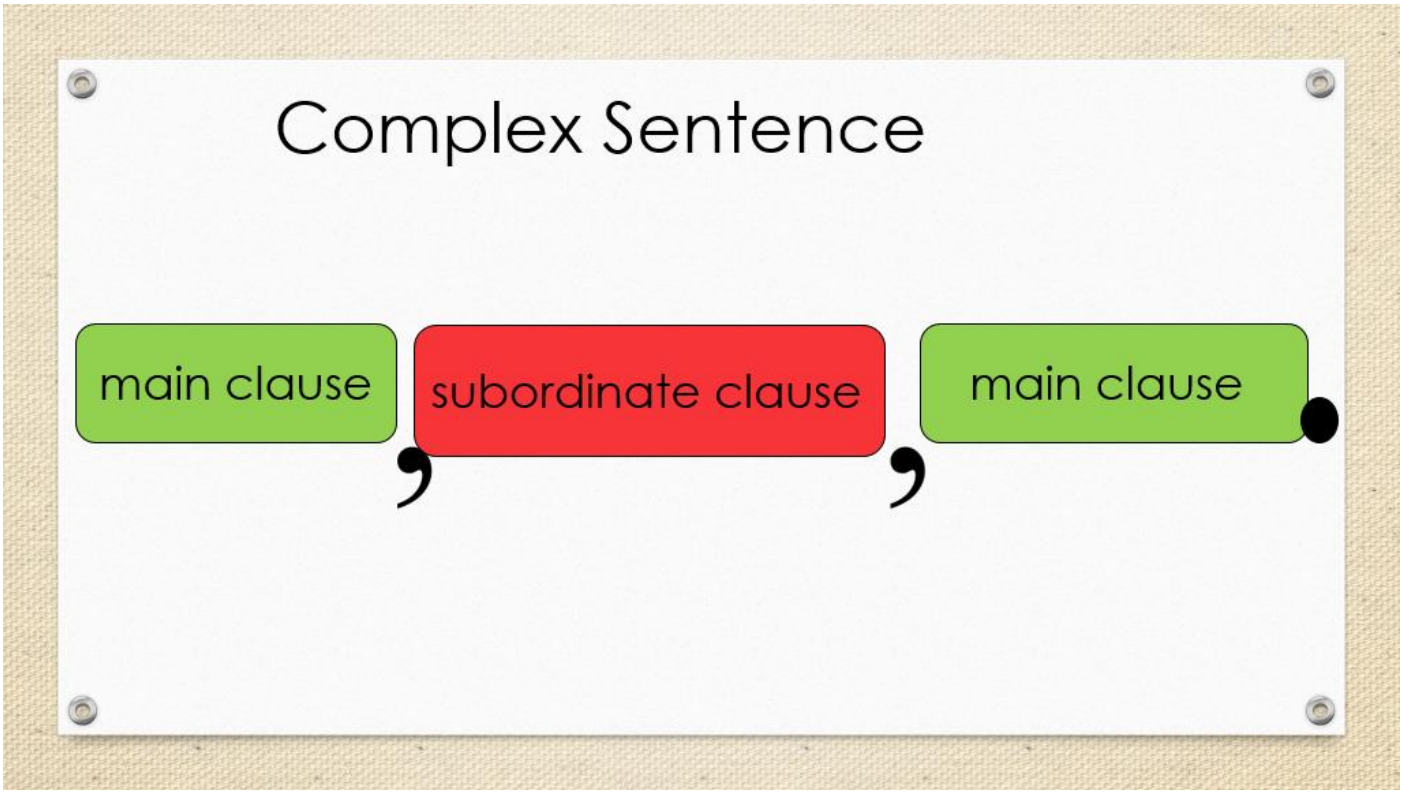
- By recycling, people can prevent millions of tonnes of material from entering landfills, saving space for garbage that cannot be repurposed.
- Recycling reduces the need for extracting (mining and logging), refining and processing raw materials, all of which create substantial air and water pollution.
- Recycling can boost the tourism industry of countries. A clean environment is welcoming and would attract environmental enthusiasts around the world.

Monday

Task: look at the picture. Answer the two questions:

1.What do you know about recycling?
2.How can we reduce pollution?

MONDAY



We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.

I have:

- a main clause
- an embedded subordinate clause
- a subordinate Conjunction
- correct beginning, middle and end punctuation

Recycling, which is one of the best solutions to preventing waste, can recreate sustainable products.

Read and copy the sentence below. Underline the parts of a complex sentence using green, underline the subordinating conjunction in purple and circle the subordinate clause with red.

Topic sentences

Monday

A **topic sentence** introduces what the paragraph will be about.

Example:

Lastly, recycle, recycle, recycle!

Monday

Elaboration

The addition of more information to or an explanation of something (ARGUMENT/EXAMPLE).

Don't just toss everything into the red bin, check whether it is recyclable!

Lots of things can be remade into something new.

Examples

Monday

Examples are used to support your argument.

Example

A recycled soda bottle can be made into t-shirts, combs, or other plastic goods that can be used a hundred times. The energy saved by recycling your plastic bottle alone will power your computer for 25 minutes!

Monday

Link (to the topic sentence)

Refer to the topic sentence.

Lastly, recycle, recycle, recycle!

Example:

Imagine what else you can recycle to recreate sustainable products!

Recycling

What Is Recycling?

Recycling is when unwanted waste (such as rubbish) is turned into something new. Recycling makes sure that useful materials aren't thrown away. When rubbish isn't recycled, it goes to a place called a landfill site. Here, it rots and breaks down and can produce a dangerous gas which pollutes our air. Recycling reduces the amount of rubbish ending up in landfill sites and so, helps to reduce pollution. It also helps to protect the habitats of wild animals (such as forests and seas) and saves energy.

Which Materials Can Be Recycled?

Many different materials can be recycled. These include paper, plastic, glass, metal, textiles, electronics and even food waste.

How Can We Recycle?

We can recycle in different ways. Most homes have separate bins so that we can recycle our own waste, such as plastic drinks bottles and cardboard cereal boxes.

Recyclable materials can also be taken to recycling banks, such as those found at the local supermarket or at local recycling centres.

How Are Materials Recycled?

The recyclable materials end up at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). It is then sorted and baled up, and transported to factories so it can be made into new products.

Glass

Glass is sorted into different colours. The glass is then washed and crushed. The crushed pieces are then melted down and put into moulds to make new objects, such as bottles and jars. Glass can be recycled over and over again because it does not lose any of its quality.

Metal

Metal objects are separated from other recyclable materials by giant magnets. Metal is shredded and then melted down to be made into new objects, such as drinks cans and food trays. Metal can also be recycled over and over again.

Plastic

Plastic is shredded into little strips and melted down to produce new products, such as drinks bottles. Not all plastics can be recycled.

Paper

Paper is mixed together and cleaned in soapy water. Any ink is washed off and the wet paper is rolled out really thin and left to dry. Different types of paper and card can be made by adding different chemicals to the wet paper.

This symbol is the recycling symbol. It is used all around the world.

Questions

1. What happens when rubbish rots in landfill sites? Tick one.

   ◯ it helps the environment

   ◯ it produces a dangerous gas

   ◯ it saves energy

2. List three reasons recycling is good for our planet.

   1. _____

   2. _____

   3. _____

3. Draw a line to match each word with its meaning.

unwanted	no longer wanted
reduce	move something from one place to another
transport	make smaller or less in amount

4. Find a word in the text that means the same as **torn**.

   _____

5. Describe two processes involved in recycling glass.

   _____

   _____

6. Why do you think recycling helps to protect the habitats of wild animals?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Math Mentals- Monday

Math Mentals- Tuesday

Day 1

Revision

1 59 + 9 =

2 76 + 19 =

3 38 + 29 =

4 125 + 58 =

5 426 + 49 =

6 375 + 69 =

7 $1.95 + $0.95 =

8 $2.95 + $1.95 =

9 $4.95 + $4.95 =

10 What is the total mass of two kiwifruit weighing 97 g and 84 g?

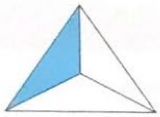
11 Write 5 thousands, 4 hundreds, 8 tens and 6 ones as a numeral.

12 What number am I?
My digits are 5 and 6. Rounded to the nearest ten, I am 60.

13 ? + 9 = 15 → 15 − ☐ = ☐

14 10 x 10 =

15 What fraction is shaded?



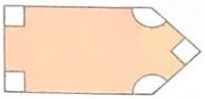
16 Show $1.65 with as few coins as possible.

$1 +

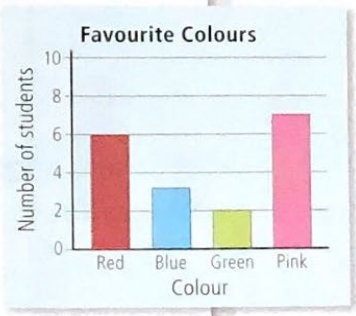
17 The mass of an orange is closest to:
○ 100 kg ○ 100 g

18 Show the time 20 minutes after 10 to 5.

19 Colour the right angles.



20 Which colour is the least popular?



Q1–10: /10 | 11–20: /10 | My time:

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Day 2

Revision

1 58 min − 9 min =

2 75 − 28 =

3 64 − 47 =

4 360 cm − 98 cm =

5 550 − 97 =

6 $360 − $93 =

7 500 − 195 =

8 800 m − 490 m =

9 400 − 19 =

10 A Harbour Bridge climb is $198. How much cheaper is a Story Bridge climb at $99?

11 Write 26 hundreds, 5 tens and 8 ones as a numeral.

12 What number am I?
My digits are 8 and 9. Rounded to the nearest ten, I am 90.

13 ? + 8 = 17 → 17 − ☐ = ☐

14 44 x 10 =

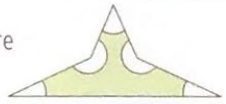
15 What fraction is shaded?

16 Show $4.35 with as few coins as possible.

17 The mass of a 1 L bottle of milk is:
○ 1 kg ○ 1 g

18 Write the time 25 minutes after 4:55. :

19 Colour the angles that are more than a right angle.



20 Which colour is the most popular?

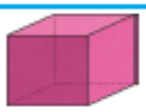
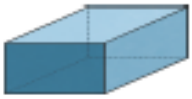
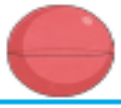
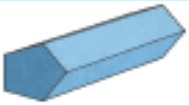
Q1–10: /10 | 11–20: /10 | My time:

Math- Monday

Surfaces, Lines on Three-dimensional Objects

Revision- Properties of three-dimensional shapes

3D Objects

Name	Vertices	Faces	Edges	Image
cube	8	6	12	
cuboid	8	6	12	
square-based pyramid	5	5	8	
sphere	0	1	0	
cylinder	0	3	2	
cone	1	2	1	
tetrahedron	4	4	6	
pentagonal prism	10	7	15	
hexagonal prism	12	8	18	
octagonal prism	16	10	24	
octahedron	6	8	12	
triangular prism	6	5	9	

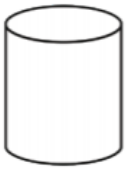
Try to complete this worksheet without looking at the properties above.

Name the 3D Object

Number of faces _____

Number of vertices _____

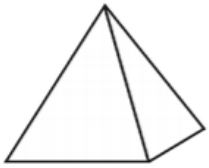
Name _____



Number of faces _____

Number of vertices _____

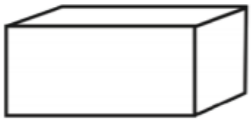
Name _____



Number of faces _____

Number of vertices _____

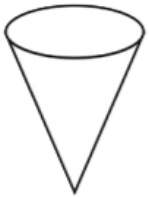
Name _____



Number of faces _____

Number of vertices _____

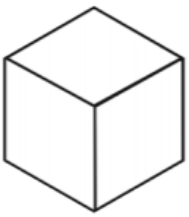
Name _____



Number of faces _____

Number of vertices _____

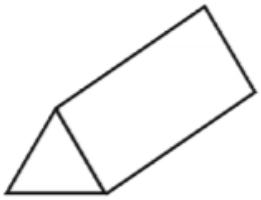
Name _____



Number of faces _____

Number of vertices _____

Name _____



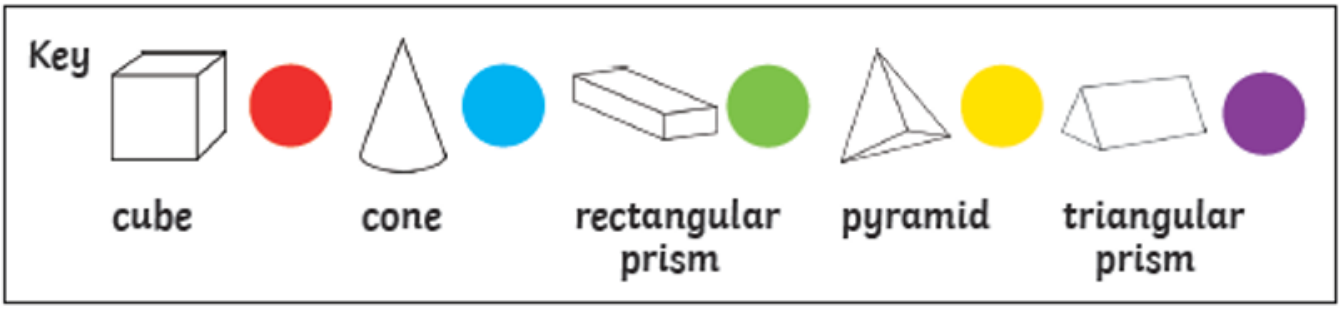
Number of faces _____

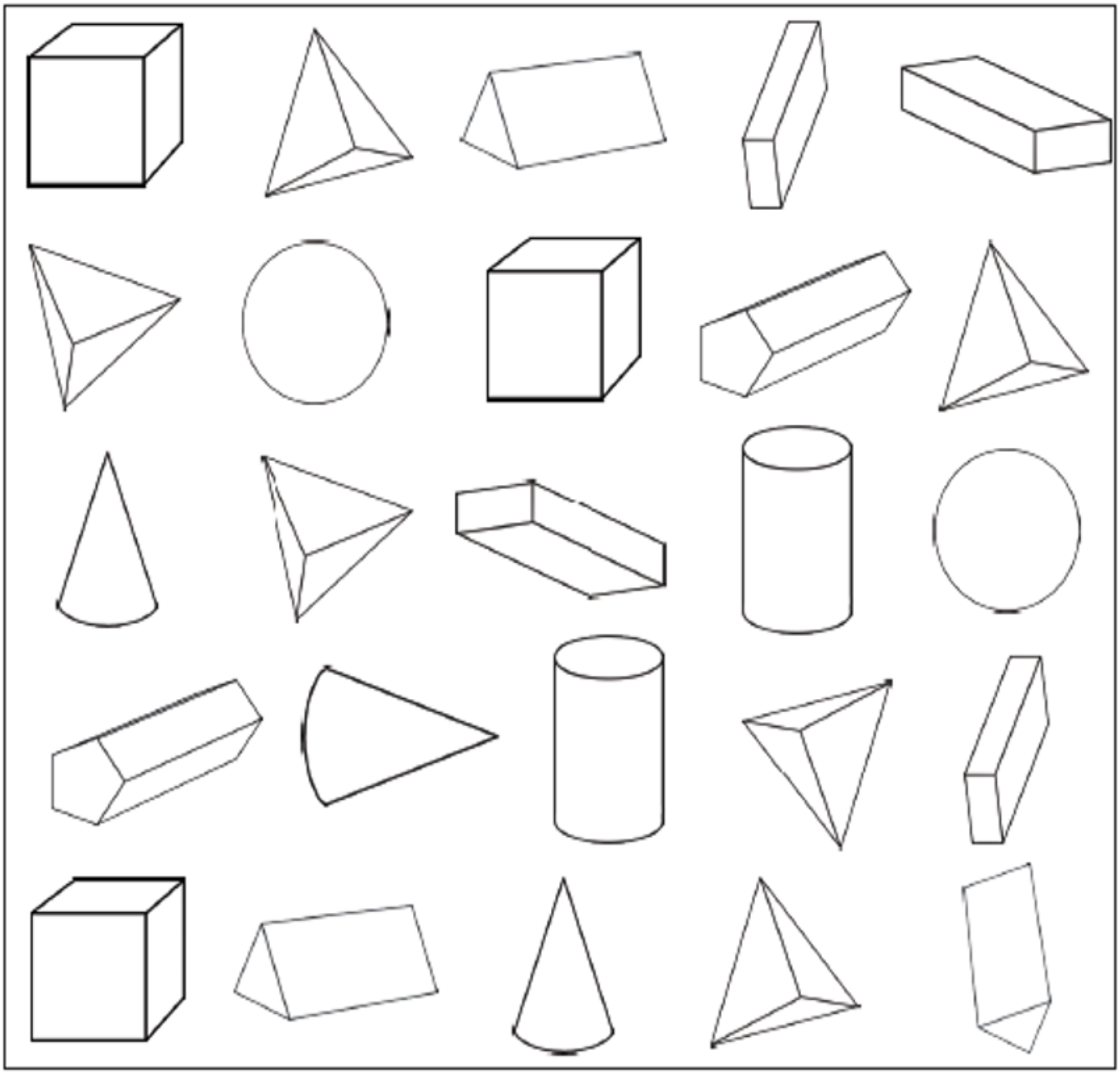
Number of vertices _____

Name _____

Do you know your three-dimensional shapes?

Identify and colour the three-dimensional shapes according to the key below.





Problem Solving Questions- *What am I?*

I have.....

1. I have 6 square faces
2. I have 8 vertices
3. I have 12 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 5 faces, at least 4 of which are triangular
2. I have 5 vertices
3. I have 8 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 5 faces (two of these are triangular)
2. I have 6 vertices
3. I have 9 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 1 continuous curved surface
2. I have 0 vertices
3. I have 0 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 2 faces and 1 continuous curved surface
2. I have 0 vertices
3. I have 2 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 7 faces (two are pentagon shaped)
2. I have 10 vertices
3. I have 15 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 1 circular face and 1 continuous curved surface
2. I have 1 vertices
3. I have 1 edges

What am I?

_____

I have.....

1. I have 6 faces, at least 4 of which are rectangular
2. I have 8 vertices
3. I have 12 edges

What am I?

_____

Activity:

Being Safe, Responsible, and Respectful offline and online.

Identify how people would show they were being safe, responsible, and respectful in offline environments e.g., classroom

safe	respectful	responsible

Identify how people would show they were being safe, responsible, and respectful using technology/being online.

safe	respectful	responsible

What are the similarities, differences between online and offline behaviour?

_____

_____

_____

Why is it important to be safe, responsible, and respectful online and when using technology? _____

_____

_____

DATE

Learning Intention we are learning to consolidate joins to e

The ocean is an amazing place. It is home to many wonderful plants and animals. Some of these are colourful, some are highly intelligent, some are dangerous and some are quite bizarre. Humans have been in awe of the sea for centuries. It can be both friend and foe.

DATE

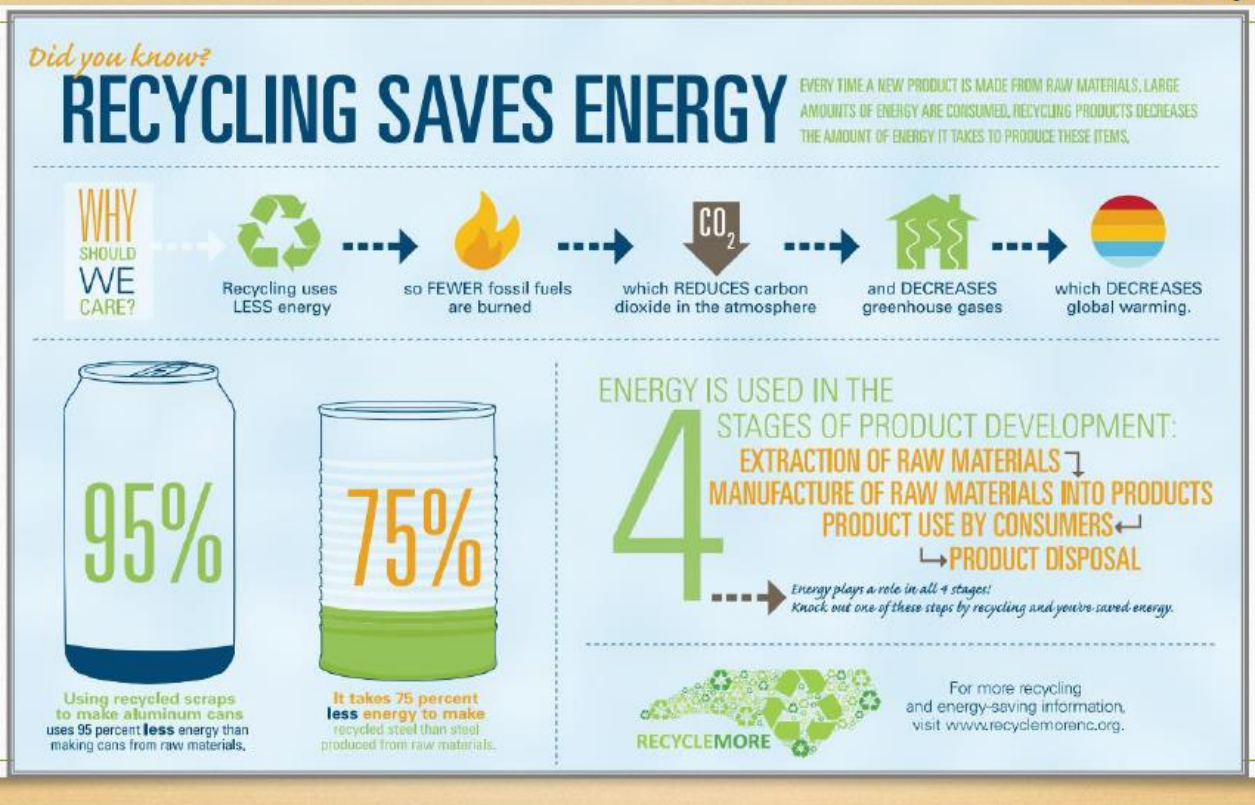
Learning Intention: We are consolidating cursive script

Tankers are huge vessels that many be as heavy as several hundred thousand metric tonnes. They transport liquid cargo such as petroleum and natural gas to ports all over the world. They are not always constructed with reinforced hulls, so when accidents happen huge amounts of oil may be spilled into the sea.

Facts and Statistics

- 8.2 million tonnes of Australia's food waste ends up in landfill
- Recycling just one tonne of paper saves 13 trees
- Aluminum products are 100% recyclable
- Reducing our plastic consumption is critical to reducing plastic pollution
- Glass bottles can take 4000 to one million years to decompose
- Recycled paper reduces air pollution by 75%.

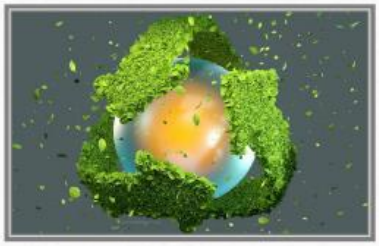
Tuesday



Tuesday

Recycling reduces greenhouse gases

- Recycling helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy consumption. Using recycled materials to make new products reduces the need for virgin materials. This avoids greenhouse gas emissions that would result from extracting or mining virgin materials.
- In addition, manufacturing products from recycled materials typically requires less energy than making products from raw materials.



Task: answer the question 'what impact does recycling have on the environment?'

Tuesday

IT'S TIME TO GET BACK TO THE BASICS OF **GOOD RECYCLING.**

The fact is that some recycling actions make a bigger impact than others. So please remember these three rules the next time you recycle:

Recycle clean bottles, cans, paper, and cardboard.

Keep food and liquid out of your recycling.

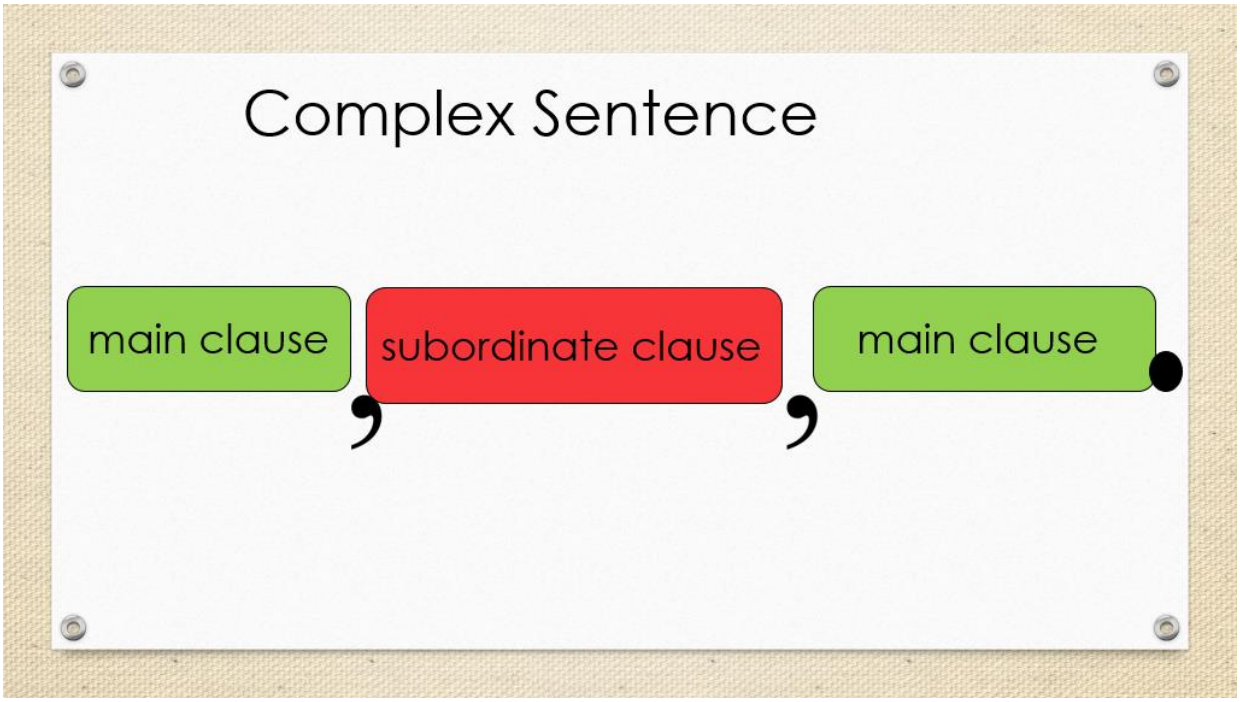
No loose plastic bags and no bagged recyclables.

You'd be amazed how big an impact just following these simple rules can have!

But what about the other materials we encounter in our day-to-day lives?

Use these recycling rules, expert tips, and dispel all recycling myths to become an effective recycling ambassador and recycle right every day.

TUESDAY



We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.

I have:

- a main clause
- an embedded subordinate clause
- a subordinate Conjunction
- correct beginning, middle and end punctuation

Plastic, although it is not a biodegradable product, can still be recycled or even upcycled.

Read and copy the sentence below. Underline the parts of a complex sentence using green, underline the subordinating conjunction in purple and circle the subordinate clause with red.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Tuesday

Draw the Block Planner and circle TEEL paragraph three as that is our focus.

Task:
Watch the video on Edmodo about TEEL Paragraph 3:Recycle

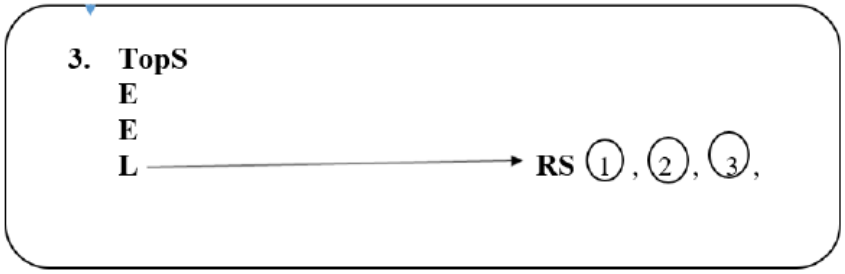
Tuesday

Tuesday

Example TEEL Paragraph 3

Task: label the third TEEL paragraph using the symbols of the block planner.

Lastly, recycle, recycle, recycle! Don't just toss everything into the red bin. Lots of things can be remade into something new. A recycled soda bottle can be made into t-shirts, combs, or other plastic goods that can be used a hundred times. The energy saved by recycling your plastic bottle alone will power your computer for 25 minutes! Imagine what else you can recycle to recreate sustainable products!



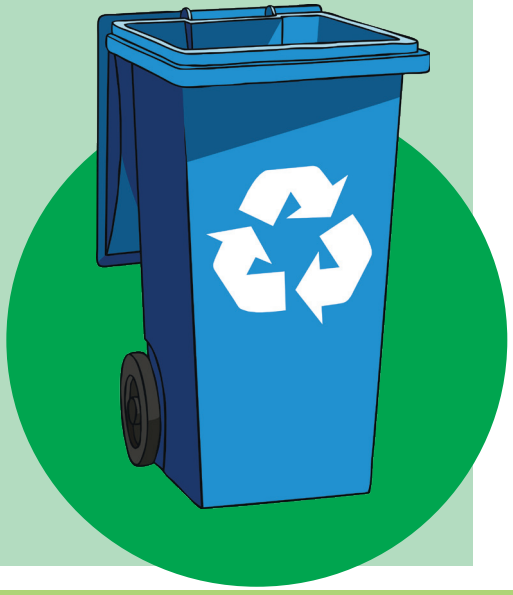
Recycle Week

Recycle Week is an annual event which celebrates and promotes recycling. The aim of Recycle Week, which is now in its 18th year, is to encourage people to recycle more by explaining the importance of it, warning about the dangers of not doing it and by providing them with new ways and initiatives to recycle at home. Each year, the organisers of the event (WRAP), choose a different theme and focus and this year's is 'Step It Up This Recycle Week'.

Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) is a charity that works with businesses, individuals and communities to help them reduce waste, develop eco-friendly products and use resources in a more efficient way.

What is Recycling?

Recycling is the process of turning old things that we no longer need or use into something new. There are many items that you may already be recycling such as glass, cans, tins, paper, cardboard, plastic, food waste, garden waste and clothing. Glass is actually 100% recyclable and can be reused over and over again without ever losing quality! However, there are a huge number of other items that we all have in our homes that can be recycled or reused. These include medicines, electrical equipment, toys, furniture and paint. Did you know that you could recycle batteries? It is estimated that we throw away over 600 million batteries every year in the UK and that only 27% of them are actually recycled.



Why is Recycling Important?

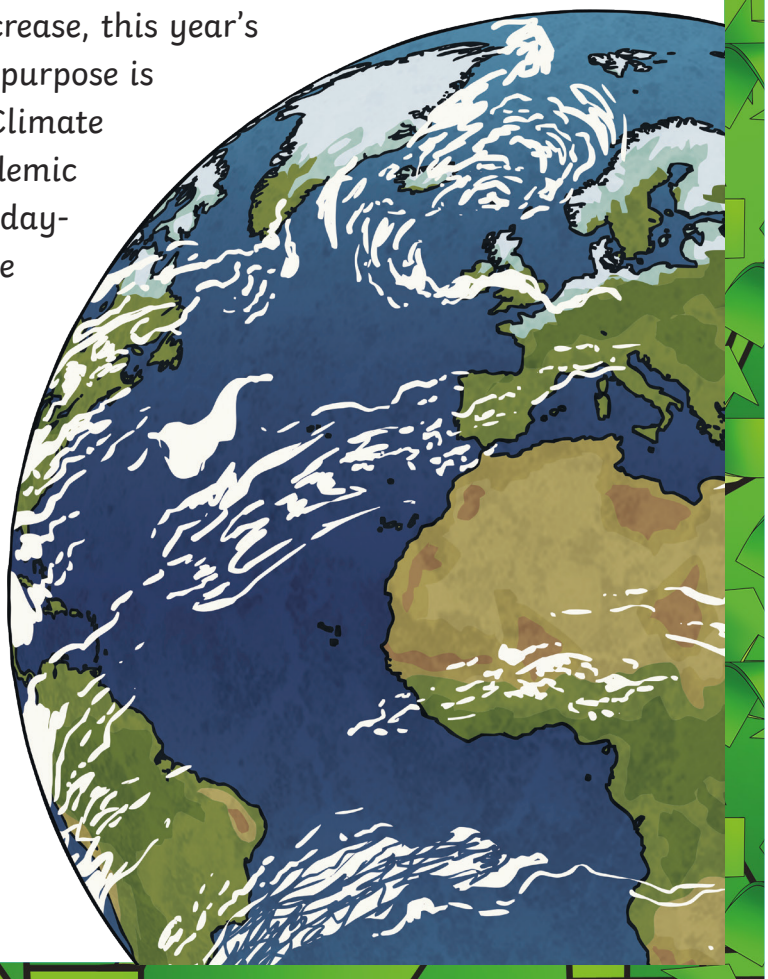
Most of the rubbish that we throw into the bin ends up in landfills. Some rubbish can take up to 400 years to degrade and as they do, they release dangerous chemicals and gases into the ground, water and air. Plastics are even worse for the environment because they are made of toxic oils and chemicals and take even longer to degrade than other materials.

Recycling helps to save our natural resources. For example, by using less paper or recycling used paper, less trees will subsequently need to be cut down to make new paper. This means that less wildlife will lose their homes and natural habitats.

It takes less time and energy to recycle an old item than it does to manufacture a brand new one. Therefore, recycling helps to save energy. For example, using just one recycled glass bottle saves enough energy to power a computer for 25 minutes.

Step It Up This Recycle Week

With environmental concerns on the increase, this year's theme is more important than ever! Its purpose is to rally a movement in combating the Climate Crisis. During a difficult COVID-19 pandemic where we haven't had much control on day-to-day events, recycling is something we can have control over. The urge is for everybody to step it up this Recycle Week and join the fight against climate change! After all, it is our planet so we need to look after it.



Last year's event saw some great feedback from participants who attended; a whopping 92% found it motivating, and 89% of those people changed their recycling behaviours. These numbers show the power of Recycle Week!

Questions

Tuesday

1. Find and copy a word which means **every year**.

_____

2. What does Recycle Week aim to do? Explain your answer fully.

_____

_____

_____

3. What does WRAP stand for? Tick one.

- [ ] Water and Resources Action Programme
- [ ] Waste and Recycling Action Programme
- [ ] Waste and Resources Action Programme
- [ ] Waste and Resources Association Party

4. What happens to the quality of glass after it has been repeatedly recycled?

_____

5. Why is it thought that most people do not know that batteries can be recycled? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

6. Is recycling important to you? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

7. Find and copy a word which means **to make or produce**.

_____

8. What percentage of people from last year's Recycle Week said they changed their recycling behaviours? Tick one.

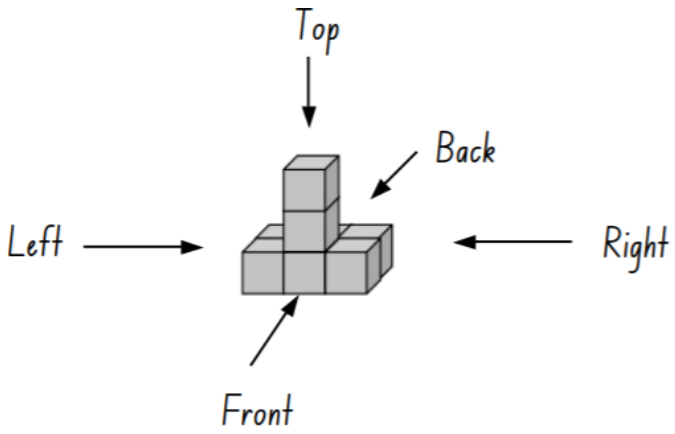
- [ ] 92%
- [ ] 89%
- [ ] 25%
- [ ] 100%

Math- Tuesday

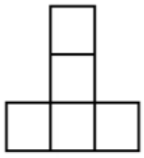
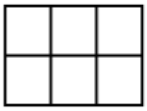
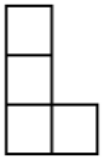
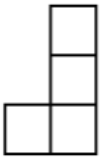
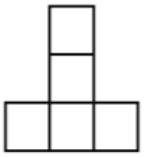
View Points of Three-dimensional Objects

We are going to investigate the various viewpoints of three-dimensional objects. The 2D viewpoints (from the front, left side, right side, top and back) do not show depth on their own.

Here is an example of a three-dimensional object made from 8 cubes joined together.

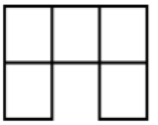
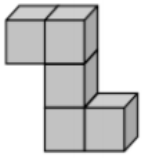
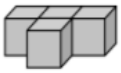
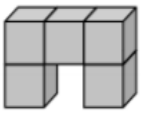


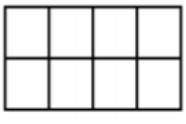
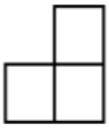
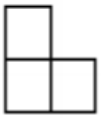
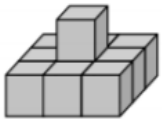
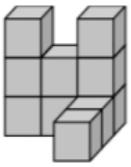
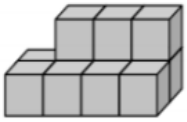
This object can be drawn from different viewpoints as two-dimensional.

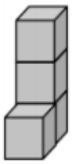
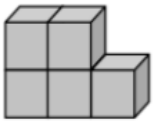
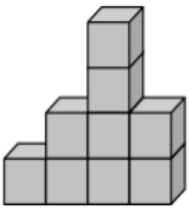
Front View	Top View	Right Side View	Left Side View	Back View
				

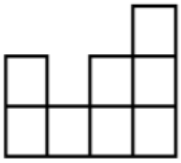
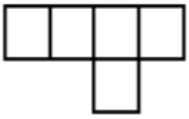
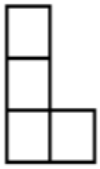
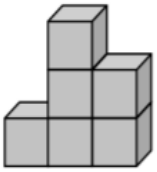
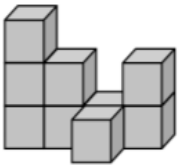
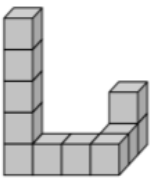
Front, Side, Top and Back Views of Three-dimensional Objects

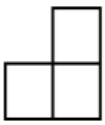
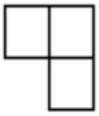
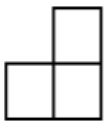
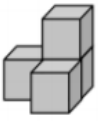
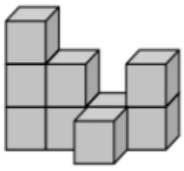
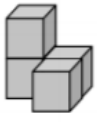
Look at the front, right side, left side, top and back view drawings. Match each one with a 3D object. Circle the matching 3D object.

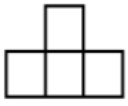
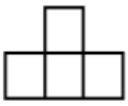
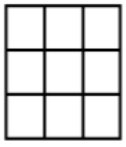
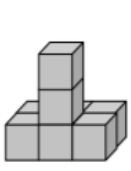
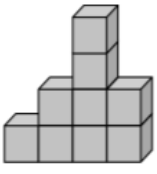
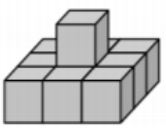
Front View	Top View	Right Side View
		
		

Top View	Right Side View	Left Side View
		
		

Top View	Right Side View	Left Side View
		
		

Back View	Top View	Left Side View
		
		

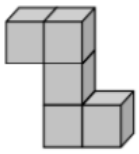
Front View	Top View	Right Side View
		
		

Left Side View	Back View	Top View
		
		

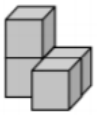
Front, Side, Top and Back Views of Three-dimensional Objects

Look at these three-dimensional objects.

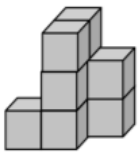
Draw some of the two-dimensional viewpoints (from the front, right side, left side, top and back).



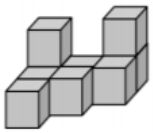
Front View	Top View	Right Side View



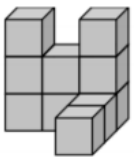
Top View	Right Side View	Left Side View



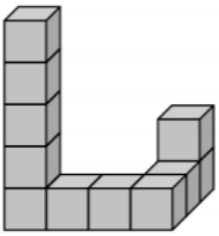
Top View	Right Side View	Back View



Front View	Top View	Left Side View



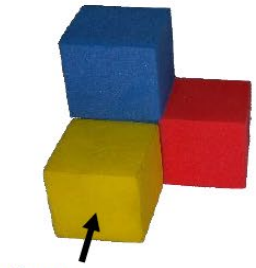
Front View	Top View	Right Side View

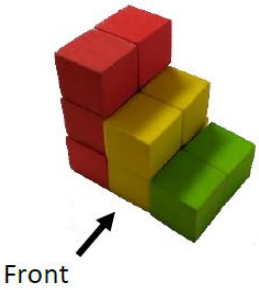


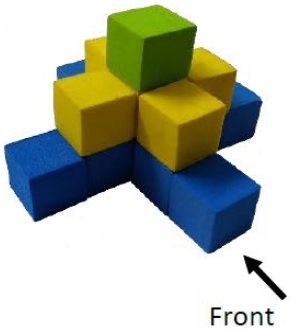
Left Side View	Back View	Top View

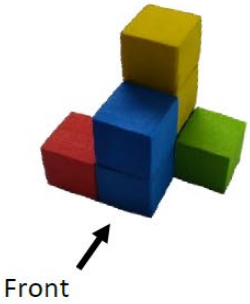
Different Views of Three-dimensional Objects

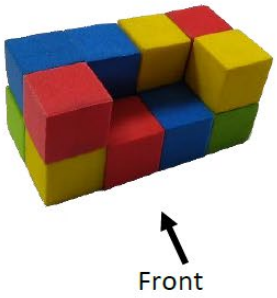
Draw the Front, Side and Top view of each Three-dimensional object. You can blocks to help!











Tuesday

We are learning how to be safe, respectful, and responsible both online and offline

MY CYBERSAFETY PLEDGE

bCyberwise

I WILL...

I WILL...

I WILL...

I WILL...

Theme parks are found all over the world. These are great places for people to relax and have fun but they can have a big impact on the environment. Theme park companies are now making their own sustainability plans so they can protect the environment around them.

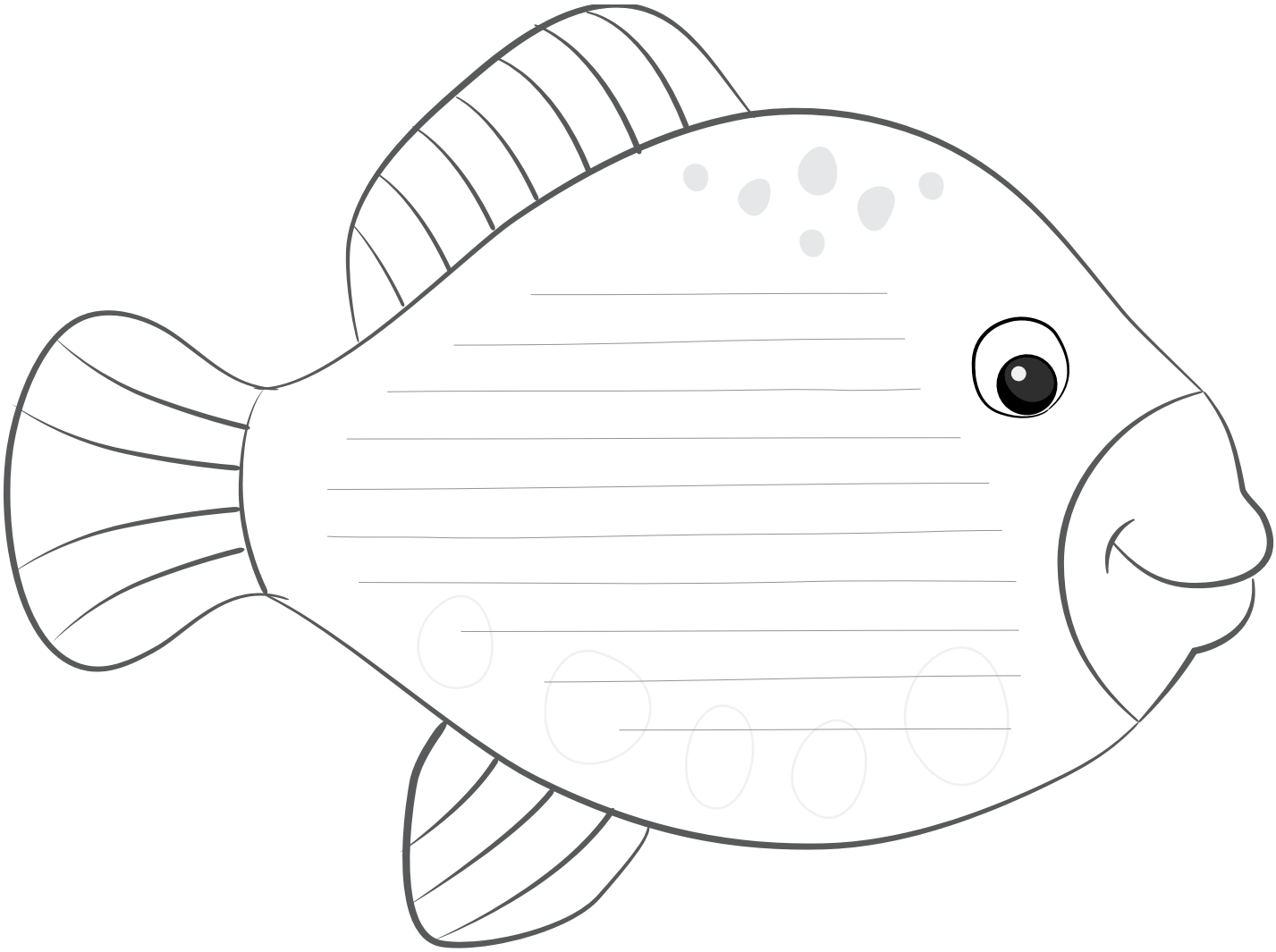
7

a Find the environmental problems created by theme parks and match them with solutions that have been created.

Overuse of water	Water cleaned with filters **Wet n Wild**
Clearing of trees to build the park	Train ride fuelled by used cooking oil **Disneyland**
Chemicals in water on water rides	2,500 recycling bins **Universal Studios**
Excess use of fuels	Ecofriendly lights installed **Universal Studios**
Excess rubbish	Water recycled for cleaning
Pollution from lighting	Building upward not outward **new theme park coming to New York**

b Can you think of any other ways that theme parks could protect the environment?

8 Think about some things that could be done to protect the Great Barrier Reef from the threats in Question 6. Using your own ideas and the ones you find in the listed websites, write a Great Barrier Reef protection plan, listing things that are already being done along with new sustainability ideas.



9 What is the Crown of Thorns? Do your own research and create a flowchart showing what you've learned.

General waste

General waste are items that are not recyclable or hazardous, such as:

- styrofoam cups and containers
- pens and pencils
- tissues, napkins and paper towels
- disposable utensils and straws
- food waste
- plastic bags, packaging and wrappers (these, if uncontaminated, can also be recycled through the soft plastic recycling process).
- disposable coffee cups

Use the dark green wheelie bins with a red lid to dispose of these items.

The general waste stream is collected and compacted before being transferred to an engineered landfill site. Engineered landfill sites generate power using the methane created by the decomposing waste.

Wednesday

Glass, cartons and plastic containers (co-mingled waste)

Co-mingled waste includes recyclable materials such as:

- plastic bottles and containers (including yoghurt and takeaway containers)
- glass bottles and jars
- milk and juice cartons
- disposable coffee cup lids (not the cup)
- paper and cardboard (these should preferably be placed into the paper and cardboard stream, where available).

Use the dark green wheelie bins with a yellow lid to dispose of these items.

Wednesday

WHAT GOES IN THE YELLOW BIN?

(RECYCLING)

WASTE: LET'S GET IT SORTED

WHAT CAN GO IN?

Paper & cardboard

Aluminium cans, trays & clean foil

Steel & aerosol cans

Rigid plastic containers

Glass bottles & jars

Milk, juice & long life cartons

WHAT CAN'T GO IN?

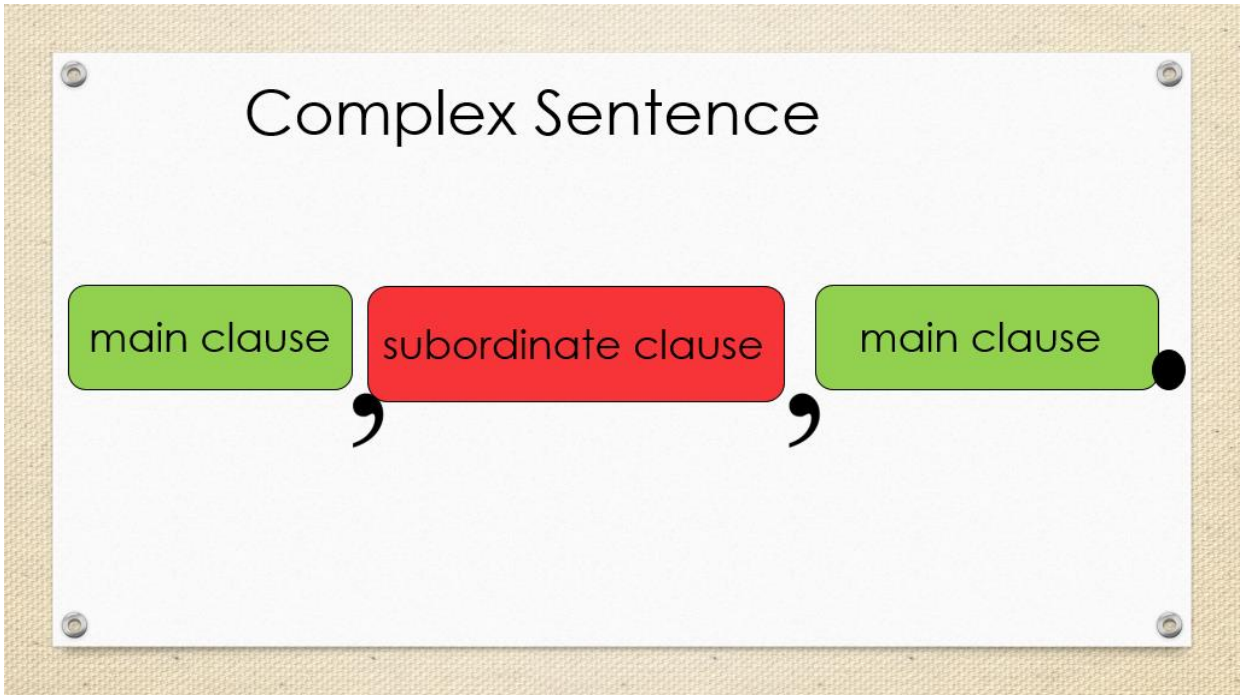
- Plastic bags & wrap
- Food scraps
- Polystyrene foam
- Garden waste, hoses
- Clothing, linen, shoes
- Paints & oils
- Crockery, pyrex, glassware
- Disposable nappies, syringes, medical waste

Items shown with this symbol can be taken for free to the Dunmore Transfer Station

DID YOU KNOW?

Plastic bags are NOT accepted in recycling bins. They are the number one contaminant to the recycling process.

For all waste information visit **shellharbourwaste.com.au** or call Remondis Harbour Cities on **1300 121 344**



We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.

I have:

- a main clause
- an embedded subordinate clause
- a subordinate Conjunction
- correct beginning, middle and end punctuation

Environmentally minded citizens, who are well informed about the ways we can prevent waste, should inform other people to help prevent pollution.

Read and copy the sentence below. Underline the parts of a complex sentence using green, underline the subordinating conjunction in purple and circle the subordinate clause with red.

Recycling

Fact and Discussion Cards

1. Packaging makes up 40% of the plastic produced. It is estimated that around one million plastic bags are used every minute.

Discuss: Why is plastic so popular? What are the benefits of plastic packaging?

2. Over 14% of litter comes from drinks bottles and cups. Even making one bottle of water uses six times as much water as there is in the bottle!

Discuss: Why are plastic drinks containers so popular? Why plastic? Why not use your own container?

3. One of the main problems with plastic and other materials is that it takes so long to decompose if thrown into a landfill. Here are some amazing figures...

Item	Decomposition Time
Aluminium can	200 years
Plastic carrier bag	10 – 20 years
Disposable nappy	450 years
Newspaper	6 weeks
Glass bottle	Not really ever!

Discuss: Think about all the 'stuff' that is still here... such as every disposable nappy that has ever been worn – even yours!

Recycling Fact and Discussion Cards

4. Switzerland is top of the tree when it comes to recycling although they have plenty of rules to make sure it happens. Just about everything is recycled and anything else (which isn't much) has to go in a waste bag that you have to buy. There are even community compost bins for food waste.

Discuss: Can you think of any rules, regulations or facilities that would help the UK get better at recycling?

Recycling Fact and Discussion Cards

5. Only 45% of waste is recycled in the UK currently. The average household throws away a tonne of waste per year – that's about the same weight as a car!

Discuss: How do you feel once you have thrown something away? Do you really think about what happens next?

Recycling Fact and Discussion Cards

6. Aluminium cans used for drinks or food are a significant part of household waste. If we recycled every single can, then we wouldn't need 14 million of the UK's dustbins! Aluminium and steel cans are 100% recyclable too!

Discuss the reasons why 100% of cans aren't being recycled?

Recycling Fact and Discussion Cards

7. Every single minute, a lorryload of plastic goes into our oceans and seas. It gets there either down drains, via litter left on beaches or thrown in rivers, by plastics being blown away from towns, cities or even open rubbish dumps and ending up into the sea. Plastic islands miles wide are now in our oceans.

Discuss: What ways can you think of to try and limit or stop the amount of plastic ending up in the oceans and seas?

8. The plastic bottle recycling process:
    1. Bottles are collected and sorted into different types of plastic.
    2. Cleaning to remove anything left in the bottle.
    3. The clean bottles are shredded into plastic flakes.
    4. The flakes are melted down into rice-sized plastic pellets.
    5. The pellets are sold to companies who make plastic items.

Discuss: Who might buy these plastic pellets and what might the plastic become? If you owned a company, would you buy recycled pellets? Why yes, or why no?

9. The aluminium can recycling process:
    1. Cans are collected and sorted from other rubbish.
    2. Magnets remove steel cans so that the aluminium ones are left and these are bailed up.
    3. They are then shredded and heated so that air can blow away the colours, labels and decoration.
    4. The metal shreds are heated in a furnace to 750°C to melt.
    5. The molten aluminium is poured into moulds and cooled to make 'ingots'.
    6. The ingots are sold to can makers to make into more cans. A new can could be back on the shelf within eight weeks!

Discuss whether people think about all this when buying or drinking from cans.

10. The paper recycling process:
    1. All sorts of paper is collected and sorted into different types.
    2. The paper is washed with lots of soapy water and this gets rid of any ink, staples or plastic coating.
    3. The clean paper is mixed with water to make a thick porridge-like mixture called 'slurry'.
    4. Different things are added to the slurry depending on what sort of paper or card is to be made.
    5. The slurry is pressed into sheets and dried... hey presto – paper!

Discuss: How good are you at paper recycling? Can you think of anything you could do better? Do you have any tips you could tell others?

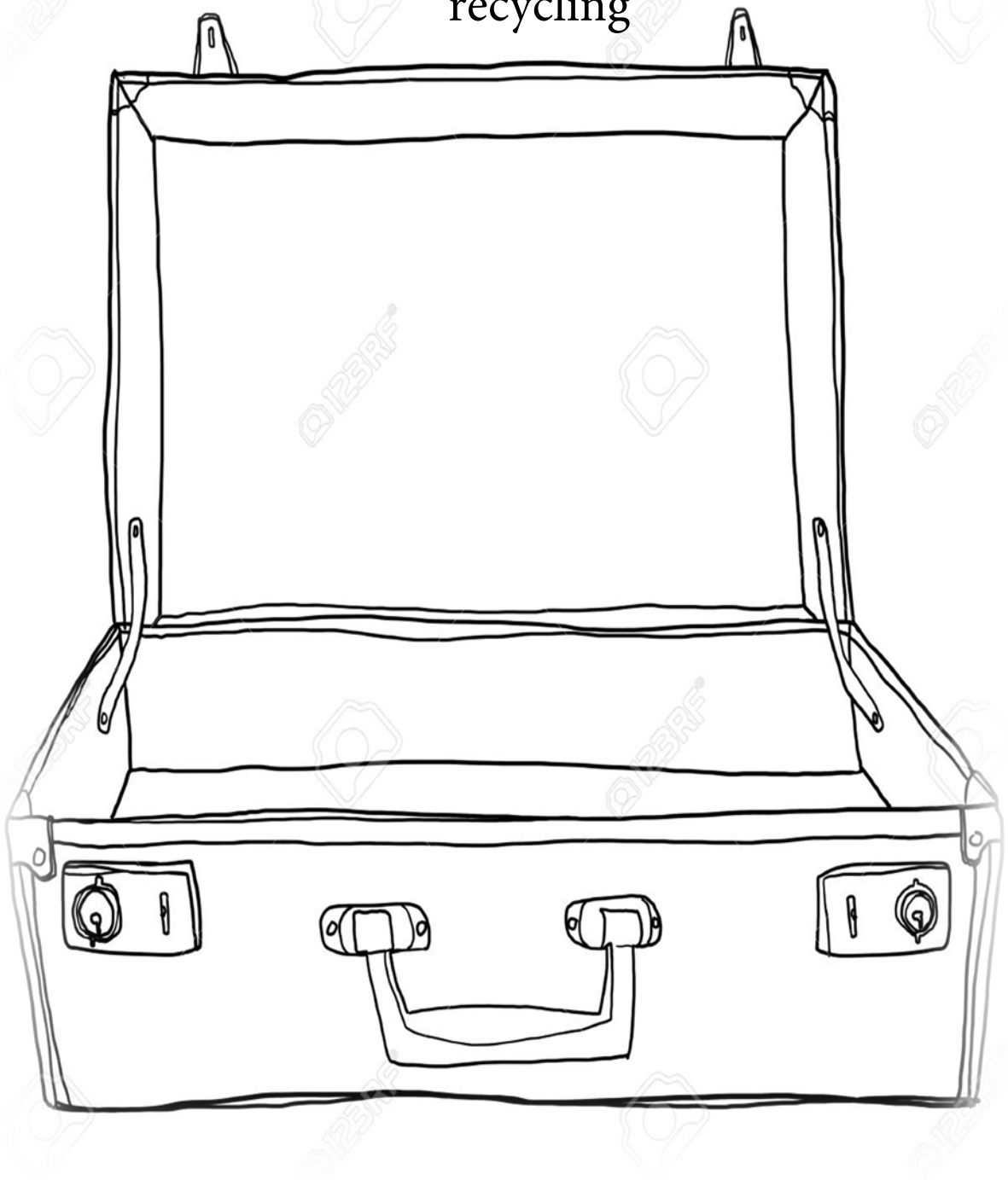
11. On average, recycling something uses 50% of the energy used to make something from new.
    Amazingly, recycling just one aluminium can save enough energy to power a television for an hour!

Discuss: Should there be laws to make people and companies recycle?

Wednesday

Vocabulary

Task: add as many words as you can that will help you create your paragraph on 'recycling'



Ideas

Wednesday

My **BIG** ideas on recycling

1.

2.

3.

Facts/ Statistics on recycling

What Is Recycling?

The world around us is our environment. It is where we live. We need to look after the environment. It is important that the environment stays healthy. One way we can do this is to follow the three Rs. The 3 Rs are reduce, reuse and recycle.

Reduce means to use less. **Reduce** means throwing away less rubbish.

Reuse means to use again. Lots of things can be used again. We shouldn't throw things away after one use.

Recycle means to make something old into something new.

R: What are the three Rs?

E: What is the environment?

Recycling helps the environment. It reduces the amount of rubbish we make. Lots of rubbish can cause pollution. Pollution hurts the environment. Recycling reduces pollution.

E: Why do we need to recycle?

We can recycle paper and cardboard. We recycle things like newspapers and cereal boxes. We can recycle some plastic. We recycle things like drink bottles and yoghurt pots but not straws. We can recycle metal and things like food tins and drink cans. We can recycle glass. The glass could be bottles or jars.

I: Which of the items below can be recycled? Circle your answer.

food tin newspaper hairbrush plastic drink bottle

wooden toy glass jar plastic straw

A lot of houses sort their rubbish. They have different bins. They have a bin for rubbish that can't be recycled and a bin for recycling. Some people have lots of recycling bins. These help to sort the recycling. They may have a bin just for paper, a bin just for plastic or a bin just for glass.

The normal rubbish is taken away. It will be buried in the ground or burnt. This isn't very good for the environment.

The recycling is taken away. It will be sorted into paper, plastic and glass. The recycling will be cleaned. Then it is ready to be made into new things.

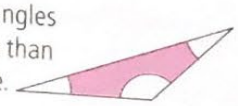
R: What happens to rubbish that can't be recycled?

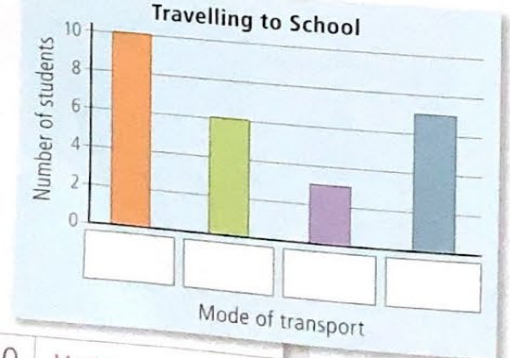
Math Mentals- Wednesday

Day 3

1 19 x 6 ☐
2 9 x 17 ☐
3 7 x 29 ☐
4 4 x 39 ☐
5 2 x 79 kg ☐
6 49 x 3 ☐
7 6 x 89 ☐
8 $199 x 2 ☐
9 6 x 299 ☐
10 What is the cost of entry to the Science Museum for a class of 27 students at $9 each? ☐

Revision

11 Write 391 tens and 5 ones as a numeral. ☐
12 What number am I?
My digits are 3 and 4. Rounded to the nearest ten, I am 40. ☐
13 ? + 9 = 16 ☐ − ☐ = ☐
14 28 x 10 = ☐
15 What fraction is shaded? ☐ 
16 Show $9.15 with as few notes and coins as possible. ☐
17 The mass of two filled 10 L watering cans is:
○ 2 kg ○ 20 kg ○ 200 kg
18 Write the time 30 minutes after 7:45. ☐ : ☐
19 Colour the angles that are less than a right angle. 
20 How many children were surveyed about how they travelled to school? ☐



Q1–10: /10 | 11–20: /10 | My time:

Math Mentals- Thursday

Day 4

1 39 ÷ 3 ☐
2 366 ÷ 3 ☐
3 612 ÷ 3 ☐
4 660 ÷ 6 ☐
5 510 ÷ 5 ☐
6 545 ÷ 5 ☐
7 360 ÷ 3 ☐
8 906 ÷ 3 ☐
9 666 ÷ 6 ☐
10 Jon's family paid $369 for 3 nights in a holiday unit. What was the cost per night? ☐

Revision

11 Write 8 thousands and 6 ones as a numeral. ☐
12 What number am I?
My digits are 1, 4 and 5. Rounded to the nearest ten, I am 420. ☐
13 ? + 19 = 26 ☐ − ☐ = ☐
14 980 x 10 = ☐
15 What fraction is shaded? ☐ 
16 Alesha has one of each of the four most valuable Australian coins. How much more does she need to make $10? ☐
17 The total mass of 3 jars of mango jam is ☐ g. 

18 Write the time 55 minutes after 6:25. ☐ : ☐
19 Draw an obtuse angle. ☐
20 Label this column graph. 6 children walk to school, but most come by car. More children ride to school than catch the bus.

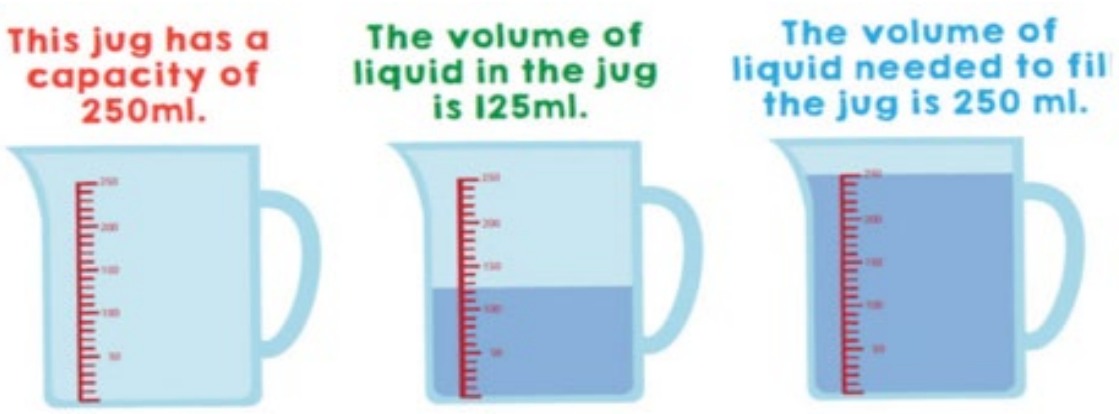
Q1–10: /10 | 11–20: /10 | My time:

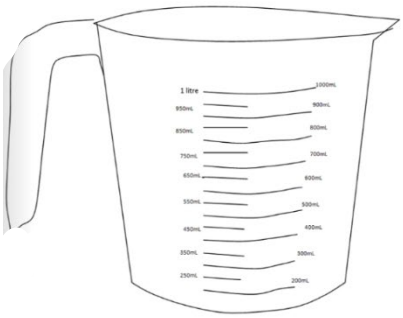
Math- Wednesday

Volume, Capacity – Liquid Units

Volume is the amount of space an object takes up in 3 dimensions.

Capacity is the volume a container can hold when it is filled to capacity.





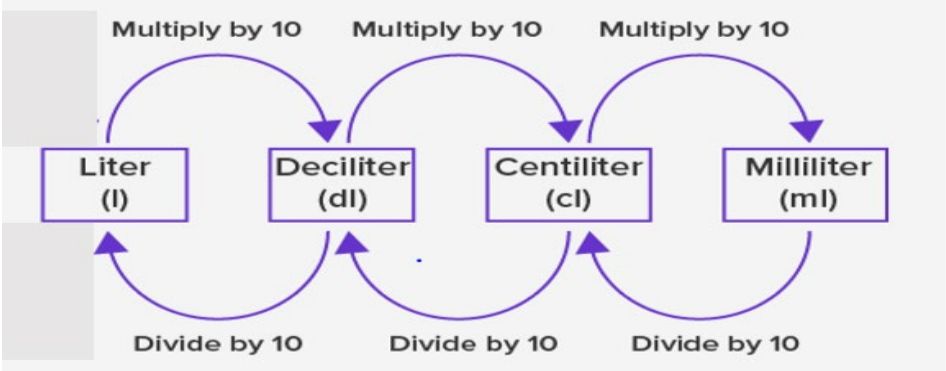
How could we measure the capacity of the bottle using the litre jug?

Could we fill the litre jug to one litre with water, and pour it into the bottle?

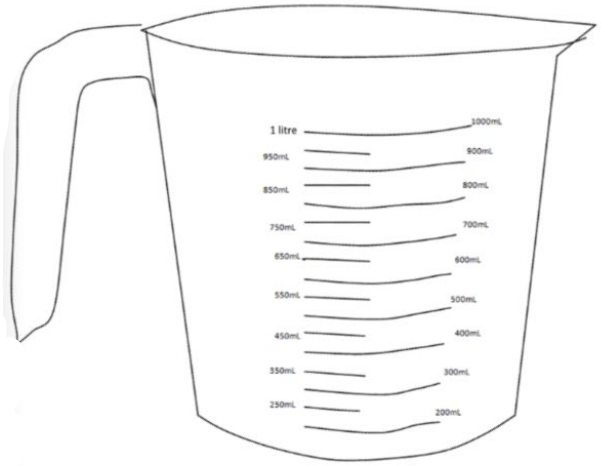
Could we fill the bottle and pour 1 litre of the water into the litre jug?

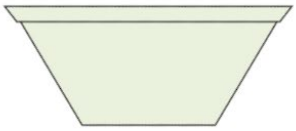
Do we have 2 ways to measure the capacity of the bottle?

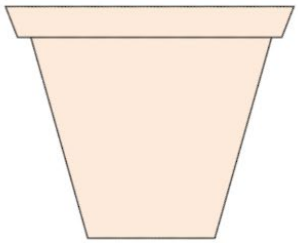
Millilitres and litres are created based on multiplicative place value, by multiplying and dividing by 10.

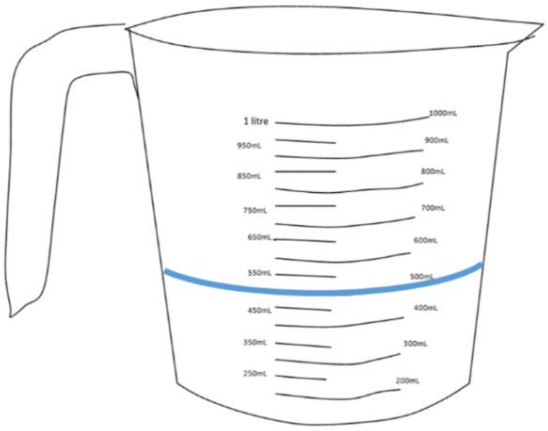


What do you estimate will be the capacity of these containers?









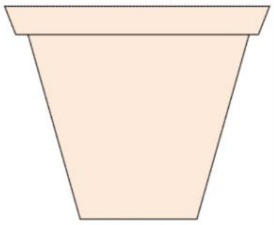
What is the capacity of the container?

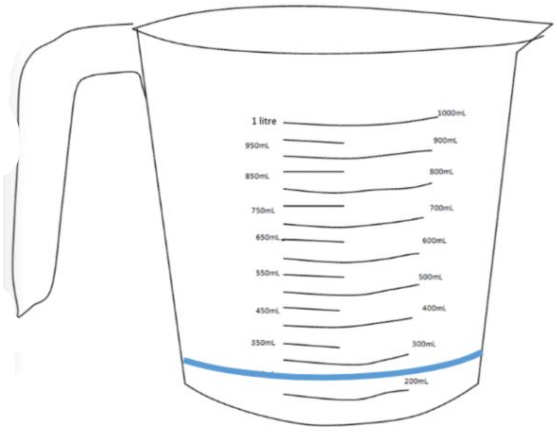
What fraction of a litre is this?

500 mL

1000 mL = 1 L

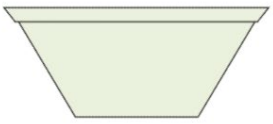
500 mL = $\frac{1}{2}$ L





What is the capacity of the container?

What fraction of a litre is this?



250 mL

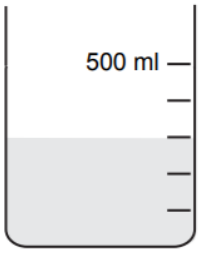
1000 mL = 1 L

250 mL = $\frac{1}{4}$ L

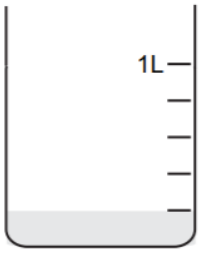
Measuring Beakers

Name: _____ Class: _____

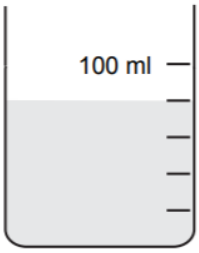
Measure the volume of water in the following measuring beakers and use the information to answer the questions.



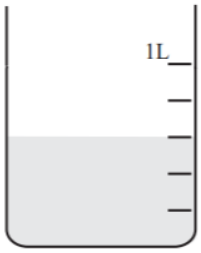
Beaker A



Beaker B



Beaker C



Beaker D

1. What is the volume of water in beaker A?

2. What is the volume of water in beaker B?

3. What is the volume of water in beaker C?

4. How much more water is in beaker D than B?

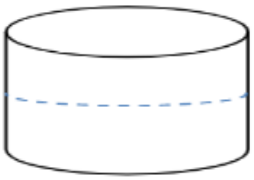
5. How much more water is in beaker A than C?

6. What's the difference in volume between beaker D and A?

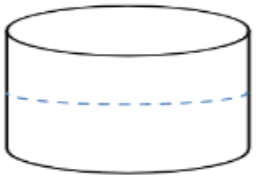
7. What's the total volume of the 4 beakers?

Problem Solving Questions

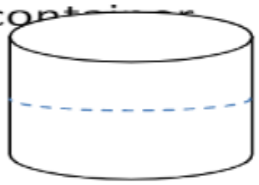
MG 45 (3a)
I poured 50 millilitres of water into a container.
The dotted line shows how much water was then in the container.
About how many millilitres of water will the container hold altogether when filled to capacity?



MG 45 (3b)
I poured 150 millilitres of water into a container.
The dotted line shows how much water was then in the container.
About how many millilitres of water will the container hold altogether when filled to capacity?



MG 45 (3c)
I poured 380 millilitres of water out of a container.
The dotted line shows how much water was then in the container.
About how many millilitres of water will the container hold altogether when filled to capacity?



MG 45 (4a)
The jug is filled to 650 millilitres.
How many more millilitres do I need to fill the jug to 1 litre?

MG 45 (b to 780 millilitres.
How many more millilitres do I need to fill the jug to 1 litre?

MG 45 (4c)
The jug contains a volume of water. I tipped 320 millilitres out of the jug.
I now need 470 millilitres to fill the jug to 1 litre.
What volume of water did I start with?

Use this example to help you create your own! :)

[redacted] - My emotions ...

I am very happy to be back at school to see all my friends again and learn lots too.

I am nervous about getting lost around school because there are a lot of classrooms.

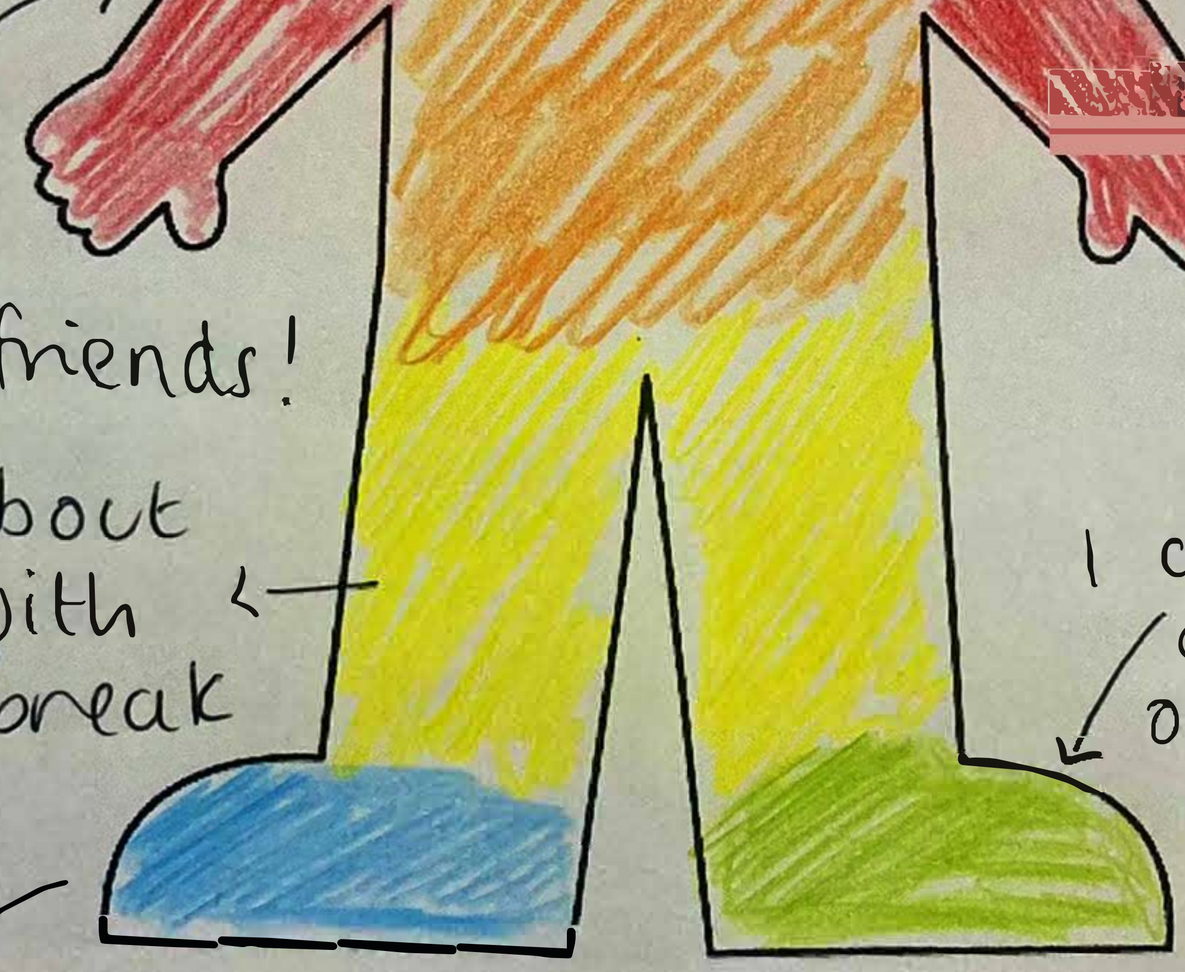
I'm excited to go to after school clubs and play football again.

I am excited to meet new teachers and making new friends!

I am happy about spending time with my friends at break time.

I am worried about being organised, I hope I don't forget anything

I am sad my friend has moved to a new school, I will miss my friend.



Colour key:

= Happy
= Nervous
= Excited
= Sad
= Worried

Wellbeing Wednesday Afternoon

This afternoon is all about you! Take the time to complete all the activities from the grid below. Most importantly...make sure you have FUN and share some pictures of your activities on Edmodo- we would LOVE to see them!

Mindfulness

Mindfulness is noticing what is happening right now in the present moment.

Gratitude

It is always important, especially in difficult times, to appreciate the things that we may take for granted – like having a place to live, food, clean water, friends, family, even access to technology. Gratitude is pausing to notice and appreciate these things; it's taking a moment to reflect on how fortunate we are when something good happens — whether it's a small thing or a big thing.

Physical Activity

Physical activity not only has physical benefits, but also benefits for mental health and wellbeing.

Mindfulness-Belly Buddies	***Gratitude moment***	***Physical Activity- Obstacle course***
Since breathing is something that we do all the time, it is one of the best tools you must bring you into the present moment, and there is no better way to engage young children than by using their favourite soft toy. *Task: use the* ***'Belly Buddies'*** *instruction page to guide you through this activity.* 	Gratitude forces us to pay attention to the good things in life we might otherwise take for granted. *Task: use the* **'Gratitude moment'** *instruction page to guide you through this activity.* 	Before starting a ensure that you have enough space around you and that you are not going to hurt yourself. *Task: use the* **'obstacle course'** *instruction page to guide you through this activity.* 

Best belly buddies

Since breathing is something that we do all the time, it is one of the best tools you have to bring you into the present moment, and there is no better way to engage young children than by using their favourite soft toy.

> **Tip:** pick your favourite soft toy as your belly buddy. Young children will need a parent to guide them while older children may do this independently.

1. Lie on the ground on your back.
2. Place your soft toy on top of your belly.
3. Look at your toes.
4. Slowly breathe in through your nose and count 1, 2, 3 in your head.
5. Hold your breath and count 1, 2, 3 in your head.
6. Slowly breathe out through your mouth and count 1, 2, 3 in your head.
7. Repeat these steps for at least 3 minutes.

Questions to think about

- Can you see the toy on your belly?
- What does it feel like having your toy on your belly?
- What did your toy do when you breathed in?
- What did your toy do when you breathed out?
- What does the air sound like when it comes in your nose?
- What does the air sound like when it comes out your mouth?
- What do you think it would feel like for your toy sitting on your belly?

Gratitude moment

Tip: it may help to write down your gratitude moment and share it with the person it is about.

1. Sit somewhere comfortable.
2. Close your eyes.
3. Slowly breathe in through your nose and count 1, 2, 3 in your head.
4. Hold the breath for 1, 2, 3.
5. Slowly breathe out through your mouth and count 1, 2, 3 in your head.
6. Repeat this 2 more times.
7. Think of something that made you feel grateful today (ideas below)
8. Focus on how this thing affects your life or the life of the people around you.
9. Focus on how you feel about your gratitude moment.
10. Let the feeling grow in your body until you can feel it from your head to your toes.

Gratitude ideas

- Something someone did for you today
- A person who you love
- Something you like to do
- A talent you have
- A part of your body you are grateful for
- Something that made you laugh today
- A song you like
- A game you like to play
- A new skill you have learned
- A food you like to eat
- A pet that you love
- Something you have that you know other people don't have
- A memory of something you have done in the past

Obstacle course

Tip: Make sure you have enough space, and you can even get your siblings to join you.

Physical activity doesn't have to be boring. This activity is fun and gets you working together to finish an obstacle course. Make an obstacle course with things in your home – you must go over, under and around! Some things you can you are chairs, tables, mops/brooms, toys etc.

Building an Indoor Obstacle Course for Kids

1. Crawl under or over a row of chairs.
2. Crawl under a string stretched between two chair legs.
3. Jump into and out of a Hula-Hoop five times.
4. Walk on a balance board.
5. Throw a beanbag (small ball) into a laundry basket.
6. Run while balancing a beanbag on your head.
7. Do a ring toss.

Thursday

Task: watch the video 'How Recycling Works.' Note take as you watch the video.

https://youtu.be/b7GMpjx2jDQ

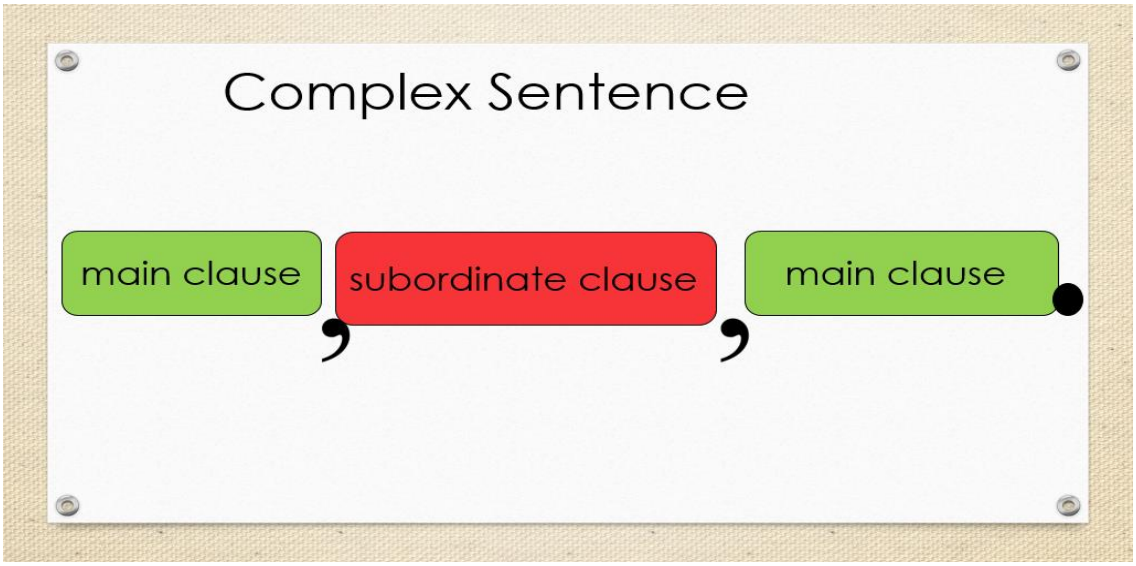
Thursday

Task: what the video 'What really happens to the plastic you throw away?' Note take as you watch the video.

https://youtu.be/_6xlNyWPpB8

The nature of recycling

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials back into new objects. In short it means making something new out of something old. Doing so reduces waste and helps save the environment. Let's start with a video. Emma Bryce traces the life cycles of three different plastic bottles, shedding light on the dangers these disposables present to our world. After the video, continue onto other sections to learn more, interact, act and share.



We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.

I have:

- a main clause
- an embedded subordinate clause
- a subordinate Conjunction
- correct beginning, middle and end punctuation

Joint- Recyclable plastics,

Copy and complete the above sentence. Remember to write into a complex sentence with an embedded clause.

Independent complex sentence

Key words: single-use plastic

Use the words above to start your own complex sentence with an embedded clause about recycle.

Thursday

_____! _____! _____! _____

_____.

Thursday

_____! _____! _____! _____

_____. Did you know _____?

_____, _____.

Thursday

_____! _____! _____! _____

_____. Did you know _____?

_____, _____.

Thursday

_____! _____! _____! _____

_____. Did you know _____?

_____, _____.

_____, recycle _____!

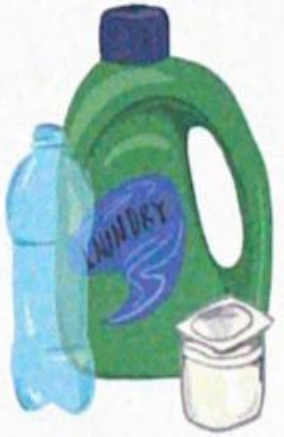
Thursday

RECYCLING

Most people are confused about what they can and can't recycle, so here's a quick guide. But remember: recycling is a last resort. The aim is to not have any items that need to be recycled in the first place!

You can put the following items in your kerbside recycling bin:

- hard plastic
- glass
- cardboard
- paper
- metal and cans (including aluminium cans, deodorant and hairspray cans)
- milk and juice cartons



Things to remember:

- Make sure containers are empty.
- Both jars and their lids can be recycled, but keep them separate when putting them in your kerbside bin.
- Keep items loose, not bundled together inside other items like bags or boxes.

Thursday

HOW TO RECYCLE
— WITH REDCYCLE —

Soft plastics cannot be recycled in the same way as hard plastics. Soft plastics include things like biscuit packets, bread bags, bubble wrap, pet-food bags, cereal-box liners, chocolate and snack wrappers, chip packets, cling wrap, rice and pasta bags, zip-lock bags and single-use plastic bags.

The good news is, you can collect all your soft plastics and drop them off at a REDcycle bin, if you have one in your area. You can find your nearest drop-off point on the REDcycle website.

Do the REDcycle scrunch test: if it's soft plastic and can be scrunched into a ball, it can be REDcycled!

If you don't have access to a REDcycle bin or other soft plastics recycling bin at a participating supermarket, don't worry. Just knowing that soft plastics can't be included with your home recycling means you'll be able to make better decisions to avoid them in the future.

While it's good to dispose of plastic responsibly, it's better to avoid plastic altogether. Soft plastics can also only be REDcycled once, which means that they will still end up in landfill eventually.

Recycling is also not as simple as it's made out to be, and the recycling industry has some major problems, which lead to much of our recyclable waste ending up in landfill. So the best way to solve the issue of waste is to reduce the amount you produce in the first place.

TIP

A lot of toys are made from plastic, and while they're lots of fun, you probably won't use them forever. Have a go at sorting your toys into those that are made from plastic and those that aren't.

Work out which toys are your favourites and look after them so you don't need to throw them away and get new ones. When your toys break, see if you can fix them instead of throwing them away, and if you really don't need them anymore, donate them to charity.

Create your own list of things you find at home that you can recycle.

Math- Thursday

Displacement

How could we measure how much space this rock takes up?

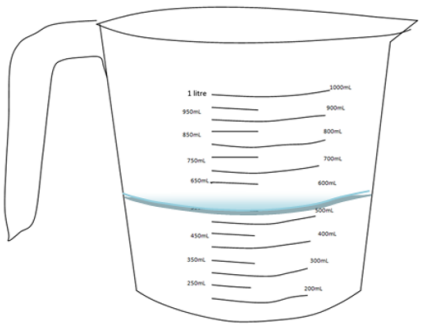
How could we measure the volume of this rock?

We can't fill it to capacity with water.

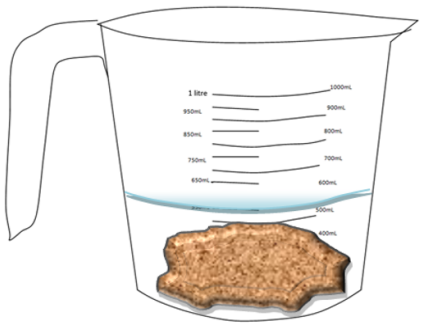
We can't pack it with cubes.

And we can't make this object out of cubes.

Could we submerge it in water and measure the volume of water it displaces?



500 mL



550 mL

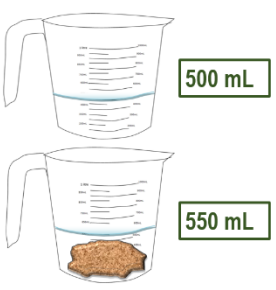
Volume of water displaced: 50 mL

Volume of rock: 50 mL

How could we compare the volumes of these 2 rocks?

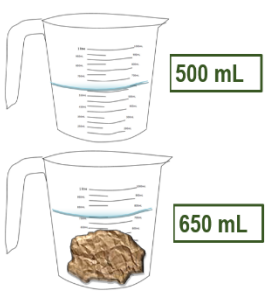
Could we compare their volumes by displacement?

Could we submerge both rocks in water and measure the volume of water each rock displaces?



Volume of water displaced: 50 mL

Volume of rock 1: 50 mL



Volume of water displaced: 150 mL

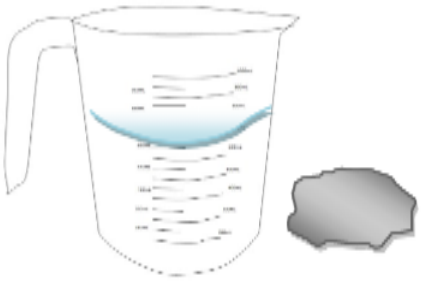
Volume of rock 2: 150 mL

Investigate:

Have a container, and a measuring jug.

Select an object with curved surfaces that will sink and a measuring device with a scale in millilitres.

Pour a volume of water into the measuring device, for example, 500 millilitres or $\frac{1}{2}$ litre.



Record the volume of water.

Estimate the volume of water the object will displace.

Submerge the object in the water in the measuring device to measure the volume of water it displaces.

Record the volume of water the object displaced as the volume of the object.

Reflection: How can we measure the volume of objects using displacement?

Record your results below:

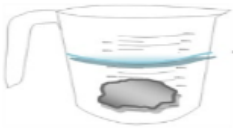
Measure Volumes including using Displacement

Problem Solving

MG 45 (2a)

This picture shows the water level in a measuring container before an object was submerged.

This picture shows the water level in a measurement container after an object was submerged.



What is the volume of the object?

MG 45 (2b)

This picture shows the water level in a measuring container before an object was submerged.

This picture shows the water level in a measurement container after an object was submerged.

What is the volume of the object?

MG 45 (2b)

This picture shows the water level in a measuring container before an object was submerged.

The volume of the object is 250 millilitres.

What will be the level of the water in the measuring container after the object is submerged?

MG 45 (11a)

I had 300 millilitres of water in a container.

I submerged an object in the water and the level rose to 350 millilitres.

What volume of water was displaced?

What is the volume of the object?

MG 45 (11b)

I had 400 millilitres of water in a container.

I submerged an object in the water and the level rose to 525 millilitres.

What volume of water was displaced?

What is the volume of the object?

MG 45 (11c)

I had some water in a container.

I submerged an object in the water and the water level rose 250 millilitres.

What could the level of the water be before and after the object was submerged?

\

LI: We are learning to compare the properties of materials.

Success Criteria: I can

- Describe and compare the properties of materials
- Explain how the properties of materials make them suitable for different uses
- Describe the positive and negatives of using certain types of materials for certain uses

Specific properties make materials suitable or unsuitable for making certain objects:

- What properties does the material for a sponge need?
- What properties might you want the materials of a raincoat to have?
- Would you make a shopping bag out of bricks?
- Would you make a belt out of marshmallow?

Difficulties when carrying a bag?

Think of a time where you have had trouble carrying a bag.

What material was the bag made of?

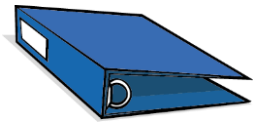
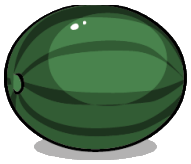
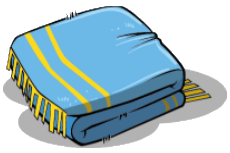
What was in the bag?

Carrying dilemma

Name:	Date:

You and four friends have a dilemma: you need to carry five items in five different bags. Which object would be best placed in which bag?

Identify what each bag is made of, match the bag to your chosen object, and explain your choice.

Object	Bag made of	Why did you make that choice?
 A plastic binder		
 Some muddy shells		
 A watermelon		
 A wet towel		
 Some frozen ice poles		

Friday

HOW DOES COMPOSTING HELP THE ENVIRONMENT?

GREENHOUSE GASES TRAP HEAT IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Greenhouse gases can contribute to the depletion of the protective ozone layer and cause climate change.

HUMAN ACTIVITY HAS INCREASED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF:

- carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- methane (CH_4)
- nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- fluorinated gases

The best way we can help decrease methane emissions is to compost!

COMPOSTING **DECREASES** THE GREENHOUSE GAS, **METHANE**

composting produces nutrient-rich fertilizer

Composting = recycling organic, decomposable, biodegradable waste into nutrient-rich fertilizer for our crops.

- aerobic nature of composting produces very little methane
- composting decreases the amount of trash that goes into landfills
- composting decreases methane emissions

What are some everyday items that can be composted?

- Vegetable, fruit scraps
- Leaves, grass
- Shredded paper
- Paper towels
- Eggshells
- Coffee grounds, filters
- Bread, grains, pasta
- Tea bags

Methane is a greenhouse gas that is, over the course of 20 years, **72 times more potent than CO_2**

LANDFILLS ARE THE LARGEST HUMAN-MADE CONTRIBUTOR OF METHANE INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

When organic waste is disposed of in the trash, instead of composted, it ends up in a landfill. As the landfill is filled and covered, no air can pass through, causing anaerobic conditions. In these conditions, the decomposition of organic waste produces methane within the landfill that needs to be released.

aerobic = air
anaerobic = no air

For more composting and environmental information, visit www.recyclemorenc.org.

RECYCLEMORE

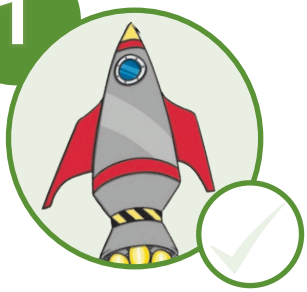
Friday

Task: answer the question 'How does composting help the environment?'

16 Things to Make and Do With Your Recycling

Raid your recycling bin and try some of these fun activities. All of these ideas are family-friendly - as always, supervise where needed, make sure items have been washed if necessary, and be careful of sharp edges on tin cans and foil trays. **Check your class Edmodo for instructions on how to make each project!**

1

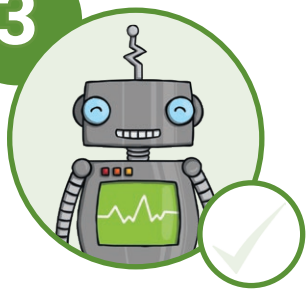


Pop Bottle Rocket

2

Tin Can Flower Pots

3



Scrapheap Challenge

4

Kitchen Roll Bird Feeder

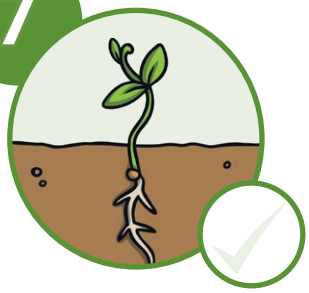
5

Cardboard Box
Net Exploration

6

Cereal Box
Magazine Holder

7



Kitchen Roll
Seedling Starter

8

Recycling
Materials Sorting

9

Plastic Tray
Floating and Sinking

10

Foil Sculptures

11

Recycled
Sensory Bottles

12

Squirty Bottle
Water Fight

13

Old Magazine
Christmas Tree

14

Recycled Materials
Instruments

15

Cress Head

16

Recycling Reminder Sign

FRIDAY

Assessment – Write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.

★ Week 9	**Learning Intention**	**We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.**
	Success Criteria I have used:	- a main clause - an embedded subordinate clause - a subordinate Conjunction - correct beginning, middle and end punctuation

★ Week 9	**Learning Intention**	**We are learning to write a complex sentence with an embedded clause.**
	Success Criteria I have used:	- a main clause - an embedded subordinate clause - a subordinate Conjunction - correct beginning, middle and end punctuation

WALT write a TEEL paragraph. Friday

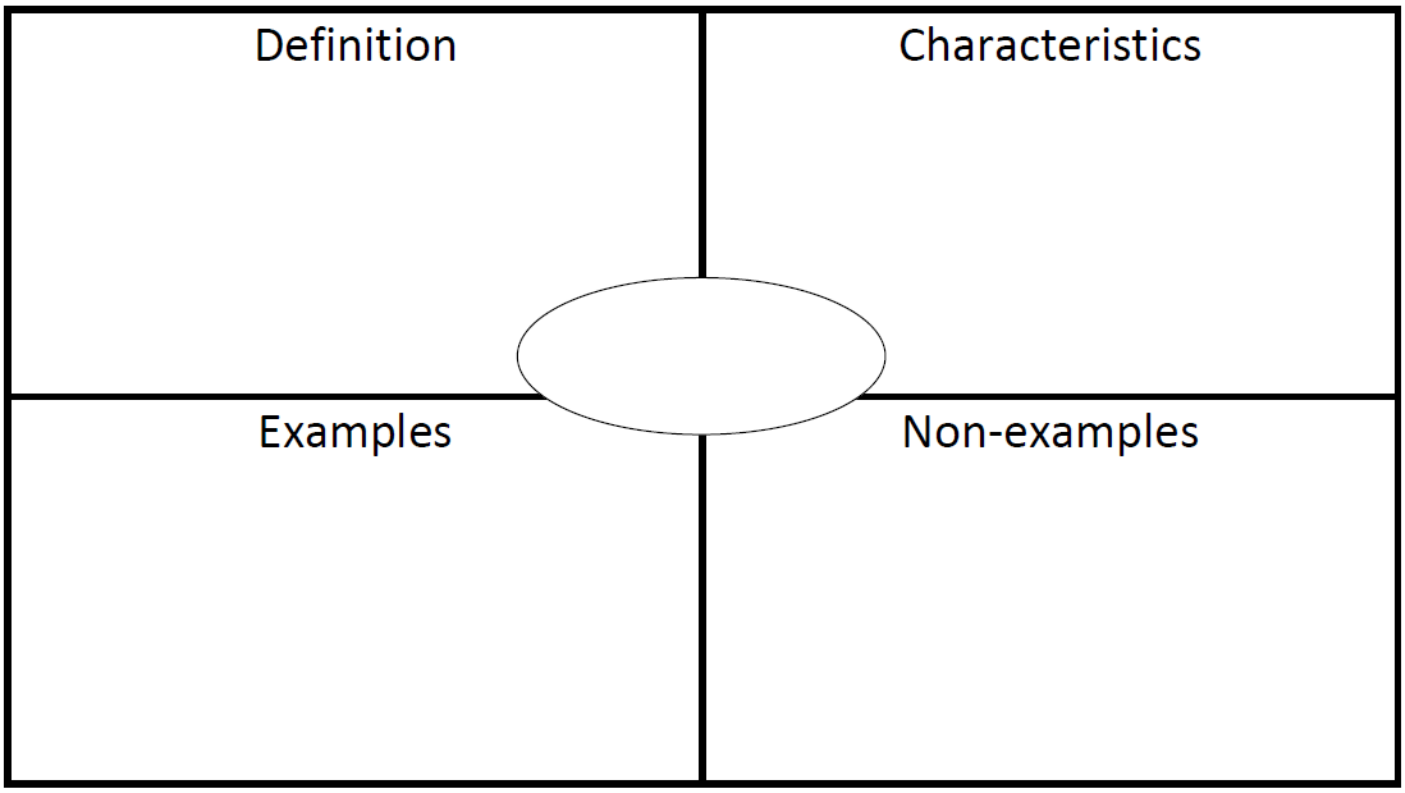
3. TopS
   E
   E
   L → RS (1), (2), (3),

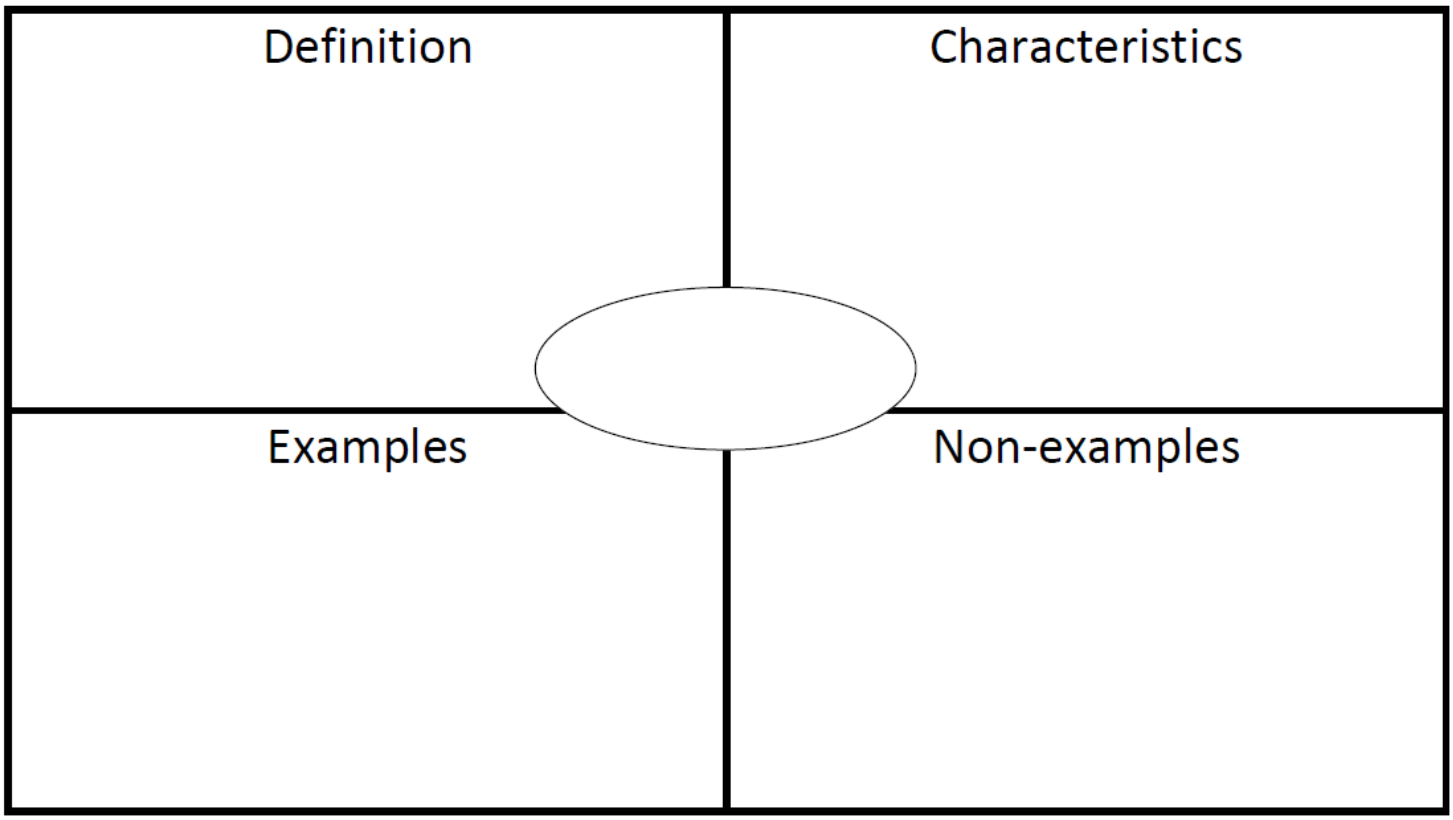
FRIDAY

Choose **two** new vocabulary words from the **previous Guided Reading text** (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, OR Thursday) and fill out the Frayer Model.

Frayer Model

Write the selected word. Identify characteristics of the word. Identify examples of the word. Identify non-examples of the word. Create your own definition of the word. Check the meaning of the word with the dictionary definition.





Math Mentals- Friday

Day 5

1 28 + 19 =

2 717 + 29 =

3 84 – 19 =

4 580 – 96 =

5 $2 x 29 =

6 99 x 7 =

7 303 ÷ 3 =

8 550 ÷ 5 =

9 612 ÷ 6 =

10 A car can be hired for $59 per day. What is the cost for 3 days? ☐

11 Write 3 thousands, 9 hundreds, 4 tens and 3 ones as a numeral. ☐

12 What number am I? My digits are 6, 8 and 9. Rounded to the nearest ten, I am 700. ☐

13 ? + 5 = 30 ↺ ☐ – ☐ = ☐

14 315 x 10 = ☐

15 What fraction is shaded? ☐

16 Alex has one of each of the four least valuable Australian coins. How much more does he need to make $5? ☐

17 What is the total mass of 3 packets of flour? ☐

18 Write the time three quarters of an hour after 5:45. ☐ : ☐

19 Colour the angles in the shape that are more than a right angle.

20 6 children walk to school, double the number who catch the bus. How many catch the bus? ☐

Assessment

Q1–10:	/10	Q11–20:	/10	My time:

Think Box

Order of Play

Ben, Andrew, Dan and Cathy have a new single player computer game. They are trying to decide the order in which they will play.

Andrew suggests that they can play in alphabetical order – Andrew, Ben, Cathy, then Dan (ABCD). Cathy thinks she should go first as she is the only girl.

How many different ways of organising the order are there? ☐

List all the possible combinations below.

ABCD,

Math- Friday

Multiply by Single-digit Numbers – x 7

Select cards to make 2 numbers to multiply.

7 x 8 =

Partition the number into numbers you know how to multiply.

5 + 3

Multiply the parts.

7 x 5 = 35
7 x 3 = 21
35 + 21 = 56

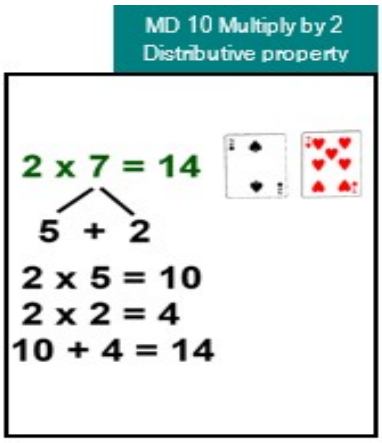
Add the products.

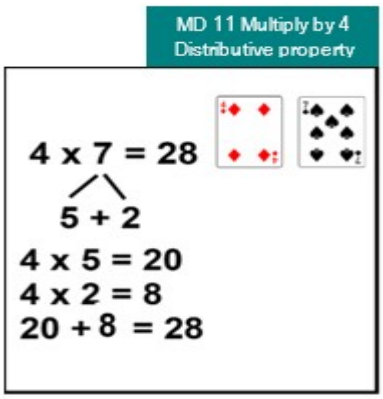
Learn the ‘table’ by remembering how you partitioned the number.

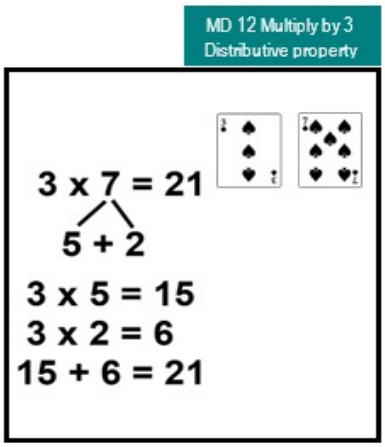
7 x 8 = 56

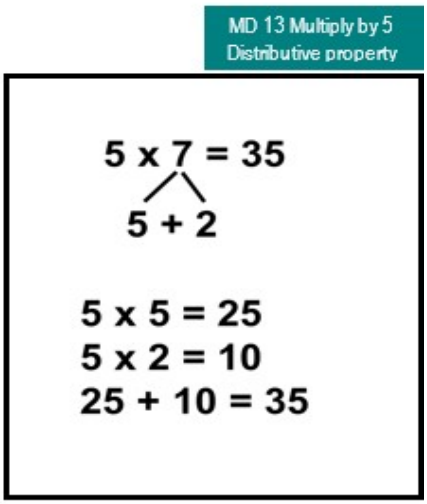
Multiply by Single-digit Numbers-

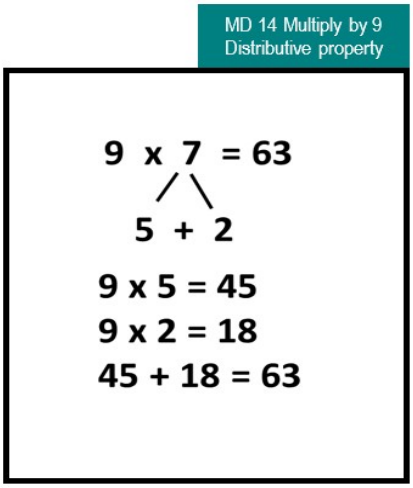
Below are examples of differentiate levels. Choose your level:-

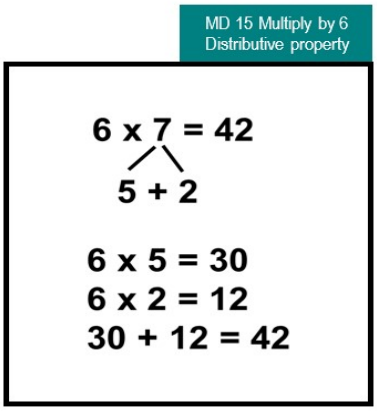


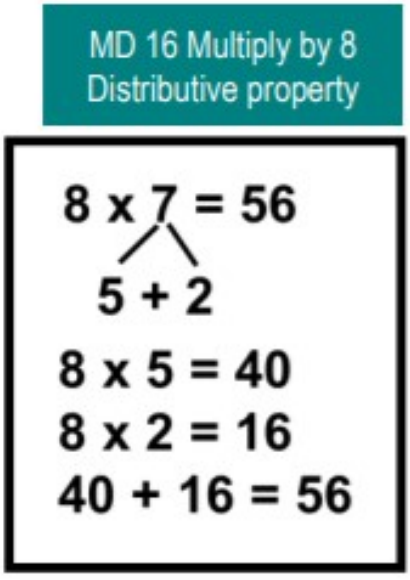


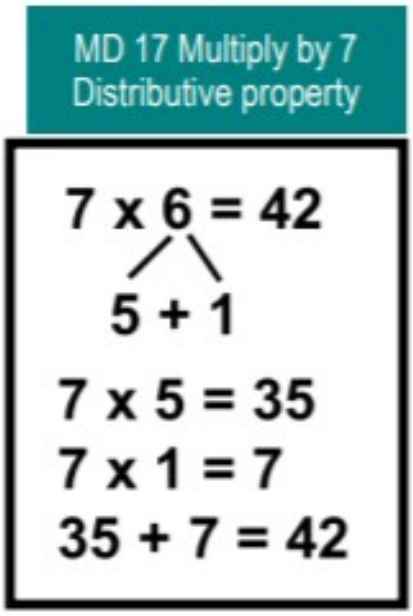






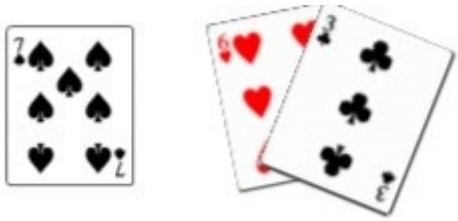






Divide by Single-digit Numbers - ÷ 7, no remainder

Select cards to make numbers to divide.



Record a division and a fraction number sentence.

Partition the number into numbers that you know are multiples.

35 + 28 35 + 28

Divide the parts. 35 ÷ 7 = 5 $\frac{1}{7}$ of 35 = 5

Find a fraction of the parts. 27 ÷ 7 = 4 $\frac{1}{7}$ of 28 = 4

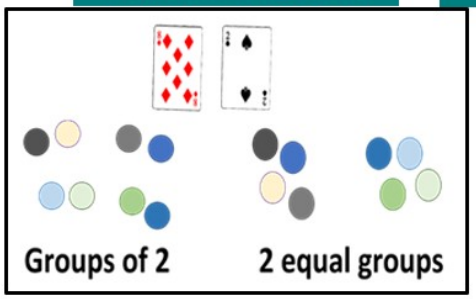
Add the quotients.

63 ÷ 7 = $\frac{1}{7}$ of 63 = 5 + 4 = 9

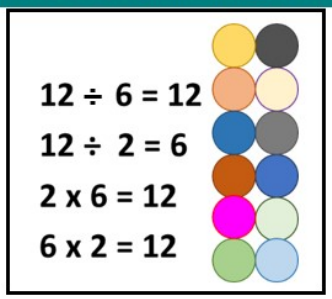
63 ÷ 7 = 9 $\frac{1}{7}$ of 63 = 9

Below are examples of differentiate levels. Choose your level: -

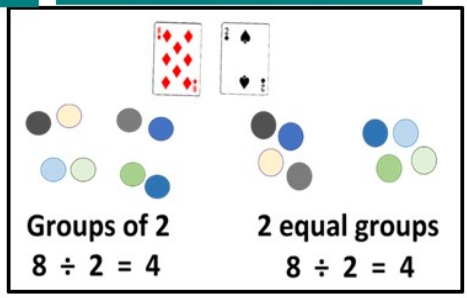
MD 1, 2 Divide in 2 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'



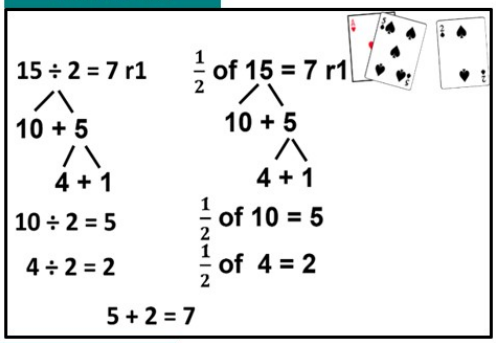
MD 5 Divide into equal rows (array) describe using 2 division and 2 multiplication number sentences



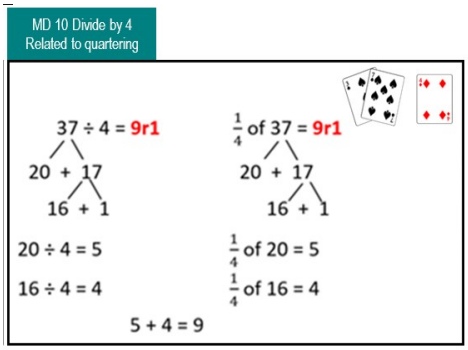
MD 7, 8 Divide in 4 ways – into 'groups of 2' and '2 equal groups'



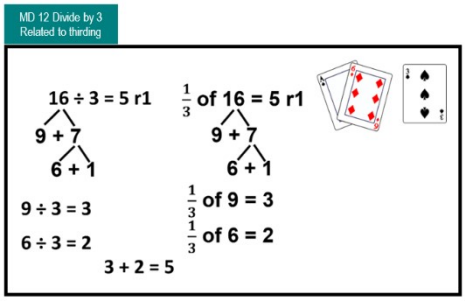
MD 10 PA 17 Divide by 2 Related to halving



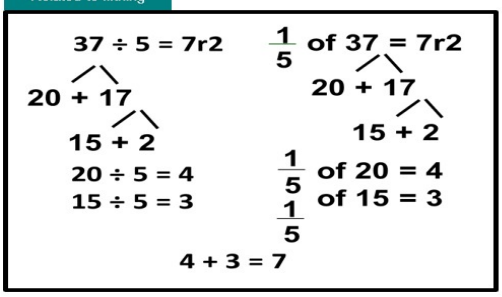
MD 10 Divide by 4 Related to quartering



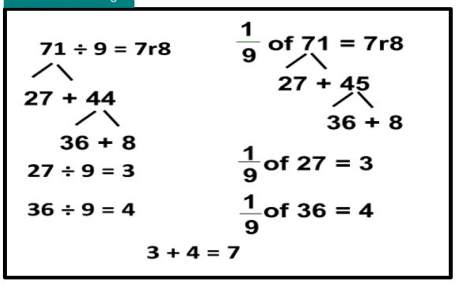
MD 12 Divide by 3 Related to thirding



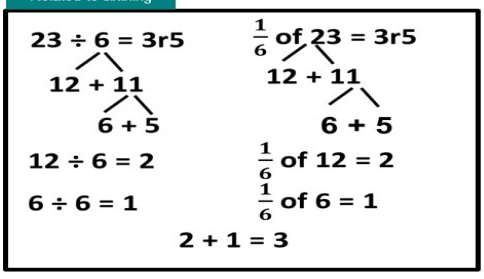
MD 13 Divide by 5 Related to fifthing



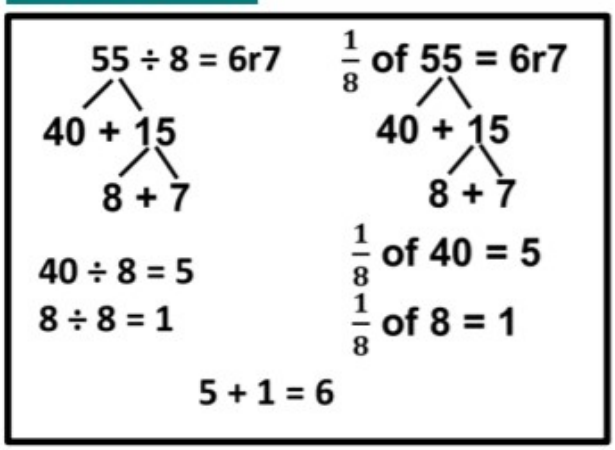
MD 14 Divide by 9 Related to ninthing



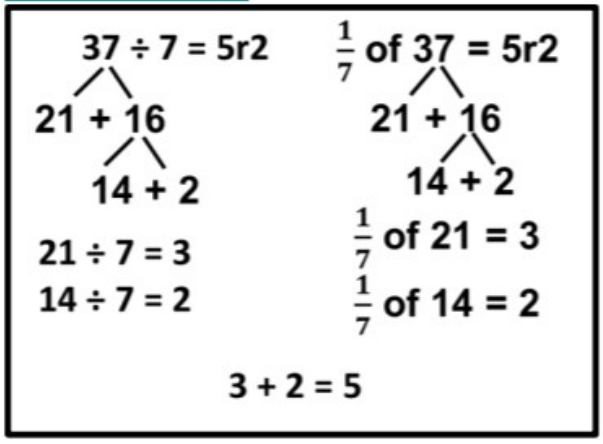
MD 15 Divide by 6 Related to sixthing



MD 16 Divide by 8 Related to eighthing



MD 17 Divide by 7 Related to seventhing



Year 4 Week 9 Specialised Learning - Reading

Remember: *You do not need to finish everything in 1 day. You can do this at your own pace throughout the week. Answer the questions and do the daily activities. Once you have finished each square, colour in the smiley face.*

Day 1: Read the first part on the life of Patty Mills (1988 -) below.

There are **80 words**. Time how long it takes to read.
Underline all the **nouns** you can find.

Time:

Patty Mills is an Australian professional basketball player in the National Basketball Association (NBA). Mills was born and raised in Canberra, and is of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal Australian descent. Mills' father, Benny, is a Torres Strait Islander (Muralag) and his mother, Yvonne, is from the Kokatha clan, in South Australia. Yvonne was a part of the Stolen Generations, she and her four siblings were taken from their parents by the Australian state after her parents' separation in 1949.

What does it mean to be part of the Stolen Generations?

Day 2: Read the 2nd part below. There are **80 words.** Time yourself. Compare your time with yesterday's time.
Underline all the **adjectives** you can find.

Time:

Learning of his mother's past was Mills' "turning point" in understanding his identity as an Indigenous Australian. In 2007, he became the third Indigenous basketball player to play for the Australian men's national team – The Boomers. He has represented Australia at 4 Olympic Games – Beijing (2008), London (2012), Rio (2016) and Tokyo (2020). As captain, Mills inspiring skills and leadership helped Australia get their first ever Olympic medal in men's basketball by scoring 42 points in the bronze medal game.

How many Indigenous basketball players had represented Australia before Patty Mills?

Day 3: Read the 3rd part below.

There are **80 words.** Time yourself. Compare your time with Days 1 and 2. **Colour** or highlight all the **verbs.**

Time:

He was an important member of the San Antonio Spurs' NBA championship-winning team in 2014. He has recently joined the highly rated Brooklyn Nets. Mills is known for his three-point shooting, his commitment to the team culture of the San Antonio Spurs and the Boomers, his enthusiasm, and his leadership qualities. Patty Mills is not just a hero on the basketball court. He quietly donates huge portions of his NBA salary to help struggling indigenous communities across Australia.

What year did the San Antonio Spurs win the NBA?

Day 4: Read the final paragraph describing Patty Mills' other achievements below. There are **80 words.**
Time yourself. Which day has been your fastest?
Circle all the **commas (,) speech marks (" ")** and **proper nouns (**eg. **S**eptember, **P**arramatta, **P**atrick**)**

Time:

In 2020, Mills launched the Team Mills Foundation, a charity based on six key principles: family, environment, culture, pathways/opportunities, empowering women and multicultural diversity. After the devastating Australian bushfires last summer, Mills helped deliver loads of supplies to regions in desperate need. "I understand where my roots are and my connection to Australia," Mills said of his bushfire trip. He also launched a community water project last year to provide clean, sustainable drinking water for six remote indigenous communities.

Why is Patty Mills such a good role model?

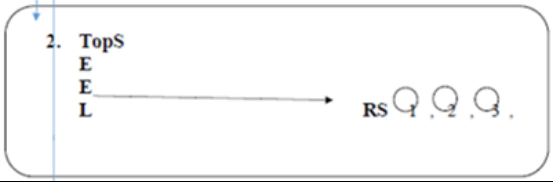
 **<u>Day 5:</u> Match** the **words** in the left side boxes with their **meanings** in the right side boxes.	
- descent	• to serve, to act or speak for a group, region or country
- separation	• a part of a whole
- identity	• having a great need or desire for something
- represented	• the origin or background of a person in terms of family or nationality
- commitment	• to set in motion, to start something
- portion	• highly destructive or damaging
- launched	• able to be maintained at a certain rate or level
- pathways	• the action of moving or being moved apart
- devastating	• an agreement to do something in the future, improve a cause or activity
- desperate	• who you are, the way you think about yourself
- sustainable	• a course of action, a way of achieving something

Year 4 Week 9 Specialised Learning – Writing

Remember: ***You don't need to finish everything in 1 day. You can do this at your own pace throughout the week,***
Once you have finished each square, colour in the smiley face ☺

Day 1: Draw a TEEL Block Planner

Task: Draw **one** box on a **piece of paper** for your **first TEEL paragraph** in the **block planner**. This paragraph will start with a **topic sentence**. It would include one **example** (1st argument) and this example will be **elaborated** and expanded on. The last sentence will **link** to the topic sentence using a **synonym**. Below is the structure of the TEEL paragraph to help you.



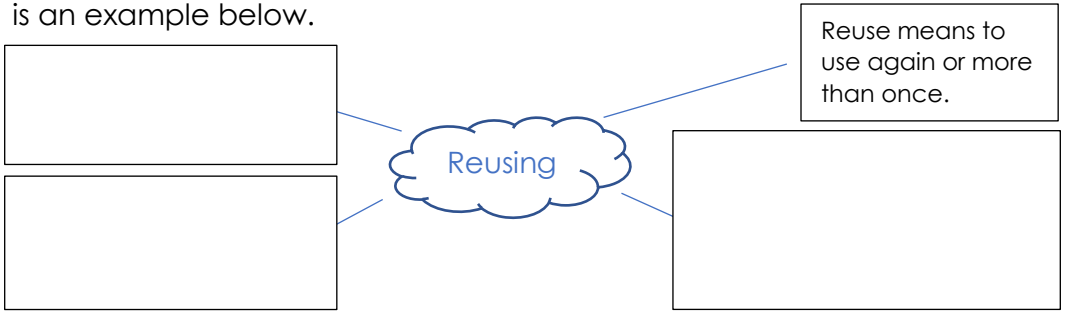
Day 2: Facts about reusing

Task: **Read** the facts about **what reusing** is and **why it is so important** to reuse all of our waste. The facts also include **how to reuse items in different ways**, which could help us everyday at **school or at home**.

- Reuse means to use again or more than once.
- Reusing materials and items so that they have longer life spans. Means that the items would not be thrown away after the first use.
- Many items found around the home can be used for different purposes.
- Reusable carry bags from the supermarkets, could be used to hold material and items around the home.
- Jars and pots can be used as small containers to store marbles or toys.
- Newspapers could be used as packing material when moving homes.

Day 3 Mind Map

Task: Fill in the mind-map with three facts that you learnt in Day 2. There is an example below.



Day 4: TEEL paragraph – two

Task: Use the blanks below to **write a TEEL paragraph**. It must include the topic sentence, elaboration, example and link sentence. The paragraph must be about **reusing**. Look at the exemplar on the next page to guide you.

Another great way_____. Instead of throwing

and make

something new. You can .

Reuse your !

Day 5: TEEL paragraph – two

Now it is your turn to write a **TEEL paragraph** below.
You need to include a **topic sentence**, **elaboration**, **example** and **a link**.
Remember you need to start with a **topic sentence** about **reusing materials**. Then an **elaborative sentence** about reusing materials **followed by an example**. The **link sentence** is last, **linking back** to the topic sentence.
You can use the example text and the block planner on the next page as a guide.

Example text

Block Planner

Who Wants to Protect Our Planet?

We are drowning in waste! Imagine going to the beach and seeing rubbish everywhere. How would you feel seeing litter all around your favourite beach? We must do our part by reducing, reusing and recycling.

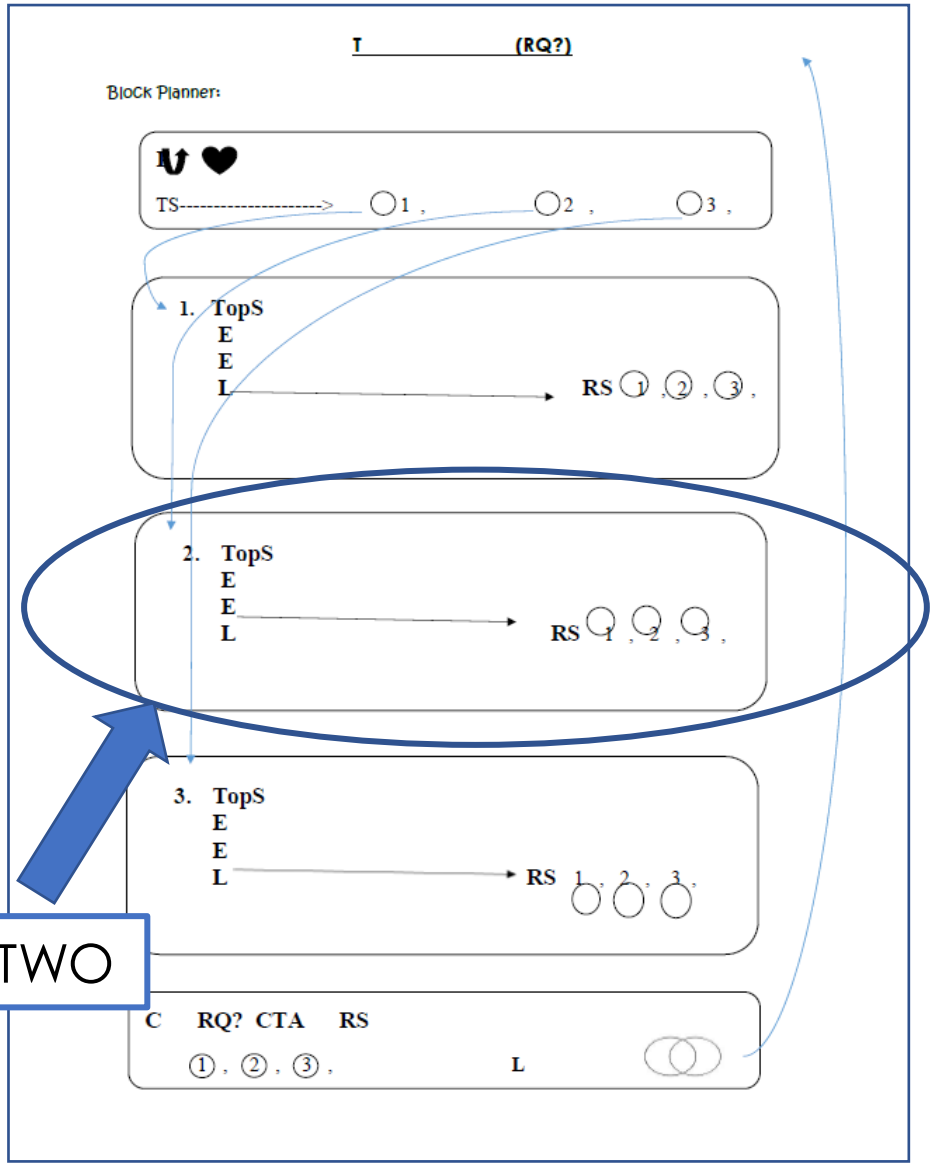
We must reduce our waste. We can cut down on using plastic bags and use more environmentally friendly ones. Did you know helpless turtles eat plastic? Well done to all the supermarkets who are using single-use bags. Help save our turtles by reducing your waste!

Another great way to protect our planet is to reuse items. Instead of throwing things away and sending them to landfill, make something new. You can also donate it for other people to use. Reuse your items and help save our planet!

Recycle! Recycle! Recycle! Lots of rubbish can be remade into something new. Did you know a bottle can be made into a t-shirt? Use the right coloured bins, so items can be recycled. Let's not drown in our waste, recycle now!

What can you do? Act now and protect our planet! Start reducing, reusing and recycling today!

TEEL - TWO

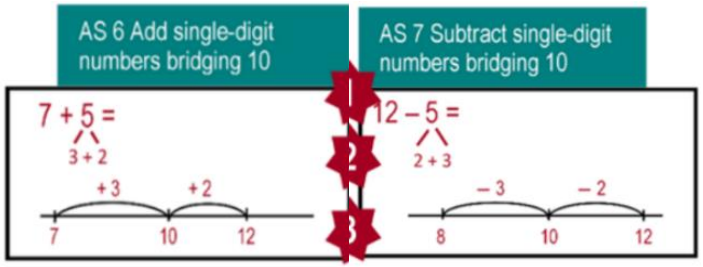


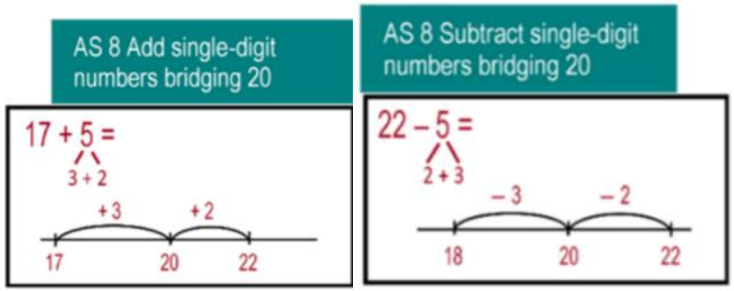
Year 4 Week 9 Specialised Learning – Mathematics

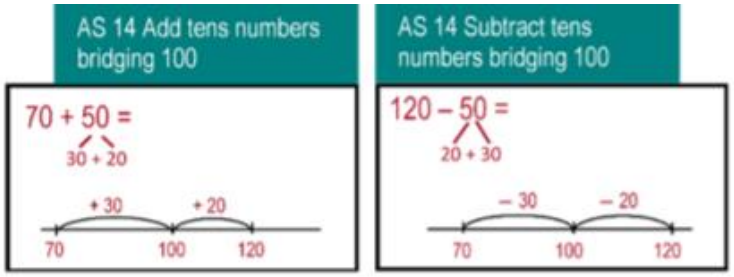
Every day - Use the **anchor charts** below and playing cards or your own numbers to solve the following:

3 addition and **3 subtraction problems**

Addition and Subtraction







Addition

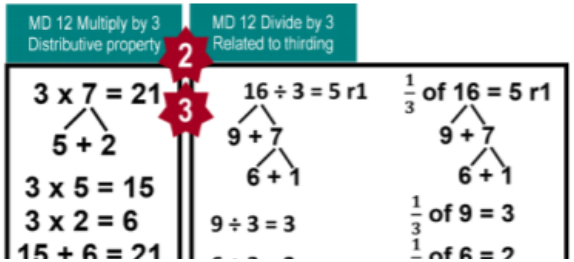
1) _____ **2)** _____ **3)** _____

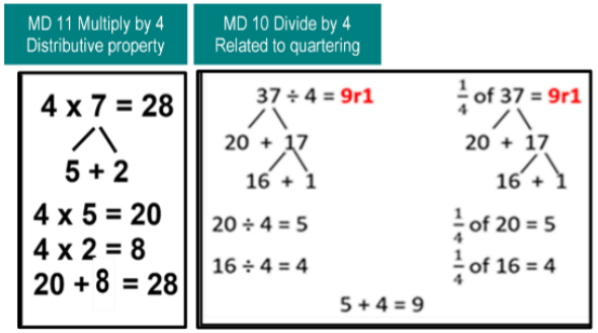
Subtraction

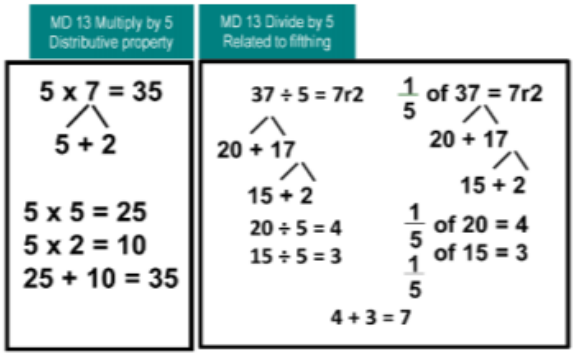
1) _____ **2)** _____ **3)** _____

Every day - Use the **anchor charts** below and playing cards or your own numbers to solve the following:

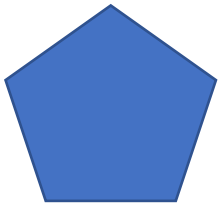
3 multiplication and 3 **division questions**
(choose to multiply and divide by either 3, 4 or 5)







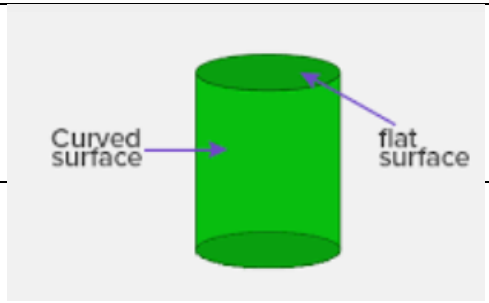
Multiplication	Division	Division
1)	1)	1) 1/2 of
2)	2)	2) 1/4 of
3)	3)	3) 1/5 of

Day 1- **Partitioning**	Day 2 – **Ordering**	Day 3 – **2D Shapes**	Day 4 – **3D Objects**	Day 5 - **Problem solving**
Practise your partitioning skills with the following numbers. Eg. 678 600 + 70 + 8 72 169 29 368 2178 64 9416 19 .	Order these numbers in **ascending** order (smallest to largest) **578, 98, 2391, 45439, 8234.** ____,____,_____,_____,____ **23, 845, 9012, 8972, 35** ____,____,_____,_____,____ Order these numbers in **descending** order (largest to smallest) **215, 98312, 1705, 3278, 34.** ____,____,_____,_____,____ **382, 8732, 7465, 8734, 381** ____,____,_____,_____,____	Name the shape. Count the number of sides.  Rectangle, triangle or Square – – – – – – – – – – How many sides? ___  Hexagon, Pentagon, Square – – – – – – – – – How many sides? ___	Look at the 3D objects and think about whether it has a flat surface, curved surface, or both. Circle the correct answer.  Flat, Curved or Both.  Flat, Curved or Both.  Flat, Curved or Both  Flat, Curved or Both **Please continue activities on the next page.**	**1.** Michael had 80 crayons. How many more crayons does Michael need to make 100? **2.** I have 20 toy cars. ½ of them are red. How many red cars do I have? **3.** Draw a rectangle and shade ½ blue and other ½ red.

3D Objects

Flat Surface - Flat surfaces are surfaces that are not curved.

Curved Surface - Curved surface is a rounded surface which is not flat.



Complete the following activity. Place the 3D Objects in the correct place in the Venn diagram.