Name: ______________________

Class: ______________________

YEAR 5

HOMEWORK. TERM 4

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This booklet is designed to provide flexibility in the homework routine. Teachers understand that each family has unique and often busy afternoon schedules. For this reason, you will find all homework for Term 4 contained in the following pages.

This homework is designed to reinforce concepts previously taught in class. Each week contains one page of English based skills and one page of Maths skills. It is not meant to be stressful or overly challenging. The homework is based on the prescribed skills contained within the Australian National Curriculum. It provides an excellent opportunity for parents and carers to gain a greater insight into their child’s progress in the current year.

This homework acts as a tool for consolidation and promotes self discipline, a skill that will be called upon continuously throughout their lifetime.

If you find that your child experiences unreasonable difficulty in completing the homework, please arrange a suitable time to discuss with your child’s class teacher.

Homework is Due

☐ Weekly on:

☐ On this Date

__________________________
Some Days

Some days this school is a huge concrete sandwich squeezing me out like jam.

It weighs so much breathing hurts, my legs freeze my body is heavy.

On days like that I carry whole buildings high on my back.

Other days the school is a rocket thrusting right into the sun.

It’s yellow and green freshly painted, the cabin windows gleam with laughter.

On days like that whole buildings support me, my ladder is pushing over their rooftops.

Amongst the clouds I’d need a computer to count all the bubbles bursting aloud in my head.

- David Harmer

1. A metaphor compares one thing to another by saying it is another. E.g. My brother moves at a snail’s pace. Underline the metaphor in the first stanza.

2. Why does the poet use metaphors? What affect do they have?

3. What does the poet mean when he says “school is a rocket thrusting right into the sun”?

4. How does the poet feel about the school?

Metaphor or Simile?

Mum is as busy as a bee.

She was lightning fast.

I sink like an anchor in the pool.

You are the apple of my eye.

I’ve jumped into the frying pan.

Our dog is as blind as a bat.

Write your own metaphor for school.

____________________

____________________

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____________________
Number Facts

Problem solving

1. Max was absent two days this week. What fraction of the school week was he at school?

2. Sally arrives at school at 8:20am and plays for 25 minutes before the bell rings. What time does the bell ring?

3. There are 30 people in our class. One-fifth of them are away today. How many are at school today?

Find the area and perimeter of these shapes.

Complete the following algorithms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1) 29</th>
<th>2) 82</th>
<th>3) 56</th>
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<tr>
<td>x</td>
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<table>
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<th>4) 35</th>
<th>5) 71</th>
<th>6) 63</th>
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<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>x 37</td>
<td>x 29</td>
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<td>______</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday

**Homework – Week 32**

Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

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**Dame Mary Gilmore**

New South Wales welcomed Mary Jean Cameron into the world in 1865. She became a teacher by profession, but she had the heart of a writer. Mary was very passionate about social reform. She had strong opinions which she voiced in her writing. She wrote under false names at first, in order to protect her teaching career. Her pseudonyms included Em Jaycey, Sister Jaycey, and Rudione Calvert.

The New Australia Movement, a socialist group attempting to create a utopian socialist society, appealed to Mary. She wrote journal articles for them, and in 1895, traveled to Paraguay to join their society. It was there that she met William Alexander Gilmore. They married in 1897, and their son William Dysart Cameron Gilmore was born a year later. The society disbanded when their leader, William Lane, left the group in 1899, so the Gilmores returned to Australia.

Responding to her request for more writing about women’s issues with an offer of employment, Henry Lammond, editor of *the Australian Worker* hired Mary to write a regular column in 1908. The column was successful beyond either of their dreams. Mary would continue writing it until 1931. In between writing her columns, she found time to write many books of both poetry and prose. She wrote about the frontier days of Australia, and she wrote to spark social and political reform.

Mary Gilmore was a champion for the rights of people who needed help. She fought for women’s rights, as well as the rights of children who were forced to work in factories. She was an advocate for the cause of underpaid shearers, and spoke out against injustices done to Aboriginal people. As an accomplished writer, she was able to reach a large audience. She used her public voice to seek a better life for her fellow Australians, especially those who suffered mistreatment.

King George VI made her Dame Mary Gilmore in 1937. A suburb of Canberra was named in her honour. Mary Gilmore’s likeness can also be seen on the Australian $10 note, an honour she shares with fellow writer/poet “Banjo” Paterson.

1) How did Dame Mary Gilmore’s status as a writer allow her to help people who suffered from injustice?

2) Mary risked a lot to stand up for what she thought was right. Would you be willing to speak out against injustice? Why/why not?

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**Words in Context**

We can use more precise words when we know their context. For example, the verb “cut” is very basic. When cutting up an onion for a recipe, we can use the more precise word, “dice”. To make orange juice, first “slice” the orange in half. In order to eat a grapefruit easily, you “segment” it first. Precise words lead to better understanding. **Your turn: Think of the verb “look”**.

Write a more precise synonym based on these contexts:

1. A movie or play _______________________
2. Something you pass by quickly _______________________
3. Something fascinating _______________________
4. Something through a telescope _______________________
5. we would _______________________
6. I have _______________________
7. that is _______________________
8. they will _______________________
9. have not _______________________
10. was not _______________________
11. I will _______________________
12. they would _______________________
13. must not _______________________
14. is not _______________________
Number Facts

1) Mary Gilmore returned to Australia in 1902. She moved to Sydney in 1912. Her book, The Hound of the Road was published in 1922. If these dates are viewed as a pattern, what are the next three numbers in the pattern?

2) Mary was ill for much of 1883. She was hired in 1886 at Beaconsfield Provisional School. She spent Christmas of 1889 in Sydney with her mother. If these dates are viewed as a pattern, what are the next three numbers in the pattern?

Find the perimeter

1) \[ P = \text{ _______ } \]

2) \[ P = \text{ _______ } \]

3) \[ P = \text{ _______ } \]

4) \[ P = \text{ _______ } \]

5) \[ P = \text{ _______ } \]

Write in 12-hour time

1. 17:25 ___________

2. 13:10 ___________

3. 03:18 ___________

4. 21:15 ___________

5. 15:35 ___________

Write in 24-hour time

1. 3:20pm ___________

2. 8:15am ___________

3. 11:30am ___________

4. 5:22pm ___________

5. 8:30pm ___________

Complete the following

1) \[ \$ 4 . 6 5 + \$ 3 . 7 8 = \$ 8 . 1 3 \]

2) \[ \$ 5 . 8 2 + \$ 2 . 9 7 = \$ 8 . 7 9 \]

3) \[ \$ 1 . 9 8 + \$ 6 . 2 6 = \$ 8 . 2 4 \]

4) \[ \$ 3 . 6 7 + \$ 2 . 8 4 = \$ 6 . 5 1 \]

5) \[ \$ 9 . 8 4 + \$ 0 . 7 9 = \$ 1 0 . 6 3 \]
**HOMEWORK – Week 33**

Write your spelling words each day using  
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
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**Banjo Patterson**

He could have earned fame as a pearl diver, or a crocodile hunter, or a politician. He even studied the law and was admitted as a solicitor in 1886. However, all of these endeavors pale in the light of his fame as a poet and author. When Andrew Barton Paterson picked up his pen to write for his local periodical, the *Bulletin*, he chose the name of his family’s race horse as his pseudonym, calling himself simply “The Banjo”. His later work brought him fame, but the original name he gave himself stuck with him. He became known as “Banjo Paterson”.

At the ripe old age of 21, Banjo published his first poem, *El Mahdi to the Australian Troops* appeared in the *Bulletin*. Though it was well-received, his real fame came nine years later when his collection of Australian poetry, *The Man From Snowy River*, was published. Its popularity never seems to slow. For the past 100 years it has outsold every other book of Australian poetry.

Banjo drew inspiration from his early childhood near Yass, New South Wales. He enjoyed interacting with teamsters, drovers, and bushrangers, and often included his experiences in his work. He was considered a bit of a radical because he sided with the drovers and shearsers against the landlords and squatters when he wrote *A Bushman’s Song*. He was a voice for those who had no voice, exposing the difficulties of their lives to the public.

It was time to settle down and start a family when Banjo met Alice Emily Walker. They married in 1903 and moved to Woolahra, Sydney. Two children arrived while Banjo worked as the editor of the *Sydney Evening News*.

When the First World War began, Banjo was eager to become a war correspondent. He had journalism experience and was, by this time, a respected writer. However, he was not able to get a position in spite of traveling to England to do so. He became an ambulance driver instead. He enlisted in the A.I.F. and rose to the rank of Major during his war years in the Middle East.

In addition to his news writing and poetry, Banjo Paterson is famous for writing the traditional Australian song, *Waltzing Matilda*. It has become one of the world’s top ten recorded songs, placing Australian culture in the ears of many world-wide listeners for the first time. He was given the Order of Commander of the British Empire in 1939. His face appears on the Australian $10 note.

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**Precise Vocabulary**

Words that you may think about as synonyms actually have shades of meaning.

By choosing your words precisely, you can write more meaningfully.

Replace the “tired”, over-used words with more precise vocabulary to enhance the sentences.

1) The small rabbit hopped away.

2) The pretty music made me feel happy.

3) The sheep walked down the road.
HOMEWORK – Week 33

Number Facts

1. 7 × 6 = _____  11.  40 ÷ 8 = _____
2. 8 × 4 = _____  12.  16 ÷ 4 = _____
3. 3 × 9 = _____  13.  3 ÷ 3 = _____
4. 10 × 3 = _____  14.  72 ÷ 9 = _____
5. 8 × 3 = _____  15.  20 ÷ 10 = _____
6. 5 × 6 = _____  16.  81 ÷ 9 = _____
7. 7 × 7 = _____  17.  56 ÷ 8 = _____
8. 4 × 6 = _____  18.  40 ÷ 4 = _____
9. 6 × 6 = _____  19.  21 ÷ 7 = _____
10. 5 × 4 = _____  20.  18 ÷ 3 = _____

Problem solving

1) If you went on a walkabout and traveled 1.6 km on the first day, and additional 1.2 km on each of the next two days, how far would you have walked?

_____________

2) Mrs Smith bought 15 copies of *Walzing Matilda*. The book was on sale for $12.95. How much did Mrs Smith pay for her books?

_____________

Write the time in 24-hour time

Convert the following measurements to metres.

1. 265 cm = _____________ m
2. 427cm = _____________ m
3. 328cm = _____________ m
4. 1047cm = _____________ m
5. 872cm = _____________ m
6. 184cm = _____________ m

Convert the following to centimetres.

1. 3.65 m = _____________ cm
2. 2.98 m = _____________ cm
3. 7.5 m = _____________ cm
4. 3.05 m = _____________ cm
5. 9.8 m = _____________ cm
6. 10.82 m = _____________ cm

Find the answers to the following algorithms.

1) 3 4 2  
   x 8

2) 6 2 5  
   x 6

3) 2 9 7  
   x 7

4) 8 5 5  
   x 4

5) 7 5 9  
   x 5
David Unaipon

An inventor, preacher, and author, David Unaipon was born in the Point McLeay Mission in South Australia in September of 1872. His parents were both from the lower Murray River region, and spoke Yaraldi. David’s father, James, was the first Aboriginal convert of the Congregational mission.

David read many books and articles on a variety of topics. As a young boy, he was a servant to a man who encouraged his intellectual interests, especially in the fields of science, philosophy, and music. As a young adult living back at the mission, David was frustrated that there were no jobs for educated Aborigines. He worked as a bootmaker in Adelaide for a while before returning to Point McLeay to be a bookkeeper for the store.

David was always thinking. In 1909, he received a patent for his modified handpiece for shearing. His obsession with the science of perpetual motion led him to publish his ideas on helicopter flight and polarized light. People began to think of him as Australia’s version of Leonardo DaVinci. Many recognised his genius. He went on to patent nine more inventions before 1944.

David Unaipon enjoyed studying Aboriginal mythology, and he published his own versions of many legends. He was proud of his heritage, and spoke before several royal commissions into the treatment of Aboriginals. He was a role model, and an accepted spokesman of his people.

1) How did David Unaipon help break down some of the prejudices about Aboriginal people?

2) Why do you think Unaipon wanted to publish stories of Aboriginal mythology?

Word Roots & Origins

graph = write  tel = distance  scope = see
spect = see  auto = self  bio = life
ology = the study of

Use the word roots above to define these words:

1. biography ____________________________
2. telescope ____________________________
3. biology ______________________________
4. autobiography _________________________
5. spectator _____________________________
6. autograph ____________________________

Roots & Plurals

Some roots change when plurals are formed. Use these changes to form plurals below.

Singular -um = plural -a  Singular -ix = plural -ices
Singular -is = plural -es  Singular -oo = Plural -ee
Singular -ouse = Plural -ice  Singular -ife = Plural -ive

1. knife _____________________________
2. foot _____________________________
3. mouse _____________________________
4. appendix ___________________________
5. hypothesis _________________________
6. bacterium _________________________
7. tooth ____________________________
Number Facts

12
40
4x
24
28
32
16

Problem solving

1. David Unaipon worked on plans for a helicopter. If he met with the military to discuss his helicopter at 3:00 p.m., and they met for two and a half hours, at what time on the 24 hr clock did the meeting conclude?

2. If David finished a 5 hour trip at 2:00 p.m., at which time on the 24 hr. clock did his trip begin?

Write the following decimals as fractions.

1. 0.37 ________
2. 0.45 ________
3. 0.68 ________
4. 0.29 ________
5. 0.04 ________

Convert from 24 hr time to 12 hr time.

1. 1300 = ________
2. 0700 = ________
3. 0500 = ________
4. 1700 = ________
5. 0100 = ________

Write the following as centimetres.

1. 45mm ________
2. 608mm ________
3. 23mm ________
4. 245mm ________
5. 139mm ________

Write the time in 24-hour form.

1. P.M.
2. A.M.

Complete the following

1. \[ \times \] \[ \times \] \[ \times \] \[ \times \] \[ \times \]
Sir John Monash was the Australian military commander in World War I. He planned and led the attack at the Battle of Amiens on 8 August, 1918 that led to the end of the war.

John was born in Melbourne, Victoria in 1865. His parents were German and had moved to Australia from Poland two years before John was born. He was an extremely intelligent school student and graduated from university as an engineer. He was well known in his profession helping to introduce the use of reinforced concrete to Australia.

In 1884, John joined the university military group and began to climb up the ranks. At the time that World War I began in 1914, John became a full time Army officer. From this point, he began to show his incredible organisation and decision making skills. He participated in the horrific Gallipoli battle in 1915. This was the worst experience of John’s career. His skills were recognised and he was promoted through the ranks to Commander of the Australian Corps in 1918. Sir John Monash believed that his priority was to create a safe passageway for his troops to move to their next location without the need to fight as they traveled. He planned thoroughly and gained great respect from all he worked with.

Sir John Monash has been honoured for his work many times and died on 8 October 1931. Today, there are Australian suburbs, Universities, cities, schools and more named after Sir John Monash. He features on the $100 note. He is buried in Brighton General Cemetery in Melbourne.

1) What did Sir John Monash do that impacted the future of Australia?

2) Why do you think Sir John Monash was chosen to feature on the Australian $100 note?

Put the apostrophe in the correct place.

1. Four girls bags
2. Our cats bed
3. The soldiers rifle
4. Seven soldiers medals
5. The monkeys banana
6. Several students pencils
7. Many dogs bones

Write abbreviations for each of the following.

1. example
2. centimetre
3. Mister
4. Doctor

Write the two words used to form each contraction.

1. can’t
2. should’ve
3. haven’t
4. you’re
5. I’m
6. there’s
HOMEWORK – Week 35

Find answers to the following questions. Simplify if needed.

1. \[ \frac{5}{85} \]
2. \[ \frac{3}{936} \]
3. \[ \frac{7}{217} \]
4. \[ \frac{4}{160} \]
5. \[ \frac{8}{96} \]
6. \[ \frac{2}{98} \]

Problem solving

Australia’s population before World War I was approximately 5 million.

1. 416 809 Australian men enlisted to fight in World War I.
   60 000 were killed and 156 000 were wounded, gassed or taken prisoner.
   How many soldiers were physically unharmed?

2. Is this number more than or less than half those who enlisted?

Convert the first column to metres and the second column to cm.

1. 543 cm
2. 732 cm
3. 428 cm
4. 295 cm
5. 176 cm
6. 1110 cm
7. 6306 cm
8. 845 cm
9. 656 cm
10. 4.78 m
11. 1.52 m
12. 3.41 m
13. 11.34 m
14. 9.5 m
15. 7.05 m
16. 2.89 m
17. 5.47 m
18. 8.86 m

Write the following in 24-hour time

1. \[ A.M. \]
2. \[ P.M. \]
3. \[ P.M. \]
4. \[ A.M. \]

Complete the following

1. \[ \times \]
2. \[ \times \]
3. \[ \times \]
4. \[ \times \]
5. \[ \times \]
Write your spelling words each day using LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday   Tuesday   Wednesday   Thursday

John Flynn

John Flynn was the founder of the Australian Inland Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Australia. He also served as its superintendent. The Australian Inland Mission (AIM) started humbly as a nursing hostel in the northern Flinders Ranges of South Australia in 1911. It soon expanded to meet the needs of Aboriginals and white settlers. With one padre, one sister, a nursing hostel and five camels, AIM had rather humble beginnings. Flynn was committed to providing services to everyone in need, not favoring people of any certain race or belief. In the 40 years that it was under Flynn’s direction, AIM developed into a network of hospitals and nursing hostels. In 1928, Flynn realised his dream of providing caring service to the needy who lived on remote homesteads. His AIM Aerial Medical Service, based in Cloncurry, could fly supplies and medical care to those in areas that were hard to reach over land. The invention of the pedal radio made it possible to stay in communication with bush communities.

An outspoken advocate for the safety of all, Flynn published his magazine, the Inlander, from 1913 to 1927. His goal was to publicise the needs of the people, making Australia a safe place for women and children.

Flynn died of Cancer in May of 1951. His wife had his ashes interred at the foot of Mt. Gillen in Alice Springs. The John Flynn Memorial Church was opened in Alice Springs five years later.

1) Do you think it was important that John Flynn’s hostels would serve people of all races and religions? Why, or why not?

2) How did technology help John Flynn? Give several examples.

Cross out the incorrect sentence.

1. Melanie and me went to the park.
   Melanie and I went to the park.

2. Mum bought a milkshake for David and me.
   Mum bought a milkshake for David and I.

3. Will you come with Sam and I?
   Will you come with Sam and me?

4. Can Sarah and I come with you?
   Can Sarah and me come with you?

5. I don’t know if Max and I will finish on time.
   I don’t know if Max and me will finish on time.

6. Me and my sister will come to your party.
   My sister and I will come to your party.

Use the clues and the prefixes provided to complete each word

1. Out of the ordinary un___________

2. To predict fore___________

3. The opposite to clockwise anti___________

4. After midday after___________

5. A half circle semi___________

6. To advance pro___________

7. To go again re___________

8. To change trans___________

9. A 3-sided shape tri___________

10. Not legal il___________
Number Facts

Problem solving

1. If John Flynn built a new hostel that was 320 m long and 40 m wide, what would the perimeter be?

2. John bought spices to make a bean stew to feed the people at the hostel. He bought 115 grams of cumin and 32 grams of cayenne pepper. How many grams of spice did he buy in total?

Calculate the perimeter of each shape

Divide the following

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following

1) $9 . 7 3$
2) $7 . 4 5$
3) $4 . 5 5$
4) $8 . 2 8$
5) $6 . 8 2$

- $5 . 8 6$
+ $3 . 6 9$
- $2 . 9 3$
+ $4 . 4 5$
- $3 . 9 9$
HOMEWORK – Week 37

Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday ☐  Tuesday ☐  Wednesday ☐  Thursday ☐

**Analysing Poetry**

1) Read the title of the poem to yourself. Think about everything you know about the key words it includes.

2) Read the poem silently at least twice. Then read it aloud.

3) Note any words you do not understand, and use context clues and the dictionary to clarify them.

4) Make sure you have paid attention to punctuation marks. Some lines may continue on the next line.

5) What is the main idea of the poem?

6) Who is speaking in the poem?

7) What do you think was the poet’s purpose for writing?

8) How is personification used in the poem?

---

**My Shadow**

by Robert Louis Stevenson

*(now in the public domain collection)*

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,

And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.

He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;

And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow-

Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;

For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball,

And he sometimes gets so little that there’s none of him at all.

He hasn’t got a notion of how children ought to play,

And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.

He stays so close beside me, he’s a coward you can see;

I’d think shame to stick to Nursie as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,

I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;

But my lazy little shadow, like an errant sleepy-head,

Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

---

**Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like the sound it represents E.g. Pow, Splash, Buzz...**

Add one to each sentence below.

1. ____________! The ball hit the catcher’s glove.
2. The ____________ of the alarm woke him up.
3. With a loud, ____________! the bomb exploded.
4. ____________! The frog jumped into the pond.
5. ____________, it sure is cold in here!
6. The cat ____________ loudly for some food.
7. The lion’s mighty ____________ shook the air.

---

**Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter sound. E.g. Delicate daisies danced in the dreamy daytime.**

Write at least two good sentences that use alliteration.

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________

________________________________________________
HOMEWORK – Week 37

Find the missing numbers.

1. 43 - _____ = 12 11. 12 x _____ = 24
2. _____ + 9 = 6 12. _____ + 11 = 22
3. 13 + _____ = 8 13. 11 - _____ = 5
4. 6 x _____ = 18 14. 7 x _____ = 56
5. 20 - _____ = 20 15. _____ + 8 = 30
6. _____ + 42 = 60 16. _____ - 16 = 70
7. 120 - _____ = 80 17. 5 x _____ = 15
8. 30 + _____ = 1 18. 10 + _____ = 2
9. _____ x 9 = 45 19. _____ x 4 = 44
10. 17 - _____ = 8 20. _____ + 5 = 3

Problem solving

1) If you started writing a poem at 10:20 a.m., and you have been writing for 79 minutes, what time is it now? ________

2) Nicole wrote a poem that was 12 stanzas long. If each stanza consisted of four lines, how many lines long was the whole poem? ________

Solve these problems about time.

1. If it is 6:12 p.m. now, what time will it be in three more hours? ________

2. If it is 2:55 p.m. now, what time will it be after another 37 minutes pass?

3. If it is 4:29 p.m. now, what time will it be after another hour and 40 minutes pass?

4. If it is ten minutes before 1:00 p.m., what time will it be after another four hours and 28 minutes pass? ________

Divide.

1) 4 \[ \underline{247} \] 6) 7 \[ \underline{789} \]
2) 8 \[ \underline{726} \] 7) 9 \[ \underline{370} \]
3) 3 \[ \underline{425} \] 8) 6 \[ \underline{454} \]
4) 5 \[ \underline{359} \] 9) 8 \[ \underline{407} \]
5) 6 \[ \underline{908} \] 10) 3 \[ \underline{284} \]

Place the fractions correctly on the Number Line

A. \[ \frac{3}{4} \] B. \[ \frac{5}{5} \] C. \[ \frac{3}{5} \] D. \[ \frac{1}{10} \] E. \[ \frac{6}{10} \] F. \[ \frac{1}{2} \] G. \[ \frac{1}{5} \]
HomeWork – Week 38

Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday [ ] Tuesday [ ] Wednesday [ ] Thursday [ ]

Photo Retouching

The process of manipulating or changing photographs to make them appear to be something other than the are, has been around nearly as long as the art of photography has existed. During the Civil War era, we see the first known example of photograph manipulation: Abraham Lincoln’s head combined with John Calhoun’s body. Knowing that people will more readily believe what they “see” in a photograph, retouched photos have been used to influence people politically. For example, Joseph Stalin routinely used photograph retouching to rewrite history for the Russian people, having controversial persons executed, and then removing them from photographs as if they had never existed. Using images to deceive or persuade the people who see them, or as “evidence” for made up stories, is called “propaganda”. Today we often see it in advertising.

In the years between the invention of photography and the creation of computers, photograph retouching was a long process that involved the use of paints, ink, and sometimes an airbrush, which is why you may hear photo retouching called “air brushing”. The very earliest manipulations were achieved by combining two different negative plates before printing the photograph, as was done in the case of the Lincoln photo. Technology in the form of digital photography and computer programs such as Photoshop and Corel PhotoPaint have made image editing an easy and popular practice. Starting out as tools for fixing the color balance in a graphic image, they have become a method for changing bodies, altering text on signs, or merging several pictures together to create new realities that never actually happened.

Photo retouching has raised some ethical issues. When the news is being reported, it should be a true and fair representation for the public. Therefore, the industry discourages the use of photo retouching in journalism. The United States created a code of ethics through the National Press Photographers Association to encourage truth in journalism. In the magazine industry, though, there is no such organization. The routine use of image editing in fashion and women’s magazines may be causing women and girls to feel that their normal bodies and faces are somehow not good enough, as they constantly compare themselves to the perfect women who exist only on the pages of a magazine. The rise in eating disorders and depression among teens and young women seem to show that the magazine industry needs to adopt some ethical codes, as well.

1) Why has photo retouching been used in the past?

2) What affect do you think image editing has on the advertising industry today?

3) Do you think there need to be laws to control image editing? Why or why not?

Use “an” instead of “a” before words that begin with a vowel.

Fill in the blanks with “a” or “an”:

1. _____ elephant has a long trunk.
2. _____ magazine has retouched images.
3. I’d like to eat _____ apple.
4. I would rather have _____ orange.
5. How much does _____ newspaper cost?
6. She wants to be _____ actress.

When writing, you can use a hyphen to separate words between syllables when there is not enough room on the line for the whole word.

The words below were divided on a syllable break using a hyphen. Match each word beginning on the left with a word ending on the right.

1. photo- a. ization
2. retouch- b. ing
3. organ- c. stantly
4. tech- d. graphy
5. con- e. nology
Problem Solving

1) Peter bought three magazines at $6.95 each, and one newspaper at $2.25. How much did he spend in total?

2) Jim spent all except 10-minutes of his 40-minute lunch break reading a finance magazine each day. If he did this every day, Monday through Friday, for two weeks, how much time in all did he spend reading the magazines?

Answer the questions using the line graph.

Michael’s Mountain Hike

1) How many kilometres did Michael hike in 4 hours?

2) How long did it take him to hike 10 kilometres?

Stephanie’s Babysitting Earnings

Stephanie earned $4.00 per hour babysitting. Label the x axis, which shows hours worked. Label the y axis, which shows money earned.

Complete the following

1. \[ \times 2 \quad 7 \]
2. \[ \times 4 \quad 2 \]
3. \[ \times 4 \quad 5 \]
4. \[ \times 5 \quad 8 \]
5. \[ \times 3 \quad 6 \]

Fill in the missing products and factors.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\times & 12 & 2 & 5 \\
 & 88 & 77 & 55 \\
4 & 48 & 8 & 12 & 24 \\
 & 80 & 70 & 50 \\
9 & 72 & 63 & 45 \\
96 & 16 & 24 & 48 \\
3 & 24 & 21 & 15 \\
\end{array}
\]
Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday  | Tuesday  | Wednesday | Thursday

Internet Safety

There is no denying that the Internet has made life more interesting and fun. It’s easier than ever before to find information on just about anything you want; keeping in touch with friends and relatives is just a click away. If anything, we have more information than we know how to handle sometimes. Rather than spending a great deal of time locating sources of information as generations before had to do, as a member of today’s generation, you have to spend your time evaluating the many sources that are immediately at your fingertips – deciding which are reputable, and which should be discarded. Whether you are researching, working, or just surfing for fun, you are probably spending many hours each week on the Internet.

The Internet is such a casual venue that you can access from the safety of your own home, so it’s easy to forget that you must be aware of potential dangers you could face while you are online. For example, you may “meet” new people on the Internet, but you cannot be sure that they are being truthful about who they are. You should never give our personal information, such as your name, home address, telephone numbers, or school when you are in a chat room or using a social networking site like Facebook. You should only accept people who are known to you, or at least known to someone you know, as online “friends” who have access to the information and photographs you post. Above all, never make arrangements to meet someone off the Internet in person. If anything you see online, or any communications you receive, make you feel uncomfortable, you should let your parents know immediately.

Surfing the web can be a lot of fun, as long as you don’t let you guard down so much that you make yourself vulnerable. Like any other resource available to you, responsible use can be a very positive experience. If you follow the privacy guidelines, you have many years of safe surfing ahead!

1) What do you spend most of your Internet time on?

2) Why should you never give out personal information to someone you meet online?

3) Have you ever seen something online or had an online conversation that made you feel uncomfortable? If so, what should you do?

Write “C” beside the complete sentences. Write “I” beside the incomplete sentences.

1. Using the Internet every day.
2. Surfing the web can be fun.
3. Online safety is an important issue.
4. Privacy laws for computer use.
5. Adults should not be chatting with young people online.
6. When you feel uncomfortable.
7. Giving out your personal information.
8. Responsible use can be fun and safe.

Proofreading: Circle spelling, punctuation, and grammar errors.
Rewrite the paragraph with corrections.

Using the computer can be an enjoyable. dont forgot to protect your safety thow. People you meet online may be pretend to be your age when their actually much older never give out your personal information.
Find answers to the following questions.

1) 56 ÷ 7 = _____
2) 12 ÷ 4 = _____
3) 99 ÷ 11 = _____
4) 72 ÷ 12 = _____
5) 36 ÷ 4 = _____
6) 70 ÷ 7 = _____
7) 60 ÷ 12 = _____
8) 21 ÷ 3 = _____
9) 48 ÷ 6 = _____
10) 90 ÷ 5 = _____
11) 64 ÷ 2 = _____
12) 28 ÷ 4 = _____
13) 54 ÷ 6 = _____
14) 15 ÷ 5 = _____

Problem solving

1) Paul collaborated with three friends to work on a report. If they each found 16 sources, how many sources did the group find in all?
   _______________

2) After Paul and his friends (from problem 1 above) evaluated their sources, they realised that five eighths of their sources were reputable enough for them to use. How many sources did they end up with?
   _______________

Complete the following questions.

1. 120 minutes = _____ hours
2. 21 days = _____ weeks
3. 180 seconds = _____ minutes
4. 540 seconds = _____ minutes
5. 5 years = _____ weeks
6. 70 years = _____ decades
7. 42 days = _____ fortnights
8. 7 years = _____ months
9. 10 fortnights = _____ weeks
10. 4 years = _____ weeks

Working with ratios.

1) There are two boys for every girl in the classroom. If there are 18 boys in the class, how many girls are there?
   _______________

2) The ratio of brown M & M’s to green M & M’s is 5 to 3. If there are 25 brown M & M’s, how many green ones are there?
   _______________

3) Sam gets 4 hits for every 1 that he misses when he plays baseball. If he had 16 hits in this week’s games, how many misses did he have?
   _______________

Complete the following

1. 4 \times 3 = 2 \times 5 = 3 \times 5 = 8 \times 3 = 482
2. 5 \times 3 = 7 \times 2 = 1 \times 5 = 2 \times 9 = 658
3. 6 \times 5 = 8 \times 1 = 6 \times 5 = 8 \times 1 = 537
4. 5 \times 2 = 6 \times 4 = 7 \times 6 = 1 \times 6 = 152
**HOMEWORK – Week 40**

Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday □  Tuesday □  Wednesday □  Thursday □

**Polar Ice Caps**

The polar ice caps of Earth are the two areas that receive the least amount of the sun’s energy. Their locations at the extreme top (sometimes called the North Pole) and the extreme bottom (sometimes called the South Pole) of the Earth are outside of the sun’s direct light, so the absence of the radiation and heat energy that melts ice on the rest of the planet leaves these areas frozen year-round.

The northern ice cap is made of floating sea ice. Parts of it never melt, and can get between three and 20 metres thick. The amount of area covered by sea ice is affected by climate changes. There is usually between nine and 12 square million kilometres of sea ice at the northern cap of the Earth.

The southern ice cap, in Antarctica, is larger. It holds nearly 90% of Earth’s fresh water, stored as approximately 30 million cubic km of ice. The Western Antarctic ice sheet and the Ross Ice Shelf together hold about another four million square kilometres of ice.

The polar ice caps are melting faster than they used to. Many people say this is due to global warming caused by environmental abuse. The melting ice caps have a huge impact for polar residents, both human and animal. Fresh water sources are melting into the salt water of the sea, so they are no longer available as fresh water. Animals can’t survive where they used to live, and are changing their migration habits. Frozen ice caps keep the Earth cooler because some of the sun’s radiation is reflected off rather than being absorbed. So the more they melt, the faster they will continue to melt, causing flooding and further warming. It’s a cycle that has to be stopped before it’s too late.

1) Where are the polar ice caps located?

________________________________________________________________________

2) About how much of Earth’s fresh water supply is frozen in Antarctica?

________________________________________________________________________

3) What is the northern ice cap made of??

________________________________________________________________________

4) Which polar ice cap is larger, the northern or the southern?

________________________________________________________________________

5) Why is it important to stop global warming?

________________________________________________________________________

---

Add the prefix ‘bi’ (two) or ‘tri’ (three) to form words below. Read the words.

1) ______ lingual 6) ______ cycle
2) ______ angle 7) ______ ology
3) ______ noculars 8) ______ plane
4) ______ cycle 9) ______ plet
5) ______ pod 10) ______ ceps

---

Circle or highlight 15 things that need to be corrected in the paragraph below.

polar bares is endangered because there habitat is disappearing. As the polar ice caps melt, their are fewer places for the bares to live. Polar ice sheets can brake up into pieces as they melt, sometimes stranding bears on small sections of ice, or separating them from their food sources. Many polar bares are dieing or in danger. We need to act now to save them.
Match the equation to the correct answer.

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>49</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Problem Solving
1) If nine centimetres of ice melts from the polar ice caps each day, how much will have melted in a week?
____________________

2) 28 polar bear cubs belong to seven different mother polar bears. If each mother bear has the same number of cubs, how many cubs does each one have?
____________________

Find the perimeter of the following shapes

1) 2) 3) 4)

1) 9 cm
   16 cm

2) 8 m
   8 m

3) 6 cm
   6 cm

4) 7 km
   9 km

P = ___________ P = ___________

Use mental math to help you solve the problems involving multiples of ten.

1) 250 ÷ 10 = ____________
2) 4,300 ÷ 100 = ____________
3) 86,000 ÷ 1000 = ____________
4) 940 ÷ 10 = ____________
5) 820 ÷ 10 = ____________
6) 21,000 ÷ 1000 = ____________
7) 9,200 ÷ 100 = ____________
8) 7,300 ÷ 100 = ____________
9) 630 ÷ 10 = ____________
10) 94,000 ÷ 1000 = ____________

P = ___________ P = ___________

Complete the following

1) $ 9 . 4 2$
2) $ 5 . 8 5$
3) $ 6 . 5 9$
4) $ 7 . 7 9$
5) $ 5 . 5 0$

$ + 6 . 7 3 + 4 . 5 5 + 2 . 6 7 + 5 . 8 5 + 3 . 9 4$
Dear Teachers…

The following pages contain the answers to the:

YEAR 5 HOMEWORK PROGRAM FOR TERM 4.

We love the idea of marking homework as a class each week so you can hear the responses from each of the students in the class and take the chance to revise any concepts necessary or answer any questions your students have as they arise.

However, we also understand that this is not always possible. For this reason, we have included the answers to each week in the following section.

The Teach This Team
Metaphorically Speaking

Some Days

Some days this **school** is a huge concrete sandwich **squeezing me out like jam.**

It weighs so much breathing hurts, my legs freeze my body is heavy.

On days like that I carry whole buildings high on my back.

Other days the school is a rocket thrusting right into the sun.

It's yellow and green freshly painted, the cabin windows gleam with laughter.

On days like that whole buildings support me, my ladder is pushing over their rooftops.

Amongst the clouds I'd need a computer to count all the bubbles bursting aloud in my head.

- David Harmer

1. A metaphor compares one thing to another by saying it is another. E.g. My brother moves at a snail's pace. Underline the metaphor in the first stanza.

2. Why does the poet use metaphors? What affect do they have?
   The metaphors create a picture for the reader so it feels more dramatic and real.

3. What does the poet mean when he says “school is a rocket thrusting right into the sun”?
   School can also help take you to amazing heights and create a feeling of exhilaration.

4. How does the poet feel about the school?
   Some days are really hard and exhausting while other days are full of fun and excitement.

Metaphor or Simile?

- Mum is as busy as a bee. _____________
  - simile

- She was lightning fast. _____________
  - metaphor

- I sink like an anchor in the pool. _____________
  - simile

- You are the apple of my eye. _____________
  - metaphor

- I've jumped into the frying pan. _____________
  - metaphor

- Our dog is as blind as a bat. _____________
  - simile

Responses will vary.

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Number Facts

1. Max was absent two days this week. What fraction of the school week was he at school? ____________

2. Sally arrives at school at 8:20am and plays for 25 minutes before the bell rings. What time does the bell ring? ____________

3. There are 30 people in our class. One-fifth of them are away today. How many are at school today? ____________

Find the area and perimeter of these shapes.

1) 5cm  12cm
   6cm  1cm  7cm
   Perimeter = 58cm
   Area = 60 + 30 + 30 = 120cm²

2) 8m  12m
   7m  6m  11m
   Perimeter = 52cm
   Area = 36 + 8 + 11 = 55m²

Complete the following algorithms.

1) 29  x 16
2) 82  x 45
3) 56  x 24
   = 464  = 3690  = 1344

4) 35  x 17
5) 71  x 37
6) 63  x 29
   = 595  = 2627  = 1827

HOME READING

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Book</th>
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<th>Teacher Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tues</td>
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<td>Wed</td>
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<td>Thur</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dame Mary Gilmore

New South Wales welcomed Mary Jean Cameron into the world in 1865. She became a teacher by profession, but she had the heart of a writer. Mary was very passionate about social reform. She had strong opinions which she voiced in her writing. She wrote under false names at first, in order to protect her teaching career. Her pseudonyms included Em Jaycey, Sister Jaycey, and Rudione Calvert.

The New Australia Movement, a socialist group attempting to create a utopian socialist society, appealed to Mary. She wrote journal articles for them, and in 1895, traveled to Paraguay to join their society. It was there that she met William Alexander Gilmore. They married in 1897, and their son William Dysart Cameron Gilmore was born a year later. The society disbanded when their leader, William Lane, left the group in 1899, so the Gilmores returned to Australia.

Responding to her request for more writing about women’s issues with an offer of employment, Henry Lammond, editor of the Australian Worker hired Mary to write a regular column in 1908. The column was successful beyond either of their dreams. Mary would continue writing it until 1931. In between writing her columns, she found time to write many books of both poetry and prose. She wrote about the frontier days of Australia, and she wrote to spark social and political reform.

Mary Gilmore was a champion for the rights of people who needed help. She fought for women’s rights, as well as the rights of children who were forced to work in factories. She was an advocate for the cause of underpaid shearers, and spoke out against injustices done to Aboriginal people. As an accomplished writer, she was able to reach a large audience. She used her public voice to seek a better life for her fellow Australians, especially those who suffered mistreatment.

King George VI made her Dame Mary Gilmore in 1937. A suburb of Canberra was named in her honour. Mary Gilmore’s likeness can also be seen on the Australian $10 note, an honour she shares with fellow writer/poet “Banjo” Paterson.

1) How did Dame Mary Gilmore’s status as a writer allow her to help people who suffered from injustice?

Dame Mary Gilmore used her public voice to seek a better life for her fellow Australians.

2) Mary risked a lot to stand up for what she thought was right. Would you be willing to speak out against injustice? Why/why not?

Answers will vary.

Words in Context

We can use more precise words when we know their context. For example, the verb "cut" is very basic. When cutting up an onion for a recipe, we can use the more precise word, "dice". To make orange juice, first “slice” the orange in half. In order to eat a grapefruit easily, you “segment” it first. Precise words lead to better understanding. Write a more precise synonym based on these contexts:

1. A movie or play *** Answers will vary ***
2. Something you pass by quickly
3. Something fascinating
4. Something through a telescope

Apostrophe of Contraction

1. we would
2. I have
3. that is
4. they will
5. have not
6. was not
7. I will
8. they would
9. must not
10. is not

we’d
I’ve
that’s
they’ll
haven’t
wasn’t
I’ll
they’d
mustn’t
isn’t
**Number Facts**

1) Mary Gilmore returned to Australia in 1902. She moved to Sydney in 1912. Her book, *The Hound of the Road* was published in 1922. If these dates are viewed as a pattern, what are the next three numbers in the pattern?

   \[ \text{1932} \quad \text{1942} \quad \text{1952} \]

2) Mary was ill for much of 1883. She was hired in 1886 at Beaconsfield Provisional School. She spent Christmas of 1889 in Sydney with her mother. If these dates are viewed as a pattern, what are the next three numbers in the pattern?

   \[ \text{1892} \quad \text{1895} \quad \text{1898} \]

**Problem Solving**

1) Find the perimeter

   \[ \text{3m} \quad \text{12m} \quad \text{4m} \quad \text{4cm} \quad \text{9cm} \quad \text{7cm} \quad \text{20cm} \]

   \[ \text{P = 22m} \quad \text{P = 44m} \quad \text{P = 58cm} \quad \text{P = 22cm} \quad \text{P = 58cm} \quad \text{P = 22cm} \quad \text{P = 84m} \]

2) Write in 12-hour time

   \[ \text{17:25} \quad \text{5:25pm} \quad \text{01:05} \quad \text{1:05am} \quad \text{13:10} \quad \text{1:10pm} \quad \text{13:49} \quad \text{1:49pm} \quad \text{03:18} \quad \text{3:18am} \quad \text{08:29} \quad \text{8:29am} \]

   \[ \text{21:15} \quad \text{9:15pm} \quad \text{23:55} \quad \text{11:55pm} \quad \text{15:35} \quad \text{3:35pm} \quad \text{10:14:08} \quad \text{11:55pm} \]

3) Write in 24-hour time

   \[ \text{3:20pm} \quad \text{15:20} \quad \text{10:42pm} \quad \text{22:42} \quad \text{08:15} \quad \text{08:15} \quad \text{3:10pm} \quad \text{15:10} \quad \text{11:30am} \quad \text{11:30} \quad \text{1:39am} \quad \text{13:39} \]

   \[ \text{5:22pm} \quad \text{17:22} \quad \text{6:20pm} \quad \text{18:20} \quad \text{8:30pm} \quad \text{20:30} \quad \text{4:15pm} \quad \text{16:15} \]

**Complete the following**

1) \[ \$4.56 \quad \$5.82 \quad \$1.98 \quad \$3.67 \quad \$9.84 \]

   \[ \$8.43 \quad \$8.79 \quad \$8.24 \quad \$6.51 \quad \$10.63 \]
**HOMEWORK – Week 33**

Write your spelling words each day using LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday ☐  Tuesday ☐  Wednesday ☐  Thursday ☐

---

**Banjo Patterson**

He could have earned fame as a pearl diver, or a crocodile hunter, or a politician. He even studied the law and was admitted as a solicitor in 1886. However, all of these endeavors pale in the light of his fame as a poet and author. When Andrew Barton Paterson picked up his pen to write for his local periodical, the *Bulletin*, he chose the name of his family’s race horse as his pseudonym, calling himself simply “The Banjo”. His later work brought him fame, but the original name he gave himself stuck with him. He became known as “Banjo Paterson”.

At the ripe old age of 21, Banjo published his first poem, *El Mahdi to the Australian Troops* appeared in the *Bulletin*. Though it was well-received, his real fame came nine years later when his collection of Australian poetry, *The Man From Snowy River*, was published. Its popularity never seems to slow. For the past 100 years it has outsold every other book of Australian poetry.

Banjo drew inspiration from his early childhood near Yass, New South Wales. He enjoyed interacting with teamsters, drovers, and bushrangers, and often included his experiences in his work. He was considered a bit of a radical because he sided with the drovers and shearsers against the landlords and squatters when he wrote *A Bushman’s Song*. He was a voice for those who had no voice, exposing the difficulties of their lives to the public.

It was time to settle down and start a family when Banjo met Alice Emily Walker. They married in 1903 and moved to Woolahra, Sydney. Two children arrived while Banjo worked as the editor of the *Sydney Evening News*.

When the First World War began, Banjo was eager to become a war correspondent. He had journalism experience and was, by this time, a respected writer. However, he was not able to get a position in spite of traveling to England to do so. He became an ambulance driver instead. He enlisted in the A.I.F. and rose to the rank of Major during his war years in the Middle East.

In addition to his news writing and poetry, Banjo Paterson is famous for writing the traditional Australian song, *Waltzing Matilda*. It has become one of the world’s top ten recorded songs, placing Australian culture in the ears of many world-wide listeners for the first time. He was given the Order of Commander of the British Empire in 1939. His face appears on the Australian $10 note.

---

**Precise Vocabulary**

Words that you may think about as synonyms actually have shades of meaning. By choosing your words precisely, you can write more meaningfully.

**Replace the “tired”, over-used words with more precise vocabulary to enhance the sentences.**

1) The small rabbit hopped away.  ***Answers will vary***

2) The pretty music made me feel happy.

3) The sheep walked down the road.

---

**Writing under a pseudonym gives you anonymity.**

1) Why do you think Andrew Paterson wanted to write under the pseudonym “Banjo”?

---

2) Paterson is pictured on the $10 note. Do you think he was a good choice to honour in this way? Why, or why not?

---

Answers will vary
1. $7 \times 6 = \underline{42}$
2. $8 \times 4 = \underline{32}$
3. $3 \times 9 = \underline{27}$
4. $10 \times 3 = \underline{30}$
5. $8 \times 3 = \underline{24}$
6. $5 \times 6 = \underline{30}$
7. $7 \times 7 = \underline{49}$
8. $4 \times 6 = \underline{24}$
9. $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$
10. $5 \times 4 = \underline{20}$
11. $40 \div 8 = \underline{5}$
12. $16 \div 4 = \underline{4}$
13. $3 \div 3 = \underline{1}$
14. $72 \div 9 = \underline{8}$
15. $20 \div 10 = \underline{2}$
16. $81 \div 9 = \underline{9}$
17. $56 \div 8 = \underline{7}$
18. $40 \div 4 = \underline{10}$
19. $21 \div 7 = \underline{3}$
20. $18 \div 3 = \underline{6}$

Problem solving

1) If you went on a walkabout and traveled 1.6 km on the first day, and additional 1.2 km on each of the next two days, how far would you have walked?

\[ 1.6 + 1.2 + 1.2 = 4.0 \text{ km} \]

2) Mrs Smith bought 15 copies of *Walzing Matilda*. The book was on sale for $12.95. How much did Mrs Smith pay for her books?

\[ 15 \times 12.95 = 194.25 \text{ dollars} \]

Write the time in 24-hour time

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<th>PM</th>
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<td>17:15</td>
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Convert the following measurements to metres.

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Convert the following to centimetres.

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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Find the answers to the following algorithms.

1. \[ \begin{array}{cc} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ \times & 8 & \end{array} \]
   \[ 2736 \]
2. \[ \begin{array}{cc} 6 & 2 & 5 \\ \times & 6 & \end{array} \]
   \[ 3750 \]
3. \[ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ \times & 7 & \end{array} \]
   \[ 2079 \]
4. \[ \begin{array}{cc} 8 & 5 & 5 \\ \times & 4 & \end{array} \]
   \[ 3420 \]
5. \[ \begin{array}{cc} 7 & 5 & 9 \\ \times & 5 & \end{array} \]
   \[ 3795 \]
Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday ☐

David Unaipon
An inventor, preacher, and author, David Unaipon was born in the Point McLeay Mission in South Australia in September of 1872. His parents were both from the lower Murray River region, and spoke Yaraldi. David’s father, James, was the first Aboriginal convert of the Congregational mission.

David read many books and articles on a variety of topics. As a young boy, he was a servant to a man who encouraged his intellectual interests, especially in the fields of science, philosophy, and music. As a young adult living back at the mission, David was frustrated that there were no jobs for educated Aborigines. He worked as a bootmaker in Adelaide for a while before returning to Point McLeay to be a bookkeeper for the store.

David was always thinking. In 1909, he received a patent for his modified handpiece for shearing. His obsession with the science of perpetual motion led him to publish his ideas on helicopter flight and polarized light. People began to think of him as Australia’s version of Leonardo DaVinci. Many recognised his genius. He went on to patent nine more inventions before 1944.

David Unaipon enjoyed studying Aboriginal mythology, and he published his own versions of many legends. He was proud of his heritage. and spoke before several royal commissions into the treatment of Aboriginals. He was a role model, and an accepted spokesman of his people.

1) How did David Unaipon help break down some of the prejudices about Aboriginal people?

Answers may vary.

2) Why do you think Unaipon wanted to publish stories of Aboriginal mythology?

He was proud of his heritage.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Roots &amp; Origins</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graph = write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spect = see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tele = distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scope = see</td>
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<tr>
<td>auto = self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bio = life</td>
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<tr>
<td>ology = the study of</td>
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</table>

Use the word roots above to define these words:

1. biography
2. telescope
3. biology
4. autobiography
5. spectator
6. autograph

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots &amp; Plurals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some roots change when plurals are formed. Use these changes to form plurals below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular –um = plural –a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singular –ix = plural –ices</td>
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<td>Singular –is = plural –es</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singular –oo = Plural –ee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singular –ouse = Plural –ice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use these changes to form plurals below:

1. knife
2. foot
3. mouse
4. appendix
5. hypothesis
6. bacterium
7. tooth
Number Facts

12
40
3
10
24
4
8
7
16
32
4x

Problem solving

1. David Unaipon worked on plans for a helicopter. If he met with the military to discuss his helicopter at 3:00 p.m., and they met for two and a half hours, at what time on the 24 hr clock did the meeting conclude?

1730 hrs

2. If David finished a 5 hour trip at 2:00 p.m., at which time on the 24 hr. clock did his trip begin?

0900 hrs

Write the following decimals as fractions.

1. 0.37 ______ 37/100
2. 0.45 ______ 45/100
3. 0.68 ______ 68/100
4. 0.29 ______ 29/100
5. 0.04 ______ 4/100
6. 0.95 ______ 95/100
7. 0.60 ______ 60/100
8. 0.25 ______ 25/100
9. 0.80 ______ 80/100
10. 0.50 ______ 50/100

Write the following as centimetres.

1. 45mm ______ 4.5cm
2. 608mm ______ 60.8cm
3. 23mm ______ 2.3cm
4. 245mm ______ 24.5cm
5. 139mm ______ 13.9cm
6. 108mm ______ 10.8cm
7. 226mm ______ 22.6cm
8. 79mm ______ 7.9cm
9. 432mm ______ 43.2cm
10. 545mm ______ 54.5cm

Convert from 24 hr time to 12 hr time.

1. 1300 = _______ 1:00 p.m.
2. 0700 = _______ 7:00 a.m.
3. 0500 = _______ 5:00 a.m.
4. 1700 = _______ 5:00 p.m.
5. 0100 = _______ 1:00 a.m.
6. 1600 = _______ 4:00 p.m.
7. 2200 = _______ 10:00 p.m.
8. 1400 = _______ 2:00 p.m.
9. 1100 = _______ 11:00 a.m.
10. 1900 = _______ 7:00 p.m.

Write the time in 24-hour form.

1. P.M. _______ 17:00
2. A.M. _______ 09:00

Complete the following

1. 3 x 7 = 21
2. 2 x 4 = 8
3. 3 x 5 = 15
4. 1 x 8 = 8
5. 2 x 3 = 6

2303
1012
1920
1096
747
Write your spelling words each day using
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

Sir John Monash

Sir John Monash was the Australian military commander in World War I. He planned and led the attack at the Battle of Amiens on 8 August, 1918 that led to the end of the war.

John was born in Melbourne, Victoria in 1865. His parents were German and had moved to Australia from Poland two years before John was born. He was an extremely intelligent school student and graduated from university as an engineer. He was well known in his profession helping to introduce the use of reinforced concrete to Australia.

In 1884, John joined the university military group and began to climb up the ranks. At the time that World War I began in 1914, John became a full time Army officer. From this point, he began to show his incredible organisation and decision making skills. He participated in the horrific Gallipoli battle in 1915. This was the worst experience of John’s career. His skills were recognised and he was promoted through the ranks to Commander of the Australian Corps in 1918. Sir John Monash believed that his priority was to create a safe passageway for his troops to move to their next location without the need to fight as they traveled. He planned thoroughly and gained great respect from all he worked with.

Sir John Monash has been honoured for his work many times and died on 8 October 1931. Today, there are Australian suburbs, Universities, cities, schools and more named after Sir John Monash. He features on the $100 note. He is buried in Brighton General Cemetary in Melbourne.

1) What did Sir John Monash do that impacted the future of Australia?
   *** Answers will vary ***

2) Why do you think Sir John Monash was chosen to feature on the Australian $100 note?
   *** Answers will vary ***

Put the apostrophe in the correct place.

1. Four girls bags
   — Four girls’ bags

2. Our cats bed
   — Our cat’s bed

3. The soldiers rifle
   — The soldier’s rifle

4. Seven soldiers medals
   — Seven soldiers’ medals

5. The monkeys banana
   — The monkey’s banana

6. Several students pencils
   — Several students’ pencils

7. Many dogs bones
   — Many dogs’ bones

Write abbreviations for each of the following.

1. example e.g.

2. centimetre cm

3. Mister Mr

4. Doctor Dr

Write the two words used to form each contraction.

1. can’t cannot

2. should’ve should have

3. haven’t have not

4. you’re you are

5. I’m I am

6. there’s there is
Find answers to the following questions. Simplify if needed.

1. \[ \frac{17}{85} \]
2. \[ \frac{312}{936} \]
3. \[ \frac{31}{217} \]

4. \[ \frac{40}{160} \]
5. \[ \frac{12}{96} \]
6. \[ \frac{49}{98} \]

Problem solving

Australia’s population before World War I was approximately 5 million.

1. 416 809 Australian men enlisted to fight in World War I. 60 000 were killed and 156 000 were wounded, gassed or taken prisoner. How many soldiers were physically unharmed?

\[ \boxed{200 809} \]

2. Is this number more than or less than half those who enlisted?

Less than half

Convert the first column to metres and the second column to cm.

1. 543 cm 5.43m
2. 732 cm 7.32m
3. 428 cm 4.28m
4. 295 cm 2.95m
5. 176 cm 1.76m
6. 1 110 cm 11.10m
7. 6 306 cm 63.06cm
8. 845 cm 8.45m
9. 656 cm 6.56m

10. 4.78 m 478 cm
11. 1.52 m 152 cm
12. 3.41 m 341 cm
13. 11.34 m 1134 cm
14. 9.5 m 950 cm
15. 7.05 m 705 cm
16. 2.89 m 289 cm
17. 5.47 m 547 cm
18. 8.86 m 886 cm

Write the following in 24-hour time

1) A.M. 0600
2) P.M. 2115
3) P.M. 1315
4) A.M. 0430

Complete the following

1. \[ 2 \times 9 = 18 \]
2. \[ 3 \times 4 = 12 \]
3. \[ 5 \times 2 = 10 \]
4. \[ 8 \times 1 = 8 \]
5. \[ 7 \times 5 = 35 \]

1800 6000 3000 9000 2100
Write your spelling words each day using 
LOOK – SAY – COVER – WRITE - CHECK

John Flynn

John Flynn was the founder of the Australian Inland Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Australia. He also served as its superintendent. The Australian Inland Mission (AIM) started humbly as a nursing hostel in the northern Flinders Ranges of South Australia in 1911. It soon expanded to meet the needs of Aboriginals and white settlers. With one padre, one sister, a nursing hostel and five camels, AIM had rather humble beginnings. Flynn was committed to providing services to everyone in need, not favoring people of any certain race or belief. In the 40 years that it was under Flynn’s direction, AIM developed into a network of hospitals and nursing hostels. In 1928, Flynn realised his dream of providing caring service to the needy who lived on remote homesteads. His AIM Aerial Medical Service, based in Cloncurry, could fly supplies and medical care to those in areas that were hard to reach over land. The invention of the pedal radio made it possible to stay in communication with bush communities.

An outspoken advocate for the safety of all, Flynn published his magazine, the Inlander, from 1913 to 1927. His goal was to publicise the needs of the people, making Australia a safe place for women and children.

Flynn died of Cancer in May of 1951. His wife had his ashes interred at the foot of Mt. Gillen in Alice Springs. The John Flynn Memorial Church was opened in Alice Springs five years later.

1) Do you think it was important that John Flynn’s hostels would serve people of all races and religions? Why, or why not?
____________________
____________________
Answers will vary

2) How did technology help John Flynn? Give several examples.
Aerial Medical Service flew supplies and medical care to hard to reach areas. The pedal radio made it possible to stay in communication with bush communities.

Cross out the incorrect sentence.

1. Melanie and me went to the park.
   Melanie and I went to the park.

2. Mum bought a milkshake for David and me.
   Mum bought a milkshake for David and I.

3. Will you come with Sam and I?
   Will you come with Sam and me?

4. Can Sarah and I come with you?
   Can Sarah and me come with you?

5. I don’t know if Max and I will finish on time.
   I don’t know if Max and me will finish on time.

6. Me and my sister will come to your party.
   My sister and I will come to your party.

Use the clues and the prefixes provided to complete each word

1. Out of the ordinary un__usual
2. To predict fore__cast
3. The opposite to clockwise anti__clockwise
4. After midday after__noon
5. A half circle semi__circle
6. To advance pro__gress
7. To go again re__turn
8. To change trans__form
9. A 3-sided shape tri__angle
10. Not legal il__legal
Number Facts

81 x 9 = 729
54 x 9 = 486
10 x 9 = 90

Problem solving

1. If John Flynn built a new hostel that was 320 m long and 40 m wide, what would the perimeter be?
   
   $\text{Perimeter} = 2 \times (320 + 40) = 720\text{m}$

2. John bought spices to make a bean stew to feed the people at the hostel. He bought 115 grams of cumin and 32 grams of cayenne pepper. How many grams of spice did he buy in total?
   
   $115 + 32 = 147\text{ grams}$

Calculate the perimeter of each shape

1. $P = 17\text{cm}$

2. $P = 23\text{cm}$

Divide the following

1) $13 \div 2 = 6.5$; $26 \div 2 = 13$

2) $12 \div 4 = 3$; $48 \div 4 = 12$

3) $34 \div 2 = 17$; $68 \div 2 = 34$

4) $22 \div 3 = 7.33$; $66 \div 3 = 22$

5) $21 \div 2 = 10.5$; $42 \div 2 = 21$

Complete the following

1) $9 + 7 = 16$; $9 - 5 = 4$

2) $7 + 4 = 11$; $7 - 2 = 5$

3) $4 + 5 = 9$; $4 - 2 = 2$

4) $8 + 2 = 10$; $8 - 3 = 5$

5) $6 + 8 = 14$; $6 - 3 = 3$

$3.87 + 11.14 = 15.01$; $1.62 + 12.73 = 14.35$; $2.83 + 11.99 = 14.82$
My Shadow
By Robert Louis Stevenson

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow-
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball,
A and sometimes he grows so little that there's none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play,
And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.
He stays so close beside me, he's a coward you can see;
I'd think shame to stick to Nursie as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an errant sleepy-head,
Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

Analysing Poetry
1) Read the title of the poem to yourself.
Think about everything you know about the key words it includes.
2) Read the poem silently at least twice.
Then read it aloud.

3) Note any words you do not understand, and use context clues and the dictionary to clarify them.
4) Make sure you have paid attention to punctuation marks. Some lines may continue on the next line.
5) What is the main idea of the poem?
   The poem talks about a person’s shadow as a living person.
6) Who is speaking in the poem?
The poet is speaking in the first person.
7) What do you think was the poet’s purpose for writing?
   Answers will vary.
8) How is personification used in the poem?
   Personification is used to create the illusion of a person’s shadow being a living thing. It creates humour and gives the shadow a personality.

Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like the sound it represents. E.g. Pow, Splash, Buzz...
Add one to each sentence below.

1. _______________! The ball hit the catcher’s glove.
2. The _____________ of the alarm woke him up.
3. With a loud, _____________! the bomb exploded.
4. _______________! The frog jumped into the pond.
5. _______________! The frog jumped into the pond.
6. The cat _____________ loudly for some food.
7. The lion’s mighty _____________ shook the air.

Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter sound. E.g. Delicate daisies danced in the dreamy daytime.
Write at least two good sentences that use alliteration.
   *** Answers will vary ***
Find the missing numbers.

1. \(43 - \_31 = 12\)
2. \(\_3 - 9 = 6\)
3. \(13 + \_5 = 8\)
4. \(6 \times \_3 = 18\)
5. \(20 - \_0 = 20\)
6. \(\_18 + 42 = 60\)
7. \(120 - \_40 = 80\)
8. \(30 + \_30 = 1\)
9. \(5 \times \_9 = 45\)
10. \(17 - \_9 = 8\)
11. \(12 \times \_2 = 24\)
12. \(\_11 + 11 = 22\)
13. \(11 - \_6 = 5\)
14. \(7 \times \_8 = 56\)
15. \(\_22 + 8 = 30\)
16. \(\_86 - 16 = 70\)
17. \(5 \times \_3 = 15\)
18. \(10 + \_5 = 2\)
19. \(\_11 \times 4 = 44\)
20. \(-2 + 5 = 3\)

Solve these problems about time.

1. If it is 6:12 p.m. now, what time will it be in three more hours?
   
   \[9:12 \text{ p.m.}\]

2. If it is 2:55 p.m. now, what time will it be after another 37 minutes pass?
   
   \[3:32 \text{ p.m.}\]

3. If it is 4:29 p.m. now, what time will it be after another hour and 40 minutes pass?
   
   \[6:09 \text{ p.m.}\]

4. If it is ten minutes before 1:00 p.m., what time will it be after another four hours and 28 minutes pass?
   
   \[5:18 \text{ p.m.}\]

Divide.

1. \(\frac{61}{4} \div 247\)
2. \(\frac{9}{8} \div 726\)
3. \(\frac{141}{3} \div 425\)
4. \(\frac{71}{5} \div 359\)
5. \(\frac{151}{6} \div 908\)
6. \(112 \div 7\)
7. \(41 \div 9\)
8. \(75 \div 6\)
9. \(50 \div 8\)
10. \(94 \div 3\)

Place the fractions correctly on the Number Line.

A. \(\frac{3}{4}\) B. \(\frac{5}{5}\) C. \(\frac{3}{5}\) D. \(\frac{1}{10}\) E. \(\frac{3}{10}\) F. \(\frac{1}{2}\) G. \(\frac{1}{5}\)
Photo Retouching

The process of manipulating or changing photographs to make them appear to be something other than they are, has been around nearly as long as the art of photography has existed. During the Civil War era, we see the first known example of photograph manipulation: Abraham Lincoln’s head combined with John Calhoun’s body. Knowing that people will more readily believe what they “see” in a photograph, retouched photos have been used to influence people politically. For example, Joseph Stalin routinely used photograph retouching to rewrite history for the Russian people, having controversial persons executed, and then removing them from photographs as if they had never existed. Using images to deceive or persuade the people who see them, or as “evidence” for made up stories, is called “propaganda”. Today we often see it in advertising.

In the years between the invention of photography and the creation of computers, photograph retouching was a long process that involved the use of paints, ink, and sometimes an airbrush, which is why you may hear photo retouching called “air brushing”. The very earliest manipulations were achieved by combining two different negative plates before printing the photograph, as was done in the case of the Lincoln photo. Technology in the form of digital photography and computer programs such as Photoshop and Corel PhotoPaint have made image editing an easy and popular practice. Starting out as tools for altering text on signs or merging several pictures together to create new realities that never actually happened.

Photo retouching has raised some ethical issues. When the news is being reported, it should be a true and fair representation for the public. Therefore, the industry discourages the routine use of image editing in fashion and women’s magazines may be causing women and girls to feel that their normal bodies and faces are somehow not good enough as they constantly compare themselves to the perfect women who exist only on the pages of a magazine. The rise in eating disorders and depression among teens and young women seem to show that the magazine industry needs to adopt some ethical codes, as well.

1) Why has photo retouching been used in the past?
   It has been used to influence people politically.

2) What affect do you think image editing has on the advertising industry today?
   ***Answers will vary***

3) Do you think there need to be laws to control image editing? Why or why not?
   ***Answers will vary***

Use “an” instead of “a” before words that begin with a vowel.

Fill in the blanks with “a” or “an”:
1. An____ elephant has a long trunk.
2. A____ magazine has retouched images.
3. I’d like to eat an____ apple.
4. I would rather have an____ orange.
5. How much does a____ newspaper cost?
6. She wants to be an____ actress.

When writing, you can use a hyphen to separate words between syllables when there is not enough room on the line for the whole word.

The words below were divided on a syllable break using a hyphen. Match each word beginning on the left with a word ending on the right.

D____1. photo-____ a. ization
B____2. retouch-____  b. ing
A____3. organ-____  c. stantly
E____4. tech-____  d. graphy
C____5. con-____  e. nology

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Fill in the missing products and factors.

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<th>x</th>
<th>12</th>
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Problem Solving

1) Peter bought three magazines at $6.95 each, and one newspaper at $2.25. How much did he spend in total?

$23.10

2) Jim spent all except 10-minutes of his 40-minute lunch break reading a finance magazine each day. If he did this every day, Monday through Friday, for two weeks, how much time in all did he spend reading the magazines?

300 minutes = 5 hours

Answer the questions using the line graph.

Michael’s Mountain Hike

1) How many kilometres did Michael hike in 4 hours?
8 km

2) How long did it take him to hike 10 kilometres?
5 hours

Stephanie’s Babysitting Earnings

Stephanie earned $4.00 per hour babysitting. Label the x axis, which shows hours worked. Label the y axis, which shows money earned.

Complete the following

1. \[x \times 2 = 17, \quad x \times 3 = 145, \quad x \times 7 = 145\]
2. \[x \times 2 = 8, \quad x \times 4 = 328, \quad x \times 5 = 8,700\]
3. \[x \times 4 = 21, \quad 8 \times 5 = 870, \quad x \times 8 = 10,034\]
4. \[1 \times 7 = 7, \quad 3 \times 5 = 15, \quad x \times 3 = 10,584\]
There is no denying that the Internet has made life more interesting and fun. It’s easier than ever before to find information on just about anything you want; keeping in touch with friends and relatives is just a click away. If anything, we have more information than we know how to handle sometimes. Rather than spending a great deal of time locating sources of information as generations before had to do, as a member of today’s generation, you have to spend your time evaluating the many sources that are immediately at your fingertips—deciding which are reputable, and which should be discarded. Whether you are researching, working, or just surfing for fun, you are probably spending many hours each week on the Internet.

The Internet is such a casual venue that you can access from the safety of your own home, so it’s easy to forget that you must be aware of potential dangers you could face while you are online. For example, you may “meet” new people on the Internet, but you cannot be sure that they are being truthful about who they are. You should never give our personal information, such as your name, home address, telephone numbers, or school when you are in a chat room or using a social networking site like Facebook. You should only accept people who are known to you, or at least known to someone you know, as online “friends” who have access to the information and photographs you post. Above all, never make arrangements to meet someone off the Internet in person. If anything you see online, or any communications you receive, make you feel uncomfortable, you should let your parents know immediately.

Surfing the web can be a lot of fun, as long as you don’t let you guard down so much that you make yourself vulnerable. Like any other resource available to you, responsible use can be a very positive experience. If you follow the privacy guidelines, you have many years of safe surfing ahead!

1) What do you spend most of your Internet time on?
***Answers may vary***

2) Why should you never give out personal information to someone you meet online?
***Answers may vary***

3) Have you ever seen something online or had an online conversation that made you feel uncomfortable? If so, what should you do?
Let your parents or teachers know immediately.

Write “C” beside the complete sentences. Write “I” beside the incomplete sentences.

1. Using the Internet every day. [C]
2. Surfing the web can be fun. [I]
3. Online safety is an important issue. [C]
4. Privacy laws for computer use. [I]
5. Adults should not be chatting with young people online. [C]
6. When you feel uncomfortable. [I]
7. Giving out your personal information. [C]
8. Responsible use can be fun and safe.

Proofreading: Circle spelling, punctuation, and grammar errors.
Rewrite the paragraph with corrections.

Using the computer can be an enjoyable. don’t forget to protect your safety though. People you meet online may pretend to be your age when they’re actually much older. Never give out your personal information.

Using the computer can be enjoyable. Don’t forget to protect your safety though. People you meet online may pretend to be your age when they’re actually much older. Never give out your personal information.
Find answers to the following questions.

1) $56 \div 7 = \underline{8}$

2) $12 \div 4 = \underline{3}$

3) $99 \div 11 = \underline{9}$

4) $72 \div 12 = \underline{6}$

5) $36 \div 4 = \underline{9}$

6) $70 \div 7 = \underline{10}$

7) $60 \div 12 = \underline{5}$

8) $21 \div 3 = \underline{7}$

9) $48 \div 6 = \underline{8}$

10) $90 \div 5 = \underline{18}$

11) $64 \div 2 = \underline{32}$

12) $28 \div 4 = \underline{7}$

13) $54 \div 6 = \underline{9}$

14) $15 \div 5 = \underline{3}$

Problem solving

1) Paul collaborated with three friends to work on a report. If they each found 16 sources, how many sources did the group find in all?

   64 sources

2) After Paul and his friends (from problem 1 above) evaluated their sources, they realised that five eighths of their sources were reputable enough for them to use. How many sources did they end up with?

   40 sources

Complete the following questions.

1. $120 \text{ minutes} = \underline{2} \text{ hours}$

2. $21 \text{ days} = \underline{3} \text{ weeks}$

3. $180 \text{ seconds} = \underline{3} \text{ minutes}$

4. $540 \text{ seconds} = \underline{9} \text{ minutes}$

5. $5 \text{ years} = \underline{260} \text{ weeks}$

6. $70 \text{ years} = \underline{7} \text{ decades}$

7. $42 \text{ days} = \underline{3} \text{ fortnights}$

8. $7 \text{ years} = \underline{84} \text{ months}$

9. $10 \text{ fortnights} = \underline{20} \text{ weeks}$

10. $4 \text{ years} = \underline{208} \text{ weeks}$

Working with ratios.

1) There are two boys for every girl in the classroom. If there are 18 boys in the class, how many girls are there?

   9 girls

2) The ratio of brown M & M’s to green M & M’s is 5 to 3. If there are 25 brown M & M’s, how many green ones are there?

   15 green

3) Sam gets 4 hits for every 1 that he misses when he plays baseball. If he had 16 hits in this week’s games, how many misses did he have?

   4 misses

Complete the following

1. $4 \times 3 = 16$

2. $8 \times 5 = 40$

3. $2 \times 7 = 14$

4. $5 \times 6 = 30$

5. $7 \times 8 = 56$

6. $1 \times 3 = 3$

7. $5 \times 2 = 10$

8. $2 \times 9 = 18$

9. $4 \times 7 = 28$

10. $6 \times 1 = 6$
Polar Ice Caps

The polar ice caps of Earth are the two areas that receive the least amount of the sun’s energy. Their locations at the extreme top (sometimes called the North Pole) and the extreme bottom (sometimes called the South Pole) of the Earth are outside of the sun’s direct light, so the absence of the radiation and heat energy that melts ice on the rest of the planet leaves these areas frozen year-round.

The northern ice cap is made of floating sea ice. Parts of it never melt, and can get between three and 20 metres thick. The amount of area covered by sea ice is affected by climate changes. There is usually between nine and 12 million square kilometres of sea ice at the northern cap of the Earth.

The southern ice cap, in Antarctica, is larger. It holds nearly 90% of Earth’s fresh water, stored as approximately 30 million cubic km of ice. The Western Antarctic ice sheet and the Ross Ice Shelf together hold about another four million square kilometres of ice.

The polar ice caps are melting faster than they used to. Many people say this is due to global warming caused by environmental abuse. The melting ice caps have a huge impact for polar residents, both human and animal. Fresh water sources are melting into the salt water of the sea, so they are no longer available as fresh water. Animals can’t survive where they used to live, and are changing their migration habits. Frozen ice caps keep the Earth cooler because some of the sun’s radiation is reflected off rather than being absorbed. So the more they melt, the faster they will continue to melt, causing flooding and further warming. It’s a cycle that has to be stopped before it’s too late.

1) Where are the polar ice caps located?
   The North and South Pole

2) About how much of Earth’s fresh water supply is frozen in Antarctica?
   90%

3) What is the northern ice cap made of?
   Floating sea ice.

4) Which polar ice cap is larger, the northern or the southern?
   The Southern ice cap

5) Why is it important to stop global warming?
   ***Answers will vary***

Add the prefix ‘bi’ (two) or ‘tri’ (three) to form words below. Read the words.

1) _____lingual  6) _____cycle
2) _____angle    7) _____ology
3) _____oculars  8) _____plane
4) _____cycle    9) _____plet
5) _____pod      10) _____eps

Polar Bears are endangered because their habitat is disappearing. As the polar ice caps melt, there are fewer places for the bears to live. Polar ice sheets can break up into pieces as they melt, sometimes stranding bears on small sections of ice, or separating them from their food sources. Many polar bears are dying or in danger. We need to act now to save them.

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### Problem Solving

1) If nine centimetres of ice melts from the polar ice caps each day, how much will have melted in a week?

- __63 cm__

2) 28 polar bear cubs belong to seven different mother polar bears. If each mother bear has the same number of cubs, how many cubs does each one have?

- __4 cubs__

### Find the perimeter of the following shapes

1) \(9 \text{ cm} \times 16 \text{ cm}\)
   - \(P = 50 \text{ cm}\)

2) \(8 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ m}\)
   - \(P = 32 \text{ m}\)

3) \(6 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}\)
   - \(P = 24 \text{ cm}\)

4) \(7 \text{ km} \times 9 \text{ km}\)
   - \(P = 32 \text{ km}\)

### Use mental math to help you solve the problems involving multiples of ten.

1) \(250 \div 10 = 25\)

2) \(4,300 \div 100 = 43\)

3) \(86,000 \div 1,000 = 86\)

4) \(940 \div 10 = 94\)

5) \(820 \div 10 = 82\)

6) \(21,000 \div 1,000 = 21\)

7) \(9,200 \div 100 = 92\)

8) \(7,300 \div 100 = 73\)

9) \(630 \div 10 = 63\)

10) \(94,000 \div 1,000 = 94\)

### Complete the following

1) 
   - \(\$9.42 + \$6.73 = \$16.15\)

2) 
   - \(\$5.85 + \$4.55 = \$10.40\)

3) 
   - \(\$6.59 + \$2.67 = \$9.26\)

4) 
   - \(\$7.79 + \$5.85 = \$13.64\)

5) 
   - \(\$5.50 + \$3.94 = \$9.44\)