

Plattsburg Public School
Learning from Home

GREEN LITERACY



Spelling Focus: adding suffix 'ly'

Spelling Words

1. accurately
2. anxiously
3. conscientiously
4. intelligently
5. quickly
6. hourly
7. suddenly
8. only
9. minute
10. island



Activity Grid

Must Do	Can Do
Use five of your spelling words in five sentences.	Write a synonym and antonym for each of your words where possible.
Group your spelling words according to the number of syllables. Mark where the syllable break occurs, e.g. sud / den / ly	Put your spelling words in alphabetical order.
Sort your spelling words into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.	Write all of your words then draw a small picture for each word.
Change your spelling words by adding endings, e.g. -ing, -ed, -ation etc.	Write all your words in bubble letters.

Practise Your Words!



Look



Say



Cover




Write



Check

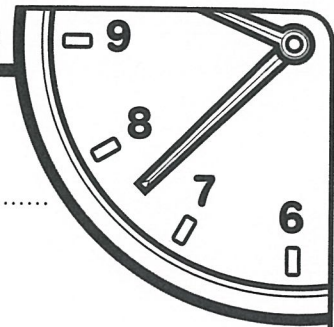
Words	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday



Monday

Minute 10

End punctuation

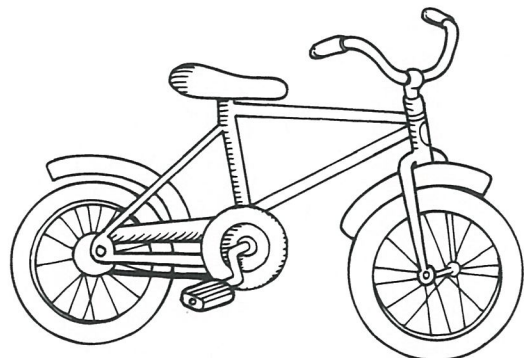


Name: Date:

Write the correct end punctuation mark for each sentence.

(Hint: Use a fullstop (.) at the end of a statement or a command; a question mark (?) at the end of a question; and an exclamation point (!) at the end of an exclamation.)

1. What kind of cereal do you like
2. Shopping with my mum is fun
3. Tell Justin to come inside the house
4. Donna bought a pair of shoes for her new dress
5. I just won a brand-new bike
6. Can Pam go to the movies with us
7. Put on your coat before you go outside
8. Wow, I just swam 12 laps in a row
9. Why did the little puppy run away
10. I like to watch scary movies



My score:

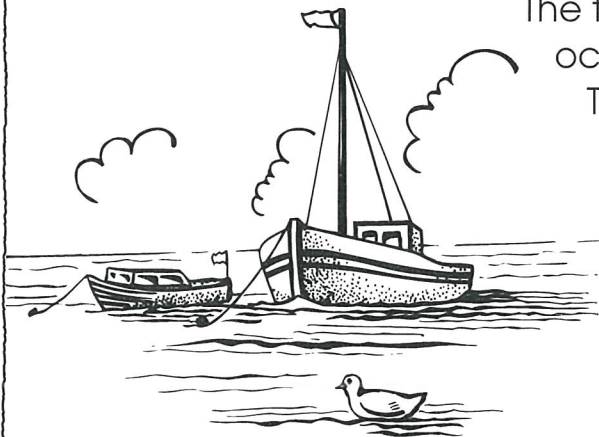
10

My time:

.....
minutes

.....
seconds

Tides



The tide is the regular rise and fall of the ocean water. There are four tides a day. Two of them are high tides and two of them are low tides. Once the water reaches its lowest mark (low tide) it rises slowly over the next six hours until it reaches its highest mark (high tide). Then the pattern begins again.

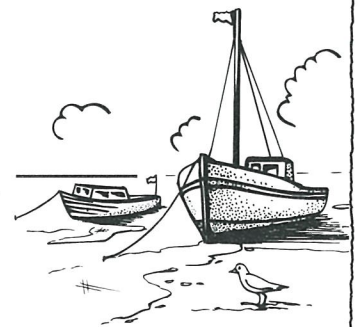
Tides are caused by the pull of the Moon and Sun. The Moon and the Sun pull the water of the oceans towards themselves, a little like a magnet pulls iron towards itself. Because the Moon is closer to the Earth, the Moon pulls at the water more than the Sun.

Tides are very important to people. They help those who use boats to know when they can leave and enter harbours. Many people who fish for a living read the tides for the likely times fish may be on the bite. Tides also help clean out shallow rivers and harbours.

Write key notes below about tides. Use these questions to help your notetaking.

1. What is the tide?
2. What causes the tide?
3. Why is the tide important?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Tides

The tide is the regular rise and fall of

_____¹ ocean water. There are

four tides a day. Two _____² them

are high tides and two of them are

_____³ tides. Once the water reaches

its lowest mark (low _____⁴) it rises slowly over the next six

hours until _____⁵ reaches its highest mark (high tide).

Then the pattern _____⁶ again.

Tides are caused by the pull of the _____⁷ and Sun. The

Moon and the Sun pull the _____⁸ of the oceans towards

themselves, a little like a _____⁹ pulls iron towards itself.

Because the Moon is closer _____¹⁰ the Earth, the Moon

pulls at the water more _____¹¹ the Sun.

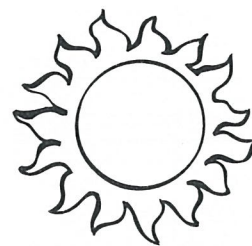
Tides are very important to people. They _____¹² those

who use boats to know when they can _____¹³ and

enter harbours. Many people who fish for a _____¹⁴ read

the tides for the likely times fish may _____¹⁵ on the bite.

Tides also help clean out shallow _____¹⁶ and harbours.



Tides

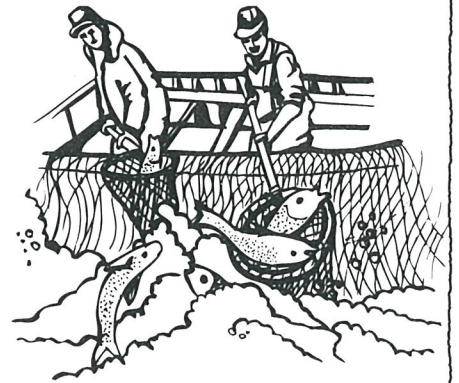
1. What are tides? _____

2. How many tides are there in one day?

3. How many high tides are there in one day?

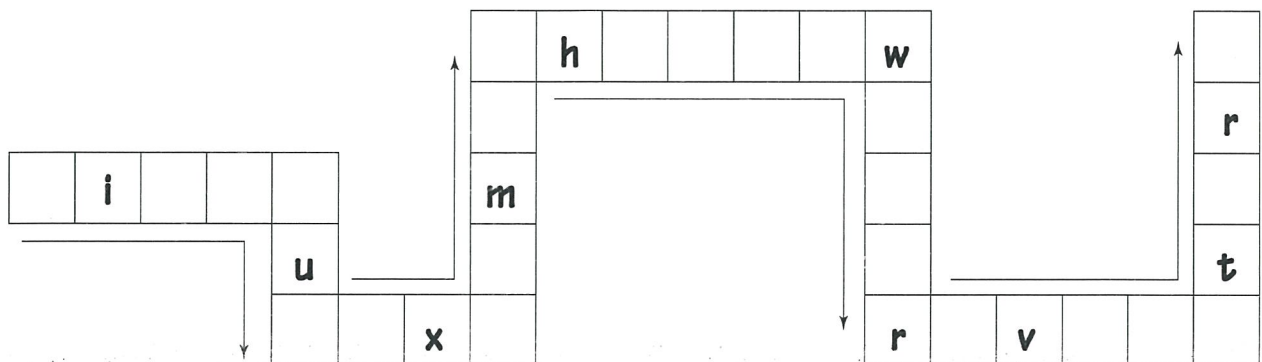
4. How often do the tides change?

5. Tides are caused by the pull of the...
 - wind and Moon.
 - Moon and waves.
 - Sun and Moon.
 - waves and wind.
6. What do you think is the most important way tides are useful to people?



7. Complete this word snake using the words below.

start *rivers* *water* *Sun*
times *tides* *shallow* *next*



The beach

Read the description.

glorious, white sand covered the ground like a jewel-studded carpet the hot sun, slowly moving towards the horizon, caused each grain to sparkle like a diamond the ocean lay like a vast expanse of shiny, turquoise (cloth/clothes), glittering in the early evening (son/sun) the surf was active but not angry the next breaker rose like a curved wall as it travelled towards the (shore/sure)



1 Punctuation

- (a) The description needs 5 capital letters and 5 full stops.
- (b) Circle all the commas. How many are there? _____

2 Spelling

- (a) Circle the correct word in each bracket.
- (b) Write the correct spelling of the 4 misspelt words.

3 Grammar

Adjectives are used to describe nouns.

- (a) Write the adjectives used to describe these nouns in the text.
 - (i) the sand _____
 - (ii) the ocean _____
 - (iii) the surf _____
 - (iv) a wall _____
 - (v) the evening _____

4 Vocabulary


*A simile compares one thing with another; e.g. He ran **like** the wind; **As** blind as a bat.*

- (a) Underline then write the 4 similes in the text.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

5 Writing

Our sense of smell is very powerful in reminding us of a particular place.

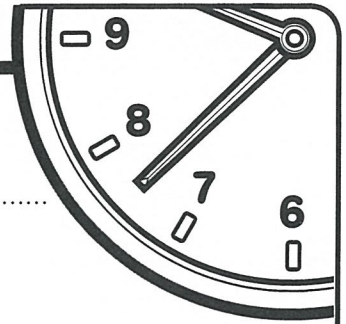
- (a) Using adjectives and similes, write a sentence to describe the smell of a place you know.



Tuesday

Minute 11

Complete sentences – review



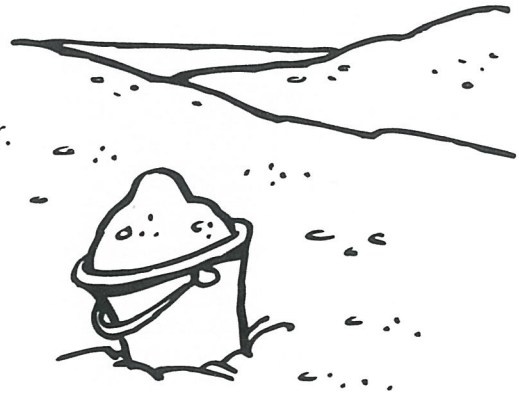
Name: Date:

For Questions 1–6, write C if the sentence is complete or I if it is incomplete.

1. Got dressed quickly.
2. Gary climbed to the top of the tree.
3. Barry rakes the leaves in the garden.
4. Nicole turned off all of the lights.
5. Makes a delicious cheesecake.
6. The crackers in the kitchen.

For Questions 7–10, circle the sentence that is complete in each pair.

7. (a) The dog chases his tail in a circle.
(b) The big dog on the grass.
8. (a) Louise and her sister, Nancy.
(b) The sisters do everything together.
9. (a) Always helping my mother.
(b) I am helping my mother today.
10. (a) The man walks on the beach.
(b) Walks along the beach.



My score:

10

My time:

.....
minutes

.....
seconds



**A genie's lamp comes into your possession and you are granted 3 wishes.
What are they and why?**

Writing Checklist

2+ Paragraphs

Mix of simple, compound
and complex sentences

Higher Order Punctuation

Trefin

Ceridwen was a witch who lived many, many years ago in the wild, rugged mountains of North Wales. She had a beautiful daughter, Cerys, and an ugly son, Avagon. Ceridwen decided to brew for her son a magic potion of Inspiration and Knowledge. This would give him the power to know all the secrets of the future and people would think he was clever instead of laughing at his ugliness.

Gwyn, a young servant boy, stirred the boiling mixture every day until, at last, just three powerful drops of the magic potion remained. These precious drops contained all the magic and wisdom Avagon would ever need. But on the final day, the drops splashed on to Gwyn's hand and scalded him. He licked his hand to soothe the pain and immediately saw all the secrets of the past, present and future.



Gwyn fled in terror.

Ceridwen chased after the frightened boy, determined to kill him. Gwyn changed into a swift hare, but she changed into a sprinting greyhound and ran even faster. He dived into a river and became a darting fish, but she turned into a slinky otter and still pursued him. He took flight and became a scurrying fieldmouse, but Ceridwen became a preying owl. He dived into a field of wheat and became a golden grain. Ceridwen became a pecking hen and swallowed the golden grain.

Ceridwen carried the grain for nine months until Gwyn was born again. She had planned to kill him but he was so beautiful, she could not. Instead, she wrapped him in blankets and cast him adrift on the sea in a small boat, to die or survive.

The child was rescued by a prince named Ethen, who called him Trefin. Trefin lived in the prince's court. Having tasted the drops of Inspiration and Knowledge, he became the greatest poet in all Wales, even though he was still a child.

Examining narrative

1

Use the narrative on page 11 to answer the questions.

1. Title

What is the title of the story?

2. Orientation

(a) Where is the story set?

(c) Which main character is introduced in the first paragraph?

(d) Why did Ceridwen want to make a special brew?

(b) Is the story set in the present?

the past?

the future?



3. Complication and events

(a) What went wrong with Ceridwen's plan?

Descriptive language is used to improve the quality of a narrative text.

(b) From the text, write three adjectives and the nouns they are describing.

adjective	noun

4. Resolution

(a) At first, how did Ceridwen try to resolve the complication?

(b) How did Ceridwen eventually solve the problem?

5. Conclusion

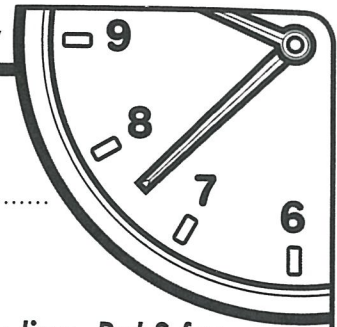
What became of Gwyn?



Wednesday

Minute 14

Types of sentences – review



Name: Date:

Read each sentence and write the type of sentence it is on the line. Put S for statement, Q for question, E for exclamation or C for command.

1. Cut the paper in half.
2. Will you help me with my homework?
3. That quokka almost bit me!
4. Please make up your bed.
5. I am going shopping for shoes.
6. How do you put the paint on the wall?
7. I swam all day in the pool.
8. Mix together the eggs and sugar.
9. The biscuits in the oven are done.
10. I had so much fun at Raintree!

My score:

10

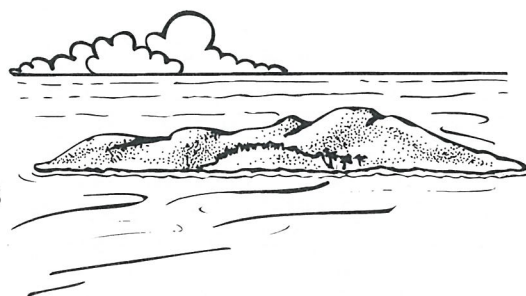
My time:

.....
minutes

.....
seconds

Islands

An island is an area of land which is smaller than a continent and completely surrounded by water. Islands come in many different sizes—some are as small as a football field! A small island is called an *islet*. Australia is the largest island in the world but it is called a continent because of its great size. Greenland is known as the largest island even though it is one-third the size of Australia.



Islands are formed in five different ways. They can be made from coral, volcanoes or a build up of sand and soil. They may also be formed when parts of a continent break away, or when the tectonic plates that make up the Earth's crust rub together.

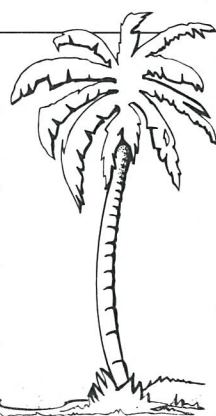
Islands can contain many interesting plants and animals. Some have been left alone on islands for thousands of years and are now different from their relatives on the mainland. Australian mammals such as kangaroos and koalas are prime examples of these. They can not be found in the wild anywhere else in the world.

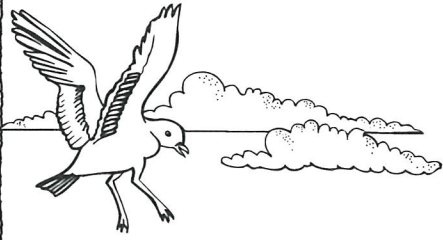


Write key notes below about islands. Use these questions to help you with your notetaking.

1. What is an island?
2. How are islands formed?
3. What can be special about plants and animals that live on islands?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____





Islands

An island is an area of land which is

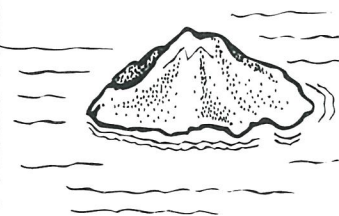
_____ ¹ than a continent and completely surrounded by water. Islands _____ ² in many different sizes—some are as small as _____ ³ football field!

A small island is called an *islet*. _____ ⁴ is the largest island in the world but it _____ ⁵ called a continent because of its great size. Greenland _____ ⁶ known as the largest island even though it is _____ ⁷ the size of Australia.

Islands are formed in five _____ ⁸ ways. They can be made from coral, volcanoes or _____ ⁹ build up of sand and soil. They may also _____ ¹⁰ formed when parts of a continent break away, or _____ ¹¹ the tectonic plates that make up the Earth's crust _____ ¹² together.

Islands can contain many interesting plants and animals.

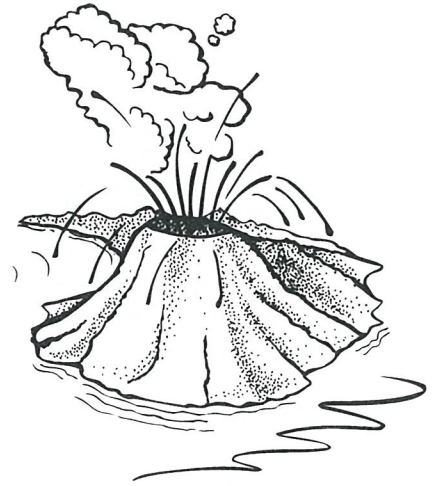
_____ ¹³ have been left alone on islands for thousands of _____ ¹⁴ and are now different from their relatives on the



_____ ¹⁵. Australian mammals such as kangaroos and koalas are prime

_____ ¹⁶ of these. They can not be found in the _____ ¹⁷ anywhere else in the world.

Islands



1. What is an island?

2. What is the largest island in the world?

3. Why isn't Australia called the largest island? _____

4. How can plants and animals on islands be different than plants and animals in other parts of the world?

5. Would you rather live on a coral island or a volcanic island?

Give a reason for your answer.

6. What are tectonic plates? _____

7. Complete these words from the passage.

i _ _ _ n _

_ n _ m _ _ s

p _ a _ _ s

_ o _ _ l

Elephants can fly!

Read the recount.

this morning, london's heathrow airport was the centre of a massive operation (two/too) fully grown indian elephants were flown in from mumbai, india as part of a worldwide breeding program



the elephants, a young female named trisha and rajah, a ten-year-old (mail/male), will be housed in specially constructed compounds at the london zoo they will join misha, a long-time resident and a favourite with the zoo's (many/meny) visitors martin jones, the coordinator of the ambitious project, told reporters that the elephants, (which/witch) travelled in specially designed crates, (flu/flew) very well

1 Punctuation

- (a) The recount needs 17 capital letters (13 for proper nouns) and 5 full stops.
- (b) Circle all the commas. How many are there? _____
- (c) Circle the words with apostrophes.
- (d) Why is there an apostrophe in these two words?

- (b) There are 7 verbs underlined in the text. Write each verb in the correct column according to its tense.

Past tense	Future tense

2 Spelling

- (a) Highlight the correct spelling of the words in brackets.

- (c) Which tense was more often used?

3 Grammar

An apostrophe is used to show ownership. It goes after the owner(s); e.g. the lady's bag, the ladies' bags.

- (a) Add apostrophes to show ownership.
 - (i) the elephants tails
 - (ii) the childrens visit
 - (iii) Trishas compound

4 Writing

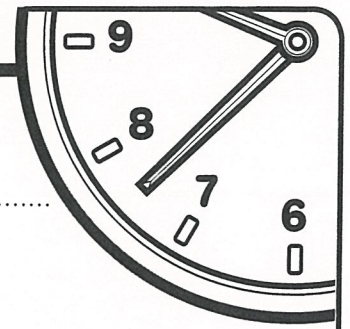
- (a) How many paragraphs are there in this recount? _____
- (b) What does the first paragraph explain?



Thursday

Minute 15

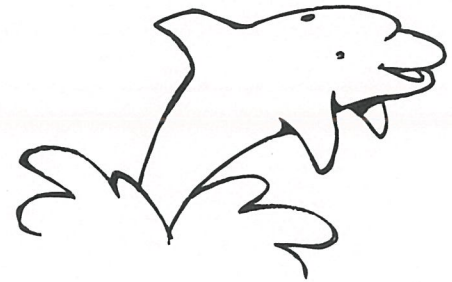
End punctuation – review



Name: Date:

Write the correct end punctuation mark for each sentence.

(Hint: Use a fullstop (.) at the end of a statement or a command; a question mark (?) at the end of a question; and an exclamation point (!) at the end of an exclamation.)



1. The butterflies all flew out at once
2. Did you break my pen
3. Wow, the dolphins jumped out of the water
4. Why are Darryl and Sal going to Bonnie Doon
5. Take out your scissors, crayons and glue
6. That was a terrific magic show
7. The doctor gave me medicine to take
8. The baby cried when the milk was all gone
9. I just won a brand-new computer
10. What should I get her for her birthday

My score:

10

My time:

.....
minutes

.....
seconds

The myth of the Giant's Causeway – 1

Text

Read this version of the myth.

Long ago, when giants roamed the earth, the Irish giant Finn McCool, who was tired of his Scottish enemy across the sea, decided to do something about it. The giants would often taunt and insult each other across the water and one day Finn became so angry that he gathered up a large clump of earth and hurled it towards his rival. However, the clump missed its target, instead becoming the Isle of Man and leaving an enormous hole to become the great Lough Neagh (the largest lake in the British Isles).

After another occasion of jeering and tormenting, Finn came up with a plan. He gathered many large stone columns and heaved them into the sea. The stones landed side by side, creating a stone bridge, or causeway, between the two nations.

Soon after, Finn spotted his arch nemesis Benandonner, The Red Man, and shouted a challenge to him. 'Come and fight me and let's settle this once and for all!' Finn stayed to watch The Red Man approach and soon realised his great mistake! As Benandonner came closer, Finn realised just how huge the giant really was ... much bigger than he was! Finn skedaddled home quick smart to tell his wife of his grave mistake. By the time he'd finished explaining, they could hear the thunderous footsteps of the approaching giant and feel the floor quaking beneath them.

At the giant's booming knock on their door, Finn's wife Oonagh hatched a plan. She shoved Finn into the giant-sized bath, covered him in blankets and placed a baby's toy in his hand and a bonnet on his head. She rushed to the door and greeted Benandonner explaining, 'What a pity you've just missed Finn! He's away hunting deer. Come in for a rest after your journey and you can wait for his return.' Oonagh offered the giant a drink while he waited.

When he had finished, Oonagh loudly asked him if he'd like to see their baby while he waited for Finn. Not knowing what else to do, Benandonner reluctantly agreed and followed Oonagh's lead through the house.

When she opened the door she greeted her baby, who was sucking his thumb and cooing under the blanket in the bathtub (of course it was Finn McCool himself). The giant Benandonner quickly excused himself, saying he needed to get some air. 'Och', thought the giant, 'if that's the size of the wee laddie I'd hate to see his father. I'll not wait for him to return!' And with that thought, Benandonner broke into a run all the way back home to Scotland. When he heard the giant run off, Finn thanked his quick-thinking and clever wife. As Benandonner thundered back across the causeway he made sure to tear the blocks up to prevent Finn from ever following him.

The remnants of the Giant's Causeway can be seen to this day on the north-east coast of Northern Ireland (County Antrim).



My learning log

When I read this myth, I could read:

all of it. most of it. parts of it.

The myth of the Giant's Causeway – 2

1. This myth was told to:

- (a) make people laugh.
- (b) explain a natural feature.
- (c) warn children of danger.



2. Which two countries are mentioned in the text?

3. At what point in the story did Finn regret building the causeway? Explain why.

4. How did Finn and his wife Oonagh trick the giant Benandonner?

5. Do you think this story tells the real version of how the causeway came to be there? Give reasons for your response.

6. Use the text to help you describe the three characters. Think about their physical traits as well as their personalities.

(a) Finn McCool: _____

(b) Benandonner: _____

(c) Oonagh: _____

7. Rewrite the phrase 'Finn spotted his arch nemesis Benandonner' in your own words.

My learning log	While doing these activities:		
	I found Q _____ easy.	I found Q _____ challenging.	I found Q _____ interesting.

The myth of the Giant's Causeway – 3

Word knowledge

1. Write a definition for each of these Scottish words. Use the text to help you.

(a) wee _____ (b) laddie _____ (c) och _____

2. Write the base words.

(a) thunderous _____ (b) approaching _____

(c) reluctantly _____ (d) realised _____

(e) sucking _____ (f) quickly _____

3. Find and write words in the text that come from:

(a) the Latin word 'columna' meaning 'pillar'. _____

(b) the Old English word 'wif' meaning 'woman'. _____

(c) the Old French word 'journée' meaning a 'day's travel'. _____

4. (a) Find two words in the text with the suffix '-ous'.

(b) Write a sentence using both words.

5. Use a dictionary to write the meaning of the words.

(a) jeer _____

(b) reluctant _____

(c) prevent _____


6. Write synonyms from the text.

(a) ocean _____ (b) weary _____ (c) duvet _____

(d) rock _____ (e) threw _____ (f) sprint _____

(g) hat _____ (h) beverage _____ (i) error _____

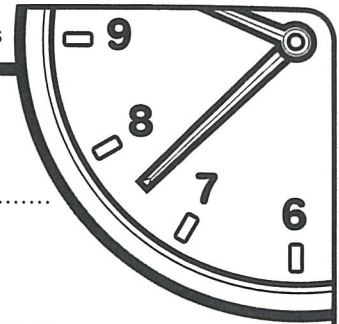
My learning log	Colour: I <input type="checkbox"/> recognise / <input type="checkbox"/> can't recognise the bases of words. I <input type="checkbox"/> can / <input type="checkbox"/> can't use a dictionary to write word definitions. I <input type="checkbox"/> understand / <input type="checkbox"/> need more practice on synonyms.
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Friday

Minute 16

Nouns



Name: Date:

Circle the 10 nouns in the box. Write each noun in the chart where it belongs.

school firefighter computer playground
 yawned basketball walked kind
 beautiful teacher Matt quickly
 notebook Sydney Opera House pillow sleepy

Person	Place	Thing
1.	4.	7.
2.	5.	8.
3.	6.	9.
		10.

My score:

10

My time:

..... minutes

..... seconds

How a thermometer works

Read the explanation.

a thermometer is a instrument used to measure heat _____

thermometers are maid from a glass tube with a scale _____

on the outside, and filled with a liquid, usualy mercury _____

mercury is the liquid which is most ofen used, because it _____

always changes in the same way, when the same tempature _____

is applied it fills a glass bulb wich is connected to a thin sealed _____

tube, also partially filed with mercury when the glass tube is _____

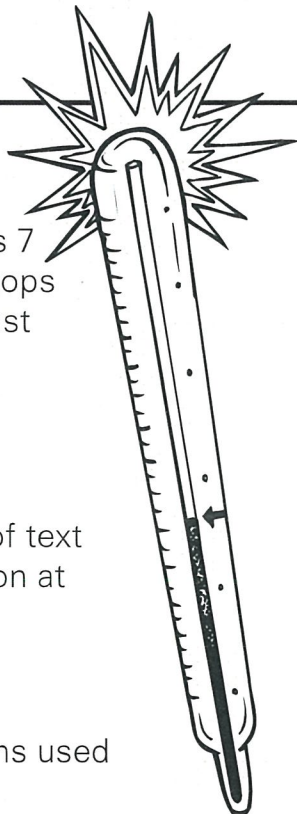
warmed, the mercury expands and rises to the same piont in _____

the tube whenever the same amownt of heat is applied _____

thermometers are used for meny purposes, including _____

medicine science and in cooking they play a important _____

roll in our lives _____



1 Punctuation

(a) The explanation needs 7 capital letters, 7 full stops and 1 comma in the last paragraph.

2 Spelling

(a) Underline the spelling mistake on each line of text and write the correction at the end of the line.

3 Grammar

(a) Write the 3 plural nouns used in the text.

(b) Underline all the words following 'a' and 'an' in the text. List them below.

words following 'a'	words following 'an'

(c) Explain why it is sometimes necessary to write or say 'an' instead of 'a'.

Writing Checklist

2+ Paragraphs

Mix of simple, compound and complex sentences

Higher Order Punctuation
