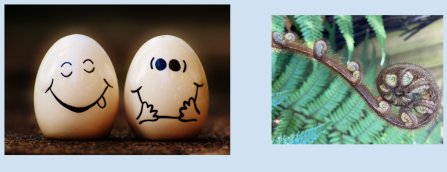
# Ko te kai rapu, ko ia te kite.
## Those who seek will find.
## Don't sit back, have a go and experience it.

'This is your suggested learning for the next few days. You will receive this plan on Monday morning at 8,30 and Wednesday morning 8.30. Teachers are available via email between 8.30 and 3.30 pm. If you email teachers, you should expect a response within 24 hours. There is no expectation on what gets completed or any due dates. Please contact teachers if you are having trouble logging into any sites. Send any photos of your children's work to your child's teacher via email

## Team Koru & Te Piko: Daily Activities - Monday 6 September

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 - 10<br><br>Be Active | Start the Day with saying the school Karakia and the Team Whakatauki.<br><br>Ko te kai rapu, ko ia te kite.<br>Those who seek will find.<br>Don't sit back, have a go and experience it.<br><br>Go Noodle: Boom chika boom |
| 10 - 10.30<br><br>Take Notice |  <br>As you have some morning tea, learn some sign language about greetings.<br><br>Turi TV : great songs and rhymes using NZSL<br><br>New Zealand National Anthem - NZSL Paradise - NZSL by Springlands School<br><br>Cosmic Kids Yoga featuring Frozen<br><br>Before Kai Karakia |
| 10.30 - 11.30<br><br>Keep Learning | Te Piko 1<br>Monday 6-09-21<br>  <br>Messages & Activities<br><br>**Te Piko 1... (& Koru)**<br>**Monday 6 Sept**<br><br>Follow the link below for the Online Learning and Messages from Ib.<br><br>Te Piko Online Learning slides |

Our topic this term is **Science.**

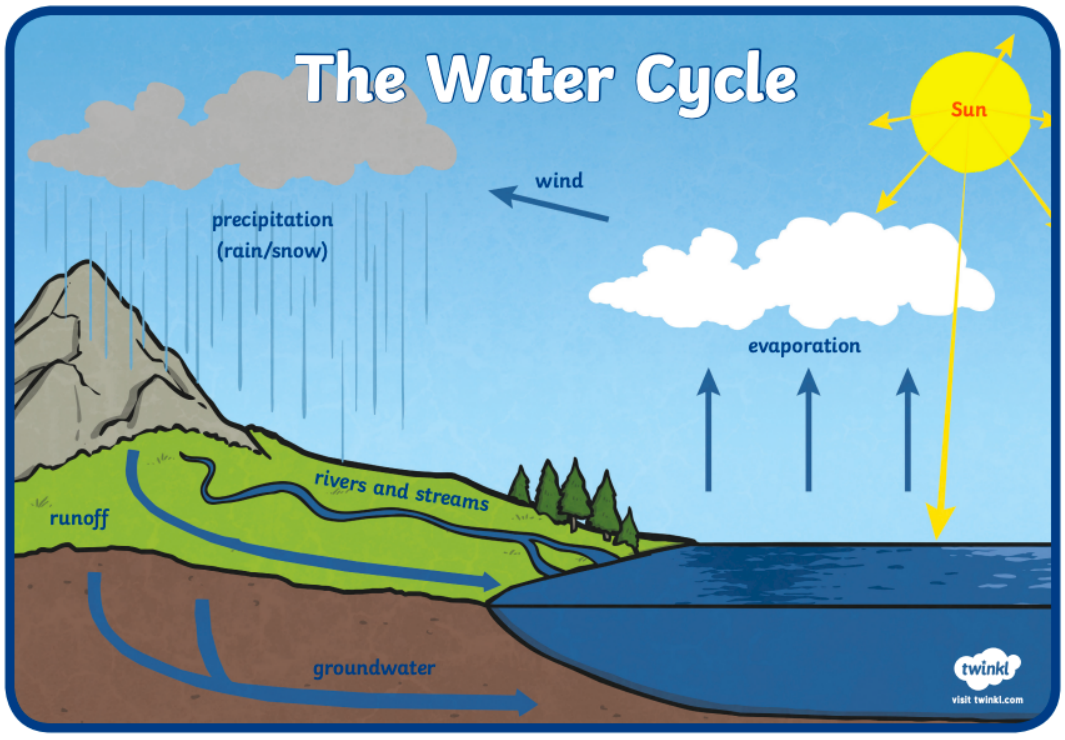
## Science:

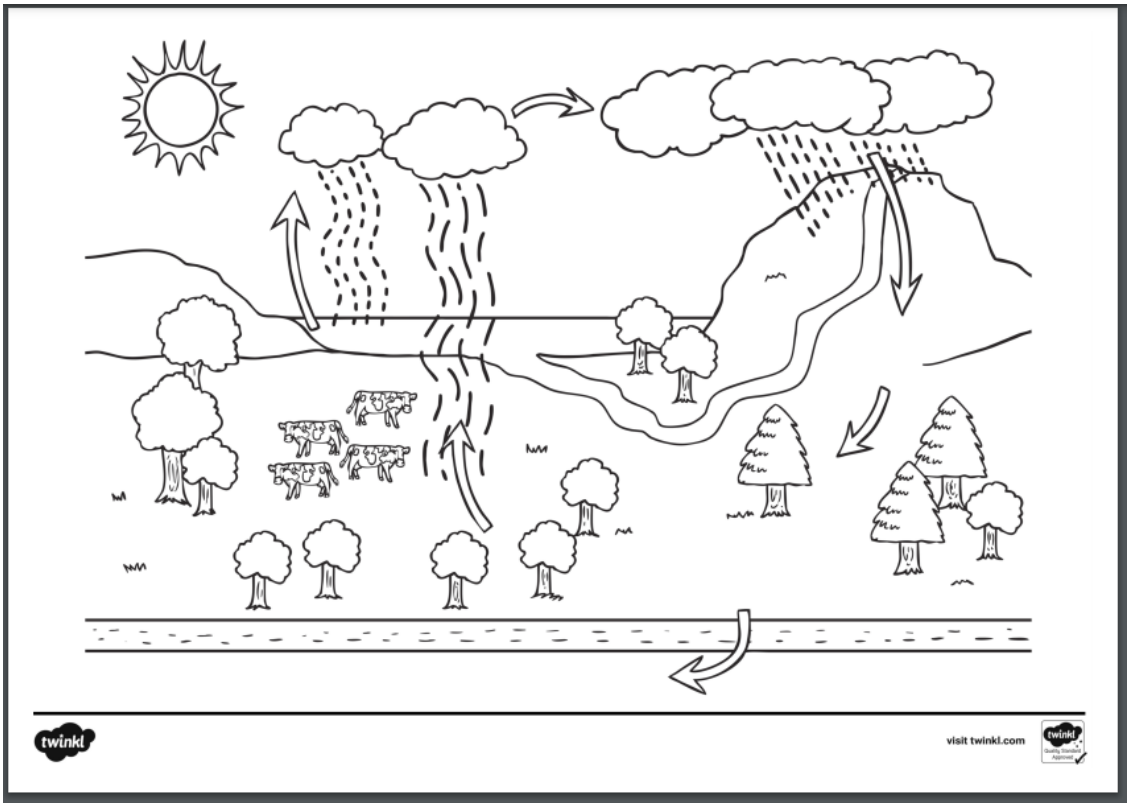
- **Koru:**
- Have a go at this water cycle activity to finish off our topic around weather.
- Our plan these 2 weeks, was to learn about architects and engineers and to set up a building office in the role play area
  Some challenges this week are:

- Intro to architecture
- Intro to engineering
- How skyscrapers are built
- Make a birdhouse out of a cardboard box

The water cycle for kids

The water cycle





visit twinkl.com

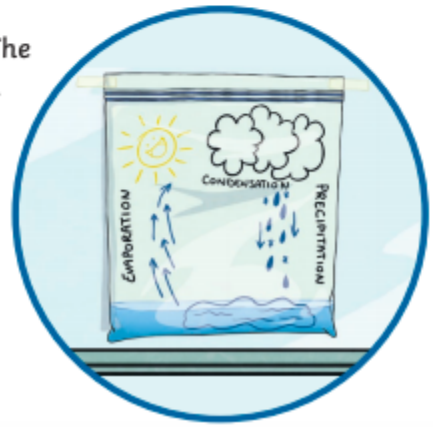
# Water Cycle in the Bag Model Activity

**You will need:**

- Sealable plastic sandwich bag
- Permanent markers
- Tape
- Water
- Blue food colouring
- Window with exposure to sunshine

**Instructions:**

1. On the plastic sandwich bag, draw a diagram of the water cycle. Be sure to include:
   a. sun
   b. clouds
   c. water accumulation (at the bottom of the bag)
2. On the plastic bag, draw arrows and labels for:
   a. evaporation
   b. condensation
   c. precipitation
   d. accumulation
3. Fill approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the bag with water.
4. Place 2 drops of blue food colouring into the water.
5. Seal the bag.
6. Tape the sealed bag onto the window. The window will need to have plenty of sun hitting it to show the process of the water cycle.
7. Allow the bag to be in direct sunlight for about an hour, then observe the process in the bag and identify the different stages of the water cycle.




**Reading:** - check out Storyline Online: https://www.storylineonline.net/ (a website with picture books being read aloud)
This is a reading activity about the water cycle- it may be best printed (if you can) it's added to end of document

**Writing:**
All children could keep a daily diary- using pictures and writing

Te Piko Phonics

Ms Hansen's & Mrs C's phonics

Mrs Aldersley Writing 6/9

## Mr Watkins Phonics/Writing

## Read/write activity 6/9

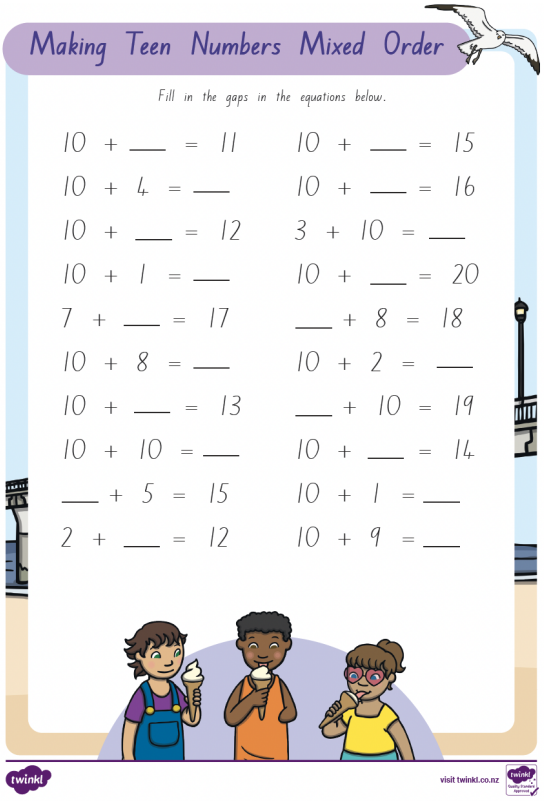
If you work with Ms King, Mr Watkins or Mrs Aldersley for writing, retell a story from your reading folder.

# Maths:

Login to Mathletics using your login in your Learning Links book and do 20 minutes.
(If you don't have your login email your class teacher)

https://www.mathletics.com/nz/

## Try some maths activities:

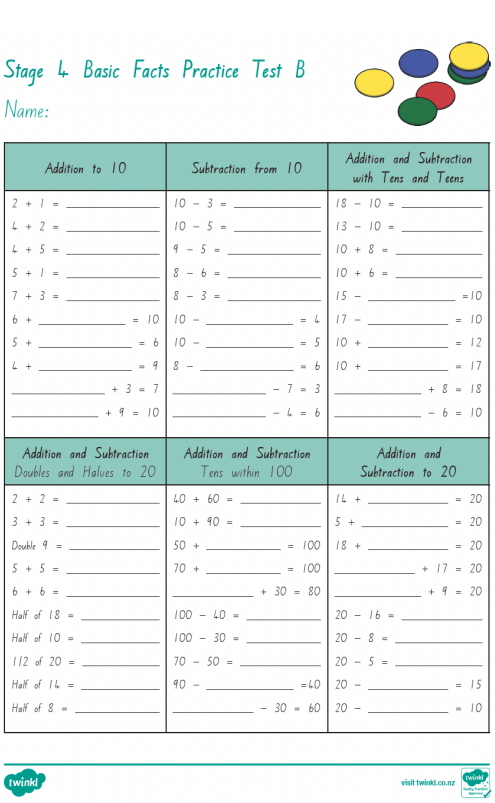


Making Teen Numbers Mixed Order

Fill in the gaps in the equations below.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 + ___ = 11 | 10 + ___ = 15 |
| 10 + 4 = ___ | 10 + ___ = 16 |
| 10 + ___ = 12 | 3 + 10 = ___ |
| 10 + 1 = ___ | 10 + ___ = 20 |
| 7 + ___ = 17 | ___ + 8 = 18 |
| 10 + 8 = ___ | 10 + 2 = ___ |
| 10 + ___ = 13 | ___ + 10 = 19 |
| 10 + 10 = ___ | 10 + ___ = 14 |
| ___ + 5 = 15 | 10 + 1 = ___ |
| 2 + ___ = 12 | 10 + 9 = ___ |





Stage 4 Basic Facts Practice Test B

Name:

| Addition to 10 | Subtraction from 10 | Addition and Subtraction with Tens and Teens |
|---|---|---|
| 2 + 1 = ___ | 10 − 3 = ___ | 18 − 10 = ___ |
| 4 + 2 = ___ | 10 − 5 = ___ | 13 − 10 = ___ |
| 4 + 5 = ___ | 9 − 5 = ___ | 10 + 8 = ___ |
| 5 + 1 = ___ | 8 − 6 = ___ | 10 + 6 = ___ |
| 7 + 3 = ___ | 8 − 3 = ___ | 15 − ___ = 10 |
| 6 + ___ = 10 | 10 − ___ = 4 | 17 − ___ = 10 |
| 5 + ___ = 6 | 10 − ___ = 5 | 10 + ___ = 12 |
| 4 + ___ = 9 | 8 − ___ = 6 | 10 + ___ = 17 |
| ___ + 3 = 7 | ___ − 7 = 3 | ___ + 8 = 18 |
| ___ + 9 = 10 | ___ − 4 = 6 | ___ − 6 = 10 |

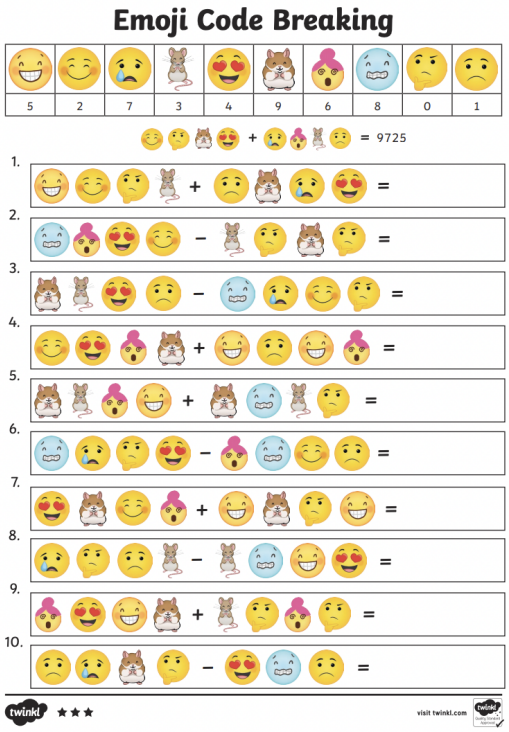
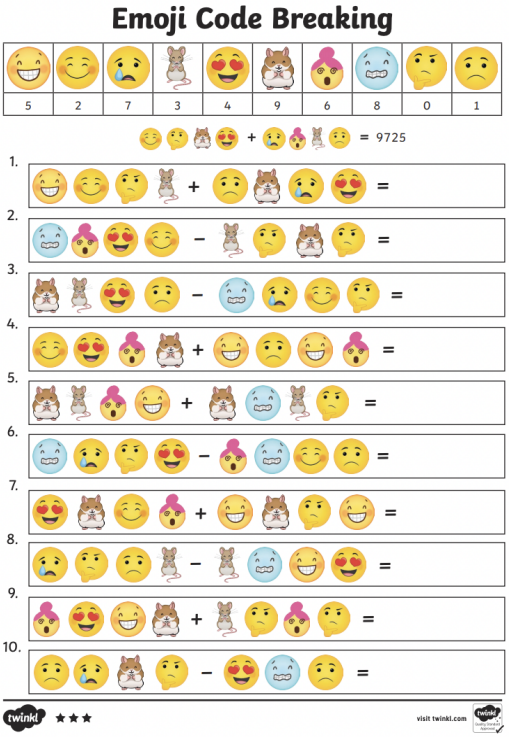
| Addition and Subtraction Doubles and Halves to 20 | Addition and Subtraction Tens within 100 | Addition and Subtraction to 20 |
|---|---|---|
| 2 + 2 = ___ | 40 + 60 = ___ | 14 + ___ = 20 |
| 3 + 3 = ___ | 10 + 90 = ___ | 5 + ___ = 20 |
| Double 9 = ___ | 50 + ___ = 100 | 18 + ___ = 20 |
| 5 + 5 = ___ | 70 + ___ = 100 | ___ + 17 = 20 |
| 6 + 6 = ___ | ___ + 30 = 80 | ___ + 9 = 20 |
| Half of 18 = ___ | 100 − 40 = ___ | 20 − 16 = ___ |
| Half of 10 = ___ | 100 − 30 = ___ | 20 − 8 = ___ |
| 1/2 of 20 = ___ | 70 − 50 = ___ | 20 − 5 = ___ |
| Half of 14 = ___ | 90 − ___ = 40 | 20 − ___ = 15 |
| Half of 8 = ___ | ___ − 30 = 60 | 20 − ___ = 10 |



## Using a pack of cards

Using a deck of cards: pick up 2 cards from the pile and add them together.

Pick up 2 cards from the deck, add them together. Pick up a 3rd card, take that number away from the total of the first 2 cards.
You could record your sums.
Decide the value of Jack (11/20) Queen (12/25) King (13/50).....

| | |
|---|---|
| |  <br>  |
| **11.30 -12.30**<br>**Give** | Unpack the dishwasher.<br>Help with the dishes.<br>Set the table / clear the table.<br>Read your little brother or sister/family member a story.<br>Teach your little brother or sister/family member to bounce and catch a ball. |
| **12.30 - 1.30**<br><br>**Take Notice** | NATURE PLAY/WEATHER<br><br>Make a wind catcher using things you find in nature. Perhaps go for a walk and collect items to hang from some sticks. Tie lots of interesting items on and hang it up to blow around in the wind. |

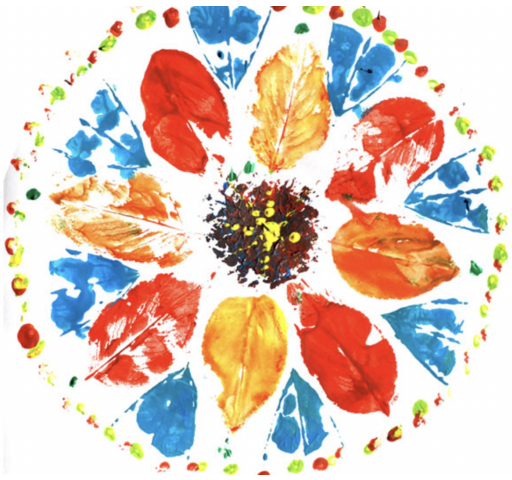

Keep up a weather diary from pages below

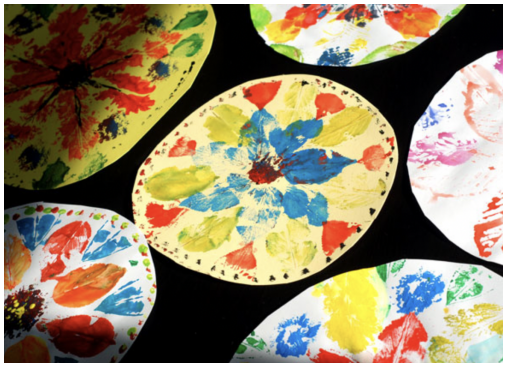
**1.30 – 3.00**

**Connect**

Make your own finger paint! The instructions are at the bottom of the document.

Once you have made your paint, try making some leaf mandala's. Have a look at these examples:





End of Day Karakia

**This offer is a free link to decodable texts.**

**These link to our phonics programme -if your child knows Phase 2 sounds - they will be able to read several books in the series. Here are the links for parents to access decodable texts. The first link is for parents with Apple devices and the second link is for Android devices.**

**APPLE apps are free until Monday 13 Sept (App Store)**

https://apps.apple.com/.../dev.../learning-logic/id828398073

➡️ **ANDROID apps offer has closed now**

This means you can get EVERY book in the Pip & Tim series (Stages 1-7.5) and the Wiz Kids series (Stages 1-4) on your devices at school or at home.

These are good educational sites www.spaklebox.co.uk www.gonoodle.com
These are free accounts - may need to log in
These are some educational apps we use in school

Eggy numbers Eggy alphabet Daisy the dinosaur Mathletics Chatterpix

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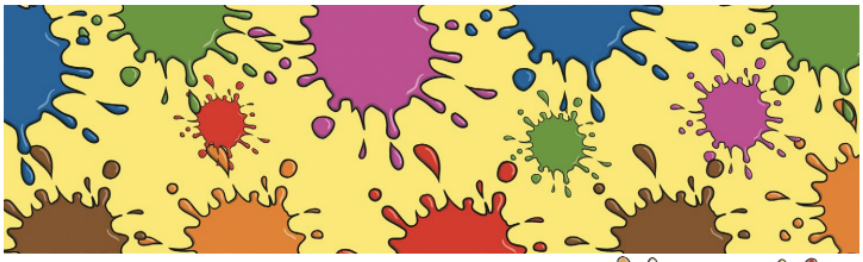
*If you need any support with your home learning please contact one of the following*

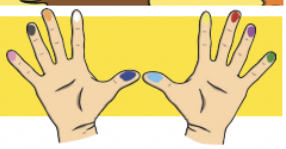
Ms Ib Glover: ib.glover@chcheast.school.nz
Mrs Sonia Cushing: sonia.cushing@chcheast.school.nz
Mrs Danielle Aldersley: danielle.aldersley@chcheast.school.nz
Mr Sam Watlins: samuel.watkins@chcheast.school.nz
Ms Bridget Hansen: bridget.hansen@chcheast.school.nz
Ms Catherine King: catherine.king@chcheast.school.nz

We would all love to hear how our students are getting on - send us an email with some photos of your learning!

Year 3 Water Cycle



# Finger Paint



**Ingredients**

2 cups of cornflour

1 cup of water

4 ½ cups of boiling water

Food colouring

**Method**

1. Mix cornflour and cold water together.
2. Pour in the hot water and stir after each cup is added.
3. Keep stirring until the mixture melts and forms a custard-like consistency.
4. Separate into individual containers.
5. Add a few drops of food colouring until you get the desired colour.

*Please note that, although this recipe is safe for children to taste and explore with their mouths, it is not intended for them to eat in large quantities.

# The Water Cycle

You drink and use water every day, but have you ever wondered where that water has come from or how old it is? The Earth has a specific amount of water that goes through a constant cycle. The water in your glass today could have been the same water a dinosaur took a bath in millions of years ago. The water cycle, also called the hydrologic cycle, is vital to life on Earth. There are four main stages of the water cycle, but it is important to remember that the most important factor in the water cycle is the Sun.

**Accumulation**

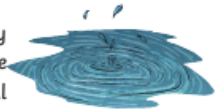
The first stage of the water cycle is water accumulation. Water accumulation refers to water that is stored on Earth's surface. This can be in rivers, lakes, and oceans. The largest water accumulations are in oceans, which hold nearly 97 percent of the Earth's water. Accumulation can also refer to groundwater, which is water that seeps into the Earth's surface, and is absorbed by roots to help plants grow.

**Evaporation**

As the Sun shines down on accumulated water, the water begins to heat up, until it turns into water vapour. The water vapour then rises into Earth's atmosphere. When the Sun changes water from a liquid to a gas, the process is called evaporation.



Water can also evaporate from plants. This is called transpiration. Plants that live in the desert develop special adaptations to trap water inside their leaves.



You can easily observe water evaporating by finding a puddle near your school or home after a rainstorm. Throughout the day, you will notice that the puddle is getting smaller. This is because the water is evaporating, and turning to water vapour.

**Condensation**

After water vapour enters the atmosphere, it begins to cool. As it cools, it condenses and forms back into a liquid. Groups of water droplets come together to form clouds. When water changes from a gas to a liquid, this process is called condensation.

Even in a cloudless and clear blue sky, there is still water in the atmosphere. The atmosphere acts as a road for water because it moves water all around the Earth. However, clouds aren't the only place to observe condensation. On a hot day, you may take an ice-cold glass of water with you outside. Then you notice that the outside of the glass is wet. Is your cup leaking? No, it is actually water vapour condensing when it cools on the side of your glass.

**Precipitation**

As more and more water condenses, it becomes too heavy for the air to hold. The water will fall back to Earth as rain, hail, sleet, or snow. This process is

known as precipitation and it is important because it allows the water in the atmosphere to return back to Earth's surface.

When the water returns to the Earth's surface, it provides water for plants and animals. Water that does not get absorbed into the soil will experience an additional stage of the water cycle called run-off. Run-off is when water is forced by gravity to move across Earth's surface towards larger water accumulations.

Once the water cycle is complete, it repeats over and over again. While this explains the different stages, each water molecule will travel on a unique and varied journey during its involvement in each stage of the water cycle. Water molecules may be kept in a container, drunk, carried and excreted by an animal, stored by a plant, used to boil pasta, or stay in the ocean or your neighborhood pool for a long period of time before they evaporate and begin the next stage of the water cycle.



**Questions**

1. Does the amount of water on Earth change? Explain your answer.

2. Why is the Sun important to the water cycle?

3. Which is the largest accumulation of water, and how much of Earth's water does it hold?

4. Complete the table by writing a description of each stage of the water cycle.

| Stage | Description |
|---|---|
| Accumulation | |
| Evaporation | |
| Condensation | |
| Precipitation | |

5. Describe an example of condensation you might see in everyday life.



6. What happens when water returns to the Earth's surface? Describe two things that might happen.

7. On a clear day, is there water in the atmosphere? Explain your answer.

8. Describe an example of evaporation you might see in everyday life.

9. Find and copy another name for the water cycle.