



CHATHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL

YEAR 5

WORK BOOKLET

STUDENT'S NAME:

.....

CLASS:

.....



401412102023

Stage 3—Food—Unit 2

raw	1	
coal		
fresh		
jelly	2	
weigh		
design		
clear		
cheque	3	
salted		
fairy		
mosquito	4	
become		
smoked		
racquet	5	
flames		
factory		
unique	6	
usually		
antique		
package	7	
oblique		
couple		
although	8	
technique		
chemical		
additives	9	
physique		
available		
refrigerated	10	
mosque		

Theme: Food — Dictation

The fresh, clear jelly in the design of a fairy, won the prize of a cheque.

The antique factory has become unique because the usually quiet place has, all of a sudden, burst into flames.

Chemical additives are readily available to preserve raw food, and this technique means goods usually refrigerated, no longer require it.

Unjumble these list words.

ginsde _____ sifame _____
 acol _____ sdalet _____
 rcael _____ gwieh _____

Find these words in the word find.

r	a	c	q	u	e	t	u
p	l	e	s	d	f	n	
c	h	e	q	u	e	r	i
o	r	a	w	a	t	e	q
r	r	i	l	l	s	u	
d	c	o	a	l	a	h	e
f	a	i	r	y	s	g	e

cheque
 clear
 coal
 fairy
 fresh
 racquet
 raw
 salted
 sell
 unique
 usually

Use the leftover letters to solve the riddle.

What do you get if you cross a monster with
 a cow and an oat field?
 lumpy _____



Read and draw

A factory in flames	A fresh mosquito	A clear jelly.	A fairy package

Write words to rhyme with these pictures.



Rule — 'qu' making the 'k' sound

Write list words that follow this rule.

Choose the correct word.

I hit the tennis ball with the (racket / racquet).
 There was a lot of (racket / racquet) coming from the playground.
 We had to (check / cheque) the phone number again.
 Mum wrote a (check / cheque) for the school excursion.

Write dictionary meanings for these rule words.

physique _____
 unique _____
 antique _____
 mosquito _____

Shortenings—some words can be shortened from their original form, e.g. mosquito—mossie. **Write the shortened forms of these words.**

barbecue _____ omnibus _____
 television _____ chimpanzee _____
 mathematics _____ refrigerator _____
 photograph _____ telephone _____
 delicatessen _____ rhinoceros _____

Tense — Using the base word make the past and present tense of these words.

Base	Past	Present
weigh		
salt		
smoke		
become		
refrigerate		

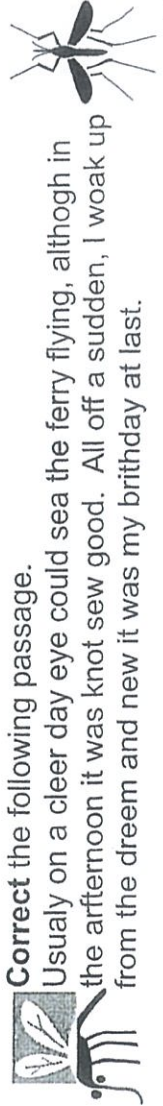
Write the plurals for these list words. Hint — watch the word endings, particularly ones ending in 'y'.

coal _____ cheque _____ package _____
 jelly _____ fairy _____ chemical _____
 mosquito _____ racquet _____ mosque _____

Write a question for each of these list words so that they are the answers. e.g. What is a small, blood-sucking insect?

1. _____ Mosquito
2. _____ ? Antique
3. _____ ? Racquet
4. _____ ? Package
5. _____ ? Additives
- _____ ? Mosque

Correct the following passage.



Usually on a clear day eye could see the ferry flying, although in the afternoon it was knot sew good. All off a sudden, I woak up from the dreem and new it was my brithday at last.

Physique means a person's physical build. Use the dictionary to find the meanings of these other 'physi' words.

physiotherapy _____
 physician _____

How many smaller words can you find in each of these?

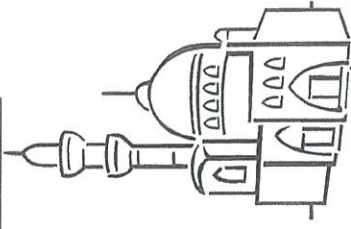
although _____
 refrigerated _____
 available _____
 become _____

Find a list word that means:

chilled _____ two _____
 parcel _____ ready _____
 old _____ unusual _____

Riddle (Clue—Muslim place of worship).

My 1st is in flames, but not in fire. _____
 My second is in coal, and in wood as well. _____
 My thirds in salted and smoked. _____
 My fourth and fifth are always together in physique, racquet and oblique. _____
 My sixth is a vowel in jelly. _____



Answer _____

Solve each clue then use letters in shaded boxes to make a list word that means a way to preserve food.

Place of worship
 Bright, burning tongues of gas.
 Two.
 Equipment for playing tennis.
 Grow to be
 Preserved with smoke



Answer:

--	--	--	--	--	--

Writing Ideas. Write a procedure for making smoked mosquito jelly, remember to number each step.

Three digits multiplied by two digits

1 Complete these algorithms.

a
$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c
$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d
$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f
$$\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g
$$\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h
$$\begin{array}{r} 237 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i
$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j
$$\begin{array}{r} 278 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k
$$\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

l
$$\begin{array}{r} 142 \\ \times 35 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

m
$$\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

n
$$\begin{array}{r} 465 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

o
$$\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2 Thirty-two children from our class went on a three-day adventure camp.



a How much did the bus cost if the charge was \$17 per child?

b How much did the camp cost if each child was charged \$57?

3 Solve these problems.

a How much water did the campers take if they took fifteen 4 litre bottles with them?

b How much money was spent at the souvenir shop if the average amount of money spent by the 32 children was \$12?

c How many meals would 24 campers eat if they were away for 4 days and ate 3 meals a day?

Remember, always keep the decimal points in a vertical, straight line.

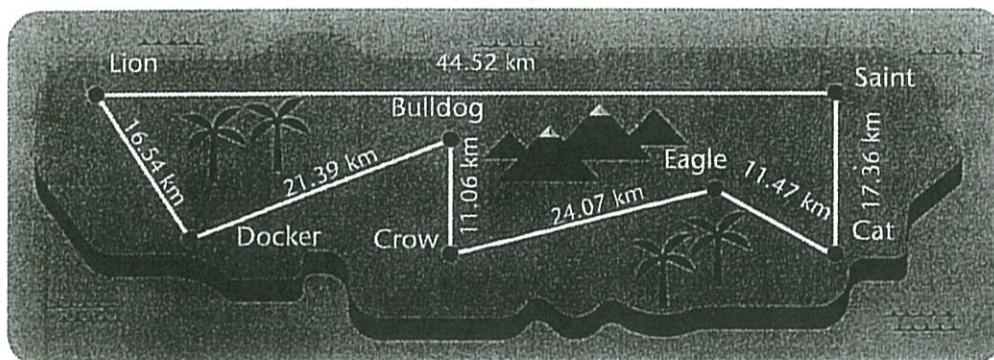
4 Add or subtract the decimals.

a	3.57	b	16.74	c	26.47	d	37.44	e	13.60
	$+ 1.21$		$+ 32.16$		$+ 42.66$		$+ 17.82$		$+ 25.76$
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

f	26.35	g	34.56	h	265.8	i	387.34	j	39.21
	$- 23.14$		$- 12.37$		$- 223.06$		$- 2.57$		$- 13.86$
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

5 Complete the balance column, which shows the amount Sally has banked this year.

	Date	Deposit	Balance
	Jan 31	\$19.50	\$19.50
	Feb 29	\$16.30	\$35.80
a	Mar 31	\$21.40	
b	Apr 30	\$13.70	

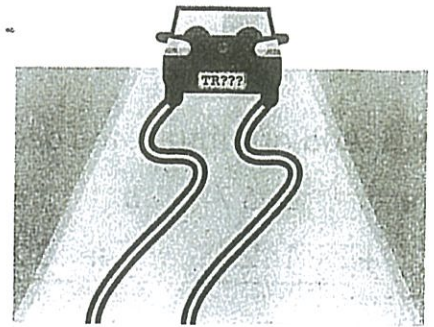


6 Calculate the shortest distance between:

<p>a Lion and Cat</p> $\begin{array}{r} 44.52 \text{ km} \\ + 17.36 \text{ km} \\ \hline 61.88 \text{ km} \end{array}$	<p>b Lion and Bulldog</p>	<p>c Crow and Saint</p>	<p>d Cat and Bulldog</p>
<p>e Docker and Saint</p>	<p>f Docker and Eagle</p>	<p>g Crow and Lion</p>	<p>h Bulldog and Saint</p>

7 Finding all possible combinations

A witness remembers seeing a car speed away from a bank robbery. She remembers the two letters that were on the car's number plate (TR), and the three numbers (1 2 3), but not the order they were in.

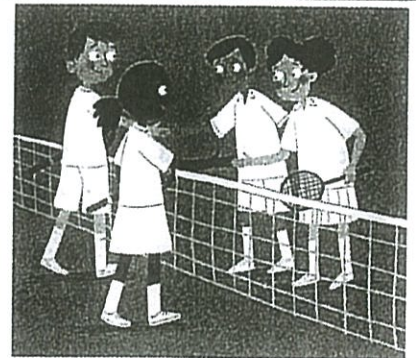


- a Predict how many possible number plates can be made from the combinations of the three numbers. _____
- b Write in the box all possible combinations of the three numbers. It has been started for you.

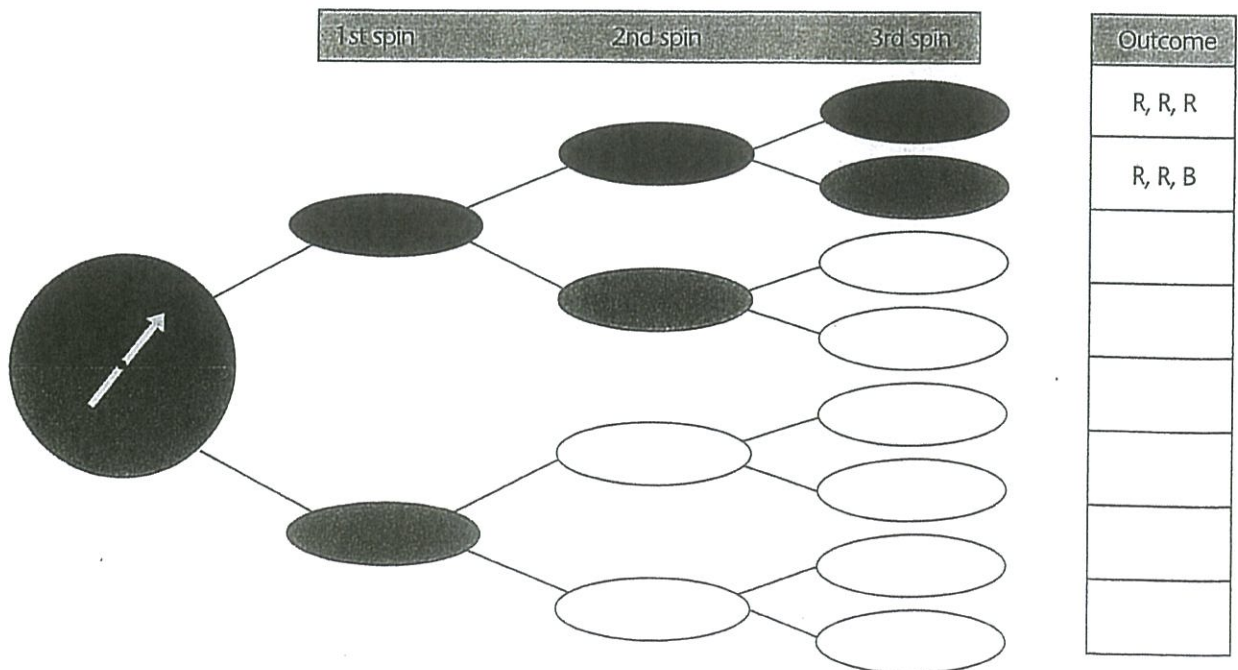
TR-132

8 Shaking hands

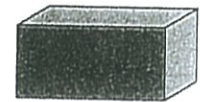
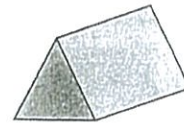
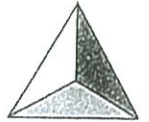
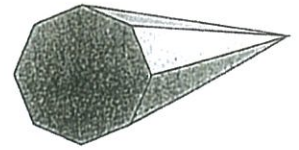
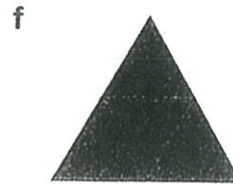
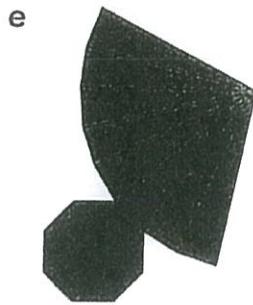
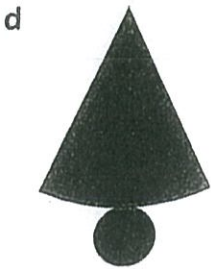
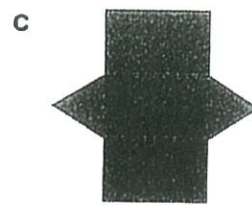
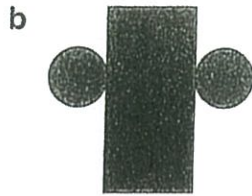
At the end of a doubles tennis match, each player shook hands with every other player. How many handshakes took place?



- 9** Complete the tree diagram to show all the possible combinations when the spinner is spun three times.

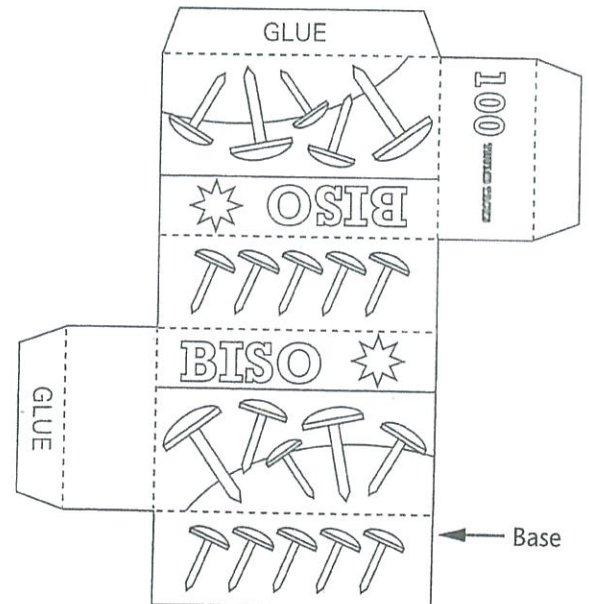
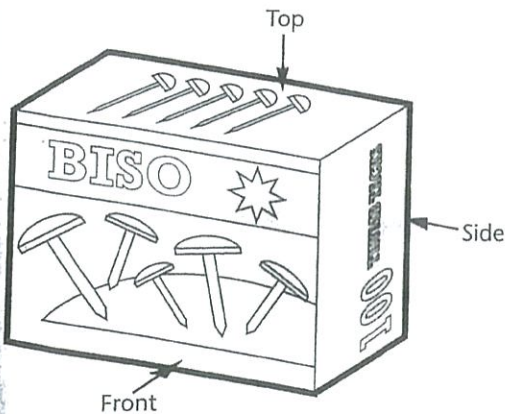


10 Draw a line to match each object to its net.

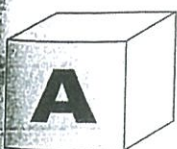


11 A box is displayed and another identical box has been pulled apart to show the net.

- a Colour the top view on the net yellow.
- b Colour the front view on the net red.
- c Colour the side view on the net blue (be careful).

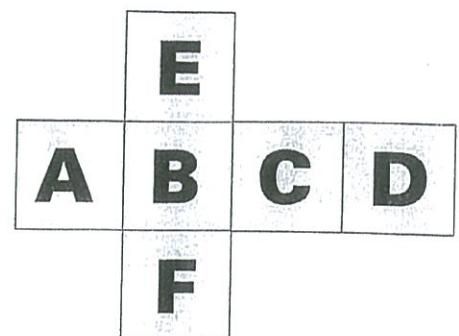


12 Mr Singh makes cube puzzles for children. Study the net to answer the questions.



Mr Singh's cube

- a If B was the base, what letter would be on the top? _____
- b If A was the front face, what letter would be on the back face? _____
- c What letter do you think is on the opposite side to E? _____





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

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

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?

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?

Write your own metaphor for school.



Metaphor or Simile?

Mum is as busy as a bee.

She was lightning fast.

I sink like an anchor in the pool.

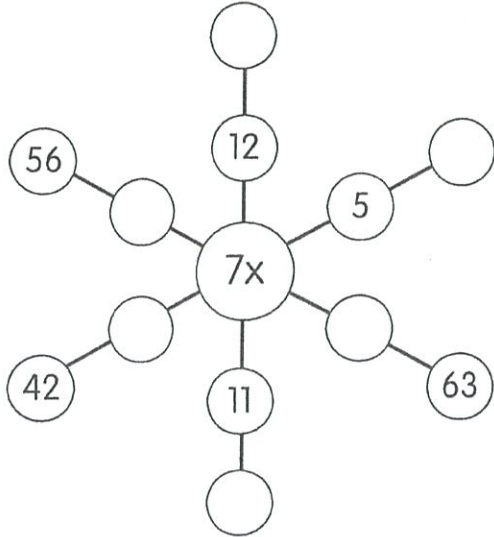
You are the apple of my eye.

I've jumped into the frying pan.

Our dog is as blind as a bat.



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.

1)

Perimeter = _____
Area = _____

2)

Perimeter = _____
Area = _____

Complete the following algorithms.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2) $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3) $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
-
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4) $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5) $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6) $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

HOME READING

	Book	Parent Signature	Teacher Signature
Mon			
Tues			
Wed			
Thur			



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

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday



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.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) How did Dame Mary Gilmore's status as a writer allow her to help people who suffered from injustice?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>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?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
|--|---|

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:

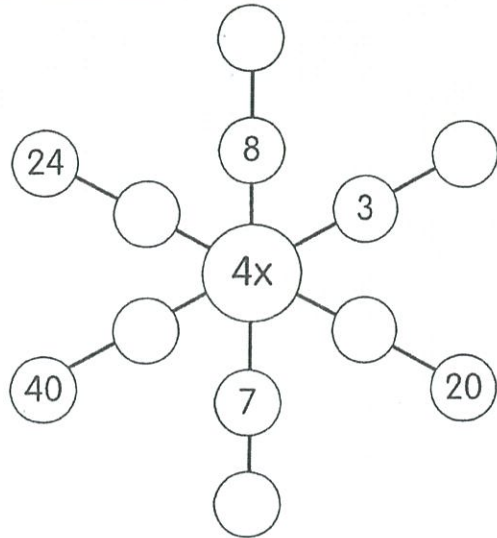
1. A movie or play _____
2. Something you pass by quickly _____
3. Something fascinating _____
4. Something through a telescope _____

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 _____



Number Facts



Problem Solving

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) $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Write in 12-hour time

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. 17:25 | _____ | 6. 01:05 | _____ |
| 2. 13:10 | _____ | 7. 13:49 | _____ |
| 3. 03:18 | _____ | 8. 08:29 | _____ |
| 4. 21:15 | _____ | 9. 23:55 | _____ |
| 5. 15:35 | _____ | 10. 14:08 | _____ |

Write in 24-hour time

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. 3:20pm | _____ | 6. 10:42pm | _____ |
| 2. 8:15am | _____ | 7. 3:10pm | _____ |
| 3. 11:30am | _____ | 8. 1:39am | _____ |
| 4. 5:22pm | _____ | 9. 6:20pm | _____ |
| 5. 8:30pm | _____ | 10. 4:15pm | _____ |

Complete the following

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) $\$ 4 \ . \ 6 \ 5$ | 2) $\$ 5 \ . \ 8 \ 2$ | 3) $\$ 1 \ . \ 9 \ 8$ | 4) $\$ 3 \ . \ 6 \ 7$ | 5) $\$ 9 \ . \ 8 \ 4$ |
| $+ \$ 3 \ . \ 7 \ 8$ | $+ \$ 2 \ . \ 9 \ 7$ | $+ \$ 6 \ . \ 2 \ 6$ | $+ \$ 2 \ . \ 8 \ 4$ | $+ \$ 0 \ . \ 7 \ 9$ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |



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 shearers 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.

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?

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.



Number Facts

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. $7 \times 6 =$ _____ | 11. $40 \div 8 =$ _____ |
| 2. $8 \times 4 =$ _____ | 12. $16 \div 4 =$ _____ |
| 3. $3 \times 9 =$ _____ | 13. $3 \div 3 =$ _____ |
| 4. $10 \times 3 =$ _____ | 14. $72 \div 9 =$ _____ |
| 5. $8 \times 3 =$ _____ | 15. $20 \div 10 =$ _____ |
| 6. $5 \times 6 =$ _____ | 16. $81 \div 9 =$ _____ |
| 7. $7 \times 7 =$ _____ | 17. $56 \div 8 =$ _____ |
| 8. $4 \times 6 =$ _____ | 18. $40 \div 4 =$ _____ |
| 9. $6 \times 6 =$ _____ | 19. $21 \div 7 =$ _____ |
| 10. $5 \times 4 =$ _____ | 20. $18 \div 3 =$ _____ |

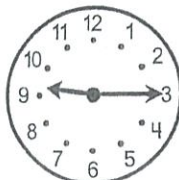
Problem solving

- 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?
- _____

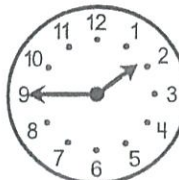


- 2) Mrs Smith bought 15 copies of *Walzing Matilda*. The book was on sale for \$12.95. How much did Mrs Smith pay for her books?
- _____

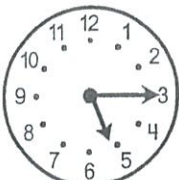
Write the time in 24-hour time



PM



AM



PM



AM

Convert the following measurements to metres.

- 265 cm = _____ m
- 427 cm = _____ m
- 328 cm = _____ m
- 1047 cm = _____ m
- 872 cm = _____ m
- 184 cm = _____ m

Convert the following to centimetres.

- 3.65 m = _____ cm
- 2.98 m = _____ cm
- 7.5 m = _____ cm
- 3.05 m = _____ cm
- 9.8 m = _____ cm
- 10.82 m = _____ cm

Find the answers to the following algorithms.

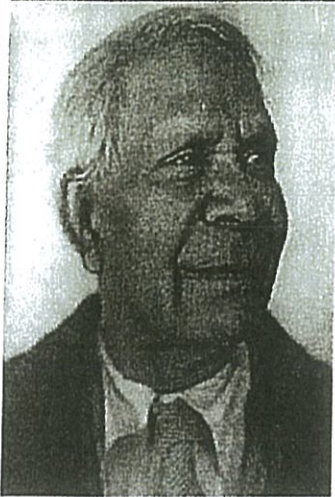
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1) | 3 4 2 | 2) | 6 2 5 | 3) | 2 9 7 | 4) | 8 5 5 | 5) | 7 5 9 |
| | x 8 | | x 6 | | x 7 | | x 4 | | x 5 |
| | _____ | | _____ | | _____ | | _____ | | _____ |



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

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

David Unaipon



State Library of South Australia, SL5A-07326

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 Aboriginal people. 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 **tele = 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 _____

