

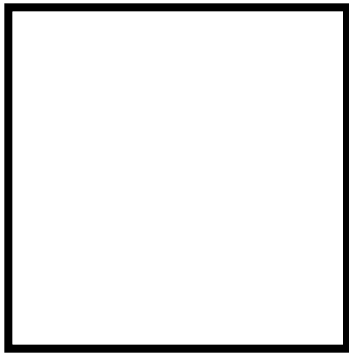
Name: _____

Homework

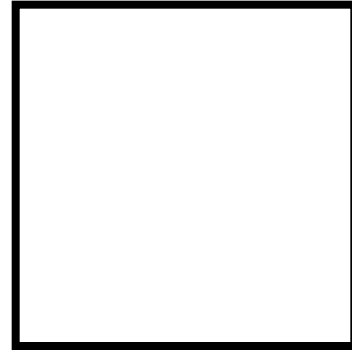
Partitioning Shapes into Equal Parts

Show two different ways to partition the shapes into equal parts. Then write the **unit fraction**.

6 equal parts:

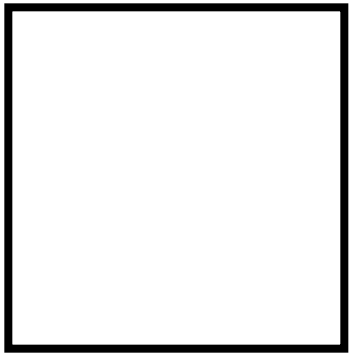


Unit fraction: _____

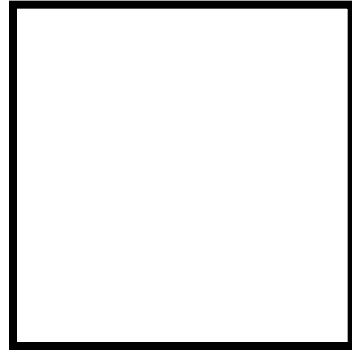


Unit fraction: _____

4 equal parts:



Unit fraction: _____



Unit fraction: _____

8 equal parts:



Unit fraction: _____



Unit fraction: _____

Name: _____

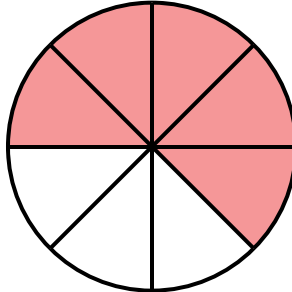
Fractions of Shapes

Tell what fraction of each shape is shaded.

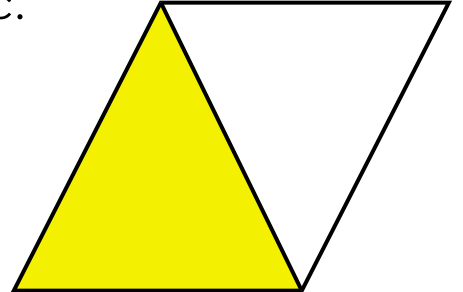
a.



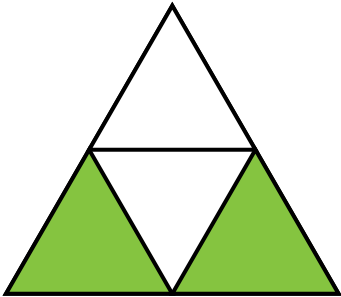
b.



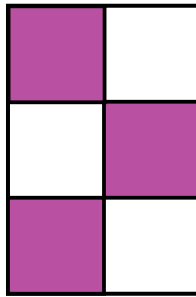
c.



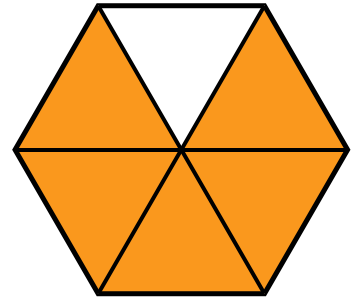
d.



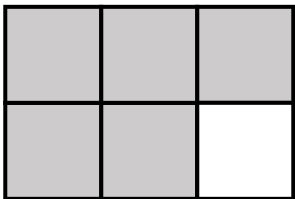
e.



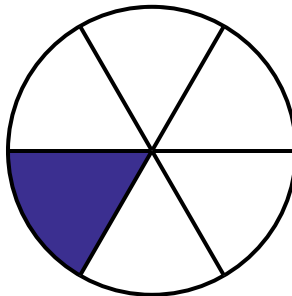
f.



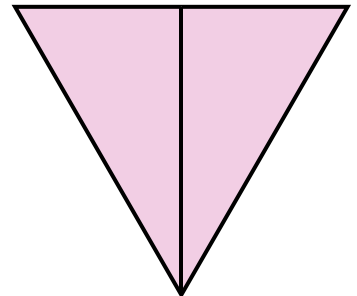
g.



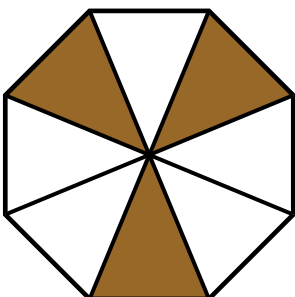
h.



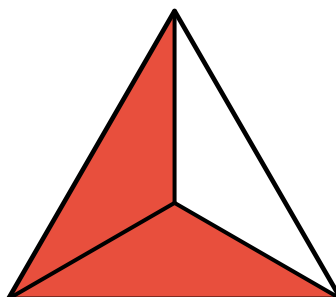
i.



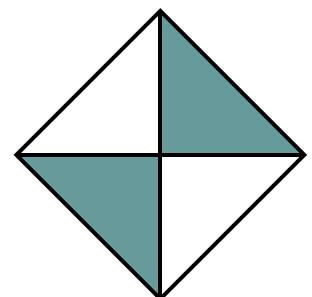
j.



k.



l.



NAME:

DATE:

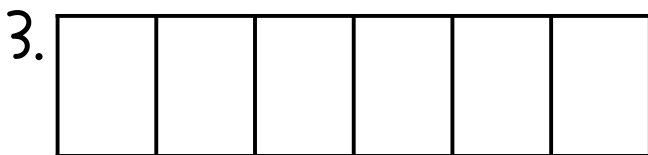
COLOR THE FRACTION #2



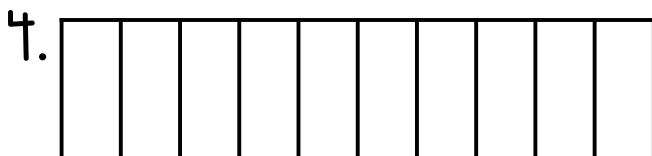
$$\frac{3}{8}$$



$$\frac{4}{10}$$



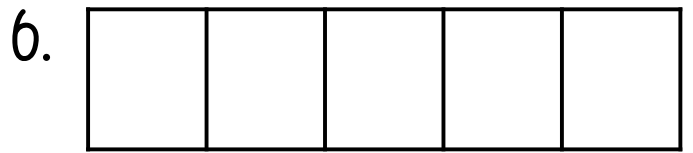
$$\frac{3}{6}$$



$$\frac{8}{10}$$



$$\frac{2}{4}$$



$$\frac{3}{5}$$



$$\frac{7}{8}$$



$$\frac{6}{6}$$

Name: _____

Numerators and Denominators

Part 1: Circle the numerator in each fraction below.

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{1}{9}$

$\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{7}{16}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{6}{11}$

$\frac{1}{100}$

$\frac{5}{6}$

Part 2: Circle the denominator in each fraction below.

$\frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{2}{7}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{5}{12}$

$\frac{3}{3}$

$\frac{8}{13}$

$\frac{1}{9}$

$\frac{4}{5}$

Part 3: Tell whether the arrow is pointing to the numerator or denominator.

$\rightarrow \frac{3}{8}$

$\rightarrow \frac{7}{20}$

$\rightarrow \frac{3}{6}$

$\rightarrow \frac{6}{18}$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{5}$

$\rightarrow \frac{7}{9}$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{6}$

$\rightarrow \frac{2}{10}$

$\rightarrow \frac{2}{9}$

Part 4: Continue the pattern.

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{6}$

$\frac{3}{9}$

$\frac{4}{12}$

, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

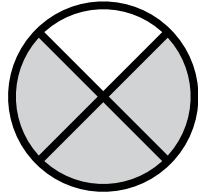
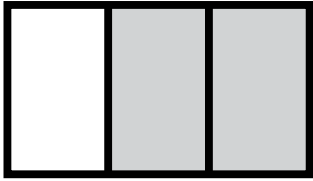
Explain how you figured out the pattern above: _____

Name: _____

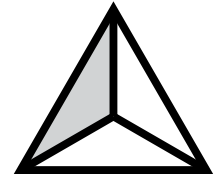
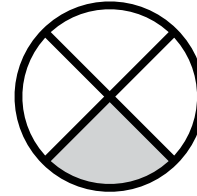
Fraction Sort

Cut out the fraction illustrations on the next page and glue them in the table under the correct fraction.

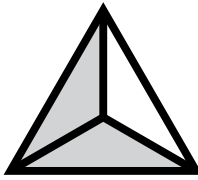
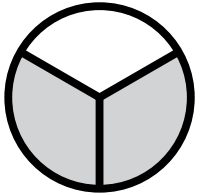
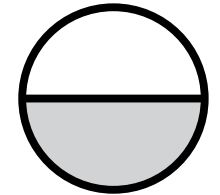
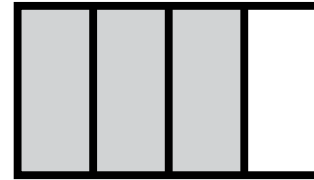
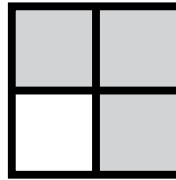
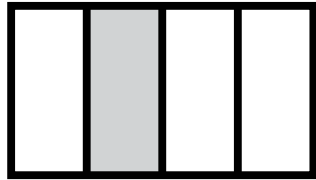
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$



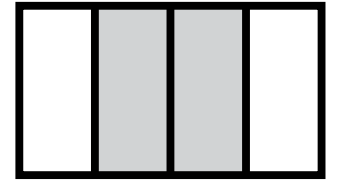
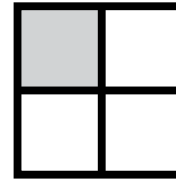
three-
fourths



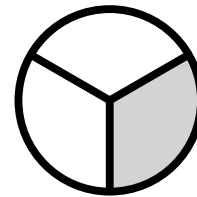
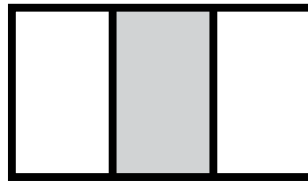
one-
half



one-
third



one-
fourth



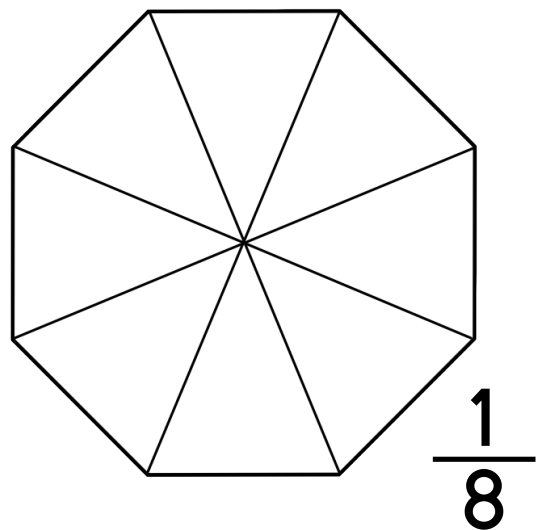
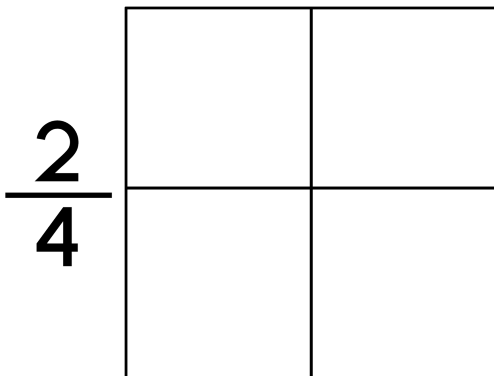
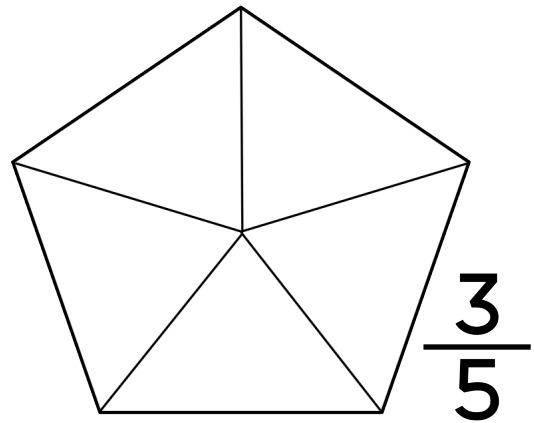
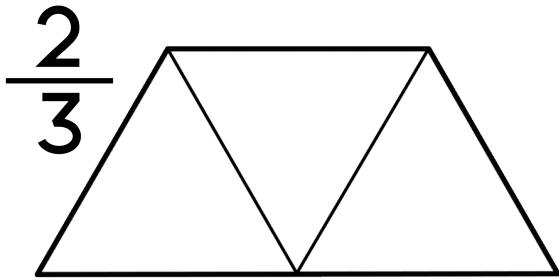
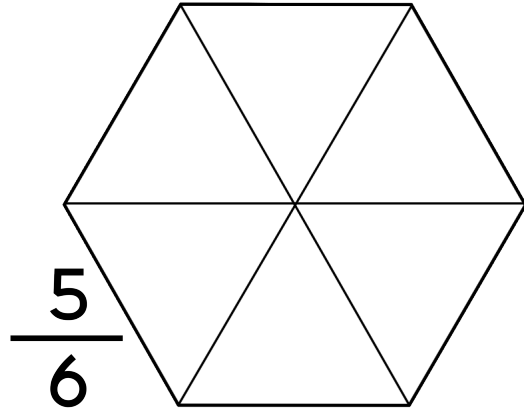
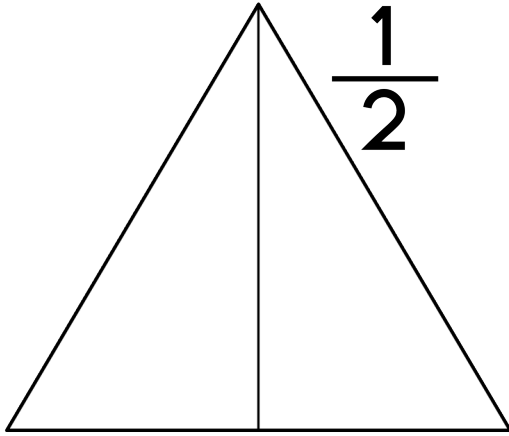
two-
thirds

3.NF.1 - Identifying Fractions

Name: _____

Date: _____

Shade in the fraction.

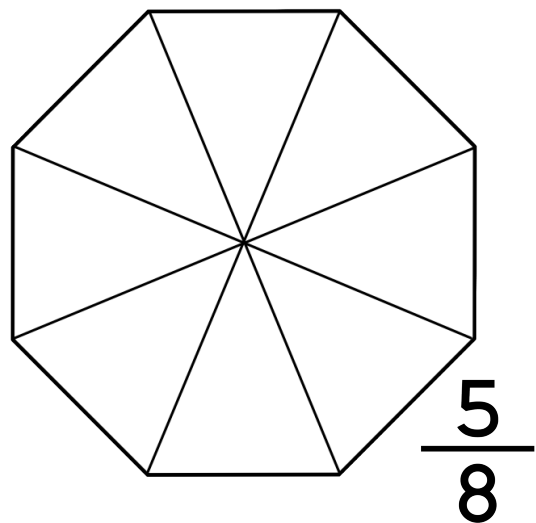
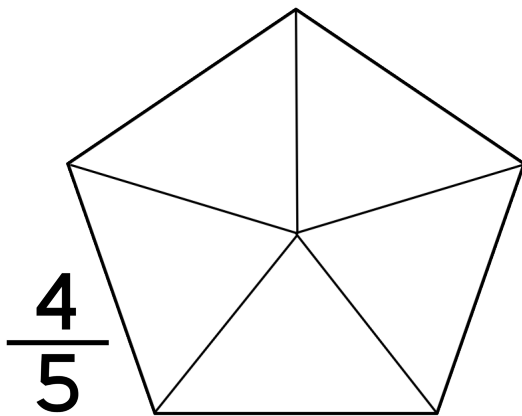
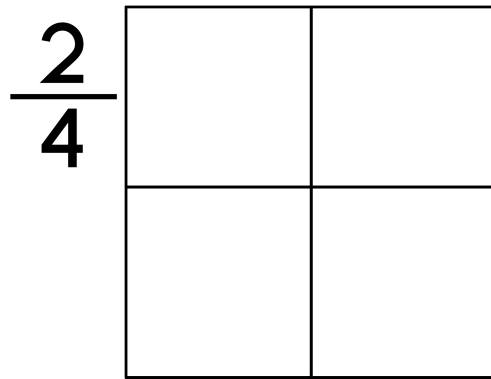
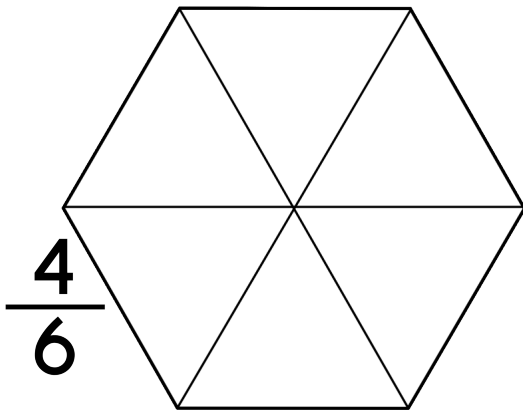
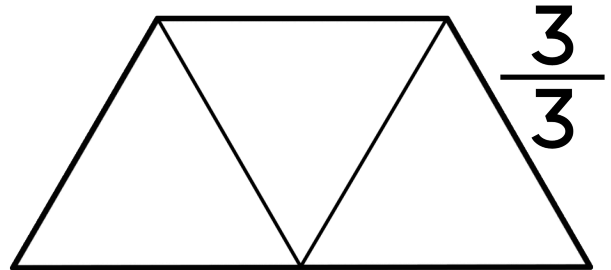
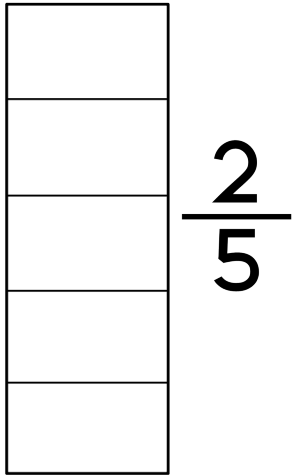


3.NF.1 - Identifying Fractions

Name: _____

Date: _____

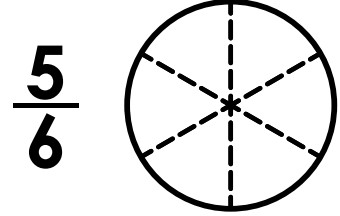
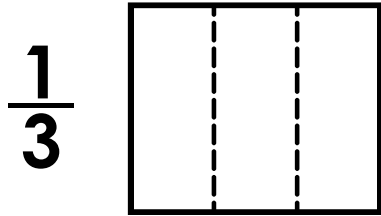
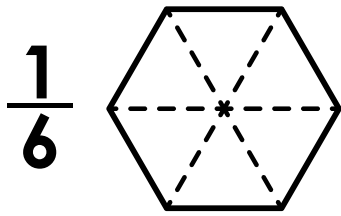
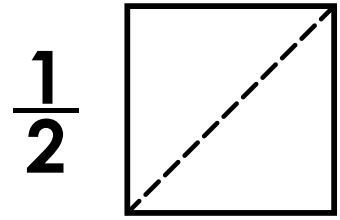
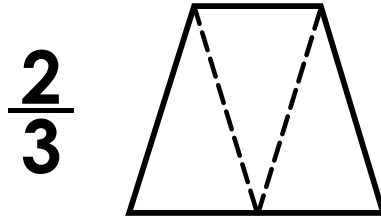
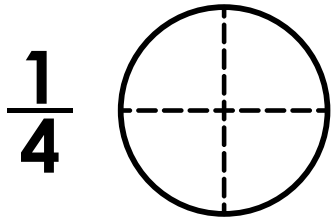
Shade in the fraction.



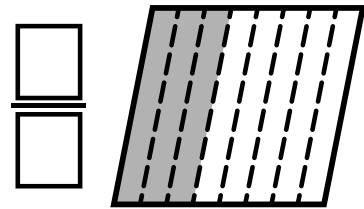
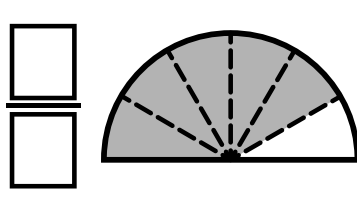
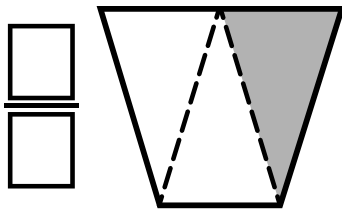
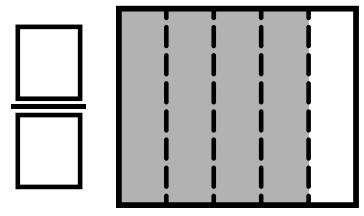
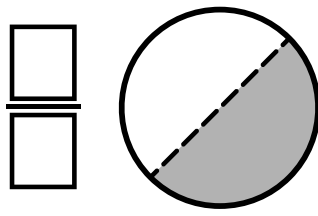
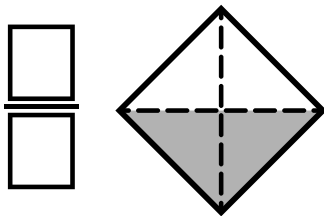
Name: _____

Fractions of Shapes

Shade each figure to show the fraction given.

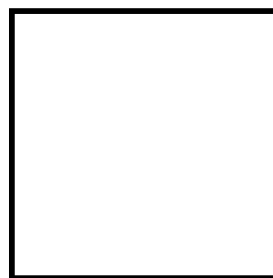


Tell what fraction of each shape is shaded.

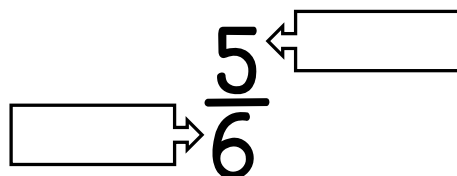


Divide the square into four equal parts.
Shade 3 parts.

What fraction of the square is shaded?



Label the fraction parts.



Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check!

Tick the columns as you follow the instructions from left to right. Make sure you spell the words in the 'write' column. If you spell the word incorrectly, write it again in the 'correction' column.

	Look	Say	Cover	Write	Check	Correction
interact						
interfere						
intercity						
international						
intermediate						
internet						
intergalactic						
interrupt						
intervene						
interlude						

Name: _____ Date: _____

SILLY SENTENCES

Directions: Use your spelling words to write 8 silly sentences. You may use more than one spelling word in each sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Progress Unit A

1. Copy these sentences.

Underline the subject and circle the verb in each one.

- a) My brother plays loud music.
- b) Joanne acts very well.
- c) I am sailing my boat this morning.
- d) The passengers board the bus.



2. Now write the sentences in the past tense.

The first one has been done to help you.

- a) My brother played loud music.

3. Write a sentence including each of these phrases.

- a) on the dinosaur
- b) in the water
- c) last night
- d) when the dragon
- e) after a time
- f) with a fork

4. Copy this table.

Write the nouns from the box in the correct columns.

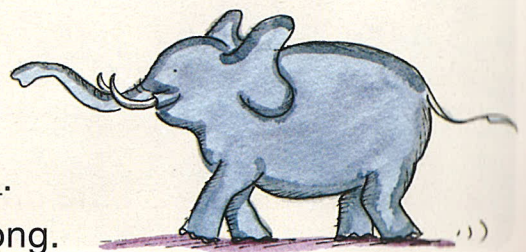
Common nouns	Proper nouns

bird Coronation Street house Mrs Finch February
 day Jupiter holiday Fernbank Junior School Holland
 Diwali mother snow Joanne envelope King John

5. Copy these sentences.

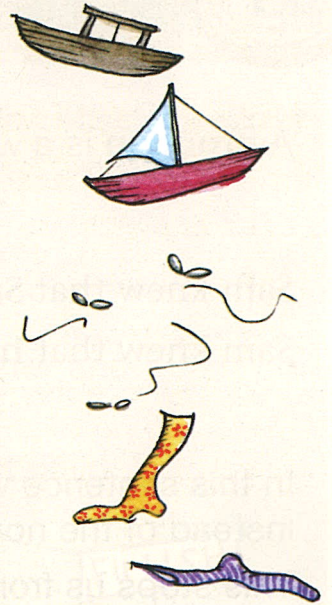
Think of an adverb to fill each gap.

- a) Mark behaved very _____.
- b) The crowd shouted _____.
- c) Last night the rain fell very _____.
- d) The elephant lumbered _____ along.



6. Copy and complete this table.

Singular	Plural
sock	
shirt	
fly	
story	
dog	
baby	
boat	
swimmer	
army	
city	



7. Choose an adjective from the box to make each sentence more interesting.

playful tall crowded stormy serious bright

- The puppy in the park was very _____.
- The car and the lorry were involved in a _____ accident.
- The _____ trees in the forest made it seem very dark.
- Tom was blinded by the _____ sunlight.
- The _____ weather made the ferry crossing very unpleasant.
- It was difficult to move because the streets were so _____.

8. Copy these sentences.

Underline the being verbs.

Circle the action verbs.

- Alvin Moonburst is a pop star who sings very well.
- The Romans were good soldiers who fought bravely.
- Dogs bark loudly but they are good pets.
- The doctor came when I was unwell.
- I am a good speller and score full marks in tests.
- Bananas are my favourite fruit and I eat lots of them.



Name: _____

Harry Potter Punctuation Challenge

Read this paragraph from Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. Notice any problems? Correct the punctuation, then underline all the verbs, put circles around the nouns and highlight the **adjectives**.

harry had lived with the Dursely's almost ten years ten miserable years, as long as he could remember, ever since he'd been a baby and his parents had died in that car crash He couldn't remember being in the car when his parents had died. sometimes, when he strained his memory during long hours in his cupboard, he came up with a strange vision: a blinding flash of green light and a burning pain on his forehead This, he supposed, was the crash, though he couldn't imagine where all the green light came from. he couldn't remember his parents at all. His aunt and uncle never spoke about them and of course he was forbidden to ask questions there were no photographs of them in the house.

When he had been younger, harry had dreamed and dreamed of some unknown relation coming to take him away, but it had never happened; the Dursely's were his only family Yet sometimes he thought (or maybe hoped) that strangers in the street seemed to know him. very strange strangers they were, too. a tiny man in a violet top hat had bowed to him once while out shopping with Aunt petunia and dudley. After asking Harry furiously if he knew the man, Aunt Petunia had rushed the out of the shop without buying anything a wild-looking old woman dressed all in green had waved merrily at him once on a bus. A bald man in a very long purple coat had actually shaken his hand in the street the other day and then walked way without a word. The weirdest thing about all these people was the way they seemed to vanish the second harry tried to get a closer look

Barn Owl - *Tyto alba*



The Barn Owl has a very distinctive look to the face. You will notice that almost all species of owls out there have a rounded face. However, this one has a heart shape to it that is very endearing. The colors are light brown mixed in with dark brown. They also have white coloring around the front of them and some gray mixed into the body.

The talons on the Barn Owl are extremely sharp and they have a significant difference from other species. You will notice that they are serrated which allows them to be able to move them freely from each other. It also gives them an additional line of defense should they need to defend themselves against predators. They have wings that are designed to offer them a silent flight ability. This makes it much easier for them to find their prey and to sneak up on them.

The sounds that come from the Barn Owl are very interesting. They can often be heard with hisses and whistling sounds. Sometimes they also offer what sounds like snoring too. It is very different from the hooting and calling that other species of owls are associated with.

In fact, many people don't even realize they have Barn Owls around. They don't see them during the day and the sounds they are hearing at night don't remind them of the typical owl.

The Barn Owl is found in areas all over the United States.

The Barn Owl consumes quite a bit of food on a daily basis. In order to do so they have to be very fast and very skilled. The use of their senses – namely sight and hearing allows them to have the upper hand. What they will feed upon really depends on the area where they live.

In most areas they are able to find plenty of rodents including mice and rats to survive on. Rabbits are another type of food that seems to be plentiful for them.

Snowy Owl - *Bubo scandiacus*



The unique look of the Snowy Owl means that this species is never confused with any other. It is the only one featuring an all white coloring. They also have speckles on the body that are dark gray or black in color. The size of the speckles as well as the pattern of them can be very different for each of them. The females seem to have more of the markings and in a different coloring.

The overall body of the Snowy Owl is designed to allow it to stay very warm in the colder regions. This is why it has a very thick middle section. It also has fur on the talons that help it to retain body heat.

They have very large eyes that help them to be able to adapt to a variety of changes in their environment. Even though they have very small ears they have amazing hearing that is better than most animals out there. They may be small animals but they are very strong and very aggressive.

The Snowy Owl is known to try to hide in its surroundings which is why they white coloring is able to help it do so. Some people believe that this species of owl doesn't make any sounds. It does, but it is very infrequent when you will actually hear it making any types of noises.

It is hard to imagine any type of owl being able to live in Alaska on the frozen tundra. Yet that is exactly the location where you will find them living.

Most of the time you will find the Snowy Owl in the open areas but they can be in the forest in Alaska as well. They are very loyal to their environment by instinct for survival will drive them to move around if they need to find better shelter or an area that offers them more food.

Tawny Owl - *Strix aluco*



The Tawny Owl is medium in size and is very round in shape. It has a large head with deep set eyes. The coloring is a rusty brown that have both light and dark shades. When you see one you will instantly think of a piece of wood due to the coloring of it. This is part of their overall camouflage that allows them to easily blend into their surroundings.

The females are fuller and longer than the males. The face is rounded and there are small ears on the top. You will notice that the wings are rounded on the ends which is a different design from other species of owls.

Most of the Tawny Owls out there live around the area of Eurasia. This area spans from Great Britain to the Iberian Peninsula. They are also found in areas of Iran, Korea, and the Himalayas. A small number of them have also been found to be living in the Canary Islands.

They are found in various forest regions and love to be among the conifers. They do like to be in areas where they have access to water. They are also found in parks and garden areas in communities.

The sounds that come from the Tawny Owl are often believed to be haunting in nature. This is why this particular species of owl is often considered to be one to bring bad luck or even as a sign of death in some cultures. They don't want to have these types of owls around due to the fact that they believe they are part of evil that is lurking on Earth.

Rodents make up the majority of the diet for the Tawny Owls. They have huge appetites and can easily consume ten of them per day. This is why many areas where rodents are a problem have introduced these owls to the area. They are a free source of controlling the problem without harmful poisons. Small birds are also a common part of their diet.

They do have wonderful eyesight but it is their hearing that helps them to be able to find their prey in the dark. They are excellent hunters with silent wings so they have no trouble at all sneaking up on their prey. With sharp talons they will grab it and then either swallow it whole or use the beak to tear it into chunks.

Great Horned Owl - *Bubo virginianus*



The Great Horned Owl doesn't really have horns, but rather ears that are large enough to give that impression. The location of the ears is closer to the middle of the head too than outward like it is for other species of owls. They feature a dark gray coloring combined with dark brown. There are areas of white scattered throughout the body and along the front.

They have many different types of feathers that are interesting to examine individually. These layers offer warmth as well as the ability to fly gracefully and swiftly. They are considered to be the fastest of all owls in the world. They are able to fly about 40 miles per hour when necessary. However, they will often fly at a speed around 30 miles per hour.

They have the largest eyes of all owls in the world. This doesn't mean that they can see any better but it doesn't help to keep predators away. They do have excellent vision though as well as amazing hearing.

What is the sound that you think of when the owl comes to mind? The "who-who" sound is what you get from the Great Horned Owl. This can be a very loud and long call or a soft and short one. The meaning behind those calls is what determines how they will sound. The males are the most vocal, calling out to establish their territory, to warn predators to stay away, and to find females that they may be able to mate with.

There is quite a diverse habitat out there for the Great Horned Owl. They live in many places where people don't think about them living such as areas of Alaska. They also find homes in South America within the rainforests. They aren't picky at all about where they take shelter.

Sometimes it is in the form of trees and other times it is out in the open. They don't seem to mind humans around them as many live in parks. The tops of buildings, barns, and even Churches are other common locations where you can come across them living.

.There are plenty of different food items that they may consume. What the Great Horned Owl has access to really depend on the area where they live. Some of the common ones include rabbits, squirrels, snakes, and possum. Those that live close to water also consume frogs and fish.

Name _____

My Owl RESEARCH

On page 72 Harry first sees Eeylops Owl Emporium. They advertise the types of owls they sell. What type of Owl would you want if you were at Hogwarts?

You will be owl shopping today! You will need to choose your type of owl and learn all about that species! Then you will make your owl. 😊

Type of owl: _____

Owl's Name: _____

What do they look like? _____

When are they most active and why? _____

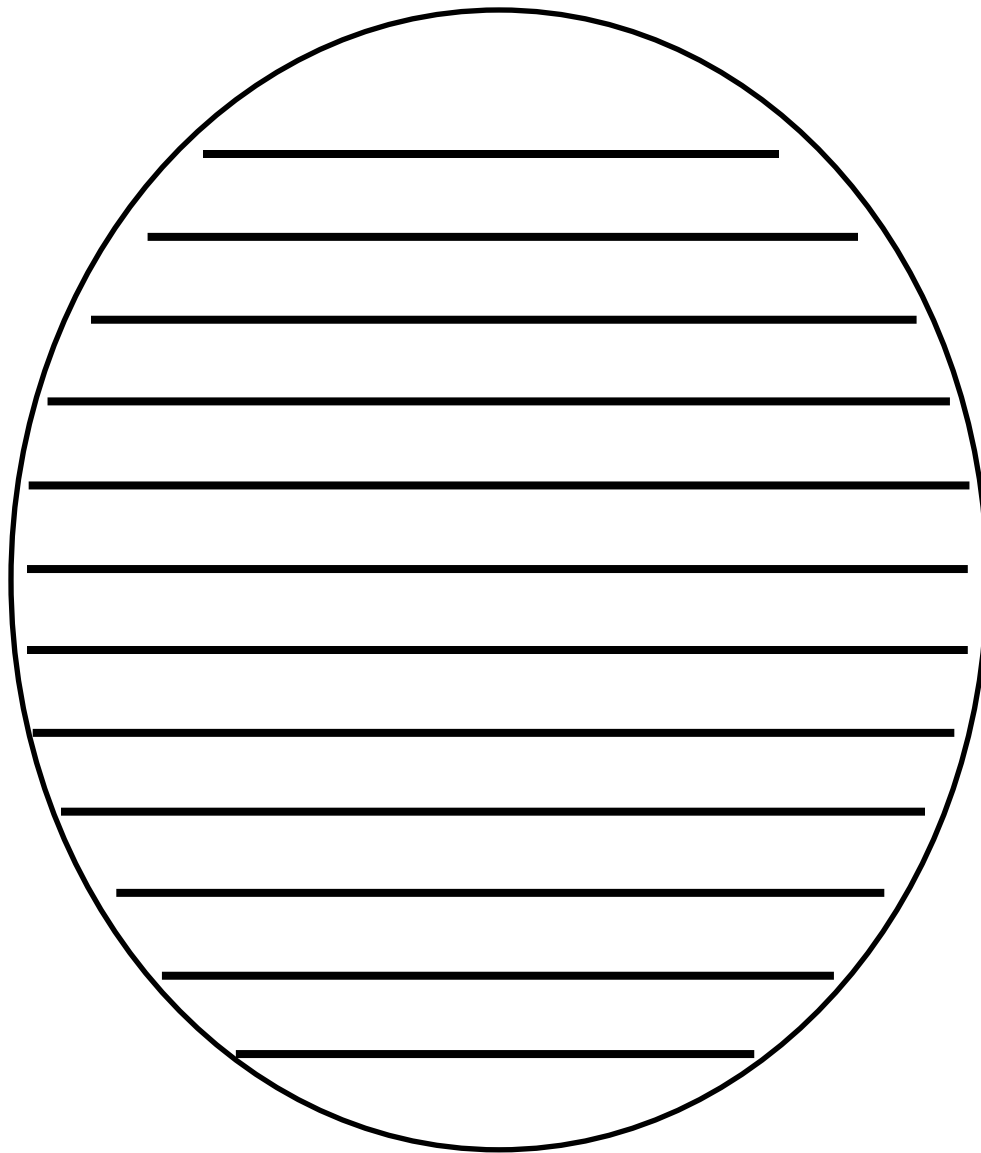
What do they eat? _____

Where do they live? _____

Who is their predator(s)? _____

Other fun facts:

On the back of this page, write a one paragraph description of your owl.



NAME: _____

Spices of the Silk Road



- Since ancient times, spices had been highly valued.
- Spice made food taste more appealing.
- It could cover the taste of food that was a little old (no fridges at this time).
- Spices were more than flavorings for food:
 - They were also used as medicines and as food preservers.
 - Preserved meat kept people from starving in the winter and after bad harvests.
- European countries competed to find a sea route to the Indies (Malaysia and Indonesia).
- In particular, that hunt was for Melaka, the fabled gateway to the Spice Islands (or “The Indies”).
- Portugal found that gateway. It created new sea routes for the Silk Road.

Here are the origins of some of the famous spices used around the world:

- Spices discovered in ancient **Egyptian** artifacts: coriander, fennel, juniper, cumin, garlic, onion and thyme.
- Spices with **Indian** origins: black pepper, cinnamon, turmeric, ginger, cardamom, mustard seed.
- Spices with ancient **Chinese or Asian** origins: nutmeg and cloves, cassia (which is similar to cinnamon).
- Ancient **Mesopotamian** (Iraq, Turkey, Syria and Kuwait) spices: thyme, sesame, cardamom, turmeric, saffron, poppy, garlic, cumin, anise, coriander, silphium, dill, and myrrh.

NAME: _____

1. List three things spices were valued for:






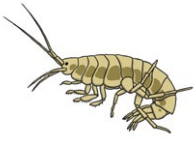












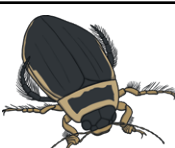




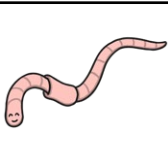




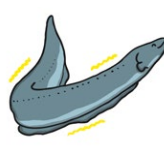





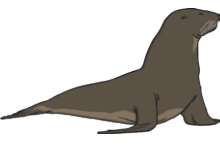





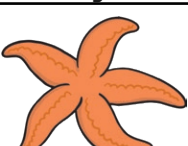

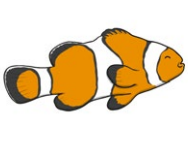

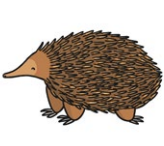

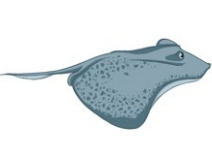

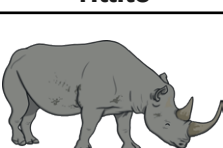


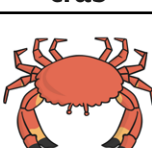

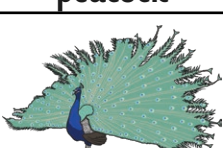
2. Where were many spices found?




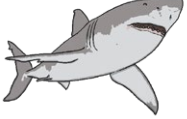

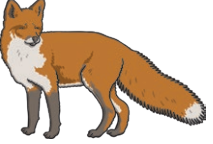
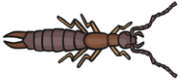
3. Which European country first established a sea route to the spices?

4. Can you guess why European countries wanted to find an ocean route to Asian spice? Why didn't they rely on the Silk Road established on land?

Make a list of the spices in your home kitchen. Also write down one thing you observe about that spice (like the colour, or smell, or taste – IF you are allowed). You should have adult supervision for this.

<u>SPICES</u>	<u>OBSERVATIONS</u>

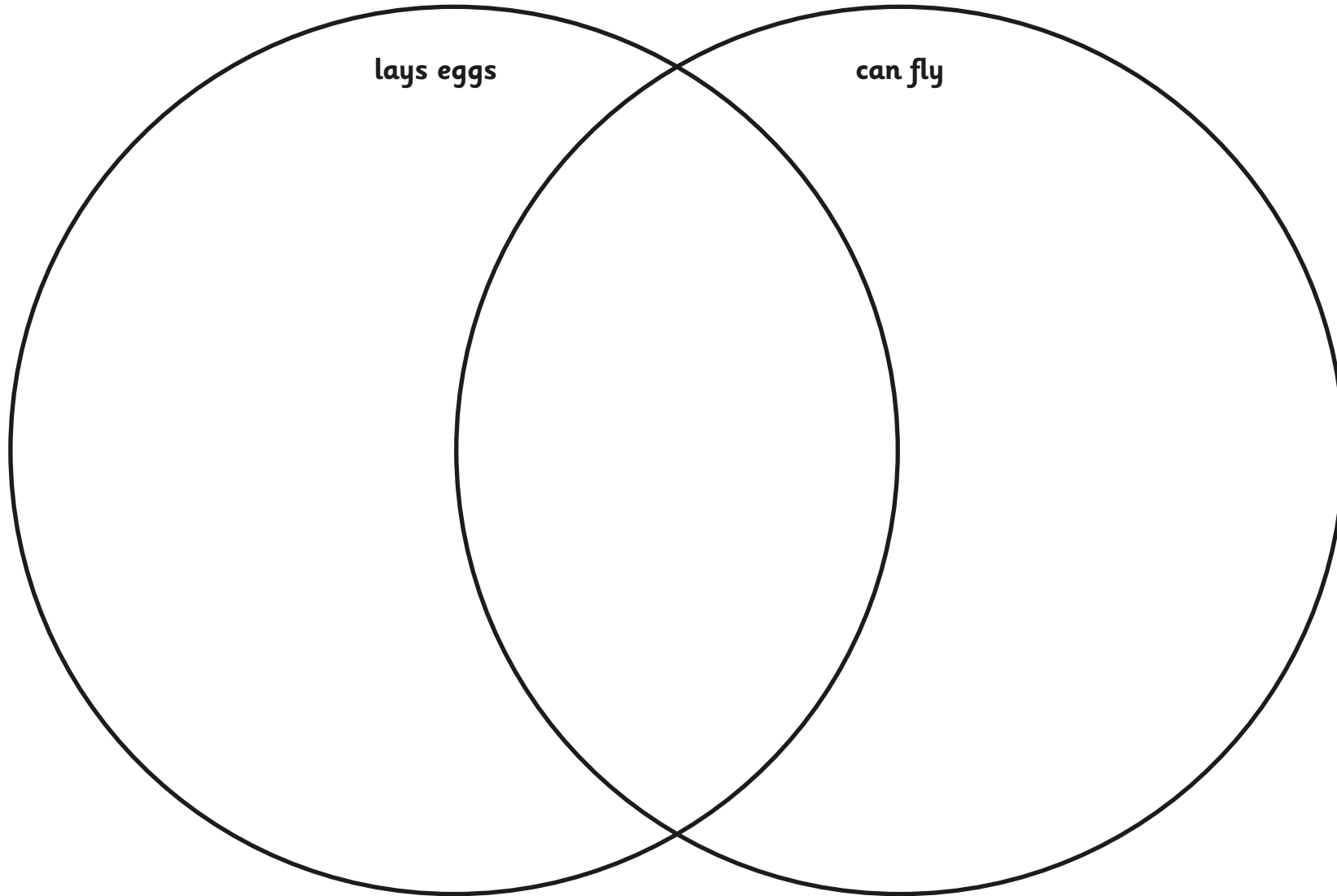
goose	turtle	lemur	praying mantis	bat	shrimp
					
wolf	swan	slug	flamingo	mosquito	dragonfly
					
pigeon	mouse	chameleon	toucan	frog	ostrich
					
beetle	hummingbird	gorilla	snail	rabbit	earthworm
					
brown bear	snake	tortoise	chicken	eel	gazelle
					
whale	lion	pangolin	bee	sea lion	eagle
					
koala	elephant	ladybird	jellyfish	starfish	lobster
					
clownfish	crocodile	echidna	walrus	stingray	gecko
					
rhino	panda bear	emu	crab	squirrel	peacock
					

penguin	kangaroo	toad	shark	salamander	fox
					
earwig					
					



Grouping Animals

Cut out the animals and sort them into the groups below.





Grouping Animals

Choose a way to sort animals into groups. Label your groups. Cut out the animals and sort them into the groups below.

Two large empty circles are provided for grouping animals. Each circle has a small rectangular label box at the top for labeling the group.



Grouping Animals

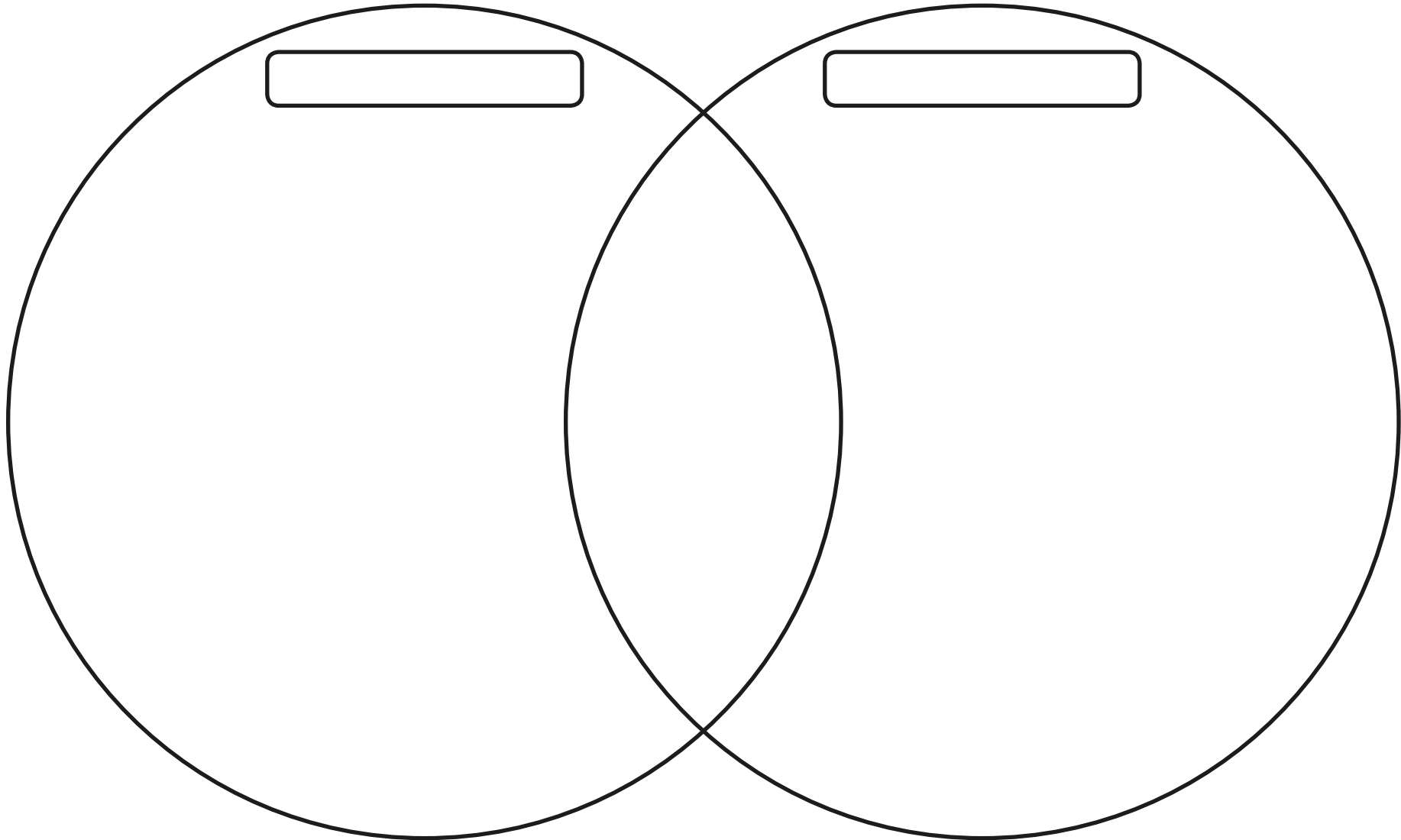
Cut out the animals and sort them into the groups below.

	lays eggs	does not lay eggs
birds		
not birds		



Grouping Animals

Choose a way to sort animals into groups. Label your groups. Cut out the animals and sort them into the groups below.





Grouping Animals

Choose a way to sort animals into groups. Label your groups. Cut out some animals and sort them into the groups below.



Grouping Animals

Choose a way to sort animals into groups. Label your groups. Cut out some animals and sort them into the groups below.

