



Distance Learning Pack - Level 3

Supported by the resources and advice from the Ministry of Education.

This is a digital upload of the hard material learning pack that is available for families where access to digital devices is a challenge for any reason. It is also a great source of ideas for those who want to encourage learning "off the grid". This document has been based on the Ministry of Education's guidelines and ideas for learning in Years 5 and 6, though can be well utilised by any child working at this level, regardless of the year they are in.

Link to the Ministry of Education Parent Portal:

<https://parents.education.govt.nz/primary-school/learning-and-development-at-home/ideas-to-help-with-reading-writing-and-maths/>

Link to TV On Demand

<https://www.tvnz.co.nz/shows/home-learning-tv>

Link to our school's website Distance Learning Links

<https://www.stcolumbas.school.nz/1/pages/110-distance-learning>

Please do what suits your needs. We have a huge awareness of the stresses and strains on families during these uncertain times. Take care and God Bless

Gareth Duncan, Principal

Reading

Early Level 3 (Generally Y5)	Progressing through Level 3 (Generally Y6)
<p>Talk about their reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ask your child what they are reading and talk about their ideas: What is the 'picture' they have of particular characters? Are there people like that in your family or whānau? What do they want to find out from the book? What are the important messages? What do they think is going to happen next? What else do they need to know to understand the story or topic?● Talk about books on similar topics. This helps your child to pull together ideas from different places● Talk about different types of stories that are read or spoken. Newspaper articles, internet sites, whakataukī (proverbs), comics, bible stories, songs, waiata or novels will each have different points you can talk about together. Find a newspaper article you're both interested in and talk about what it means to each of you● Help your child to share their thinking. Get them to share opinions and talk about why they think that. Listen, even when you don't agree with their ideas. <p>Here's a tip: give your child space and time to read. Reading longer books they have chosen needs plenty of time.</p> <p>Read together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Find out information together from different places. For example, manuals, dictionaries, the Internet, magazines, television guides, atlases, family tree information, whakapapa● Play games that involve reading in a fun way● Encourage your child to read to others	<p>Make reading fun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Have discussions together about books – read the books your child is reading● Encourage Internet research about topics of interest – notice what they are keen on● Make your home a reader-friendly home with plenty of books, magazines, newspapers that everyone can read● Share what you think and how you feel about the characters, the story or the opinions in magazines and newspapers you are reading. It is important that your child sees you as a reader and you talk about what you are reading. <p>Here's a tip: encourage your child to read every day. Make reading fun and praise your child's efforts, all the time.</p> <p>Read together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Reading to your child is one of the most important things you can do, no matter how old they are. You can use your first language● When you are reading to your child, you can talk about words or ideas in the text that your child might not have come across before● Children are often interested in new words and what they mean – encourage them to look them up in a dictionary or ask family/whānau about the meaning and origin. <p>Here's a tip: keep the magic of listening to a good story alive by reading either made up, retold or read-aloud stories to your child – with lots of excitement through the use of your voice!</p>

- Younger brothers and sisters, whānau or grandparents are great audiences for practising smooth and interesting reading out loud
- Find books of movies or TV programmes. It can help your child to learn different ways to tell the same story if they read the 'stories' they have watched.

Here's a tip: help your child to link stories to their own life. Remind them about what they have done when a similar thing happens in the story.

Be a reader yourself

- Talk about what you are reading and why you are enjoying it or what is challenging about it. Read a book to your child that they might find difficult but want to read, and talk about it as you read. Use your first language whenever you can – it can help your child's learning
- Read the same book or magazine as your child. You can then share your ideas about what you have read. You could talk about why the authors made the choices they did when writing the story.

Here's a tip: keep the magic of listening to a good story alive by reading either made up, retold or read-aloud stories to your child – with lots of excitement through the use of your voice.

Keep them interested

- Help your child identify an author, character or series of books they particularly like and find more in the series or by the author
- Talk about the lyrics of songs or waiata, or the words of poems your child is learning, and see if there are any links to who they are, and where they come from
- Play card and board games together – the more challenging the better.

Here's a tip: be a great role model. Let your child see you enjoying reading – whether it's the newspaper, a magazine, a comic, a cookbook or a novel. Read in the language that works best for you.

Writing

Early Level 3 (Generally Y5)	Progressing through Level 3 (Generally Y6)
<p>Make writing fun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help your child write about their heroes, sports events, tīpuna (ancestors), hobbies and interests. This helps them stay interested in what they are writing about • Play word games and do puzzles together to help your child learn more about words and spelling • Have interesting paper and pens available or help them make a special book to write in • Write to your child, or give them jokes, cartoons or short articles you think they'll like to read from the newspaper • Play with words. Thinking of interesting words and discussing new ones can help increase the words your child uses when they write – look words up in the dictionary or on the Internet, or talk to family and whānau members to learn more about the background and the whakapapa (origins) of the words. <p>Here's a tip: be a great role model. Show your child that you write for all sorts of reasons. Let them see you enjoy writing. You can use your first language – this helps your child's learning, too.</p> <p>Talk about your child's writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about ideas and information they are going to write about. Talk about experiences, diagrams, graphs, pictures, photos and material that your child is planning to use for school work. Discussing the information and main ideas can help their planning for writing and their understanding, too • Share enjoyment of their writing. Read and talk about the writing that your child does. Give praise for things they have done well to support their learning. 	<p>Make writing fun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage your child to write about their heroes, tīpuna (ancestors), sports events, hobbies and interests to help keep them interested in what they are writing about • Play word games and do puzzles together. Games and puzzles such as crosswords, tongue twisters and word puzzles help build your child's knowledge of words, spelling, thinking and planning skills • Start a blog about a family interest. Find a topic you're both interested in and set up your own blog. <p>Here's a tip: be a great role model. Show your child that you write for all sorts of reasons. Let them see you enjoying writing. Use your first language – this helps your child's learning, too.</p> <p>Write for a reason</p> <p>Encourage your child to write:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest your child is responsible for the weekly shopping list, equipment list for weekends away and holidays, task lists for the week • Encourage your child to write to others - emails, letters, texts, postcards. It will help if some of what your child writes about is for others • Short stories or a journal – on paper or on a computer – can help them to write about their experiences and their own feelings about things that have happened at school, in their family, on the marae, in the world, at sports events and on TV • Report on a new baby or pet addition to the family. This might be a slide show, scrapbook, page on the computer

- Play with words. Thinking of interesting words and discussing new ones can help increase the words your child uses when they write
- Share your own writing with your child – lists, planning for family events or an email. You can help them to see that you too use writing for different purposes.

Here's a tip: keep writing fun and use any excuse you can think of to encourage your child to write about anything, anytime.

Write for a reason

- Encourage your child to write emails, invitations, thank you letters, poems, stories or postcards to friends, family and whānau – make it fun.
- Ask your child who they would like to write to. It is helpful if what they write is given or sent to others
- Ask them to write a story to read to a younger sibling
- A diary or journal – on paper or on a computer – can help your child to write about their experiences and their own feelings about things that have happened at school, at home, in the world, on the marae, at sports events and on TV.

Here's a tip: talk about what your child writes. Be interested. If you don't understand something they are writing about, ask them to explain.

- Make an argument in writing for a special request – trip, event, present etc
- Draw up written contracts for agreed jobs; eg Every day I will...(make my bed, do one lot of dishes, and when I complete the contract I can choose...).

Here's a tip: keep writing fun and use any excuse you can think of to encourage your child to write about anything, anytime.

Talk about your child's writing

- Talk about ideas and information they are going to write about. Talk about experiences, diagrams, graphs, photos, treasures and taonga, waiata, pictures, whakapapa and material that your child is planning to use for school work. Discussing the information and main ideas can help their planning for writing and their understanding, too
- Share enjoyment of their writing. Read and talk about the writing that your child does. Give praise for things they have done well and say what you liked and why – this all supports their learning
- Play with words. Thinking of interesting words and discussing new ones can help increase the words your child uses when they write – look words up in the dictionary or on the Internet to find out more about what they mean. Talk to family and whānau members to learn more about the background and the whakapapa (origins) of the words
- Share your own writing with your child – lists, planning for family events, song lyrics or letters and emails. You can help them to see that you too use writing for different purposes.

Here's a tip: talk about what your child writes. Be interested. Use it as a way of starting conversations. Listen to their opinion, even if you don't agree with it.

Maths

Early Level 3 (Generally Y5)	Progressing through Level 3 (Generally Y6)
<p>Talk together and have fun with numbers and patterns Help your child to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● count forwards and backwards (starting with numbers like 10,098, 10,099, 10,100, 10,101 then back again)● find and read large numbers in your environment eg nineteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-three● learn number pairs to 100 eg 81 and what equals 100?● read car number plates, look at the car's odometer to see how far you've gone● work out patterns – make codes from numbers. <p>Here's a tip: being positive about mathematics is really important for your child's learning – even if you didn't enjoy it or do well at it yourself at school.</p> <p>Use easy, everyday activities</p> <p>Involve your child in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● making and organising lunch or a meal for a party or a hui, including equal sharing of fruit/biscuits/sandwiches/drinks● helping at the supermarket – choose items to weigh. Look for the best buy between different brands of the same items (breakfast cereal, spreads like jam or honey)● practising times tables – check with your child or their teacher which times tables you could help your child with● telling the time e.g., 5 past, 10 past, 20 past, $\frac{1}{4}$ to, 25 to... <p>Here's a tip: mathematics is an important part of everyday life and there are lots of ways you can make it fun for your child.</p>	<p>Talk together and have fun with numbers and patterns Help your child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● count forwards and backwards (starting with numbers like these fractions: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ then back again)● talk about large numbers in your environment e.g., computer game scores, distances● talk about the phases of the moon and link these to the best times for fishing/planting● talk about the patterns in the night sky – summer and winter. What changes and why?● talk about graphs and tables that are in your local newspapers. <p>Here's a tip: being positive about mathematics is really important for your child's learning – even if you didn't enjoy it or do well at it yourself at school.</p> <p>Use easy, everyday activities</p> <p>Involve your child in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● making dinner at home, at camp or on a marae – look at how many and how much is needed for the people eating (potatoes, bok choy, carrots, sausages). Talk about fractions (half, quarter, fourth) to calculate how much to cook and cooking times● helping at the supermarket – look for the best buy between different brands of the same item and different sizes of the same item (e.g., toilet paper, cans of spaghetti, bottles of milk)● looking at the nutrition table on food labels – how much fat, sugar, salt - and deciding on the healthiest choice

For wet afternoon/school holidays/weekends

Get together with your child and:

- play card and board games that use guessing and checking
- do complicated jigsaw puzzles
- look through junk mail – find the most expensive and cheapest item advertised or make into strips to make a woven mat
- make a roster for jobs around the house
- plan for a special event on a budget; eg afternoon tea for a grandparent, teacher or family friend
- play outside games – cricket, basketball, mini-golf and soccer
- bake – follow a simple recipe (scones, pikelets)
- use blocks that fit together to make a model. Draw what it looks like from each side and above. Then draw what they think it looks like from underneath. Once finished, check the underneath of the real object against the drawing
- make water balloons and see how far you could throw them (outside!!) and how far the water splatters
- collect the family and whānau birthdays and put in order – make a reminder calendar for the year.

Here's a tip: the way your child is learning to solve mathematics problems may be different to when you were at school. Get them to show you how they do it and support them in their learning.

- practising times tables – check with your child or their teacher which tables you could help them with.

For wet afternoons/school holidays/weekends

Get together with your child and:

- play card and board games using guessing and checking
- cook – make a pizza, working out who likes what toppings, making and cooking it, and making sure the pizza is shared fairly – make a paper or cardboard container to hold a piece of pizza to take for lunch
- mix a drink for the family – measuring cordial, fruit and water
- make kites or manu aute using a variety of shapes and materials. How high can it go, how long can it fly for?
- make a family/whānau tree or whakapapa – number of cousins, aunts and uncles, grandparents and their relationships to you
- plan out the holidays. Look at each day's fun time, kai time, TV time, helping time, family time and bedtime
- plan to make bead necklaces and friendship bracelets – calculate the cost of the materials, the length of stringing material
- play outdoor games – Frisbee, touch rugby, kilikiti, cricket, soccer, bowls
- do complicated jigsaw puzzles
- go on scavenger hunts – make a map with clues and see who can get there first.

Here is a tip: mathematics is an important part of everyday life and there are lots of ways you can make it fun for your child. The way your child is learning to solve mathematics problems may be different to when you were at school. Get them to show you how they do it and support them in their learning.