

MAUNGA TEAM MAHI TAHI 2.0

This is the perfect time to practise our Treaty and be Responsible for our own learning. Be an independent worker. Here are a few ideas to get you started... I know you can come up with many more. We will be looking forward to you sharing your ideas with us all. There are heaps of things you can do to make sure that you are following the Weymouth Way - We think, We help, We learn, We care.

<p>Spend some time in the garden. Find a spot, create a border, dig it up to soften the earth, add some compost, and plant some veges. OR get some old containers, put holes in the bottom, add some soil and plant some flower seedlings in the containers. If the containers have been used for food before then plant some herbs.</p> 	<p>Find an old box and make a diorama of a scene. Make sure it is 3D. Find lots of little things to add or remodel.</p>  <p>You will need glue, scissors and paper as well.</p> <p>Can you write a report or story about what your diorama is showing?</p>	<p>Make a kindness booklet. On the first page describe what kindness is. On the following pages write and illustrate what kindness looks like.</p> <p>“ Kindness is free to give, but priceless to receive.”</p> <p>- RAKtivist</p>
<p>Follow a recipe and prepare a food treat for your family.</p> 	<p>Use a pack of cards to practise your maths facts.</p> <p>Challenge everyone in a basic facts competition.</p> 	<p>Read read read - read the cereal box if you have run out of books! Read to your baby sister, have your uncle read a book to you, write a book even! Keep a reading log of the books you read.</p> 
<p>Use a clock at home to work these out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many minutes are in one hour? 2. How many minutes are in half an hour? 3. How many minutes are in a quarter of an hour? 4. How many seconds are in one minute? 5. How many seconds are in five minutes? 6. How many seconds are in three minutes? 	<p>Miss Raema has \$7.50 in her pocket. She has a combination of notes and coins. What notes and coins might she have in her pocket?</p> <p>List some possibilities. Choose three possibilities to draw.</p>	<p>Design a meal using the following ingredients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pita bread • Onion • Cheese • Spaghetti • tomato <p>Write the recipe Include the amount of each ingredient Draw or take photos of the procedure.</p>

Write postcards to your family. With postcards you want to write so that people wish they were there too! Be on safari and tell them about seeing a lion; Describe a helicopter ride; Be a fish on holiday.

Be whoever you like and write about an event.



Choose your own reading activity:

- Write a paragraph describing the book's character.
- Record five words that you heard and complete a word investigation (write down what you think it means and then look it up in a dictionary).
- Draw a comic strip of what happened in the story.
- Design a book cover for this story.

You can definitely practise your cursive handwriting.

Write the shopping list, learn poems at the same time by writing them in cursive, write the lyrics to your favourite song.



And of course choose a story starter idea - action, character, onomatopoeia, setting, question and write an amazing story. Then publish.

Cooking: measuring There are many different types of measurement included in cooking, including cups, teaspoons, tablespoons, millilitres, litres, grams, kilograms.



Learn about the equivalencies between measures such as 250 ml = 1 cup or 16 tablespoons = 1 cup or 1000g = 1 kg.

Discuss how important it is to be exact when measuring. Why do your measurements need to be more accurate when you are baking than when you are making a stirfry?

<https://nzmaths.co.nz/cooking-measuring>

Use one of the following topics to write a narrative story:

- Imagine you enter one of your favourite games as a player.
- Imagine you can fly, what would you do, where would you go
- Imagine you are invisible, what would you do, where would you go
- Imagine you invented something new for the world.
- Imagine you are working in your dream job.
- Imagine you can travel anywhere in the world.

Sorting A really important skill in geometry is being able to sort and classify things according to their characteristics. The great thing is that is exactly what we have to do when we sort the recycling. Ask your child to help you sort and talk about why these things (the plastics) are different from these things (the paper or the glass or the metal). As you are sorting talk about other ways you can sort, by shape or size, or colour. You can carry these sorting ideas over to playing with toys together and sorting plastic animals (zoo or farm, bird or mammal) or small cars or action figures.

Let's see how many glass things we have. You sort them out first and then we'll count. How come this isn't glass? I can see through it!

<https://nzmaths.co.nz/sorting>



Keeping Some things that you may be tempted to throw out can be useful items to add to your maths kete.

- Plastic bottle tops: make great counters and are easy for small hands to hold and stack. You can use them as markers on games like bingo, or to practice counting or even as the round items for junk-bots (see the [Making section](#)).
- Newspapers: There is a whole section on the Maths at Our House site dedicated to using the newspaper to support your child's learning. So you might want to put the paper in the maths kete and use the numbers before it goes in the recycling bin.
- Boxes: One of the things children learn to do at school is to make nets or plans for boxes. It is fun to take apart boxes of different shapes carefully so that the flaps are all still there but the box is now a flat shape. Help your child to make the box again inside out following the fold lines and taping flaps and edges. Then they can decorate the box. This practice of working with nets will be a big help when they get to doing this at school.



<https://nzmaths.co.nz/keeping>

Cooking: counting

- Count the amounts of each ingredient being used in recipes.
- Count the numbers of items being made.
- Ask your child to read the number off the recipe and then count the cups or spoons required.
- Count the cutlery when you are setting the table.



<https://nzmaths.co.nz/cooking-counting>



Cooking: figuring Cooking provides plenty of opportunities to do some “figuring out” for children.

1. **Increasing and decreasing:** If you need to double a recipe, (or increase it by 3x, or $1\frac{1}{2}x$ or 10x) you can ask your child to figure out how much of each thing is needed now. You can do the same if you need to halve a recipe or only mix up half of a packet of something.

2. **Fractions:** Explore what $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ mean within the context of cooking. This may mean learning to choose the right measuring spoon or cup, or estimating with a bigger spoon or cup. It can also involve taking a block of butter and cutting it into pieces to get the right fraction (like $\frac{1}{2}$ cup = 125 g or the 500 g cut into quarters).

3. **How much, How many?** If you are making food for a large group or for a bake sale ask your child to help you figure out how much of each of the ingredients you will need or how much it will cost altogether and how much each thing should sell for in order to make money. When shopping for ingredients, take your child with you and ask them to compare prices and help decide the most cost efficient way to make the large batch. Many shops record the cost per unit on the shelf sticker, for example \$1.75 per 100 g, which helps people make comparisons about price.

<https://nzmaths.co.nz/cooking-figuring>

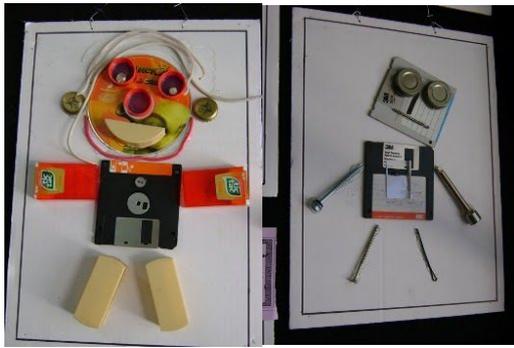
Making If you enjoy making things with your children the recycling bin can provide cheap materials to create art projects and sculptures. During the making sessions support your child's spatial thinking by asking questions and making comments.

Do you think that will fit there? How will we get all the edges to match up? I can see you rotated that piece and glued it on upside down to make a hat!

Some recycling bin projects:

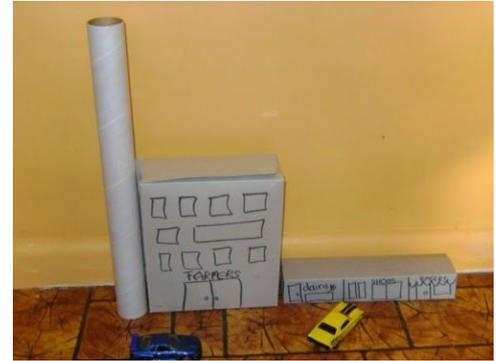
Cardboard box city:

Paint boxes or make inside out boxes (see [Keeping](#)) and create a city for your toy cars. Beware these projects use up lots of cello tape!



Junk-bots:

Use bits and bobs to make 3-D or 2-D robots. You can use hot glue and create robots that can stand up on tin can legs (3-D) or glue bits like old CDs to heavy card or paper to make robot portraits (2-D).



Glass jar gardens:

Use clean glass jars to make small terrariums. Fill the jar 1/3 full of damp sandy soil. Find small seedlings at the edge of the park or creek and plant them in the soil. Poke some holes in the lid and put on the windowsill. Encourage your child to try different kinds of plants in different shaped jars to find out which work best.

<https://nzmaths.co.nz/making>



Naming The development of a strong geometry vocabulary will support a child when they are explaining their thinking and asking questions. You can help them to acquire these new words by talking about shape and size and space. When sorting the recycling ask them to describe the shapes of objects to you. Encourage them to use general descriptions like round, flat, box, ball, pointed, smooth. Also teach them and encourage them to use the more specific geometry words for shapes and solids like cube, sphere, circle, triangle, pyramid, prism, cuboid, edge.

You call a box a cuboid. That's a funny word but it's a geometry word. How many cuboids are in the cardboard recycling? Yeah, the toothpaste box is a long cuboid and the Weetbix box is more square. Is the egg box a cuboid?

<https://nzmaths.co.nz/naming>