Stage 3
Learning from home
Weeks 2&3

THE

OLYMPIC

GAMES

2021

Welcome Stage Three,

This is your Olympic themed unit of work for the next two weeks. You will need very minimal computer access to complete this work. Most of the resources and information are provided. You will however, need to watch some of the Olympic games on T.V. (channel 7)

The assigned work goes over three pages. Every row of work is a separate sub-theme but some of these can't be completed until the games begin on Friday July 23rd. You must complete 4 activities in each row and it is better if you complete the themes in order until the games start.

Each individual box gives you instructions and a resource page number that you can find attached. This is where you can gain crucial information to complete the work.

It is expected you:

➢ complete all work in the workbook provided
➢ set out work carefully – include an activity title and date.
➢ use neat handwriting at all times.
➢ use pen – blue for writing, red for underlining, black for images and borders. Pencil also for drawing, colours for colouring only.
➢ put effort into your presentation – colour borders/ pictures.

Each day you will:

➢ complete 3 activities from the grid
➢ practise your times tables
➢ complete some form of physical activity for 10 mins.
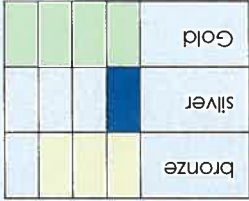
Bring your work back to school when you return.

We miss you all and look forward to getting you back in our classrooms!

Mrs Huynh, Mr Love, Miss Saengphachanh and Mrs White.

Olympic Games 2021– non digital

|					
Ancient Olympics	**1. Olympic Title Page** Colour the title page for your book and paste it in. Include a border. *Titlepage*	**2. The Ancient Games** When did the first games take place? Who could compete? What was the reward? When did they stop? List other facts. *Resource sheet 1*	**3. Events** What were the events of the ancient games? Describe them. Draw a picture to represent each one. *Resource sheet 1*	**4. Mythology** The Olympic games are dedicated to Zeus, the father of the Greek gods. Read the Greek myth about Zeus. Summarise the story – using a story map. *Resource sheet 2*	**5. The Marathon** How did the marathon get it's name? Write a brief summary of the first marathon. *Resource: Workcard 14*
The Modern Olympics	**6. Modern Olympics** When did the modern Olympics begin? Who is considered the founder of the modern Olympics? Why weren't the Olympic games held in 1916,1940 and 1944 ? What is the number olympiad will be held on Tokyo? *Resource sheet 3*	**7. Host cities** Look at the list of host cities. Locate at least 10 of them on the world map provided and label them. Paste it in your book. *Resource sheet 4* *Worksheet – world map*	**8. Nation abbreviations** Abbreviations are a shortened version of a name or word. AUS = Australia JPN = Japan Make a list of abbreviations for 20 nations competing at the Olympic games. *Hint: watch opening ceremonies or Olympic events for this information* *No Resource Sheet*	**9. Word search** Create a word search based on Olympic sports or Olympic host cities. Complete it on the grid provided. *Worksheet – word search*	**10. Amateur V's Professional** Amateur athletes do not get paid to train or compete but professional athletes are paid – it's their job? In your opinion, should professional athletes be allowed to compete at the Olympic games? If professional athletes do compete, do they have an unfair advantage? Explain *No Resource Sheet*
Aims Of the Olympic Games	**11. Aims of the Olympic movement** In your own words: What are the aims of the Olympic movement? -Why are they important? -Do you think they create goodwill? Why? *Resource: Workcard 1*	**12. Olympic Message** What is the Olympic message? Write your own Olympic message. *Resource: Workcard 3*	**14. The Athletes oath** What is the Athletes oath? Copy this in your neatest handwriting. In your own words what does this mean? *Resource: Workcard 4*	**15.The Olympic Motto** The Olympic motto is "Citius- Altius- Fortius" This means Faster - Higher -Stronger. Why is this important? Design a logo to represent this motto. *No Resource Sheet*	**16. The Olympic Symbols** **The Flame:** What does the torch relay and the Olympic flame represent? **The Olympic Flag:** What do the rings and the colours on the Olympic flag symbolise? *Resource sheet 5*

The Host City	**17. Japan** Japan is a land of great tradition and culture. Read the passage – decorate and answer the comprehension questions. Paste the information sheet and comprehension sheet into your book. *Resource sheet 6 & 7*	**18. The Host Country** Create a poster to incorporate all of the interesting facts about Japan. *Resource sheet 6 & 7*	**19. The Olympic Mascot** The Olympic mascot reflects something of the host country. Read the information on the Olympic mascot and explain the message Japan wants to convey to the world about it's country. *Resource sheet 8*	**20. Japanese Folk Tale** Read the straw millionaire and complete the following activities Make a story map of the main events of the story. Explain what this folk tale is trying to teach those who read it? *Resource sheet 10*	**21. Origami** Follow the instruction to complete 2 origami pieces. **22. Haiku** A haiku is a three lined poem that does not rhyme. Line 1 = 5 syllables Line 2= 7 syllables Line 3= 5 syllables Create a haiku poem about a sport or the Olympics. *Resource sheet 11 & 12*
Olympic Events	**23. Olympic Events** Place the Olympic events in order alphabetically *Resource sheet 13*	**24. Timetable** Interpret the timetable to answer the questions. *Resource sheet 14* *Questions – Resource sheet 4*	**25. Pictograms** Pictogram is a stylised image that represents a sport. People use them when they don't speak the language of the host country. Create your own pictogram for 9 different sports. Look at the examples on resource sheet 13. *Resource sheet 13*	**27. Multi Event Sports.** The prefixes 'tri', 'penta', 'hepta' and 'deca' come from greek origins. What is their meaning? List all of the events in the triathlon, the pentathlon, the heptathlon and the decathlon. *Resource sheet 13*	**28. Demonstration Sports** Demonstration sports are included in the Olympics to promote the sport. The medals are not included in the official tally. What are 5 demonstration sports being played in the Tokyo Olympics? *No resource – watch TV*
Australia at the Games	**29. Medal Tally** Keep a tally of medals for the Australian Olympic team. Present this as a graph. Gold / silver / bronze *No resource – watch TV*	**30. Famous Olympians** Select a famous past Olympian and research information about them. When were they born? What Olympics did they represent Australia in? What sport? Write a short report on them and their achievements. *Resource sheet 14*	**31. Olympic Hero** In every Olympic games heroes are born. Select one person you would consider to be a hero at this year's Olympic games? Write a message to this person explaining why they are your hero and congratulate them on their performance. *No resource – watch TV*	**32. Our Best Sports** Name 3 sports that Australia performs well in. Why do you think this is so? *No resource – watch TV*	**33. The Team** The Olympian is the person we see... but every Olympian has their own personal team that contributes to their success? Think about the people that would help make an Olympian and list them. Hint: you may hear some of them thank people in their poste event interviews *No resource – watch TV*

Design your own games	**34. Motto and Mascot** Design your own motto and mascot. Present these in a poster. *No resource*	**35. Events** You can choose only 10 sports for your games. They can be team or individual or a combination of both. What will they be? Why? *Resource sheet 13*	**36. Medals** Design your own bronze silver and gold medals for your Olympics. *Resource sheet 8* *Medal worksheet*	**37. Team Uniform** Design your own team uniform. Think about the design and colours. Explain your choices. *No resource*	
Get Fit	**38. Why is Sport Important?** Why do we admire our sporting heroes? (3 sentences) Is sport just sport? or does it represent more? (3 sentences) What are the benefits of sport? (3 sentences) *No resource needed*	**39. More than just sport** Sport is not just about being stronger or faster. Mental and emotional toughness are crucial to being successful. List 6 important qualities a successful olympian needs, eg Resilience – when they experience setbacks they need to move on. *No resource needed*	**40. Get Active** Choose three fitness activities and test yourself. • *Star jumps in 2 mins?* • *Step ups in 2 mins?* • *Sit ups in 2 mins?* • *Burpees in 2 mins?* • *How long can you plank?* Based on your results, set a goal to achieve over the week. Respond: write a list of strategies you could use to improve your results *No resource needed*	**41. Meditation** If you have access to the internet, complete a meditation activity similar to smiling minds. *Internet resource*	**42. Relaxation** If you have access to the internet, complete an online yoga activity *Internet resource*
Maths	**43. Medal Maths** Bronze medals = 2 points, silver medals = 3 points gold medals = 6 points. Design 6 maths problems and then solve them by showing your working out. For example What is the total value of points Australia won if they have 6 bronze, 2 silver and 4 gold medals? *No resource needed*	**44. Olympic Maths** Think about all the areas of the Olympics that would need to use maths. Eg time – running races Length – measuring distances Money – buying tickets, building venues *No resource needed*	**45. Problem solving** Complete the maths problem pages supplied. Do one page per day. For example, Fractions unit 5 on page 8. You may cut the questions out in sections and paste them into your book then answer the questions *Sheets 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20*	**46. MATIFIC** If you have internet and a device, use your Matific login to complete some Matific activities. Some ay be assigned to you. *Internet resource*	

Resource 1.

HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES – 1

The first Olympic Games began as a **religious** festival in honour of the Greek god, Zeus. The Olympic Games were held in 776 BC in a place called Olympia, which was located in a **fertile** valley in Ancient Greece. The Olympic Games site began as a field planted with trees, but was changed over the years to include stadiums and many other buildings for the Olympic Games.

There was only one event in the first Olympic Games. It is thought to have been a 190-metre sprint, which was won by a man named Coreobus from the village of Elis. It was only possible for a man to win the race as women were **banned** from competing—or even watching the Olympic Games. Breaking this rule was punishable by death.
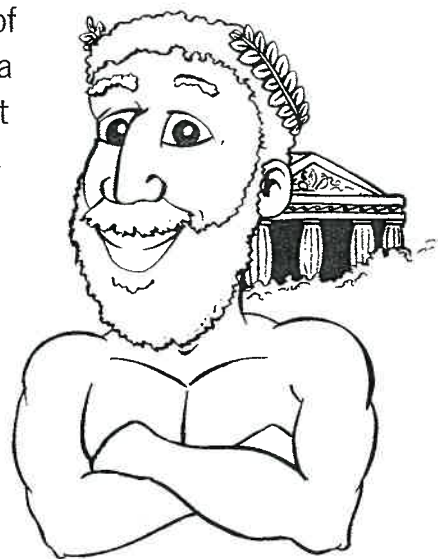
The Ancient Olympic Games were held every four years, and grew from that single running event to include longer foot races, jumping, javelin, discus, and chariot and horse races. There were many more **competitors**, who competed in many events naked and, in the case of horse races, rode bareback.

Two events that were very different from today were the 'race-in-armour' and the 'pankration'. For the 'race-in-armour', the contestants had to compete in a sprint while wearing a full set of heavy armour. The pankration was a mixture of wrestling and boxing. Because it had few rules, it was a very rough match indeed.

There was only one prize in the Ancient Olympic Games—for the person who won. The winner would **receive** an olive tree branch, which had been cut with a gold-handled knife from a wild olive tree. It wasn't the prize, it was the **honour** of winning which was most important to the competitors.

The Ancient Olympic Games were held every four years until they were **disbanded** around AD 400. Historians have different opinions on when the Games officially ceased to exist. At its peak, the Ancient Olympic Games was a five-day event boasting stadiums that could hold 45 000 spectators.
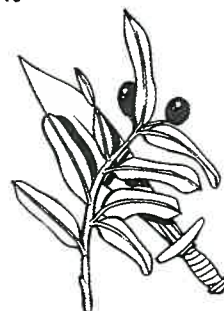
Bold
1. Alphabetical order.
2. Write each word in a meaningful sentence.

The Ancient Olympic Games began in 776 BC. Because this is such a long time ago, it is difficult to **verify** that the information available today is correct. The fact that historians **argue** about the beginning date (776 BC) is a good example of the problem time creates. The facts below may or may not all be 100% correct but they give us a good mental picture of the **Ancient** Olympic Games.

1. There were four major Greek games all held in the honour of different gods. The Olympic Games was the oldest of this **circuit** of games.

2. There were **sacrifices** of oxen to begin the Olympic Games.

3. The most famous mythical ancient Olympian was Heracles. According to folklore, he was responsible for the **foundation** of the Olympic Games.

4. Olympia had a stadium **capable** of holding 45 000 people.

5. One Olympic Games event was a sprint race, where competitors had to wear full **armour**.

6. Horse and chariot races were held at the hippodrome and were very **dangerous** to both man and horse.

7. If one man killed another, the dead man was declared the winner.

8. The winner of an Olympic Games event was a hero in his home city and rarely had to pay taxes or for food.

9. An athlete who broke the rules could be fined or whipped or both. The Olympic Games were taken very **seriously**.

10. The first Olympic Games had only one event. It developed to become a series of many events held over five days.
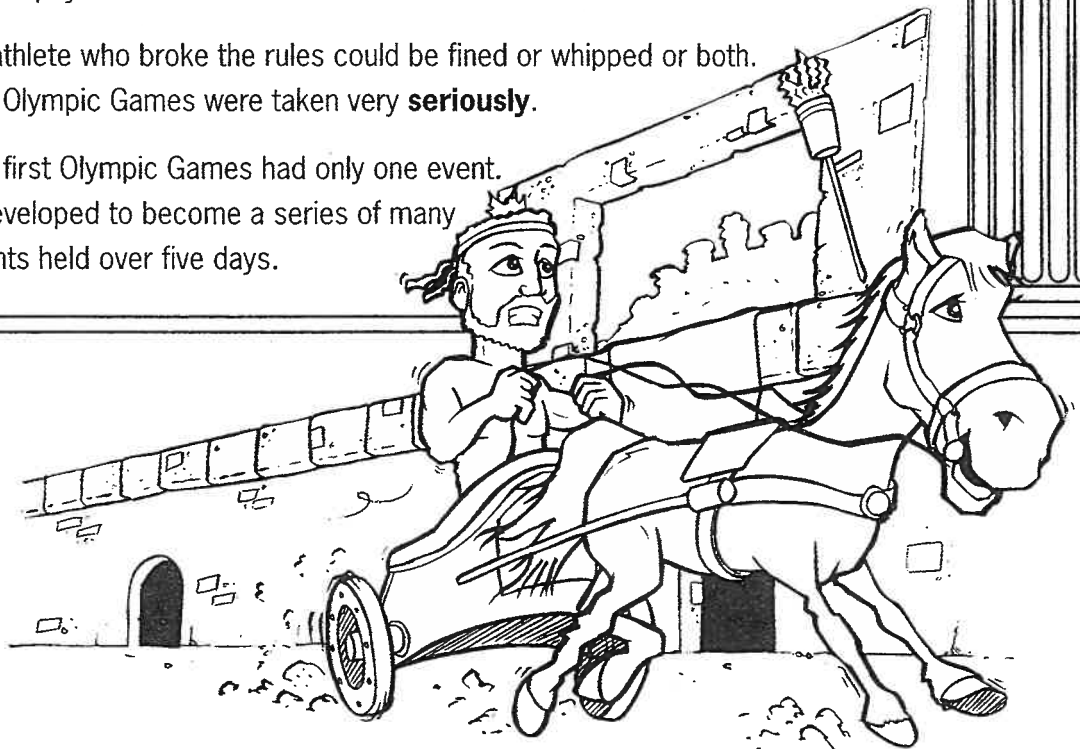
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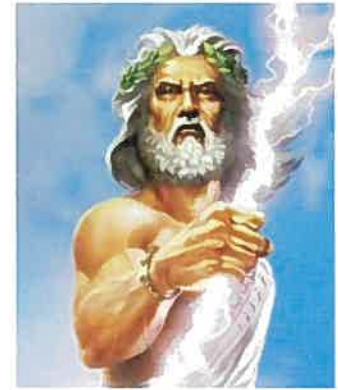
Zeus And His Father Cronus

According to greek mythology, **Cronus** overthrew his father **Uranus** and ruled over the world along with his wife **Rhea**. However he was told that one of his children would go on to overthrow him like he had overthrown his father. **Cronus** had several children with **Rhea** but swallowed them all at birth. However, when her sixth child **Zeus** was born, **Rhea** hid him in cave and instead gave **Cronus** a stone wrapped in cloth, which he swallowed. **Zeus** was raised by nymphs until he came of age. He wanted to save his brothers and sisters, so he disguised himself as an Olympian cupbearer and poisoned his fathers wine. His tricked his father into drinking the poisoned wine. This made **Cronus** vomit so much that he disgorged Zeus' siblings whole. This was their second birth and it made them younger than Zeus so they listened to their brother. His sisters **Hestia, Demeter** and **Hera** along with his brothers **Hades** and **Poseidon** were ready for revenge. They fought against **Cronus** and the other titans. **Zeus** emerged victorious and overthrew **Cronus**. **Zeus** and his brothers shared the world between themselves. **Hades** got the underworld, **Poseidon** ruled the seas and **Zeus** took control of the sky and air.

In your book, make a story map of the six main events in the story.

Example
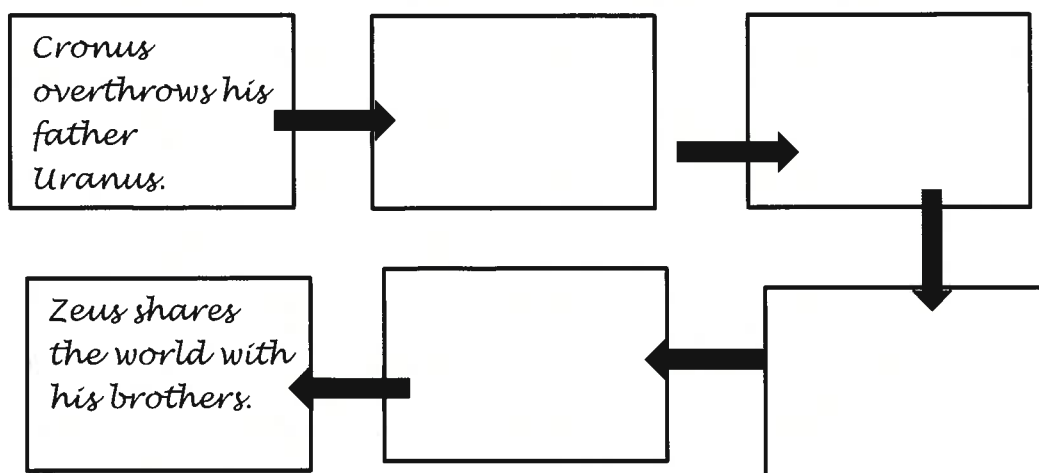
The marathon

The marathon is based on an event that happened over 2500 years ago. A battle was being fought between the armies of Athens and Persia at a town called Marathon. The Athenians were victorious, and a Greek runner ran from Marathon to Athens, a distance of 37 kilometres, to tell the great news to the people of Athens. After declaring the victory, the runner died of exhaustion.

The modern marathon covers a distance of 42.19 kilometres, and is one of the most popular and gruelling events of the Olympic Games. The marathon requires a great deal of stamina and endurance from the athletes who participate in it.

Write a brief summary of the first marathon and the events that led the Greek soldier to run from Marathon to Athens.

Aims of the Olympic movement

The aims of the Olympic movement are:

- to promote the development of those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport;

- to educate young people through sport to better understand each other and to build friendship, thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world;

- to spread the Olympic principles throughout the world, thereby creating international goodwill;

- to bring together the athletes of the world in the great four-yearly sport festival, the Olympic Games.

In your opinion, why are the aims of the Olympic movement important?

Do you think that the Olympic Games create international goodwill? Why?

Write your own aims or ideas for the Olympic Games, explaining what the Games are about and what they are trying to achieve.
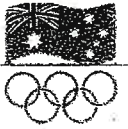
Modern Olympic Games - 1

Did you know that after the Ancient Olympic Games was banned in 393 CE (Common Era), it took about 1500 years before it was held again?

The founder of the Modern Olympic Games was a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin. There were several reasons for his interest in the idea of reviving the Olympic Games:

- In the mid-1800s, archaeologists uncovered the ruins of ancient Olympia, which sparked international interest in a revival of the Olympic Games.

- Coubertin had been researching reasons for France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871. He thought that the French, compared to the Germans, were not fit enough and had not received proper physical education. After studying the physical education of German, English and American children, he decided that exercise and sport were very important.

- Coubertin also thought that nations competing in sport, instead of war, would help draw them closer together and develop friendly relationships.

In 1894, he presented his ideas about reviving the Olympic Games to an international audience in Paris. Those who attended agreed to hold the first Modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece in 1896. Unlike today, athletes had to pay their own way to get there. Some only competed because they were on holiday there at the time! Fourteen nations were represented: **Australia**, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, **Greece**, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and USA. (The nations in bold print have competed in every Modern Olympic Games.)

Nine sports were competed in: **athletics (track and field), cycling, fencing, gymnastics**, shooting, **swimming**, tennis, weightlifting and wrestling. (The sports in bold print have been competed in at every Modern Olympic Games.) Rowing was on the program but had to be cancelled because the ocean was too rough! Swimming was also held in the ocean—some events in three and a half metre waves!

Two hundred and forty-five athletes competed—all of them men. Women were not allowed to compete until the 1900 Paris Olympic Games—11 competing in lawn tennis and golf.

Only one type of medal was presented in 1896, a silver medal for first place in each event. First, second and third place medals were first awarded at the 1908 London Olympic Games.

At the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, more than 10 000 athletes from over 200 nations will be competing in 28 sports. Thousands of people will be spectators and billions of others will follow the events on television.
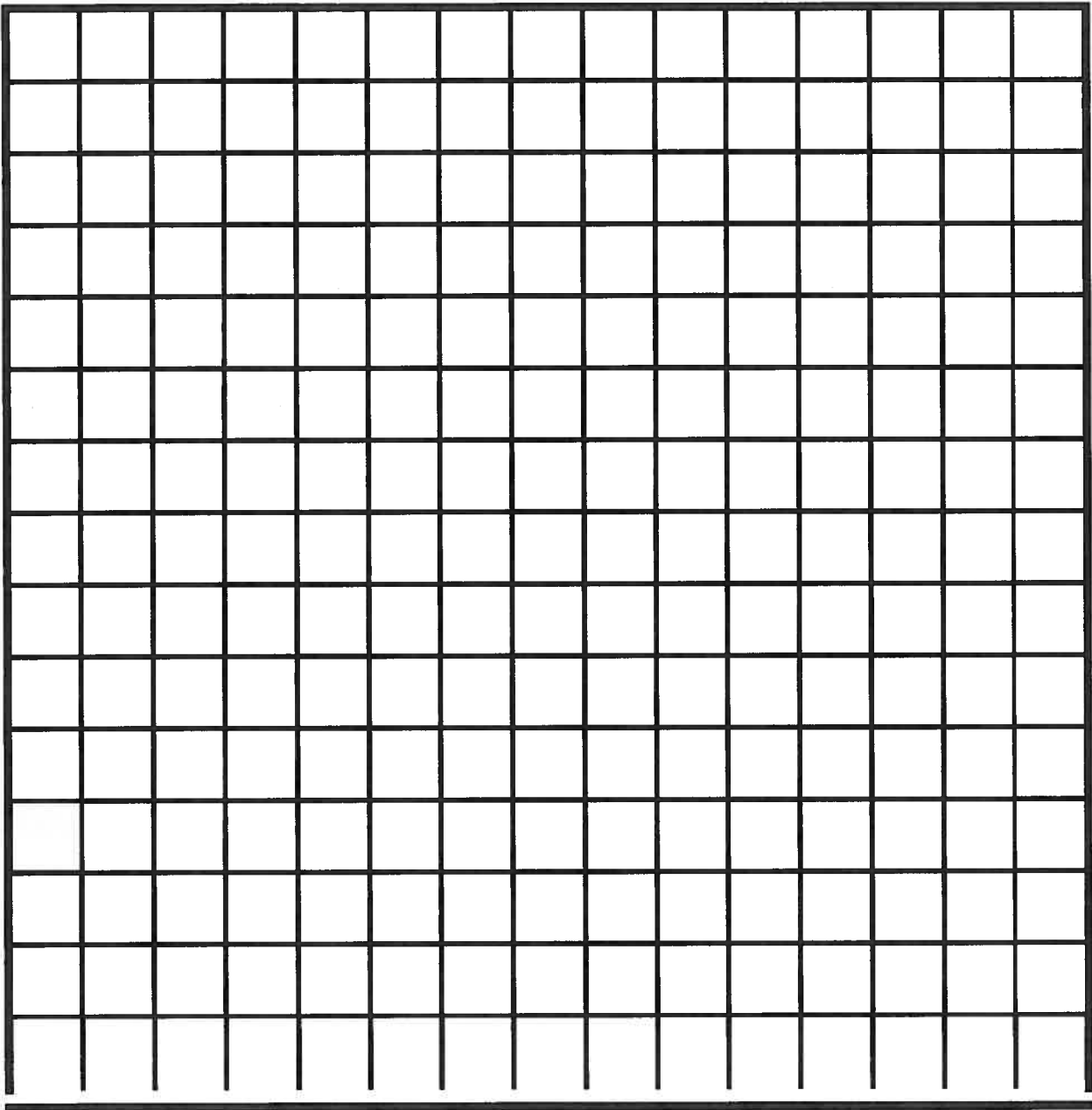
Summer Olympic Games

- 1896 Athens, Greece
- 1900 Paris, France
- 1904 St. Louis, United States
- 1908 London, England
- 1912 Stockholm, Sweden
- 1916 Cancelled (WWI – Berlin had been awarded)
- 1920 Antwerp, Belgium
- 1924 Paris, France
- 1928 Amsterdam, Netherlands
- 1932 Los Angeles, United States
- 1936 Berlin, Germany
- 1940 Cancelled (WWII – Tokyo had been awarded)
- 1944 Cancelled (WWII – London had been awarded)
- 1948 London, England
- 1952 Helsinki, Finland
- 1956 Melbourne, Australia
- 1960 Rome, Italy
- 1964 Tokyo, Japan
- 1968 Mexico City, Mexico
- 1972 Munich, West Germany
- 1976 Montreal, Canada
- 1980 Moscow, Soviet Union
- 1984 Los Angeles, United States
- 1988 Seoul, South Korea
- 1992 Barcelona, Spain
- 1996 Atlanta, United States
- 2000 Sydney, Australia
- 2004 Athens, Greece
- 2008 Beijing, China
- 2012 London, England
- 2016 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 2020 Tokyo, Japan (postponed to 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic)

My Word Search Puzzle By_____

The Olympic message

The Olympic message was created by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896 and has been displayed on the scoreboard at every modern Olympic Games since the first at Athens, Greece.

The Olympic message is:

'The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part. Just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle.'

Write your own Olympic message, keeping in mind the ideals of the modern Olympic Games.

The athletes' oath

Baron Pierre de Coubertin wrote the athletes' oath which all Olympic competitors recite at the opening ceremony as a vow to compete fairly. Olympic judges also take a similar oath.

The athletes' oath states:

'In the name of all competitors, I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games respecting and abiding by all the rules which govern them in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams.'
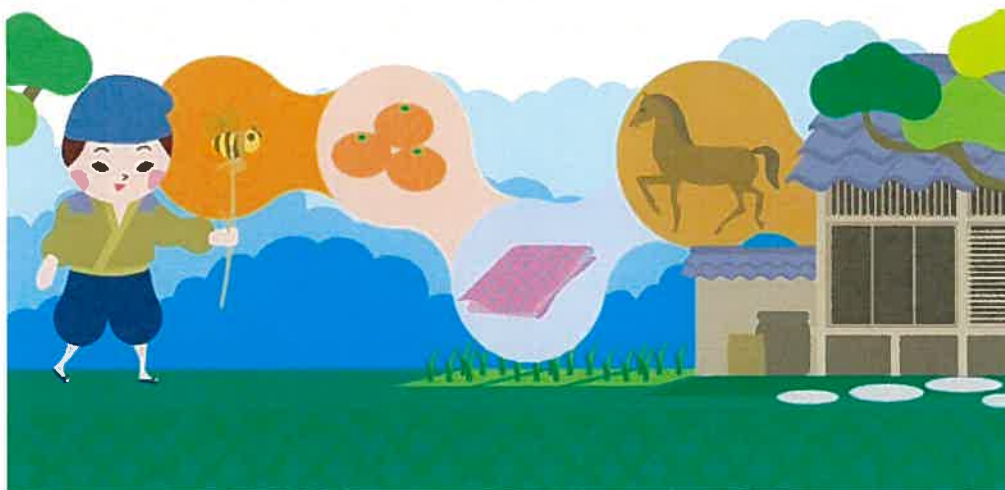
Write your own athletes' oath, keeping in mind the ideals of the modern Olympic Games.
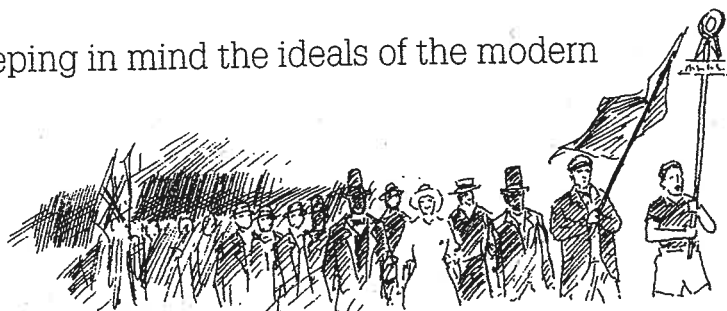
The Tale of the Straw Millionaire

Once upon a time there lived a young man who was all alone and penniless. Unable to bear the burden of his poverty any longer, he prayed to Kannon, the god of mercy. "Please give me some money," he pleaded.

He continued to pray, and one day he heard a message from Kannon: "Once you leave this temple, take good care of the first thing you touch. Then go west." As the young man left the temple gates, he stumbled and fell. His hand landed on a piece of straw. This single stalk seemed useless, but he held it tight and began walking west.

As the man walked along, a horsefly came by and started buzzing around his face. He grabbed the fly, tied it to the tip of the straw stalk to play with, and let it continue buzzing about. He then came across a boy who, entranced by the stalk and buzzing fly, asked if he could have it. The man gave the boy the stalk, and in turn received three oranges from the boy's mother. He was quite happy to see that a piece of straw had turned into three oranges.

As he continued walking, he came upon a young woman who was parched with thirst from the heat. Because he didn't have any water to give, the man gave her the oranges instead. The woman ate the oranges and regained her strength. As a gesture of gratitude, she gave the man an exquisite piece of cloth. The man was ecstatic that three oranges had turned into a fine piece of cloth.
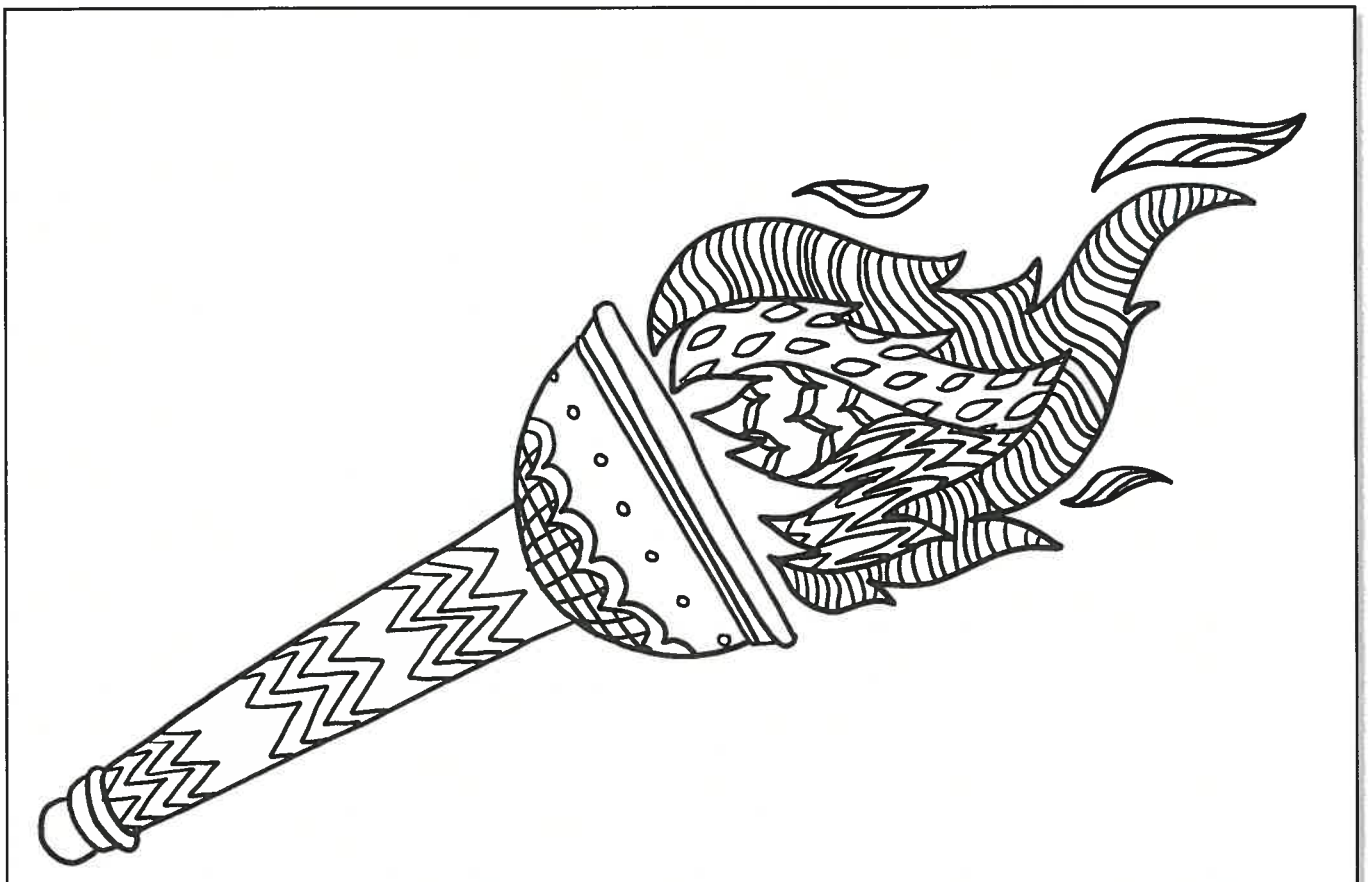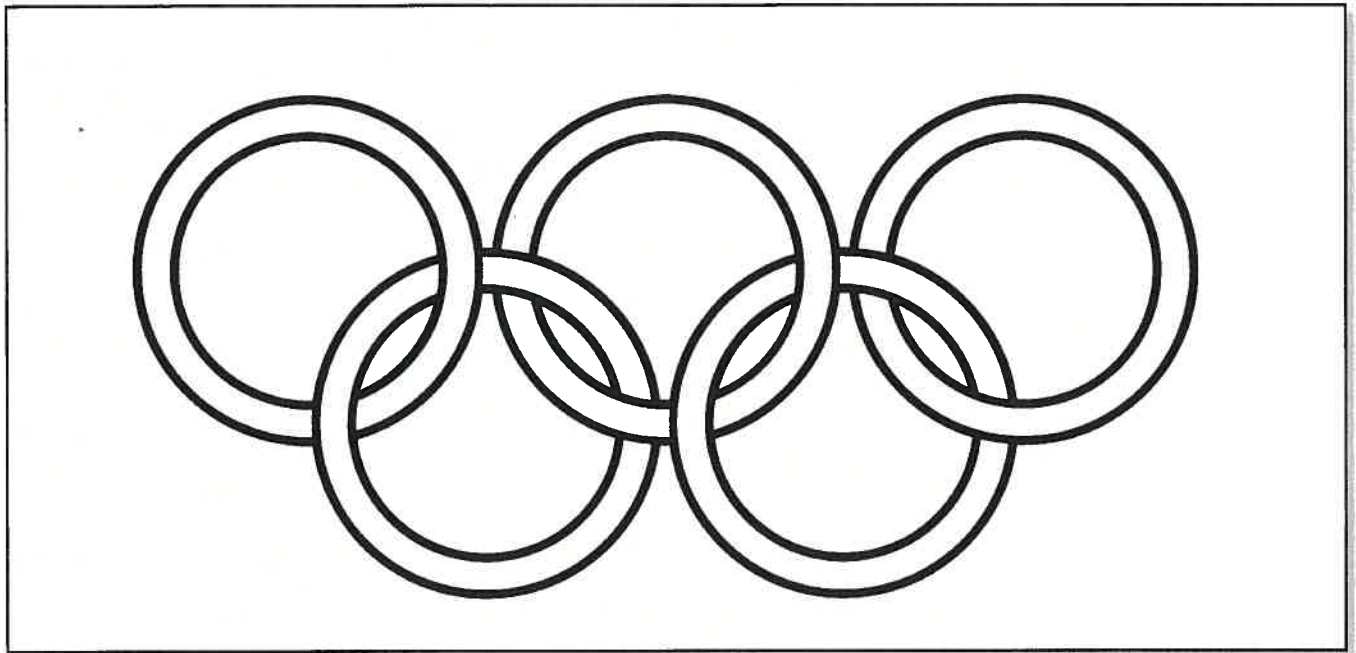
As he continued walking, he came upon a man struggling with a sick horse by the side of the road. "What is the matter?" he asked. The man told him that he had planned to take his horse to market to trade for some cloth, but the horse fell ill and stopped walking. The young man offered his cloth in exchange for the horse. Delighted at this deal, the man exchanged his horse for the cloth, and headed back to his village. For the remainder of the night, the young man did his best to nurse the horse back to health. By the next morning, the animal was back to its old self. The young man had turned the cloth into a horse.

Riding his new steed, he continued his journey. He came across a man who was closing up his house and making preparations for a journey of his own. The man saw the horse and said, "I am setting out on a journey and need a horse. Would you trade it for my house and rice field?" The young man readily agreed, and took possession of the home. He was amazed that a horse had turned into an entire house and a field as well.
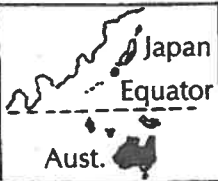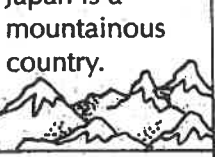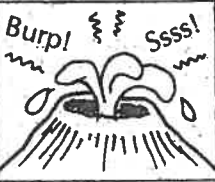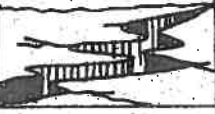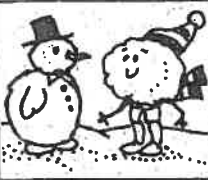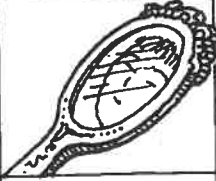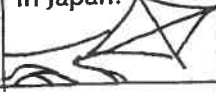
In the end, the man became rich with the house and field he obtained. Since he gained his wealth starting with just a piece of straw, the locals took to calling him "the Straw Millionaire."

Resource sheet 5 - Olympic symbols

Cut the images out and paste them in your book. Explain the significance of the olympic flag and the olympic torch and what they represent.

FACTS SHEET — JAPAN

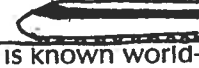|					
Japan is an archipelago about 4 500 km north of Australia.	Japan Equator Aust.	(An archipelago is a group of islands.) Japan has four main islands:	Hokkaido Honshu Kyushu Shikoku	and about 3 000 small ones.	
While the four main islands, particularly Honshu, are densely	populated,	many of the smaller islands are uninhabited.		Almost 90% of the population live on Honshu, the biggest island. With an	area of about 370 000 square kilometres, Japan is about 1/20 Australia's
size but its population is about 8 times that of Australia. Tokyo, the	capital city on Honshu, has almost the same population as	Australia.	Japan is a mountainous country.	The highest mountain, sacred to many Japanese, is Mt Fuji	3 776 metres above sea level.
Currently Japan has 192 active volcanoes.	Burp! Ssss!	Because it is in an area where the earth's crust is unstable, Japan has	frequent earthquakes.	The northern part of Japan is colder than the southern part. In general, winters	are dry and cold with snowfalls in the north.
	Most rain falls in the humid summer months when typhoons are	also frequent.	Surprisingly, despite its relatively small area and large population,	Japan is mostly covered by forest land.	
Over 70% of the land is covered by forest.	The reason for this is that the land is too rugged to be settled or farmed.	Japan is the world's sixth most populated country after China, India,	USSR, USA and Indonesia. This is linked to its main crop, rice, which can	support more people per area	
farmed than most other grains.	Japan's isolation from the rest of Asia accounts for its unique culture.	Its closest neighbour, Korea is 190 km away, separated by the Tsushima Strait.	Japan's main religion is Shinto. One belief of this religion is that	the Emperor is a descendant of the Sun Goddess.	Animism, the belief that
animals and objects have souls is also part of this religion.	Mirrors, for example, were thought to take on parts of their owners' souls.		Buddhism and Christianity are the other major religions of Japan.	Shinto Shrine	The Japanese system of writing is called hiragana.
It is made up of 50 symbols, each of which stands for a syllable.	It came to Japan from China over 1 000 years ago.	Kite flying is a popular pastime in Japan.	Kites flying over a house at night are said to keep away bad spirits.	Sumo wrestling is a popular entertainment.	Origami is the Japanese art of paper folding.
Baseball is the national sport.	The Shinkhansen or 'bullet train' is known worldwide.	Japan is now a world leader in electronics.	It was the first country to have nuclear weapons used against it in	1945 when atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	Today Japan is one of Australia's major trading partners.

Name _____

A   Write short answers to the questions below.

1. What is the largest island of Japan? _____
2. What is Japan's capital city? _____
3. What is the name of Japan's sacred mountain? _____
4. What covers 70% of Japan's land surface? _____
5. Which country is Japan's closest neighbour? _____
6. What is the native religion of Japan? _____
7. What is the system of writing used in Japan called? _____
8. What form of wrestling is popular in Japan? _____
9. What is the Japanese art of paper folding called? _____
10. What is Japan's national sport? _____

B   Write sentence answers to the questions below.

1. What are the names of Japan's four main islands? _____
   _____

2. What is 'animism'? _____
   _____

3. What are kites flying over a house at night said to do? _____
   _____

4. What terrible event occurred in Japan in 1945? _____
   _____

C   Write a number to answer the questions below.

1. About how many islands make up Japan? _____
2. What percentage of Japan's population (approximately) lives on Honshu? _____
3. How many metres above sea level is the highest point of Mount Fuji? _____
4. How many kilometres is Japan from Korea? _____
5. How many symbols make up Japanese writing? _____

D   Find words with these meanings on the Facts Sheet:

1. without people (line 2)   __ __ __ n __ __ __ __ __ __ __
2. many (line 4)   __ __ e __ __ __ __ __
3. one of a kind (line 7)   __ __ i __ __ __
4. thing done for fun (line 9)   __ __ t __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

E   Research/Writing

Research and write about two of these: bonsai, origami, sumo wrestling, shogun, Shinkhansen, sushi.

Resource sheet 8 – <u>Olympic Medals</u>

Look at the medals below. You are going to design your own medal on the template. Think carefully about the images and words you will put on them. Explain.

Resource sheet 8 - <u>The Olympic Mascot</u>

Cut out the mascot and paste into your book. Explain in your own words what Japan is trying to convey to the world about it's country.

Interesting Facts About Miraitowa Mascot

There are a few facts related to the Miraitowa, the official mascot of the upcoming Summer Games.

Miraitowa is a figure with blue-checkered patterns inspired by the official logo of the Olympic Games. It is intended to symbolize "both old tradition and new innovation". The checkered pattern of the Miraitowa reflects the Japanese culture and society as checkered patterns are quite famous in Japan.

Miraitowa's name is formed by combining two Japanese words "future" (Mirai) and "eternity" (towa). The name takes its inspiration from a traditional Japanese proverb, "learn from the past and develop new ideas." As per the Tokyo 2020 organizers, the name "was chosen to promote a future full of eternal hope in the hearts of people all over the world".

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

ORIGAMI

Origami is the Japanese name for the art of paper folding. The only thing you need to make an origami model is a piece of paper, and perhaps some nimble fingers! This makes it one of the most accessible of all the creative arts. Old and young alike can master the basic techniques of folding, and follow instructions to make a finished model. The number of basic folds is small but they can be combined in many ways to make a huge range of complex designs.

Any paper can be used; however standard origami paper, which is thin but strong and which retains a crease very well, is generally used. Origami paper is often white on one side but brilliantly coloured on the other.

Knowledge of the origins of origami is now lost to us. Although Japan has the most extensive tradition, the art may have originated in China, possibly as early as the first or second century. When paper was introduced to Japan in the late sixth century, it is thought that the art of paper folding was brought with it. There is also evidence of paper folding being practised in Europe in the 1400s but it is not known if it developed there independently or if it arrived via the Silk Road trade route from China.

In medieval Japan, paper was expensive and not available to ordinary people. Origami therefore was not a hobby, but had ceremonial or official functions. For instance, *origami tsuki* was a folded piece of paper that accompanied a valuable gift, the purpose of which was to guarantee that the gift was genuine.

Modern origami creations would surprise and perhaps delight the ancient masters of paper folding. A diverse group of people from artists to scientists and architects continue to explore origami for aesthetic reasons or for practical applications. Many people, though, fold paper simply because it is fun. Traditional models such as cranes and butterflies are still popular today; however new designs like faces, buildings and vehicles are also being imagined and created. Some intricate designs include abstract or mathematical shapes, as well as compositions where many simple shapes are assembled to form complicated structures.
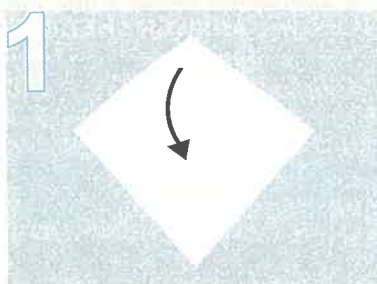
Fold in half.
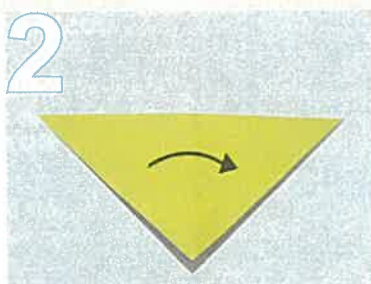
Fold in half to make a crease.
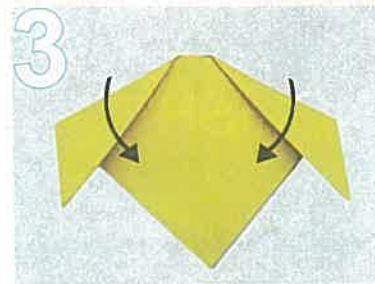
Fold in to make the ears.

1. 'Origami' is a Japanese word.

   If *gami* means paper, what is *ori* likely to mean?

   (A) folding
   (B) coloured
   (C) shaped
   (D) creative

2. Origami is described as 'one of the most accessible of all the creative arts' because

   (A) there is a lot of information about it on the internet.
   (B) people enjoy doing it both at school and at home.
   (C) even the most complicated models are easy to make.
   (D) no special equipment is needed to get started.

3. According to the text, it is likely that origami originated

   (A) in Japan.
   (B) in Europe.
   (C) in China.
   (D) on the Silk Road.

4. According to the text, which of the following would be considered a traditional origami model?

   (A) a crane
   (B) a person
   (C) a tractor
   (D) a tower

5. What would you need to make the origami dog in the picture?

   (A) a square piece of paper and a pencil
   (B) a triangle-shaped piece of paper
   (C) scissors, a ruler and a piece of paper
   (D) a white piece of paper and a coloured piece of paper

6. In the origami instructions, the arrows indicate

   (A) which way the paper should be held.
   (B) the correct side of the paper to use.
   (C) where the dotted lines should be drawn.
   (D) the direction in which to fold the paper.

Fold in to make the mouth.

Draw the face on your dog. Finished!

Pictograms

Olympic Events

Resource sheet 13.

Wrestling | 1-7 August.

Weightlifting | 24-28 July. and 31 July-4 August.

Sailing | 25 July-4 August.

Table tennis | 24-30 July and 1-6 August.

Beach volley | 24 July-7 August.

Canoeing sprint | 2-7 August.

Track cycling | 2-8 August.

Equestrian | 24 July-7 August.

Rugby | 26-31 July.

Skateboarding | 25-26 July and 4-5 August.

Rhythmic gymnastics | 6-8 August.

Rowing | 23-30 July.

Badminton | 24 July-2 August.

Taekwondo | 24-27 July.

Artistic swimming | 2-4 August and 6-7 August.

Artistic gymnastics | 24-29 July and 1-3 August.

Tennis | 24 July-1 August.

Trampoline gymnastics | 30-31 July.

Triathlon | 26-27 and 31 July.

Diving | 25-28 July and 30 July-7 August.

Swimming | 24 July-1 August.

Water polo | 24 July-8 August.

Athletics | 30 July-8 August.

3x3 basketball | 24-28 July.

Shooting | 24 July-2 August.

Marathon swimming | 4-5 August.

Baseball/softball | 21 July-7 August.

BMX racing | 29-30 July.

BMX freestyle | 31 July-1 August.

Golf | 29 July-1 August and 4-7 August.

Football | 21 July-7 August.

Archery | 23-31 July.

Judo | 24-31 July.

Karate | 5-7 August.

Sport climbing | 3-6 August.

Basketball | 25 July-8 August.

Canoeing slalom | 25-30 July.

Handball | 24 July-8 August.

Surfing | 25 July-1 August.

Volleyball | 24 July-8 August.

Field hockey | 24 July-6 August.

Road racing | 24-25 July and 28 July.

Mountain biking | 26-27 July.

Fencing | 24 July-1 August.

Modern pentathlon | 5-7 August.

Boxing | 24 July-1 August and 3-8 August.

Triathlon

Pentathlon

1. Neatly handwrite these events in alphabetical order.

2. Which events go for the longest duration.

3. Which are the first events of the games?

Resource Sheet 14– Olypmic schedule

Legend: Opening ceremony · Event competitions (blue) · Gold medal events (yellow) · EG Exhibition gala · Closing ceremony

July/August 2021	21 Wed	22 Thu	23 Fri	24 Sat	25 Sun	26 Mon	27 Tue	28 Wed	29 Thu	30 Fri	31 Sat	1 Sun	2 Mon	3 Tue	4 Wed	5 Thu	6 Fri	7 Sat	8 Sun	Events
Ceremonies																				N/A
Archery				1	1	1				1	1				1			1		5
Artistic swimming																	1	1		2
Athletics										1	3	4	5	6	1	8	8	1	1	48
Badminton										1	1	1	2		5			7		5
Baseball																				1
Basketball																		1	1	4
Boxing								2	1					2	1	1	1	4	4	13
Canoeing						1	1		1	1				4	4	4		4		16
Cycling				1	1			2		2		2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	22
Diving					1	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	1		8
Equestrian						1	1	1				2	2		1		1	1		6
Fencing				2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1			12
Field hockey									1							1	1			2
Football									1									1		2
Golf				1		1	1	1	1			4	3	3	EG					2
Gymnastics					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	18
Handball																			1	2
Judo				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1					3	3	2		15
Karate																1	1			8
Modern pentathlon																				2
Rowing					1	1	2	4	4	4										14
Rugby sevens							2	1		1	1									2
Sailing										1	2	2	2	2		1				10
Shooting				2	2	2	4	5	5	4	2	5			1	1				15
Skateboarding						1														4
Softball			1																	1
Sport climbing														1		1	1			2
Surfing																				2
Swimming				4	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	5			1	1				37
Table tennis					1	1	2		1	1	1				1	1	1			5
Taekwondo				2	2	2	1				1	3								8
Tennis						1	1	1		1	1									5
Triathlon				1							2			3	3	3		3		3
Volleyball																		1	1	4
Water polo																	1	1	1	2
Weightlifting						1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	3		1	14
Wrestling														3	3	3	3	3		18
Daily medal events	21 Wed	22 Thu	23 Fri	11	18	21	22	23	17	21	21	25	22	24	17	27	23	34	13	339
Cumulative total				11	29	50	72	95	112	133	154	179	201	225	242	269	292	326	339	
July/August 2021	21 Wed	22 Thu	23 Fri	24 Sat	25 Sun	26 Mon	27 Tue	28 Wed	29 Thu	30 Fri	31 Sat	1 Sun	2 Mon	3 Tue	4 Wed	5 Thu	6 Fri	7 Sat	8 Sun	Total events

Questions Resource sheet 4 - Olympic Schedule

1. How many days do the Olympics run for? _____

2. How many medals will be given out ? _____

3. Which sports are played on Tuesday, August 3rd ? _____

4. What is the date of the closing ceremony? _____

5. What are the different events in cycling ? _____

6. How many days will the rowing run for? _____

7. If I am in Tokyo on Monday, July 26th, will I get to see the gymnastics? _____

8. How many gold medals will be given out on Saturday, July 24th ? _____

9. How many gold medals will be awarded in Judo over the competition? _____

10. Which events are on the same day as the opening ceremony? _____

Create 5 questions of your own about the timetable – provide your answers as well.

Cathy Freeman
Fact Sheet

Life and Sporting Career

Catherine Astrid Salome Freeman was born in 1973 in Mackay, Queensland. From the time Freeman was a child, she dreamed of winning an Olympic gold medal. She raced for the first time when she was eight years old, running the 80m sprint at her primary school and winning easily. She achieved scholarships to two Queensland schools, Fairholme College and Kooralbyn International School. At Kooralbyn, she was professionally coached for the first time.

> ### Olympic Games and Medals
>
> **1996 Atlanta Games**
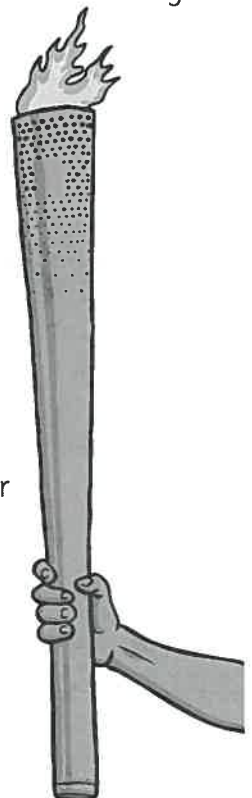> -1 silver - 400m
>
> **2000 Sydney Games**
> -1 gold - 400m

Freeman was the first Australian Aboriginal person to become a Commonwealth Games gold medalist in 1990, at the age of just 16. 1994 was her breakthrough season and at the Commonwealth Games in Canada that year, Freeman won gold in both the 200m and 400m. She also won the silver medal in the 1996 Olympics and came first at the 1997 World Championships, both in the 400m event.

It was at the 2000 Sydney Olympics that Freeman really became a household name in Australia. Firstly, she was awarded the honour of lighting the flame at the Opening Ceremony of the Games. Then, ten days later in a packed stadium of over 112,000 people and wearing a now legendary full bodysuit, she collected the ultimate prize - taking the lead, 75 metres from home, Cathy Freeman held off her challengers to win Olympic gold in the 400m. The crowd wildly cheered for her on her victory lap, as she proudly carried the Australian and Aboriginal flags.

Since retiring from athletics, Freeman has become involved in a range of community and charitable activities. She was an Ambassador of the Australian Indigenous Education Foundation and Cottage by the Sea, one of Australia's oldest charities that provides short-term beachside holidays and respite care for children and families in need. In 2007, Cathy Freeman founded the Cathy Freeman Foundation that works with four remote Indigenous communities to close the gap in education between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australian children.

Cathy Freeman has been recognised for her many sporting achievements, having been awarded the Australian Sports Medal, The Centenary Medal and the Medal of the Order of Australia. She was also named Australian of the Year in 1998 and has been inducted into the Queensland and Sport Australia Halls of Fame.
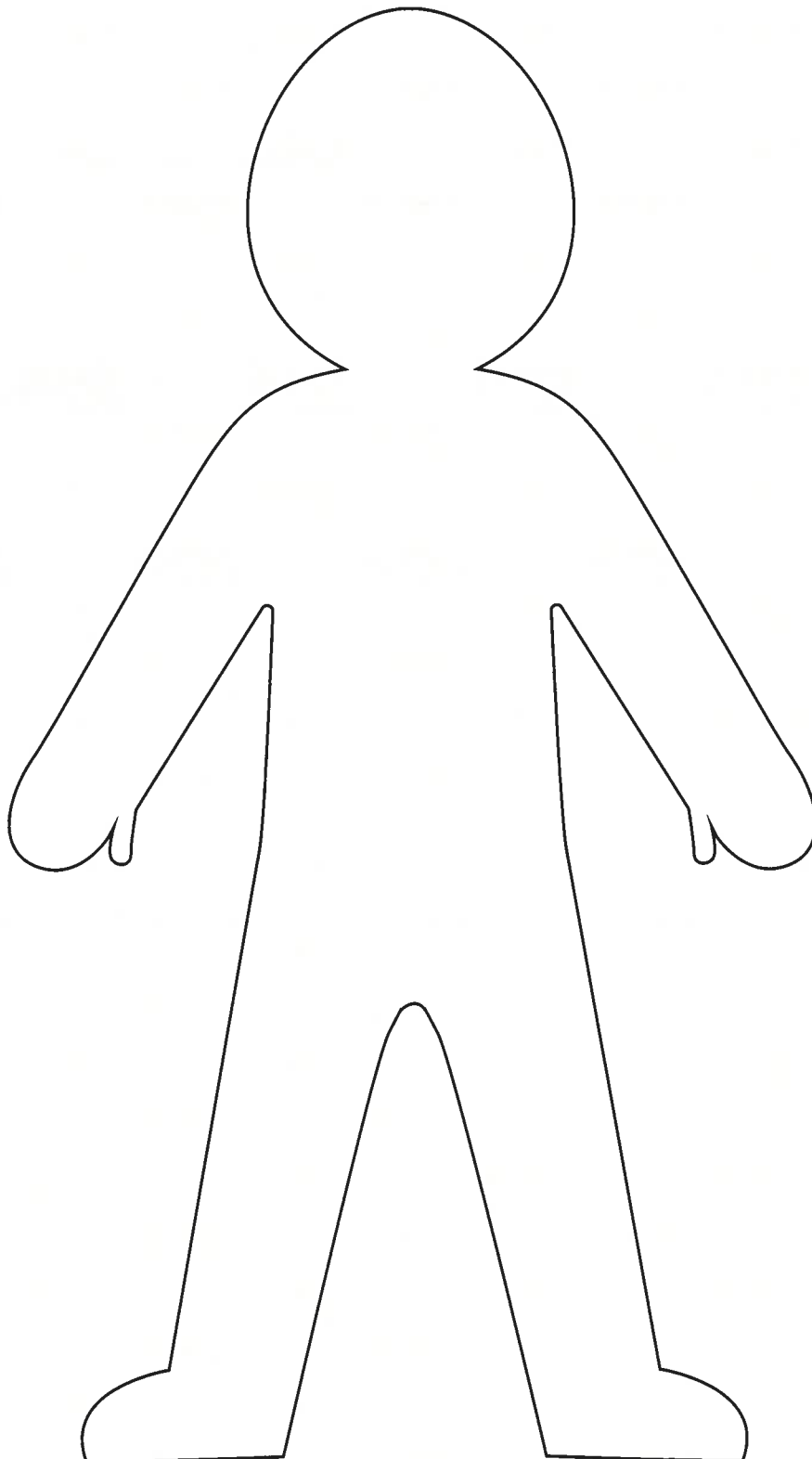
TEAM UNIFORM

Imagine you are going to represent your country at an international sporting event.
Design a uniform for your team to wear during the event.

Level 1

1. Tom's birthday cake was cut into tenths. If seven tenths were eaten at the party, how many tenths were left?

2. Kate had $20 but only spent ½ of her money. How much did she spend?

3. Usually I walk 4 km to school, but I was given a lift for ½ the trip. How long was my lift?
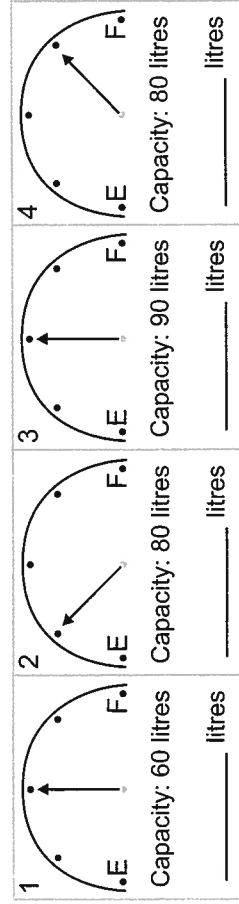
Level 2

1. Zoe's chocolate bar is made up of 8 pieces. If she ate half straight away, how many eighths are left over?

2. In a box there were 36 eggs. The box fell and ¼ were broken. How many eggs were broken?

3. Simon is saving to buy a $50 watch. He has to pay ⅕ as a deposit. How much is the deposit?

Level 3

1. Hugo had 24 marbles but lost ¼ of them. How many did he lose?

2. The netball game lasts 40 minutes. How many minutes are left if there is only one quarter to go?

3. Mum baked 48 cakes. She gave ½ to the canteen and we ate the rest. How many cakes did we eat?

4. A packet of 'Washo' soap powder weighs 10 kg. How many kilograms have I used if I've used ⅕ of it?

Investigation

How much fuel is in each tank?

| 1	2	3	4
Capacity: 60 litres	Capacity: 80 litres	Capacity: 90 litres	Capacity: 80 litres
_____ litres	_____ litres	_____ litres	_____ litres

Level 1

1. What change did I get from 50c if I bought an ice block for 30c?

2. I saved my pocket money for 3 weeks. I saved $10 the 1st week, $15 the 2nd week and $10 the 3rd week. How much did I save?

3. Josh had saved $50 but spent $35. How much has he got left?

Level 2

1. A train ticket to Melbourne is $90. How much will it cost Mr and Mrs Young to travel to Melbourne?

2. Dad bought a digital radio for $38. How much change did he receive if he paid with a $50 note?

3. If one concert ticket is $22, how much will 4 tickets cost?
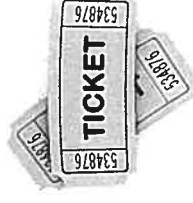
Level 3

1. At the '$2 Shop', Ava bought a comb for $0.65, a hair clip for $0.75 and a mirror for $2. How much did she spend?

2. Nelson had saved $53 but spent $9.50 at the fair. How much has he got left?

3. Milk is $2.20 per carton. What would be the change from $10 if I bought 4 cartons?

4. Sally paid $36 for 4 Ghost Train rides. How much would she pay for 5 rides?

Investigation

Charlie's bill at the store was $65.
She paid her bill using 6 bank notes.
Write the value on the notes so that they equal $65.

Unit 7 — Measurement

Level 1

1. A frog jumps 10 cm each jump. How far would it jump in 9 jumps?

2. Hector's mass was 98 kg. However, he lost 5 kg on a diet. What is his mass now?

3. The temperature yesterday was 5°C higher than today's temperature of 23°C. What was yesterday's temperature?
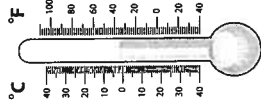
Level 2

1. The length of the tail on Lucy's kite was 67 cm. If she tied another piece 28 cm long onto the tail, how long would the tail be now?

2. To treat Sonia's cold, she was told to take 10 mL of medicine, 3 times a day. How much medicine does she take each day?

3. What is the total mass of the people in the lift if Sam weighing 45 kg, Jim 60 kg and Jill 40 kg are all in the lift?
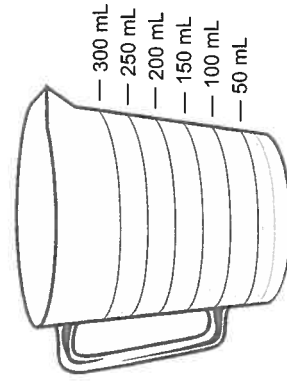
Level 3

1. Three ropes each measuring 78 metres were joined together. What was the length of the new piece of rope?

2. The total mass of the car and its load was 924 kg. After delivering the load, the mass of the car was 650 kg. How heavy was the load?

3. Each step Ryan takes is 75 cm and each step Paul takes is 70 cm. How much further than Paul will Ryan be after 10 steps?

Investigation

Tom poured 50 mL of water into the jug. Mandy poured in some blue dye so that the volume of liquid in the jug doubled. Dan doubled the volume again by pouring in yellow dye.

1. Use blue to colour the level in the jug after the blue dye was added.

2. Use green to colour the level in the jug after the yellow dye was added.

— 300 mL
— 250 mL
— 200 mL
— 150 mL
— 100 mL
— 50 mL

°C °F

Unit 8 — Time

Level 1

1. At the concert, the first act was 30 minutes long and the second act was 15 minutes. How long were the acts combined?

2. We left home at 9:30 am and were out for 2 hours. When did we arrive home?

3. How long did I run for if I began at 9:15 and finished at 9:27?

Level 2

1. Tom's watch shows 4:55 pm but it is 16 minutes slow. What is the real time?

2. Kim does a 9 minute exercise routine every day. How much time does she spend exercising each week?

3. When did we arrive home if we were out for 2¼ hours and left home at 5:30 pm?

Level 3

1. Lily spends 15 minutes practising judo every weekday. How much time does she spend on judo each week?

2. Jim took 1 minute 15 seconds to complete the run. Dane took 2 minutes 25 seconds. How much faster was Jim?

3. How long was the show if it began at 8:30 pm and ended at 10:05 pm?
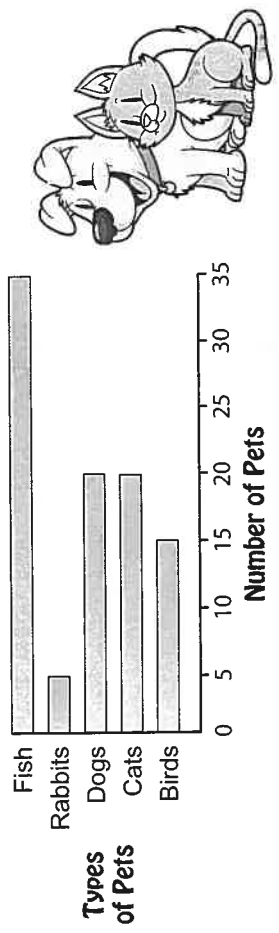
Investigation

Use the clues to give the starting times for each item at the concert.

Clues:

- Year 6 play commences 10 minutes after the National Anthem.
- Senior choir commences a quarter of an hour before the percussion band.
- Junior choir performs 25 minutes later than the senior choir.
- Gymnasts perform 10 minutes later than the junior choir.
- Awards are 5 minutes prior to the Principal's message.

Kanangra School Concert Program	
7:15	National Anthem
	Year 6 play
	Senior choir
7:55	Percussion band
	Junior choir
	Gymnastics display
	Awards
8:50	Principal's message

Unit 9 Statistics and Probability

Pets owned by children in our class

Number of Pets (x-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35)

Types of Pets: Fish, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, Birds

Level 1

1. How many cats and dogs are there altogether?

2. How many more birds are there than rabbits?

Level 2

1. What is the difference between the most popular and least popular pet?

2. If the fish were owned by 5 children and each child has the same number, how many fish does each child own?

Level 3

1. If ¼ of the dogs are labradors, how many labradors are there?

2. If Eve owns ⅓ of the birds, how many birds does she own?

Investigation

Use this data to complete the graph.
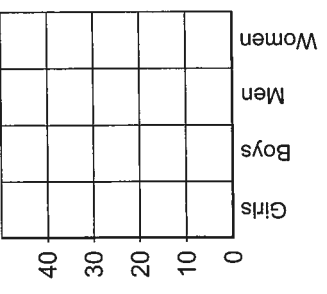
Clues:

- The gym has 100 members.
- 4 tenths of the members are men.
- There are four times as many men compared to boys.
- There are twice as many girls as boys.
- The number of women is ¾ the number of men.

Gym membership

(y-axis: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40)

Girls Boys Men Women

Unit 10 Area, Volume and Capacity

Level 1

1. Eve's picture covered an area of 15 cm². What would be the area if the picture was extended to cover another 5 cm²?

2. Josh has a footy sticker that is 5 cm long and 2 cm wide. How many square centimetres would it cover?

3. Each glass holds 200 millilitres. How much did Rob drink if he drank two full glasses of milk?

Level 2

1. What is the area of Tom's passport photo if it is 6 cm long and 4 cm wide?

2. Jen has an area of 48 cm² on her page to put 6 stickers. What will be the area of each sticker?

3. Jack's model is 5 cm long, 4 cm wide and 2 cm high. What is its volume?
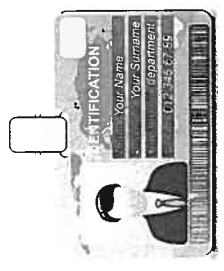
Level 3

1. How many 200 mL bottles can be filled from a 2 litre container?

2. If one envelope has an area of 210 cm², what would be the area of a folder that needed 3 envelopes to cover it?

3. Luke used 60 centicubes to make a model. How tall is it, if its base is 5 cm long and 4 cm wide?

4. Mia used 36 centicubes to build her model. How long is it if it is 4 cm high and 3 cm wide?

Investigation

How much did they drink?

1. Ben drank ½ a milk carton.
2. Alex drank 2 full mugs.
3. Eve drank 1½ cartons.
4. Zoe drank 3 glassfuls.
5. Riley drank 2 full cartons.

Milk 500 mL   250 mL   200 mL

Unit 11 — Patterns and Algebra
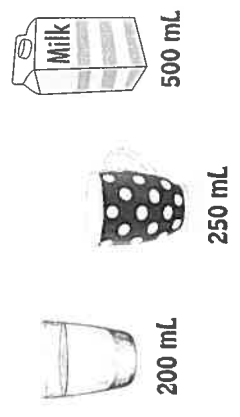
Level 1

1. Predict the next light to be faulty if the 4th, 8th and 12th lights were not working.

2. Predict what Noah's next score might be if his last four scores have been 68, 71, 74 and 77.

3. Prices are three for $2, six for $4 and nine for $8. Estimate the price for a pack of 12.
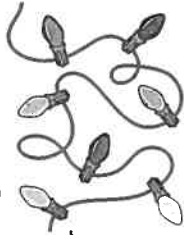
Level 2

1. Will renews his licence every few years. When do you think he'll renew it again if he renewed it in 2005, 2009 and 2013?

2. Mark's clock loses 4 minutes each hour. How many minutes would it lose between 7 o'clock and 10 o'clock?

3. Triangle, Quadrilateral, _____, Hexagon. This is Tim's pattern of 2D shapes. What do you think the missing shape is?

Level 3

1. Predict the time of the next train if the last four have been 7:51, 7:55, 7:59 and 8:03.

2. Emma has a poster 96 centimetres long. She reduced it to 48 cm, then to 24 cm. Estimate its size if she reduced it one more time.

3. Predict the next bar code number on the set of four books if the first three are: 31-52-41, 31-52-43 and 31-52-45.

4. How much water does the container hold if it was ⅕ full when 200 mL was poured in and ⅖ full when it contained 400 mL?

Investigation

Use the data to work out the length of the Size 8 and Size 10 shoes.

Size 2	Size 4	Size 6	Size 8	Size 10
210 mm	220 mm	230 mm		

Unit 12 — Addition

Level 1

1. The truck driver used 153 litres of petrol last week and 231 litres this week. How much petrol did he use over the last two weeks?

2. During January, 432 millilitres of rain fell and during February, 257 millilitres fell. How much rain fell in the first two months of the year?

3. Sally was paid her normal wage of $545 but was also given a $50 bonus. How much was Sally paid?

Level 2

1. The train left Kolo carrying 2356 people and another 1443 got on later. How many people were on board?

2. The builder ordered 5500 bricks but ended up using an extra 1249. How many bricks did he use?

3. In the competition, Kia estimated that there were 4352 buttons. How many were there, if she was 37 short?
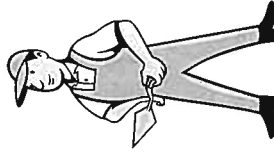
Level 3

1. 5325 people attended Day 1 of the tennis tournament and 4357 attended Day 2. What was the total attendance?

2. How many pedestrians used the overhead bridge if 4246 used it on Saturday and 3546 used it on Sunday?

3. How much was collected at the auction if $6256 was collected in cash and $3225 using credit cards?

4. At the moment, the club has 5300 senior members, 1200 boys and 1400 girls. What is the total membership of the club?

Investigation

Complete the log book to show how far the driver travelled.

105 km Alby
195 km Banff
250 km Leo

Roma 120 km
Peek 160 km
Shue 170 km

Date	Start	Finish	Distance
June	Alby	Roma	
June	Banff	Peek	
June	Leo	Shue	
June	Alby	Peek	
June	Leo	Roma	

Unit 13 Subtraction

Level 1

1. There are 68 children in Year 4. If 26 went on the zoo excursion, how many are still at school?

2. Meri made 66 cakes to sell at the fete. How many did she sell if she has 13 left?

3. There were 55 people on the bus when it left Central. How many are still on the bus if 21 have gotten off?

Level 2

1. The theatre has 585 seats. How many people attended the concert if there were 87 empty seats?

2. $256 was raised at the concert. If $48 was used to buy a camera, how much is left?

3. Normally a factory makes 880 tennis balls per day. How many were made yesterday if the number was down by 36?

Level 3

1. I had $850 in the bank but withdrew $325 to buy a bike. How much do I still have in the bank?

2. Coops Transport had 695 litres of fuel. If it used 276 litres, how many litres are left?

3. During the survey period, Fly High Airlines carried 971 passengers. How many were adults if 245 were children?

4. Out of a batch of 864 eggs, 37 were cracked. How many eggs were not cracked?

Investigation

| Route	Kilometres
Perth – Sydney	3280
Perth – Darwin	2650
Perth – Melbourne	2710
Adelaide – Darwin	2620
Melbourne – Darwin	3180
Sydney – Melbourne	710

Which flight did I take if I travelled:

1. 30 km less than the flight from Perth to Darwin?

2. 100 km less than the flight from Perth to Sydney?

3. 2000 km less than the flight from Perth to Melbourne?

Unit 14 Multiplication

Level 1

1. Daniel got a score of 9 in each of his seven tests. What was his total score?

2. The teacher had to collect $9 from the eleven soccer players to pay for the bus. How much did she collect?

3. If there were 12 children in each line, how many children were there in 8 lines?

Level 2

1. During the long distance relay, each runner ran 12 km. What was the total distance run by the four runners?

2. During the cricket game, Lachlan hit 18 fours. How many runs is this?

3. Every weekday Bree cycles 41 km. How far does she cycle each week?
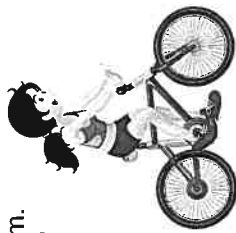
Level 3

1. In each set there are 18 books. If there are 6 sets, how many books are there?

2. In the forest there were 25 rows of gum trees. If there were 8 trees in each row, how many trees were in the forest?

3. During the car wash, 24 students washed 6 cars each. How many cars were washed altogether?

4. Michael bought 8 sheets of stamps with 36 stamps on each sheet. How many stamps did he buy?

Investigation

A calculator is missing the **6** and the **8** keys. Show how you could complete the multiplications without pressing the 6 and 8 keys.

1. 15×6 $15 \times \square = \square$

2. 21×6 $21 \times \square = \square$

3. 14×8 $14 \times \square = \square$

4. 15×8 $15 \times \square = \square$

MISCALCULATOR

7	9	On	Off
4	5	×	÷
1	2	3	+	-
0	.	c	=