



Week October 21st to 25th

Activities and Homework

### HOMEWORK

**Monday, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2024.**

**Spelling**

**Write 3 times each vocabulary word.**

**Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024**

**Reading**

**Create a short tail using one of the main purposes we checked in class.**

**Wednesday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2024.**

**Use of English**

**Write the words in the correct order.**

**Thursday, October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024.**

**Science**

**Make a list of at least 3 objects people used in the past and now are replaced by smartphones.**

Date:

Key Num

Topic:

# Homework

Date: **Monday, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Homework**

**Write 3 times each vocabulary word.**

**For example:**

Computer

Computer

Computer

Date: **Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Homework**

**C**reate a short tail using one of the main purposes we checked in class. (**I**nform, persuade or entertain)

Date: **Wednesday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Homework**

**Write the words in the correct order.**

**1. later / You / could / study**

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**2. finish / homework / dinner / might / my / before / I**

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**3. really / be / could / book / This / interesting**

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**4. tomorrow / rain / might / It**

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Date: **Thursday, October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Homework**

**M**ake a list of at least 3 objects people used in the past and now are replaced by smartphones.

Date:

Key Num

Topic:

# A**ctivities**

Date: **M**onday, **O**ctober 21<sup>st</sup>, 2024

Key Num

Topic: **V**ocabulary 7

**W**rite vocabulary 7 in your **S**pelling notebook.

1. ecosystem
2. habitat
3. microscopic
4. toxins
5. antibiotic
6. germs
7. gills
8. organism
9. vertebrates
10. microorganisms
11. reptiles
12. arachnids
13. kingdom
14. hierarchy
15. forest



Date: **M**onday, **O**ctober 21<sup>st</sup>, 2024

Key Num

Topic: **V**ocabulary activity

**D**ivide vocabulary 7 in syllables.

**F**or example:

1. computer: com-pu-ter.

com-pu-ter

Date: **Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Book activity**

**Answer activity 1-2 of page 30 of your Cambridge book.**

Unit  
2A

## Ready to Read: Nonfiction

### Reading Strategy: Author's Purpose

An author's purpose is the reason for writing a text. This can be to inform, persuade, or entertain the reader.



#### 1 Read and match.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 An author informs us by    | a creating a text that is fun and interesting.   |
| 2 An author persuades us by  | b making us believe or want to do something.     |
| 3 An author entertains us by | c giving us information and facts about a topic. |



#### 2 What is the main purpose of each of these texts? Read and mark with *I* (inform), *P* (persuade), or *E* (entertain).

1

Do you want to fly a rocket?  
Or make your own volcano?  
Or what about your own rock candy?  
Yes! Then, come to **Fun Science**  
on Tuesday afternoons in  
the library and  
find out how!

2

I'm going to build a rocket  
And fly up to the moon.  
I'll look back at the tiny Earth  
And say, "I'll see you soon."  
And when I come back home again,  
And people say hello,  
I'll think, "I have a secret—  
Something you'll never know!"



3

**Rocket** (*noun*) Large, tube-shaped vehicle that can travel very fast through the sky. Rocket engines do not need air to work and can be used for space travel.



#### 3 Look at the text on pages 31–32. Answer the questions.

- What do you think the fact files are about?
- Read the title. What does the author want us to think about work?
- Do you think the author wants to inform us, entertain us, or both?

30

Date: **Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Reading**

**Read the following text.**

Once upon a time, in a tiny village hidden deep in the forest, there lived a mischievous squirrel named Sparky. Sparky loved shiny things, and one day, he discovered a mysterious golden acorn at the top of the tallest tree. It was said to grant any wish, but only if you could climb the tree without looking down!

Determined to get the acorn, Sparky began his climb. But halfway up, a gust of wind shook the branches. Sparky almost looked down—but instead, he closed his eyes and focused on the acorn. After what felt like forever, Sparky finally reached the top!

He grabbed the golden acorn and made his wish: "I wish I had the best treehouse ever!"

Suddenly, the tallest tree transformed into an enormous treehouse with slides, swings, and endless supplies of acorns. Sparky invited all the animals in the forest, and from that day on, they had the most amazing parties in the coolest treehouse ever!

And guess what? Sparky never had to worry about running out of shiny things again!



Date: **Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Activity**

**A**nswer the following questions.

**W**hat is the main purpose of the text?

**W**ho was the main character?

**H**ow did sparky get a new treehouse?

Date: **Wednesday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: *might* and *could* for **P**ossibility

**We** use **might** and **could** to describe future events that are possible but aren't certain. **We** use both words in front of a base verb.

**Example:**

I *might* find something interesting.

It *could* be my lucky day.

**We** use **might** most often to refer to weak possibility.

"He *might* go to **J**apan for a month to study **J**apanese" (**M**aybe he go to **J**apan, but it is not sure).

**We** use **could** to show that something is possible, but not certain.

"They *could* be at home" (**M**aybe they are at home).

Date: **Wednesday, October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Book activity**

**Answer page 45 of your Cambridge book.**

**Grammar in Context** 28

**1** Read the sentences. Then, answer the questions and do the task.

- I might find something interesting.
- It could be my lucky day.
- You will be a good kending player.

a Which sentence describes something that will certainly happen in the future? \_\_\_\_\_

b Which two sentences describe something that will possibly happen in the future? \_\_\_\_\_

c Which two words are used to express possibility? Underline these in **green**.

**Grammar: might and could for Possibility**

We use **might** and **could** to describe future events that are possible but aren't certain. We use both words in front of a base verb.

**I might** find something interesting.    **It could** be my lucky day.

**2** Listen and complete the poem with the correct words. Then, say the poem.

**3** What could you be in the future? Compare with a friend.

I could be a composer.

I might be a doctor.



**I Could Be Anything**

People always ask me.  
"What do you want to be?"  
I don't know for certain.  
There are lots of things I \_\_\_\_\_ be.

I \_\_\_\_\_ be an astronaut  
And travel into space.  
Or I \_\_\_\_\_ be an athlete  
And be the fastest in a race.

I \_\_\_\_\_ be a scuba diver  
And find treasure under the sea.  
But I am sure of one thing—  
I \_\_\_\_\_ always be just me.

What's your goal? What can you do to achieve it?


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Date: **Thursday, October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024**

Key Num

Topic: **Book activity**

**Answer page 10-11 of your Science book.**

Lesson 3




### What are some everyday designs?

**Everyday Design**

We are surrounded by thousands of great everyday designs that we take for granted but that came from the specific needs of people. Take for example adhesive bandages. You use them when you cut your finger or scratch your knee, but they were invented around 100 years ago! Earle Dickson worked for a health care company and came up with the idea for this ingenious and useful item because he wanted to help his wife when she got hurt cooking. Nowadays, this product makes more than \$100 billion in sales annually.

Another great design is the tree shaped car freshener. Invented in 1952 by Julius Sämann, it helped to eliminate bad smells and provide "fresh air." Today, there are all types of scents, shapes, and designs.

And what would we do without our plastic containers? We use them for storing everything from leftover food to toys, seeds, nails, and lots of other bits and pieces. They were invented by Earl S. Tupper in 1945, and people liked them for being durable, flexible, and beautiful.

1. Complete the sentences.
  - 1 Adhesive bandages were invented \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
  - 2 Adhesive bandages are a great design, selling more than \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_ invented the tree car freshener.
  - 4 Car fresheners help \_\_\_\_\_ bad odors.
  - 5 Plastic containers became widely popular due to their appearance, flexibility, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Of the three products mentioned in Activity 1, which one is the most useful? Why? In pairs, discuss your ideas.

10 Unit 1 What is the design process?

### Improved Designs

Other amazing designs came about in order to improve existing technology that was becoming **obsolete** or inadequate, and to satisfy the demands of the modern world. Some examples are the ballpoint pen, the e reader, and the smartphone.




Who could imagine life without the ballpoint pen? In 1938, the Biro brothers invented a pen that eliminated the smudges of fountain pens. Its simple design and practicality make it one of the best designs of all time.

The e reader, or electronic paper as it was first known, was introduced to a wider audience around 2004 to solve the problems of storage and weight of books. Some models, instead of having a screen with backlight, have some tones of black and white that simulate reading on paper, making it friendlier to readers.

The first smartphone was invented in 1992 by IBM. It revolutionized the world of cell phones by changing a simple device that received and sent calls and messages to a device full of options for entertainment, learning, business, traveling, and much more.

**Word Ops**  
obsolete

**Caricature**  
- Caricature  
- A drawing that exaggerates the features of a person or thing.  
- A drawing that is a caricature of a person or thing.

3. How did these new designs make the previous designs better?
  - 1 ballpoint pen: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 e reader: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 smartphone: \_\_\_\_\_
4. In pairs, make a list of objects people used in the past that have been replaced by smartphones. Then compare and discuss your list with another pair.

Lesson 3 What are some everyday designs? 11