WIKI WARU (8) TARATAHI MAHI
Te Wiki o Te Reo Maori

SEPTEMBER 13th - 17th 2021

WEEK 8 LOCKDOWN WORK

HAERE MAI and **WILKOMMEN** to another week's mahi

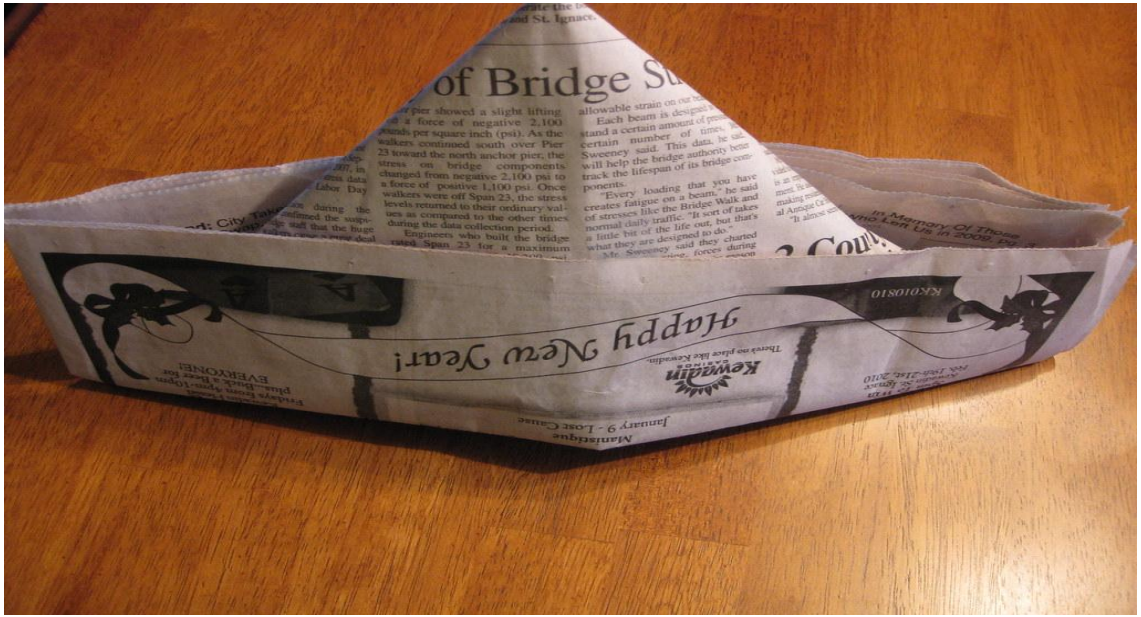
I hope you are all well and happy and I hope to see you all soon. Please remember whanau that these slides are just ideas to keep your tamariki's brain ticking over. Once your child has learnt to read and write and the basics of maths, we want them to use those skills to learn and build on their knowledge. The world is a very big and exciting place and the more we learn about it the better. Please, just have your tamariki, do a bit of mahi, then a brain break and repeat the rhythm throughout the day.

Remember baking, cooking, washing, cleaning are all life skills and you can bring learning into it all. Please don't pressure your child too much as we're all locked down together and need peace and harmony in our households.

WHAKATAUKI for WEEK 8 LOCKDOWN

MAKING A PAPER HAT

Watch: https://youtu.be/0_tDKdXhv0g



STEPS FOR MAKING PAPER HAT

You can use newspaper too

1. Crease a rectangular sheet of paper down the middle. ...
2. Fold the paper in half widthwise. ...
3. Fold the top corners to the center crease. ...
4. Fold 1 of the flaps along the bottom edge up. ...
5. Fold the brim inwards if it is too wide for you. ...
6. Flip the paper over and fold the second flap up too.
7. You can add your own decorations that you have around your home.

ELEPHANT TOOTHPASTE EXPERIMENT

INGREDIENTS FOR MAKING ELEPHANT TOOTHPASTE

- Dry yeast (found in the baking section of the grocery store)
- Warm water
- Liquid dish soap
- 3% hydrogen peroxide
- Baking soda if no hydrogen peroxide (Chemist)
- Liquid food coloring (optional)

MATERIALS FOR MAKING ELEPHANT TOOTHPASTE

- Empty plastic bottle
- Measuring cups
- Measuring spoons
- Safety glasses (goggles if you have some)
- Large tub or tray to catch the foam
- Location for the activity that can tolerate spills (of hydrogen peroxide as well as possibly food coloring), such as a kitchen or bathroom—or an outdoor location
- Different-shaped bottles or glasses (optional)

PREPARATION FOR THE EXPERIMENT

- Put on your safety glasses to do this activity because hydrogen peroxide can irritate your eyes. (Note: although the product of this activity resembles toothpaste, it is not toothpaste, so do not attempt to use it!)
- Gather your materials in the location where you plan to do your activity.
- Place your plastic bottle on the tray or tub so that it is easy to clean up all the foam.

STEPS FOR THE EXPERIMENT

1. Measure 1/2 cup of hydrogen peroxide, and carefully pour it into the bottle. (make your own judgement about the Baking Soda, adding to create a frothy, foaming mixture.
2. Add a big squirt of dish soap into the bottle, and swirl gently to mix.
3. If you want to make your foam a single color, add a few drops of food coloring directly into the hydrogen peroxide, and swirl the bottle gently to mix. If you want to give your foam stripes like some toothpastes, put the drops along the inside rim of the bottle's mouth. Let them drip down the inside of the bottle, but do not mix.
4. In a measuring cup mix together one tablespoon of yeast and three tablespoons of warm water. Stir for about 30 seconds.
5. Pour the yeast mixture into the bottle then quickly step back, and watch your reaction go! *What happens? How long does the reaction last?*
6. **Extra:** Try the activity without the dish soap. *What happens? How was the result different?*
7. **Extra:** Try the activity with different-shaped containers. What happens if you use a bottle with a narrower or wider neck—or a cylindrical drinking glass with no neck?

OBSERVATIONS and RESULTS

You probably saw lots of bubbles and foam in this activity. What makes the foam appear? When the hydrogen peroxide comes into contact with the yeast it starts breaking down into water and oxygen. Oxygen is a gas and therefore wants to escape the liquid. The dish soap that you added to your reaction, however, traps these gas bubbles, forming a foam. The reaction continues as long as there is some hydrogen peroxide and yeast left. Once one of them runs out it stops making new foam. If you tried the activity without dish soap, the reaction probably will still made bubbles—but not foam.

Cleanup

Wash the foam down the sink when you are done with the activity.

QUICK WRITE ‘SILLY FROG PHOTO’ KORERO PAKI

INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR ‘SILLY FROG’ PHOTO

- What’s your frogs name?
- Why did you call him that?
- What’s your frogs job? Why do you think that?
- What do you think your frog is photographing?
- Where does your frog live?
- If your frog had a theme song, what do you think it would be? (Hint: Think about Kermit the Frog and the songs he’s sung).

POEM - My Dog is NOT the SMARTEST DOG

My Dog Is not the Smartest Dog

My dog is not the smartest dog alive.
He seems to think that two and two make five.
He's sure Japan's the capital of France.
He says that submarines know how to dance.

My dog declares that tigers grow on trees.
He argues only antelopes eat cheese.
He tells me that he's twenty nine feet tall,
then adds that ants are good at basketball.

He claims to own a mansion on the moon;
A palace that he bought from a baboon.
He swears the sun is made of candy bars,
And says he's seen bananas play guitars.

It seems to me my dog is pretty dense.
He talks a lot, but doesn't make much sense.
Although I love my dog with all my heart,
I have to say, he isn't very smart.

-- Kenn Nesbitt

THE ADVENTURES OF PEPE THE POOCH AND WILLIE WAGTAIL … Te Morearea O Pepe O Willie

Morena Tamariki Ma

As it's Te wiki O Maori (Maori language week), I've decided to korero (share) some of my story with you in Maori. Remember I said I could speak Maori? Louis my big brother, Tama Nui loves to take me on a hikoi every day. Trouble is kua koroheketia (I'm getting old.) I'm 10 in tangata tau (people years) and 56 years old in kuri tau. I do like to oma (run) e hongi te putiputi (to sniff the flowers) but when I get to the piriti (bridge), I korero my tama nui and say, 'Remember I'm kua koroheketia (getting old). Tama Nui, korero, 'Kau Pepe,wheua mangere, (lazy bones) haere tonu (keep going.) So, I haere tonu and then tama nui, korero, 'Teno pai Pepe Kuri,' (well done Pepe dog.) I jump in the waka and he takes me to our whare. I get a big drink of wai and then I have my motuhake atawhai (special treat) of a taringa poaka (pigs ear). Willie Wagtail is at his Whare o Kohimarama. His Matua Keke Paully (uncle Paul) takes him for a hikoi every day too. I miss my kaihana Willie (cousin Willie) but he is in taratahi (lockdown) and I'll see him soon. Matua Keke Paully , ka haere ahau ki te papa (takes me to the park.) I also get a taringa o poaka! (pigs ear). So, that's the end of our story for this week . Ka kite ano!

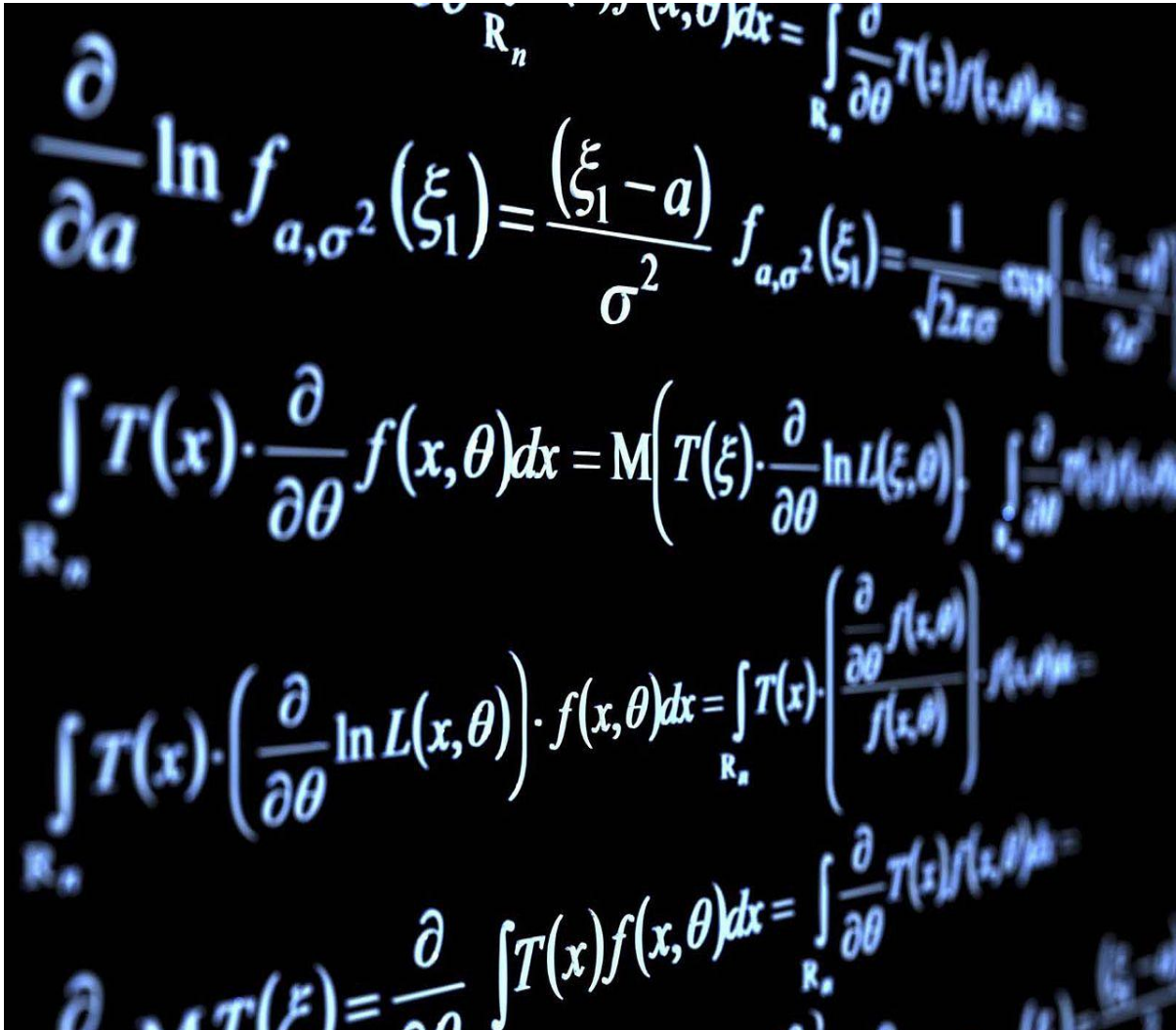
PS I Ilove to hongi my papa David and my mama Nettie.

TE KURI PEPE e TE KURI WILLIE

Activities to do with the Poem POROMU

- Why does the poet think the dog wasn't very smart?
- Name all the rhyming words
- 2+2=
- What is the capital of Japan?
- What do submarines really do?
- What do antelopes eat?
- Where do baboons live?
- Why is the sun NOT made of candy bars
- Do you like this poem? Why or why not?

PANGARAU


$\frac{\partial}{\partial a}\ln f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1)=\frac{(\xi_1-a)}{\sigma^2}$
$\int_{R_n} T(x)\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}f(x,\theta)dx=\mathrm{M}\left(T(\xi)\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\ln L(\xi,\theta)\right)$
$\int_{R_n} T(x)\cdot\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\ln L(x,\theta)\right)\cdot f(x,\theta)dx=\int_{R_n} T(x)\cdot\left(\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}f(x,\theta)}{f(x,\theta)}\right)$

PANGARAU - TIME TABLES AND BASIC FACTS

Remember to sing, read, write, clap and say your time tables.

Try to learn your basic facts and off by heart and your doubles too.

Remember there is maths in baking, cooking an grocery shopping.

x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10
2	4	6	8	A	C	E	10	12	14	16	18	1A	1C	1E	20
3	6	9	C	F	12	15	18	1B	1E	21	24	27	2A	2D	30
4	8	C	10	14	18	1C	20	24	28	2C	30	34	38	3C	40
5	A	F	14	19	1E	23	28	2D	32	37	3C	41	46	4B	50
6	C	12	18	1E	24	2A	30	36	3C	42	48	4E	54	5A	60
7	E	15	1C	23	2A	31	38	3F	46	4D	54	5B	62	69	70
8	10	18	20	28	30	38	40	48	50	58	60	68	70	78	80
9	12	1B	24	2D	36	3F	48	51	5A	63	6C	75	7E	87	90
A	14	1E	28	32	3C	46	50	5A	64	6E	78	82	8C	96	A0
B	16	21	2C	37	42	4D	58	63	6E	79	84	8F	9A	A5	B0
C	18	24	30	3C	48	54	60	6C	78	84	90	9C	A8	B4	C0
D	1A	27	34	41	4E	5B	68	75	82	8F	9C	A9	B6	C3	D0
E	1C	2A	38	46	54	62	70	7E	8C	9A	A8	B6	C4	D2	E0
F	1E	2D	3C	4B	5A	69	78	87	96	A5	B4	C3	D2	E1	F0
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	E0	F0	100

PANGARAU - PROBLEM SOLVING

- Ben has a box with a number in it that is greater than 7.
- Moana has a box with a number in it that is less than 9.
- Tom has a box with a number in it that is greater than 5.
- They all have the same number. What is it?

> This is the greater than sign
< This is the less than sign
= This is the equals sign
Write these symbols: 3, 4, 7, <, >, 1 write and read these symbols using these.
Eg. 3 < 4, "three is less than 4".

- Write a number line on a piece of paper with Ben's box with a number greater than 10
- Moana's box with a number in it less than nine
- Tom's box has a number greater than 5. This will help you solve the problem.

PANGARAU - PROBLEM TWO

There are four children in Marie's family.

She is less than 11 years old and is the oldest.

There's a two year age difference to twins, Grace and Lily, who come next.

Tom, who is older than 5 is two years younger than the twins.

How old are each of the children?

Use =, <, > to express family age relationships

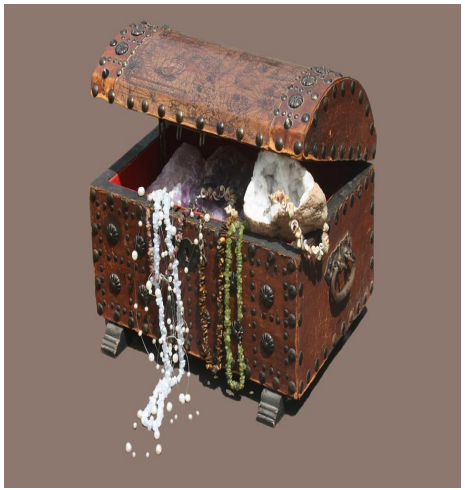
Marie < 11 years old (oldest)

Grace = Lily, come next; 2 years < 11 = ?

Tom > 5 is 2 years younger than the twins

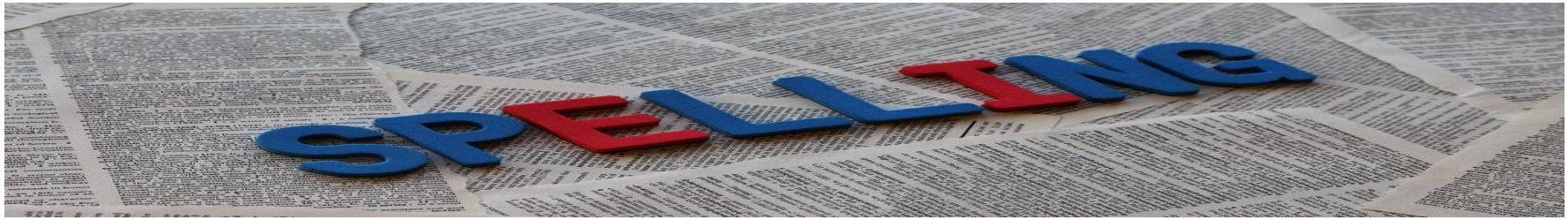
PANGARAU - PIRATES TREASURE

- There are 2 pirates and 4 treasure chests on an island.
- The pirates have 1 small boat to take the treasure to their ship.
- The boat can take 2 pirates or 1 pirate and 1 chest of treasure.
- How many trips do the pirates have to take to get all the treasure and both pirates onto the ship?
- How many trips have you taken?
- How did you work out who to put in the boat?
- Can you see any patterns in what you are doing? Describe them.
- How are you keeping a record of the trips?
- Do you think that you can use a smaller number of trips?



PANGARAU - PROBLEM FOUR

- Think of a Number
- Add three
- Double it
- Subtract Four
- Divide by two
- Take away the number you first thought of
- Your number is



Play ‘Eye Spy’ with your whanau. This can be inside or outside or in the car. The person who guesses the word, has to spell it too!

Keep looking at your Essential list and learning those; sing them, say them; write them out; spell them to someone and write a sentence or two if you can; at the end of the week have someone test you on our words.

EXTRA FOR EXPERTS:

Learn words from your ‘Quick Write,’ science lesson and poem. That means you’ll be getting better at reading and writing too!

PHONICS O TE WIKI WARU

Sing, sung, ring, rung, rang, sang, Bang,

Silly sentence

Example: I sang a song when the bell rang and it made my heart go bang!

HANDWRITING TE WIKI O WARU

Mm Nn Oo Rr Bb Dd

Remember, size, shape, slope and spacing. Use pencil, pens, chalk to practise letter formation. Good posture, makes for good handwriting!

Jack Hartmann See it, Say It, Sign it.

Watch: https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=SEE+IT+SAY+IT+SIGN+IT