

## Relief Teaching Themes:

# THE CITY

## Task cards for:

- English
- Mathematics
- Science
- The Humanities
- Visual Arts

**SAMPLE**



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# Teachers' Notes

**Relief Teaching Themes: The City** is specifically designed to help relief teachers deliver lessons which are engaging, motivating and related to the theme of the city. This book is divided into five sections: English, Mathematics, The Humanities, Science and Visual Arts. This allows teachers to locate suitable lessons quickly and easily. The lessons in this book are suited to children aged nine years and above, but can be simplified for younger children. Students with a wide range of learning and thinking styles are catered for.

The lessons are presented as task cards which enables teachers to plan their day to suit their own teaching style. It is advisable to copy sets of the task cards from the book and laminate them for future use. Sets of cards can also be copied in A3 size for effective whole class display. This will save time at the beginning of the day by avoiding queues for the copying machine.

Some of the lessons require the students to research information. Lessons which do require students to make use of materials other than a pen/pencil and paper are clearly marked with appropriate icons. You could borrow a set of books on the city theme from the school library so that students may have access to information throughout the day. You could also book a time in the computer room for students to conduct research. If there are classroom computers, set up a class timetable for shared use of the computers.

## Individual Work Book

Provide each student with at least five sheets of A4 paper or ten half A4 sheets of paper to staple together and construct their special daily work book. Provide a piece of coloured card or paper for the cover of the booklet. Allow the students ten minutes at the beginning of the day to begin a cover for their book. Using the individual work book allows relief teachers flexibility and creativity and does not intrude on established class work book setout.

## Lesson Option Ideas

The teacher selects a set of task cards to use for the day. Display the cards to the class and discuss each activity with the students. Allow students to select their tasks and copy them in their order of preference. Each student can then create their own timetable for the day.

Students are placed into groups to collectively sit down and read through the task card selection given to them by the

teacher. Allow the students time to discuss and select tasks from each section. The groups then set up a timetable for the day and begin working on their tasks.

## Establishing Groups Creatively

- Take six city scenes and cut them up. Place them in a box and jumble them together. Each student selects a piece of the city. Silently they have to find the group to which they belong by finding the missing pieces of their city scene.
- Write numbers one to five on pieces of paper. Place them into a box and jumble them up. Students each pull out a number. Their group will be the other students with the same number.

## Classroom Management Ideas

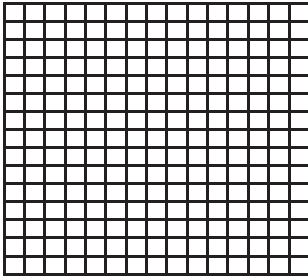
Managing a new class is often a challenge. By using a few simple management strategies you may find that your day runs more smoothly and students are motivated to complete tasks given.

TASK  
CARD

3

## City Cross and Search

Brainstorm words relating to the city. To help you, think about what a city looks and sounds like and/or what you might see in the city. Create a list of words.



- Create a word search using the words from the word list that you have created. To do this, draw a grid and write your words in the grid. Surround your words with random letters and give your word search to a friend to complete. Remember to write a list of the words that your friend has to find beside your word search.

E.g.    **b u s e s**  
          **u**  
          **s h o p s**  
**c i t y**  
**n**  
**t**  
**r e s t a u r a n t s**

- Create a word cross by writing all of your words from the list down, across and up from one root word. Look at the example to help you.

You will need:

Pencil, Paper  
& RulerTASK  
CARD

4

## City Language

Complete the two tasks below.

**Find Smaller Words**

- How many smaller words can you find using the letters in the word 'restaurants'? You can only use each letter as many times as it appears in the word *e.g. ants, sat.*

**Alliteration**

- Alliteration is the term used to refer to words which are placed next to one another and begin with the same letter, *e.g. Sam sat on the slippery slide at the sunny side of the city.*
- Write five alliterative sentences using the city theme.

You will need:



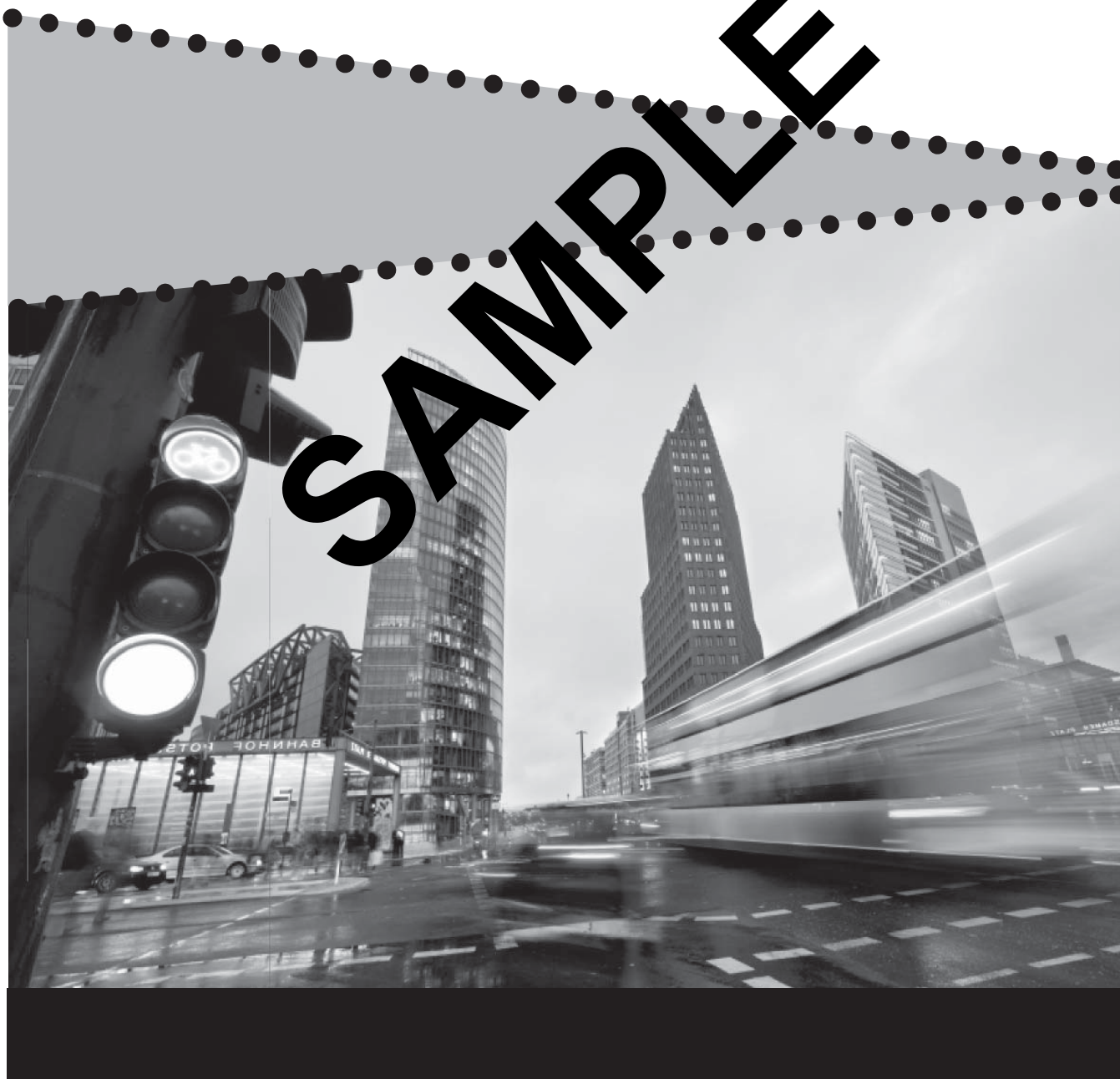
Pencil &amp; Paper



## Section 2:

# MATHEMATICS

SAMPLE



**TASK  
CARD  
5**

## City Plants

**Lots of offices in the city contain plants. Answer the following questions about people and plants:**

- What gases do humans breathe in and out?
- What gases do plants take into their system and release?
- Illustrate the above answers by drawing two labelled diagrams.
- Why do you think it is important to have plants in offices which are crowded with people?



You will need:



Pencil & Paper



Internet

**TASK  
CARD  
6**

## City Fireworks

**Even cities around the world provides fireworks displays for special occasions.**

- For what special events does the city closest to you have their major fireworks displays?
- Have you ever seen a fireworks display? Write down the senses which you use when watching a fireworks display.
- What is the special term used for fireworks?
- What are the main ingredients used to create fireworks?
- Who were the first people to use fireworks?
- Create some ideas for new fireworks. Write what they would look like when they erupted and draw a coloured picture.

Link: <http://wiki.answers.com/>

You will need:



Pencil & Paper



Internet



Colour Pens

### Task Card 3

A. Examples of jobs in the city: secretary, teacher, museum curator, security guard, police officer, fireman/woman, ambulance officer, nurse, doctor, tree surgeon, garbage collector, street sweeper, cleaner, taxi driver, bus, tram and train driver, company directors, stock exchange traders, accountants, businessmen/women, state government members of parliament, lift operators, builders, architects, plumbers, electricians, kitchen manufacturers and installers, fresh food market traders, green grocers, supermarket checkout operators, market stall shop assistants, traffic wardens, jail wardens and officers.

### Task Card 4

Services and facilities in the city: buses, trains, sporting grounds, swimming pools, garbage collection, highways, tunnels, libraries, rubbish dumps, sewer treatment plants, entertainment centres, street sweeping, parks, skate parks, town water supply, fire brigades, ambulance, police, hospitals, doctors surgeries, schools, councils.

### Task Card 6

Q. What are the good things about tourists visiting cities?

A. Tourists strengthen the economy of any city by bringing an income to local and government businesses. If tourists like a particular place, they will tell other people to visit.

### Task Card 8

Traffic pollution is responsible for the output of hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, metals and a variety of organic compounds into the environment. It also produces acid rain, and is a major source of greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming.

Chemicals emitted into the air can cause many health problems.

### Task Card 9

Famous landmarks: Sydney Harbour Bridge and Sydney Opera House in Sydney. The Statue of Liberty and Wall Street in the USA. The Giza Pyramids and The Sphinx in Egypt. The Taj Mahal in India. Stonehenge in the UK. The Great Wall of China in China. The Angkorwat in Cambodia. The Acropolis of Athens in Greece. The Colosseum in Rome. The Potala Palace in Tibet and the Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy.

## SCIENCE

### Task Card 5

Q. What gases do humans breathe in and out?

A. Humans breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide

Q. What gases do plants take into their system and release?

A. Plants take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

Q. Why do you think it is important to have plants in offices which are crowded with people?

A. To create more oxygen and decrease the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.

### Task Card 8

Q. What is the special term used for fireworks and for a professional who creates fireworks?

A. Pyrotechnics and pyrotechnicians.

Q. When does the closest to you have their major fireworks displays?

A. Many parts of the world celebrate special occasions by having fireworks displays. Some celebrations: New Year's Eve, Christmas Eve, Chinese New Year, Queen Elizabeth's birthdays, Independence days, Easter, Harvest festivals, Festival of Light, Deepavali (Diwali), Hanukkah.

Q. What is used to create fireworks?

A. Common fireworks are paper or cardboard tubes containing combinations of gunpowder, flash powder, and propellants. Larger pyrotechnics use metal mortars and other containers, and some displays use compressed air for launching. There are many chemicals also used to provide various levels of burning or exploding. Some create coloured stars, bangs and reports, and crackling. Chemicals used include: aluminum, ammonium perchlorate calcium carbonate carbon, copper, iron, magnesium, phosphorous, potassium (many compounds) strontium, sulphur, titanium, and more.

Q. Who were the first to use fireworks?

A. The earliest use of fireworks was by the Chinese 2,000 years ago. A Chinese cook spilled the ingredients of gunpowder into his cooking and invented gunpowder. Gunpowder was invented during the Song dynasty (960-1279) and fireworks followed. The Chinese people celebrate the invention of the firecracker every April 18th by celebrating the inventor Li Tian.