1. This is me - Me and others

Attachment 1.1: Friendship adjectives flashcards

funny	kind	caring
supportive	honest	adventurous
happy	helpful	playful
considerate	loyal	brave

unselfish	generous	unfriendly
disobedient	rude	unkind
grumpy	dishonest	bitter
judgemental	disrespectful	fussy

grumpy	naughty	

City of Helsinki – Education Division **Handbook for Bilingual Education / English-enriched teaching and learning, Grades 3–4 / Attachments - Early Autumn** CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Attachment 1.2: Friendship traits flashcards

fun	laughter	kindness
caring	support	trust
adventures	happiness	helpful
reassurance	playing	sharing

loyalty		

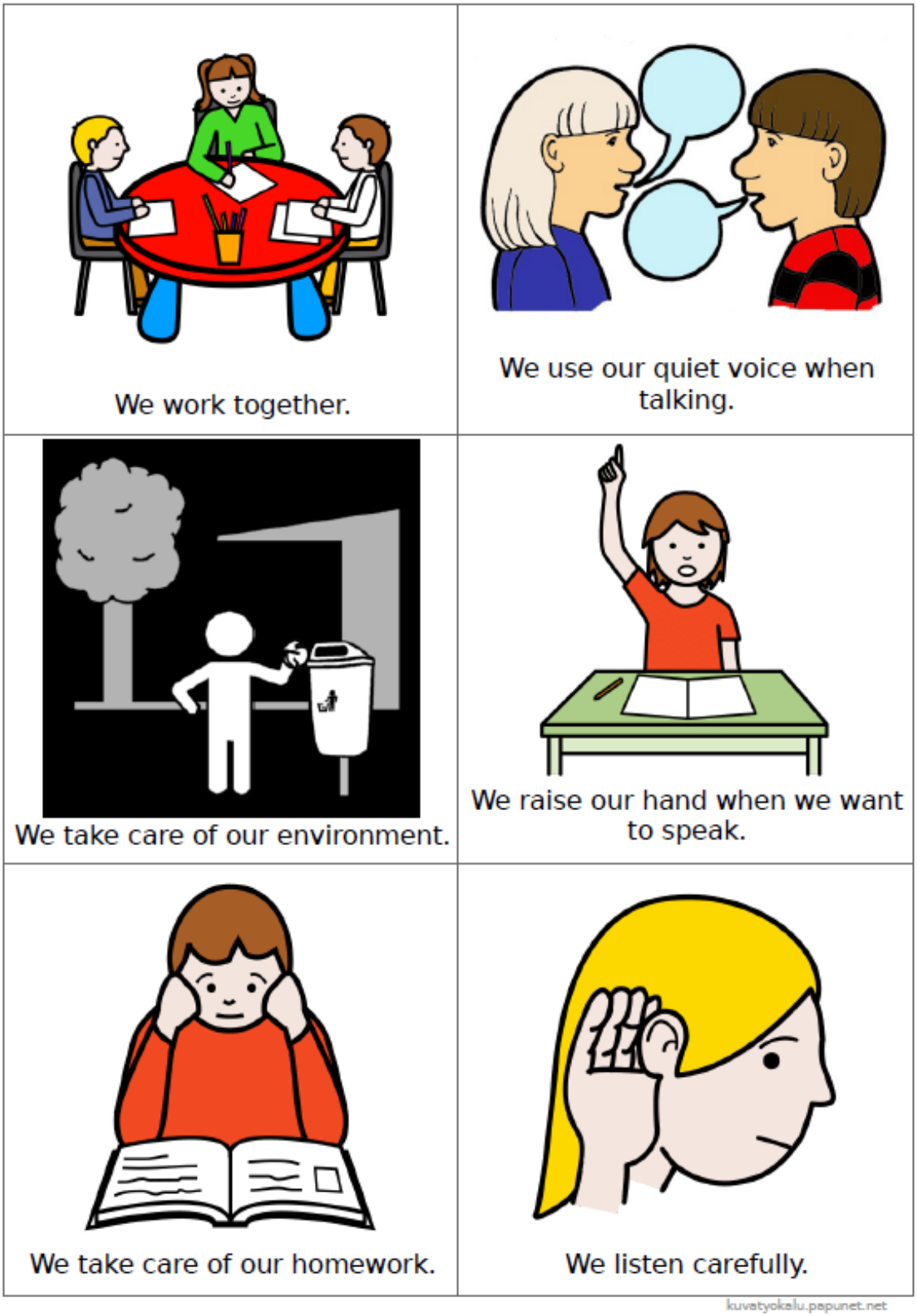
Attachment 1.3: Speaking frame 1

A good friend should be	fun. caring. helpful. loyal. happy.
A good friend should avoid being	grumpy. rude. bitter. dishonest. unkind. fussy. naughty. judgemental.
A good friendship is filled with	laughter. happiness. adventures. fun. playing. reassurance. support.

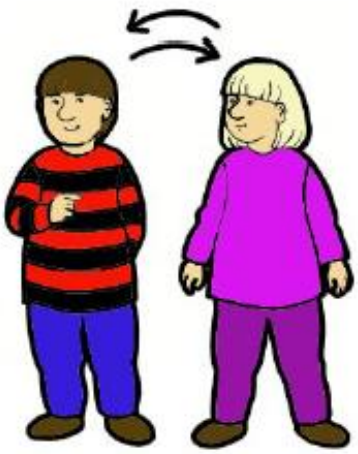
 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Attachment 1.4: Classroom rules flashcards

Attachment 1.4: Classroom rules flashcards



Attachment 1.4: Classroom rules flashcards



We take turns.

kuvatyokalu.papunet.net

Attachment 1.5: Writing frame 1

I like my friend X because he/she is	fun. caring. helpful. loyal. happy.
Together we usually	play games. go out. watch movies. eat candy. talk. go skating.
With my friend I can	be myself. be sad. talk about everything. share secrets. show my emotions.

 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

2. This is me - My strengths

Attachment 2.1: Strength cards

humour	curiosity
self-control	gratitude
creativity	compassion
love of learning	hope

 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

love	teamwork
grit	social intelligence
bravery	zest
kindness	forgiveness

leadership	perspective
judgement	humility
appreciation of beauty and excellence	prudence
fairness	honesty

spirituality	

Attachment 2.2: Writing frame 1

I would like to practise	appreciation of beauty & excellence bravery curiosity fairness forgiveness gratitude honesty hope humility humour judgement kindness leadership love love of learning perseverance perspective prudence self-regulation social intelligence	telling the truth. by being nice. by listening to others. by thinking positively. by reading stories about my heroes. by asking adults what they are grateful for. by...

Attachment 2.3: Writing frame 2

I practised	**humor** **curiosity** **self-control** **gratitude** **creativity** **compassion** **love of learning** **hope** **love** **teamwork** **grit** **social intelligence** **bravery** **zest** **kindness** **forgiveness** **perspective** **judgement** **leadership** **appreciation of beauty and excellence** **prudence** **fairness** **honesty** **spirituality** **humility**	**by**	**helping out a friend.** **telling jokes to my friends.** **asking a classmate to come and play with me.** **doing my homework every day.** **listening to others in my class.** **walking in the forest and enjoying nature.** **telling the teacher that someone was bullied.** **complementing my classmate's artwork.** **working hard in the English lesson.** **taking care of my sister.** **playing with my brother.**

Attachment 2.4: Speaking frame 1

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">What are your strengths? What are my key strengths?</td></tr>
<tr><td>My key strength is</td><td rowspan="4">appreciation of beauty & excellence
bravery
curiosity
fairness
forgiveness
gratitude
honesty
hope
humility
humor
judgement
kindness
leadership
love
love of learning
perseverance
perspective
prudence
self-regulation
social intelligence</td><td>because I explore new place and I enjoy reading about rockets.

because I help others. I do favours for others.

because I don't give up. I finish what I start.

because I...</td></tr>
<tr><td>My two greatest strengths are</td></tr>
<tr><td>Your key strength is</td><td>because you explore new place and you enjoy reading about rockets.

because you help others.

because you do favours for others.

because you don't give up.

because you finish what I start.

because you...</td></tr>
<tr><td>Your two greatest strengths are</td></tr>
</table>

3. Me as a scientist - Safety in traffic

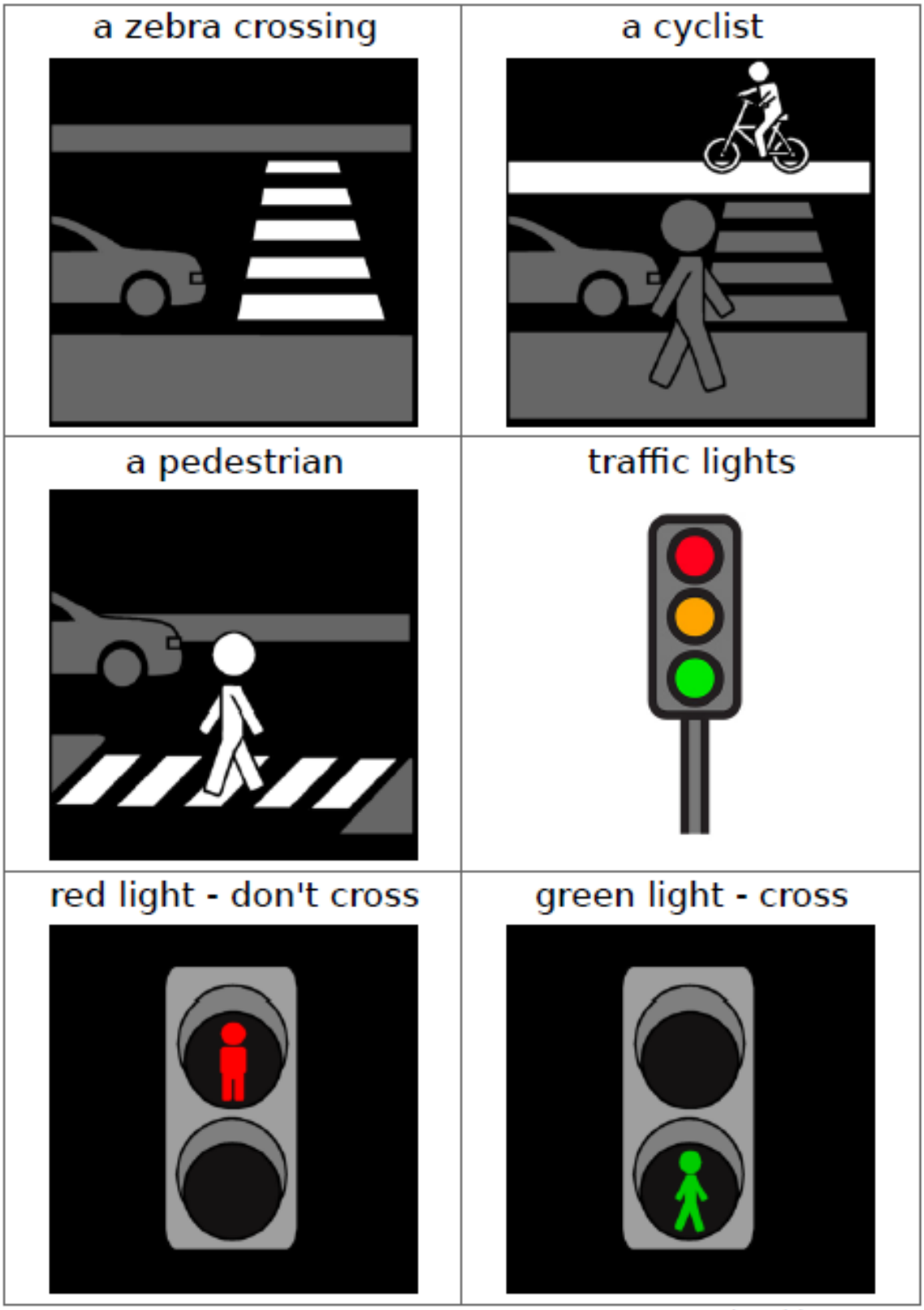
Attachment 3.1. Traffic flashcards

Pedestrian crossing	Residential area
One-way traffic	Footpath
Cycleway	Track for pedestrians and cyclists

Attachment 3.1. Traffic flashcards

Dual track for pedestrians and cyclists	Tramway lane
No pedestrians	No cycles
Children	

Attachment 3.1. Traffic flashcards

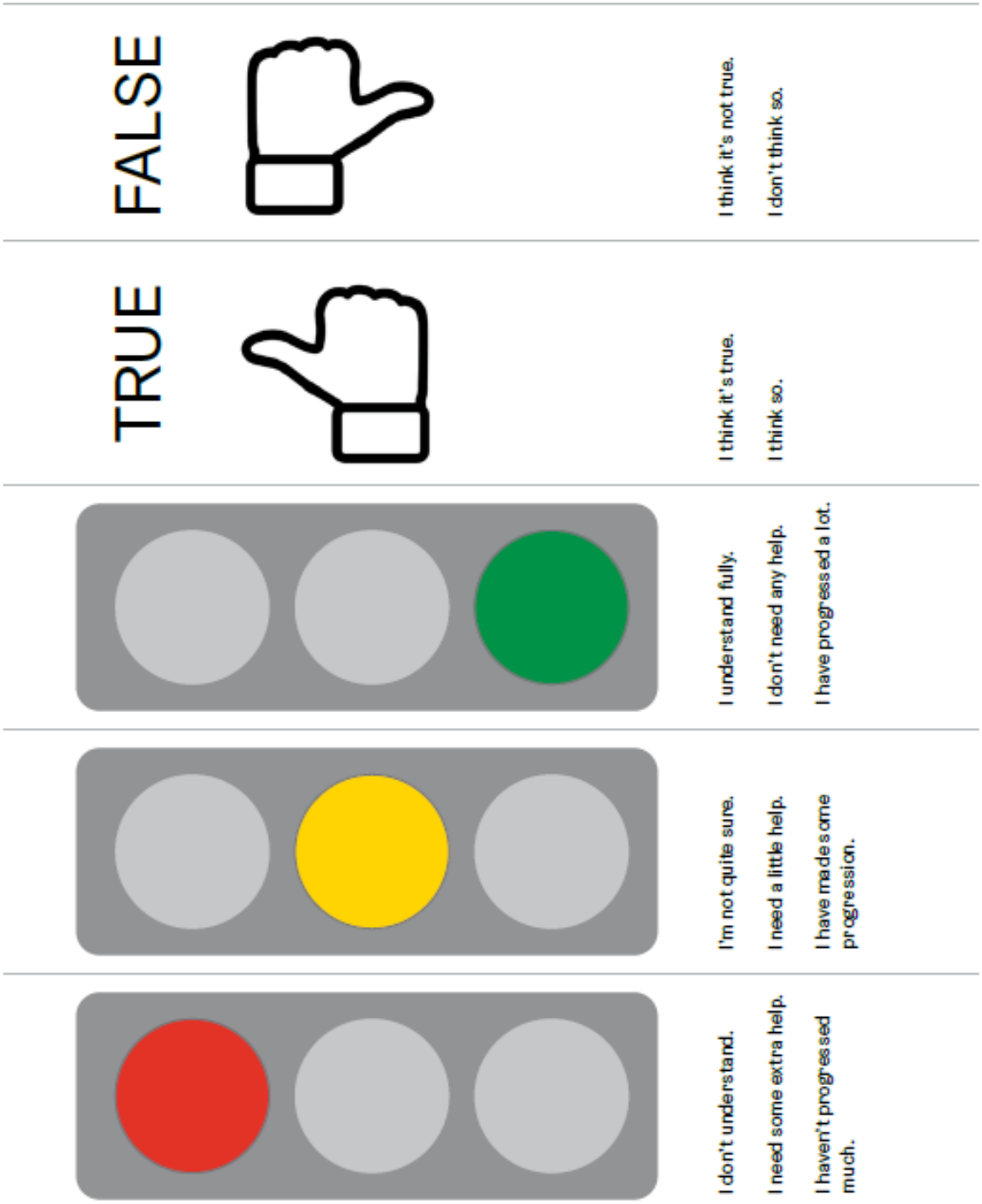


Attachment 3.2: Speaking frame 1

Where should you	cross the street? ride a bike? walk? ride a bike and walk? stop? look both ways?
What do you need to do	when you see this traffic sign? before crossing the road? in front of the traffic lights?

 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Attachment 3.3: Scaffolding traffic lights



Attachment 3.4: Speaking frame 2

Attachment 3.5: An example of a price list

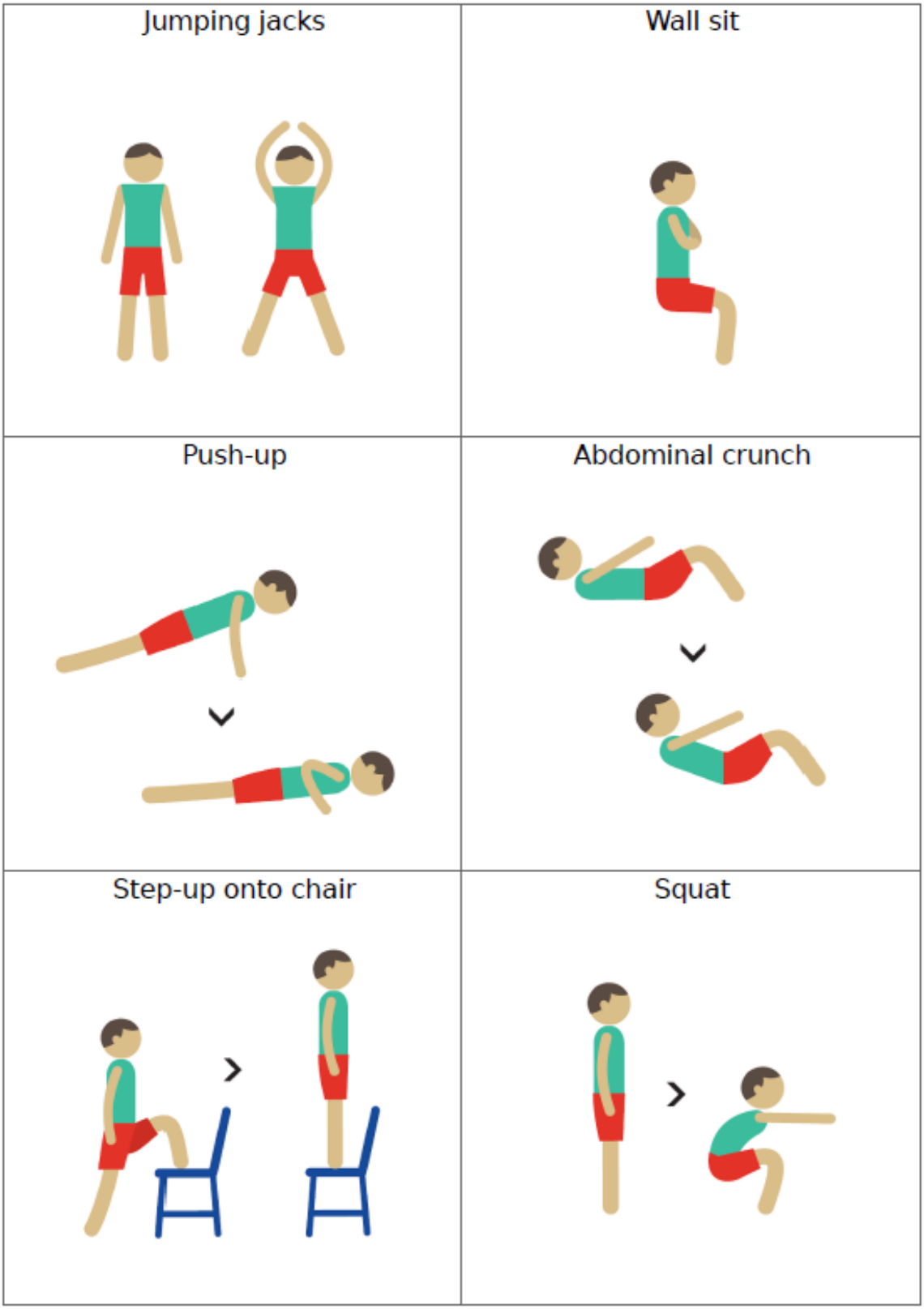
Tickets	**From**	**To**	**Price**
A single ticket **A return ticket**	**Oulu** **Seinäjoki** **Joensuu** **London**	**Vantaa** **Helsinki** **Tampere** **Bath**	**30 €** **5 € 70 cents**

Attachment 3.6: Writing frame 1

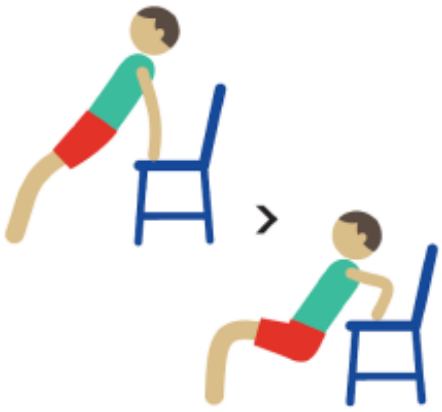
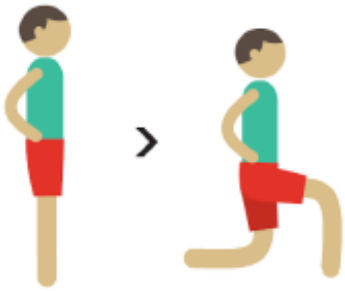
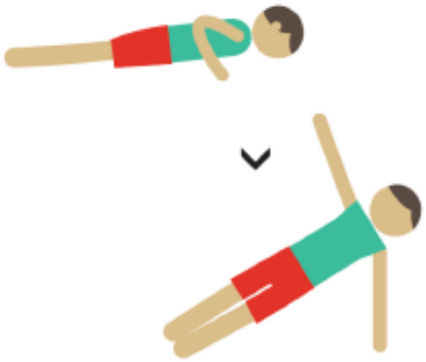
First	walk 200 meters forward. walk 500 meters east. take the first turn right. take the third turn left. ride your bike past the barbershop. go through the tunnel. cross the bridge. park your bike in front of the grocery store. cross the street and you're at the destination.
Second	
Third	
Last	

4. Me as a scientist - Mathematics - Multiplication

Attachment 4.1: Fitness exercise flashcards



Attachment 4.1: Fitness exercise flashcards

Triceps dip on chair 	Plank
High knees running in place	Lunge 
Push-up and rotation 	Side plank

Attachment 4.2: Speaking frame 1

4 x 3 = 12 “Four times three equals twelve.”	I did	twelve	jumping jacks. step-ups onto chair. squats. side planks. lunges. triceps dip on chair. wall sits. push-ups.

Attachment 4.3: Speaking frame 2

In this sentence, the multiplier is	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	and the multiplicand is	one two three four five six seven eight nine zero	The product will then be:	(pupil 2 will then write the calculation and give the answer)

 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Attachment 4.4: Number cards

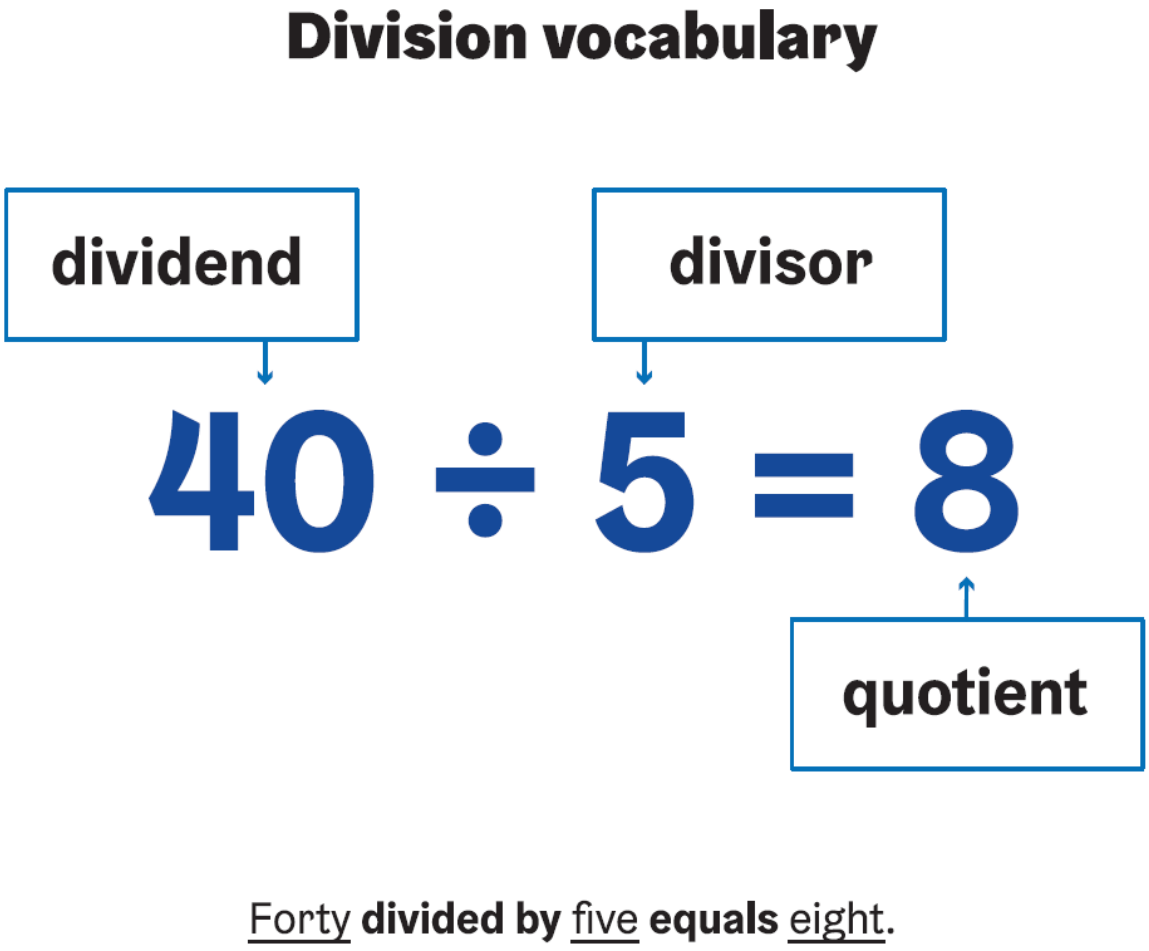
0	1
2	3
4	5
6	7
8	9

Attachment 4.5: Speaking frame 3

E.g. (5+5)*4:2=40

5. Me as a scientist - Mathematics – Division

Attachment 5.1: Division poster



Attachment 5.2: Writing frame 1

_____ was looking for _____ for _____. It found _____ and wanted to share them equally between _____.
How many _____ would each _____ get.

For example:
A squirrel was looking for food for its four babies. It found 20 pinecones and wanted to share them equally between the baby squirrels. How many pinecones would each baby squirrel get?

 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Attachment 5.3: Candy shop flashcards

Lollipop **25 cents**	**Bubblegum** **20 cents**
Liquorice roll **10 cents**	**Fruit chews** **10 cents**

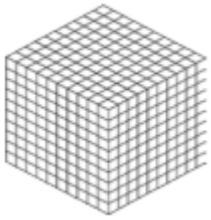
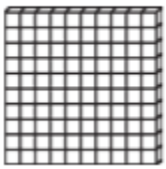
 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Chocolate bar **50 cents**	**Jelly beans** **5 cents**
Cotton candy **1 euro**	**Candy cane** **25 cents**

Attachment 5.4: Speaking frame 1

Attachment 5.5: Place value mat

PLACE VALUE MAT

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			

Attachment 5.6: Worksheet 1

Solve these exercises by using ten base blocks and a place value mat. Remember to write the answer with a whole sentence.

There are 6933 roses. They need to be divided between 3 flower shops. How many flowers does each shop get?

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

The answer: Each shop gets _____ flowers.

4862 containers are on their way to Europe. Half of them go to Sweden, the other half to Norway. How many containers do each country get?

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Quotient:

Chocolate factory makes 5055 pieces of chocolate each day. How many chocolate bars can be made when there are 5 pieces in each bar?

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Quotient:

8448 ants live in an ant nest. They decide to split into four new colonies. How many ants are in each new colony?

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Quotient:

BONUS:

School chefs ordered 6505 potatoes. If every pupil eats 5 potatoes will it be enough for all 1302 pupils?

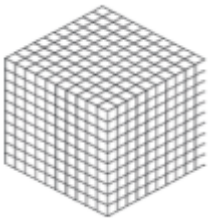
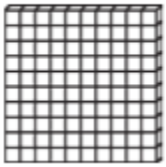
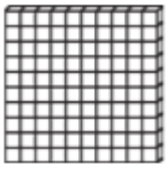
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Quotient:

6. Me as a scientist - Mathematics - Numbers 1-1000

Attachment 6.1: Place value poster

PLACE VALUE POSTER

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			
10 x 	**10 x**	**10 x**	

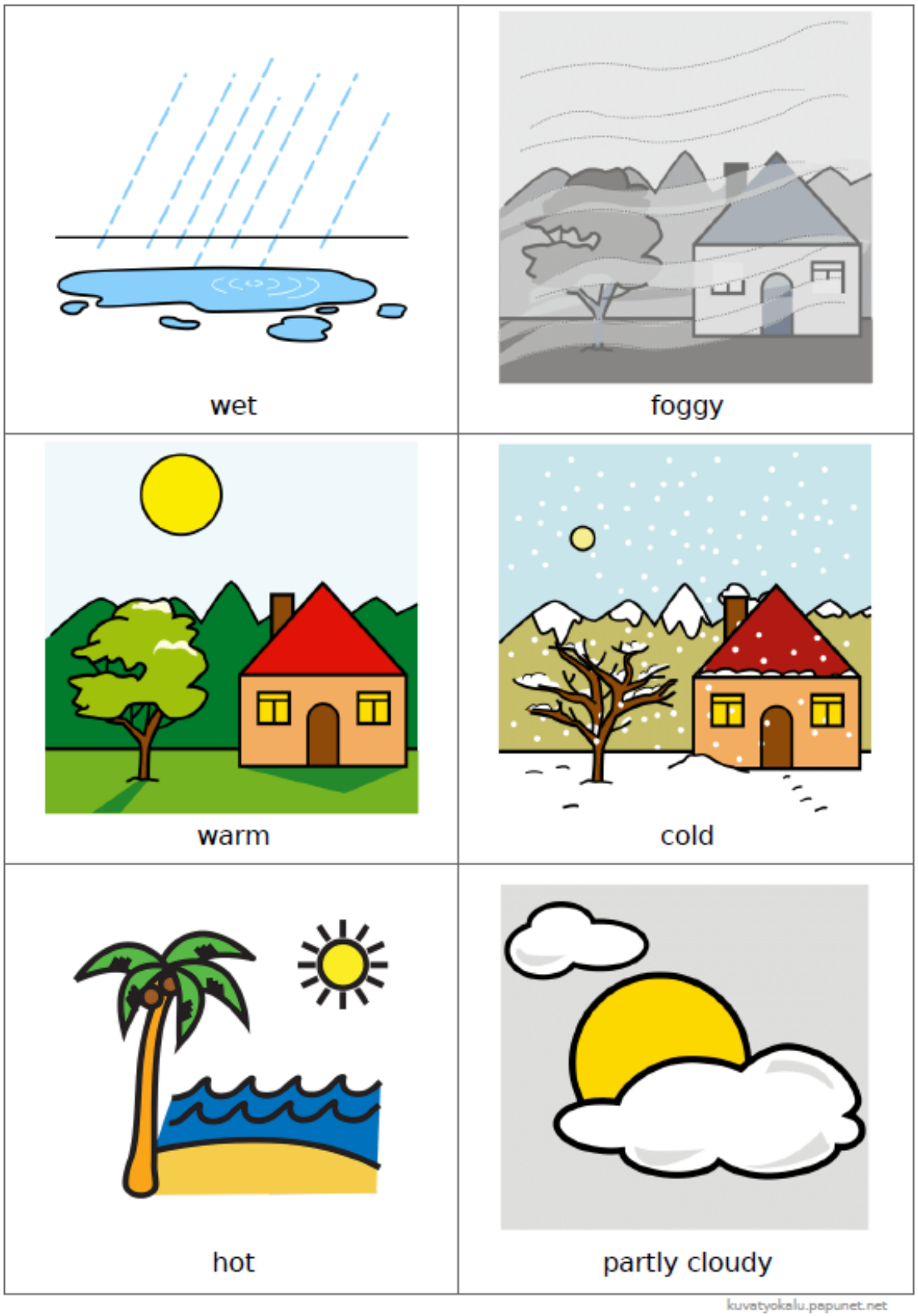
Attachment 6.2: Worksheet 1

1. Four tens, seven ones, two hundreds, nine thousands
2. Three hundreds, six ones, one thousand
3. Ten ones, four hundreds, five thousands
4. Two tens, ten hundreds
5. One thousand, seven ones, thirteen tens
6. Six hundreds, two ones
7. Twelve tens, two ones, two thousands
8. Thirty-one ones, seventeen hundreds
9. Three hundreds, two tens, one one, four thousand
10. Nine hundreds, one thousand, seventeen ones.

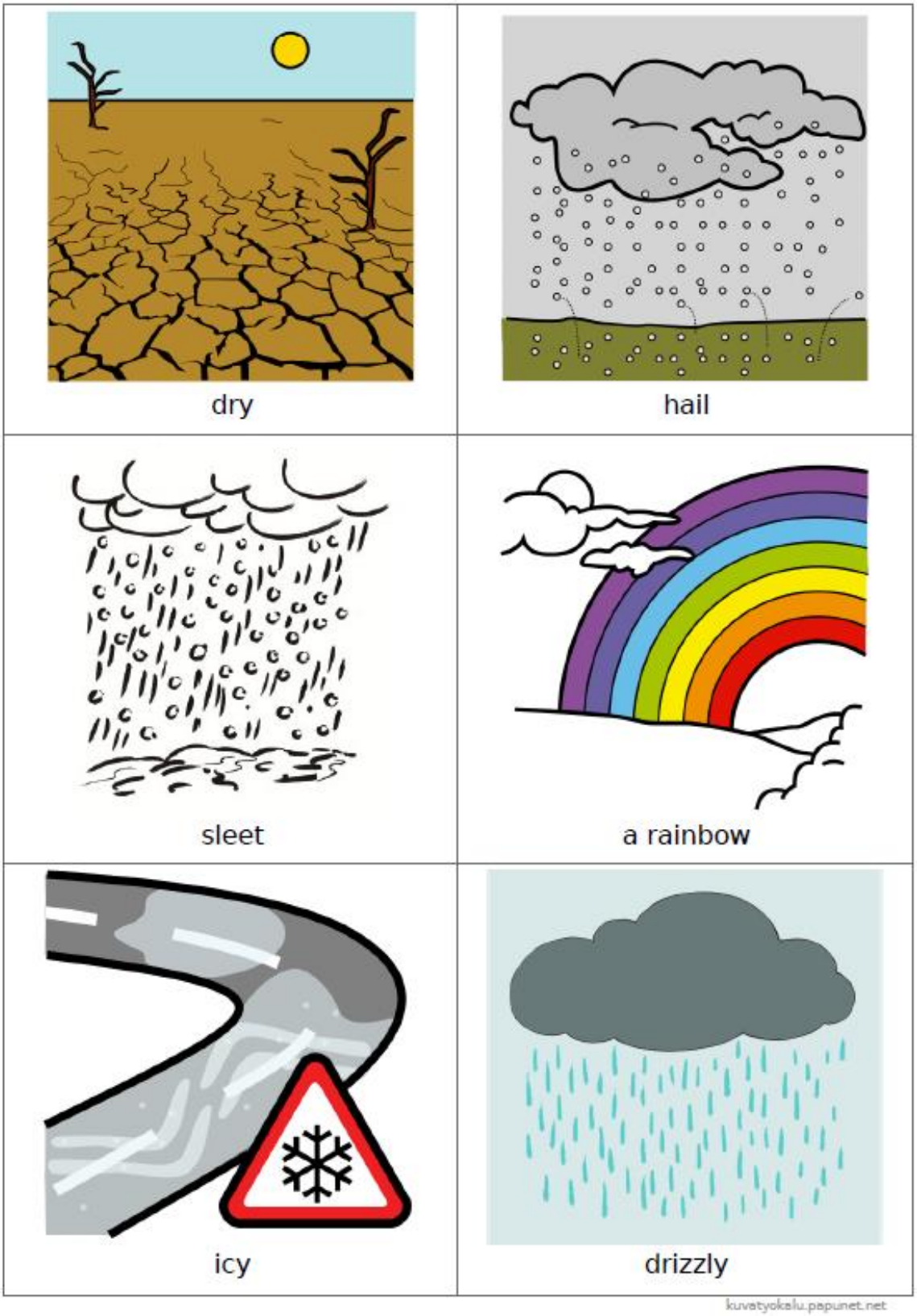
	Thousands	**Hundreds**	**Tens**	**Ones**	**ANSWER:**
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

7. Me as a scientist - Seasons and weather

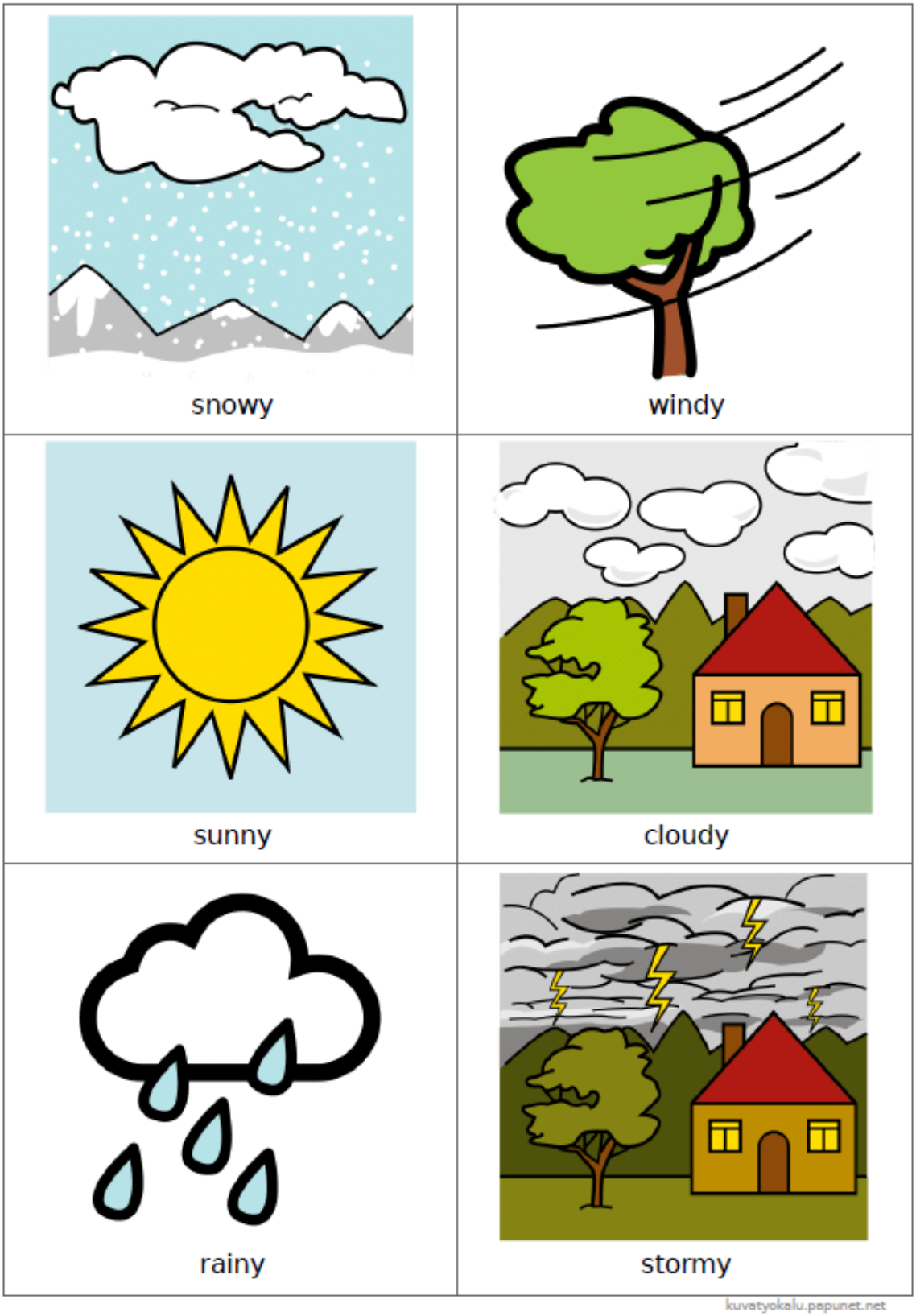
Attachment 7.1: Weather flashcards



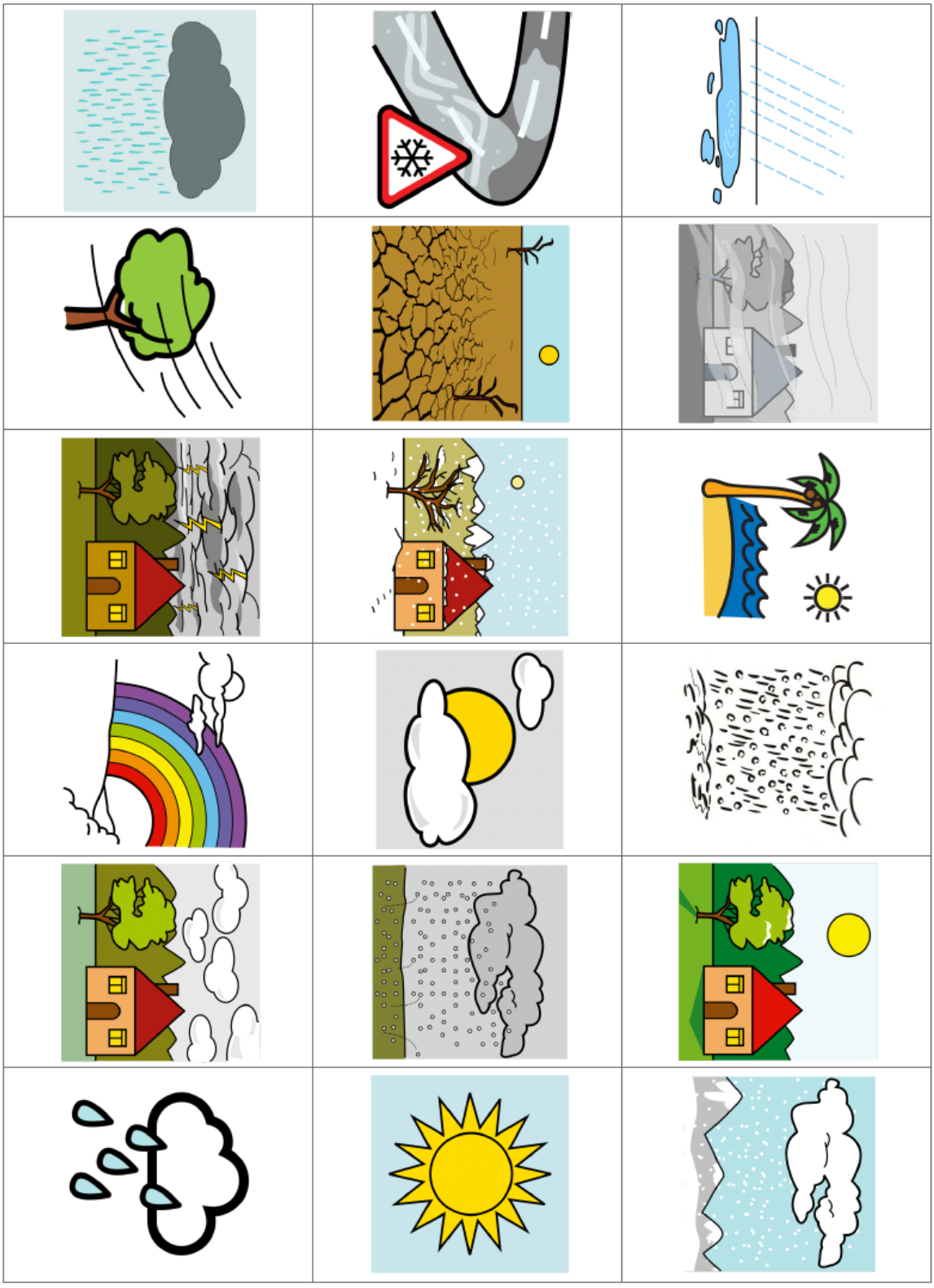
Attachment 7.1: Weather flashcards



Attachment 7.1: Weather flashcards



Attachment 7.2: Worksheet 1



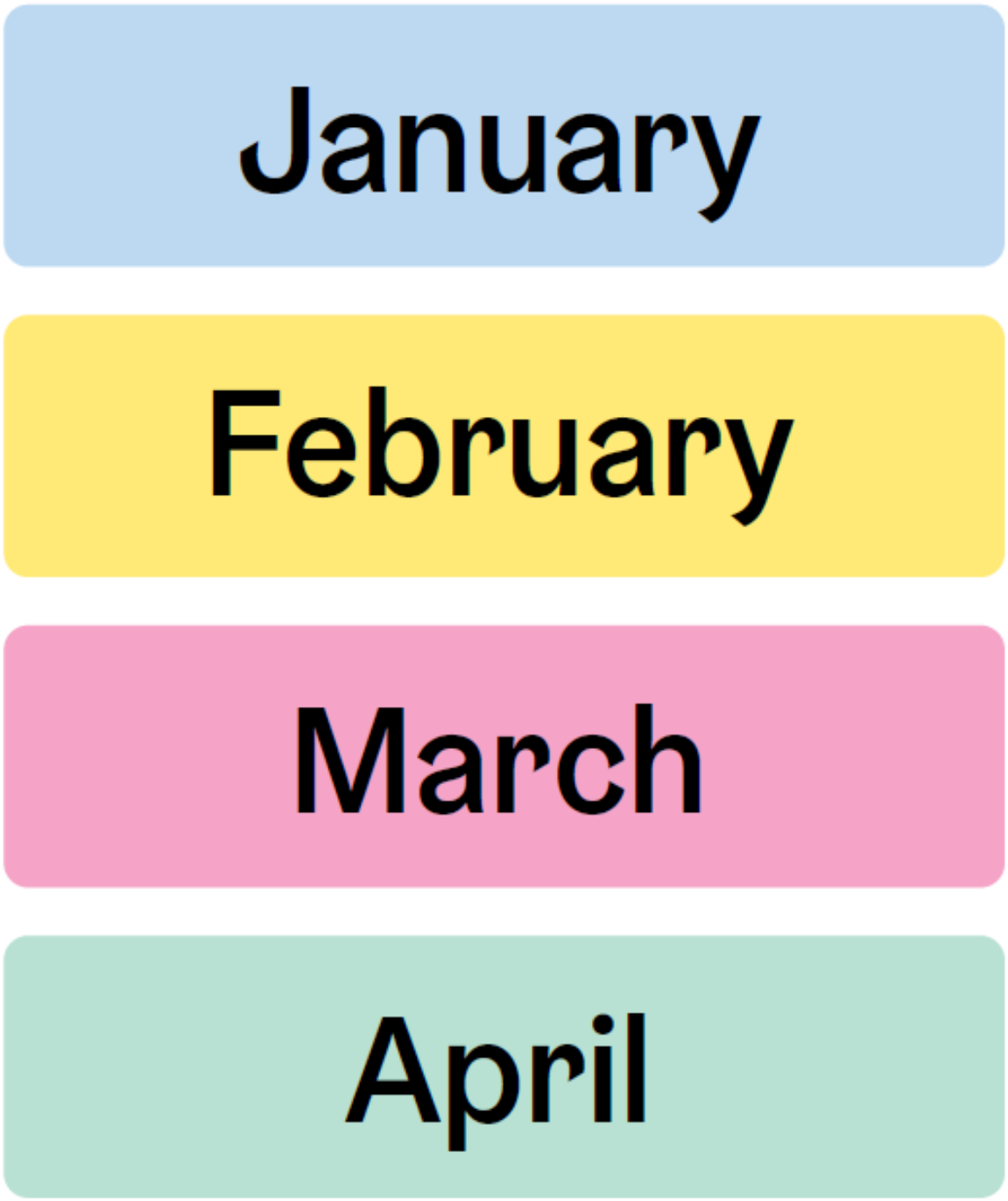
kuvatyokalu.papunet.net

Attachment 7.3: Speaking frame 1

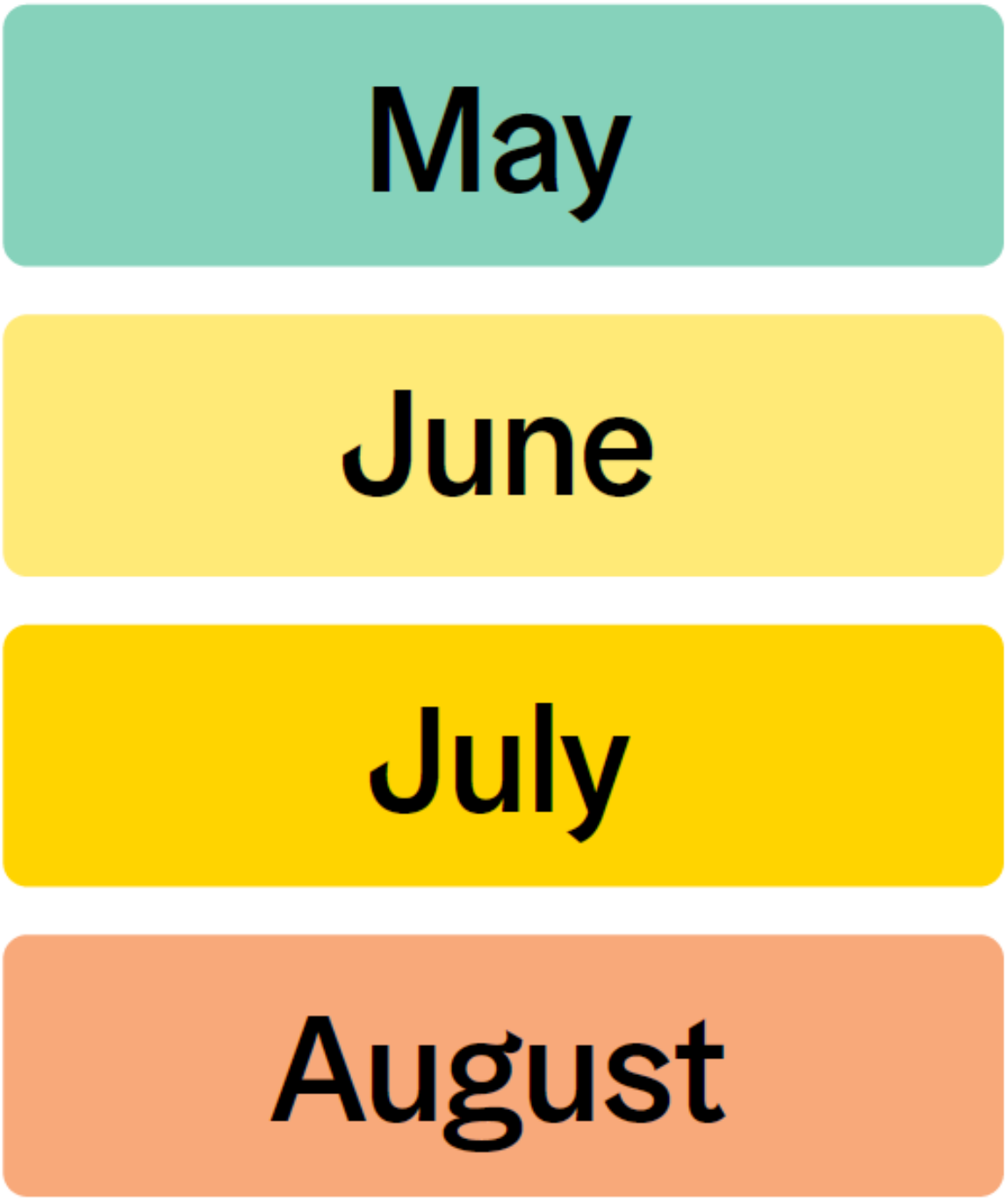
The weather today in	Southern Finland is Northern Finland is Helsinki is Rovaniemi is Ahvenanmaa is Eastern Finland is	foggy rainy sunny cold warm cloudy windy stormy wet hot icy	and the temperature is	-25℃ -20℃ -10℃ 0℃ 5℃ 10℃ 20℃ 30℃	(Back to the beginning)

Attachment 7.4: Season cards

Attachment 7.5: Month cards



Attachment 7.5: Month cards



Attachment 7.5: Month cards

Attachment 7.6: Speaking frame 2

The weather	in	January Ferbruary March April May June July	is	foggy rainy sunny cloudy	and	warm. stormy. drizzly. windy.

Attachment 7.7: Writing frame 1

I like My favourite season is I don't like I wish it was always	spring summer autumn winter	because the weather is	foggy rainy sunny cold warm cloudy windy stormy wet hot icy snowy	and I like and I don't like	swimming. ice skating. skiing. listening to the rain. cycling. spending time outside. staying inside. darkness.

 CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

8. Me as an artist - The colour wheel

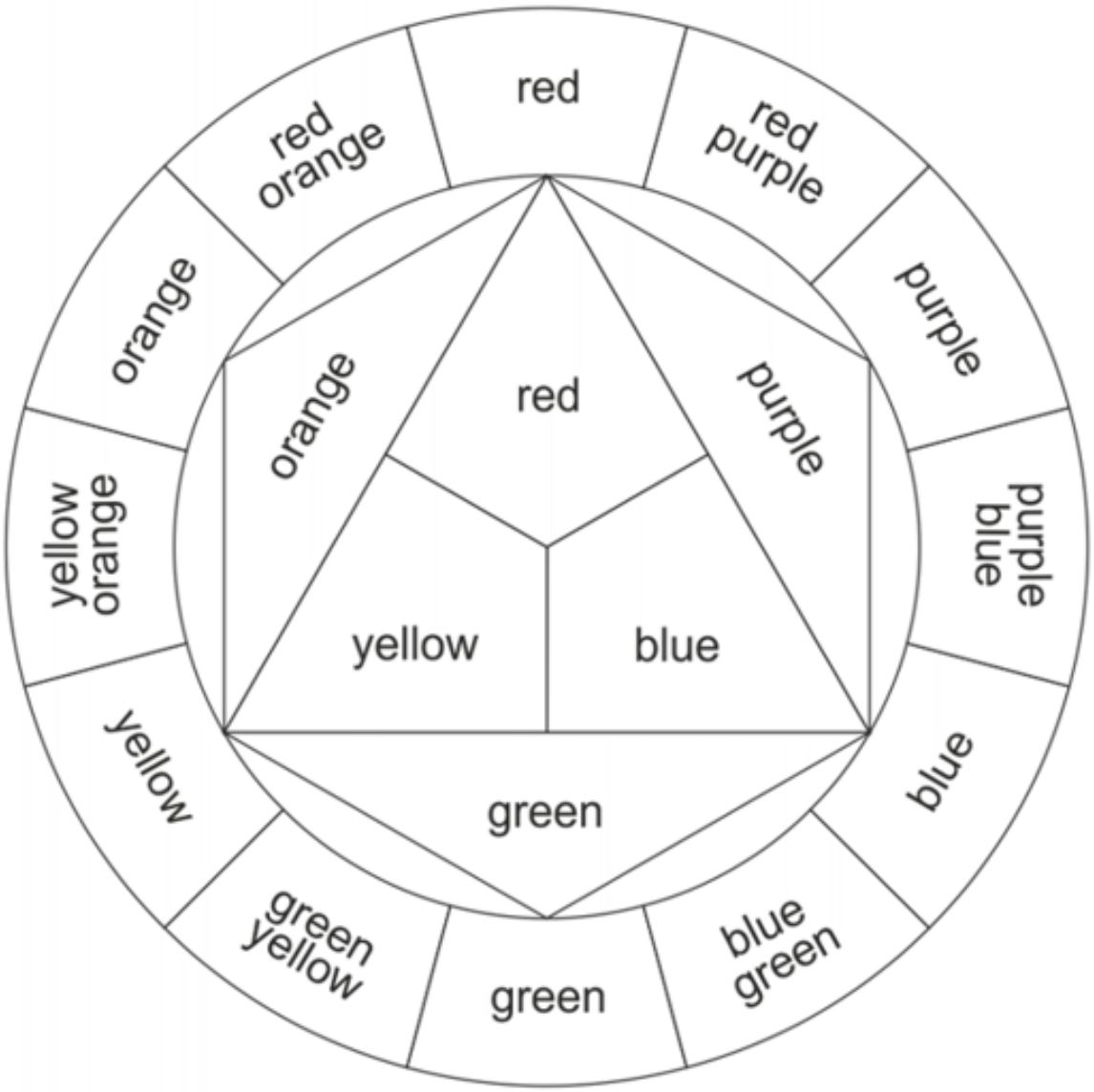
Attachment 8.1: An example of the Goethe's triangle

Goethe's triangle

Attachment 8.2: Speaking frame 1

The primary colours The secondary colours	are	yellow. green. purple. blue. red. orange.	In my work	they are	in the corners of the big triangle. between the primary colours. in the middle of the big triangle.

Attachment 8.3: Worksheet 1



Attachment 8.4: Speaking frame 2

Attachment 8.5: Speaking frame 3

Yellow Blue Red	is a primary colour.
Purple Orange Green	is a secondary colour.
Blue-green Yellow-green Yellow-orange Red-orange Red-purple Blue-purple	is a tertiary colour.

To make	green orange black purple	you mix	blue and yellow. red and yellow. all primary colours together. red and blue.

When you mix	blue and yellow red and yellow blue and red	you get	green. orange. purple.