



# *Learning from Home*

Stage 5

**Package 2**



## STAGE 5 | LEARNING FROM HOME | PACKAGE 2

Dear student,

Whilst you are unable to attend face-to-face classes, please follow the learning intentions outlined below to ensure that you can continue to learn independently at home.

### LEARNING INTENTIONS:

- **PRIORITY 1: Complete upcoming or outstanding Assessment Tasks where possible.**

Whilst you aren't at school in person at present, it is important that you stay up to date with formal assessment tasks as best you can. These tasks are carefully designed so that your teachers can assess your strengths and weaknesses in their subject areas. If you don't have a hard copy of your Assessment Notification, you can access them on Moodle.

If you are not present at school on the due date of a take-home task, you can submit it on Moodle via Turnitin, or to your teacher via email. If you are not present at school on the day of an in-class assessment, you will complete this task when you return to school.

- **PRIORITY 2: Complete the work outlined on pages 3 to 12 within this booklet.**

Learning from Home Package 1 contains a range of tasks on the topic of Lego and Creation. Please complete this to your best ability. Read each question carefully, and provide detailed answers. Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

- **PRIORITY 3: Engage in wide reading of a text of your choice.**

It is a great idea to spend at least an hr each day reading. Any book you like is fine - reading helps improve your knowledge and understanding across the board, and is a great low-pressure way to learn from home.

If you don't have access to hard copy books at the moment, you can read e-books online through our school's eLibrary. To access this service:

1. Go to our school website
2. Under the 'useful links' tab there is a link to 'eLibrary'.
3. Click on the eLibrary link and log in using your student login details.
4. Start browsing for a title that interests you!

**\*\*\* Note:** You can also download the associated app from the app store on your phone ☺

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If you complete Package 1 before returning to school, you may choose to continue on to Package 2. Alternatively, you may choose to undertake a project from Project-Based Learning options.

It is recommended that you submit this package of work as evidence of your learning from home. You can do this by submitting a hard copy to Mrs Jones – Literacy & Numeracy Coordinator when you return to school, or by sending a digital copy via email to [jacquelinejones24@det.nsw.edu.au](mailto:jacquelinejones24@det.nsw.edu.au).

If you have difficulty accessing or completing the work in this package, please contact Mrs Jones who will arrange some learning support suited to your needs.

**Learning Support & Wellbeing Faculty**





## History of LEGO

Think building bricks, think minifigures, think the world's most popular construction toy and what do you imagine? Probably LEGO. It's so famous you may think it has always been a huge toy business. But the history of one of the world's most famous toys is actually quite surprising. It reads like the old fairy-tale *The Elves and the Shoemaker*. There's a carpenter, a workshop and a failing business.

### Beginnings

LEGO's start came in 1916 when the Danish carpenter Ole Kirk Kristiansen purchased a woodwork workshop in Billund, a small Danish town. His initial business was geared towards building houses and furniture but, with the worldwide Great Depression in the early 1930s, Kristiansen had to rethink his business plan. With his workshop in danger of closing, Ole Kirk Kristiansen turned to making a range of toys suitable for young children. The toys at this time were nothing like the LEGO blocks we know today. They included wooden building blocks with alphabet letters on them, wooden yo-yos and hand-painted pull-along toys. These were all manufactured and painted to a very high standard of quality. When Denmark was occupied by Germany in 1940, the use of metal and rubber in toys was banned as it was needed for the war effort, the company's wooden toys became even more popular as a result.

In 1947, after the Second World War had ended, Ole Kirk purchased a plastic injection-moulding machine from a British manufacturer. This was a huge investment as

it cost DKK 30,000 (1/15 of the company's earnings for the year). Although plastic toys were expensive to produce, the ability to use plastic technology allowed for greater detail in the design. Colourful cars, trucks and tractors became very popular, as did younger children's plastic rattles.

### What's in a Name?

The LEGO name came about in 1934. Ole Kirk Kristiansen ran a competition amongst his workers to find a name for his toy company. He offered a bottle of wine as a prize but won it himself when he settled on the name LEGO. The name came from the shortening of two Danish words 'LEg Godt' which means 'Play Well'. The founder later discovered that 'lego' is also a Latin verb meaning 'to assemble' or 'to put together'.





## Building with Bricks

But what of the most famous LEGO toy of all? What of the bricks? The first LEGO bricks were produced in 1949. At that time, they were called "Automatic Binding Bricks" and, although they had the trademark studs on the tops, they were hollow and had slits down the sides for the placement of windows and doors. This range was renamed and called LEGO Mursten (Bricks) in 1953.

In 1954 Godtfred Kirk Kristiansen (the son of Ole Kirk Kristiansen) returned from a toy fair in Britain with new ideas. Discussing toys with a colleague, he realised that there was no system of play in the toy industry. Looking around the toys produced by his own company, G K Kristiansen realised that the LEGO brick was probably the perfect toy to build into a 'system'. The LEGO system he developed was a creation in which every element could connect to every other element. He wanted to create 'a toy that prepares the child for life, appeals to the imagination, and develops the creative urge and joy of creation that are the driving force in every human being.'

### Amazing Numbers

19 billion LEGO bricks are produced worldwide every year. That's 36,000 every minute!

Information from **The LEGO book** by Daniel Lipkowitz.



### A System for Play?

By 1955, the LEGO System of Play had launched with the Town Plan range of construction sets. These included everything children needed to create their own town centre. There were street boards, people, cars and building blocks for houses and shops (all in red, white and blue). The first boards to set the town on were soft plastic but this changed to wooden fibreboard in 1956. At this point though the people, trees, signs and cars were made from pre-molded plastic rather than the LEGO blocks and mini-figures we find in sets today.

One of the things that has made LEGO so appealing to children and parents has been the ease of construction with any of its materials. The strict design guidelines under which LEGO created its first System of Play has ensured that the system has never been bettered. Godtfred Kirk Kristiansen had realised that the bricks needed to lock together as firmly as possible to create solid and stable models. The company then spent several years developing different ways to improve on the brick's initial 'clutch power'. By adding tubes to the underside of the initially hollow design, the company



created a brick with a perfect three-point connection with the studs of the next block below. They looked at blocks with crosses on the underside, and two tube connections but settled in the end on the three connection tubes for every 2-by-4 stud block.

### Awesome Combinations

Part of the appeal of LEGO is the fact that it can be put together in so many ways. The possibilities are truly staggering. If you have two eight-stud LEGO bricks you can already combine these in an impressive 24 ways. Add one more brick and the possibilities go up to 1,060. If you have six eight-stud LEGO bricks, you can combine them in an astounding 915,103,765 ways!

Information from **The LEGO book** by Daniel Lipkowitz.



The LEGO brick, designed in 1957, had a patent applied for on January 28th, 1958. This patent has now been registered in over 33 countries worldwide. Even though LEGO bricks are manufactured in hundreds of different shapes and sizes now, they are all still designed to connect to one of the original 2 stud by 4 stud bricks. How many other toys do you know that can still make use of additional pieces that are sixty years old?

From humble beginnings as a carpentry workshop, LEGO has grown and grown to become one of the world's leading manufacturers of toys. Perhaps part

of its success comes down to the founder's philosophy that 'Only the best is good enough'. There have been toys for babies, ranges for girls, board games, movie tie-ins, and films and television series devoted to LEGO. The company is a testament to good design, practicality and adaptability. Just think – you could get a new LEGO set for your birthday and connect it to old LEGO you have at home, some of which might have been played with by your grand-parents!

### Mini Delights!

You don't have to be big to be amazing. The LEGO minifigure has been around since 1978 and, at 1 ½ inches tall, has become one of the most popular toys ever. There are now over 2500 different characters. The smallest of all? The 2002 production of Yoda began a tradition of creating shorter legged figures. These have since included goblins and other characters from films.



# The History of LEGO

## Reading Comprehension

1. Why do you think the author begins the text with a rhetorical question?
2. What was Ole Kirk Kristiansen's original business? Find this in the first paragraph.
3. Name two of the original wooden toys produced by the LEGO factory. Find this in paragraph two.
4. One of the subheadings in the text is **Mini Delights**. Why did the author choose this and why is it effective?
5. How did Kristiansen settle on the name LEGO? Give two facts from the text. Find this in the **What's in a Name?** section.
6. What was the philosophy behind the LEGO System of Play? Why did Godtfred Kirk Kristiansen develop it? Find the answer in the second paragraph in the **Building with Bricks** section and in the first paragraphs of the **A System for Play** section.
7. Give two facts the author gives us about the patent for LEGO bricks. Find this in the **A System for Play?** section.
8. How tall are standard minifigures? How did they make Yoda even shorter? Look in the text box labelled **Mini Delights** for this.
9. How many LEGO blocks are produced each minute? Look in the **Amazing Numbers** section.
10. In the text box called **Awesome Combinations** the author uses several words that show they are impressed by the numbers of brick combinations. What are two of these words?

*Lego Answers*





## Toys of the Past, Present and Future

What was your favourite toy when you were growing up?

How have toys changed?

Think of a toy in the future...describe and draw it

Future Toy



## Lego Numeracy

1) Thomas and Matthew are saving up money to buy the Lego game together. Thomas has saved \$30.45. Matthew has saved \$41.45. How much money have they saved up together?

The game cost \$65.97. How much do they have left?

2) Lego is worth 9.1 billion dollars. In 2000, it was worth 7.63 billion. How much has it increased?

3) 90 000 Lego bricks cost \$16, 200. How much does one Lego brick cost?

4) Retta put \$100 on shares that gains 20% interest annually. How much interest will be accumulated in 1 year? And if she makes no withdrawals, how much money will be in the account after 1 year? And after 5 years?





## Story Starter

No one knew where they had come from. Nobody had even been there when they appeared.

Once word had spread about these mysterious objects, people had started to visit from far and wide.

Eva loved a mystery, and she herself had journeyed a great way to see if the rumours she had heard were true. She stood on the makeshift stone path that had been hurriedly thrown down to guide the curious onlookers through the scorching desert, and gazed in amazement at the sight that greeted her bewildered eyes...





## Congratulations!

You've reached the end of the set work in Learning from Home Package 2.

Now is a great time to pick up something to **read!** It doesn't matter if you don't like to read novels; reading any text type provides the same benefits to your mind, so if you prefer to read magazines, blogs, comics or manga, or autobiographies... then go for it!

However, if you need a brain break first, find yourself some pencils/textas, and get colouring ☺



## Human Bones

E	L	S	M	R	A	D	I	U	S	I	F	H	Z
S	V	E	A	L	A	Y	C	O	C	C	Y	X	E
N	U	P	L	S	T	H	A	M	A	T	E	M	A
S	U	A	L	U	E	I	A	L	R	Z	C	A	T
H	S	T	E	R	M	S	C	L	U	S	T	N	U
A	C	S	U	E	P	C	B	A	M	T	R	D	U
A	L	S	S	M	O	A	T	S	E	A	A	I	A
L	A	T	L	U	R	P	A	R	F	L	P	B	I
L	V	E	L	H	A	H	L	A	A	U	E	L	B
E	I	R	D	E	L	O	I	T	L	S	Z	E	I
T	C	N	U	T	O	I	D	A	U	L	I	T	T
A	L	U	A	R	A	D	P	T	B	M	U	U	S
P	E	M	O	L	L	H	R	E	I	A	M	U	T
E	S	I	S	U	L	N	A	M	F	P	A	E	E

MANDIBLE  
RADIUS  
METATARSAL  
FEMUR  
SCAPHOID  
TALUS  
STAPES  
HAMATE  
TRAPEZIUM  
TIBIA  
PATELLA  
TEMPORAL  
ULNA  
CLAVICLE  
COCCYX  
STERNUM  
MALLEUS  
HUMERUS  
FIBULA