

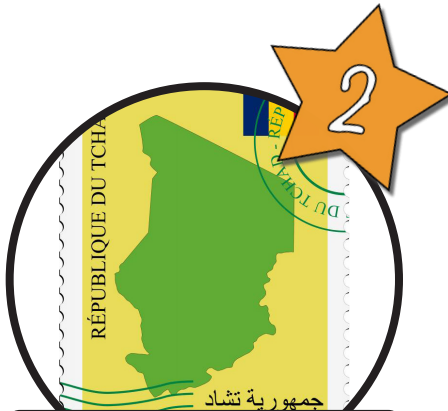
Monthly News

FOR GRADES 3, 4 & 5

www.classroomready.com



REMEMBRANCE DAY



CHAD



ORAL STORYTELLING

To view videos, go to:
<http://resources.dynamic-classroom.ca/books/oqeo>



Contents

- Remembrance Day 1
- Questions 3
- Chad 4
- Questions 6
- Oral Storytelling 7
- Questions 9
- Word Search 10
- Map Activity 11
- Map of Chad 12
- In Flanders Fields 13
- Word Smart 14
- Writing Fun 15
- Answer Key 16



2024–25 ORDER FORM

Scan and email to admin@classroomready.com
or fax to 1-866-888-8968

SCHOOL INFORMATION (please print clearly)

School Name:
Address:
City, Province:
Postal Code:

Contact Name:
Position:
Email:
Phone Number:

Classroom Ready Publications	Grade Level	Cost	Order Amount (\$)
MONTHLY NEWS	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 5 English	\$230	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 5 French	\$230	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 7 English	\$270	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 7 French	\$270	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - 10 English	\$270	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - 10 French	\$270	
WEEKLY NEWS	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 7 English	\$315	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - 10 English	\$315	
SCIENCE NEWS	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 5 English	\$230	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 7 English	\$270	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - 10 English	\$270	
Shipping & Handling For Mail Delivery		\$35	
Subtotal A			
*No July or August issues. No June issues for Grade 3-5 or French publications.			

Classroom Ready Books		Cost	# of Books	Order Amount (\$)
KINDERGARTEN ACTIVITY BOOK & KEEPSAKE	1 to 9	\$34.95 each		
	10+	\$29.95 each		
CONNECTING—RESILIENCE—INDIGENOUS TRUTH & RECONCILIATION - GRADES 5-7	1 to 9	\$29.95 each		
	10+	\$24.95 each		
CONNECTING—RESILIENCE—INDIGENOUS TRUTH & RECONCILIATION - GRADES 8-12	1 to 9	\$29.95 each		
	10+	\$24.95 each		
Subtotal B				
Shipping for books will be added based on number ordered				
Total (A + B)				
ON add 13% HST NS, NL, NB & PEI add 15% HST All others add 5% GST		HST/GST		
GRAND TOTAL				

GST# 86092 7391 RT 0001

PLEASE INDICATE PREFERRED DELIVERY FOR PUBLICATIONS:

Canada Post First Class Mail Digital Delivery

Email address: _____

BILLING INFORMATION (if different from school information)

Bill To:
Address:

City, Province:
Postal Code:

BILLING OPTIONS:

Invoice school

Please charge to: VISA MasterCard

Send invoice to billing contact above

Card Number: _____

Purchase Order attached

Cardholder Names: _____

P.O. # _____

Expiry Date (mm/yy): _____

Send invoice / receipt by: Mail Fax Email _____

Classroom Ready * Suite 207, 8501 – 162nd Street, Surrey, British Columbia, V4N 1B2 * P 1.866.888.8967 * F 1-866-888-8968 * E info@classroomready.com



REMEMBRANCE DAY

Every year on November 11, Canadians pause to remember those who have served and died in wars. This day, known as Remembrance Day, is a time to **reflect** on the sacrifices made by soldiers over the past century.

Remembrance Day began in 1919 as Armistice Day, following the end of World War I. The Armistice, which was the agreement to end the war, was signed at 5:00 in the morning on November 11, 1918. The fighting stopped at 11:00 am that same day.

At first, Armistice Day was **observed** on the second Monday in November. In 1921, the Canadian Parliament decided to hold ceremonies on the Monday of the week in which November 11 fell, combining it with the Thanksgiving holiday. In 1931, the government made an important change. They decided to observe Remembrance Day on November 11 every year and moved Thanksgiving to a different date. This change helped to **emphasize** the memory of fallen soldiers.

People observe Remembrance Day in different ways. Many Canadians stop what they are doing at 11:00 am for two minutes of silence to think about those who fought and died in wars. People wear poppies as a **symbol** of



remembrance. Ceremonies are held at war memorials, schools, and other public places. The national ceremony takes place at the National War Memorial in Ottawa.



Some important Canadian Remembrance Day traditions include the playing of the

“Last Post” on a **bugle**, the reading of the poem “In Flanders Fields” written by John McCrae, and the laying of wreaths at memorials.

These activities help people remember that freedom comes at a cost. Remembrance Day is an important part of the year for all Canadians, reminding us to honour those who have served our country.

To view videos, go to:
<http://resources.dynamic-classroom.ca/books/oqeo>

Video



Reflect: To think carefully or seriously about something

Observe: To do something to mark an occasion

Emphasize: To make something stand out or draw attention to it because you think it is important or true

Symbol: A design or an object that stands for, suggest, or represents something else

Bugle: A musical instrument shaped like a trumpet but without any valves

REMEMBRANCE DAY QUESTIONS

1. Every year on _____, Canadians pause to remember those who have served and died in wars.
2. This day, known as Remembrance Day, is a time to do what?

3. Remembrance Day began in 1919 as _____,
following the end of World War I.
4. What was the Armistice?

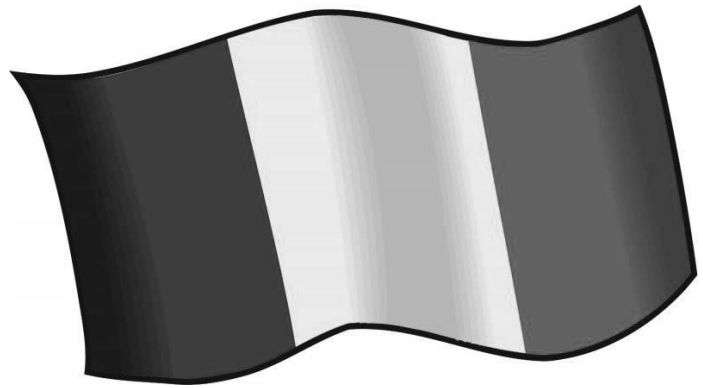
5. The fighting stopped at _____ am on November 11, 1918.
6. In 1931, the government decided to observe Remembrance Day on
November 11 _____ and moved Thanksgiving to
a different date.
7. Many Canadians stop what they are doing at 11:00 am for two
minutes of silence to do what?

8. People wear _____ as a symbol of remembrance.

CHAD

In the middle of Africa is a big country called Chad. It is surrounded by other countries like Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, and Nigeria to the south. Chad doesn't touch any oceans, which makes it a **landlocked** country.

Chad covers an area of about 1 284 000 square kilometres. The land in Chad is different in different parts. The north has a lot of desert, called the Sahara Desert. The middle has dry grasslands where some animals and plants live. The south has more trees and rivers, making it better for farming. There is a big lake called Lake Chad in the west, which is important for fishing and drinking water.



About 19 million people live in Chad. The capital city is N'Djamena. People in Chad speak many languages, but French and Arabic are the official ones. There are over 100 languages spoken in total!

Chad used to be part of France, but it became its own country in 1960. In April 2021, Chad chose a new president named Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno after the **former** president, his father, died.

Many people in Chad are farmers who grow crops like **millet** and **sorghum**. Oil is very important for Chad's **economy**. They also mine gold and other minerals like uranium in Chad.

Chad faces some big challenges. Many children can't go to school because there aren't enough schools or teachers. Also, a lot of people from other countries have come to Chad to be safe from wars and problems in their own countries.

The leaders of Chad are trying to make things better for everyone. They want to help more children learn and make the country stronger. It will take time and hard work, but they are working to improve life in Chad for all its people.



Landlocked: Does not have any borders on the sea

Former: Previous or earlier

Millet: Small seeds that can be eaten that come from a grass similar to wheat

Sorghum: Very small grain grown as food in tropical countries

Economy: The system of buying, selling, making things, and managing money in a place

CHAD QUESTIONS

1. Chad doesn't touch any _____, which makes it a landlocked country.
2. The north has a lot of desert, called the _____.
3. There is a big lake called Lake Chad in the west, which is important for what?

4. What is the capital city?

5. People in Chad speak many languages, but _____ and _____ are the official ones.

6. In April 2021, Chad chose a new president named _____ after the former president, his father, died.

7. Many people in Chad are _____ who grow crops like millet and sorghum.

8. Many children can't go to school because there aren't enough

ORAL STORYTELLING

Oral storytelling is very important for Indigenous communities. It is a special way they share stories and teach important lessons by telling them aloud instead of writing them down. This tradition has been around for thousands of years and is found in **cultures** all over the world.

Indigenous Peoples use **oral** storytelling to remember their history. These stories are passed from older people to younger ones, helping to keep their culture strong.

The stories often have important messages that teach about right and wrong. They show how to be brave or kind. Young people learn how to live a good life by listening to these tales.

Many Indigenous stories talk about nature and teach **respect** for animals, plants, and the land. This helps people understand how to take care of the world around them.

Storytelling is a group activity. Families and friends gather to hear stories, which helps everyone feel close and connected. It is a fun way to spend time together and create special memories.

When stories are told in traditional languages, it helps keep those languages alive. This is very important because some Indigenous languages are in danger of being forgotten.

Elders in the community often tell the stories, sharing their knowledge and experiences. Young





people learn from the wisdom of those who came before them, learning **valuable** lessons about life.

These stories help Indigenous people know who they are. They learn about their **ancestors** and their place in the world, making them feel proud of their culture and identity.

Oral storytelling is like a treasure for Indigenous communities. It helps them remember the past, learn important lessons, and stay connected to each other. By telling stories, they keep their culture strong and pass it on to future **generations**, making sure their traditions will last forever.



Cultures: The ideas, customs, traditions, and way of life of different groups of people

Oral: Spoken instead of written

Respect: A feeling of admiration or high regard for someone or something

Valuable: Very important or useful in some way

Ancestors: Members of your family who lived long ago

Generation: All the people born around the same time

ORAL STORYTELLING QUESTIONS

1. Indigenous Peoples use oral storytelling to remember what?

2. These stories are passed from older people to _____ ones, helping to keep their culture strong.

3. The stories often have important messages that teach about what?

4. Young people learn how to live a _____ by listening to these tales.

5. Many Indigenous stories talk about nature and teach respect for what?

6. Storytelling is a _____ activity.

7. When stories are told in traditional languages, it helps to do what?

8. Young people learn from the _____ of those who came before them, learning valuable lessons about life.

WORD SEARCH

Solve the word search puzzle using the words below. Note that the answers are words that have been used in the articles in this issue.

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

AFRICA
CEREMONIES
CHAD
CULTURES
FARMING

INDIGENOUS
LANDLOCKED
LANGUAGES
MESSAGES
NOVEMBER

ORAL
POPPIES
REFLECT
REMEMBER
RESPECT

SAHARA
SILENCE
SOLDIERS
STORIES
STORYTELLING

MAP ACTIVITY

1. What is the capital city of Chad?

2. What country borders Chad to the north?

3. What country borders Chad to the east?

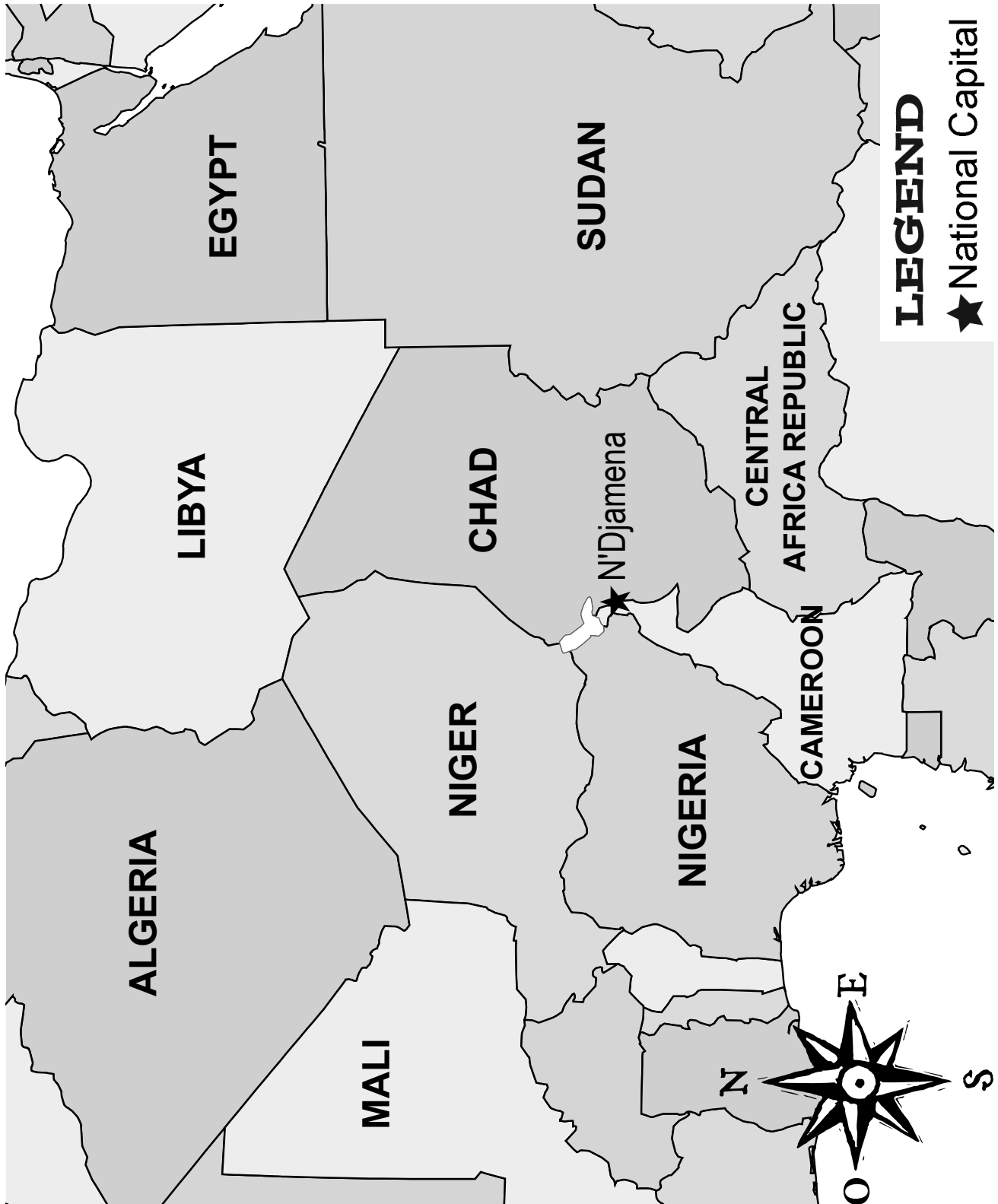
4. What countries border Chad to the west?

5. What country borders Chad to the south?

6. What country borders Sudan to the north?

7. What country borders Mali to the north?

MAP OF CHAD



LEGEND

★ National Capital

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

By John McCrae

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch, be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.



Read through the poem. Highlight or underline any words you don't understand, and then look them up in a dictionary.

What do you think John McCrae is saying in the poem?

WORD SMART

Each paragraph is based on the corresponding article. Test your students' vocabulary by having them fill in the blanks with the correct word from the word bank below.

1. Ceremonies are held at _____ memorials, schools, and other _____ places. The national ceremony takes _____ at the National War Memorial in _____.
2. The _____ has a lot of desert, called the Sahara Desert. The middle has _____ grasslands where some animals and _____ live. The south has more trees and _____, making it better for farming.
3. Storytelling is a group _____. Families and friends _____ to hear stories, which helps everyone feel _____ and connected. It is a fun way to spend _____ together and create special memories.

Word Bank:

activity
close
dry

gather
north
Ottawa

place
plants
public

rivers
time
war

WRITING FUN

1. Why do you think it is important to remember those people who fought in wars?



2. Tell a story about your history or your family's history.



ANSWER KEY

REMEMBRANCE DAY

1. Every year on **November 11**, Canadians pause to remember those who have served and died in wars.
2. This day, known as Remembrance Day, is a time to do what? **Reflect on the sacrifices made by soldiers over the past century**
3. Remembrance Day began in 1919 as **Armistice Day**, following the end of World War I.
4. What was the Armistice? **The agreement to end the war**
5. The fighting stopped at **11:00** am on November 11, 1918.
6. In 1931, the government decided to observe Remembrance Day on November 11 **every year** and moved Thanksgiving to a different date.
7. Many Canadians stop what they are doing at 11:00 am for two minutes of silence to do what? **Think about those who fought and died in wars**
8. People wear **poppies** as a symbol of remembrance.

CHAD

1. Chad doesn't touch any **oceans**, which makes it a landlocked country.
2. The north has a lot of desert, called the **Sahara Desert**.
3. There is a big lake called Lake Chad in the west, which is important for what? **Fishing and drinking water**
4. What is the capital city? **N'Djamena**
5. People in Chad speak many languages, but **French** and **Arabic** are the official ones.
6. In April 2021, Chad chose a new president named **Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno** after the former president, his father, died.
7. Many people in Chad are **farmers** who grow crops like millet and sorghum.
8. Many children can't go to school because there aren't enough **schools or teachers**.

ORAL STORYTELLING

1. Indigenous Peoples use oral storytelling to remember what? **Their history**
2. These stories are passed from older people to **younger** ones, helping to keep their culture strong.

3. The stories often have important messages that teach about what? **Right and wrong**
4. Young people learn how to live a **good life** by listening to these tales.
5. Many Indigenous stories talk about nature and teach respect for what? **Animals, plants, and the land**
6. Storytelling is a **group** activity.
7. When stories are told in traditional languages, it helps to do what? **Keep those languages alive**
8. Young people learn from the **wisdom** of those who came before them, learning valuable lessons about life.

WORD SEARCH

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

MAP ACTIVITY

1. What is the capital city of Chad? **N'Djamena**
2. What country borders Chad to the north? **Libya**
3. What country borders Chad to the east? **Sudan**
4. What countries border Chad to the west? **Niger, Nigeria, and Cameroon**
5. What country borders Chad to the south? **Central African Republic**
6. What country borders Sudan to the north? **Egypt**
7. What country borders Mali to the north? **Algeria**

WORD SMART

1. Ceremonies are held at **war** memorials, schools, and other **public** places. The national ceremony takes **place** at the National War Memorial in **Ottawa**.
2. The **north** has a lot of desert, called the Sahara Desert. The middle has **dry** grasslands where some animals and **plants** live. The south has more trees and **rivers**, making it better for farming.
3. Storytelling is a **group** activity. Families and friends **gather** to hear stories, which helps everyone feel **close** and connected. It is a fun way to spend **time** together and create special memories.