



# Monthly News

SEPTEMBER 2025

1

## Tsunami



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

Video



2

## Thailand

3

## National Day for Truth and Reconciliation

### Contents

- Tsunami ..... 1
- Questions ..... 3
- Thailand ..... 4
- Questions ..... 6
- National Day for Truth and Reconciliation ..... 7
- Questions ..... 9
- Map Activity ..... 10
- Map of Thailand ..... 11
- Earthquake Strength ..... 12
- Word Smart ..... 14
- Writing Fun ..... 15
- Answer Key ..... 16



# 2025–26 ORDER FORM

Scan and email to [admin@classroomready.com](mailto: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	
<b>Subtotal A</b>			

*\*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		
<b>Subtotal B</b>				
Shipping for books will be added based on number ordered				
<b>Total (A + B)</b>				
ON add 13% HST NS, NL, NB & PEI add 15% HST All others add 5% GST		HST/GST		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				

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

Send invoice to billing contact above

Purchase Order attached

P.O. # \_\_\_\_\_

Send invoice / receipt by:     Mail     Fax     Email \_\_\_\_\_

Please charge to:     VISA     MasterCard

Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder Names: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry Date (mm/yy): \_\_\_\_\_

# TSUNAMI

**A** **tsunami** is a huge, powerful wave that happens in the ocean. Tsunamis are not like the small waves you see at the beach. Tsunamis can get very big and can even wash away things near the shore.

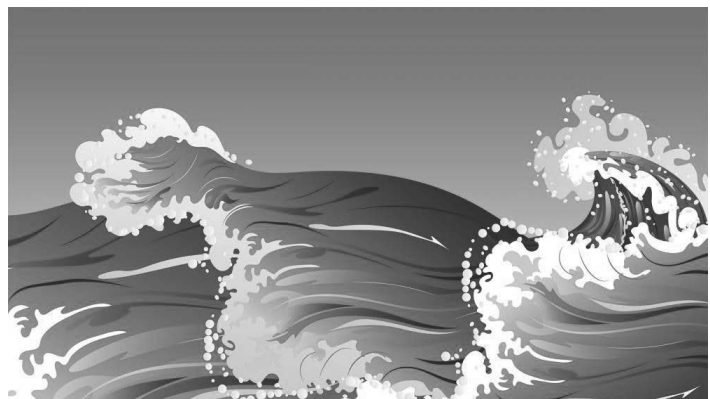
The word “tsunami” comes from Japan and means “**harbour** wave.”

Most tsunamis start far out in the deep ocean. They are usually caused when something moves or shakes the bottom of the sea. The most common cause is an **earthquake** under the ocean. Other things that could cause tsunamis are **volcanoes** and underwater **landslides**. A tsunami could even be caused by an **asteroid** hitting the ocean.

When the ocean floor moves, it pushes up a huge amount of water, and that water turns into a wave that moves in all directions.

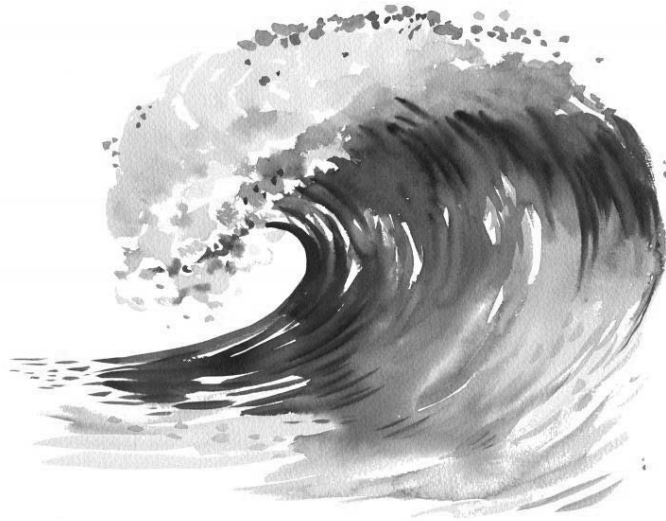
In the deep ocean, the tsunami waves are usually not very tall, and boats might not even notice them. This wave travels very fast, as fast as a jet plane! When the tsunami gets close to the coast, the water becomes **shallower**. That is when the wave gets bigger and higher. Sometimes, before the tsunami hits, the water at the beach might pull far back for a moment, showing sand and rocks that people don't usually see. Then the wave rushes in with great force.

Many countries around the Pacific Ocean have had



tsunamis before, including Japan, Indonesia, and the United States. Scientists watch the oceans to give warnings if they think a tsunami might come, so people can move to safe places.

Tsunamis are rare, but it is important to know about them and stay safe if one ever happens.



---

**Tsunami:** A very big and powerful wave in the ocean caused by something like an earthquake

**Harbour:** A place near the shore where boats can stay safe in the water

**Earthquake:** A shaking of the ground that happens when the Earth moves

**Volcano:** A mountain with a large opening at the top that can let out hot lava, ash, and gases from inside the Earth

**Landslide:** A mass of earth or rock that falls down the slope of a mountain or a cliff

**Asteroid:** A small rocky object that travels around the Sun

**Shallower:** Not as deep

# TSUNAMI QUESTIONS

1. A tsunami is a huge, powerful \_\_\_\_\_ that happens in the ocean.

2. What does the word tsunami mean?

---

3. Where do most tsunamis start out?

---

4. What is the most common cause of a tsunami?

---

5. When the ocean floor moves, it pushes up a huge amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

---

6. How fast can tsunami waves travel?

---

7. When the tsunami gets close to the coast, the water becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

---

8. Scientists watch the oceans to give \_\_\_\_\_ if they think a tsunami might come, so people can move to safe places.

# THAILAND

**T**hailand is a country in Southeast Asia. It is in the middle of the region and shares borders with the countries of Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. The country is shaped like an elephant's head, with a long trunk that stretches far to the south. Thailand is a big country and nearly 70 million people live there. The capital city is Bangkok, which is a busy place with millions of people.

The land in Thailand is very different in different places. There are tall mountains in the north, flat green fields in the centre, and long, sandy beaches in the south. Many rivers flow through Thailand, and the biggest one is called the Chao Phraya River. The country also has thick forests and even tiny islands off its long coast. Thailand has a **tropical climate**, which means it is warm all year.



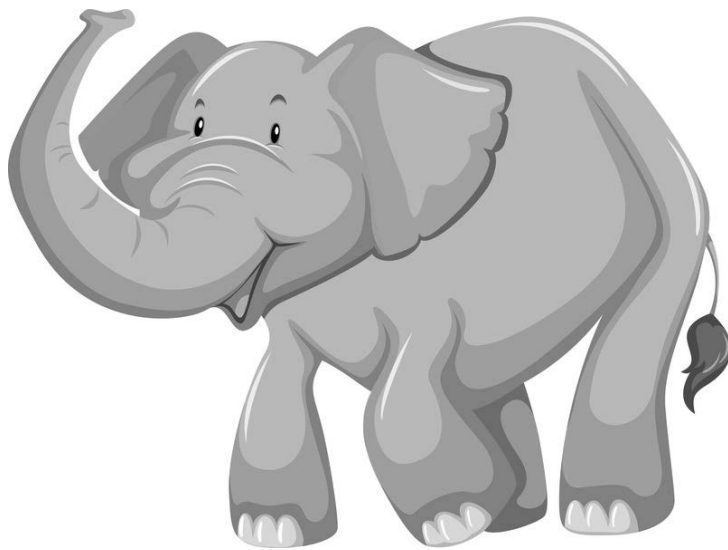
The country has **monsoons** from May to September, and there is a cooler, drier season from November to March. In the north, the weather can be a little cooler, but in the south and on the beaches it stays hot and **humid**.

People in Thailand have many interesting traditions. Thailand is famous for its delicious food, like pad Thai noodles, spicy curries, and sweet tropical fruits.

One of the biggest holidays in Thailand is Songkran, the water **festival** held in April to celebrate the Thai New Year. People splash

water and have fun in the streets. Another fun event is Loy Krathong, where people float small, pretty boats made from leaves and flowers on rivers at night.

There are also lots of things to do in Thailand, like going to colourful markets, visiting golden **temples**, and watching amazing dances and festivals. Thailand is a wonderful place with friendly people, tasty food, and beautiful places to explore.



---

**Tropical:** A place where it is warm and rainy for most of the year

**Climate:** The regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place

**Monsoons:** A period of heavy rain in summer in South Asia

**Humid:** Warm and slightly wet

**Festival:** A big celebration with food, music, and activities

**Temple:** A special building where people go to pray

# THAILAND QUESTIONS

1. Thailand is a country in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The country is shaped like an \_\_\_\_\_ head, with a long trunk that stretches far to the south.
3. How many people live in Thailand?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What kind of climate does Thailand have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The country has \_\_\_\_\_ from May to September, and there is a cooler, drier season from November to March.
6. Thailand is famous for what?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. One of the biggest holidays in Thailand is Songkran, the water festival held in April to celebrate the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. There are also lots of things to do in Thailand, like going to colourful markets, visiting \_\_\_\_\_, and watching amazing dances and festivals.

# NATIONAL DAY FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

**T**he National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is a special day in Canada. It takes place every year on September 30. On this day, people across the country wear orange shirts and take time to think about the history of **Indigenous** Peoples and the effects of residential schools. This day became a national holiday in 2021, so it is still new for many people.

The main reason for this day is to **honour** the Indigenous children who were sent to residential schools, many who did not come back home. It is also a time to support their families and communities. Orange shirts are worn to remember these children, because of a story about a young girl named Phyllis, whose orange shirt was taken away on her first day at residential school. Now the orange shirt is a **symbol** of caring and remembering.

The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is important because it helps everyone learn about what happened in the past and understand how it still affects people today. Many Canadians use this day to listen to stories, read books, and take part in activities that teach them about Indigenous **cultures**. Schools and libraries might organize story times, crafts, or talks so children can learn in a kind way.

This day is also a chance for us to think about working together so all people in Canada feel **respected** and treated **fairly**. While the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is only one



day in the year, many people believe it is important to remember this history and support Indigenous friends, neighbours, and families every day.

By learning and showing kindness, Canadians can help make sure everyone's story is remembered and everyone feels included.



---

**Indigenous:** The first people who lived in a place a long time ago

**Honour:** To show respect and care for someone or something

**Symbol:** A picture or object that means something important

**Culture:** The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group

**Respect:** To be kind and treat others nicely

**Fairly:** In a way that is reasonable and just

# NATIONAL DAY FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION QUESTIONS

1. When does the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation take place?

---

2. This day became a national holiday in \_\_\_\_\_, so it is still new for many people.

3. The main reason for this day is to \_\_\_\_\_ the Indigenous children who were sent to residential schools.

4. Why are orange shirts worn to remember these children?

---

---

---

5. The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is important because it helps everyone learn about what?

---

6. Many Canadians use this day to do what?

---

7. This day is also a chance for us to think about working together so all people in Canada feel \_\_\_\_\_.

8. By learning and showing kindness, Canadians can help make sure everyone's \_\_\_\_\_ is remembered and everyone feels included.

# MAP ACTIVITY

1. What is the national capital of Thailand?

---

2. Which country is west of Thailand?

---

3. Which countries border Thailand to the north?

---

4. Which country borders Thailand to the south?

---

5. Which countries border Thailand to the east?

---

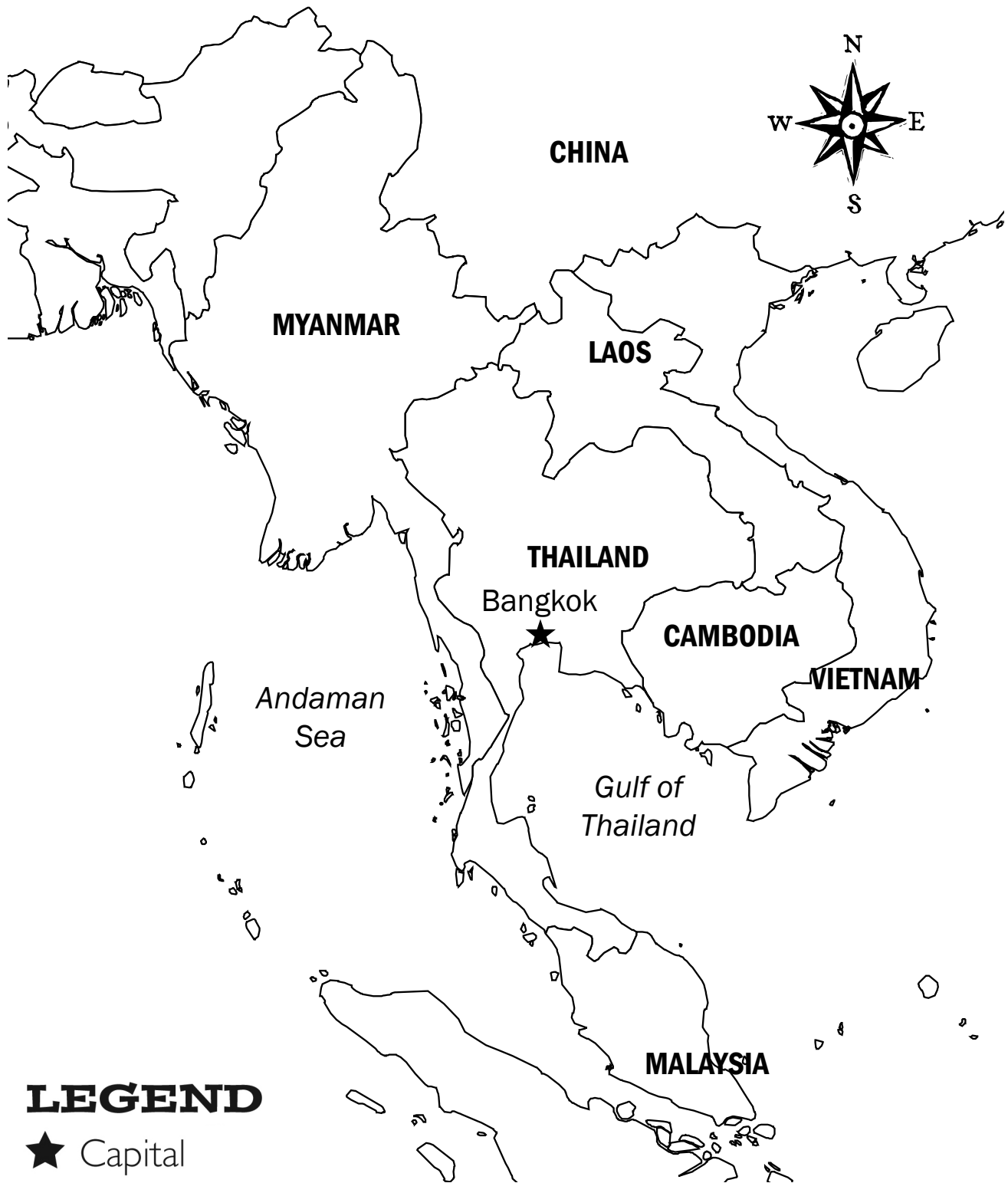
6. Which bodies of water border Thailand?

---

7. Which countries border Laos to the north?

---

# MAP OF THAILAND



## LEGEND

★ Capital

# EARTHQUAKE STRENGTH

Earthquakes are measured using the Moment Magnitude Scale (MMS), which looks at the strength of an earthquake. Below is a description of what happens when earthquakes of different strengths hit.

- 1.0 Earthquakes this small happen under ground and you can't feel them.
- 2.0 Trees sway and small ponds ripple. Doors swing slowly, but you can't tell that it was caused by an earthquake.
- 3.0 You may notice this earthquake if you are sitting still or upstairs in a house. A hanging object, like a model plane, may swing.
- 4.0 Buildings shake a little and it feels like a big truck is passing by your house.
- 5.0 If you are in a car, it may rock. Glasses and dishes may rattle and windows may break.
- 6.0 Pictures can fall off walls, Furniture moves. Walls may crack.
- 7.0 It is hard to keep your balance. The ground cracks. Roads shake. Weak buildings fall down.
- 8.0 Very few buildings stay up. Bridges fall down. Underground pipes burst. Train tracks bend. Large rocks move.
- 9.0 and up Almost all buildings are destroyed.

Use the information above to answer the questions on the next page.

1. What damage is done by an earthquake that measures 2.0?

---

---

2. What is the magnitude of an earthquake that causes cars to rock?

---

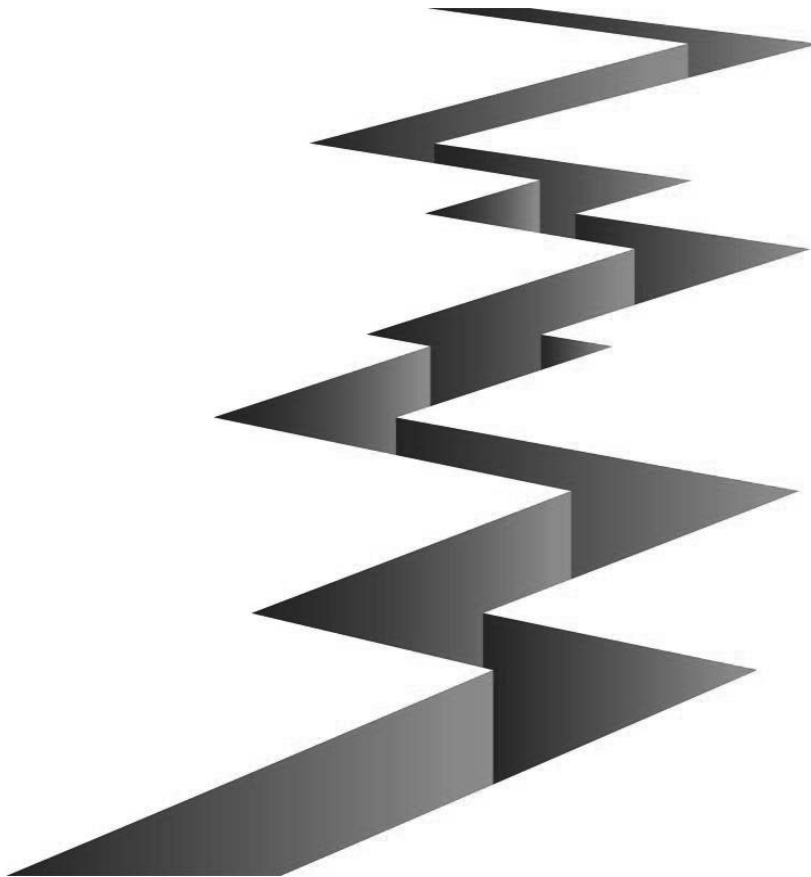
3. What damage is done by a 6.0 earthquake?

---

---

4. What is the magnitude of an earthquake that causes bridges to fall down and underground pipes to burst?

---



# 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 When the tsunami gets close to the \_\_\_\_\_, the water \_\_\_\_\_ shallower. That is when the \_\_\_\_\_ gets bigger and \_\_\_\_\_.

2 The \_\_\_\_\_ in Thailand is very different in different places. There are \_\_\_\_\_ mountains in the north, flat green fields in the centre, and long, sandy \_\_\_\_\_ in the south. Many rivers \_\_\_\_\_ through Thailand, and the biggest one is called the Chao Phraya River.

3 The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is \_\_\_\_\_ because it helps everyone learn about what happened in the \_\_\_\_\_ and understand how it still affects people today. Many Canadians use this day to \_\_\_\_\_ to stories, read books, and take part in activities that \_\_\_\_\_ them about Indigenous cultures.

---

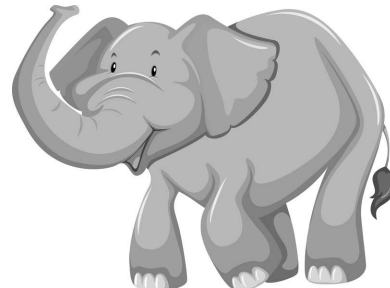
## Word Bank:

beaches	flow	land	tall
becomes	higher	listen	teach
coast	important	past	wave

# WRITING FUN

1

Would you want to visit Thailand? Why or why not?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

2

Do you feel respected and treated fairly? Why or why not?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# ANSWER KEY

## TSUNAMI

1. A tsunami is a huge, powerful **wave** that happens in the ocean.
2. What does the word tsunami mean? **Harbour wave**
3. Where do most tsunamis start out? **Far out in the deep ocean**
4. What is the most common cause of a tsunami? **An earthquake under the ocean**
5. When the ocean floor moves, it pushes up a huge amount of **water**.
6. How fast can tsunami waves travel? **As fast as a jet plane**
7. When the tsunami gets close to the coast, the water becomes **shallower**.
8. Scientists watch the oceans to give **warnings** if they think a tsunami might come, so people can move to safe places.

## THAILAND

1. Thailand is a country in **Southeast Asia**.
2. The country is shaped like an **elephant's** head, with a long trunk that stretches far to the south.
3. How many people live in Thailand? **Nearly 70 million**
4. What kind of climate does Thailand have? **Tropical**
5. The country has **monsoons** from May to September, and there is a cooler, drier season from November to March.
6. Thailand is famous for what? **Its delicious food, like pad Thai noodles, spicy curries, and sweet tropical fruits**
7. One of the biggest holidays in Thailand is Songkran, the water festival held in April to celebrate the **Thai New Year**.
8. There are also lots of things to do in Thailand, like going to colourful markets, visiting **golden temples**, and watching amazing dances and festivals.

## NATIONAL DAY FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

1. When does the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation take place? **Every year on September 30**
2. This day became a national holiday in **2021**, so it is still new for many people.
3. The main reason for this day is to **honour** the Indigenous children who were sent to residential schools.
4. Why are orange shirts worn to remember these children? **Because of a story about a young girl named Phyllis, whose orange shirt was taken away on her first day at residential school**
5. The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is important because it helps everyone learn about what? **What happened in the past**
6. Many Canadians use this day to do what? **Listen to stories, read books, and take part in activities that teach them about Indigenous cultures**
7. This day is also a chance for us to think about working together so all people in Canada feel **respected and treated fairly**.
8. By learning and showing kindness, Canadians can help make sure everyone's **story** is remembered and everyone feels included.

## MAP ACTIVITY

1. What is the national capital of Thailand? **Bangkok**
2. Which country borders Thailand to the west? **Myanmar**
3. Which countries border Thailand to the north? **Myanmar and Laos**
4. Which country borders Thailand to the south? **Malasia**
5. Which countries border Thailand to the east? **Laos and Cambodia**
6. Which bodies of water border Thailand? **Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand**
7. Which countries border Laos to the north? **China and Vietnam**

## EARTHQUAKE STRENGTH

1. What damage is done by an earthquake that measures 2.0? **Trees sway and small ponds ripple. Doors swing slowly, but you can't tell that it was caused by an earthquake.**
2. What is the magnitude of an earthquake that causes cars to rock? **5.0**
3. What damage is done by a 6.0 earthquake? **Pictures can fall off walls, Furniture moves. Walls may crack.**
4. What is the magnitude of an earthquake that causes bridges to fall down and underground pipes to burst? **8.0**

## WORD SMART

1. When the tsunami gets close to the **coast**, the water **becomes** shallower. That is when the **wave** gets bigger and **higher**.
2. The **land** in Thailand is very different in different places. There are **tall** mountains in the north, flat green fields in the centre, and long, sandy **beaches** in the south. Many rivers **flow** through Thailand, and the biggest one is called the Chao Phraya River.
3. The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation is **important** because it helps everyone learn about what happened in the **past** and understand how it still affects people today. Many Canadians use this day to **listen** to stories, read books, and take part in activities that **teach** them about Indigenous cultures.