Home Learning Pack

Year 5
Spring Week 4

Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy
Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.
www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize
With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

World Book Online
World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.
https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoy
OmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D

Read Works.org
Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.
https://www.readworks.org/

Tutortastic
An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.
https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning

Education Quizzes
A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.
https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/

Top Marks
A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Classroom Secrets
Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/

National Geographic
National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/

Reading Eggspress
Reading Eggspress has lots of reading activities including comprehension and retrieval questions to have a go at. Your child's Username and Password should be written in his Homework Book.

We have been learning about division this week, mostly looking in-depth at partitioning and we will transition into using the short method for division. Here are some great maths games to play on Laptops or iPads.

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=division

Times Tables Rockstars

This is a great times tables game, practice all of the tables up to 12 x 12. Log- in should be in Homework book/ Reading diary.

https://ttrockstars.com/

Handwriting

Please spend time each day practising the 'al' join as modelled below. Remember:

•	To hold your pencil/pen correctly.

•	To sit on a chair and a desk with a straight back whilst practising your handwriting.

Practise writing the following words, ensuring that all joins within the word are carefully followed.

active

change

connect

face

relate

view

Monday Maths

1 What is 1000-100=

2 What is 1000-99=

3 What is 4521-1598=

4 Use these digits to create a 4 digit x 4 digit subtraction. Solve.

7   8   6   2   3   4   9   5

Misconception:

Eddie is doing column subtraction. He places his digits into a column and finds his answer. What did he do wrong?

```
 5 4 3 7 4
-2 8 5 2 8
 3 4 2 5 4
```

34,784 people live in Oakville. 9784 of them are children. 14,378 are pensioners. How many are adults?

Agree the necessary calculation with a partner.

We didn't need to know how many were pensioners; that was surplus information!

A number 37 bus driver drove 37,806 miles last year. A number 48 bus driver drove 34,928 miles. What is the difference between how far they drive?

Agree the necessary calculation with a partner.

We didn't need to know the bus numbers; that was surplus information!

How could we check our answers to these problems?

Check one answer using addition.

Would either calculation have been more straightforward with Frog? It's always useful to check!

Word Problems

A bus carrying 54 passengers leaves from Birmingham to London. Along the way, 14 passengers get off at Oxford. How many passengers eventually made it to London?

1. What is the key information?
   - How many passengers did we start with?
   - How many got off at Oxford?
   - What word tells you how to calculate these numbers?

2. Underline the key information.

Subtraction practice
Sheet 2

1. 57,348 - 3762

2. 84,823 - 6248

3. 45,240 - 2758

4. 83,602 - 7478

5. 52,033 - 5674

6. 86,535 - 8645

7. There are 73,452 views of a cartoon on the Internet on Saturday. On Sunday, there are 5276 fewer views. How many views are there on Sunday?

8. A Boeing 777 plane flies 17,177km from Sydney via Singapore to London. So far it has flown 8345 kilometres. How much further does it have to go?

9. A hot-air balloon has travelled 23 miles at 12,364 feet. It descends 1534 feet, then another 4245 feet. What is its altitude now?

10. A lottery winner buys a holiday for all her family for £3448 and a new car for £5999. She won £35,478. How much is left?

Fact vs Opinion

A fact is...

a thing that is known or proved to be true.

information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article

An opinion is...

a view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

Text features are included in non-fiction texts to help the reader better understand the material.

Many different types of text features provide unique information to the reader. These features can:

• tell or explain new information
• help the reader find information

A heading is included at the top of the text. It tells the reader what the text is about.

A sub-heading tells the reader what information they will find in the following paragraphs before the next sub-heading

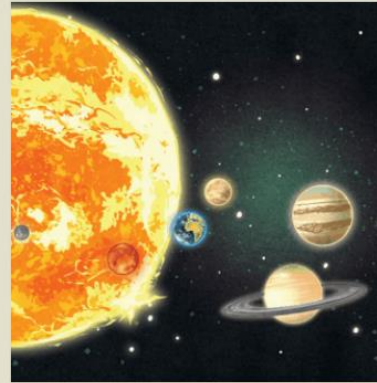A table of contents is often included at the very beginning of a book.

The table of contents shows a list of heading within the book and the page number where you can look to find that heading.

The table of contents makes it easier for the reader to find specific information they are looking for.

Authors often choose to include photographs or illustrations to help the reader better understand the information.

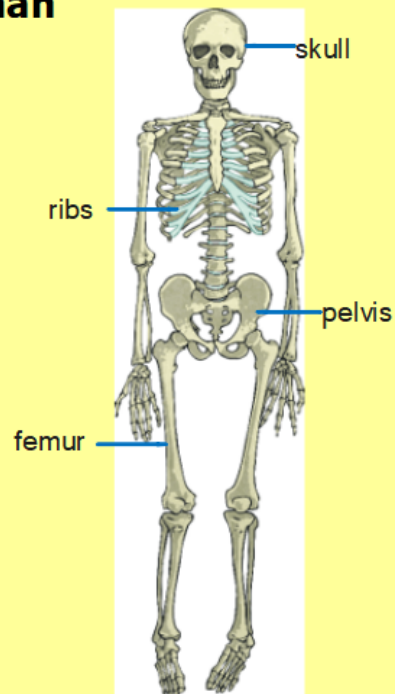A photograph may be an actual picture from an event or person in history, or it could be of an animal or place.

An illustration may be a diagram that explains a complex piece of information.

Captions and Labels

A caption briefly explains what a photograph or illustration is. It is often a short phrase or sentence that is located directly next to or under the image.

A label points to a specific part of a photograph, illustration, or diagram and tells you the name of that part.

Skeletal System of a Human

skull

ribs

pelvis

femur

More features
- Formal tone
- Facts are used (not opinions)
- Some use little activities that the reader can engage with
- Some have key pieces of information
- Some use jokes

Identify the features in this non-chronological report. You will need to produce a key and label each feature.

How did the Anglo-Saxons rule England ?

O ver time, the bands of Anglo-Saxon settlers grouped together to form **kingdoms**. From this melting pot of Anglo-Saxon tribes seven main kingdoms emerged. They often fought among themselves. The most powerful of these kingdoms were Wessex, Mercia and Northumbria. Over time, each of the rulers of these kingdoms at one time or another claimed they were **bretwalda**, or over-king, a king of all of Britain.

Being king was not without its problems. There were no clear rules about who should **succeed** when a king died. Would-be kings were often stabbed to death by rivals before they could be crowned. Nor was the king safe after becoming the ruler. If defeated in battle, it was likely that if he had not already been killed, his enemies would execute him afterwards. Oswald of Northumbria, for example, had his head and hands stuck up on stakes after being defeated by the Vikings. Indeed, the Vikings could be even nastier with a defeated victim. Their favourite execution was a ghastly death called blood-eagle, where the lungs of the victim were ripped out and spread over his shoulders.

The Vikings were the most deadly enemy the Anglo-Saxons faced. They were fierce raiders from the countries of Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The first Viking raid in Britain took place at Lindisfarne **monastery**, in the kingdom of Northumbria, in 793. Small bands of Viking raiders joined together to become vast armies that conquered half of England. This part of England became known as the **Danelaw**. Soon only the kingdom of Wessex was left in Anglo-Saxon hands, but after suffering defeat after defeat they fought back and by the ninth century all of England came once more under Anglo-Saxon rule.
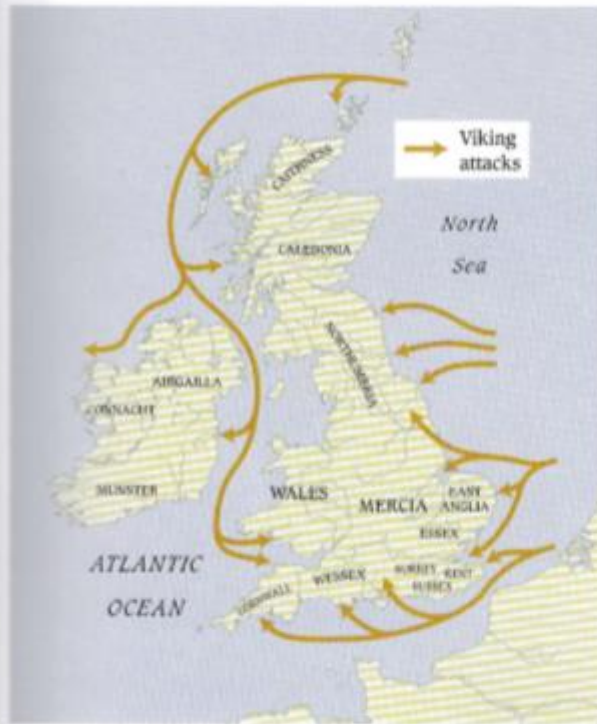

King Edgar (959-975) ruled England during a long time of peace. He is seen in this picture presenting a charter to a nobleman, or thegn.

Each person in a kingdom had a different value placed on his life. The king was most important, followed by his warrior noblemen called **thegns** and then freemen who did most of the back-breaking work of farming. Freemen were also expected to serve in the **fyrd**, or army, and fight loyally for their king. Slaves were least important and worked for the freemen and the thegns. This system was called the **weregild**. If a thegn was killed the killer was expected to pay his blood price (the value put on his life). Even parts of the body had their price too.

An eye was worth more than an ear, a leg more than an arm. This was not as odd as it sounds for it helped to stop people seeking violent revenge.

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and the Viking attacks during the ninth century.

A famous bretwalda was King Offa of Mercia. He built a massive dyke (ditch) to keep the Welsh out of his kingdom. You can still find traces of it today.

DETECTIVE WORK

Look at the map above of the different Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Which kingdom would you have lived in? Look them up in your local library and on the Internet. Are there any reminders of the names of these kingdoms in your region? For example the county of Northumberland comes from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom called Northumbria.

Monday French

HOBBIES

faire les magasins

aller au cinéma

jouer au jeux vidéos

lire

regarder la télévision

écouter de la musique

JUSTIFICATION

parce que c'est

énergique	energetic	fatigant	tiring
amusant	fun	barbant	boring
sociale	social	difficile	difficult
passionnant	exciting	cher	expensive

bon pour la santé = good for your health

Learn the phrases in the boxes and use them to make 10 sentences.

Tuesday Maths

1 Solve with column:

2369+1258=

2 Solve with column:

9874-3658=

3 Solve with column:

14,985-12,369 =

4 What is the value of the highlighted number:

7̶4158

Misconception:
Mike says that addition and subtraction can be done in any order. Is he correct?

Whole class investigation

- Write a 5-digit number. Reverse the digits and write the new number.
- Subtract the smaller from the larger.
- Reverse the digits of the answer and add it to the new number, e.g...
- Now reverse the digits and add, i.e. add 22,968 and 86,922.

```
            35721
reverse   - 12753
            22968
reverse   +86922
           109890
```

- Start with a new number 5-digit number. What happens?
      Does this always happen?

1.   4   2   5
  + ☐   3   ☐
     5   ☐   7

2.   ☐   4   6
  + 1   ☐   3
     6   6   ☐

3.   7   ☐   2
  + 2   4   ☐
     ☐   8   9

8.   ☐   6   ☐
  - 3   ☐   1
     4   0   1

9.   4   3   ☐
  - ☐   3   4
     3   ☐   1

10. 7   ☐   ☐
   - 3   5   1
     ☐   4   0

Tuesday English

Sharks are a type of fish but instead of having bones, their skeleton is made of cartilage. This is what your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark and tiger shark. Scientists believe that sharks have been in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school or shoal.

Where do they live?
Sharks can be found in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures though polar sharks prefer colder water.

What do they eat?
What a shark eats depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, crabs and squid.

Some types of shark can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are not very common. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than from shark attacks.

Shark Senses
Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can see in low levels of light.

Amazing Fact!
Most shark species would die if they stopped moving. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive.

Did You Know...?
A baby shark is called a pup.

Tuesday Music

Listen to the 1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky. Which percussion intruments can you hear? Research the ones you can hear – how is the sound made? What are they made of?

Wednesday Maths

1 Solve:

2+6=

20+60=

2 Solve:

9-4=

90-40=

3 If I know that 50 + 25=75. What else do I know?

4 Write the inverse:

20+42=62

Misconception:
Jeff says that 102 is a multiple of ten because it has a zero in it. Is he correct?

Part A

46   72   37   84   29   62   35   54

Choose two pairs of numbers with a total of more than 100.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a total of less than 100.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a difference of less than 30.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a difference of more than 30.

Work out the exact totals and differences each time.

Part B

460   720   370   840   190   260   530   640

Choose two pairs of numbers with a total of more than 1000.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a total of less than 1000.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a difference of less than 300.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a difference of more than 300.

Work out the exact totals and differences each time.

Part C

2500   3600   7100   4900   5300   3800   8200   6500

Choose two pairs of numbers with a total of more than 10,000.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a total of less than 10,000.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a difference of less than 3000.
Choose two pairs of numbers with a difference of more than 3000.

Work out the exact totals and differences each time.

___

Tuesday Art

Sketch your own version of the Eiffel Tower and paint it using the pointillism technique.

Wednesday English

What sub-heading could you write for this information?

The **Anglo-Saxons** were a group of farmer-warriors who lived in **Britain** over a thousand years ago.

Made up of three **tribes** who came over from **Europe,** they were called the **Angle**, **Saxon**, and **Jute** tribes. The two largest were the Angle and Saxon, which is how we've come to know them as the Anglo-Saxons today.

They were fierce people, who fought many battles during their rule of Britain – often fighting each other! Each tribe was ruled by its own strong warrior who settled their people in different parts of the country.

Create a sub-heading for this information:

The Anglo-Saxons first tried invading in the **4th century**, but the Roman army were quick to send them home again! Years later – around 450AD – the **Ancient Romans** left Britain, the Anglo-Saxons seized their chance and this time they were successful!

They left their homes in Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark and sailed over to Britain on wooden boats. Many of them were farmers before they came to Britain and it's thought they were on the look-out for new land as floodwaters back home had made it almost impossible to farm.

Create a sub-heading for this information:

The Anglo-Saxons didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages. They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain's forests had everything they needed. They surrounded each village with a high fence to protect cattle from wild animals like foxes and wolves, and to keep out their enemies, too!

We know what Anglo-Saxon houses were like from excavations of Anglo-Saxon villages. They were small wooden huts with a straw roof, and inside was just one room in which the whole family lived, ate, slept and socialised together – *much like an ancient version of open-plan living!*

The biggest house in the village belonged to the chief, which was large enough to house him and all his warriors – and sometimes even the oxen, too! It was a long hall with a stone fire in the middle, and hunting trophies and battle armour hung from its walls. There were tiny windows and a hole in the roof to allow smoke to escape.

Thursday Maths

1   100-36=

2   1000-360=

3   45+____=70

4   63+____=100

Misconception:

Stone is working out the following: □ – 42 = 25. He gets an answer of 23. Is he correct?

A group of people are cycling 4000 miles across America to raise money for a charity. So far they have travelled 2658 miles, so over half way.

How can we work out how much further they have to go?

Maths Frog!

Who would like to show how Frog would work this out using an empty number line jotting on the board?

Add the hops to find out how much further the cyclists have to go.

Use counting up (Frog) to subtract four-digit numbers from multiples of 100

Draw number lines to show Frog solving these problems:

1.   1000 – 573
2.   2000 – 1958
3.   6000 – 5839
4.   4000 – 2748
5.   5000 – 2349
6.   9000 – 4275
7.   8000 – 5624
8.   7000 – 3453
9.   3000 – 2222
10. 6000 – 3333

The Man Who Moved a Mountain:

A True Story of One Man's Endeavour

Dashrath Manjhi was a poor man who worked as a labourer in a remote mountain village near Bihar in eastern India. After a tragic event, he dedicated his life to a project which led to him becoming known as 'Mountain Man' or 'The Man Who Moved the Mountain'.

When Manjhi's wife fell one day, she was injured and in need of medical help. The journey to the nearest hospital was 55 kilometres. Sadly, Manjhi's wife died because she could not reach a hospital in time.

The labourer said that he never wanted anyone else to suffer the same fate as his wife. He spent the next 22 years creating a road through the mountain with only a hammer and chisel. Manjhi had to sell the family's three goats to buy the hammer and chisel that he used. When news spread about what the man was doing, many people thought that he had gone mad. People thought that he would die before he had time to finish his mission.

However, in honour of his wife, he continued for more than twenty years, working day and night. By the time he had finished, he had carved a road through the side of the mountain. His village now has access to schools, hospitals and jobs for the first time. Thanks to the efforts of this 'Mountain Man', the distance from the village to hospital changed from 55km to 15km.

The road that he created is 9 metres wide and 110 metres long.

In 2011, a documentary film was made about Dashrath Manjhi, called 'The Man Who Moved the Mountain'. Another film was made in 2015 called 'Manjhi – The Mountain Man'.

Location Fact File: Bihar is a state in eastern India. To the north, it borders Nepal. The famous River Ganges flows right through Bihar from west to east. The Himalayan mountains begin a short distance over the border into Nepal.

Questions

1. How long did Dashrath Manjhi spend carving out the passageway through the mountain? Tick **one**.

   ☐ Five months
   ☐ Fifty-five weeks
   ☐ Two years
   ☐ Twenty-two years

2. **Circle** the correct answer.
   When Manjhi first started the mission, people thought that he was:

   | clever | mad | happy | strong |

3. Draw lines to match the measurements of the new road that the Mountain Man created.

Journey from the village to the hospital		110 metres
Width of the road		15 kilometres
Length of the road		9 metres

4. What was Dashrath Manjhi's job? Circle **one**.

   | doctor | farmer | labourer | film maker |

5. Why do you think Manjhi's mission was a difficult one? Give two different reasons to support your answer.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

6. Write down one thing that the village had new access to after the project was complete.

   _____

7. What was the name of the documentary film that was made about Dashrath Manjhi in 2015?

   _____

Use the previous shark report to answer these questions:

1. What is a shark's skeleton made of? Tick **one**.

   ☐ bone

   ☐ muscle

   ☐ cartilage

   ☐ skin

2. How many species of shark are there? Tick **one**.

   ☐ more than 500

   ☐ less than 500

   ☐ less than 200

   ☐ more than 700

3. How long have sharks lived in our oceans?

   _____

4. Name **two** of the world's oceans.

   _____

5. Tick whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Sharks are a type of fish.		
Sharks only live in seawater.		
Shark attacks are very common.		
Sharks have a good sense of smell.		

6. What are Baby Sharks called? Tick **one**.

   ☐ pugs

   ☐ sharklets

   ☐ shells

   ☐ pups

7. Why are sharks such good hunters? Explain your answer.

   _____

   _____

Why was it easier to answer questions from the non-chronological report?

<u>Thursday Science</u>

Watch the following video. What is electricity? What are conductors and insulators?

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2882hv

The thermal conductivity of a material is a measure of its ability to conduct heat.

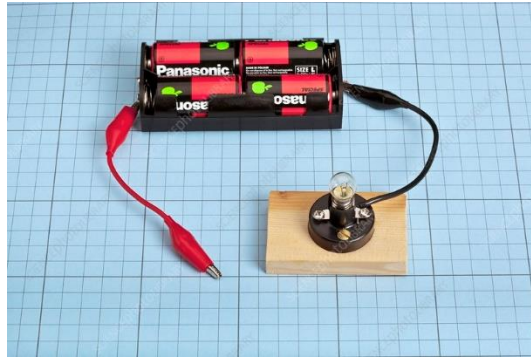Electrical conductivity is a measurement of how easily a material allows electric current to flow through it.
We need to find materials that will conduct electricity as well as those that will not (and that are waterproof) for temporary wiring repairs.
We are aiming to find the material that conducts electricity the best so that the festival can have sufficient power.
The materials we are going to be investigating are:
- Nails
- Paper clips
- Coins
- Scissors
- Spoons
- Aluminium foil
- Glass
- Fabric

Material to be tested	Prediction	Light bulb (bright, dim, off)	Conductor or insulator
Nails			
Paper clips			
Coins			
Scissors			
Spoons			
Aluminium foil			
Glass			
Fabric			
Iron wool			
Pens with metal bits on them			
Metallic card			

Write a paragraph, explaining which materials are best suited for electrical conduction.

Explain why.

Compare your results to what your hypothesis was. Were you correct?
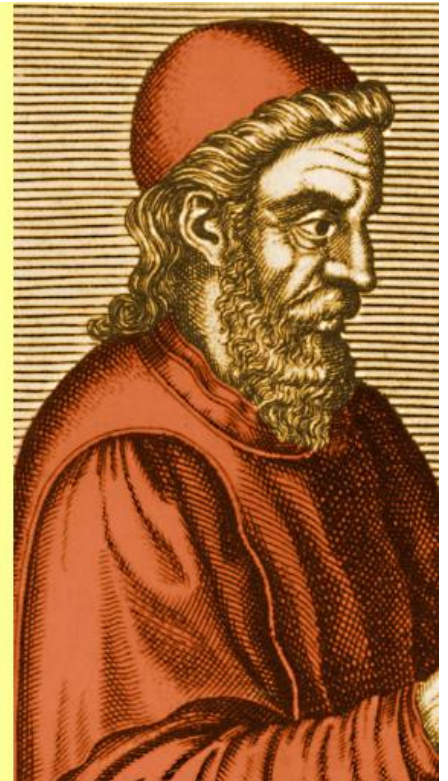
<u>Thursday History</u>

The Venerable Bede

Bede (673-735 was one of the most important men of learning. He was brought by his parents to the monastery at Jarrow when he was 7 years old.

He spent the rest of his life in this monastery and later at Monkwearmouth in the northeast of England.

Bede gave us the system of dating that we still use to this day, he explained that the world was not flat as some believed, and he wrote the first history book of England called 'Ecclesiastical History of England.'

Ecclesiastical - church
Venerable - accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom, or character

Friday Maths

Friday – 04.02.22 – Choose strategies to work out additions and subtractions.	
1 Do not solve. State the strategy you would use: 100-78=	**2** Do not solve. State the strategy you would use: 1000-99=
3 Do not solve. State the strategy you would use: 5698+1485=	**4** Do not solve. State the strategy you would use: 2000+2023=

Misconception:

Matt chose column to work out: 1000-997. What would you suggest he do next time?

Discuss in pairs what needs to be done to work out the missing number in each calculation.

$$56 + \square = 83 \qquad \square + 56 = 92 \qquad 46 = \square - 23 \qquad 73 - \square = 42$$

Sometimes we need subtraction to solve an addition, e.g. work out $92 - 56$ to find the missing number in $\square + 56 = 92$.

Sometimes we need addition to solve a subtraction, e.g. work out $46 + 23$ to find the missing number in $46 = \square - 23$.

Addition and subtraction problems
Sheet 1

1. $\boxed{} + 320 = 850$

2. $1000 - \boxed{} = 678$

3. $920 - \boxed{} = 480$

4. $\boxed{} - 420 = 370$

5. $3200 + \boxed{} = 7800$

6. $7000 - \boxed{} = 4579$

7. $9400 - \boxed{} = 4900$

8. $\boxed{} - 2300 = 5800$

9. Adam has 520 health points. He finds a potion and ends up with 770 health points. How many points did he earn from the potion?

10. Caitlin has 3475 experience points. She needs 5000 experience points to enter the next world. How many more experience points does she need?

11. Sasha lost 240 health points. Now she has 570 health points. How many health points did she have to start with?

12. Niall had 4500 experience points. By the end of the school holidays, he had 7200 experience points! How many experience points did he gain?

Friday English

You are going to plan a non-chronological report based on the Anglo-Saxons.
Which sub-headings would you like to include?
What information do you already know about the sub-headings you have chosen?
Choose at least 4.

Friday Geography

Names of towns and villages all mean something.

In England, many places have Anglo Saxon names.

For example; BIRMINGHAM comes from BEORMA (a person's name) + INGA (family or tribe) + HA (homestead).

So BIRMINGHAM simply means "Homestead of Beorma's tribe."

bridge – bridge	ing – people of
bourne /burn – stream	lake – lake
burgh/bury – fort	ley/lea – clearing
combe - valley	stead – farm
cot – small hut	stoc – summer pasture
fall – place cleared of trees	stow – holy place
field – field	ton – farm/village
ford – river crossing	wic/wich – farm/dwelling
ham – village	worth – fenced land
hurst – clearing	

Ham – Village

Ford - River Crossing

ton – Farm/village

Bury – fortified place

Ley – forest clearing

Field- field

Stead – farm

Wic/wich – farm/dwelling

Can you locate any places that contain the following names.

1. Using the Atlases, look at the country of England and locate any cities that contain Anglo-Saxon names or spellings.
2. Locate these cities on your blank map.
3. Colour-code these cities in their Anglo-Saxon kingdom. (Look at last week's lesson)
   - Northumbria
   - Mercia

- Kent
- Wessex
- East Anglia
- Sussex
- Essex