



HILL WEST  
*Primary*

FOUR OAKS

# Home Learning Pack

Year 5

Spring Term Week 6



## 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](http://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=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDEzMzA2Mjp1cw%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.

*weave*

*interact*

*cinema*

*camera*

*tourist*

*park*

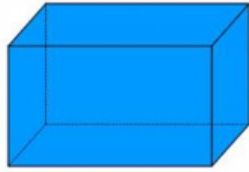
*bicycle*

*school*

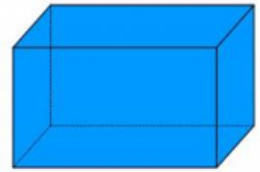
## Monday Maths

Monday – 07.02.22 – Properties of 3D shapes.

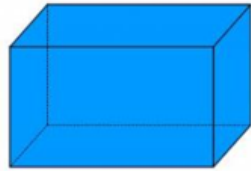
1 Name this shape:



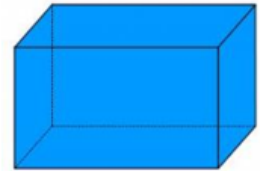
2 How many faces does this shape have?



3 How many edges does this shape have?



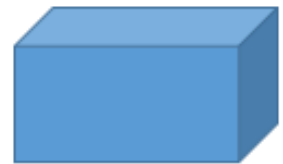
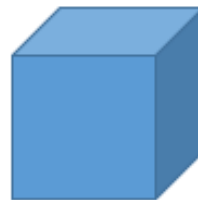
4 How many vertices does this shape have?



Misconception: Pearl has identified this shape as a square. Is she correct?



? Look at the cube and cuboid.  
What is the same about these two shapes and what is different?



e.g.

**What is different?**

**The cuboid has some non-square rectangular faces, it is irregular.**

**The cube has all squares faces, it is regular.**

**What is the same?**

**Both have the same number of faces, vertices and edges.**

**Both have all flat faces.**

**Both have 3 pairs of parallel faces.**

How could we sort all of these shapes into two sets, so that every shape appears in one set, and one set only, i.e. there is no overlap?

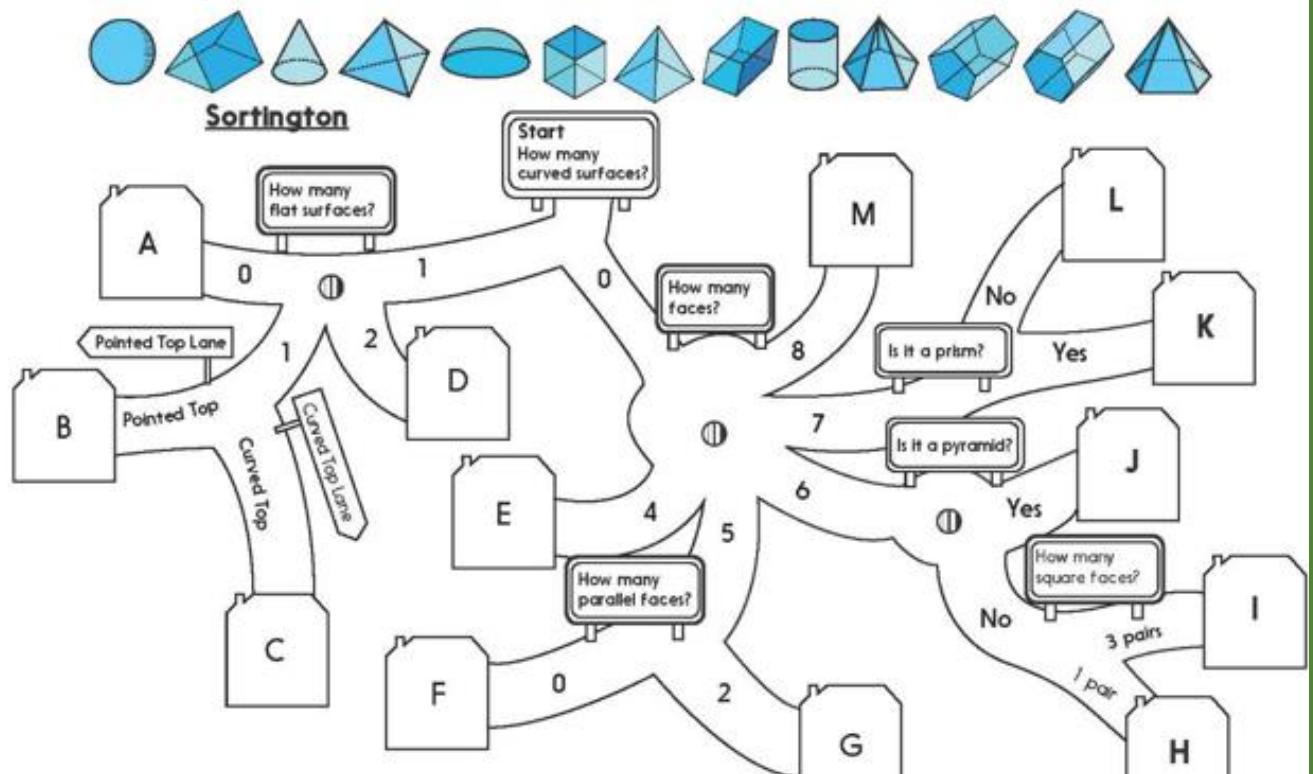
Why can't we use 'has triangular faces' and 'has square faces' as the two labels for sorting?

Carroll diagrams use two headings that are the **opposite** of one another (mutually exclusive), e.g. 'has at least one triangular face' and 'has no triangular faces'; 'is a prism' and 'is not a prism'; 'is regular' and 'is irregular', 'has at least one pair of parallel faces' and 'has no pairs of parallel faces'.

Remember that the faces are made from 2-D shapes (two dimensions) and the solids are called 3-D shapes (three dimensions).

Let's sort the shapes according to your criteria...

The 3-D shapes go on holiday to Sortington! Work out which houses they all live in. Write the letter and the shape's name.



Always true, sometimes true or false?

- A cube is a type of cuboid
- Pyramids have 5 faces
- Prisms have a cross-section that is always the same, so a cylinder is a prism
- Cubes and cuboids have the same number of vertices

## Monday English

# All about the Awesome Anglo-Saxons!

### Where the Anglo-Saxons came from

They came from three of the stranger peoples of Germany, the Saxons, the Angles and the Jutes. In the mainland is where the West Saxons live and to this day it is called the nation of Jutes. From the Saxons, came the East, South and West Saxons. From the Angles, came the East Angles, Middle Angles, Mercians and Northumbrians.



### Want to hear a joke?

What do you call a British person playing a saxophone?

An Anglo Saxin'!

### Want to hear a riddle?

When I am alive I do not speak.  
Anyone who wants to, takes  
captive and cuts off my head.  
They bite my bare body  
I do no harm to anyone unless  
they cut me first.  
Then I soon make them cry.

### How the Anglo-Saxons lived

In their farming communities, the Anglo-Saxons grew wheat for bread and barley for beer, peas and beans. They kept sheep, cattle and pigs for food and clothing.

They made the finest weapons and armour and the most beautiful and intricate jewellery.



Anglo-Saxons women could own their own land and were in charge of the household servants. They enjoyed many freedoms but were never considered to be equal to men.

The Anglo-Saxons did not know disease could spread and they relied on cures and remedies. For toothache, it was suggested that the sufferer boil a holly leaf, put it in a bowl of water, and raise the bowl to their mouth and yawn. It was believed that the worms said to cause the toothache would come tumbling out using this method.

It was rare for people to live past their mid-forties because of disease and injury.



### Why the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain

#### To fight

- Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around.

#### To farm

- Many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there.

#### To make new homes

- Whole families set sail across the sea to live in Britain. They brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built villages with new homes.

#### They were invited

- With Picts and Scots attacking from the north, the Britons invited some Anglo-Saxons to help defend them. But they didn't expect them to stay.

### Structural Hierarchy of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms

At the top of the pyramid was the King. He was the most important. Below the king were the king's warrior noblemen called the **Thengs**.

In Anglo-Saxon England, a Theng was a lord who held his land directly from the king in return for military service in time of war.

Thengs could earn their titles and lands or inherit them. Initially, the Theng ranked below all other Anglo-Saxon nobility; however, with the proliferation of the thengs came a subdivision of the class.

After the Thengs, it was the freemen who did most of the back-breaking work of farming. Freemen were also expected to serve in the **fild**, or army, and fight loyally for their king.

At the bottom, it was the slaves. Slaves were the least important and worked for the freemen and the thengs.



## Use your plan to help you.

### Remember to include:

- A Title
- Sub-headings
- Bold words
- Pictures
- Maybe a joke/'did you know' fact/riddle or something else (check with me first to see if your idea is appropriate)
- Formal tone
- Facts
- Clear structure

Plan the information you want to include in your non-chronological report. Use the example to inspire you. Here are some website for gathering information.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdbm>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/saxons.htm>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/anglo-saxons/>



## Monday French

Read the text and answer the questions 1-8.



J'aime faire les magasins parce que c'est amusant.  
Mais je n'aime pas regarder la télévision parce que  
c'est barbant - **Sophie**



Je déteste le cyclisme et la gymnastique parce que  
c'est difficile. Cependant j'adore écouter de la  
musique. J'aime faire les magasins avec mes amis,  
parce que c'est sociale - **Amelie**



J'aime les sports parce que c'est bon pour la santé.  
J'adore jouer au rugby et j'adore la natation.  
Cependant, je n'aime pas aller au cinéma parce que  
c'est cher - **Sahib**



Je n'aime pas lire parce que c'est fatigant mais  
j'adore jouer aux jeux-vidéos parce que c'est  
passionnant - **Thomas**

1. Who finds reading tiring?
2. Why does Amelie like shopping?
3. What does Thomas love and why? (2)
4. What does Sophie think about watching TV?
5. What sports does Sahib like? (2)
6. Why does Sahib like sports?
7. Which activity is described as expensive? Who says it? (2)
8. What does Amelie love doing?

### Challenge – Translate this paragraph into English.

J'aime aller au cinéma avec mes amis. J'adore les  
films d'action. Aussi, j'adore lire – j'aime les livres  
de David Walliams. Je n'aime pas le sport surtout le  
judo parce que c'est dangereux!

Create ten sentences using the sentence builder below:

J'adore

I love

J'aime

I like

Je n'aime pas

I don't like

Je déteste

I hate

aller au cinéma

going to the cinema

écouter de la  
musique

listening to music

jouer aux jeux  
vidéos

playing video games

faire les magasins

going shopping

lire

reading

regarder la  
télévision

watching TV

parce que c'est

because it is

trop

too

très

very

amusant

fun

fatigant

tiring

barbant

boring

passionnant

exciting

difficile

difficult

cher

expensive

bon pour la  
santé

good for  
your health

## Tuesday Maths

**Tuesday – 08.02.22 – Visualise 3D shapes from 2D drawings.**

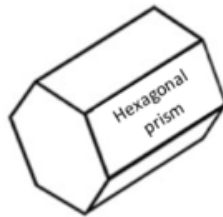
**1** Name this shape:



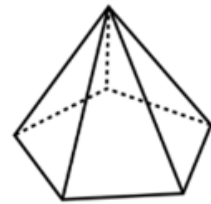
**2** Is this a prism?



**3** Is this shape regular?



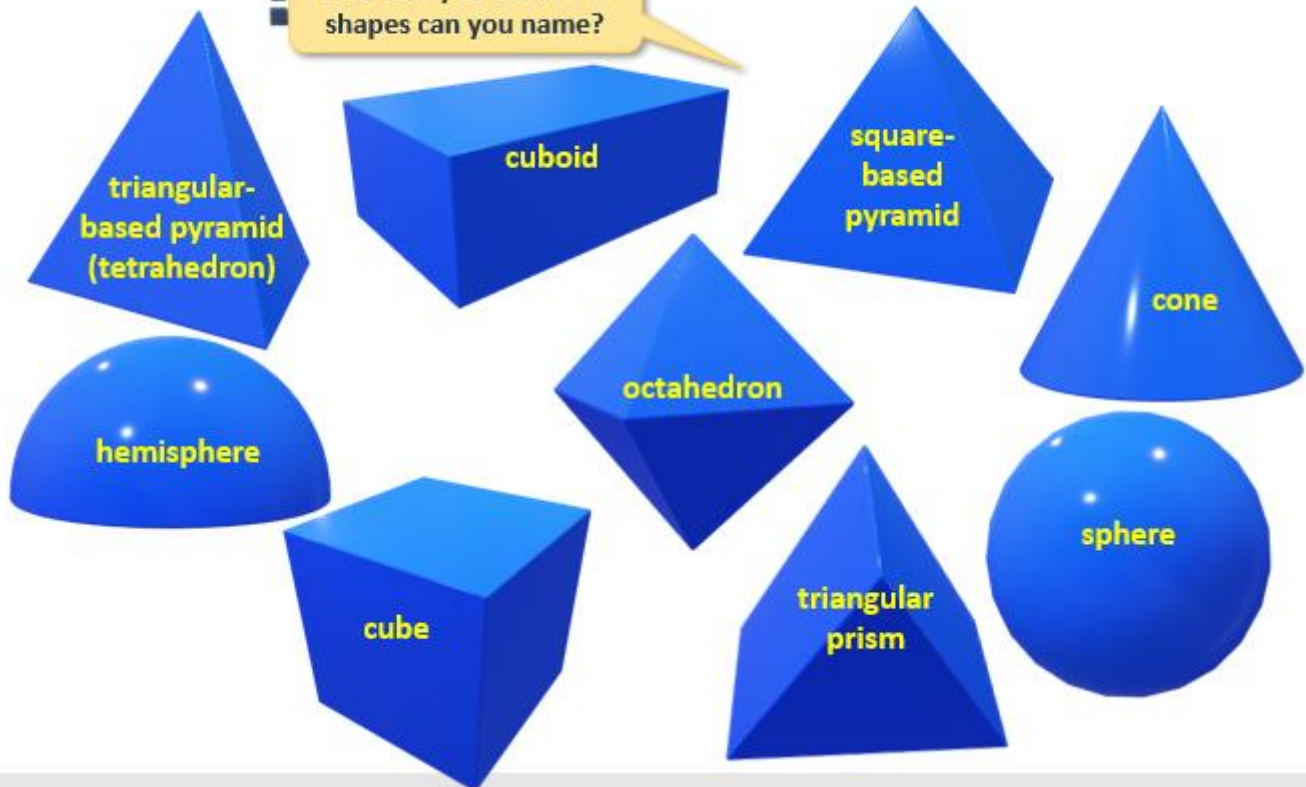
**4** How many vertices does this shape have?



Misconception: Tim says that a cube has 8 edges. Is he correct?

**Day 2: Visualise 3-D shapes from 2-D drawings: Describe properties of prisms and pyramids.**

**?** How many of these 3-D shapes can you name?





There are lots of types of *pyramid*, with different 2-D shapes on their bases.

There are lots of types of *prisms*, with different 2-D shapes at each 'end'.

Let's watch some animations of triangular, pentagonal and octagonal [prisms](#). Look also at the animation of each prism *net* 'folding up' into the 3-D shape.

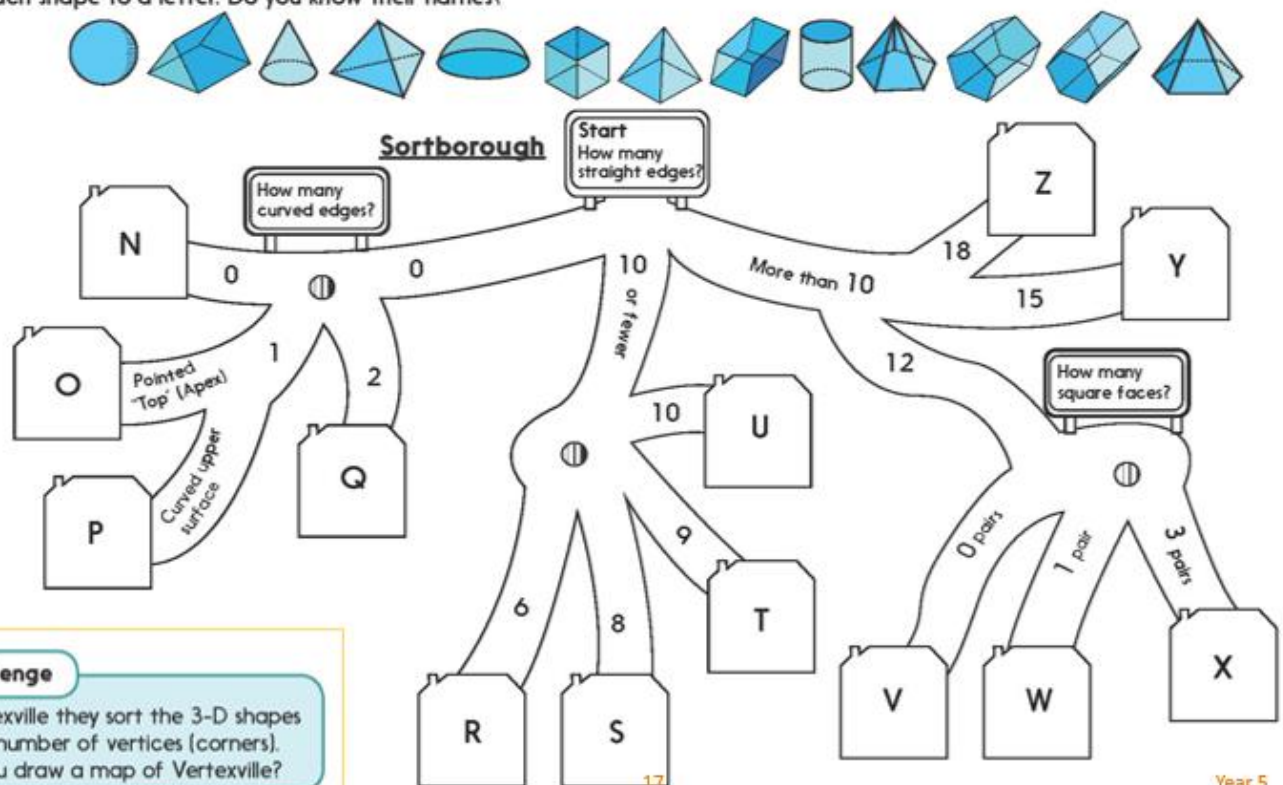
What do prisms have in common?

The two faces on either end are the same type of polygon (they have straight sides).  
These faces are joined by rectangles (which could include squares).

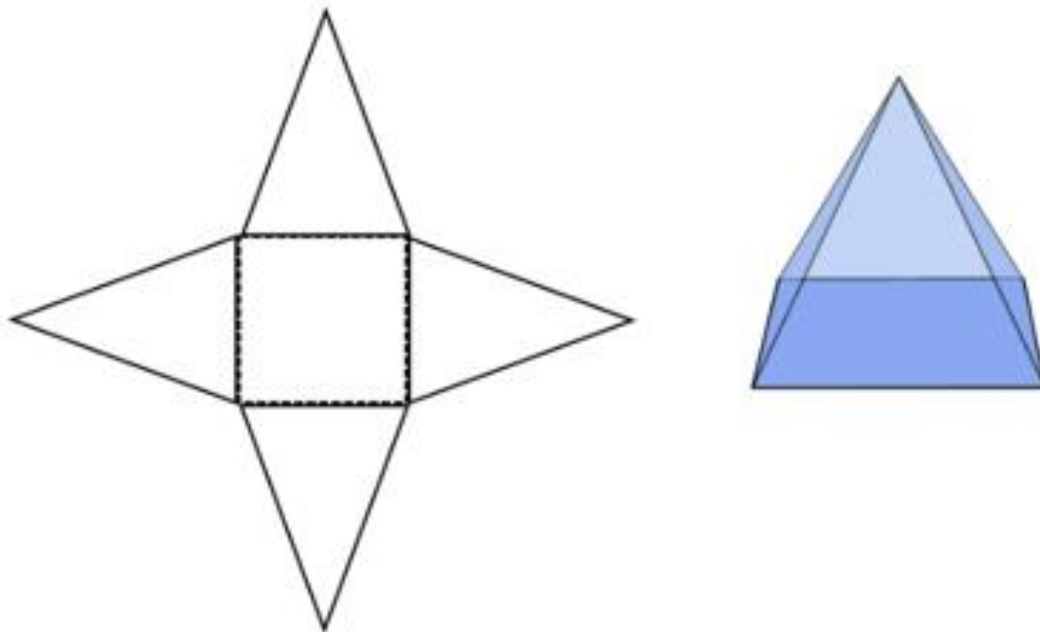
So a cylinder is not a prism!

What type of prism is a cuboid?  
Is a cube a prism?

The 3-D shapes go on holiday to Sortborough! Work out which houses they all stay in. Match each shape to a letter. Do you know their names?



This is the net for a square-based pyramid:



Can you visualise and draw any other different nets that fold to give the same pyramid?

1. After your teacher has shown you a real square-based pyramid, have a go at visualising the net that will 'fold together' to create the 3-D solid.
2. Now try to draw this net – be as accurate as you can. Cut it out (or make it from a construction kit, such as Polydron) and fold it into a pyramid. *Did it work?*
3. What shapes are in the net? How many of each? Are the triangles and square in the same arrangement in all of your friends' nets?
4. Now, investigate all of the possible nets that will fold to create a square-based pyramid:
  - a. Where will you start?
  - b. What will you keep the same/change each time?
  - c. How will you test whether each net 'works'?

## Tuesday English

Plan and start to write your non-chronological report.

Does your non-chronological report include...	
a topic title that covers the whole subject?	
a brief introduction paragraph?	
information that is organised into paragraphs?	
sub-headings for each category?	
information in fact boxes and/or bullet-marked lists?	
extra details to support the main points?	
factual language?	
present tense verbs (unless it is a historical report)?	
a glossary that explains technical language?	
sentences written in a formal tone?	
impersonal writing in the third person?	

### Sentence Starters to Engage the Reader

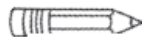
An important thing...	Many people think that...
Despite the fact that...	Would it surprise you to hear...?
Did you know that...?	
Have you ever wondered...?	

### Word Bank

accurate	diagram	photograph
background	explain	research
caption	factual	section
clarify	glossary	statistics
conclusion	informative	subject
data	introduce	summary
description	outline	

### Examples of a Formal Tone

It is advisable to be aware that...	The study was performed...
Crucial to remember is...	... at regular intervals.
Are you aware that...?	Upon thorough examination,...
Are you able to imagine...?	... additional details...
... the majority of the time...	Scientists recommend that...



### Third Person

he	she	they	themselves	it	itself
him	his	her	hers	its	their

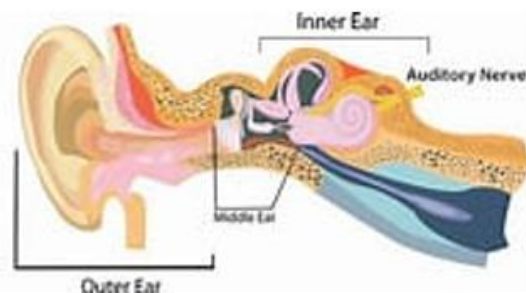
### Fronted Adverbials

Amazingly,...
As a result,...
Consequently,...
Finally,...
Fortunately,...
Frequently,...
Furthermore,...
Generally,...
In addition,...
In summary,...
Incredibly,...
Normally,...
Often,...
Sometimes,...
Strangely enough,...
Surprisingly,...
Unfortunately,...
Unusually,...
Usually,...

## Tuesday Science

### Ear damage

- Loud noise can **damage cells and membranes in the cochlea**. Listening to loud noise for a long time can overwork hair cells in the ear, which can cause these cells to die. The hearing loss progresses as long as the exposure continues. Harmful effects might continue even after noise exposure has stopped.



## Some suggested properties of materials to consider for ear defenders

### Key properties to consider:

- Strength/toughness
- Hardness
- Acoustic absorption
- Flexibility
- Brittleness
- Absorbency
- Weight
- 
- 

### Other considerations:

- Aesthetics (colour, etc.)
- Cost
- 
- 
- 

**Enquiry question:**

**VARIABLES**

**Thing I could change/vary**

**Thing I could observe or measure**

Ensuring my test is fair		
I will change		
I will observe		
I will keep these things the same		

### Wednesday Maths

Wednesday – 09.02.22 – Describe properties of 2-D shapes including polygons.

**1** How many sides does a quadrilateral have?

**2** How many sides does a pentagon have?



**3** How many sides does a circle have?



**4** How many corners does an octagon have?



Misconception: Emily says that a heptagon has 6 sides. Is she correct?

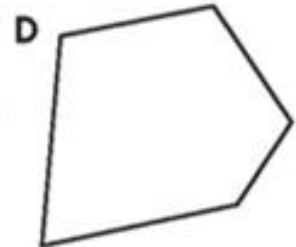
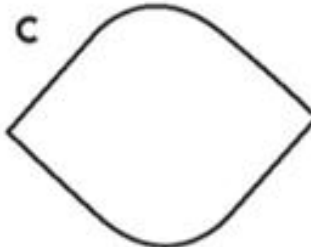
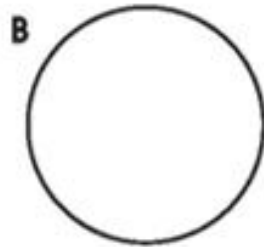


Is this a polygon?

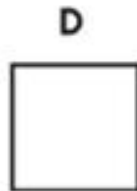


Draw any polygon and list five of its properties.

1. i) Which of these is a polygon? \_\_\_\_\_  
ii) Why? \_\_\_\_\_



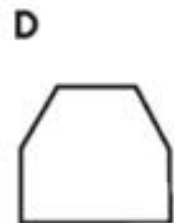
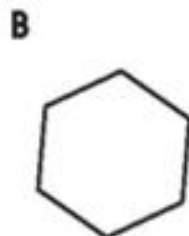
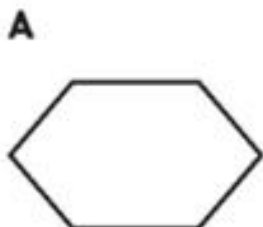
2. Look at these shapes.



Match the shapes to each description below:

A triangle: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
A quadrilateral: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
A pentagon: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
A symmetrical polygon: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
A regular polygon: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
An irregular polygon: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which shape is not a hexagon? \_\_\_\_\_



Draw four polygons with different numbers of sides.

Label them A, B, C and D.

Make up a quiz to test whether a partner can describe and identify each, e.g.

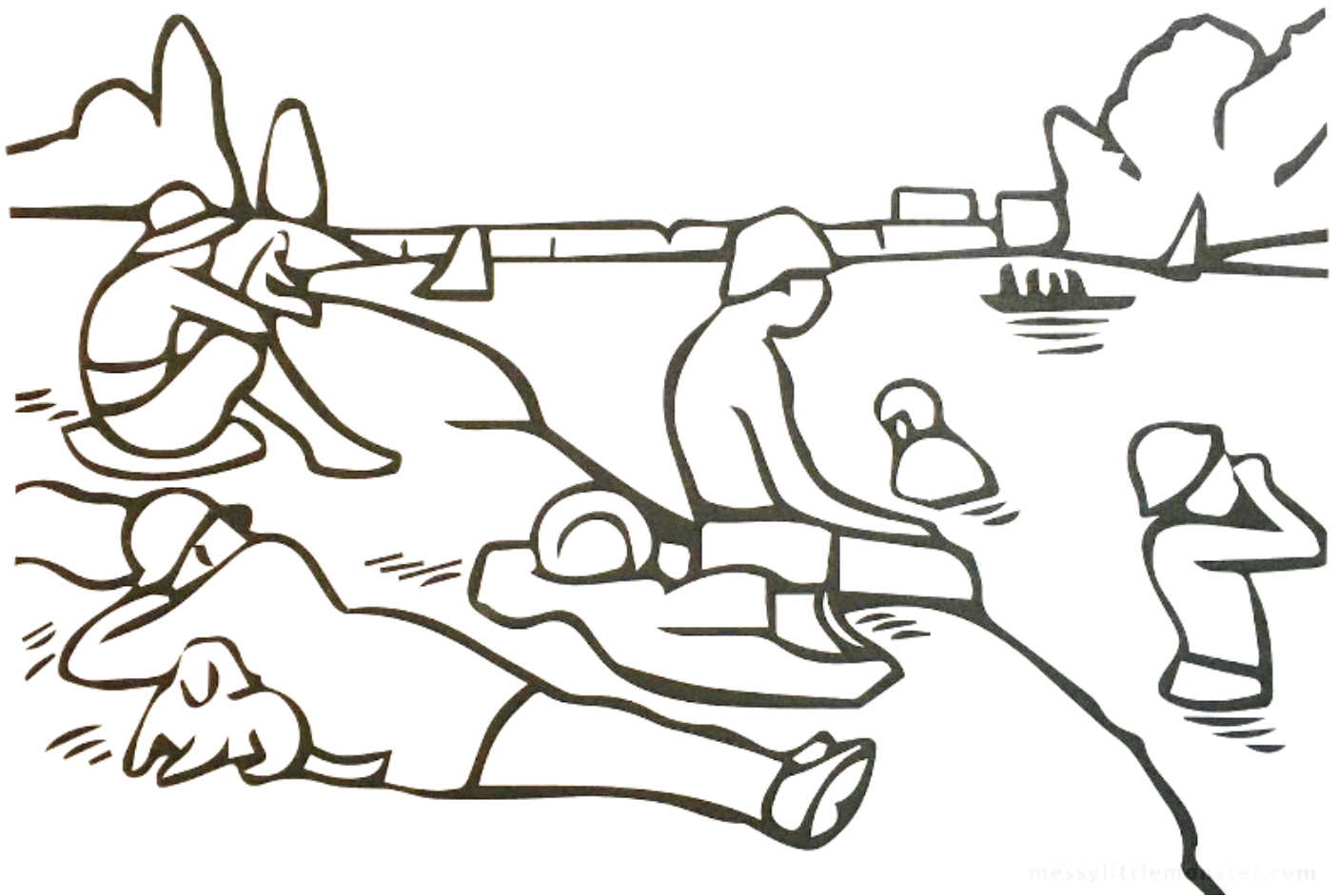
1. How many pairs of parallel sides does it have?
2. Name three different types of this shape.
3. How many of me do you need to build a square based pyramid?

### Wednesday English

Continue to write and design your non-chronological report.

### Wednesday Art

Complete this version of a Seurat painting in the pointillist style.





## Thursday Maths

**Thursday – 10.02.22 – Describe properties of polygons.**

- 1** Which is true about quadrilaterals:
1. They have 4 sides.
  2. All sides have to be equal
  3. Sides must be parallel.

- 2** I am thinking of a shape with 7 sides. What is it?

- 3** What are perpendicular sides?

- 4** How many sides does a parallelogram have?

Misconception: Tessa feels that a circle is a polygon. Is she correct?



What makes a shape a polygon?

A polygon is a straight-sided, closed, 2-D shape.

Draw a polygon, on squared paper, using a ruler.



Hold up your polygon if it has an acute angle.

Hold up your polygon if it has a pair of parallel sides.






Hold up your polygon if it has at least one pair of perpendicular sides.

Hold up your polygon if it is regular.  
What does this mean? How do you know yours is regular?



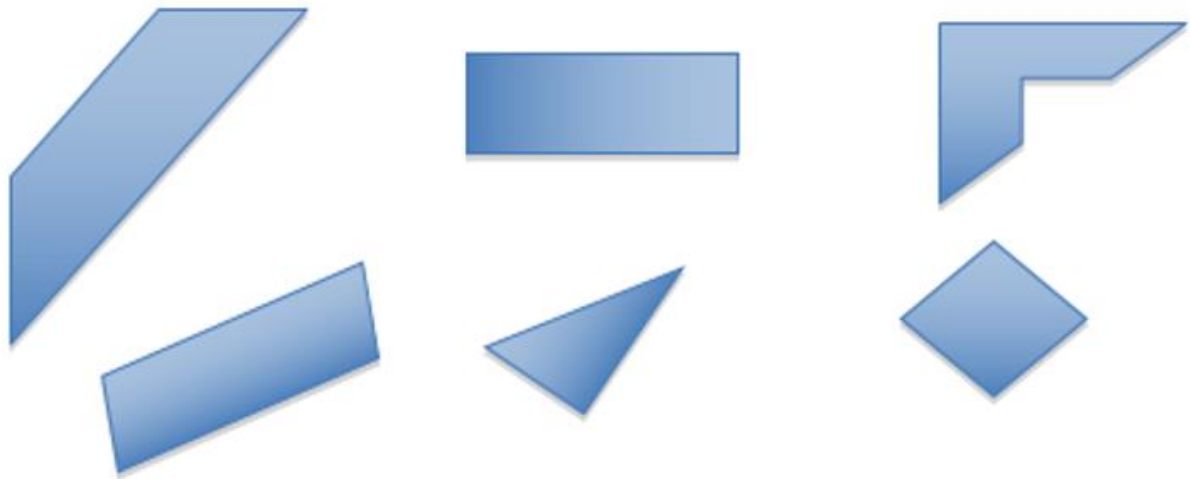
Equal length sides and angles.

Complete this table by writing a tick in each box that is 'true'.

	square 	equilateral triangle 	irregular pentagon 	regular hexagon 	regular pentagon 	octagon
all sides the same length						
one pair of parallel sides						
more than 1 pair of parallel sides						
5 sides						
more than 4 sides						
less than 5 vertices						
no perpendicular sides						

Was there a column that was difficult to complete? Why?

Which of the following shapes are quadrilaterals?



Thursday English

**In this lesson we are going to be editing our work using a purple pen.**

**Do you want to move the position of any sections or pictures?**

**You will need to check for:**

**Spelling mistakes**

**Capital letters and full stops**

**Sentence structure**

**You will then need to choose a section of your report and up-level it. Use synonyms for example.**

**Challenge 1 - Up-level 2 sections**

**Challenge 2 - Up-level 3 sections**



## Thursday Science

Conduct your experiments to block sound with various materials. Record your observations in a table and complete the testing with a recommendation to the festival.

Results and patterns	
Material	What I observed

## Thursday History

### Why was Alfred so great?

Great Anglo-Saxon kings included Offa of Mercia (who built Offa's Dyke) and Edwin of Northumbria (who founded Edinburgh or 'Edwin's burh'). But the most famous of all is Alfred, the only king in British history to be called 'Great'.

Alfred was born in AD849 and died in AD899. His father was king of Wessex, but Alfred became king of all England. He fought the [Vikings](#), and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.

### King of the English

Alfred became king in AD871. His elder brothers had each been king in turn before him, and he had been fighting the [Vikings](#) all his life. Alfred went on fighting the Vikings when all seemed hopeless. Finally, he won an important battle at Edington in Wiltshire in AD878. After that, some Vikings agreed to live in peace, though fighting still went on.

Alfred's capital was Winchester. In AD886, his army captured London (which had belonged to Mercia before the Vikings seized it). By now Alfred was called 'King of the English' on his coins. This shows how important he was.

### Stories about Alfred

One story says Alfred went to Rome at the age of 4, to meet the [Pope](#). When he came home, his mother promised a handsome book to the first of her sons who could read it to her. Alfred learned it by heart, recited it, and got the book.

Later the young King Alfred had to hide from the [Vikings](#), on a marshy island called Athelney in Somerset. A famous story tells how while sheltering in a cowherd's hut, the king got a telling-off from the man's wife. Why? He let her cakes (or bread) burn. Another story says

Alfred went into the Viking camp disguised as a minstrel, to find out what the Vikings were planning.

### **How Alfred governed**

King Alfred was advised by a council of nobles and Church leaders. The council was called the witan. The witan could also choose the next king. Alfred made good laws. He had books translated from Latin into English, and translated some himself. He told monks to begin writing the [Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#).

Alfred built warships to guard the coast from [Viking](#) raiders. He built forts and [walled](#) towns known as burhs. He split the fyrd (the part-time army) into two parts. While half the men were at home on their farms, the rest were ready to fight Vikings.

### **Why was Alfred so great?**

1. Which Kings were considered 'Great?'
2. Who is the most famous Anglo-Saxon King?

### **King of the English**

3. When was King Alfred born?
4. When did King Alfred die?
5. When Alfred's father died, Alfred become King of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Which important battle did King Alfred win?
7. What was Alfred called on the coins?

### **Stories about King Alfred**

8. Where did King Alfred find shelter while he was hiding?
9. Why did King Alfred get told off?

### **How Alfred governed (ruled)**

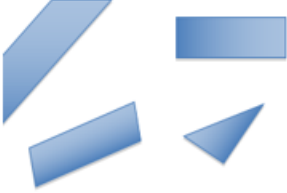
10. Alfred had books translated from \_\_\_\_\_ to English.
11. What did Alfred build to guard the coast from the Vikings?

### **What do you think?**

Was King Alfred a good man? Was he intelligent? Why was he popular?

## Friday Maths

Friday – 11.02.22 – Investigate properties of quadrilaterals.

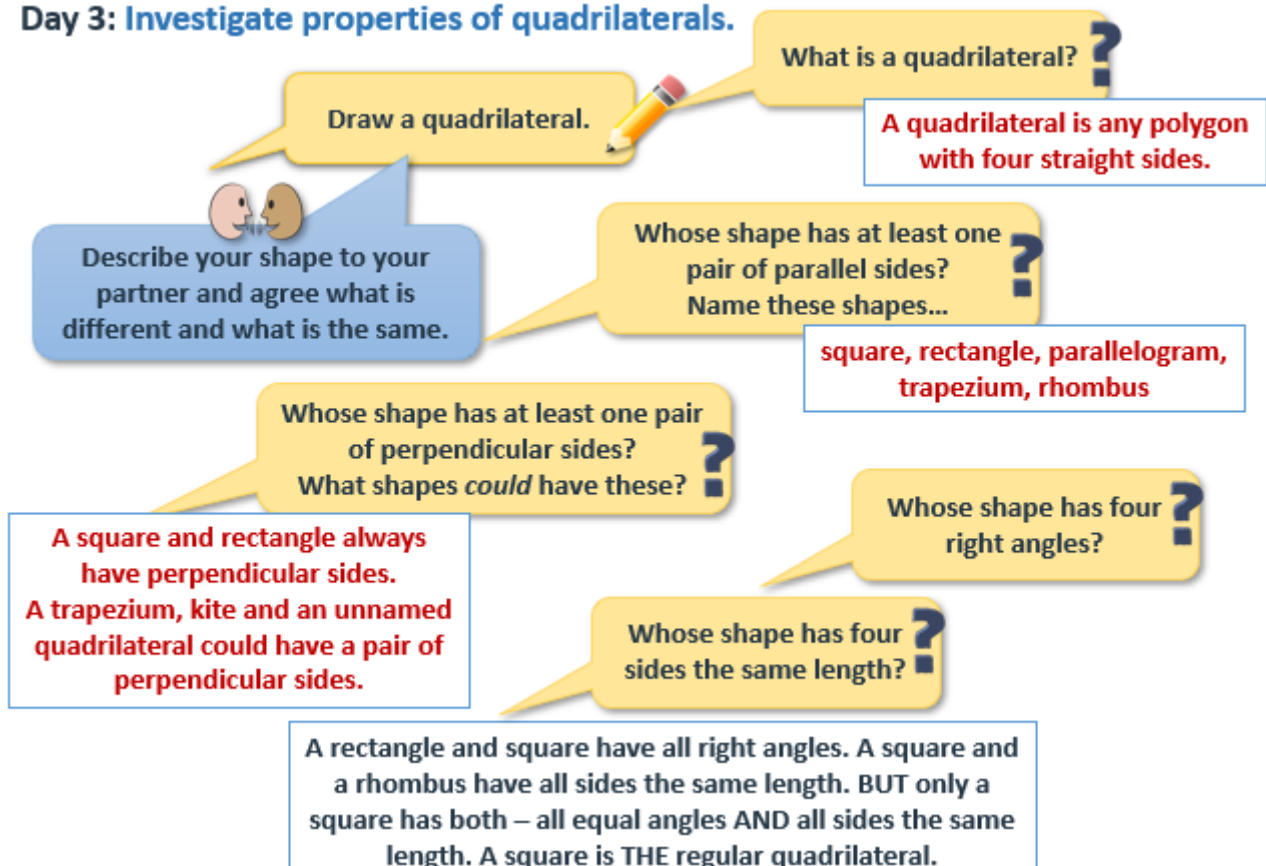
<b>1</b> Which is NOT a quadrilateral? 	<b>2</b> How many degrees are in a right angle?
<b>3</b> What instrument do you use to measure angles?	<b>4</b> True or False: All quadrilaterals have parallel sides.

Misconception: Vanessa claims she can draw a rectangle with no right angles. Is she correct?

Watch the following video about using a protractor:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zdp8bqt>

### Day 3: Investigate properties of quadrilaterals.



**What is a quadrilateral?** ?

**A quadrilateral is any polygon with four straight sides.**

**Draw a quadrilateral.**

**Describe your shape to your partner and agree what is different and what is the same.**

**Whose shape has at least one pair of parallel sides?** ?  
**Name these shapes...**

**square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, rhombus**

**Whose shape has at least one pair of perpendicular sides?** ?  
**What shapes *could* have these?**

**A square and rectangle always have perpendicular sides.  
A trapezium, kite and an unnamed quadrilateral could have a pair of perpendicular sides.**

**Whose shape has four right angles?** ?

**Whose shape has four sides the same length?** ?

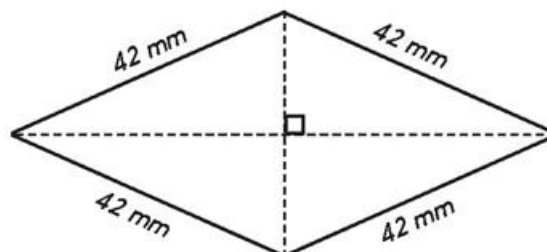
**A rectangle and square have all right angles. A square and a rhombus have all sides the same length. BUT only a square has both – all equal angles AND all sides the same length. A square is THE regular quadrilateral.**

# Properties of polygons - quadrilaterals

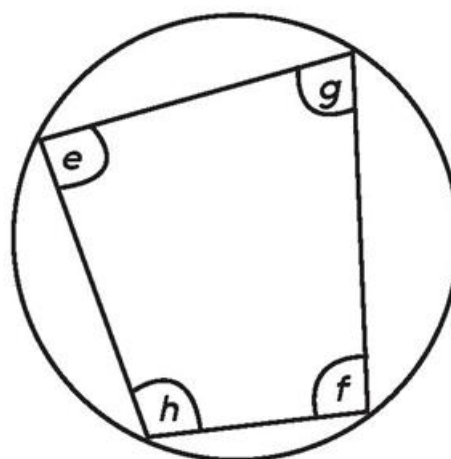
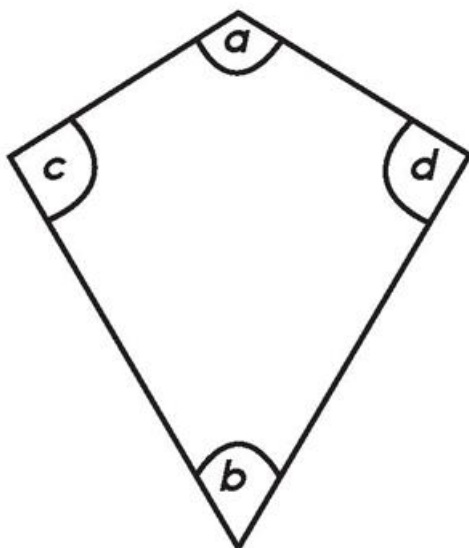
## Sheet 1

1.

What is this shape?  
How do you know?



2.



Use a protractor to measure the angles in these shapes.  
Write them down.

What do you notice about:

- i)  $c$  and  $d$ ,
- ii) the total of  $e$  and  $f$ ,
- iii) the total of  $g$  and  $h$ ?

3. In your book or on the back of this sheet, draw a quadrilateral with one pair of perpendicular sides.

# Challenge

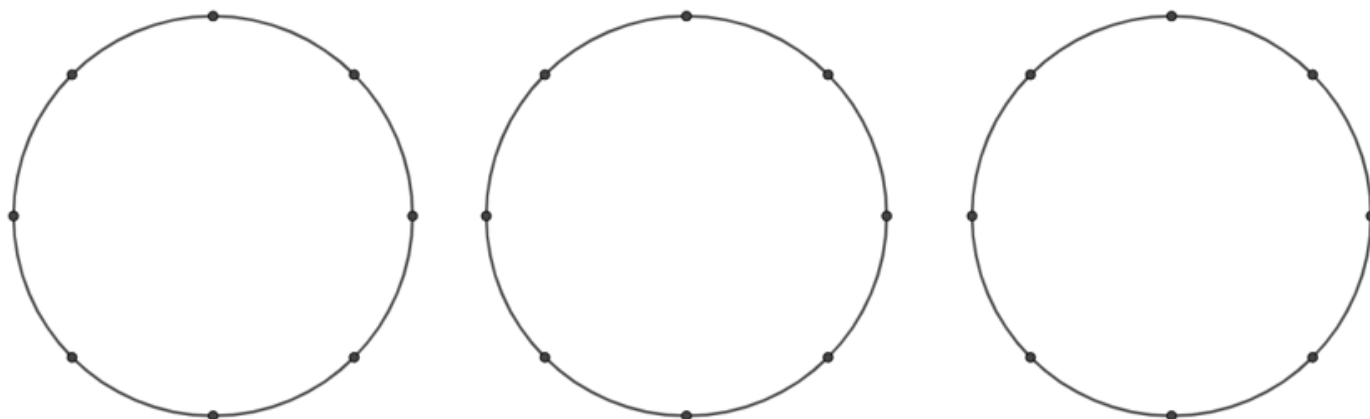
Quadrilaterals are shapes that have four straight sides.

Consider a circle with eight evenly-spaced dots round it.

How many DIFFERENT quadrilaterals can be made by joining the dots on the circle?

Can you work out the angles of all your quadrilaterals?

You might like to try using this interactive to record your ideas:



## Friday English

\_Edit your non-chronological report - does it have all the features of a non-chron?

### Does your non-chronological report include...

a topic title that covers the whole subject?	
a brief introduction paragraph?	
information that is organised into paragraphs?	
sub-headings for each category?	
information in fact boxes and/ or bullet-marked lists?	
extra details to support the main points?	
factual language?	
present tense verbs (unless it is a historical report)?	
a glossary that explains technical language?	
sentences written in a formal tone?	
impersonal writing in the third person?	



## Friday Geography

Research the water cycle and complete the chart below.

### To interpret the water cycle in terms of the processes involved MAIN TEACHING ACTIVITY

Explain that today you are going to demonstrate to the children how these 2 processes ensure there is always water.

**Look at the water cycle PPT.**

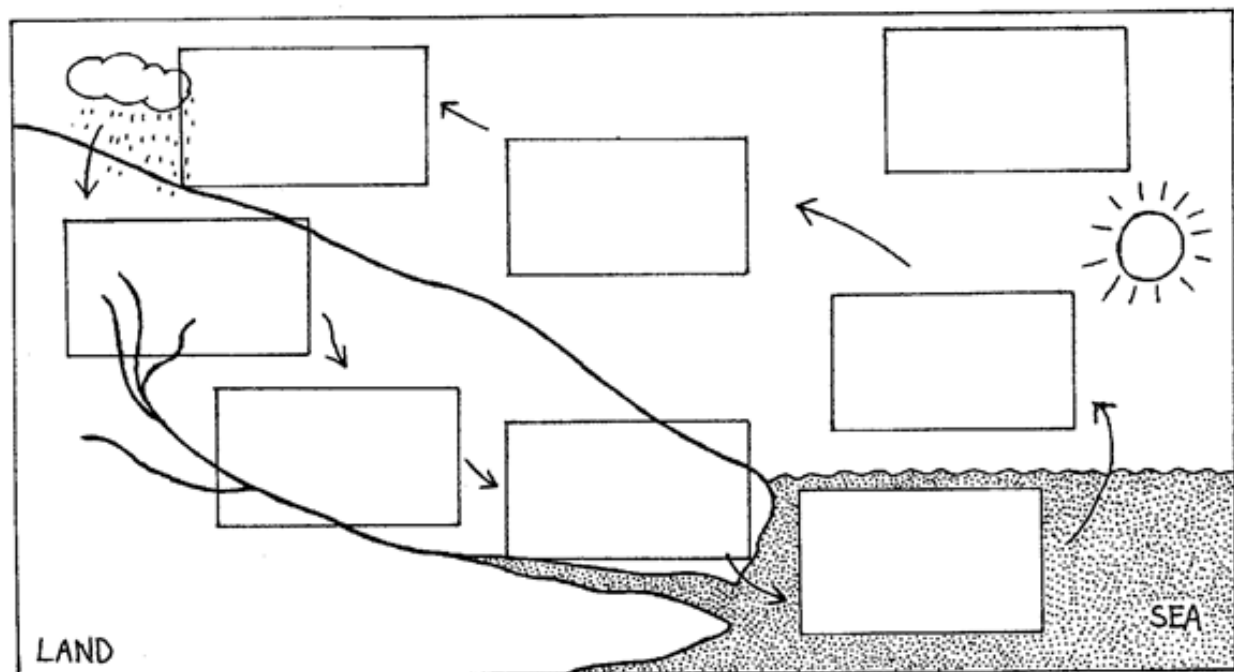
Go through the presentation discussing what is happening in each picture and asking the children the process occurring.

Why is it called the Water CYCLE.

Further info on these websites

<http://techalive.mtu.edu/meec/module01/Infiltration.htm>

[https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/flash/flash\\_watercycle.html](https://www3.epa.gov/safewater/kids/flash/flash_watercycle.html)



Cut out the boxes and put them in the correct places in the drawing of the water cycle.

Water vapour rises  
in the warm air and  
causes clouds.

Rain falls and seeps  
through the ground  
to form streams.

Streams join up to  
form rivers.

Waste water passes  
down drains and  
sewers and runs  
down to the sea.

Clouds move towards  
land on onshore  
winds.

Water taken from  
water-treatment  
works. Used in  
homes and factories.

Air has to rise when it  
comes from sea to land.  
As it rises it cools.  
Water vapour condenses.

The sun causes  
water to evaporate  
from the sea.