Year 5

Home Learning Project

Week Beginning: 08.06.2020

Theme: Nature

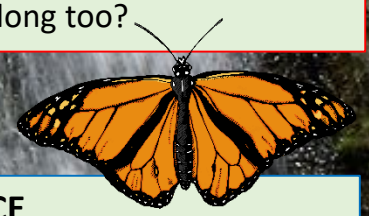
If you have any work that you are really proud of, email it to helen.clarke@danebank.tameside.sch.uk to show one of the teachers!

Maths

This week's theme on White Rose Maths is Decimals. Have a look at the daily teaching videos and have a go at the activities.
https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/
If you want to extend your learning even further check out the BBC Bitesize daily activities:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1
You could also check out: (then put any other links you see)
This week on Times Tables Rockstars I want you to try and set your fastest studio time! Remember you need to play in studio mode to do this. I can't wait to see how you can improve your speed!
Finally, How about practicing some of our Autumn Term KIRFS – Do you know your decimal number bonds?

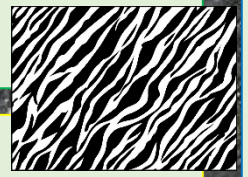
English

Have a go at some of the activities on BBC Bitesize daily:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1
Have a look at these fun activities on The Book Trust website: https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-and-reading/have-some-fun/
If you want to listen to Cressida Cowell read "How to Speak Dragonese" – head over to YouTube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PfFjq4NHFU It is a fantastic book and she has released it chapter by chapter. If you have the book at home maybe you could read along too?



Art and Design

Using a variety of media (this could be from materials from around your house such as cloth, newspapers or magazines etc) can you create some animal prints for a mammal, an insect, an amphibian, a reptile and a bird of your choice? You could create a collage of the animal prints or use a pen or pencil to try and sketch them.



Science

- Dissect a flower and identify the different parts of it. Label the different parts and explain their functions.
- Grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.
- Compare the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds. What is similar about their life cycles? What is different?

History/Geography

Who was Charles Darwin? Research the scientists theory on evolution – take a look at this website:
https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/scientists/charlesdarwin.html
Where are the Galapagos islands? What species did and do still live there? What makes these animals unique and extraordinary? Try and write a biography about the life of Charles Darwin.

PSHCE

Nature is so important to us, but it's our responsibility to look after it. Could you do any of these things to look after the nature around you?

- Plant some wildflowers to attract bees and butterflies
- Take charge of your families recycling – can you reduce, reuse or recycle?

Could you make your own bug hotel to attract nature to your garden or outside area?

Year 5

Home Learning Project – Maths

Week Beginning: 08.06.2020

Monday

Complete the table:

	Add 10	Add 100	Add 1,000
2,506			
7,999			
		6,070	

What is 1000 more and 1000 less that these numbers?

7862	2076	1003
4459	5604	Challenge: 986
8873	7380	
6621	1111	

Dora has made five numbers, using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4

She has changed each number into a letter.

Her numbers are
Aabcd acdbc dcaba cdadc bdaab

Here are three clues to work out her numbers:

- The first number in her list is the greatest number.
- The digits in the fourth number total 12
- The third number in the list is the smallest number.

Tuesday

For each number find five numbers that round to it when rounding to the nearest 100

300 10,000 8,900

Complete the table:

Start	Nearest 10	Nearest 100	Nearest 1000
365			
1242			
	4770		

Jack says:

My number rounded to the nearest 10 is 1,150
Rounded to the nearest 100 it is 1,200
Rounded to the nearest 1,000 it is 1,000

What could Jack's number be?

Can you find all of the possibilities?

Wednesday

Complete the sequence:
__,__, 2, __ ,22 , __ ,42, __ ,__, 72

The rule for the sequence is…

Correct the mistake in each sequence:

- 7875, 8875, 9875, 11875, 12875, 13875
- 864664, 764664, 664664, 554664. 444664

Here is part of a Roman Numerals hundred square.

Complete the missing values.

XLIV	XLV		XLVII
		LVI	LVII
LXIV		LXVI	LXVII

What patterns do you notice?

Thursday

Put these numbers in order of size:
13010 , 13100, 13011, 13110, 13111
Why can't we just look at the thousands column when ordering these numbers?

Partition 575400 in 3 different ways
Partition 673042 in 3 different ways

Here are three ways of partitioning 27,650

27 thousands and 650 ones
27 thousands, 5 hundreds and 150 ones
27 thousands and 65 tens

Write three more ways.

Friday

Round 450985 to the nearest:
10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000

Whitney visits a zoo. The rainforest room has a temperature of 32°C. The Arctic room has a temperature of -24°C. Work out the difference in room temperatures.

Two 5-digit numbers have a difference of five.

When they are both rounded to the nearest thousand, the difference is 1,000

What could the numbers be?

Year 5

Home Learning Project – English

Week Beginning: 08.06.2020

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Activities				**Extended write**
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zp937p3	Can you use a dictionary to find the definitions of 5 words that you don't know the meaning of (take these from a book you are reading or from one of the comprehension texts)	https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/games-10609.htm	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn8c47h	Write an extended piece of creative writing using the following title: ***I never should have gone there!*** Your writing can be real or imaginary. n your writing you could: Explain the situation; Describe the thoughts and feelings of the person or people involved; Try to make your reader share the experience through your choice of words and sentences. PLAN YOUR ANSWER! In your writing you should: Make your writing interesting for your reader – use verbs, adverbs and adjectives to achieve effects; Present your ideas clearly, organising your writing into paragraphs; Write using accurate grammar, spelling and punctuation; Include an interesting beginning and ending for your writing.
Reading and Comprehension				
Read: https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/eltonjohn/circleoflife.html And listen to "The Circle of Life" from the Lion King		Read: https://ansp.org/exhibits/online-exhibits/butterflies/lifecycle/		
Who wrote the song? What does the song tell us that we must find in life? What does the song tell us that we will first experience in life? How can we get through our troubles? What must we not take? What does the lyricist suggest is the only constant in all our lives?	"Some of us fall by the wayside And some of us soar to the stars" What is this extract telling us about how people's lives can differ? How could you rewrite it using different examples?	In what year did Henry V become king? When do butterflies lay their eggs? What must caterpillars do once they've hatched? How long can a caterpillar grow? What is the third stage of the cycle? Give **both** names. Explain the job/role of a hatched butterfly	Based on what you know about the life cycle of a butterfly, which stage do you think is the most important? Write your answer in full sentences using evidence from the text to justify your answer	

Year 5 – Autumn 1

I know decimal number bonds to 1 and 10.

Some examples:

0.6 + 0.4 = 1	3.7 + 6.3 = 10
0.4 + 0.6 = 1	6.3 + 3.7 = 10
1 – 0.4 = 0.6	10 – 6.3 = 3.7
1– 0.6 = 0.4	10 – 3.7 = 6.3
0.75 + 0.25 = 1	4.8 + 5.2 = 10
0.25 + 0.75 = 1	5.2 + 4.8 = 10
1 – 0.25 = 0.75	10 – 5.2 = 4.8
1 – 0.75 = 0.25	10 – 4.8 = 5.2

Key Vocabulary

What do I **add** to 0.8 to make 1?

What is 1 **take away** 0.06?

What is 1.3 **less than** 10?

How many more than 9.8 is 10?

What is the **difference** between 0.92 and 10?

This list includes some examples of facts that children should know. They should be able to answer questions including missing number questions e.g. 0.49 + ◯ = 10 or 7.2 + ◯ = 10.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. 8 + 5 = 13), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

Use number bonds to 10 - How can number bonds to 10 help you work out number bonds to 100?

Play games – There are missing number questions at www.conkermaths.com . See how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds. There is also a number bond pair game to play.

What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and **invertebrates**
- Some examples of **life cycles** (including those of **plants**)
- The processes of **dispersal, fertilisation** and **germination**
- **Reproduction** is one of the seven life processes.
- Parts of a **plant**, their features and what their **functions** are.

Vocabulary

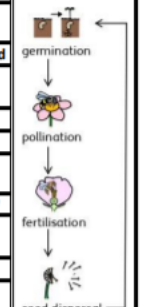
anther	the part of a **stamen** that produces and releases the **pollen**
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a **flower** or **plant**
cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to **function** independently
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
fertilisation	male and female **gametes** meet to form an **embryo** or **seed**
flower	the part of a **plant** which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a **stem**
flowering	**trees** or **plants** which produce **flowers**
function	a useful thing that something does
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female **cell** that join together to make a new creature
germination	if a **seed germinates** or if it is **germinated**, it starts to grow
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or **plant** passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
mature	When something **matures**, it is fully developed
metamor-phosis	a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
ovule	a small egg
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the **flower**
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a **stem, leaves,** and **roots**
pollen	a fine powder produced by **flowers**. It **fertilises** other **flowers** of the same species so that they produce **seeds**
pollination	To **pollinate** a plant or tree means to **fertilise** it with **pollen**. This is often done by insects
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
seed	the small, hard part from which a new **plant** grows
stigma	the top of the centre part of a **flower** which takes in **pollen**
structure	the way in which something is built or made

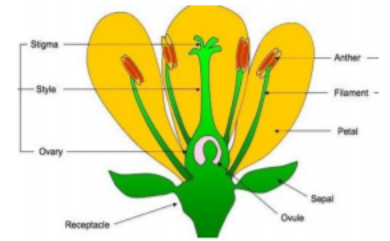
What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is reproduction?

- **Reproduction** is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself:
  - Sexual **reproduction**:
    - requires two parents with **male and female gametes (cells)**
    - will produce **offspring** that is similar to but not identical to the parent
  - Asexual **reproduction**:
    - will produce **offspring** that is identical to the parent
    - requires only one parent

How do plants reproduce?





- Male **gametes** can be found in the **pollen.**
- Female **gametes** can be found in the **ovary** (they are called **ovules).**
- **Pollination** occurs when **pollen** from the **anther** is transferred to the **stigma** by bees and other insects.
- The **pollen** then travels down and meets the **ovule.** When this happens, **seeds** are formed - this is called **fertilisation.**
- **Seeds** are then **dispersed** so that **germination** can begin again.
- Some **plants,** such as daffodils and potatoes, can also produce **offspring** using asexual **reproduction**

What are examples of life cycles?

- The **life cycles** of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences.
- One difference is that amphibians and insects go through the process of **metamorphosis.** This is when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow (for example, from tadpole to frog or caterpillar to butterfly).