

Year 5 Home Learning: Summer 1 – Week 2

Working together to achieve success'

Hello Year 5. We have created a timetable to support learning at home which combines online learning platforms with paper based activities you can view on screen and complete in your exercise book from school.

We do not expect families to print resources off! We want to continue to see what you have been busy doing, so please email us at year-5@mossgate.lancs.sch.uk and we will share these on our school's Facebook page. Thank you to all of the families who have already shared these with us. Please use the email address if you have any questions about the learning as well.

Take care and keep safe. Mrs Elwers and Mrs Massey.

Daily PE

Start the day with 20-30 minutes of physical activity. Suggestions include: Joe Wicks Daily PE lesson Natasha Butler Daily Workout / Just Dance videos in YouTube. Additional physical activity ideas will be uploaded to our website www.mossgate.lancs.sch.uk > Home Learning

Daily Newsround:

Watch the 5 minute news summary daily at 12:15pm by going to <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround> and click 'Watch Newsround' in the top right hand corner. Discuss topical items in the news and research any aspects which interest – this could be a topic, country or person. Newsround is updated daily.

Maths: This week we are continuing to learn about Place Value. Go to <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/> to access the resources. Use the video to help explain the concept and then complete the activity (in your exercise book) which you can view on screen by clicking 'Get the Activity'.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Mental Maths	Complete 15 minutes of IDL Numeracy (https://idlsgroup.com/) and/or Times Tables Rocks Stars (https://play.trockstars.com/auth/school).				
White Rose Maths	Lesson 1 – Rounding decimals	Lesson 2 – Order and compare decimals	Lesson 3 – Understand percentages	Lesson 4 – Percentages as fractions and decimals	Lesson 5 – Equivalent fractions, decimals and percentages

English: Focus theme: Deadly Creatures

This week will explore deadly creatures from around the world (whilst sitting in the comfort of your own home!) By the end of the week, not only will you know lots about some deadly creatures, you will have also created your own!

When following links online, please monitor that children are remaining on that page only and are keeping safe online using the strategies that they have learnt.


Also: Complete 15 minutes of IDL Literacy (<https://idlsgroup.com/>) daily which develops spelling, comprehension and keyboard skills.

Mon	Read the extract below from 'Deadly Factbook: Mammals' by Steve Backshall. Write three sentences to describe three of the animals you have read about. Try to include some of the descriptive words used in the text, such as 'sublime sense of smell' (used to describe the polar bear) and remember your noun phrases. Challenge - Choose your favourite animal that you have read about today and create a fact file about it.
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Tues	<p>Read and/ or watch about these two deadly animals. You can jot information that you find out in your book if you like as you go:</p> <p>The King Cobra: Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SCNjiXnYBVI</p> <p>Read: https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/reptiles/cobras/</p> <p>The Blue-ringed Octopus: Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=om9iq4mo9fl</p> <p>Read: https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/squid-snails-and-shellfish/blue-ringed-octopus/</p> <p>Based on what you have learnt, create a short quiz for a family member or one of us to answer. Your questions can be about one animal or both of the animals. An example of a quiz based on deadly animals can be found here: https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/quizzes/deadly-60-felines-and-fangs-quiz</p>
Wed	<p>Read the download extracts about snakes (Summer 1 – Week 2 – Year 5 – Snakes 1 and 2), making a note of any key words or phrases used:</p> <p>Now watch 'Iguana vs Snakes' scene taken from Planet Earth II: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rv9hn4IGofM</p> <p>Imagine you are the new 'David Attenborough' or 'Steve Backshall' and have been asked to be the voice-over for the scene.</p> <p>Write the narrative you would say to accompany this scene. Try to include lots of facts about snakes using the key words and phrases you have jotted down.</p> <p>You may want to read aloud your voice over to a family member or record it to send to us!</p>
Thurs	<p>Based on all you have read so far this week, design your own deadly creature.</p> <p>This could be a hybrid of your favourite deadly creatures such as a cobra snake and a tiger combined or a completely new creature.</p> <p>Give a name for your deadly creature and draw a picture of it – labelling the key 'deadly' features around the image.</p> <p>Write a few sentences to describe your creature explaining why it is so deadly.</p>
Fri	<p>Create a fact file page about the deadly creature you designed yesterday.</p> <p>Think about ensuring you have answered key questions for your reader such as; Where does it live? What makes it deadly? What does it eat? Where and how does it hunt?</p> <p>You may wish to use the examples below to help you with your layout from 'Lesser Spotted Animals' by Martin Brown.</p> <p>Challenge: You could also film a 'Deadly 60' video about your new creature – imagine you are Steve Backshall on the hunt for your deadly creature. Explain to the audience what you are hunting – giving them key facts whilst you are on the search.</p>

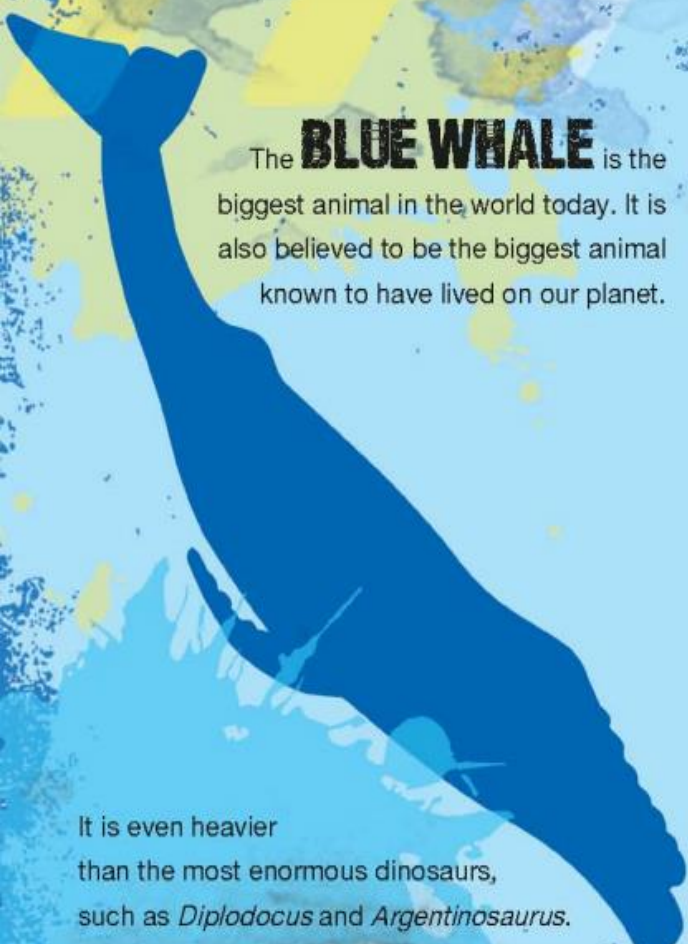
Topic

Mon	<p>Online Safety –</p> <p>Week 2 - Sites to cite.</p> <p>Read through the presentation – Summer 1 – Week 2 – Sites to cite - and choose a question about South America to research. For example, which species of snake live in the Amazon rainforest?</p> <p>Record the question in your book and research the answer using the internet, jotting what you find out in your book.</p> <p>Choose one of the sources you have used and record the citation for it using the checklist below this table.</p>
Tues	<p>Science – Habitats</p> <p>Read through the presentation on plant reproduction.</p> <p>Can you try to grow some of your own plants from cuttings to make a clone of the parent plant? You can also watch this video. It shows you how to grow vegetables from parts of the vegetable you could find at home! Don't forget to send videos or pictures of you doing this. We cant wait to see what you try.</p>
Wed	<p>https://www.google.com/search?ei=4puhXsKYAoGY1fAP076DwAI&q=growing+plants+from+vegetable+cuttings&og=growing+plants+from+veg&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWlQARgCMgIIADICCAAYAggAMgIIADIGCAAQFhAeMgYIABAWEB4yBgAEBYQHjIGCAAQFhAeMgYIABAWEB4yBggAEBYQHjoECAAQR1CwT1izYGDfcmgAcAJ4AIABtAGIAZ8GkgEDOS4xmAEAoAEBqgEHZ3dzLXdppeg&sclient=psy-ab#kpvalbx=_8puhXozmA8aE1fAP2Piy4A860</p>

Thurs	<p>Geography – Settlements</p> <p>We began to look at settlements as part of our Amazon topic.</p> <p>Go to BBC Bitesize to follow the lesson on settlement types. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zh2nscw</p> <p>Record any answers in your book.</p>
Fri	<p>Think about all of the positive things about your family such as what they have done for you this week and how you could describe them e.g. kind, happy, caring.</p> <p>Create a symbol for your family that uses pictures / letters / words that represent them. For example:</p>  <p>You could use art materials, natural materials such as leaves and twigs or design it on the computer. Don't forget to share your symbols with us!</p>

Resources for the tasks above:

English – Monday – Deadly Factbook: Mammals by Steve Backshall:



The **BLUE WHALE** is the biggest animal in the world today. It is also believed to be the biggest animal known to have lived on our planet.


A full-grown blue whale weighs up to 180 tonnes.

Females can be up to 30 metres long – that's about the same as 2 huge articulated lorries parked end to end.

One reason that whales can grow so huge is that they live in the sea and the water supports their weight.

It is even heavier than the most enormous dinosaurs, such as *Diplodocus* and *Argentinosaurus*.

The blue whale's heart is the size of a small car and can you believe that its tongue weighs as much as an elephant?



As you might guess, the blue whale gives birth to the world's biggest baby. A baby blue whale is 7–8 metres long when it is born – that's twice the length of an average car.



The blue whale baby drinks more than a bathtub of its mother's milk a day. It puts on an amazing 90 kilograms or so in weight every day – that's the same as 90 big bags of sugar.

There are two types of

AFRICAN ELEPHANT

– the bush or savannah elephant and the forest elephant. The bush elephant is the largest living land mammal. The biggest male ever weighed about 10 tonnes and stood 4 metres tall at the shoulder, but most are a little smaller.

The African elephant has bigger ears than any other animal. They help the elephant lose heat and keep cool in the African sun.



The most obvious difference between African and Asian elephants – and an easy way to tell one from another – is the size of their ears. Those of the Asian elephant are much smaller.

The ears of every elephant are slightly different in shape.

An elephant's tusks are actually huge teeth. The largest-ever tusks were about 3.5 metres long. Elephants use their tusks for many tasks, such as digging up food, ripping bark from trees and fighting off attackers.

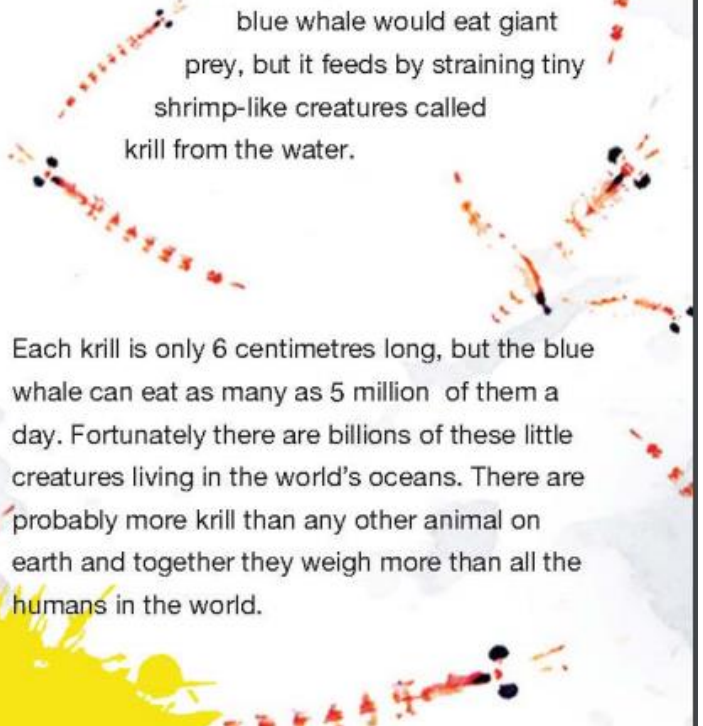


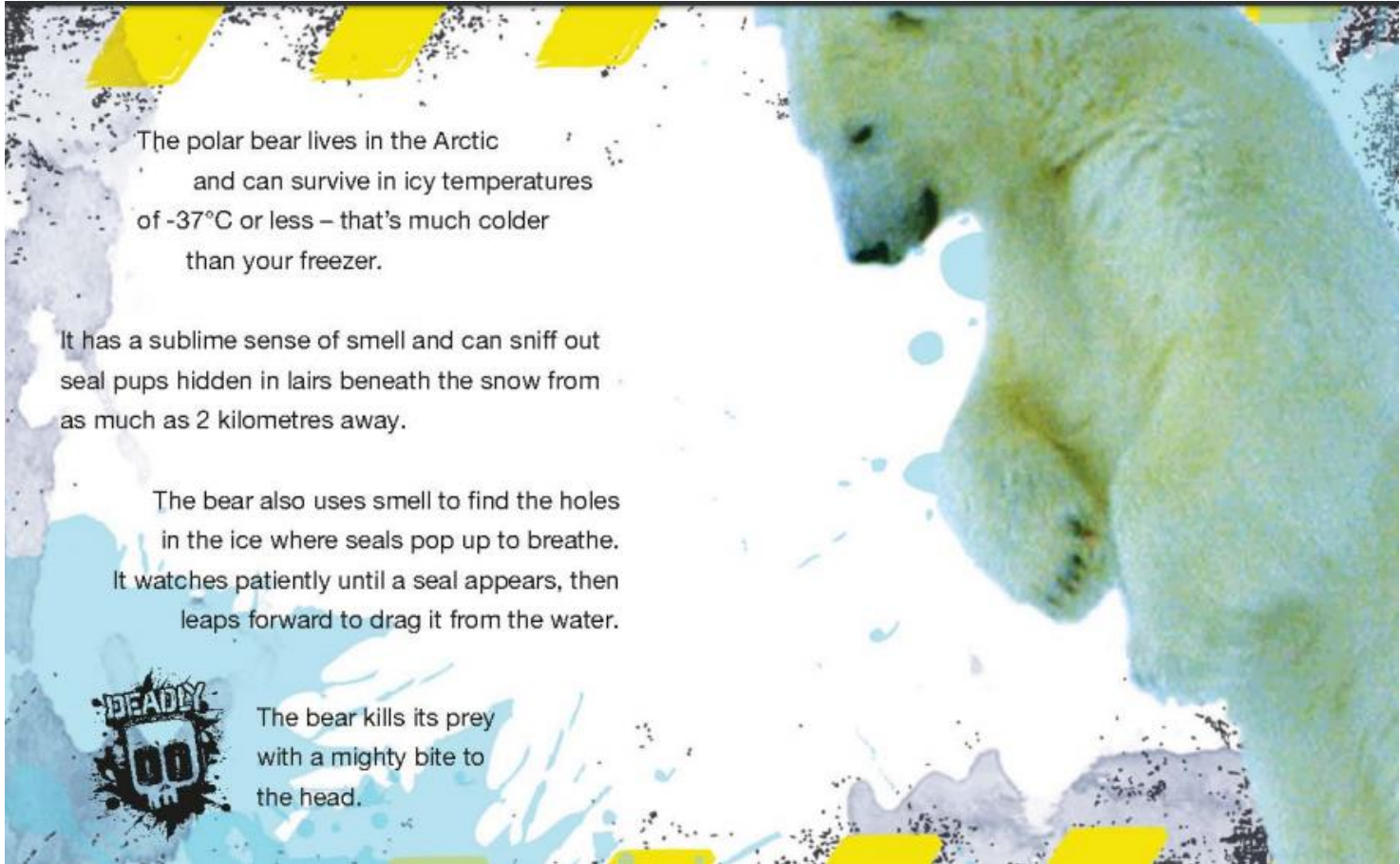
BLUE WHALES

and elephants need to eat vast amounts of food to keep themselves going. You might think the

blue whale would eat giant prey, but it feeds by straining tiny shrimp-like creatures called krill from the water.

Each krill is only 6 centimetres long, but the blue whale can eat as many as 5 million of them a day. Fortunately there are billions of these little creatures living in the world's oceans. There are probably more krill than any other animal on earth and together they weigh more than all the humans in the world.





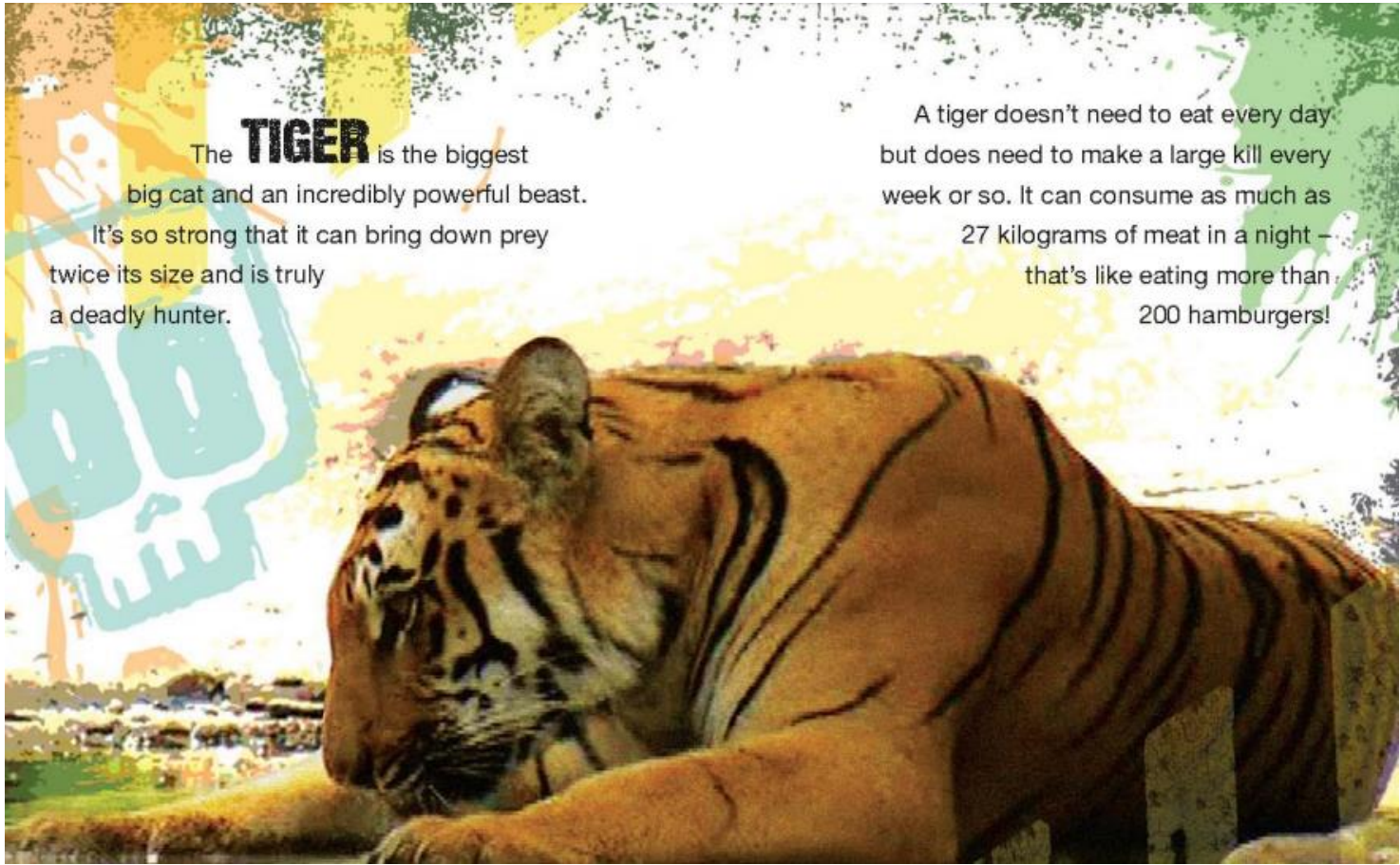
The polar bear lives in the Arctic
and can survive in icy temperatures
of -37°C or less – that's much colder
than your freezer.

It has a sublime sense of smell and can sniff out
seal pups hidden in lairs beneath the snow from
as much as 2 kilometres away.

The bear also uses smell to find the holes
in the ice where seals pop up to breathe.
It watches patiently until a seal appears, then
leaps forward to drag it from the water.



The bear kills its prey
with a mighty bite to
the head.



The **TIGER** is the biggest
big cat and an incredibly powerful beast.

It's so strong that it can bring down prey
twice its size and is truly
a deadly hunter.

A tiger doesn't need to eat every day
but does need to make a large kill every
week or so. It can consume as much as
27 kilograms of meat in a night –
that's like eating more than
200 hamburgers!

Tigers are stealthy hunters and creep as close to their prey as possible before making a final leap.

A tiger kills large prey by seizing its victim by the throat, causing it to suffocate.

With smaller prey, the tiger may bite the back of the neck, damaging the animal's spinal cord.

The largest tigers live in Siberia in the north of Russia. They can be up to 3.3 metres long and weigh a massive 300 kilograms. Even their claws are 10 centimetres long – longer than an adult human's fingers.

AWESOME!



One of the smallest of all mammals is a bat called the **BUMBLEBEE BAT** and as its name suggests, it's not much bigger than a bumblebee.



This tiny creature is about 3 centimetres long and weighs only 2 grams – less than a raspberry. It lives in caves in Thailand and is also known as Kitti's hog-nosed bat.

Despite its size, the bumblebee bat is a hunter. It eats insects, which it catches in mid-air or snatches from leaves. Like lots of bats, it finds its way in the dark and locates prey by using echolocation. The bat emits ultrasonic squeaks that bounce off objects in their path. The time it takes for the echo to return tells the bat how far away the object is and allows it to build a 'picture' of its surroundings and pinpoint prey. It can even tell whether an insect has a hard or soft body.

Toothy termite-eater of the Australian west

THE NUMBAT'S OTHER NAME IS THE BANDED ANTEATER, WHICH is a little curious in that it is banded etc but it doesn't really eat ants. Its diet consists almost entirely of termites — and lots of them — maybe as many as 20,000 a day! The numbat uses its sharp claws to open the termite tunnels before licking up the tiny insects inside with a long sticky tongue. However, because termites have soft little bodies, it doesn't need to chew them, even though it has fifty teeth, which is more than any other marsupial.



ANT



TERMITE

I USE NUMBAT TOOTHPASTE FOR
CLEANER, WHITER TEETH



The great pity about this unique creature is that there are so few of them. There are probably only about a thousand or so left in the wild and the numbers are dropping. There are more giant pandas than there are numbats but it's the big black and white guys that get all the attention and cameras and queues at the zoos. So spare a thought for the just as vulnerable numbat — the banded not-anteater.



GIANT PANDA

SIZE: a bit bigger than a guinea pig

WHAT THEY EAT: termites

WHERE THEY LIVE: small areas of dry woodland in South West Australia (and also now in two reserves on the other side of the country where they have recently been reintroduced)

STATUS: endangered

AND: it's a marsupial but it doesn't have a pouch. Baby numbats just have to cling on — for four months!



Shaggy Caribbean insectivore with a toxic bite

THE CUBAN SOLENODON IS AN EXTREMELY RARE CREATURE. AFTER BEING discovered by Europeans in 1861, very few were ever captured and studied. In the eighty-four years between 1890 and 1974 none were caught at all. Everyone thought they were extinct. But then a few were spotted in the more remote parts of Cuba and in 2002 one was caught, examined and released back into the jungle. It was found to be a clumsy, sluggish animal – with a foul temper! Not surprising, I suppose. If you'd been snatched from your home then poked and prodded and stared at for a few days, you might be a bit narky too!

But the solenodon's scarcity is not the only reason it's rare. It's also one of the very few mammals with a poisonous bite. It has venomous saliva, which runs into its bitten prey through grooves in two of the solenodon's lower front teeth. **Deadly dribble.**

GROOVY
TOXIC TOOTH



They live in family groups in burrows or hollow logs. They are nocturnal and, although sluggish, can climb quite well. So perhaps, between 1890 and 1974 they were there but just underground, in the dark, or up a tree.

SIZE: about as big as a small cat

WHAT THEY EAT: insects, spiders, worms, lizards, roots and fruit

WHERE THEY LIVE: tropical forest and woodland of eastern Cuba

STATUS: endangered. Dogs and cats threaten the few that are left

AND: the solenodon is not immune to its own poison and could die after a fight with another solenodon



How to Cite

To create a citation, we write...

1. The name of the writer or company
2. The year it was written (if you can find it)
3. The title of the article or page
4. The word [online] in square brackets
5. How to get to it – Available at www.abcdefg.com
6. When you read it [Accessed 19 May 2018] in square brackets

Here is an example:

National Geographic. (2006). *Plains Zebra*. [online] Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/p/plains-zebra/> [Accessed 19 May 2018] <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/p/plains-zebra/>