

Year 5 Home Learning: Summer 1 – Week 5

Working together to achieve success'

Hello Year 5, we hope you are all keeping well. Here is our next timetable to continue to support your learning at home. We are really enjoying seeing all of the fantastic work you have been doing with your learning, so please continue to share with us via email at year-5@mossgate.lancs.sch.uk and we will share these on our school's Facebook page every Tuesday. Thank you to all of the families for taking the time to do this at such a busy time. Please continue to 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 are uploaded weekly onto our school website at:

<https://lancashireschoolgames.co.uk/year-3-6-spar-lancashire-school-games-activity-timetable/>

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. You could even produce your own news report on one of the topics and share it with us!

Maths: This week we are learning about Multiplication and Division.

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 access by accessing the school website and following this path: 'Summer 1 Home Learning – Week 5 – Year 5'.

	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).				
	You will find the videos and PowerPoint presentations by following the White Rose Maths link https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/ and clicking on Week 3 (w/c 4th May). The sheets required for each day have been downloaded and are accessible by following: 'Summer 1 Home Learning – Week 5 – Year 5'.				
White Rose Maths	Lesson 1 – Multiply 2 digit numbers (area model)	Lesson 2 – Multiply 4 digit by 2 digit numbers	Lesson 3 – Divide with remainders	Lesson 4 – Calculate perimeter	Lesson 5 – Friday challenge

English: Focus theme – Titanic

Explore all there is to know about the most famous ocean liner, 'Titanic'. This week concentrates on Titanic before the sinking.

When following links online, parents should monitor that children are remaining on that page only and are keeping safe online.

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

Mon	<p>Read about Titanic here, jotting down key facts that interest you in your book: https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/titanic/</p> <p>Now read <i>Titanic Facts and Figures</i> and watch the video about how Titanic was built, jotting down key information: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8mpfg8/articles/zng8jty</p> <p>Based on what you have read about Titanic so far and the notes you have made, create a 'True or False' game for a member of your family or teacher to answer.</p>
Tues	<p>Read and watch What was life like on board Titanic? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8mpfg8/articles/zkg9dxs</p> <p>Now watch this clip Timeline: The Sinking of Titanic – Britannica Encyclopaedia from 4:08 mins to 5:05 mins https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fHJ8DwXIFyQ</p> <p>Imagine you are employed by the White Star Line (the company who owned Titanic) and have been asked to create a promotional leaflet or poster to advertise Titanic and its facilities. Create a leaflet or poster persuading people of all classes to buy a ticket. Try to include information of what's available to do on board for all classes.</p> <p>If you'd like more information and images about the facilities available on board Titanic, use this website to support writing your leaflet or poster: http://www.titanicandco.com/inside.html</p>
Wed	<p>Watch this clip of passengers boarding the ship, taken from the 1997 film Titanic: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YIc30NtRy8 (Note: Although the film has a 12 certificate, this clip is age appropriate).</p> <p>Watch again – pausing at key points as you watch, and jot down words or phrases for the things you can see and hear in the clip, such as: cars arriving, crowds of people, third-class passengers having a health inspection and the ship's horn.</p> <p>Now go back and improve your words and phrases for example, 'cars arriving' may become 'luxurious cars arrived on the dock' and 'crowds of people' may become 'the crowds of people were like a swarm of ants'.</p> <p>You may want to use www.wordhippo.com to improve your vocabulary.</p>
Thurs	<p>For the first few days of its voyage, April 10th 1912 – the evening of April 14th 1912, life on board Titanic was fun and exciting for passengers on board. This website gives you more information about the first few days. Scroll down to read Titanic - the Voyage or read via: https://www.ultimatetitanic.com/the-voyage</p> <p>Imagine you are a passenger on board Titanic – you can select which class you are!</p> <p>Create a postcard for a loved one back at home explaining your trip so far. Include key facts based on what you have read today, and throughout the week.</p>
Fri	<p>Scroll down to read National Geographic Kids - Twenty Top Titanic Facts.</p> <p>Make a note of the two facts you find most interesting.</p> <p>Now create a quiz based on the twenty facts you have read about for a family member or us to answer.</p>

Topic

Mon	<p>Online Safety – Week 5 – Online Safety story planning</p> <p>Read through the presentation on the school website (see Summer 1 – Week 5 – Year 5 – Online Safety Story Planning Presentation). Think about all of the learning that you have done over the past few weeks about online safety.</p> <p>Scroll down to look at the questions to help you plan your comic strip. You can jot your ideas down in your exercise book so you have them for the next lesson.</p>
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Tues	<p>Geography – The World</p> <p>Earlier on this year, we looked at how to use a map and began to learn about continents, oceans and the Equator. Use this link to the BBC home learning task and read and watch the information about globes, maps and atlases and mapping the world: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zk3nscw</p> <p>You can either choose one of the following tasks or complete all 3: Complete task 1 using the online atlas https://kids.britannica.com/kids/browse/atlas if needed. Scroll down for the Twinkl task 2 – you can record the names of the continents in your exercise book. Complete task 3 online.</p>
Wed	<p>Science – Materials</p> <p>We have previously looked at materials in Science and this week we'd like you to carry out some testing of materials to describe their properties. Watch this clip https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z97jmp3 then we'd like you to match the definitions of materials together and record these in your exercise book.</p>
Thurs	<p>Once you've done this then collect 5 or more materials and test them for: magnesium, hardness, transparency, flexibility and permeability. Don't forget to make your predictions before you test them! We'd love to see pictures of you completing the test and the testing table.</p>
Friday	<p>Topic –</p> <p>Complete an activity from the new Plastic Pollution learning grid. Go to the school website - Summer 1 Home Learning – Week 5 – Year 5 – Plastic Pollution Learning Grid. Don't forget to share the tasks that you have been doing with us, especially on this important environmental problem.</p>

Titanic the Voyage Extract for English:

TITANIC: THE VOYAGE

"When arranging a tour around the United States I had decided to cross on the Titanic. It was rather a novelty to be on the largest ship yet launched. It was no exaggeration to say that it was quite easy to lose one's way on such a ship."

— Lawrence Beesley, Titanic Survivor



This map outlines the route Titanic intended to take between Southampton and New York.

After the success of Titanic's sea trials in Ireland she made the short journey to Southampton, England for what would be both her maiden and final voyage.

Titanic arrived in Southampton only two weeks prior to her maiden voyage which meant there was an incredible amount of pressure from White Star Lines to turn her from an Irish built ship into their most elegant British Royal Mail Steamer. Food, Linen and Furniture were thousands of other items were hauled aboard Titanic around the clock and staff were selected and trained accordingly for their roles.

Captain Edward James Smith would be the man to steer Titanic to New York and was perfect fit for the role due to his presence and stature for the media, experience from his crew and was a particular favourite of J.B Ismay the head of White Star Lines for all of these reasons.

As a crowd waited in anticipation at the Southampton wharf Captain Smith reared his head around and looked at the first officer, Robert Murdoch, who was at the wheel. The Captain walked to the bridge and asked if the tugs were ready. Just then, the phone on the wall behind him rang. The First Officer walked over and picked it up. "Tugs all fast, sir," was the message he heard. He said, "Thank you," and walked to the wheel. He looked at the Captain and nodded. The Captain looked at him and said, "Take her to sea Mr. Murdoch." He reached past the Captain to the bridge telegraph and pushed it till it rang and went to ¼ ahead.

Like nearly all other elements of Titanic's life thus far its departure was a successful event that was witnessed in large numbers by both the media and interested parties of all shapes, ages and walks of life.

"I enjoyed myself as if I were on a summer palace by the seashore surrounded by every comfort. I was up early before breakfast and met the professional racquet player in a half hour's warming up prepority for a swim in the six foot deep tank of saltwater heated to a refreshing temperature."

— Colonel Archibald Gracie, Titanic Survivor

Passengers on the *Titanic* paid significantly different prices for different accommodation options. The suites and cabins on the *Titanic* cost the passengers no small sum for the time. At approximately \$100,000 in today's dollars, you can see why the world's richest and most elite sailed on the *Titanic* — only they could afford the parlor suites. For the immigrants who traveled in third class, the cost of a berth was no small sum either. The immigrants were poor, and raising that kind of money (approximately \$350 to \$900 in today's dollars) for passage to America was difficult in the early 1900's.

First class passengers sipped wine and enjoyed cigars and hors d'oeuvres, whilst those on the lower decks were overcome with happiness and sadness at the prospect of entering a new life in the United States but also knowing they may never see their families or beloved England again.



The *Titanic* seemed to have everything on board, including its own newspaper. The *Atlantic Daily Bulletin* was printed every day on board the *Titanic*. The newspaper included news, advertisements, stock prices, horse-racing results, society gossip, and the day's menu.



R.M.S. "TITANIC"

APRIL 14, 1912.

LUNCHEON.

CONSOMMÉ FERMIER

COCKIE LEEKIE

FILLETS OF BRILL

EGG À L'ARGENTEUIL

CHICKEN À LA MARYLAND

CORNERD BEEF, VEGETABLES, DUMPLINGS

FROM THE GRILL.

GRILLED MUTTON CHOPS

MASHED, FRIED & BAKED JACKET POTATOES

CUSTARD PUDDING

APPLE MERINGUE

PASTRY

BUFFET.

SALMON MAYONNAISE

POTTED SHRIMPS

NORWEGIAN ANCHOVIES

SOUSED HERRINGS

PLAIN & SMOKED SARDINES

ROAST BEEF

ROUND OF SPICED BEEF

VEAL & HAM PIE

VIRGINIA & CUMBERLAND HAM

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE

BRAWN

GALANTINE OF CHICKEN

CORNERD OX TONGUE

LETTUCE

BEETROOT

TOMATOES

CHEESE.

CHESHIRE, STILTON, GORGONZOLA, EDAM,

CAMEMBERT, ROQUEFORT, ST. IVEL.

CHEDDAR

Iced draught Munich Lager Beer 3d. & 6d. a Tankard.

Passengers enjoyed the calm seas and experienced one of the finest menus available as Titanic steamed to New York.



Titanic had stopped in Cherbourg, France to pick up additional passengers. Here, one of the most famous people on the ship boarded, Colonel John Jacob Astor and his young, pregnant wife, Madeline. Madeline was nineteen and there was some dispute about this among the passengers who knew him. That evening she sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, and at 1:30 PM on Thursday, April 11, she headed out into the Atlantic.

Originally, a lifeboat drill was scheduled to take place on board the *Titanic* on April 14, 1912 - the day the *Titanic* hit the iceberg. However, for an unknown reason, Captain Smith canceled the drill. Many believe that had the drill taken place, more lives could have been saved.

"Each night the sun sank right in our eyes along the sea, making an undulating glittering pathway, a golden track charted on the surface of the ocean which our ship followed unswervingly until the sun dipped below the edge of the horizon, and the pathway ran ahead of us faster than we could steam and slipped over the edge of the skyline - as if the sun had been a golden ball and had wound up its thread of gold too quickly for us to follow."

— Lawrence Beesley, Titanic Survivor

On the night of April 14, wireless operator Phillips was very busy sending chatty passenger's messages to Cape Race, Newfoundland, whence they could be relayed inland to friends and relatives. He received a sixth ice-warning that night, but didn't realize how close Titanic was to the position of the warning, and put that message under a paperweight at his elbow. It never reached Captain Smith or the officer on the bridge.

The *R.M.S. Titanic* was a Royal Mail Ship, a designation which meant the *Titanic* was officially responsible for delivering mail for the British postal service. On board the *Titanic* was a Sea Post Office with five mail clerks (two British and three American). These mail clerks were responsible for the 3,423 sacks of mail (seven million individual pieces of mail) on board the *Titanic*. Interestingly, although no mail has yet been recovered from the wreck of the *Titanic*, if it were, the U.S. Postal Service would still try to deliver it (the USPS because most of the mail was being sent to the U.S.).

By all accounts, the night was uncommonly clear and dark, moonless but faintly glowing with an incredible sky full of stars. The stars were so bright that one officer mistook the planet Jupiter (then rising just above the horizon) for a steamship light. The sea was, likewise, unusually calm and flat, "like glass" said many survivors. The lack of waves made it even more difficult to spot icebergs, since there was no tell-tale white water breaking at the edges of the bergs. The lookouts were questioning White Star personnel as to where their binoculars were. They were told that they were misplaced, and this would play a role in the destruction of the ship.

Top Twenty Titanic Facts:



1) Titanic was built by a company called **White Star Line**. She was completed and ready for the **ocean** on **31 March 1912**, after three years in construction in **Belfast, Northern Ireland**.

2) And she was no ordinary ship, Titanic was **the most impressive and luxurious ship of her time!** She was the biggest, too, measuring **28 metres wide, 53 metres tall** and **269 metres long** – that's about the length of three football fields!

3) On **10 April 1912**, Titanic set out on her maiden voyage (first big journey), taking people from **Southampton, England**, to **New York, USA**. On route, she called by **Cherbourg** in **France** and **Queenstown** in **Ireland** to pick up more passengers.

DID YOU KNOW?

Boats are traditionally referred to as 'she'. Historians think this may be the result of links in our language to Ancient English. Or perhaps it dates back to the idea of goddesses protecting ships on dangerous journeys!

4) Titanic's full title was **RMS Titanic**. Any idea what RMS means? It stands for '**Royal Mail Steamer**'. As well as passengers, the ship carried nearly **3,500 sacks of letters, packages** and **documents**.

5) There were **over 2,200 people on board Titanic**, 900 of which were crew members. The passengers included holiday makers, business men and people hoping to start a new life in America.

6) Life on board Titanic depended on who you were and how much money you had...

First class: the wealthiest people travelled in first class, located at the top of the ship, and boy did they travel in style! They slept in private, spacious suites and enjoyed delicious food in an elaborate dining room. They had access to lots of facilities, like cafes, a **swimming pool, squash courts, barber shop** and a **reading and writing room**.

Second class: not too shabby, either, second class accommodation consisted of cabins with two or four beds and a sofa, storage facilities, a sink and a mirror. Second class passengers could also enjoy an **outdoor promenade, relaxation room, library** and **dining room**.

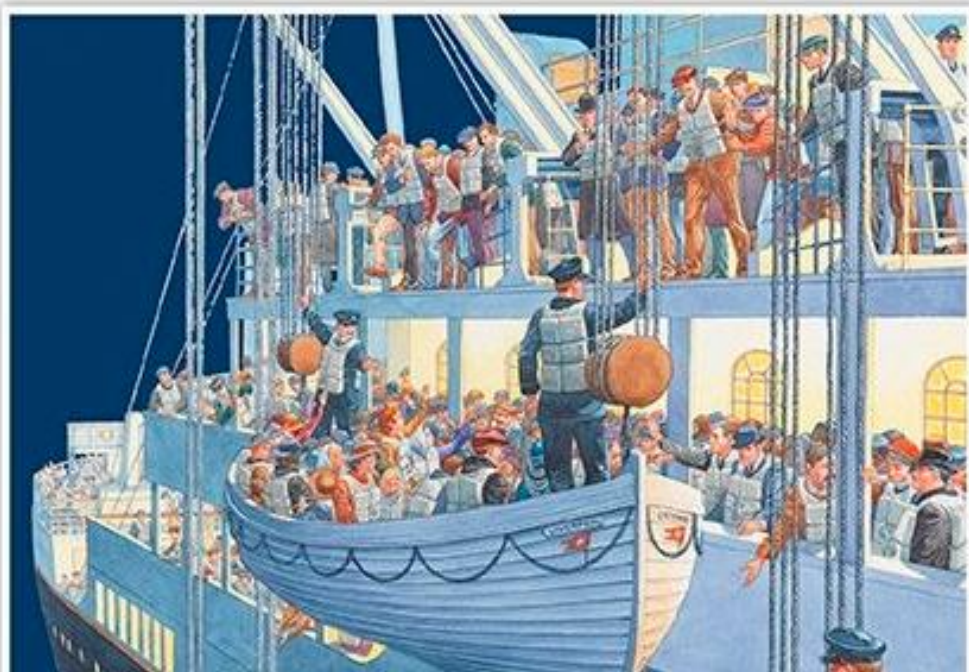
Third class: the third class facilities were much more basic, but they were still far better than those on other boats at that time. Located at the bottom of the ship, cabins slept up to ten people and each had a sink and mirror. There was also a dining room where food was served three times a day. But the big down side? All **700 third class passengers had to share two bathtubs!**

7) For four days, Titanic made good progress across the **Atlantic**, powered by **three coal-burning engines**. But it was no easy job to keep her moving. Each day, the ship's **175 'fire men'** shovelled **600 tonnes of coal** into the furnaces – that's the weight of 100 elephants!

8) Titanic was also known as the '**Ship of Dreams**', and White Star Line claimed she was the **safest ship of all time**. To make sure she wouldn't sink, her hull was made up of 16 separate sections. If two, or even three sections were damaged and water got in, the ship would still have time to sail to safety. So all good, right? Wrong...

9) Just before midnight on day five, in the freezing cold North Atlantic Ocean, an iceberg loomed out of the darkness. Too big to quickly change direction, Titanic scraped along the side of the ice, tearing holes in at least **four sections** of the hull. *Uh oh...*

10) The Captain of Titanic - **Edward John Smith** - and his crew knew that the collision meant disaster; **Titanic would sink in just a few hours**. Distress signals were sent out to nearby ships and passengers were ordered to get to the lifeboats, *fast!*



11) But there was one very big problem. **Titanic only carried twenty lifeboats** – only enough to hold around half of the people on board! What's worse, the **first lifeboats were launched half-empty**, wasting precious spaces. In panic, many people jumped into the ocean to escape the sinking ship!

12) As Titanic sank, the bow (the front) went down first, causing the stern (the back) to rise out of the water and into the air. At around **2am**, this tilt caused the ship to break in two, sending all those still on board into the freezing cold ocean...

13) In the **-2°C waters**, most passengers who went into the sea would have **died from the cold within 15 minutes**. Some managed to survive a little longer by treading water or clinging onto bits of floating wreckage.

14) The first ship to respond to Titanic's distress signals was called the **RMS Carpathia**. But despite setting out immediately and travelling at top speed, she didn't arrive until around 3.30am – **over an hour after the Titanic had sunk.**



15) On arrival at the disaster, the RMS Carpathia rescued those who had made it into the lifeboats. There were around **705 survivors** in total, and all were transported safely to New York, USA.

16) But tragically, more than **1,500 people lost their lives** on the Titanic, most never to be seen again. In the days following the wreckage, ships headed out to the disaster area and **recovered 300 bodies from the water**. These were either buried at sea or taken to **Halifax in Canada** (the nearest major port) to be identified.

17) Despite many attempts to find the wreck, Titanic remained **hidden from the world for around 70 years**. It wasn't until 1985 that she was seen again – when oceanographer (a sea scientist) **Dr Robert Ballard** set out on a deep-sea mission in the **Argo**, a robot submarine. The team discovered Titanic on the seabed, nearly **600km off the coast of Canada**.

18) Since then, there have been many expeditions to Titanic – and over **6,000 interesting items have been salvaged** from the wreckage. These can be seen today in museums around the world and include **jewellery, perfumes, plates, clothes, furniture** and even **lunch menus!**

19) The longest living survivor from Titanic was **Millvina Dean**, who lived to be 97 years old. She was just a baby when she, her mother and brother made it into one of the lifeboats. Millvina lived to tell the tragic tale until 2009, when she passed away.

20) There have been lots of documentaries and movies made about Titanic. The first was a silent movie called ***Saved from the Titanic***, made just one month after the disaster. The most popular today is the 1997 Hollywood blockbuster ***Titanic***, which became **one of the highest-earning movies of all time!**

Online Safety Story Planning prompt questions:

Box 1 - Title	
Box 2 - What online activity is the character taking part in?	
Box 3 - Why are they taking part in this activity? (They might be playing games, talking to friends, etc.)	
Box 4 - What does the character do wrong?	
Box 5 - What happens because of their unsafe online behaviour?	
Box 6 - How do they feel now?	
Box 7 - What should they do now to avoid the situation getting worse?	
Box 8 - What safe online behaviour should the character do next time they are doing the same activity?	

Geography – continent task:

