Year 5 Summer Home Learning Pack 01/06/20

Reading Activities:

The first reading task I'd like you to complete links to a Science topic we have covered in Year 5, Space and is all about the moon! Read the information given carefully and then answer the questions attached.

Remember, when answering our reading questions we use our five reading domains...



Retrieval



Inference



Language



Summarise +predict



Content

The Moon

Do you ever look at the Moon at night and see the Moon shining down and lighting up the night-time town? Do you wonder what it would be like to visit the Moon or wonder why it shines so bright? Read on to find out all about our planet's moon.

Moon and Sun

The Moon shines very brightly, but it is only reflecting the light of the Sun because it cannot make its own light. When the Sun comes back up for our daytime, it appears as if the Moon has disappeared, but it doesn't, it's just harder to see because the sky is so bright. Sometimes, if you look carefully, you can see the Moon in the sky during the daytime.

Orbit

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The Moon is the Earth's only natural satellite (that means something that orbits a larger object). It takes the Moon about 28 days to go around the Earth once; we call this a lunar month. During this time, we only ever see the same side of the Moon as it rotates slowly whilst it moves around us. The side we see is called the 'near side'.

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During its orbit, the angle between the Earth, Moon and Sun changes so the part of the Moon that is lit up cannot always be seen from Earth. This is what gives us the phases of the moon, when it is waxing (growing bigger) and waning (getting smaller) with shapes including crescent and gibbous.

The eight phases of the Moon are:



The Moon



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### Moon Facts

- Average temperature in the day: 107°C
- Average temperature at night: -153°C
- Distance from Earth: 238 857 miles (384 403km)
- Diameter (distance from one side to the other): 2160 miles (3476km)
- Length of Day: 708 hours

### What Is It Like on The Moon?

The Moon is extremely hot during the day but very cold at night. The surface of the Moon features a vast number of craters that have occurred after collisions with comets and asteroids. The Moon has many mountains, the tallest of which is Mons Huygens. It is 4700 metres tall; half the height of Mount Everest.

The Moon does not have an atmosphere like Earth does and therefore it is not possible to breathe on the moon without a special suit and tanks containing axygen. The moon is also a very dry place and was thought to be completely without water. However, about a decade ago, traces of water were discovered. Some people now believe that humans may one day be able to live on the Moon.

Only 12 people have ever walked on the Moon. The first person to do this was Neil Armstrong on 20th July 1969. When he first walked on the Moon, he famously said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind". There Did You Know...? 'Selenophobia' is the fear of the Moon. ☆

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were two other men on the mission: Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin and Michael Collins. Together, they formed the crew of the Apollo 11 mission. It took them just over three days to get there from Earth, blasting off in a Saturn V rocket from the Kennedy Space Centre, USA on July 16th 1969.

You may have seen a film of people bouncing, rather than walking on the Moon. It isn't quite the same as walking on the Earth because the Moon's gravity is weaker than the Earth's gravitational force so people take longer to return to the surface when they go up in the air.

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Questions

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 What word can be used to complete the sentence below: The Moon cannot make its own... Tick one O gravity O water O light O heat How far away is the Moon from the Earth in km? Tick one. C) 3476km. 384 403km O 2160km O 238 857km 3. Explain what a lunar month is. 4. What word is used to describe when the Moon appears to be getting smaller? 5. What is selenophobia? 6. Why can humans not live on the Moon (at the moment)? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

7. Who was the first man to walk on the Moon?

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8.	Explain in your own words what you think Neil Armstrong meant when he said, 'That's
	one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."
9.	Would you like to visit the Moon? Explain your answer fully using evidence from the text
	to support your answer.

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Our next reading activity is a non-fiction text. The man who moved a mountain.

The Man Who Moved a Mountain:

A Remarkable True Story of One Man's Endeavour

Dashrath Manjhi was a relatively 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 an incredible project which led to him becoming known as 'Mountain Man' or 'The Man Who Moved the Mountain'.

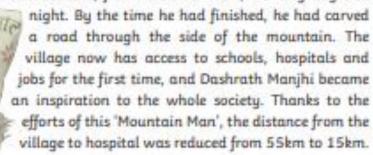
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Living on a mountain just south of the Himalayas, Manjhi and his community were isolated from the nearest towns. When his wife accidentally fell one day, she was injured and in need of medical help. The journey to the nearest hospital or doctor was 55km and, sadly, Manjhi's wife died as a result of being unable to receive medical attention 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 single-handedly creating a passageway through the mountain with only a hammer and chisel. Before he ploughed the

fields each morning, he spent hours of every day hammering the rock of the mountain. He would then return in the afternoon and into the evening to continue his quest. 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. His community worried that he would die before ever coming close to completing the mission. However, in honour of his wife, he continued for more than two decades, from 1960 to 1982, working day and



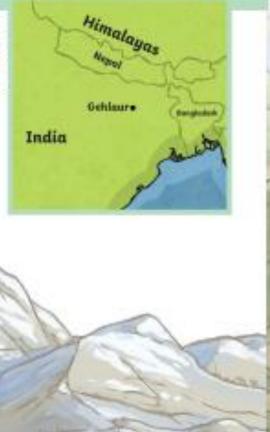
The Man Who Moved a Mountain

The road that he created is flanked by 7.5m high mountain walls on either side. It is 9m wide and 110m 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: Gehlaur is a village in the Gaya district of Bihar 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.

Dashrath Manjhi died on 17th August 2007. He was given a state funeral by the government of Bihar, which is a type of public ceremony usually only held to honour very important or significant individuals.



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The Man Who Moved a Mountain

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Questions

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1.	How long did Dashrath Manjhi spend carving out the passageway through the mountain?
2.	Which of these statements best describes other people's reaction to Manjhi's project when he first started? Tick two .
	They encouraged him to get started They thought he had gone mad They helped him to begin with They thought he would die before he completed it
3.	The road which he created is flanked by 7.5m high mountain walls on either side. What is the meaning of the word flanked ?
4.	Which parts of the day did Manjhi spend on carving the passageway?
5.	Dashrath Manjhi was given a state funeral. What does this suggest about the way the government felt about his actions?
6.	The local people were happy when the project was finally complete. According to the text, what three things did they have access to that they previously did not?
7.	One of the documentary films was called 'The Man Who Moved the Mountain'. Why do you think this was a good name for the film?
8.	Look at the Location Fact File: Which direction is Nepal from India? Circle one.
	north east south west

Spellings:

On the following pages are your spellings for the next two weeks, test yourself on the first set after a week, and then the second set, have an at home spelling test on a Friday like we do in class.

Word	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
muscle					
immediately					
individual					
interfere					
interrupt					
language					
leisure					
lightning					
lightning					
marvellous					
Now choose four below?					
2					
3					
L+					

Word	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	≻☆☆☆☆☆ Friday
familiar					
foreign					
forty					
frequently					
government					
guarantee					
narass					
hindrance					
identity					
immediate					
)					
3					
}					
3					

English Activities:

Nouns: Common or Proper?

A common noun is the general name of a person, place or thing. For example, dog is a common noun.

A proper noun is specific name of a person, place or thing. For example, Max is a proper noun because it is a name.

Put a cross (x) in the "common noun" box if you think the underlined word in the sentence is a common noun. Put a cross in the "proper noun" box if you think the word is a proper noun. Some of the sentences may include common and proper nouns see if you can spot them.

The first one has been done for you.

Sentence	Common noun	Proper noun
Katie takes her dog for a walk every day.	X	·
Abdul likes to play football.		
Our teacher, Mr Bloomberg, reads many		
books.		
My dad cooked <u>dinner</u> for me.		
I lost my <u>shoe</u> .		
Have you ever visited <u>Japan</u> ?		
Where is the bathroom?		
London is the capital city of England.		
Do you have a key?		
Make a wish!		
Are you a fan of football?		
The fish swam away.		
Laila is riding her bicycle.		

Favourite Place Write 4 paragraphs about your favourite place. Remember to use the two different types of nouns we have been looking at this week: common and proper.

Add the Punctuation

Read the paragraphs and then try to work out what punctuation is needed.

Something woke Scott and he lay listening to the wind rattling the windows He got out of bed and pulled the curtains aside peering into the unfamiliar darkness it was their first night in the new house lightning flashed and in that instant he saw a figure hurrying from the house towards the gate which led up onto the moors

Deep in the forest the magical lake glittered in the early morning sun Tall trees stood like silent guards around the water's edge thick branches keeping out all but the most determined of visitors in the middle of the lake a purple mist swirled around The figure watching from the bank knew just what the mist concealed

The boy ran down the rain-soaked street weaving between abandoned cars He crouched behind one of the vehicles and tried to quiet his laboured breath at first he heard nothing but then behind the noise of the falling rain he made out another sound one that in recent months he had learned to fear. The high-pitched whine was getting louder Did that mean the Drones had tracked his scent The boy forced himself to his feet pushing the long black hair out of his eyes and set off down the road again He didn't look back if there was anything behind him he would rather not know

He ducked through the broken door of one of the shops lining the street and ran between shelves stocked with now useless electronic devices. Vaulting over a counter at the far end of the shop he grabbed the handle of a door marked Staff Only silently praying that it wasn't locked, the handle turned and he stepped into the gloom of the room beyond As the door closed he was plunged into darkness

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Purple Mash Maths 2do Activities:

I have set you these maths based activities to do on Purple Mash 2do:

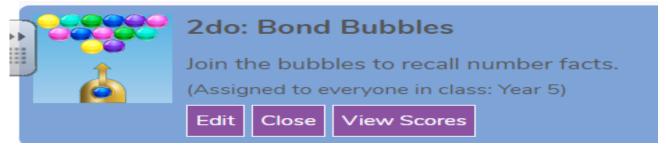
This will help you to practice recalling number facts.

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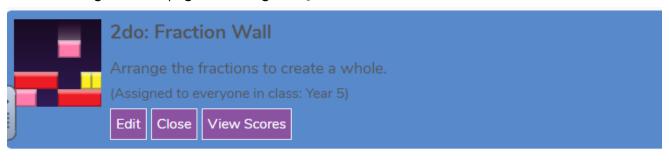
This will help you to improve your knowledge of fractions:



This will increase your speed when answering multiplication questions:



This activity will help you with your fractions:



Maths at Home Activities

Multiplication Bingo-

Bingo is a fun game that can be enjoyed by people of all ages, and this version puts a mathematical twist on this classic game, as a way to boost multiplication skills.

What you need to play:

· Paper to write numbers down on

How to play:

Step 1: In this mathematical version of the game, all players write down 5 numbers, which are multiples of a given times table. For example: if they were doing the 5 times table, they might write 10, 35, 45, 50 and 60.

Step 2: A third person can lead the game and call out multiplication questions from the chosen times table, or they can be written on cards, jumbled up in a pile for players to take turns picking and reading out.

Step 3: If the player has an answer to the question on their bingo board, they can cross it out. First person to cross out all their numbers is the winner.

Planning a holiday

Planning a holiday or day trip provides a whole raft of ways for your child to practise using everyday maths. There are so many opportunities, from working out how long a journey will take and what time you'll have to leave, to following maps, to reading timetables. Even packing a suitcase is helpful in developing children's spatial awareness, which is also a maths skill.

Use the internet to plan your ideal holiday. Travel abroad for a week, plan in one activity for each day, make sure you figure out a total cost for your holiday and figure out how much time you will spend travelling.

Tips & ideas

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 Talk about time. For example, get them to work out what time you need to leave the house to get to school on time.

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- Cooking. Measure ingredients and set the timer together. Get them to work out how much more food will you need if extra people are coming for dinner.
- Talk about the shape and size of objects. Look online for interesting facts, like tallest and shortest people, or biggest and smallest buildings etc.
- When you are sharing food like pizza or cake, ask your child to help you share it
 equally between the number of people eating.
- Solve maths problems at home. For example, ask them how many apples to buy at
 the shop and why, or how long will it take you to get to Gran's house if you go to the
 library on the way.
- Collect information and create a tally chart, for example to find out the family's favourite animal or fruit etc.
- Make patterns with objects, colouring pencils, paint or Play-Doh, and build structures with Lego or boxes.

Maths Activities

This week, we are going to be learning all about decimals.

Remember the place value:

tenths hundredths thousandths

L.O. To recognise the value of decimal numbers.

Challenge I

Give the value of each of the red digits in each of these numbers:

- 3.42 =
- I<mark>5</mark>.3I=
- 31.97=
- 6.05=

- 22.16=
- 48.7=
- 4.53=
- 19.24=
- 60.65=
- 57.89=
- =10.8

32.47=

Challenge 2

Give the value of the red figure in each of these numbers:

8.86=

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- 4.391=
- 0.249=
- I<mark>3</mark>.57=
- 2.407=
- 67.6=
- 0.15=
- 5.928=
- **3**0.7I=
- 9.284=
- 1.63=
- 7.056=

Challenge 3

- 4.618 + 0.5=
- 1.723 0.004 =
- 0.925 + 0.08 =
- 2.284 0.6 =
- 5.994 + 0.0009 =
- 1.456 + ? = 1.461
- 2.381 ? = 1.681
- 0.792 + ? = 0.8
- 3.033 ? = 2.933
- 6.005 + ? = 6.275

Foundation Subjects Activities:

Our new topic for Summer term is called Oceania.

Ocenia is a geographic region that includes Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Spanning the eastern and western hemispheres, Oceania has a land area of 8,525,989 square kilometres and a population of over 41 million.

One country in this region is Australia. I'd like us o start by looking at this country.

Australia

Read about two famous attractions in Sydney, the largest city of Australia.

The Opera House

The Opera House is a famous landmark all over the world. It is located in Sydney Harbour and is the most photographed sites of Sydney. It looks like a huge sailing ship. You can visit the Opera House and go on a tour of the building; you can watch opera, ballet and modern dance.

There are many shows for children, too.



KOALA PARK

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The Koala Park Sanctuary

The Koala Park Sanctuary is in Sydney, too. It was created to protect koalas and give them a peaceful and happy home. It is a great attraction both for children and adults. You can learn a lot about koalas and see them sleeping or resting in the eucalptus trees. You can cuddle a koala and take great pictures! Koalsa share this beautiful green park with other Australian animals and birds: kangaroos, wombats, echidnas and emus.

Answer these questions using the information about the two landmarks.

- 1. Where is the Opera House located?
- 2. What does it look like?
- 3. What can you do at the Opera House?
- 4. Why was the Koala Park Santuary created?
- 5. What can you do there?
- 6. What other animals can you see there?

Extension: Research another famous landmark in Australia.

Aboriginal people live in Australia. They have been living in Australia for over 40,000 years. This makes them one of the oldest cultures in the world.

Aboriginal people who live in the Central Desert region get all their food from the land they live in. They eat seeds, fruit, vegetables, reptiles and insects.

Aboriginals move around a lot. People that move around and do not settle in one place are called nomads.

Australian Aboriginals spoke different languages, but had the same religious beliefs that focused on the natural environment around them.

Aboriginals do not have a written language like we do, so their art stands for a written language. They have layers of hidden meanings.

Their paintings are used for teaching and there are different ones for children or adults.

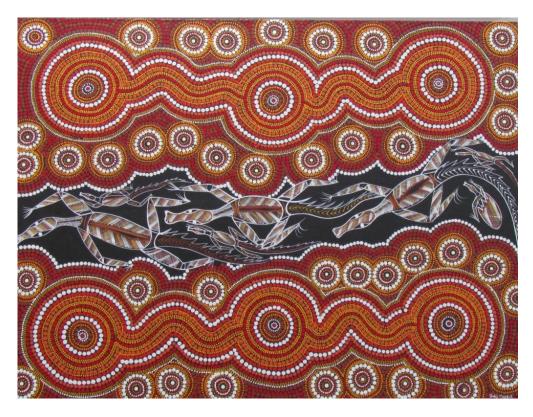
Aboriginal artists are not allowed to painting a story that does not belong to them.

Aboriginal art comes in three regional styles:

- I- geometrical style found in central Australia; circles, arcs and dots
- 2-simple figurative style found in Queensland
- 3-complex figurative style found in Arnhem land and Kimberley which includes X-ray art.

Some Aboriginal paintings on rock surfaces are probably the earliest discovered in the world. Below are some examples of Aboriginal Art.





Look at the styles used in these pieces of art and have a go at turning the lizard below into a piece of your own aboriginal art!

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