

This booklet has everything you need to know about your home learning 22.02.21 – 12.03.21

We have included learning for 3 weeks (just in case we need it).

Frequently Asked Questions

What work should we aim to do each day?

- > A session of maths and English each day
- > Theme work (a little bit each day or a block of time each week)
- Short sharp blasts of basic skills e.g. reading, handwriting, times tables

We are aware that the circumstances for every family are different. Teachers will work with you to help and support.

The important learning activities have a \checkmark next to them.



How do we share the work?

E-mail your work to year5@newby.n-yorks.sch.uk Your teachers are looking forward to seeing your work and will talk to you about it when they phone each week.

How can we organise our day?

Here are some suggestions about how to organise your day based on what some other families are doing.

Your teacher can help find a routine that works for you and your family.

Example 1

Μ	Maths		English		Exercise	Spellings Handwriting	Daily Reading TTRockstars				
Т	Maths		English		Reading Eggs	PSHE	E۶	Exercise			
W	Maths		English		Them	ne Project		Daily Reading			
Th	Maths		English		Daily Reading TTRockstars	Theme	Proj	ect			
F	Maths		English		Exercise	Spellings Handwriting	ſ	Music			

Example 2

F	Theme Proj	ect		spellings maths skills
Th	English	Theme	Exercise	handwriting
W	Maths	Music	Family Time and	reading
Т	English	Theme		each day with some:
Μ	Maths	PSHE		Finishing

Example 3

М	Theme		English		Maths		Choose an activity from the booklet				
Т			Family T	īme	and Exer	cise	2				
W	Theme		English		Maths		Reading	PSHE			
Th	Theme		English		Maths		Time	Music			
F	Theme		English		Maths		Choose an activity from the booklet				



Theme Project

Complete a project about Plants and Animals.

Your project can be completed over a number of weeks.

Use the Knowledge Organiser on the next page to record everything you know about **plants and animals.**

Use the Oak National Academy lessons and the BBC Bitesize links to learn more about **plants and animals** and add this to your project too.

You can also research using books from home or the internet or by asking a grown up.

Use the 'project ideas' box to help guide you.

OAK NATIONAL ACADEMY

BBC

Bitesize

Here are the Oak National Academy lessons to help with your research:

https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/reproductive-cycles-d195

Here are some BBC Bitesize links to help with your research:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zqbcxfr https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zwn6mnb https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2--ks3-the-life-cycles-of-differentorganisms/zvh8qp3 https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-charles-darwin-and-alfredwallace/zrbxgwx

Project Ideas

<u>Lifecycles</u>

- Where do plants grow? Why? What do they need to grow and reproduce? How do they spread? Do they all reproduce in the same way?
- Investigate a flowering plant. Can you see all the different parts and name them? Do they look the same in every flower?
- What are the characteristics of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird? How are their life cycles different? **Can** you draw their life cycles? (Don't forget humans are mammals too!)
- What is a vertebrate? What is an invertebrate? Can you use your database knowledge to create a physical database to categorise animals?

Can you answer the debate: Are zoos good or bad?

- Can you compare Flamingoland Zoo to other zoos in the world? Do you think it is a good zoo? What makes it a good or bad example of a zoo? Are all zoos in the world the same?
- What do animals need to survive? Do they have this in captivity? Do they have this in the wild? Why would animals need to be in captivity? How do animals' living conditions affect their life cycle?

Design an enclosure for an animal of your choice. You could use the paper booklet to guide you and draw, make models or use Zoo Tycoon on the computer. How big does it need to be? (Think about the size of the animal, the space it needs) How much will it cost to build? Which plants will grow? Where will they need to be planted?

Knowledge Organiser

Plants and animals

Try to learn as many facts as you can!

Glossary of important words and definitions							
Vocabulary	Definition						
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, which has hair or fur, females secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) birth of live young.						
Reptile A vertebrate animal distinguished by hav scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled land.							
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage e.g. a tadpole developing into a frog						
Fertilisation	The action or process of fertilising an egg of a female animal or plant.						
Reproduction	The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.						
Embryo	An unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development.						
Pistil	The female part of a plant that contains the stigma, style and ovaries.						
Stamen	The male part of the plant made up of the filament and anther.						
Pollen	A fine powdery substance, typically yellow discharged from the male part of a flower. Each grain contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule						
Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.						





Facts and Important Information

Animal and plant life cycles are important; they prevent living things from becoming extinct.

Zoos often run breeding programs for animals who are endangered or extinct in the wild.

Animals adapt to their surroundings. For example, animals that live in colder climates have thicker fur/coats.

Charles Darwin travelled to the Galapagos Islands to research. Darwin noticed that although the different islands had similar creatures and plants, many seemed to have adapted to suit their local environments. This was the basis of his theory of evolution and natural selection.

Animals can help plants to reproduce by moving pollen and seeds to different places.

Plants can be asexual. This means that they have both male and female parts, allowing the plant to reproduce on its own.

Daily Maths Activities

Have a go at some of these activities each day.



Roll your dice 4 times to make a fourdigit number e.g. 3126 Roll your dice once e.g. 5 Multiply the two together e.g. 3126 x 5

Roll your dice **4 times** to make a **four-digit number** e.g. 6252 **Roll** your dice **once** e.g. 6 **Divide** the first number by the second e.g. $6252 \div 6$

]	Roll your dice to create a fraction (put the largest number on the bottom) Can you find any equivalents? e.g. 3/4 = 6/8 = 0.75 = 75% Can you create two fractions and add/subtract
	Can you create two fractions and add/subtract them?

Roll your dice to create 4 numbers that are six digits long e.g. 664,312, 146,313, 531,362, 165,452 Can you order them, smallest to largest?

Roll your dice to create 2 numbers that are six digits long e.g. 213,642 and 615,431 Line up the numbers then add them together.

Roll your dice to create 2 numbers that are six digits long e.g. 314,513 and 355,214 Put the largest number first, line them up, then subtract them.



https://ttrockstars.com/ Use your username and password to login.

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10 × 2 =	5 × 5 =	4 × 10 =	5 × 6 =	\leq	?0 ÷ 2 =	25 ÷ 5 =	40 ÷ 10 =	27 ÷ 3 =
1 × 2 =	10 × 5 =	10 × 10 =	3 × 6 =	<	2 ÷ 2 =	50 ÷ 5 =	100 ÷ 10 =	30 ÷ 3 =
6 × 2 =	8 × 5 =	6 × 10 =	2 × 6 =	<	12 ÷ 2 =	40 ÷ 5 =	60 ÷ 10 =	3 ÷ 3 =
9 × 2 =	3 × 5 =	9 × 10 =	6 × 6 =	<	18 ÷ 2 =	15 ÷ 5 =	90 ÷ 10 =	36 ÷ 3 =
12 × 2 =	11 × 5 =	12 × 10 =	7 × 6 =	<	24 ÷ 2 =	55 ÷ 5 =	120 ÷ 10 =	9÷3=
3 × 2 =	6 × 5 =	3 × 10 =	12 × 6 =	<	6 ÷ 2 =	30 ÷ 5 =	30 ÷ 10 =	24 ÷ 3 =
8 × 2 =	7 × 5 =	8 × 10 =	9 × 6 =	<	16 ÷ 2 =	35 ÷ 5 =	80 ÷ 10 =	6 ÷ 3 =
5 × 2 =	4 × 5 =	5 × 10 =	1 × 6 =	<	10 ÷ 2 =	20 ÷ 5 =	50 ÷ 10 =	18 ÷ 3 =
11 × 2 =	2 × 5 =	11 × 10 =	11 × 6 =	<	?2 ÷ 2 =	10 ÷ 5 =	110 ÷ 10 =	15 ÷ 3 =
2 × 2 =	12 × 5 =	2 × 10 =	8 × 6 =	<	4 ÷ 2 =	60 ÷ 5 =	20 ÷ 10 =	12 ÷ 3 =
7 × 2 =	1 × 5 =	7 × 10 =	10 × 6 =	\leq	14 ÷ 2 =	5 ÷ 5 =	70 ÷ 10 =	33 ÷ 3 =
4 × 2 =	9 × 5 =	1 × 10 =	4 × 6 =	<	8 ÷ 2 =	45 ÷ 5 =	10 ÷ 10 =	21 ÷ 3 =
L				1				

Have a go at the speed tests in your pack. Can you beat your score or time?

Here are two ways to use your place value chart at home to help you with your learning:



Daily English Activities

Have a go at some of these activities each day. The most important activities have a 📩 next to them.



Spellings

Your current spellings will be on the Year 5 class page of the school website <u>https://www.newbyandscalby.org.uk/for-</u> <u>pupils/classes/year-five/</u>

There is a copy of the spellings for each week in your pack too.

You could:

- ask a grown up to test you
- do look, cover, spell, check
- write sentences with some of the words
- check if you spell these words correctly when you do a piece of writing

Spelling – in all subjects

When you are completing your lessons and theme work, remember to use 'If in doubt, circle it out' and then check your spellings at the end.

Use the Statutory Spelling List in your previous pack to help.



https://www.readingeggs.co.uk Use your username and password to login.



Writing and Handwriting

In your pack, you will find some handwriting sheets to help you. Please complete a few sheets each week.

Handwriting – in all subjects

When you are completing your lessons and theme work, try hard to keep your handwriting neat and your letters the right size.



Reading Read lots!

Read your reading book every day. Remember, you can change your reading book by visiting the Pop-up Porch Library at the main entrance of school.

Reading

Optional Activity

This can be an alternative English activity. You could use it if you are having difficulties with your device or wifi and would like an offline learning activity.



There is a new sheet in your new pack with learning activities linked to our class book.

Comprehension

There is a comprehension activity in your home learning pack.

FUN IDE If you run out here are CHOOSE YOU	o do,	Internet Safety Activities https://www.saferinternet.o rg.uk/advice-centre/young- people/resources-3-11s			Play "First letter, last letter". Think of a starting word. Your next word has to start with the last letter of the previous word. For example, house- elephant- train- nest.			
Be a film critic. Watch your favourite film and write a review for it.	Watch yourportraitfavourite film andLook carefully in a		Help around the house. Can you help do one thing each day?		Make a jigsaw. Draw a picture and then cut it up into different shapes.			Play your favourite music. Dance and sing. Perhaps put on your own concert!
Words <i>for</i> Anthese words for life	7 7	Try the Ph	<complex-block></complex-block>		Use pair Wi anin	Pebble Art coloured pens or nts to decorate a pebble. Il you create an nal or a face or a age or something different?		Go on a scavenger hunt. Can you find something for each letter of the alphabet?