

## Year 5 Remote Learning – Week Beginning 28<sup>th</sup> September 2020





Please make sure you are reading every day and practising times tables.

You can also practise spelling and handwriting using the vocabulary from the science knowledge organiser.

### Maths

For short teaching videos relating to each daily topic, please visit the website below. We have not included the worksheets that are referred to in the videos, but the questions below relate to the learning in the videos.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/10672-2/>

<p>Monday</p>	<p><b>Ordering and comparing numbers to 1 million</b></p>  <p>a. Place these numbers on the numberline:</p> <p>A = 450,000</p> <p>B = 410,000</p> <p>C = 475,000</p>	<p>Put the number cards in order of size.</p> <p>13,010   13,100   13,011   13,110   13,111</p> <p>Estimate the values of A, B and C.</p>  <p>Here is a table showing the population in areas of Yorkshire.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1556 699 2027 858"><tr><td>Halifax</td><td>88,134</td></tr><tr><td>Brighouse</td><td>32,360</td></tr><tr><td>Leeds</td><td>720,492</td></tr><tr><td>Huddersfield</td><td>146,234</td></tr><tr><td>Wakefield</td><td>76,886</td></tr><tr><td>Bradford</td><td>531,200</td></tr></table> <p>Use &lt;, &gt; or = to make the statements correct.</p> <p>The population of Halifax <input type="text"/> the population of Wakefield.</p> <p>Double the population of Brighouse <input type="text"/> the population of Halifax.</p>	Halifax	88,134	Brighouse	32,360	Leeds	720,492	Huddersfield	146,234	Wakefield	76,886	Bradford	531,200												
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<p>Tuesday</p>	<p><b>Round numbers within 1,000,000</b></p> <p> Round 450,985 to the nearest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10</li><li>• 100</li><li>• 1,000</li><li>• 10,000</li><li>• 100,000</li></ul> <p> At a festival, 218,712 people attend across the weekend. Tickets come in batches of 100,000</p> <p>How many batches should the organisers buy?</p>	<p>The table below shows the population of cities around the United Kingdom. Round each population to the nearest 10,000 and the nearest 100,000.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1400 1125 1989 1353"><thead><tr><th>City</th><th>Population size</th><th>Nearest 10,000</th><th>Nearest 100,000</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Bristol</td><td>617,280</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>447,287</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Coventry</td><td>325,949</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Glasgow</td><td>801,198</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Southampton</td><td>253,651</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Coventry's population is over 300,000 and Southampton's is under 300,000. Why do they both round to 300,000 when rounded to the nearest 100,000?</p>	City	Population size	Nearest 10,000	Nearest 100,000	Bristol	617,280			Cardiff	447,287			Coventry	325,949			Glasgow	801,198			Southampton	253,651		
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Wednesday


### Negative Numbers

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/znwj6sg/articles/zxthnbk>

Visit the website and watch the video about negative numbers.

Draw a number line from -20 to 20. Make sure you include 0!

Using your number line to count the jumps, answer these questions:


- a. What is the difference between -7 and 3?
- b. What is the difference between -14 and -8?
- c. What is the difference between -3 and 4?
- d. Use this blank number line to show that the difference between -9 and 7 is 16.  

- e. The temperature in the Arctic Zone in a zoo is  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  In the Tropical Zone, the temperature is  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$  What is the difference in temperature?
- f. The lowest temperature in the UK in 2019 was  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  The highest temperature in the UK in 2019 was  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the difference in temperature? (These temperatures have been rounded to the nearest whole number)

Answer the quiz questions at the bottom of the bitesize page.

Thursday

### Roman Numerals

Use this poster to help you:



ARABIC NUMERAL	ROMAN NUMERAL	ARABIC NUMERAL	ROMAN NUMERAL
1	I	20	XX
2	II	30	XXX
3	III	40	XL
4	IV	50	L
5	V	60	LX
6	VI	70	LXX
7	VII	80	LXXX
8	VIII	90	XC
9	IX	100	C
10	X	500	D
		1000	M

What do these Roman Numerals represent?

- a. CLIV =
- b. CXXIX =
- c. DCCVII =
- d. CLX =
- e. CM =

501		Five hundred and one
		Four hundred and fifty-nine
124		
	CLXVIII	

Complete the missing number families:

**English**

This week's English learning is about relative pronouns and clauses.

Please watch <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/z37xrwx> for more information about pronouns.

Please watch <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zsrt4qt> for more information about relative clauses.

Monday

Spellings of the week: In English, we will focus on these spellings:

- universe
- asteroid
- meteorite
- shadow
- leap year

1 Rewrite each sentence, replacing the underlined nouns with pronouns.

Charlotte made a picture for Trudy, then gave the picture to Trudy.

.....

Ed and Sam lost Mike, so Ed and Sam went to look for Mike.

.....

2 Use the pronouns to finish the story. Use each pronoun once.



I was cross with Dennis — ..... took my favourite CD and scratched

..... He was sorry and said he would buy ..... a new one.

My sister was angry with him too — he borrowed ..... scissors and

broke ..... But never mind, ..... are all friends again now.

Tuesday

## Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are words like 'who' and 'which'. They are used to join parts of sentences together.

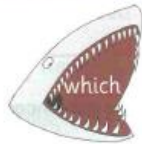
See page 16 for more on relative pronouns.

I saw the girl who took Tom's drink. ← 'who' is used for people

Darrel only eats cakes which are sugar-free. ← 'which' is used for things

1 Draw lines to complete the sentences below correctly.

We met the acrobat



gave her a filling.

I like the blue shoes



have a five-star rating.

They always stay in hotels

built our house.

Paul is the builder

have sparkly laces.

Lauren saw the dentist

performed in the circus.

Wednesday

## Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses give extra information related to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun within a sentence. A relative clause always starts with a relative pronoun, such as:

that

whom

whose

who

which



Joe, who was dressed as a cowboy, was excited about his friend's fancy dress party.

'who' is the **relative pronoun** here used to begin the relative clause. As this is extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information, we put the clause in commas. This is often called an embedded or sandwich clause.

2

Add a relative pronoun from the box to the sentences below.

that

whose

which

who

We have a new neighbour ..... works at the bank.

This is the shop ..... sells diving equipment.

That's the man ..... son is a famous footballer.

Geraldine owns a house ..... has four bedrooms and a big garden.

Write 3 sentences of your own

Relative clauses come immediately after the noun to which they add information. For each of these sentences, you have just the main clause. Add a subordinate clause for extra detail, beginning with the relative pronoun in bold. Look at the examples first.

e.g. I can't swim, **which** \_\_\_\_\_

*I can't swim, **which** means that I don't like going near water.*

e.g. Tom Daley is a famous diver, **who** \_\_\_\_\_

*Tom Daley is a famous diver, **who** has won many medals in his sport.*

1) Australia is a very large country, **where** \_\_\_\_\_

2) 'Jane Eyre' is a famous English novel, **which** \_\_\_\_\_

3) I'm going to high school next year, **when** \_\_\_\_\_

4) Tigers' fur is patterned in stripes, **which** \_\_\_\_\_

5) Harry looks just like his dad, **whose** \_\_\_\_\_

6) Swallows migrate in the winter to Africa, **where** \_\_\_\_\_

7) There isn't a nursery at our school, **which** \_\_\_\_\_

8) Let me introduce you to my friend, **whose** \_\_\_\_\_

9) It seems to take ages for the clock to reach 3.20pm, **when** \_\_\_\_\_

Thursday

What are relative pronouns?

	<p>Finish the sentences using a relative clause...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth is the third planet from the sun...</li> <li>• Neil Armstrong was an astronaut...</li> <li>• Jupiter is known as a red planet...</li> <li>• The Moon is a sphere...</li> </ul> <p>Check your spellings of the week</p>
Friday	Inset Day

<p><b>Science</b> This week's learning is about what causes day and night.</p>	
Monday	<p><b>Day and night</b> Read the Science Knowledge Organiser and watch these clips:  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvks4wx">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvks4wx</a>  <a href="https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/video/space/day-to-night-video/">https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/video/space/day-to-night-video/</a>            Draw your own diagram and write an explanation to describe how day and night occur.            Try and use these key words:            axis, rotation, 24 hours, dark, light, shadows</p> <p>Challenge: can you use a ball and a torch to try and simulate the Earth's rotation, causing day and night?</p>
Tuesday	<b>How ideas have changed over time</b>

	<p>A long time ago, before the development of science and technology, ancient people used stories of gods and animals to explain things like day and night. Read these ideas about day and night from ancient people:</p> <p><b>Ancient Egyptians</b> – Nut was the goddess of the night sky. Her body made a protective layer around the earth. She swallowed the sun god, Ra, every night and gave birth to him every morning.</p> <p><b>Inuits from Greenland</b> – Malina, the Sun god, and her brother, the Moon god Anningan, lived together. They got into a terrible fight and Malina spread dirty, black grease all over her brother's face. In fear, she ran as far as she could into the sky and became the Sun. Anningan chased after her and became the Moon. Anningan often forgets to eat, so he gets thinner as the days go by. Every month, the Moon disappears for three days while Anningan eats. He then returns to chase his sister once again. Their eternal chase explains day and night.</p> <p><b>Native American Cherokee tribe</b>– In the beginning there was only darkness and people kept bumping into each other. Fox said that people on the other side of the world had plenty of light but were too greedy to share it. Possum went over there to steal a little piece of the light. He found the Sun hanging in a tree, lighting everything up. He took a tiny piece of the Sun and hid it in the fur of his tail. The heat burned the fur off his tail. That is why possums have bald tails. Buzzard tried next. He tried to hide a piece of Sun in the feathers of his head. That is why buzzards have bald heads. Grandmother Spider tried next. She made a clay bowl. Then she spun a web (Milky Way) across the sky reaching to the other side of the world. She snatched up the whole Sun in the clay bowl and took it back home to our side of the world.</p> <p>Choose one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invent your own story to explain day and night.</li> <li>• Research other stories from other cultures/civilisations about day and night. Maybe the Ancient Greeks or Norse mythology?</li> <li>• Rewrite one of the stories above as a comic strip.</li> </ul>
Wednesday	<p><b>Sundials</b> Watch <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74I0M0RKNIIE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74I0M0RKNIIE</a> You are going to make your own sundial. You can find a template and instructions here: <a href="https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/met-office-for-schools/other-content/other-resources/experiments/sundial">https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/met-office-for-schools/other-content/other-resources/experiments/sundial</a> Or can watch a video about creating a simple sundial here: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SeSexM-wVzA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SeSexM-wVzA</a></p>
Thursday	<p><b>Time zones</b> Watch this clip: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z38f9j6">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z38f9j6</a></p>





We use a system of imaginary lines to tell us where we are on the surface of the Earth.

A series of imaginary circles – called **lines of latitude** – tell us how far North or South of the Equator we are. Imaginary arcs called **lines of longitude** tell us how far East or West of Greenwich we are. These lines split the Earth into segments, like the wedges of an orange.

There are 360 segments of latitude, each covering an angle of 1 degree. This is written like this:  $1^{\circ}$

The total angle of all of the segments in a circle is  $360^{\circ}$ . As the Earth spins on its axis, we rotate through a full circle of  $360^{\circ}$  in 24 hours. We rotate by  $15^{\circ}$  every hour. We get this value by dividing  $360^{\circ}$  by 24 hours.

These divisions form world time zones, which can be used to work out the time in different places in the world,

Use this website: <https://www.timeanddate.com/time/map/>

Find London on the Time Zone map and write down the current time.

Now find each of these cities and write down what time it is there. Are they ahead or behind London? By how many hours? Moscow, San Francisco, Tokyo, Sydney, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, Edinburgh

You may want to explore the website further. There is an interesting map showing day and night in real time across the world: <https://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/sunearth.html>

Friday

Inset Day