

Year 5's Home Learning Letter

Monday 4th May

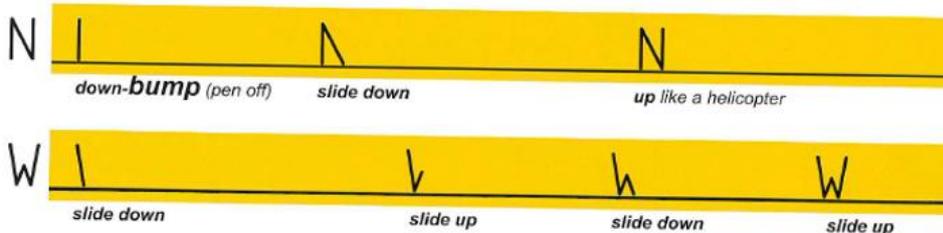
If you have any questions about your learning, want to show me what you've done or would just like to say hello, you can get in touch using: year5teacher@kingsapps.co.uk I'd love to hear from you!

<p>Halton's Hello!</p>	<p>Happy Star Wars Day you lovely lot – May the Fourth be with you! I hope you've had a fun weekend! I went for a walk in the sunshine on Saturday and read my book yesterday as it was drizzly outside. I'm sure you've probably run out of books to read, so if you'd like to pop into school this week to change your reading books and get some new ones then that's absolutely fine! I've also had an email to say that one of you has already finished their exercise book - if you need a new one to write in, then you can pop in to pick one of those up as well ☺ <i>Love Miss Halton xxx</i></p>	
<p>Spelling</p>	<p>Rule: Homophones (words that sound the same but have a different meaning) Sentence: My father, who was a guest at my athletics competition, jumped farther than anyone; I'd never have guessed he would win! Practise your spelling sentence and the other year 5 words on Spelling Shed.</p>	
<p>Reading</p>	<p>We're going to be exploring a poem in our reading sessions this week. Today, read the poem <i>Sea Fever</i> by John Masefield. It was one of his most famous poems and was written at the start of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Read the poem aloud, paying attention to its rhythm and rhyme. Read it several times to get the feel of the poem. If you can, try alternating reading aloud with another person. You could perhaps read a line or a verse in turn! Discuss any tricky vocabulary in the poem.</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Sea Fever by John Masefield</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky, And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by; And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking, And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn breaking.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied; And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying, And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life, To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a whetted knife; And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover, And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.</p>
<p>Writing:</p>	<p>In our writing for this week, we're going to be building up to doing some non-fiction writing about a cracking contraption from Wallace and Gromit!</p> <p>Watch the Cracking Contraptions episode – Shopper 13 on: https://youtube.com/watch?v=kB1dXzHcuQg</p> <p>Read part 1 of the 'General Description' of Shopper 13. As you read, make notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How is the text different to a story? ○ Is there any vocabulary you don't understand or need to look up? ○ Is the voice formal or informal? How do you know? ○ Do you have any questions? <h3 style="text-align: center;">General Description (part 1)</h3> <p>Wallace's 'Shopper' is a remote-controlled, automated shopping device comprising a conventional shopping trolley to which has been added a motor driving the two rear wheels, a front wheel for steering, a video camera, two articulated arms and associated control components and wiring. The model shown here is 'Shopper 13', this being the device's 13th trip to the shops.</p> <p>Shortly after the Shopper sets out on a trip (or 'mission'), compressed air expressed through nozzles is used to jettison a panel on either side of the main compartment. This allows for the deployment of two fully articulated arms and hands, which are controlled through a set of gears, pulleys and actuators on either side. Overall navigation and command is performed by remote from 'mission control' (the cellar of 62 West Wallaby Street).</p>	

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What has been added to the shopping trolley? (list 5 things)
- 2) How are the panels removed on either side?
- 3) Where is mission control?

Handwriting



Write each letter out 3 times quickly to practise your fluency and then 3 times carefully to practise your letter formation. Then, write five words which start with these letters. Don't forget to draw your trees!

Step One: Charlie recorded the temperature at 7am each morning in a table.

Day	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Temp	-1	2	0	-3	-4	-2	1

- 1) Which was the warmest day? Which was the coldest day?
- 2) What was the difference between the warmest and coldest day?
- 3) Order the temperatures from coldest to warmest.

- Step Two:**
- 1) Anna is counting down from 11 in fives. Does she say -11? Explain your reasoning.
 - 2) Sam counted down in 3s until he reached -18. He started at 21. What was the tenth number he said?

Maths:
Negative numbers

Step Three:

Draw a number-line to prove whether the statement is true or false.	True or false?
The temperature outside is -5 degrees; the temperature inside is 25 degrees. The difference is 20 degrees.	
Four less than negative six is minus two.	
15 more than -2 is 13.	

If you're finding the maths on our learning sheet too easy or too tricky, you can always try the maths on this website instead! You could try the maths from other year groups too if you'd like.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/>

Wider Curriculum

Choose one or more of the activities for today:

History	<p>Answer the following questions about Ancient Greece using this website: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/zxytpv4 The information from the website is at the bottom of your learning sheet instead if you'd prefer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What did the Greeks call themselves? Why? 2) Who were the first Greek civilisation and where did they live? 3) What is the Dark Age and why is it called that? 4) What happened in Greece during the Classical Greece period? 5) Why did the Romans copy many things from Greek culture? 6) What are the names of some of the city-states in Ancient Greece?
PE	<p>Play right way, wrong way!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay objects out across a space making sure they are all upside down. • When someone says 'go', see how long it takes to turn all the objects the right way up! • What could you do to get quicker and beat your time? • Play against an opponent if you can. Who can turn all the objects around the quickest?
Art	 <p>Create some 'found object art' using things you can find around the house or in your garden! I'd love to see a photo of your creation!</p>

Final Fun Fact!

The smell of a skunk is powerful enough for a human to smell it up to 3.5 miles (5.6 km) away!



Who were the ancient Greeks?

About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians.

The Greeks called themselves Hellenes and their land was Hellas. The name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece later by the Romans. They lived in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, but also in colonies scattered around the Mediterranean Sea. There were Greeks in Italy, Sicily, Turkey, North Africa, and as far west as France.

They sailed the sea to trade and find new lands. The Greeks took their ideas with them and they started a way of life that's similar to the one we have today.

The early history of ancient Greece

People have been living in Greece for over 40,000 years. The earliest settlers mostly lived a simple hunter-gatherer or farming lifestyle.

The Minoans were the first great Greek civilisation. They didn't live on mainland Greece but on the nearby island of Crete, between 2200BC and 1450BC. They were known as the Minoans after their legendary king, Minos.

After the Minoans came the Mycenaean civilisation, from mainland Greece. They were fine builders and traders, but they were also great soldiers. They famously fought in the battle of Troy. Homer, an important Greek writer, told stories of the Mycenaean age in his books The Iliad and The Odyssey.

After the Mycenaean age ended in about 1100BC, Greece entered a Dark Age. It is known as a dark age because nobody knows much about what happened - all written language and art disappeared.

After the Dark Age

In 800BC, almost 300 years after the Dark Age began, Greek civilisation slowly emerged again.

The Greeks started trading more with the outside world, they held the first Olympic Games and they fought off the invading Persian army. This period is known by historians as the Archaic period of Greek history. During this time many of the cities in Greece were ruled by a king-like figure.

Around 480BC Greece entered a golden age which lasted for 200 years. The people built fantastic temples, made scientific discoveries, wrote plays and founded the first proper democracy. Historians call this Classical Greece.

The final period of Greek history is known as the Hellenistic period. This lasted from 323BC to 30BC, when the Romans took control of Greece. The Romans didn't destroy Greek life, though. They respected the Greeks and copied many things about their culture, including their buildings, beliefs and clothes.

How was Greece ruled?



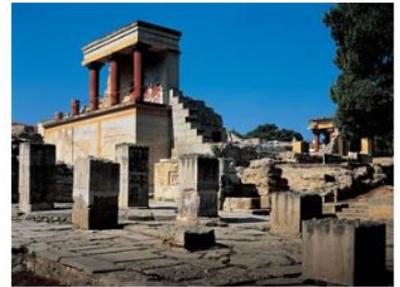
Alexander the Great founded over 70 cities and created an empire that stretched across three continents, covering 2 million square miles.

There was never one country called 'ancient Greece'. Instead, Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia.

Each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army. So, ancient Greeks living in Sparta considered themselves Spartan first, and Greek second.

Famously, the city-states didn't get on very well and often fought each another. However, sometimes they joined together to fight against a bigger enemy, like the Persian Empire.

Only a very powerful ruler could control all Greece. One man did in the 300s BC. He was Alexander the Great, from Macedonia. Alexander led his army to conquer an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India.



This is the Great Palace of Knossos on the island of Crete. The Minoan civilisation grew rich on trade and they built glorious palaces decorated with beautiful wall paintings.



The Parthenon temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena. It sits on top of a hill called the Acropolis and looks out over the city of Athens.