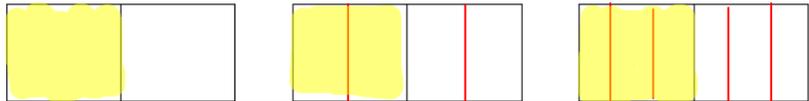
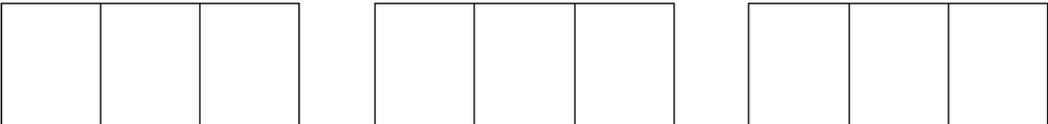


Year 5's Home Learning Letter

Thursday 30th April

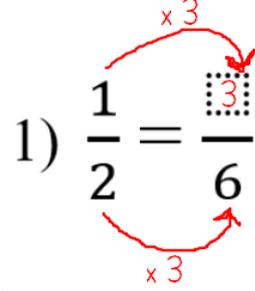
If you have any questions about your learning, want to show me what you've done or would just like to say hello, you can get in touch using: year5teacher@kingsapps.co.uk I'd love to hear from you!

<p>Halton's Hello!</p>	<p>Gooooood morning everyone! I'm so glad so many of you are enjoying The Clockwork Crow. I'm not sure why chapter 2 wouldn't send yesterday but hopefully it worked for everyone who emailed me ☺ We'll try the next chapter today! If that doesn't work, just email me if you'd like it and I'll send it over! I hope you all have a wonderful Thursday (How is it Thursday already?!). Be kind ☺ <i>Love Miss Halton xxx</i></p>						
<p>Spelling</p>	<p>Rule: Prefixes and Year 5 words <i>When the prefix -dis, -mis or -re is added to a word, it gives that word the opposite meaning.</i></p> <p>Sentence: <u>Lightning</u> can <u>reoccur</u> more than once during a thunder storm, which creates <u>marvellous</u> displays.</p> <p>Practise your spelling sentence and the other year 5 words on Spelling Shed.</p>						
<p>Reading Responding to reading</p>	<p>Spend at least 30 minutes reading a book today.</p>  <p>Capturing the 'Golden Nuggets'. Golden nuggets are the most important pieces of information that they author wants you to learn. Have another look at the dragon text. Can you identify 6 golden nuggets? When you have your 6 key pieces of information, use them to summarise the text in no more than 20 words. It's trickier than you think!</p>						
<p>Writing: Grammar Practice and Play</p>	<p>Here is any extract from the Dino Directory: With its 3 horns, a parrot-like beak and a large frill that could reach nearly 1 metre (3 feet) across, the <i>Triceratops</i> skull is one of the largest and most <u>striking of any land animal</u>. The horns could have been used to fend off attacks from <i>Tyrannosaurus</i>. A partial <i>Triceratops</i> fossil collected in 1997 has a horn that was bitten off, with bite marks that match <i>Tyrannosaurus</i>. The fossil shows that the horn healed after being bitten, so at least some <i>Triceratops</i> survived these <u>encounters</u>. Puncture marks on fossil frills show that male <i>Triceratops</i> also used their horns to fight each other, probably to <u>impress</u> females.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Explain the author's use of:</td> <td>1) Why does the author use brackets in this extract? 2) Why does the author use the words 'of any land animal', rather than 'of any dinosaur'?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change the underlined sections:</td> <td>3) Select synonyms for the underlined words. 4) Try arranging the information in the opening sentence in a different way be experimenting with sentence structure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Create your own:</td> <td>Imagine that you have unearthed a new dinosaur species. Imitate the author's style by writing a short entry for the Dino Directory about your discovery. Don't forget to include yourself in the 'named by' section of the taxonomic details!</td> </tr> </table>	Explain the author's use of:	1) Why does the author use brackets in this extract? 2) Why does the author use the words 'of any land animal', rather than 'of any dinosaur'?	Change the underlined sections:	3) Select synonyms for the underlined words. 4) Try arranging the information in the opening sentence in a different way be experimenting with sentence structure.	Create your own:	Imagine that you have unearthed a new dinosaur species. Imitate the author's style by writing a short entry for the Dino Directory about your discovery. Don't forget to include yourself in the 'named by' section of the taxonomic details!
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<p>Handwriting</p>	  <p>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!</p>						
<p>Maths: Fractions, decimals and percentages</p>	<p>Step One : Equivalent fractions (fractions which are equal to each other) Draw lines on the diagrams to help you work out different fractions which are worth the same.</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$</p> <p>If I split each section into two, 1/2 becomes 2/4</p> <p>If I split each section into three, how many sixths are the same as a half?</p>  						

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

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Step Two: Have a go at finding the equivalent fractions. Remember, whatever you do to the numerator/denominator, you do the same to the other! In question one, I worked out that $2 \times 3 = 6$ so then I multiplied the numerator **by 3** to work out that $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

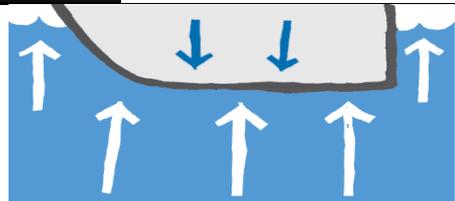
1) 	2) $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$	3) $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\quad}{4}$
4) $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{\quad}$	5) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{\quad}$	6) $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{3}{\quad}$

Step Three: How many fractions can you find that are equivalent to 6/9?

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:	PSHE	Send a letter, an email, or a message of some kind to one of your friends who you haven't spoken to in a while. Tell them what you've been doing to keep busy and ask them some questions. Don't forget to include a bad joke!												
	French	Draw a colourful picture! How many colours can you label in French? <table border="1"> <tr> <td>jaune</td> <td>bleu</td> <td>rose</td> <td>blanc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>orange</td> <td>vert</td> <td>violet</td> <td>gris</td> </tr> <tr> <td>rouge</td> <td>marron</td> <td>turquoise</td> <td>noir</td> </tr> </table>	jaune	bleu	rose	blanc	orange	vert	violet	gris	rouge	marron	turquoise	noir
	jaune	bleu	rose	blanc										
orange	vert	violet	gris											
rouge	marron	turquoise	noir											
DT	Construct a boat to support up to 250g without sinking! <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw out the basic shape of the bottom of your boat on some cardboard (like a cereal box!) 2. Create walls for your boat from more cardboard 3. Stick the bottom of the boat and the walls together with tape or glue 4. Back everything with wax paper or foil – be careful not to leave any gaps where the water can get in. 5. See how much you can put in the boat before it sinks! 	 <p>How does it work? When a boat is placed in water, it displaces an amount of water equal to the boat's weight – as long as the object is less dense than the water, it will float.</p>												



A blue whale's tongue weighs as much as an adult elephant!
That's another fact that blows my mind!
The picture on the right might help you imagine just how big a blue whale is too!

