

School Closure

Work Pack 5



Year 5 – Mr Stagg

Name:

Bore da/ Prynhawn da/ Noswaith dda Blwyddyn 5!

I think I had better start this message by offering you all a HUGE apology for not being able to go ahead with our Minecraft lesson last week. Unfortunately, the council has decided that 'live' lessons will not be allowed whilst we are at home and so I had no choice but to cancel the session. I'm so sorry about the disappointment that this has caused! I will make it up to you in the near future, I promise.

So, whilst I have been rethinking some of our future lessons, I have been continuing to go to Tonyrefail School where I have been helping to look after some of our pupils whose parents are required to work. Some of the pupils attending have been there every day and it has been lovely to see them taking their work packs to complete to keep them busy. It's been fun for me to help them with work they don't understand, but it's made me realise how much I have missed working with you all every day!

Despite not seeing you for 7 weeks (or more!), I know that you are trying your utmost to expand your learning. Remember the small victories you are making – last week you all moved up a spelling Phase which is something to be very proud of! Hopefully you will all be spelling extraordinaires the next time we meet! Also, focus on the positive things you might have achieved which are non-work related. How many of you have learned a new cooking or D.I.Y. skill? Have your family taught you something new that you didn't know before? As insignificant as these things may feel, they are equally as important as the work in this pack.

Anyway, keep those positivity levels up and enjoy your week. Hopefully we'll hear some news soon about when we will be back in school together. Until then, I'll endeavour to come up with another way that we can work online together successfully from home.

P.S. Sorry again about the Minecraft situation!



Mr Stagg

Useful Websites:

- Collins (Sign up for free resources) - https://collins.co.uk/pages/support-learning-at-home?gclid=EAlaIqObChMIhN-r-uOX6QIViZntCh2z3A3mEAMYASAAEgLWY_D_BwE
- Duolingo – Consider downloading the app to learn a new language!

Coordinates

Challenge 1

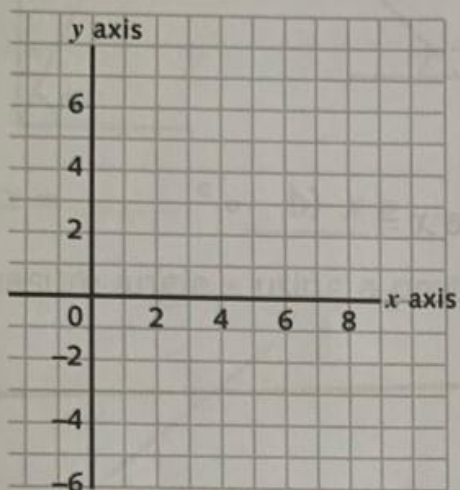
- 1 a) Plot these points on the grid.

A (2,1)

B (2,5)

C (5,1)

D (5,5)



- b) Join the points with straight lines. What shape is ABCD?

- c) What are the coordinates of the point halfway between A and B? (_____, _____)

Marks..

Challenge 2

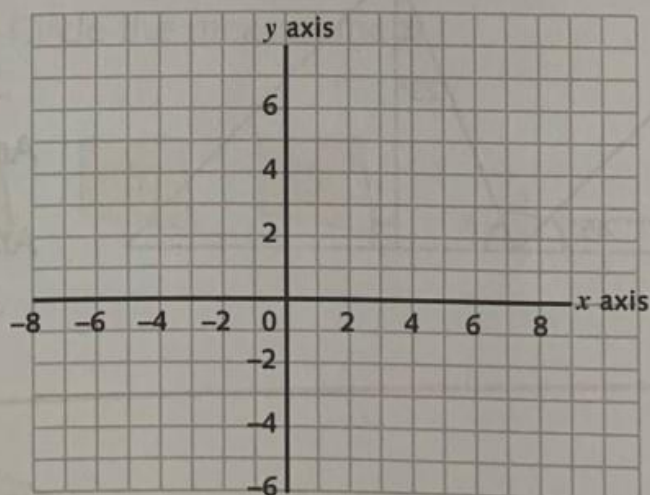
- 1 a) Plot these points on the grid.

A (-5,1)

B (-3,5)

C (3,1)

D (1,-3)



Coordinate

b) Join the points with straight lines. What shape is ABCD?

c) Find the point halfway along line AD. What are its coordinates? (_____, _____)



6 marks

Marks..... /6

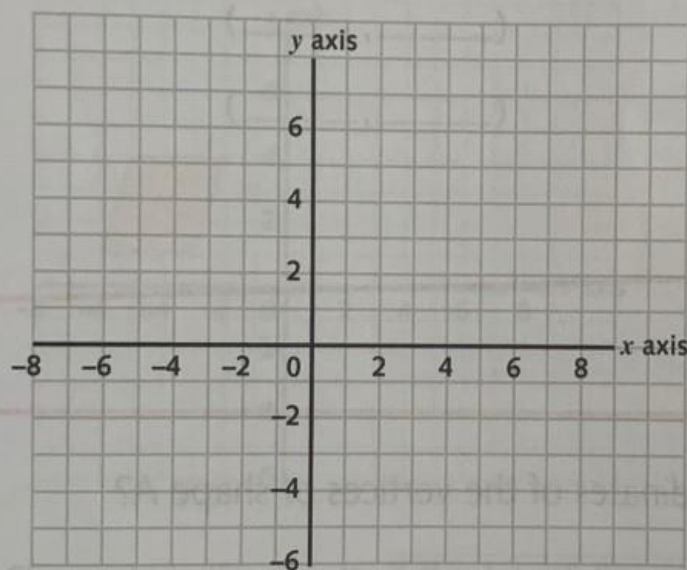
Challenge 3

1

a) Plot these points on the grid and join them with a straight line.

A (6, -3)

B (-4, 5)



2 marks

b) Point Z is the midpoint of the line AB. Plot point Z.

c) What are the coordinates of point Z? (_____, _____)

d) ABC is a triangle with a right angle at C. Draw triangle ABC.

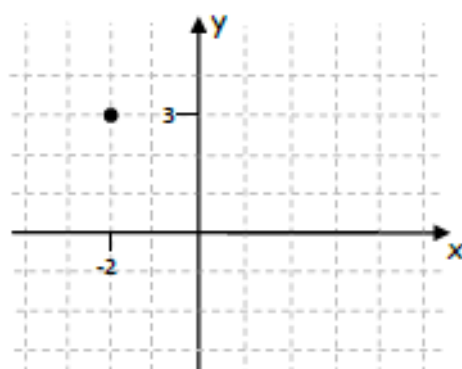
e) What are the coordinates of point C? (_____, _____)



5 marks

Marks..... /7

Lisa Simpson Co-ordinate Portrait



Remember that coordinates are written in brackets.

(x,y) - x comes first, like it does in the alphabet and y goes second.

Remember that the x-axis goes across (x looks like a cross) and the y-axis goes up. Where they cross is (0,0). Also remember the axes should have the same gap between each of the numbers.

The point plotted is (-2,3). Go along to -2 on the x-axis and then go up to 3 on the y-axis.

Plot the coordinates in each section and then join them in the order they are written down.

Each section is a separate part of the picture.

Section 1 (Lisa's Beads):

(-3,-11), (-3, -10), (-2,-9), (-3,-8), (-2,-9), (-1,-8), (0,-9), (1,-5), (2,-9), (3,-8), (2,-1), (2,-9), (1,-10), (0,-9), (-1,-10), (-2,-9), (-3,-10)

Section 2 (Lisa's Mouth):

(-4,-5), (-2,-5), (0,-3)

Section 3 (Lisa's Nose):

(-7,-1), (-6,-2), (-4,-2)

Section 4 (Lisa's Ear):

(3,-4), (3,-3), (2,-2), (3,-2), (4,-3), (4,-4)

Section 5 (Part of Lisa's left eye):

(-6,1), (-4,1), (-4,2), (-3,3), (-4,4), (-6,4)

Section 6 (Lisa's right eye):

(-4,1), (-3,0), (-1,0), (0,1), (0,2), (-1,3), (-3,3)

Section 7 (Face outline and hair):

(-3,-8), (-3,-6), (-4,-5), (-5,-5), (-7,-4), (-8,-3), (-8,-2), (-7,-1), (-7,0), (-6,1), (-7,2), (-7,3), (-6,4), (-8,7), (-5,8), (-5,11), (-1,9), (1,13), (3,9), (7,12), (7,8), (11,7), (9,4), (12,2), (9,0), (11,-3), (7,-3), (5,-6), (4,-4), (3,-5), (3,-8)

Now join up... (Lisa's eye-lashes):

(-7,3) to (-8,4)

(-6,4) to (-7,5)

(-5,4) to (-6,5)

(-4,4) to (-4,5)

(-3,3) to (-3,4)

(-2,3) to (-2,4)

(-1,3) to (-1,4)

(0,2) to (0,3)

(0,2) to (1,3)

(-1,-2) to (1,-4)

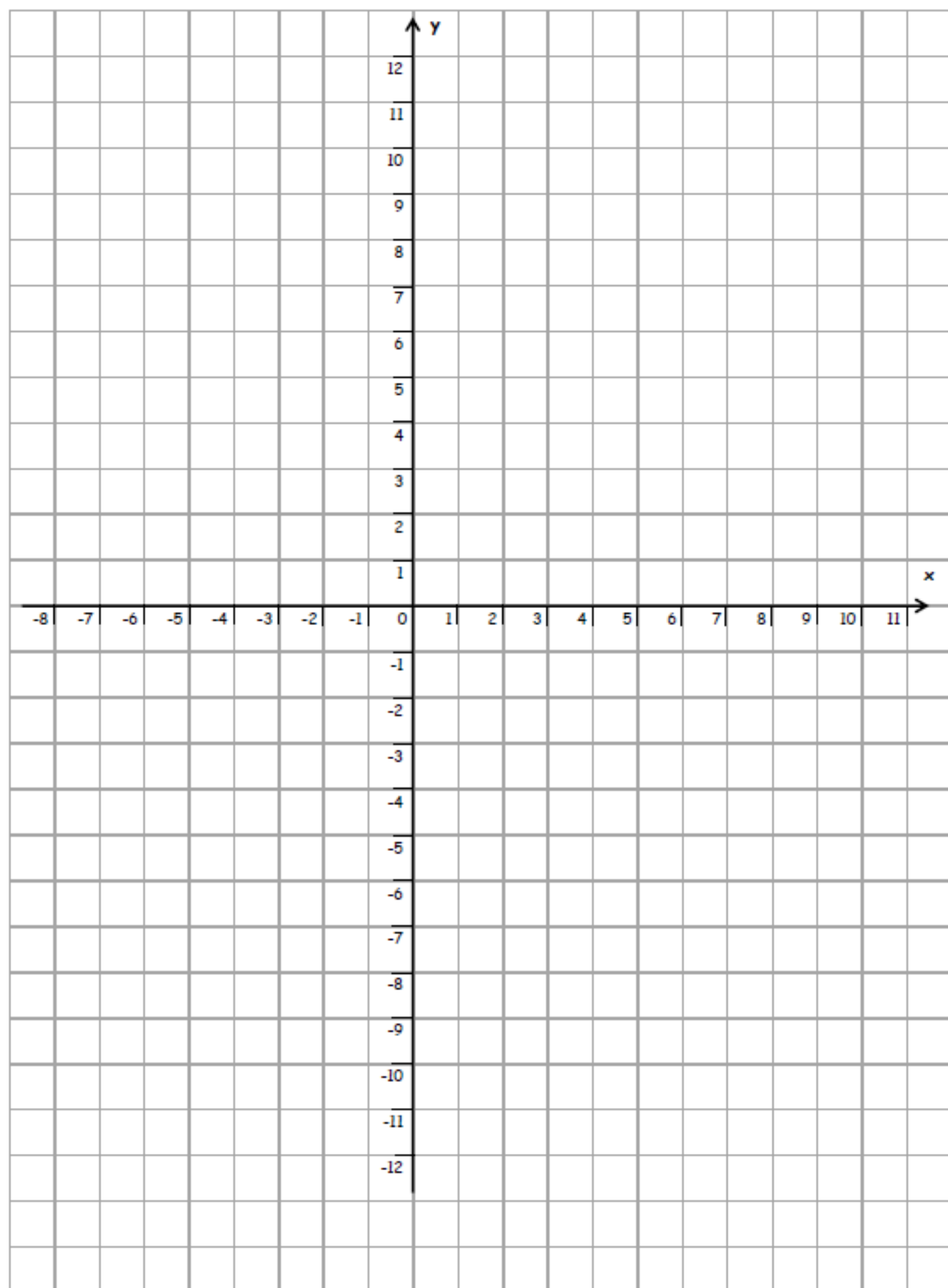
(2,-4) to (3,-5)

(3,-11) to (3,-1)

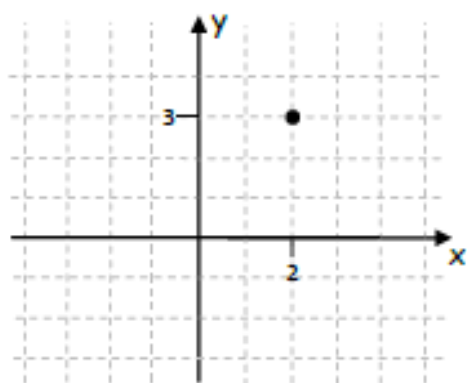


Now put dots at (-5,2) and (-1,1) to finish the eyes.

Lisa Simpson



Bart Simpson Co-ordinate Portrait



Remember that coordinates are written in brackets.
(x,y) - x comes first, like it does in the alphabet and y goes second.

Remember that the x-axis goes across (x looks like a cross) and the y-axis goes up. Where they cross is (0,0). Also remember the axes should have the same gap between each of the numbers.

The point plotted is (2,3). Go along to 2 on the x-axis and then go up to 3 on the y-axis.

Plot the coordinates in each section and then join them in the order they are written down.
Each section is a separate part of the picture.

Section 1:

(10,2), (18,2), (19,0), (8,0), (10,2), (9,6), (7,6), (6,7), (4,7), (2,8), (1,9), (2,12), (1,13), (1,15), (2,16), (1,17), (1,20), (2,21), (2,22), (3,23), (5,30), (6,28), (7,30), (8,28), (9,30), (10,28), (11,30), (12,28), (13,30), (14,28), (15,30), (16,28), (17,30), (18,28), (20,30), (16,12), (17,12), (18,11), (18,9), (17,8), (16,8), (18,2)

Section 2:

(2,16), (6,16), (7,17), (7,16), (8,15), (12,15), (13,16), (13,20), (12,21), (8,21), (7,20), (6,21), (2,21)

Section 3:

(6,7), (8,7), (12,8)

Section 4:

(15,10), (16,11), (17,11), (17,10), (16,9)

Section 5:

(14,11), (15,12), (16,12)

Section 6:

(14,9), (15,8), (16,8)



Now join up:

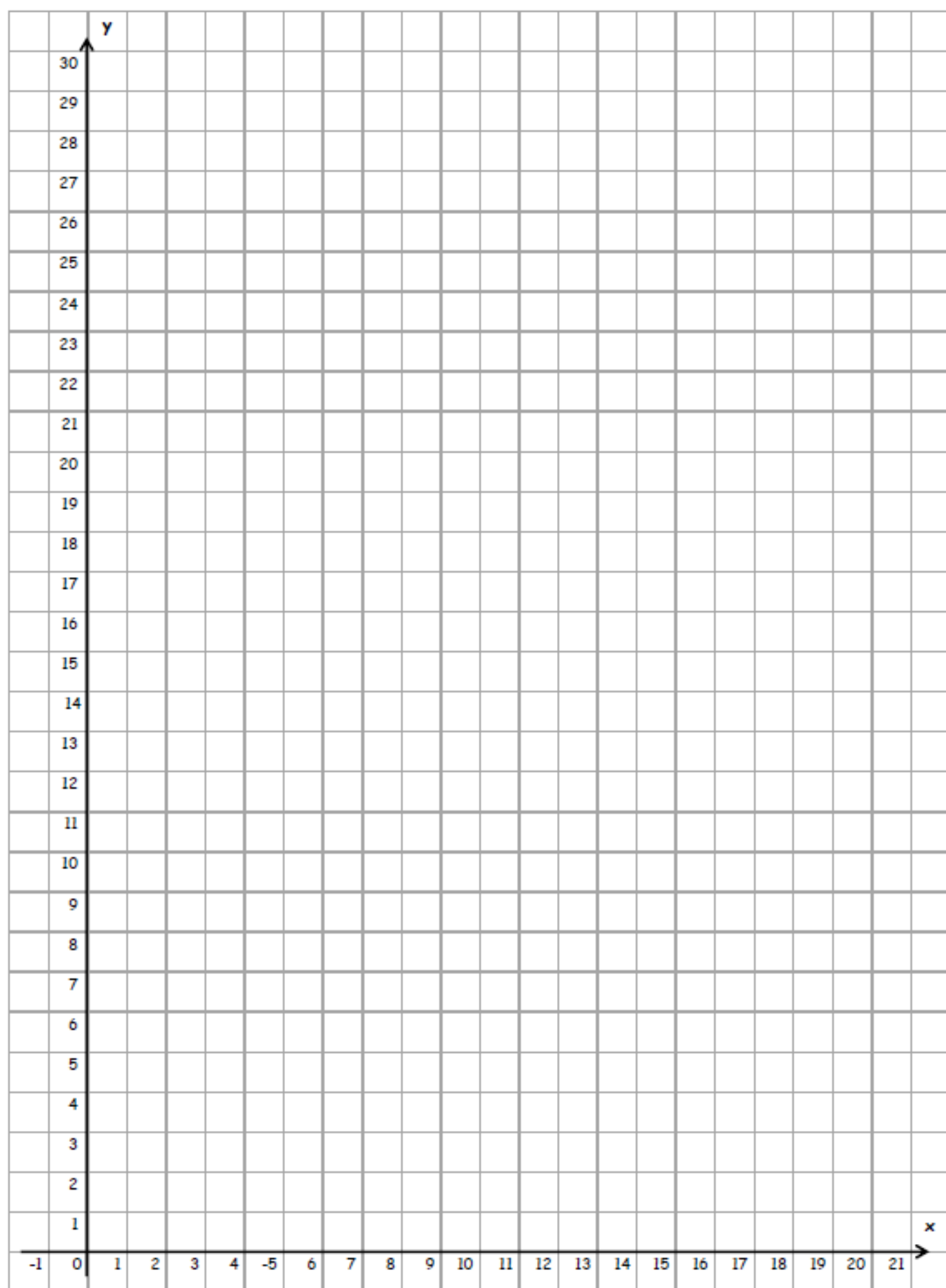
(7,17) to (7,20)

(2,12) to (5,12)

(11,9) to (13,7)

Now put dots at (5,18) and (11,17) to finish the eyes.

Bart Simpson



Mental Maths

(Don't cheat – the answers are there for your parents/ guardians)

1. Write the number **one million three hundred and fifty thousand** in figures. (1,35000)
2. Look at the number sentence on your sheet. Write the correct value in the missing box. (230)
3. Multiply **twenty seven point four** by **one hundred** (2740)
4. On your answer sheet is a scale. What is the number shown by the arrow? (8.8)
5. It is **nine thousand nine hundred and eighty one miles** from London to Madras. Round this distance to the **nearest one thousand miles**. (10,000)

(10 seconds response time)

6. Look at the numbers on your answer sheet. Write the number which is **exactly divisible by nine**. (54)
7. Look at the numbers on your sheet. Put a ring around the **nearest number to ten**. (10.02)
8. What fraction of **1km** is **700 metres**? ($\frac{7}{10}$)
9. Write in **kilograms** **4500g** (4.5 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ kg)
10. What must I take from **200** to leave **55**? (145)
11. Look at the number sequence on your sheet. Which number is missing from the empty box? (80)
12. What is **742 subtract 120**? (622)
13. What is **half of 276**? (138)
14. Look at your sheet. What number is shown? (7.5)
15. What is **13 x 20**? (260)

(15 seconds response time)

16. A television programme starts at **9:55** and lasts for **18 minutes**. What time does the programme end? (10:13)
17. Look at the drawing on your answer sheet. Estimate the size of Angle A (60° – give 5° either way)
18. Charlie bought a car for **£2,500**. He had to pay **10% deposit**. How much was the deposit? (£250)
19. Look at the rectangle on your answer sheet. What is the length of side A? (4cm)
20. What is the difference between **155** and **390**? (235)

PROBLEM SOLVING TASK CARDS

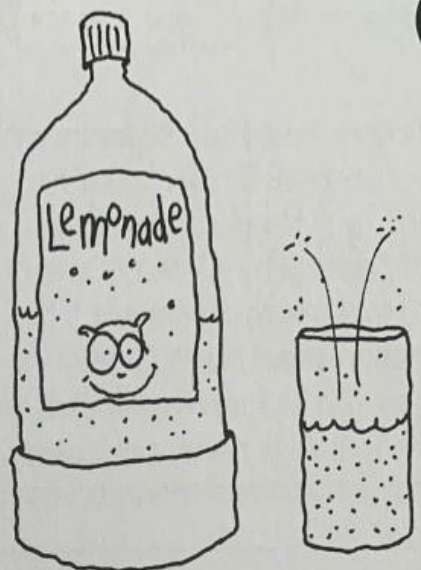
Acting it Out or
Using Concrete Material

Problem 37

Measures

Level
A

George has a one litre bottle of lemonade. He pours half of the lemonade out into a jug, then gives the bottle to Jenny. Jenny pours half of what's left in the bottle into two large tumblers. Then she hands the lemonade bottle to James. James pours half of what's left in the bottle into a plastic cup. How much lemonade is left in the bottle? What fraction of a litre is this?

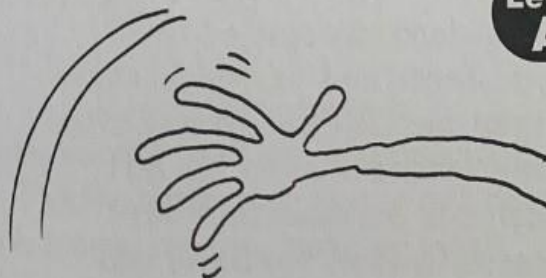


Problem 38

Numbers 123

Level
A

At a party every guest shakes hands with every one of the other 12 guests. How many handshakes were there?



Problem 39

Numbers 123

Level
A

Twenty nine pupils were waiting in a line to play a game. The teacher chose the first person in the line and then every fourth person in the line after that. How many were chosen?



Mr Fox

Lady Mary was young, and Lady Mary was fair. She had two brothers, and more lovers than she could count. But of them all, the bravest and most gallant was a Mr Fox, whom she met when she was down at her father's country house. No one knew who Mr Fox was; but he was certainly brave, and surely rich, and of all her lovers, Lady Mary cared for him alone. At last it was agreed upon between them that they should be married. Lady Mary asked Mr Fox where they should live, and he described to her his castle, and where it was, but, strange to say, did not ask her, or her brothers, to come and see it.

So one day, near the wedding-day, when her brothers were out, and Mr Fox was away for a day or two on business, as he said, Lady Mary set out for Mr Fox's castle. And after many searchings, she came at last to it, and a fine strong house it was, with high walls and a deep moat. And when she came up to the gateway, she saw written on it:

BE BOLD, BE BOLD

But as the gate was open, she went through it, and found no one there. So she went up to the doorway, and over it she found written:

BE BOLD, BE BOLD, BUT NOT TOO BOLD

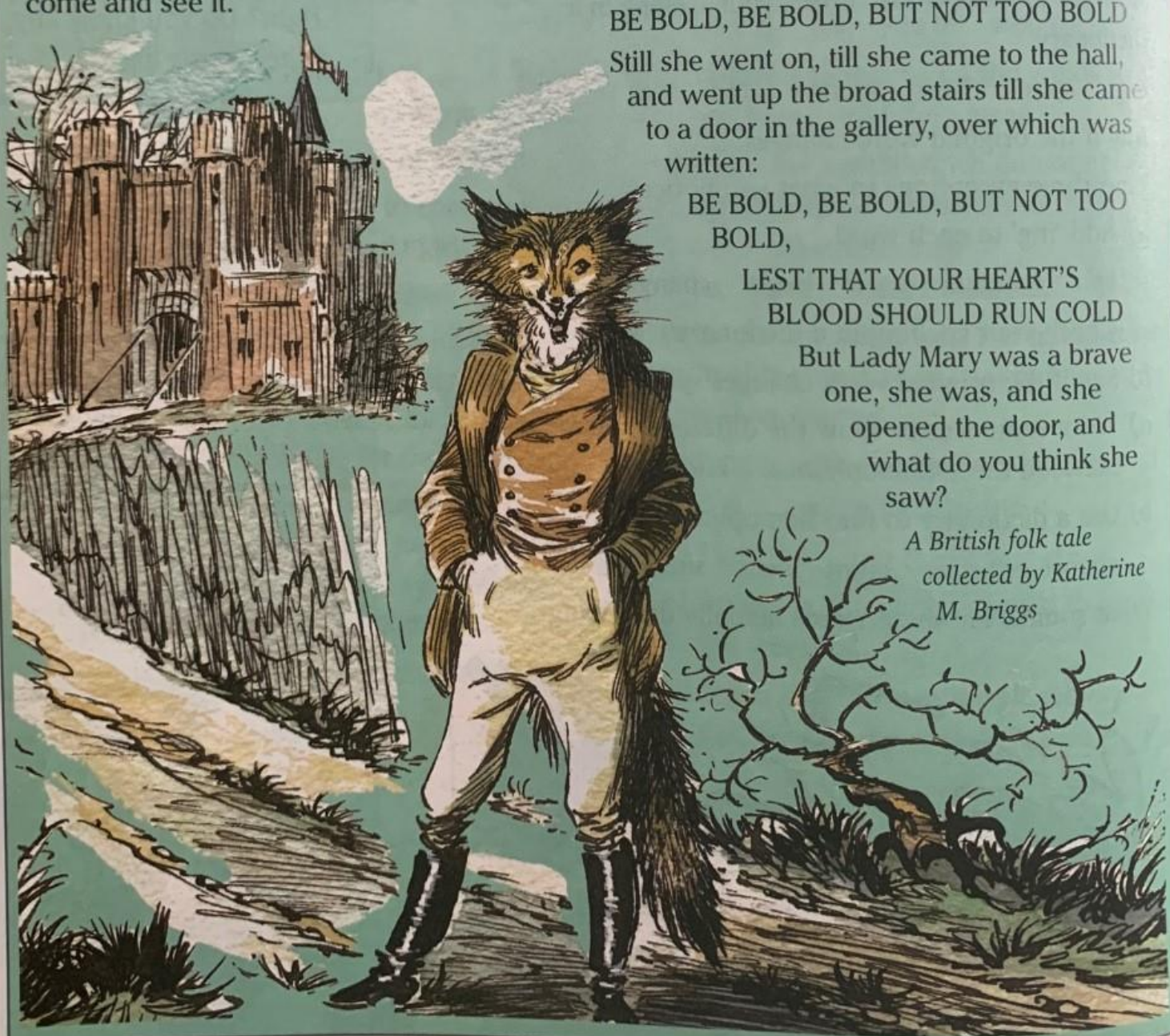
Still she went on, till she came to the hall, and went up the broad stairs till she came to a door in the gallery, over which was written:

BE BOLD, BE BOLD, BUT NOT TOO BOLD,

LEST THAT YOUR HEART'S
BLOOD SHOULD RUN COLD

But Lady Mary was a brave one, she was, and she opened the door, and what do you think she saw?

*A British folk tale
collected by Katherine
M. Briggs*



TEXT

- 1 Where did Lady Mary meet Mr Fox? What two things was she sure of about him?
- 2 Why was Mr Fox not at his castle?
- 3 Explain how the three messages change as Lady Mary walks through the castle.
- 4 Find three examples of words or phrases, e.g. 'once upon a time', that would only be written down in a folk tale like this.
- 5 Look at these six features of the story called *Mr Fox* and give some examples from other fairy stories or folk tales.
 - animals and humans marry, e.g. *Beauty and the Beast* • live in a castle
 - mysterious hero • hero is not what he seems • brave heroine • strange messages
- 6 Write what you think happens next in the story.

SENTENCE

- 1 Find three pronouns in the first paragraph of the passage.
Write next to them the nouns that they replace, e.g. she = Lady Mary.
- 2 Rewrite the sentences below to avoid repeating the nouns. Choose from these pronouns: I, she, mine, its, it, who, which, whom, ours. You will have to change the sentences.
 - a) The trainers in the shop were expensive. The trainers belonging to me were cheaper.
 - b) One door is green. The door leads to the playground.
 - c) He liked the CD. The CD had a bright cover.
- 3 Say what is wrong with this sentence. Rewrite it to make proper sense.
Be careful with dangerous pills in your bathroom. If children are about, lock them in a cupboard.

WORD

- 1 Write these words in a list, one beneath the other: guitar, circle, general, cat, pencil, rice, great, gym, gold, cell, tongue, Cyprus. Underline the 'c' or 'g' sound.
Write by the side of the word whether they are hard or soft sounds.
- 2 Read the first paragraph of the passage. Find and write down examples of soft and hard 'c' and 'g' words, e.g. could – hard 'c'.
- 3 a) Go back to your examples and circle the letter that comes after the 'c' or 'g'. Decide if it is a vowel or a consonant. b) Write some rules to explain why some 'c' and 'g' sounds are hard or soft. c) Write some more soft 'c' and 'g' words.

Using a Dictionary

Challenge 1

1

Words that start with the same letter are put in alphabetical order using the first two or three letters. Put these words in alphabetical order.

accompany

communicate
communityaccord
accommodate

committee

a) _____

c) _____

e) _____

b) _____

d) _____

f) _____

Marks.....

Challenge 2

1

Dictionaries use guide words at the top of a page to help you find words between them. Here are some guide words with their pages. Answer the questions.

briefcase 98 brink

evasion 286 everyone

jagged 450 jaw

presence 668 press

tailback 881 take away

a) On which page would you find the word 'take'? _____

b) The word 'evening' can be found on page _____.

c) Where would you find the word 'brilliant'? _____

d) What would you spread on your toast that is on page 450?

e) Would you find the word 'presenter' on page 668?

Using a Dictionary

Challenge 3

1

Choose the correct definition number that explains how the word 'lean' is used in these sentences.

lean:

1. to rest against.
2. to bend from an upright position.
3. having no surplus fat.
4. involving difficulty or hardship.

a) He decided to lean against the fence as he needed a rest. _____

b) Money was short so the family was having a lean time. _____

c) Priya had to lean over to pick up the ball. _____

d) Jack Sprat could eat no fat, so he was very lean. _____

2

Choose the correct definition number that explains how the word 'profile' is used in these sentences.

profile:

1. a side view or outline.
2. a short biographical piece of information about someone.

a) The writer was asked to give his profile to the editor so that she could put it on the cover of the book. _____

b) His profile was considered to be very elegant. _____

Marks..

Time Travel

One evening you go to your computer and accidentally press one of the keys you have never pressed before. Suddenly you are transported into a different time!



Task

Your task is to write about where you travel to, what the place is like, who you meet and how you manage to get home again.

Name _____ Date _____

Time Travel

Where did you travel to and what form did your transport/journey take? (Remember: You can travel back or forwards in time.)



What is the place you visit like?



Who do you meet? What are they like?



How do you manage to get back home?

Name _____

Date _____



Activity 1:
Find the words from your spelling list in this Wordsearch.

a	r	t	y	r	u	a	v	a	i	o	t	e	l	l
i	y	s	t	e	a	e	o	f	f	e	r	i	n	g
g	e	n	e	r	a	l	l	y	a	l	v	e	r	l
d	r	s	p	p	n	i	u	m	o	u	s	e	r	y
f	l	l	g	j	e	t	n	t	e	l	e	n	g	o
e	i	r	n	e	l	e	t	u	a	t	p	y	p	t
i	t	f	a	w	r	r	a	j	n	f	a	r	r	l
s	e	c	r	e	t	a	r	y	r	l	r	o	i	r
o	r	t	e	l	l	y	p	p	e	a	a	l	m	n
f	a	m	i	l	i	a	r	p	p	t	t	o	a	r
f	t	a	d	e	s	p	e	r	a	t	e	t	r	y
i	u	n	p	r	o	p	r	o	p	e	r	t	y	t
a	r	a	r	y	p	r	e	p	a	r	e	e	r	a
d	e	s	p	e	r	a	t	e	l	y	a	r	h	p
s	h	o	u	t	e	d	y	y	p	t	e	y	r	r

prepare
separate
familiar
primary
secretary
voluntary
lottery
flattery
generally
jewellery
literal
literature
desperate
desperately
offering
property
shouted
mouse

English Curriculum Essential Words

recognise

thorough

1. I did not _____ my friend with his new haircut.
2. The doctor gave the man a _____ examination.



Activity 2:
Solve these anagrams.



ratelydespe → _____
 usemo → _____
 ringoffe → _____
 marypri → _____
 atureliter → _____
 terylot → _____
 ertyprop → _____
 teryflat → _____

Activity 3:
These words have been spelled incorrectly. Write them out with the correct spelling.

desprate → _____
 jewelry → _____
 genrally → _____
 voluntry → _____
 seperate → _____
 literall → _____
 familliar → _____
 secretry → _____



Name _____

Date _____

	1st Attempt	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt	4th Attempt
prepare				
separate				
familiar				
primary				
secretary				
voluntary				
lottery				
flattery				
generally				
jewellery				
literal				
literature				
desperate				
desperately				
offering				
property				
shouted				
mouse				
recognise				
thorough				

Name _____

Date _____



Activity 1:
Find the words from your
spelling list in this Wordsearch.

frightening
original
boring
boredom
buy
bye
readiness
ready-made
readily
secretary
jewellery
voluntary
city
cities
careful
carefully
ever
every

f	r	i	g	h	t	e	n	i	n	g	y	o	l	e
r	e	a	d	i	n	e	s	s	e	w	r	a	l	
e	a	o	b	c	a	r	e	f	u	l	l	y	i	r
a	d	y	d	m	e	t	c	v	e	a	b	b	l	y
d	y	e	g	e	v	e	r	o	t	r	o	u	d	r
i	-	r	s	j	e	w	e	l	l	e	r	y	y	e
l	m	g	i	d	r	i	t	u	g	c	i	t	y	r
y	a	b	y	c	y	e	a	n	i	g	r	u	a	
e	d	o	v	s	o	o	r	t	m	r	i	c	e	l
d	e	r	r	i	r	e	y	a	a	u	n	a	c	j
b	y	e	d	f	a	c	e	r	a	r	a	r	l	u
e	u	d	r	r	y	l	b	y	a	y	l	l	e	o
e	b	o	r	i	n	g	c	i	t	i	e	s	i	l
e	v	m	y	i	d	d	r	e	i	m	v	v	t	i
c	a	r	e	f	u	l	j	y	v	m	t	a	l	e

English Curriculum Essential Words

familiar parliament

1. I was not _____ with the area.

2. I went to visit the Houses of _____.



Activity 2:
Use the alphabet code to work out these words.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

3 9 20 25 = - - - -

5 22 5 18 = - - - -

18 5 1 4 9 12 25 = - - - -

Activity 3:
These words have been spelt incorrectly.
Write out the correct spelling.
The first one has been done for you.



boring _____ evry _____

cities _____ frightning _____

jewelry _____ secretry _____

rediness _____ carefull _____

orignal _____ voluntry _____



Name _____

Date _____

	1st Attempt	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt	4th Attempt
frightening				
original				
boring				
boredom				
buy				
bye				
readiness				
ready-made				
readily				
secretary				
jewellery				
voluntary				
city				
cities				
careful				
carefully				
ever				
every				
familiar				
parliament				

Mini Science Experiment

Fun with Density

You Will Need

- Honey
- Milk
- Water
- A Glass
- Vegetable oil*
- Food colourings
- Golden syrup
- Washing up liquid



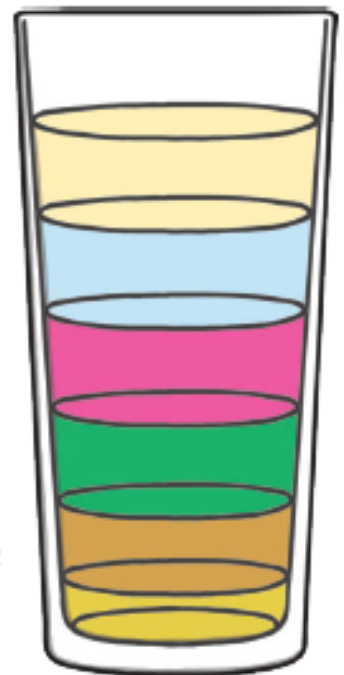
* Please dispose of oil safely and responsibly.

Density is a really tough concept to grasp. We confuse ourselves by referring to our weight all the time when we really mean our **mass**. **Mass** is effectively 'how much stuff' is there. **Density** is how much mass is in a volume (or space).

One way to illustrate density is to pour different liquids (which have different densities) on top of each other. The liquids with the greatest density sink to the bottom.

Method

- 1 Measure out the same volume of each of the liquids. Colour the water and the milk if you wish.
- 2 Starting from the bottom, pour in the honey. Make sure it goes into the middle of the glass and that you don't get any honey on the sides.
- 3 Slowly pour the golden syrup on top, followed by the washing up liquid.
- 4 Then add the milk, followed by the water.
- 5 Finally top with vegetable oil and admire your rainbow glass!



The Science Bit

Each of the liquids have a different mass of molecules or different numbers of parts squashed into the same volume of liquid, this makes them have different densities and therefore one can sit on top of the other – the more dense a liquid is the heavier it is.

Do you think you could float small objects on each of the different levels? We'd love to see a photo if you can.