

Literacy: This week we're going to be sports journalists!

Activity 1:	Activity 2:	Activity 3:
<p>Watch and listen to how the commentators describe these goals:</p> <p>https://www.arsenal.com/news/high-lights-van-de-donk-scores-dramatic-winner</p> <p>How would you turn it into a written report?</p> <p>DESCRIBE THE ACTION – What happened? Who did it? When?</p> <p>USE SIMILES – Hard as nails, took off like a rocket, etc. USE</p> <p>ADVERBS – Calmly, perfectly, powerfully, instinctively, etc.</p> <p>RESEARCH – Read the example match report on the next page to get some ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create cohesion by linking the sentences together - Add description including the crowd's reaction. - Add emotion through word choice rather than tone of voice. <p>Write your own match report!</p>	<p>Imagine that you have recently joined the club as a new player.</p> <p>Write a diary entry describing your week as a player.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who did you meet? What were they like? - What did you do during and after training? - How do you feel about the experience? - When is your first match? - Where is your first away game? <p>What should I include?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First person - I - Point of view how do you see things? Did the coach see it differently? Do you agree with the captain? - Emotive language Exhausted...exhilarated...overwhelmed...excited...challenged...full of anticipation... hyped... - Chronological order From the moment.... During the first session After training.... Before the match ... - Informal tone You can be 'chatty', you're writing to yourself! 	<p>In 1996, just before he took over as manager, Arsène Wenger made a phone call which would change the history of Arsenal. Patrick Vieira was in Amsterdam to sign for Ajax but Arsène Wenger phoned him and persuaded him to join Arsenal instead. 9 years later Patrick had become a leader, winner and legend with Arsenal. None of these moments would have happened if Arsène Wenger hadn't persuaded Vieira to join the Gunners. <u>The best of Vieira</u></p> <p>In this writing challenge you must imagine you are the Arsenal manager. You are writing a persuasive letter to a star player convincing them to join Arsenal.</p> <p>USE PERSUASIVE LANGUAGE – Firstly..., In my opinion..., In addition..., As you can see..., Undoubtedly..., etc.</p> <p>TELL THE PLAYER ABOUT ARSENAL– Describe the fans, the stadium, the training ground, the current players, etc.</p> <p>USE FORMAL LANGUAGE– Try to use standard English. Don't use slang!</p> <p>ADD LETTER FEATURES– Your address goes in the top right corner, use 'Yours sincerely' or 'Kind regards' to sign off, etc.</p>

Match Report



We maintained our perfect start to the season in dramatic style on Monday night, as Danielle van de Donk scored a last-gasp winner to secure a 1-0 victory over Manchester United.

This was our first ever meeting with the Red Devils in the WSL, and Joe Montemurro made just one change to the side that ran out 4-0 winners over Fiorentina last Thursday, with Jordan Nobbs making her first start since suffering an anterior cruciate ligament injury in November 2018.

United carved open the game's first opportunity on a blistering counter as Jess Sigsworth picked out Ella Toone, who headed wide from inside the area.

Since Montemurro's arrival in November 2017, there have only been a handful of games where we've failed to assert our dominance early on - and this was one of them, as we failed to register a shot on target in the opening 30 minutes.

Despite this, we still managed to create the first half's most promising goalscoring opportunity, when Lisa Evans whipped the ball into Vivianne Miedema, whose powerful header was parried away by Mary Earps. Miedema latched on to the rebound and fired at goal once more, but Earps was on hand to produce another quick reaction save.

Montemurro switched to a fluid 4-4-2 after the restart with Nobbs joining Miedema in attack. This saw us take control of the game and carve open a number of promising chances, with Roord, Miedema and Little forcing Earps into three difficult saves in quick succession.

With less than 10 minutes to play Miedema shielded the ball inside the area and fired a dangerous snapshot towards the far corner, only to see it rattle the post and be cleared behind for a corner.

It looked as if the game was headed for a draw - but then came substitute van de Donk to pounce on a loose ball inside the area and fire home to deservedly secure all three points.

Spelling:

Spelling Rule 46 - Words containing the letter-string ough



- 1.
 2. Write a definition OR draw a definition.
 3. Write a sentence with each word in it.
-

1. ought
ought

2. bought
bought

3. thought
thought

4. nought
nought

5. brought
brought

6. fought
fought

7. rough
rough

8. tough
tough

9. enough
e-nough

10. dough
dough

11. through
through

12. thorough
thor-ough

13. borough
bor-ough

14. plough
plough

15. bough
bough

16. though
though

Which words use the 'ough' sound? Does -ough always sound the same?

Reading -

This week we are going to consolidate our inference and prediction skills and develop our ideas into extended answers. (Answers at the end of pack)

Mars: The Red Planet

Mars is the fourth furthest planet from the Sun and the second smallest planet in our solar system. Named after the Roman god of war, Mars is often described as 'the Red Planet' because of its red appearance. The atmosphere on Mars is made up of mainly **carbon dioxide**, meaning that it is not breathable.



A "true colour" photograph of Mars taken by the OSIRIS instrument on the European Space Agency (ESA) Rosetta spacecraft in February 2007.

Missions to Mars

It is important to launch a mission to Mars at the right time because Earth and Mars are always moving. Scientists have to calculate the distance between the two planets at any one time and to prepare resources for that distance of travel.

Why Mars?

Mars is not the closest planet to Earth – Venus is. The closest possible distance between Earth and Venus is approximately 38 million kilometres, while the closest distance between Earth and Mars is around 55 million kilometres. Why, then, are most of Earth's exploration efforts directed at the Red Planet?

Venus, Earth's smaller sister, is blisteringly hot and has a thick atmosphere which could melt a block of lead as easily as an ice cream on Earth. Mars, on the other hand, is smaller and much colder.

It is the most **habitable** planet next to Earth because:

- its soil contains traces of water;

Mars Quick Facts

Size:	6,779km
Moons:	2 (Phobos and Deimos)
Length of year:	687 days (1.9 Earth years)
Length of day:	24 hours 37 minutes
Temperature:	between -140°C and 30°C
Atmosphere:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 95.9% carbon dioxide• 0.14% oxygen• 3.96% other (carbon monoxide, nitrogen, argon, water vapour)

Mars: The Red Planet Questions

1. Tick the correct response.

We cannot breathe on Mars because the atmosphere does not have enough:

- air
- carbon dioxide
- atmosphere
- oxygen

2. Find and copy the correct word to complete the sentence.

Mars is named after the _____ god of _____.

3. Which of these are reasons why Mars is a good place to explore? Tick **two**.

- Mars gets enough sunlight to use solar power.
- A day on Mars is very short.
- There is no gravity on Mars.
- There is a little water in the soil on Mars.

4. How many moons does Mars have and what are their names?

5. What is a day called on Mars and how long is it?

6. Find and copy one **caption** from the text.

7. Why does it seem odd at first that NASA has chosen to explore Mars and not Venus?

8. Why do you think the author has put the facts about Mars' size and atmosphere into a 'quick facts' box?

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/api/interactives/27299.html>

Remember your login for oxford owl is : Class: CaledonianRd or HollowayRd Password: PoolesPark123

Start at Chapter 4 (page 31) from where we left off last week

For each Big Question, you need to use evidence from the text and your own knowledge to develop your ideas.

Chapter 4

- Describe Alice's character.
- How does Mr Fitzwarren show that he approves of Dick's hard work?
- Big Question: The cook and the squire's son would be friends because they both dislike Dick Whittington. Do you agree with this statement?

Chapter 5

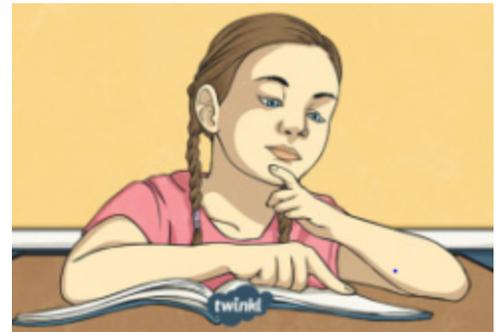
- This chapter is called 'a Venture' - suggest a synonym for this word and use the text to help check that it makes sense. What words does it sound like?
- True or False: Alice suggested that Dick sell puss to the captain.
- Big Question: Do you think the squire's son knew how Dick would react?

Chapter 6

- Which bells did Dick hear?
- What inspires him to turn back?
- Big Question: What do you think Dick will do when he returns to London? Use your knowledge of his character and the stories events to predict what will happen next

Reading for Pleasure task

During your next reading session, note down a list of your favourite words or phrases. You could include their meaning or why you like them. Ask a family member to read with you and create their own list to compare and discuss.



Maths

Set a new routine this week. What time is maths going to be everyday? Aim for 30 minutes a day.

We are using **White Rose Maths Home learning** resources. **You can find the worksheets and answers on the school website.** [Home Learning - Year 5.](#)

If you're finding the White Rose a bit hard on your own you could use the Bitesize lesson instead for revision. **Click here - [Year 5 and P6 lessons](#)** (or google bbc bitesize home learning)

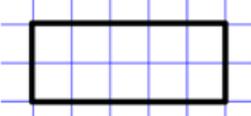
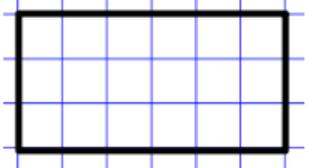
Maths recap -

Remind yourself of how we can calculate area and perimeter of shapes

Area- the space **inside** the shape

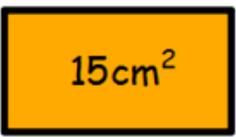
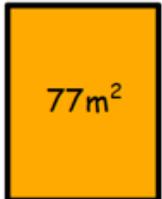
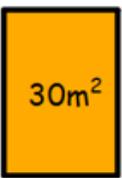
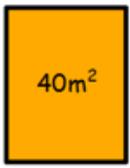
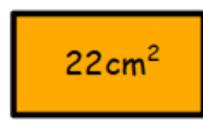
Perimeter - the distance **around** the shape

Find the area of these rectangles.

 Area = cm^2	 Area = cm^2	 Area = cm^2
 10cm 3cm Area = cm^2	 8m 11m Area = m^2	 7cm 2cm Area = cm^2

Part B

Fill in the missing lengths on these rectangles.

 15cm^2 3cm	 77m^2 11m	 54cm^2 6cm
 30m^2 10m	 40m^2 8m	 22cm^2 4cm

Maths game - countdown

Play the game on this link <https://rich.maths.org/6499> or try making your own version following these instructions.

You will need:

- Number cards (2 sets of the numbers 1-10 as well as 25, 50, 75 and 100) - you can write these on paper and cut them up to make your own but find some way to mark the big number cards so you can keep them separate
- Pencil and paper to work out on

To play:

One possible scoring system is:-

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shuffle the two types of cards 2. Pick 5 from the 'small number' pack and 1 from the 'big number' pack to be your playing cards 3. From the remaining 'small number' cards, pick 3 to make a target number from 100-1000 4. Use your playing cards and the four operations (+ - x ÷) to get as close to the target number as you can 	<p>Target achieved 10 points Up to 10 away 5 points Up to 20 away 2 points Up to 50 away 1 point</p>
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For the first few rounds, you can use the playing cards as many times as you want to get used to it. You don't have to use every card

To make it harder, you will only be allowed to use each card once.

To stretch your thinking, try to find multiple ways to reach the target number by changing which of your playing cards you start your working out with.

Time allowed can vary, but 3-5 minutes is about right.



Debate Mate want to know what you thought of their sessions? If you went this year please fill in the survey !

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/2FDP6BH>

'This House believes that the Wizarding world should reveal themselves to muggles.'

Missing Debate Mate? Watch this virtual debate about Harry Potter, who has the best arguments in your opinion?

Science

Learn why we have day and night! [Science - Day and Night Cycle](#)

Watch this crash course too! [Earth's Rotation & Revolution: Crash Course Kids 8.1](#)

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/space/solar-system/day-and-night/> and read this!

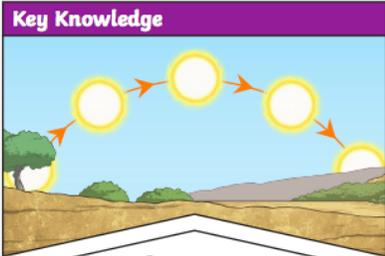
Read the information to find the answers to the questions below:

1. What is an 'axis'?
2. What does the Earth orbit?
3. How long does a full rotation of the earth take?
4. Why does the sun seem to move through the sky?

Earth and Space Year 5

Key Vocabulary	
orbit	To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.
rotate	To spin. E.g. Earth rotates on its own axis .
axis	An imaginary line that a body rotates around. E.g. Earth's axis (imaginary line) runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.
geocentric model	A belief people used to have that other planets and the Sun orbited around Earth.
heliocentric model	The structure of the Solar System where the planets orbit around the Sun .
astronomer	Someone who studies or is an expert in astronomy (space science).

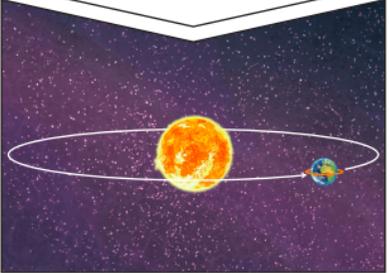
Key Knowledge



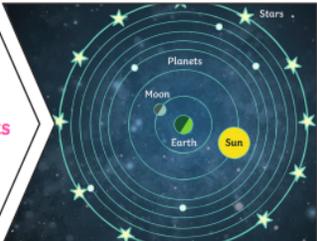
It appears to us that the **Sun** moves across the sky during the day but the **Sun** does not move at all. It seems to us that the **Sun** moves because of the movements of Earth.

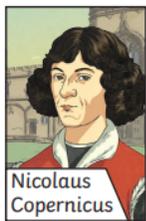


Earth **rotates** (spins) on its **axis**. It does a full **rotation** once in every 24 hours. At the same time that Earth is **rotating**, it is also **orbiting** (revolving) around the **Sun**. It takes a little more than 365 days to **orbit** the **Sun**. Daytime occurs when the side of Earth is facing towards the **Sun**. Night occurs when the side of Earth is facing away from the **Sun**.



Geocentric model
Years ago people believed that **planets** moved around the Earth.



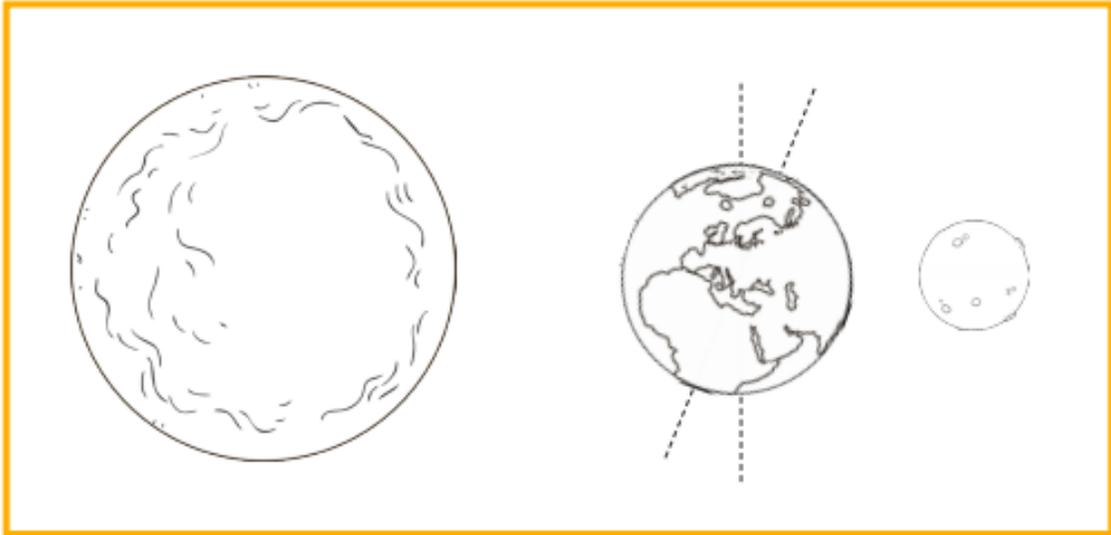


Nicolaus Copernicus

The work and ideas of many **astronomers** (such as Copernicus and Kepler) combined over many years before the idea of the **heliocentric model** was developed. Galileo's work on gravity allowed **astronomers** to understand how **planets** stayed in **orbit**.



Why Do We Have Day and Night?



1. Label the **Earth**, **Sun** and **Moon** on the picture.
2. Can you explain why we have daytime and night-time?

Word Bank

Earth Sun light daytime night-time spins axis Moon reflects

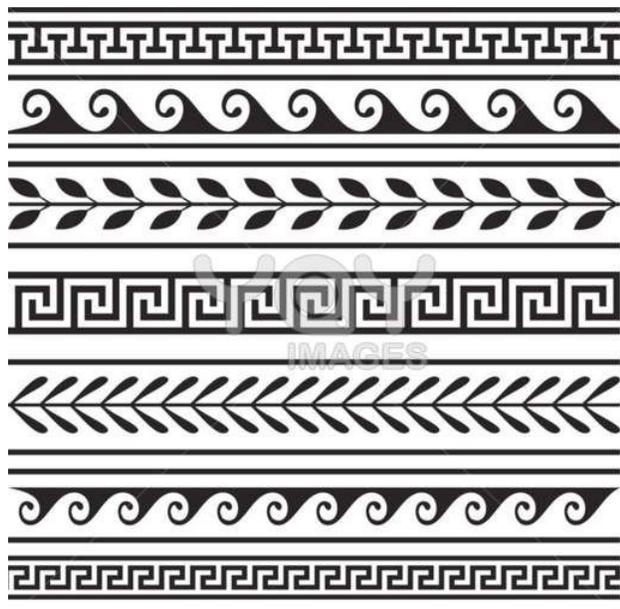
3. Colour in the picture to show which part of the Earth is in daytime and which part is in night-time.

Topic & Art

Last week, we designed our Ancient Greek vase by planning our main image. You might have chosen a modern or a classical scene to be the focus of your vase.

This week we're going to plan the shape and decoration of our vases before making a final copy using a new technique that we'll also use for RE.

Look at this example vase. Around the neck and the base it has repeated patterns. Some are swirls, some are leaves, some are geometric shapes with lots of corners. The Greeks were famous for being able to create simple yet beautiful images that they could repeat many times to make a pattern (you can even see them on some greek buildings). Have a go at copying some example patterns or creating your own. Try drawing in curves to practice for your vase.



Crayon Etching

You will need:

- Paper
- Crayons or Oil Pastels (preferably orange and black)
- Something with a point (like a toothpick or paperclip)
- Optional: Black poster paint and PVA glue

1. First, thoroughly plan your vase design using the template below. Make sure you know exactly what your main image will look like and what patterns you will use.
2. Take a piece of paper and use crayon to completely colour it in (you can use different colours or one block colour like orange but the brighter the better)
3. Once your paper is completely crayoned, cover it over in black crayon or mix the paint and pva glue (Ratio 3:1) to paint over it.



4. Using a pointed tool, scratch out the design of your vase (you might want to test your scratching on the corners of the paper)
5. Cut out your vase and sign your name on the back - you've created a piece of art!



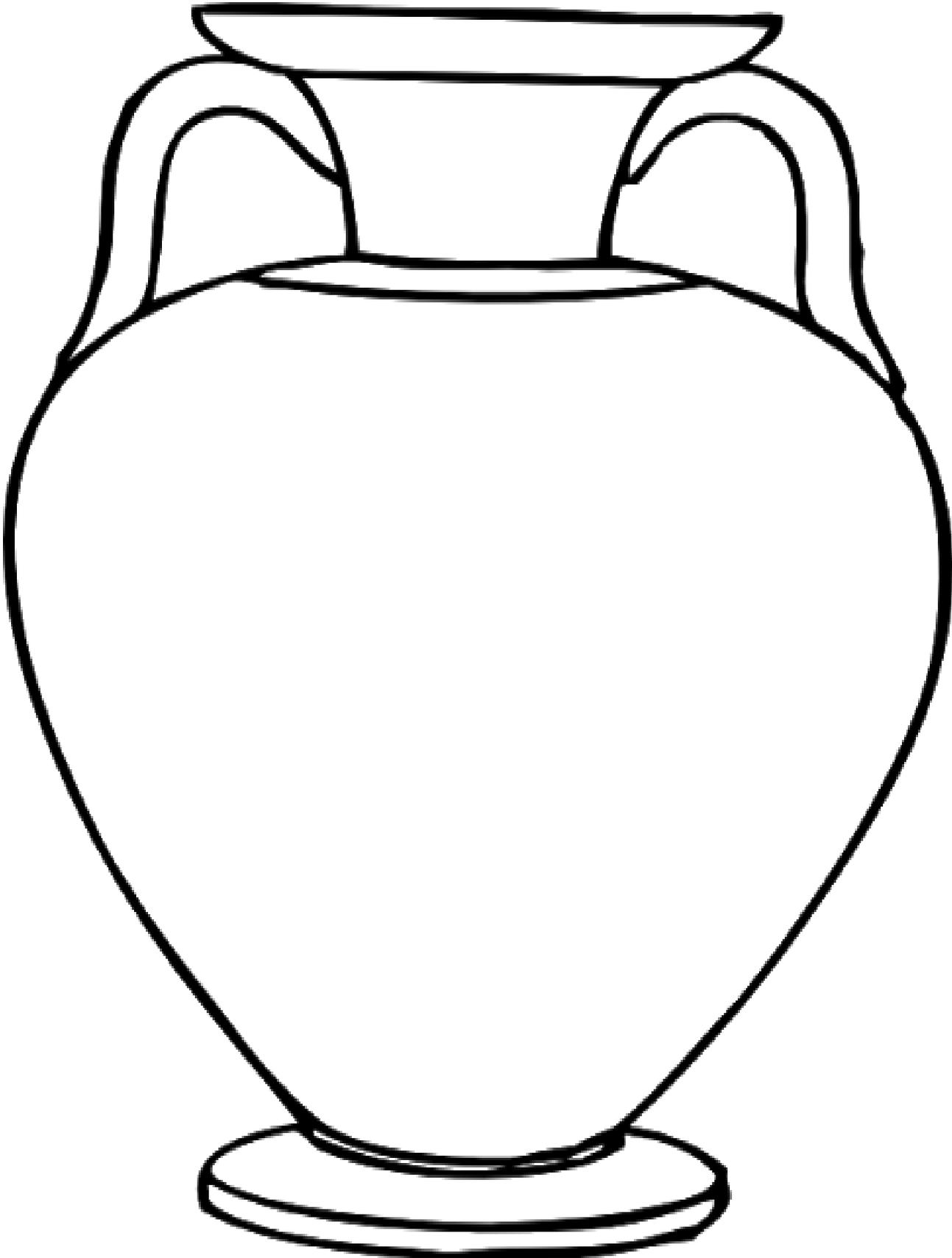
Here's a video tutorial of crayon etching art to help:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EiW1ywCXAIM>

RE



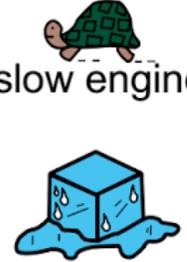
These are symbols and images that are important in Judaism. Here are some brief descriptions that you can research further and find out why they are important. Try etching them using the crayon technique

- Star of David - The most common Jewish symbol named after King David of ancient Israel. It appears on many Jewish buildings, items or pieces of clothing
- Dreidel - a four-sided spinning top that is played with during Hannukah
- Menorah - a seven pointed candle (for the seven days of the week) that represents the burning bush that Moses saw
- Hamsa Hand - a good luck charm to remind people of God's ever-present hands and eyes
- Dove - symbolic of the dove that Noah saw with an olive branch to tell him that land could be found after the flood
- Chai on Scroll - the hebrew word for life on a traditional Torah scroll



PSHE

Checking in with your emotions and finding productive outlets is important in this difficult time. Building a thermometer to check-in with emotions is a useful way to start conversations. It builds on the zones of regulation work that we've done in school.

 <p>hyper fast engine</p>	<p>Exploding Boiling</p>	<p>1. I will immediately ask a teacher to cool down in a different space or take a walk</p>
 <p>fast engine</p>	<p>Angry Upset</p>	<p>1. I will use my self-talk strategies: - "it's no biggie" - "problems are made to be solved" 2. I will go to the cool down area 3. In the cool down area, I can: - take deep breaths - count to 10 - look at calming books</p>
 <p>engine revving</p>	<p>Frustrated Irritated Nervous</p>	<p>4. I will stay in the cool down area until I am calm and then I can return to the activity by myself</p>
 <p>calm engine</p>	<p>COOL CALM RELAXED</p>	<p>I KNOW I AM DOING A GOOD JOB! -I am doing my work -I am using whole body listening with my teachers and peers -I am using a quiet voice -I am cooperating with peers -I am using expected school behaviors</p>
 <p>slow engine engine off</p>	<p>Sleepy Tired Sick Blah</p>	<p>1. Ask to go to the bathroom 2. Ask to get a drink of water from the drinking fountain 3. Do brain exercises</p>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjc2tbk> - for useful questions/activities

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zb92mfr> - for A-Z activities and mindfulness breaks

Music

Music is a huge part of sport. When people go running they like to listen to **up-tempo** songs to help them run faster. To learn more about **tempo** watch this: [Tempo](#)

By changing elements of music, you can **change the mood** of a song. Watch this bitesize video: [How does music make you feel?](#) Songs can make you feel different emotions. Some songs make you feel happy or excited, while others make you feel sad or scared. These feelings come from how the song is **composed**, the **instruments** used and how **performers** play them.

TASK: Listen with concentration to these different songs and decide **which one makes you run the fastest**. Why do you think that is? What mood are they trying to create?

1. [I Like To Move It \(Original Video\) Madagascar HD](#)
2. [Can't stop the feeling](#)
3. [Can you feel the love tonight?](#)

What elements of the song make it the most motivating? What is your favourite song to get you moving? Now **make yourself a playlist** of 3 songs to motivate you to run faster for your **Daily Mile!**

P4C

Imagine sitting down to watch a performance of.... Silence! Although silence is rarely silence. Be quiet now. What can you hear? The hum of the fridge? The sound of traffic in the distance? Birds? People walking? Artists like to make things that are beautiful but also things that challenge us and make us think. Can tuning into silence make you see more beauty in your everyday life? Watch [4'33" by John Cage](#) - or if you don't have video, time 4minutes and 33 seconds and listen to everything you hear for that time!

For age 10+ years



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoAbXwr3qkg>

4' 33" – the composer John Cage's famous piece, performed here at the Barbican Centre in front of a audience and broadcast as part of the BBC Proms.

Talking Points

- Would you call this a piece of music?
- What do you think the composer was trying to achieve?
- What is the difference between 'silence' and 'quiet'?
- Could anything be a musical instrument?

Fun Activity

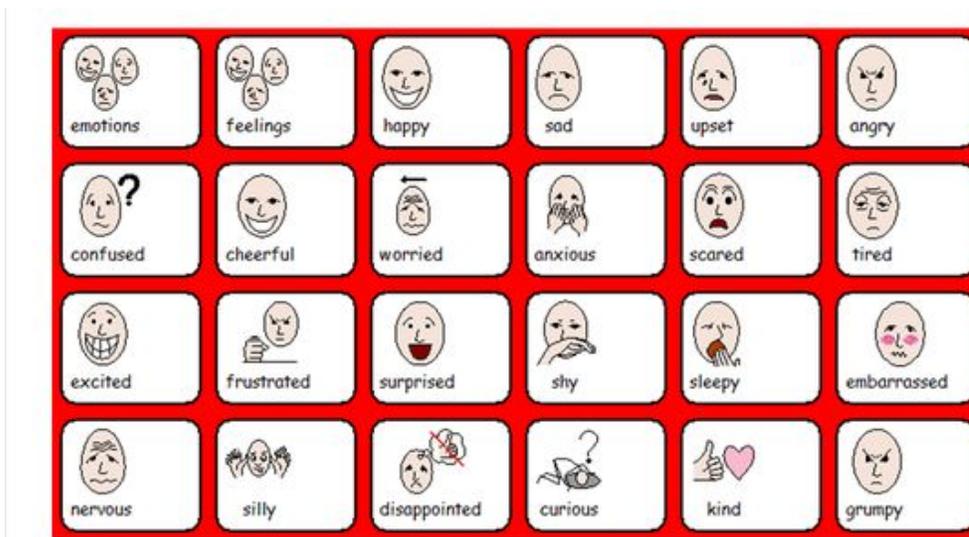
- Make your own piece of music that lasts exactly 4 minutes and 33 seconds.
- Ask someone in your house to record it. Watch it back – could it be improved?

PE

Check off each day you've done your Daily Mile or [PE With Joe](#).

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

See how exercise impacts your mental health by writing down how you feel before and after your exercise.



ICT - Online Safety

First set your parents some homework - ask them to take a look at these resources:

[For adults of 7-11 year olds to read.](#)

Childnet Film Competition 2020 theme:



**We want an internet where
we're free to...**

What does the internet allow us to do and are there any ways it could be even better?

What does this theme mean?

This year's theme is about the freedom that we have to express ourselves online. What does the internet allow us to do and are there any ways it could be even better?

To have a better understanding of the theme, start by asking the following questions, after watching the video if you can [Jessica's Wish - an animation for Safer Internet Day by Jude](#)

1. **What are some of the great things we can do online?**
2. **What is it that you enjoy most about these things?**
3. **How could we make these even better?**

We want an internet where we're free to... play safely, be ourselves, explore, investigate, learn, create, share, support.

Some topics you might consider are:

1. Digital footprints
2. Cyberbullying/how to be a good online citizen
3. Social media age restrictions
4. How to report upsetting content
5. Fake news and scam emails
6. Stereotypes in advertising

Talk to an adult at home - what do they think? Do they feel similarly? Why? What tips can they give you?

Create a storyboard (like a comic strip) showing your ideas for a film. Use between 6 and 12 boxes for frames.

For more information go to the childnet website [Storyboard category](#). **You can also look at [last year's winners](#). If you have a way to make it you can create your own film version instead!**

When you create your storyboard remember to write notes underneath explaining what your film will include at each stage, and why.

Spanish - Family

Last week we learnt the vocabulary for naming family members.

Re-watch the video as revision! [BASHO & FRIENDS Mi familia.](#)

Me siento _____
 Me siento _____
 Yo tengo _____
 Tengo _____
 Yo tengo _____
 Yo tengo _____
 Yo tengo _____
 Yo estoy _____

(estar) **contento / feliz**
 (Yo) estoy contento



(estar) **contento / feliz**
 (Yo) estoy contento



(estar) **triste**
 (Yo) estoy triste



(estar) **triste**
 (Yo) estoy triste



(tener) **frío**
 (Yo) tengo frío



(tener) **frío**
 (Yo) tengo frío



(tener) **calor**
 (Yo) tengo calor



(tener) **calor**
 (Yo) tengo calor

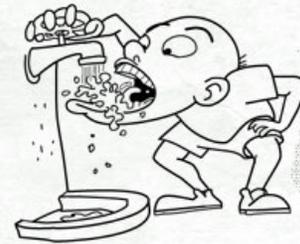


Listen to the song '[Como te llamas?](#)' by Basho and see if you can **complete the sentences**. Some ways to express your feelings include; 'me siento' - I feel, 'Tengo' or 'yo tengo' - I have, and 'estoy' - I am. Notice that the grammar is a little different to English, we wouldn't say 'I have hunger', we'd say 'I am hungry'. These are things you will learn to do differently when speaking Spanish.

(tener) **hambre**
 (Yo) tengo hambre



(tener) **sed**
 (Yo) tengo sed



(tener) **miedo**
 (Yo) tengo miedo



(tener) **sueño**
 (Yo) tengo sueño



Express yourself! This song is designed to help you share your feelings

in Spanish, so let's practise. Write or draw you today, and how you're feeling. Record your thoughts using the vocabulary we learnt in the song.

Mars: The Red Planet Answers

1. Tick the correct response.

We cannot breathe on Mars because the atmosphere does not have enough:

- air
- carbon dioxide
- atmosphere
- oxygen

2. Find and copy the correct word to complete the sentence.

Mars is named after the **Roman** god of **war**.

3. Which of these are reasons why Mars is a good place to explore? Tick **two**.

- Mars gets enough sunlight to use solar power.
- A day on Mars is very short.
- There is no gravity on Mars.
- There is a little water in the soil on Mars.

4. How many moons does Mars have and what are their names?

Mars has two moons named Phobos and Deimos.

5. What is a day called on Mars and how long is it?

A day on Mars is called a 'sol' and it is 24 hours and 37 minutes long.

6. Find and copy one **caption** from the text.

Accept either:

- **A 'true colour' photograph of Mars taken by the OSIRIS instrument on the European Space Agency (ESA) Rosetta spacecraft in February 2007.**
- **A self-portrait taken by NASA's Curiosity rover.**

7. Why does it seem odd at first that NASA has chosen to explore Mars and not Venus?

Accept any correct explanation that states that Venus is closer to Earth than Mars. For example, it seems odd at first that NASA would travel to Mars first because Mars is not the closest planet to Earth.

8. Why do you think the author has put the facts about Mars' size and atmosphere into a 'quick facts' box?

Accept responses relating to the fact that the author has made the information:

- **more digestible/easier to read;**
- **easier to find quickly;**
- **more interesting to look at.**