

For the next TWO weeks we will be working from the Wonderful Wizard. If you had a wizarding school what would it be like? How would you advertise your school? Imagine what people would write about it!

<https://www.talk4writing.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Y5-Wizards.pdf>

Make sure you start at the beginning, reading all the text and the instructions. Do a section at a time.

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[Spelling Rule 48 - Homophones and other words that are often confused](#). These words sound the same, but are spelt differently. Which spelling belongs to which meaning!? Write a sentence with each of the following words.

1. advice  
ad-vice

2. advise  
ad-vise

3. device  
de-vice

4. devise  
de-vise

5. farther  
far-ther

6. father  
fa-ther

7. guessed  
guessed

8. guest  
guest

9. heard  
heard

10. herd  
herd

### **Reading**

Well done for finishing Dick Whittington! This week we're focussing our literacy talents on building our ideas for our Wizard School. Find and read (or re-read) descriptions of different wizarding schools or magical settings to magpie ideas and get inspired.

You can sign up for Islington's free online library system including their summer reading challenge. BorrowBox uses your library card (or you can sign up using your address) to borrow and listen to audiobooks. It can also be downloaded as an app.

Check out titles such as:

- Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by JK Rowling
- The Wizards of Once by Cressida Cowell (author of How to Train your Dragon)
- The Magic Misfits by Neil Patrick Harris
- A Pinch of Magic by Michelle Harrison
- Evernight by Ross Mckenzie

To explore magical worlds and settings (and get started on the Summer Reading Challenge)

### Reading for Pleasure

1. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p012068z>

V presenter Naomi Wilkinson read extracts from 'The Magic Faraway Tree' by Enid Blyton. She explains why it is her favourite children's book, how it captured her imagination and why she loves to read. Choose your favourite children's book and record a video or write a description about why it is your favourite.

- 2.



## IT'S IN THE INSTRUCTIONS

From a book you have just read, select either an important object or creature and create a user manual or a guide explaining how to care for it.

Ensure you use any important information learnt from the book as well as any other information you consider to be important.

If you are writing a user manual for an object remember to focus on how to use the object correctly and how to take care of it.

If you are writing a user guide for an animal or creature focus on keeping it alive and healthy as well as information that explains how to keep it happy and under control if necessary.



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### 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.](#)

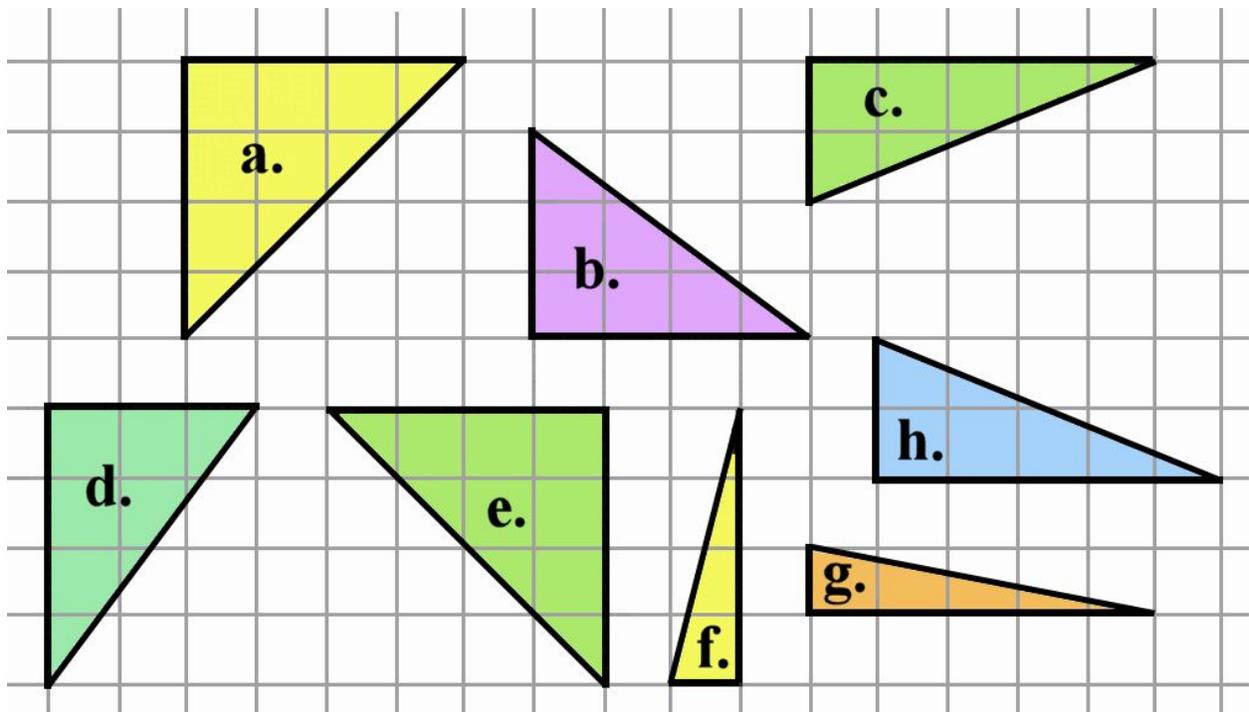
If you're finding the White Rose a bit hard on your own you could use the Bitesize lesson instead for revision. **Click here - [Year 5 and P6 lessons](#)** (or google bbc bitesize home learning)

Maths recap -

Last week we looked at finding the area and perimeter of different compound shapes.

Area- the space **inside** the shape

Perimeter - the distance **around** the shape



How to count the area of each shape:

First count the complete squares it covers

Then look to 'match' part squares to make complete squares (use your knowledge of fractions to help you eg if there are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  squares what would that be equivalent to?)

Finally add your squares together to find the total squares.

Challenge: Compare the area of your triangles to the area of rectangles with the same side lengths (eg for b, what is the area of a rectangle with sides of 3cm and 4cm) - what do you notice?

**Science - How is the Earth's style of orbit connected to the seasons?**

What this clip and read the information.

[https://nasaclips.arc.nasa.gov/spotlite/seasons/seasons\\_nasa-spotlite--what-causes-seasons-july-2017](https://nasaclips.arc.nasa.gov/spotlite/seasons/seasons_nasa-spotlite--what-causes-seasons-july-2017)

In the UK we experience four seasons; autumn, winter, spring and summer. In December it is winter in the UK. Did you know that in Australia it is Summer in December?! Some places in the world only have two seasons. For example, Ecuador is in a unique position being directly on the equator so there are only two seasons instead of four: winter (rainy season) and summer (dry season). Why do you think that is?

It takes the Earth 24 hours to make one complete turn, or rotation. It spins on its axis, an imaginary line passing through the North and South Poles, which is tilted approximately 23.5 degrees. It is due to this tilt that we have changes in seasons.

Earth's tilted axis causes the seasons. Throughout the year, different parts of Earth receive the Sun's most direct rays. So, when the North Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's summer in the Northern Hemisphere. And when the South Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

### Why seasons? It's all about Earth's tilt!

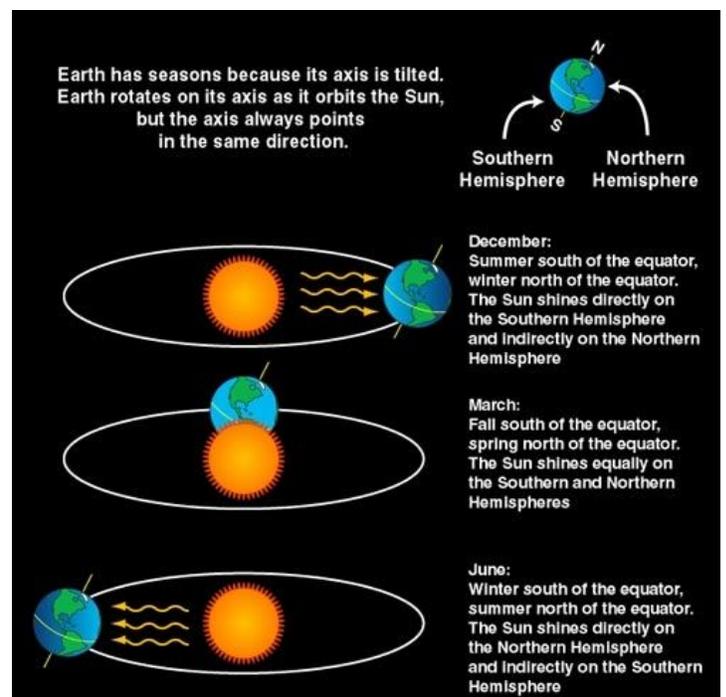
Many people believe that Earth is closer to the sun in the summer and that is why it is hotter. And, likewise, they think Earth is farthest from the sun in the winter.

Although this idea makes sense, it is **incorrect**.

It is true that Earth's orbit is not a perfect circle. It is a bit lop-sided. During part of the year, Earth is closer to the sun than at other times. However, in the Northern Hemisphere, we are having winter when Earth is closest to the sun and summer when it is farthest away! Compared with how far away the sun is, this change in Earth's distance throughout the year does not make much difference to our weather.

There is a different reason for Earth's seasons.

Earth's axis is an imaginary pole going right through the center of Earth from "top" to "bottom." Earth spins around this pole, making one complete turn each day. That is why we have day and night, and why



every part of Earth's surface gets some of each.

Earth has seasons because its axis doesn't stand up straight.

### But what caused Earth to tilt?

Long, long ago, when Earth was young, it is thought that something big hit Earth and knocked it off-kilter. So instead of rotating with its axis straight up and down, it leans over a bit.

By the way, that big thing that hit Earth is called Theia. It also blasted a big hole in the surface. That big hit sent a huge amount of dust and rubble into orbit. Most scientists think that that rubble, in time, became our Moon.

As Earth orbits the sun, its tilted axis always points in the same direction. So, throughout the year, different parts of Earth get the sun's direct rays.

Sometimes it is the North Pole tilting toward the sun (around June) and sometimes it is the South Pole tilting toward the sun (around December).

It is summer in June in the Northern Hemisphere because the sun's rays hit that part of Earth more directly than at any other time of the year. It is winter in December in the Northern Hemisphere, because that is when it is the South Pole's turn to be tilted toward the sun.

- 1. What does it mean to say that the Earth rotates on its axis?**
- 2. What happens when the part of the Earth that you live on is facing the Sun?**
- 3. What happens when the part of the Earth that you live on is not facing the Sun?**
- 4. Why is it summer in December in Australia but winter in the UK?**

### **Topic - Inventions and Discoveries**

Continuing on from our unit on Ancient Greece, we're going to explore some of the key inventions and discoveries as well as the people who made them. A famous Ancient Greek scientist and mathematician named Archimedes made many discoveries that changed how we live today. Some of his discoveries even became legends...

*Archimedes and the Crown*



THE KING ASKED ARCHIMEDES TO FIND OUT IF THE GOLDSMITH HAD PULLED A FAST ONE...



ARCHIMEDES NOTICED THAT WATER SPILLED OUT OF THE BATH AS HE PLACED HIS BODY IN IT...



HE REALIZED THAT BY MEASURING THE AMOUNT OF WATER HIS BODY DISPLACED, HE COULD MEASURE HIS BODY'S VOLUME...



**A** RCHIMEDES DREAMED UP AN EXPERIMENT...



FIRST HE WOULD FIND A BAR OF <sup>PURE</sup> GOLD...



THAT WEIGHED EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE CROWN.

**THEN** HE WOULD DROP THE GOLD BAR INTO A FULL JUG OF WATER...



THE GOLD BAR DISPLACES WATER...



IF THE DROPPED CROWN WAS MADE OF PURE GOLD...



THERE WOULD BE NO SPILLAGE!!!

BUT IF THE CROWN DISPLACED MORE WATER THAN THE GOLD BAR...



THE CROWN MUST CONTAIN SILVER **WHY?!**



Key words:

Volume - how much space an object takes up (like area but 3-d)

Weight - how heavy an object is

Density - how heavy it is compared to its volume (see lead vs feathers)

Displaced - when something is moved by something else (see the water being displaced from the container)

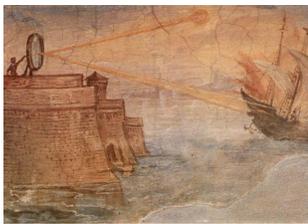
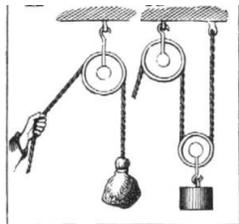
Tasks:

Try repeating this experiment using objects around your house! All you need is a measuring container full of water and a bowl/tray for the water to be displaced into.

Did the volume of any objects surprise you?

Draw your own version of the comic or write a diary entry from the perspective of Archimedes writing about his discovery

Here are some of Archimedes' other inventions for further research!

			
<p>The Iron Claw - for attacking Roman ships and defending the city</p>	<p>Syracuse Mirrors - to use sunlight and mirrors to set fires</p>	<p>Archimedes screw- to bring water from low ground to high ground</p>	<p>Multiple Pulleys - to help lift heavy weights without using as much force</p>

Can you think of how these might have been useful in Ancient Greece?

Can you think of how we might use these discoveries and inventions today?

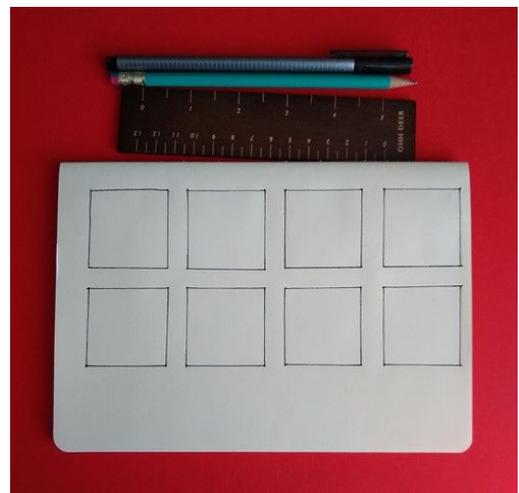
### Art - Zentangles

This week, we're welcoming a bit of calm with an introduction to "zentangles" - a fun, easy-to-learn and most importantly, relaxing, way to create beautiful images out of structured patterns.

There are an infinite number of possibilities for designs, and half the fun is inventing your own. But if you have never drawn any Zentangles before, we suggest you start by testing out some of the different patterns we've created below:

### Equipment needed

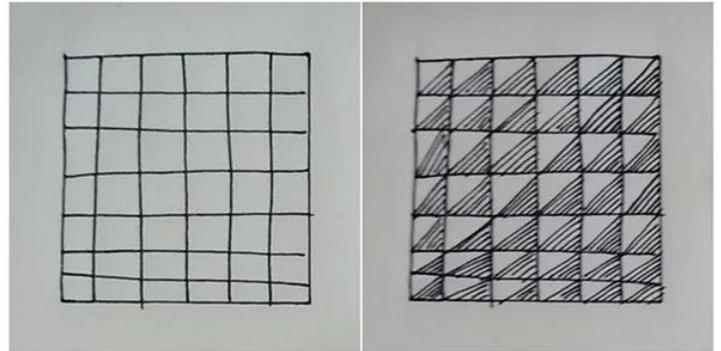
- Paper
- Pen (Any pen works, fine liner, felt tip, sharpie, biro, gel pen, they all produce different effects!)
- Pencil
- Rubber
- Ruler



1. Start by drawing out some squares, which will frame each of your zentangles. We made our 4cm x 4cm, but they don't have to be exact - you just don't want them too big.

2. Now fill each square with a different pattern:

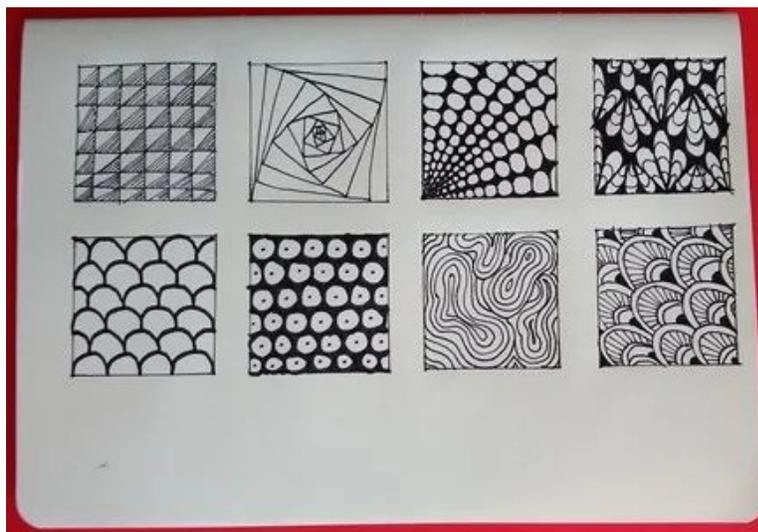
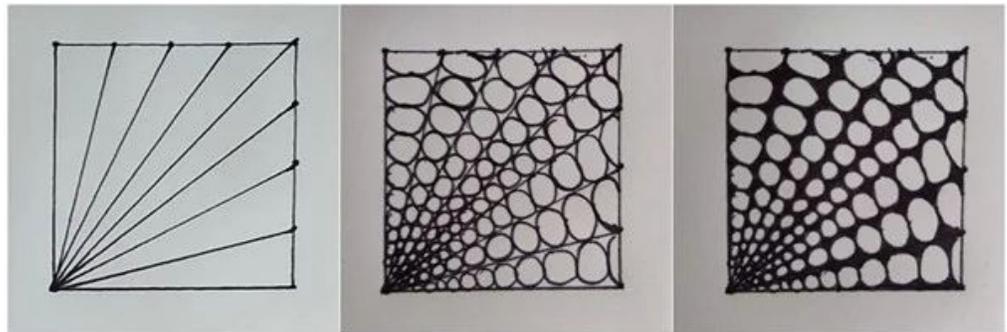
Pattern 1: Start by drawing equally-spaced horizontal and vertical lines to make lots of little squares. Then draw little lines diagonally from each corner to fill in one half of each of your little squares.



Pattern 2: This one is a bit more complex.

You'll be drawing one continuous line, starting in the top left corner of your square. Draw a line to just below the top right corner of your square. Then continue this line down to slightly to the left of the bottom right hand corner, then take it across to just above the bottom left corner, then carry it on to slightly inside the top left corner, to meet your original line. Continue spiralling around the square,

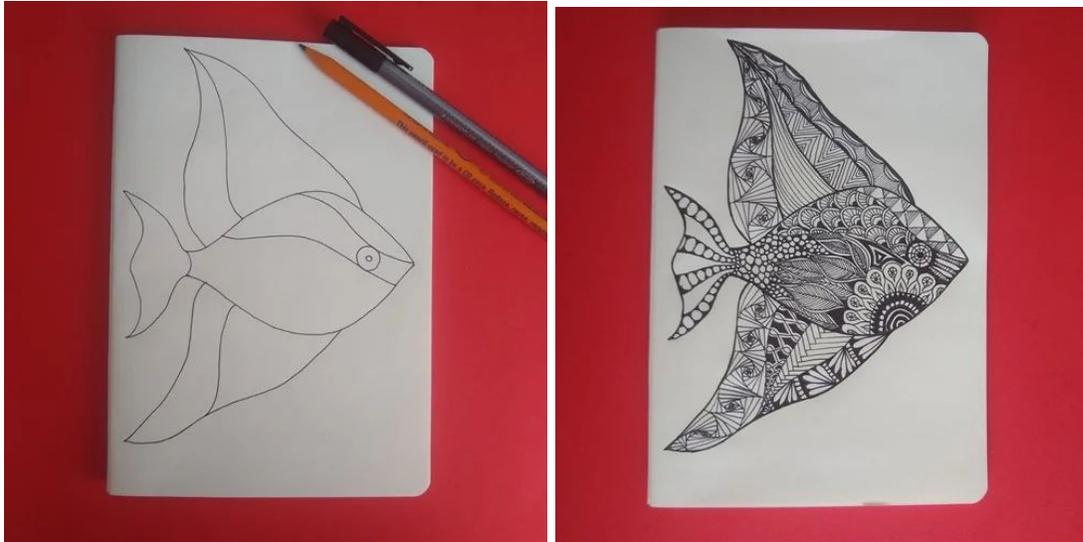
always taking your line to slightly inside the next corner. This one takes some concentration, but the effect is fantastic!



Other patterns: Have a go at creating some more patterns using the step-by-step images above to help you.

Sometimes the most effective patterns are the simplest, try fish scales, or circles, any shapes and patterns you like!

Now you understand the basics, let's try something a bit more complicated. What about using the patterns to decorate an image? You could try any design, but animals or flowers are a popular choice and look particularly effective. What about a fish?



### RE - Bar Mitzvah and Bat Mitzvah

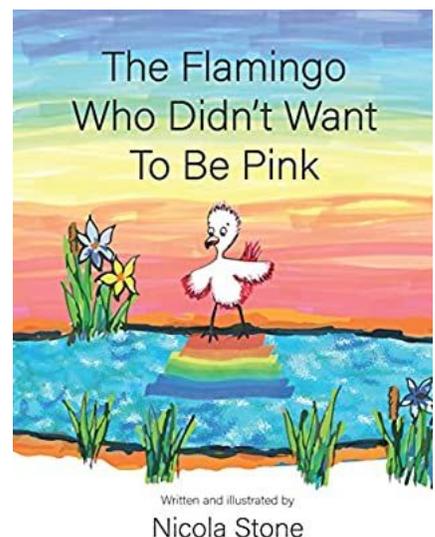
At 12 or 13, Jewish young people can become 'sons or daughters of the Commandments', of the Torah which shows their transition to adulthood. After these ceremonies, Jewish boys and girls become responsible for living according to **Jewish law**. At this point, each young person has to accept the law and its obligations, participate fully in services at the **synagogue** and set a good example for others.

Watch the video: [Religious Studies KS2: What is a Bat Mitzvah?](#) And answer these questions

- What does being an adult mean to you?
- Do you know of any ceremonies of adulthood in other religions or cultures? How are they similar and different?

### PSHE -

This week's theme is 'appreciating ourselves and others'. Watch the film, 'The Flamingo Who Didn't Want To Be Pink' This is a story about a flamingo chick uncomfortable in her own skin. What made the Flamingo happy? What makes you happy? Who helped the Flamingo? How are you the same as some of your friends? How are you different from some of your friends? Draw the happy flamingo looking different. Add some thought bubbles and inside them write the flamingo's thoughts. What have you learned from someone who is different from you?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cKkfOUiu2NA>

## Music - Music for Wizards!

Musical Maestro : The **theme music for Harry Potter** is written by John Williams. John Williams is a famous American **Composer**. He was born on February 8, 1932, in Floral Park, New York. Watch this interview here where he talks about how he began making music for Harry Potter. [John Williams - Harry Potter Interview](#) (youtube)

His music compositions for films have made him world famous, including composing music for ET, Star Wars and Jaws. Visit the BBC to hear some more audio of his music. ([John Williams - Concerts, Biography & News](#) - BBC)

Close your eyes and listen to this audio of John Williams conducting an orchestra. You might recognise it from a movie. ([John Williams: Theme from Jaws \(Boston Pops\)](#) - Youtube)

1. What do you think is happening?
2. How is making you feel?
3. What mood was John Williams trying to create?

## P4C

Watch the stimulus then talk about the questions with your family.



<https://vimeo.com/186210516>

**Santa Cruz del Isolte** – known as the most crowded island on earth, this short video shows how people have adapted to life without space.



- Can you list all the good things about living somewhere like this?
- Might there be anything that's not so good?
- What do you think about everybody knowing everyone else on the island?
- Would you like to go there for a holiday?
- Is it a good idea that people give money to others to help them, or a bad idea?
- Would you rather live where there are lots of people or where there aren't many people?

Click on the link here [Life without space - Santa Cruz del Islote, Colombia](#) (Vimeo)

## PE

**Spanish Re-watch the video from last week [I'm Hungry Food Song - ¡Tengo Hambre!](#)**  
 ¿Qué quieres comer? - What do you want to eat? ¡ Tengo hambre! - I'm hungry !

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English Word	Spanish Word	Spanish Phonetic
Beans	las judias	las khu-dee-as
Bean Sprouts	brotos de soja	bro-tes de so-ha
Beetroot	remolacha	rem-o-la-cha
Broccoli	brócoli	bro-col-ee
Carrots	las Zanahorias	las than-a-or-ee-as
Cauliflower	coliflor	col-i-floor
Celery	el Apio	el ap-yo
Leeks	puerro	poo-er-o
Lettuce	la Lechuga	la lay-shu-ga
Onions	las Cebollas	las se-boy-as
Peas	los guisantes	los gees-an-tes
Potato	la potata	la po-ta-ta
Radish	rábano	ra-ba-no
Spring Onion (Shallot U.S.)	cebolleta	se-bo-yet-a
Tomato	el Tomate	el to-mat-ee
Swede (Turnip U.S.)	Nabo	na-bo

Draw and sort the vegetables into the categories below: me gusta... no me gusta...  
[Spanish phrases using "me gusta" with BASHO & FRIENDS - ME GUSTA MEANS I LIKE](#) (youtube).

Me gusta... ( I like )	No me gusta... (I don't like)
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ICT

**Decomposition** – Decomposition is the process of breaking down a task into smaller, more-manageable parts. It has many advantages. It helps us manage large projects and makes the process of solving a complex problem less daunting and much easier to take on.

# Emoji Code Breaking

									
5	2	7	3	4	9	6	8	0	1

$$\text{Smiling face with closed mouth} + \text{Smiling face with hearts} + \text{Crying face} + \text{Mouse} = 97$$

- 

 + 
 

 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 

 - 
 

 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 

 - 
 

 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 

 + 
 

 = \_\_\_\_\_

How can decomposition help you solve these problems? Can you design a code of your own?

## PE It's National Schools Sport Week!

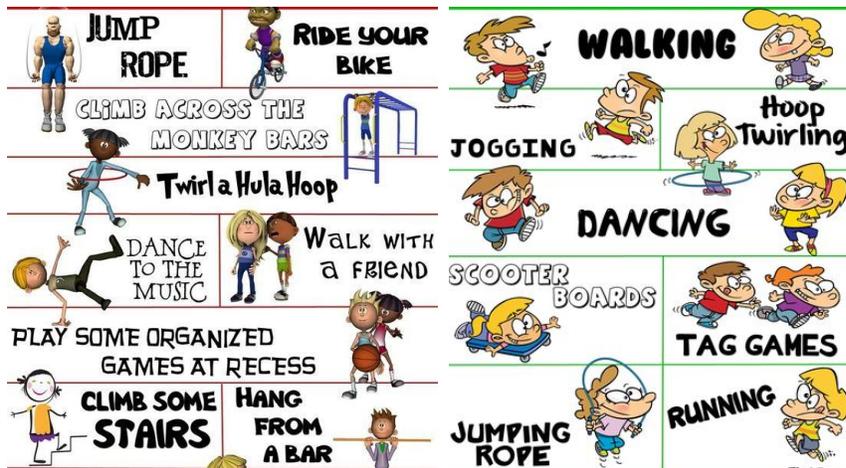
We all know that playing games and doing physical exercise is a great way to make us feel better and spend time together.

Your challenge is to think of a fun physical activity for every day of the week. It can be anything you like: bouncing a ball, having a dance off, doing a Joe Wicks workout or a running race in the park!

Use the following page to plan and track your activities. We would love to see what you and your family have got up to, so please send any pictures or a copy of your weekly activity list to us.

Have fun!





If you are struggling to come up with ideas, here are some websites which might help:

<https://www.youthsporttrust.org/60-second-physical-activity-challenges>

<https://www.youthsporttrust.org/pe-home-learning>

There are also lots of online videos to follow:

- BBC Supermovers
- Cosmic Yoga on Youtube
- Kidz Bop dancing on Youtube

Ensure your activities result in **SMILES**:

<p><b>Safe</b></p> <p>Everyone feels physically and emotionally safe to take part</p>	<p><b>Maximum participation</b></p> <p>Everyone is fully involved all of the time</p>	<p><b>Inclusive</b></p> <p>Everyone can take part; activities are designed to suit and develop their abilities</p>	<p><b>Learning</b></p> <p>Everyone can develop personal, social, creative, thinking and/or physical skills</p>	<p><b>Enjoyment</b></p> <p>Activities recognise everyone's personal needs and interests</p>	<p><b>Success</b></p> <p>Everyone feels they are making progress</p>
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	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<i>Example</i>						
What activity will you try?						
How will you play?						
Who is playing?						
Who will you challenge?						
How will you capture the memory?						
What did you learn?						

challenge to complete each day  
me 2020?  
du complete, colour a section of  
an you complete the rainbow to  
nk You rainbow before the week

