

This week we are exploring more ideas from the realm of fantasy and magic to put together the Ultimate Guide to Elves and Sprites. Your job is to complete the tasks to create another official entry for the guide.

You have two weeks to complete all seventeen mini-tasks. Pace yourself!

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

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### Spelling Rule 50 - Homophones and other words that are often confused

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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. practice  
prac-tice

2. practise  
prac-tise

3. prophecy  
proph-e-cy

4. prophesy  
proph-e-sy

5. stationary  
sta-tion-ar-y

6. stationery  
sta-tion-er-y

7. steal  
steal

8. steel  
steel

9. wary  
war-y

10. weary  
wea-ry

11. who's  
who's

12. whose  
whose

### **Reading**

Our Topic this term is Discoveries and Inventions. In reading this week, we're going to look at two brilliant scientist-inventors and their life stories.

Both books are available on [Oxford Owl for School and Home](#)

Class: CaledonianRd or HollowayRd Password: PoolesPark123

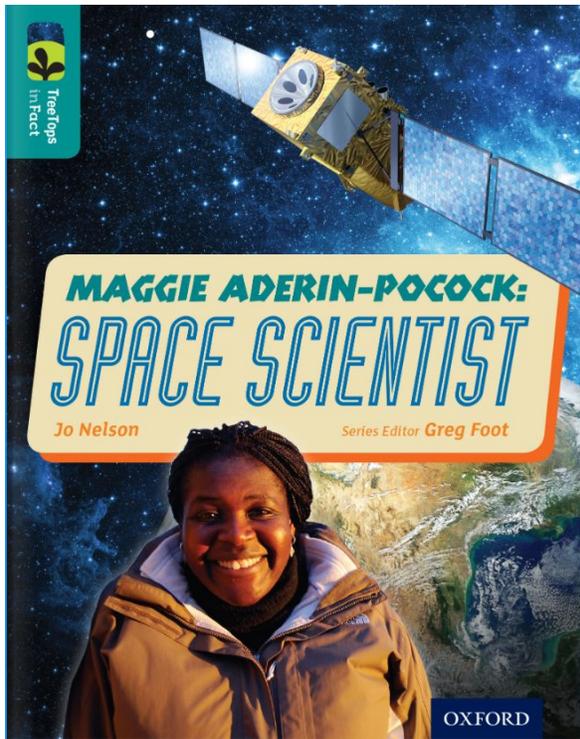
Look out for the interactive videos and activities in the ebook



**Activity**



**Find out!**

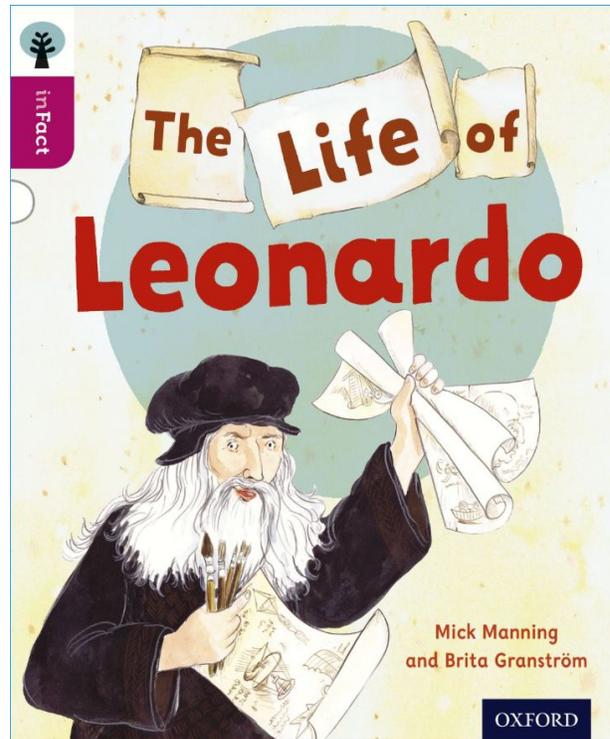


<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/api/interactives/30572.html>

Which country did Maggie travel to when she worked on the Gemini South telescope?  
 What name did Maggie give to the talks she carried out in schools?

Use the information you have retrieved to tick true or false for these statements:

	true	false
Maggie was born in North London in 1968.		
Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took their steps on the moon in 1967.		
At the age of 15, Maggie bought her first telescope.		
In 2015, she won the New Talent award from the organisation 'Women in Film and Television'.		



<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/api/interactives/12963.htm>

This book explores a man who was a pioneer in art and science as well as being a famous inventor. His name is Leonardo Da Vinci.  
 What would you like to find out?  
 Write down your questions.  
 Have you found the answers?

Complete this word grid for a word found in this text:

**Priceless** (page 21)

Definition	
Sentence	
Synonyms	
Antonyms	

## Reading for Pleasure task

Create a story map board game for a book you have read (you can even choose one of our non-fiction books).

You can adapt a board game that already exists (like snakes and ladders, battleship or monopoly) or try making your own!

Here are some examples!



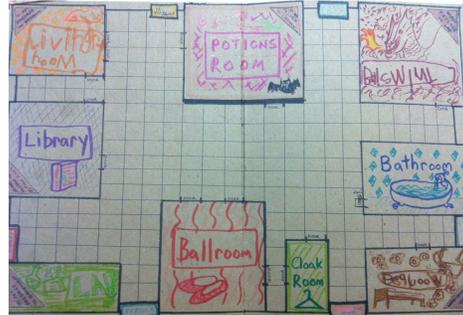
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory



Harry Potter



The Lorax



Cluedo for a story they invented

## Computing

This week we are focusing on **logic**. **Computational logic** is a term that describes the decision-making progress used in programming and writing algorithms (cod instructions); in other words, **computational** thinking is a way of looking at problems that allows a **computer** to help us solve them.

To develop your logic play the game below: Dr Mischief has stolen the world's biggest diamond. Use logic and algorithms to get it back.

<https://barefootgames.org/the-diamond>

## 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 Daily Practice

For each Daily Practice, try finding 2 or 3 methods to check your working and improve your fluency.

For reminders of how we perform the 4 operations using formal written methods, look at these tutorials

Addition [Math Antics - Multi-Digit Addition](#)

Subtraction

[Math Antics - Multi-Digit Subtraction](#)

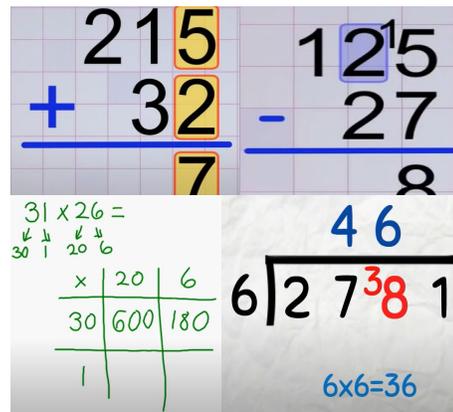
Multiplication

[Multiplication Grid Method](#)

[Multiplication Column Method](#)

Division

[Short Division with Remainders](#)



Multiple - the result of **multiplying** a number **by another whole number** (9 and 12 are multiples of 3)

Factor - the numbers we can **multiply together** to get another number (2 and 4 are factors of 8)

Prime number - a whole number that **cannot** be made by multiplying other whole numbers which means it only has two factors, itself and 1 (5 is a prime number)

Composite number - a whole number that **can** be made by multiplying other whole numbers (10 is a composite number because it can be made by multiplying 5 x 2 as well as 10 x 1)

Prime factors - the prime numbers that multiply to make a composite number (eg  $2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20$ )

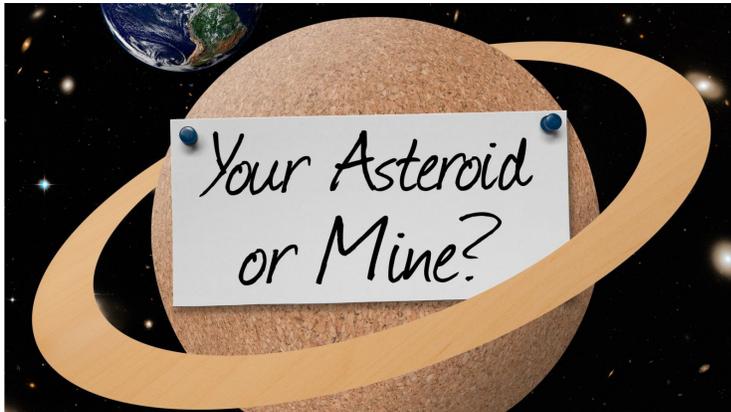
Identify a Composite Number	Back to Basics
<p>In each group of numbers, select the composite numbers.</p> <p>1.) 4, 7, 13, 2</p> <p>2.) 9, 30, 110, 1</p> <p>3.) 17, 42, 55, 37</p> <p>4.) 48, 200, 41, 51</p>	<p>5.) <math>\frac{2148}{6} =</math></p> <p>6.) <math>2,198 \times 3 =</math></p> <p>7.) <math>8,156 + 3,815 =</math></p> <p>8.) <math>6,435 - 2,552 =</math></p>

Identify a Composite Number	Back to Basics
<p>In each group of numbers, select the composite numbers.</p> <p>1.) 150, 11, 40, 1</p> <p>2.) 16, 220, 99, 4</p> <p>3.) 5, 47, 72, 7</p> <p>4.) 19, 300, 1000, 222</p>	<p>5.) <math>\frac{9381}{3} =</math></p> <p>6.) <math>6,616 \times 7 =</math></p> <p>7.) <math>3,263 + 897 =</math></p> <p>8.) <math>5,518 - 2,896 =</math></p>

Calculating Prime Factors	Back to Basics
<p>Calculate the prime factors of each value.</p> <p>1.) 10</p> <p>2.) 5</p> <p>3.) 35</p> <p>4.) 52</p>	<p>5.) <math>\frac{2176}{4} =</math></p> <p>6.) <math>837 \times 8 =</math></p> <p>7.) <math>7,117 + 6,116 =</math></p> <p>8.) <math>3,090 - 1,723 =</math></p>

Calculating Prime Factors	Back to Basics
<p>Calculate the prime factors of each value.</p> <p>1.) 100</p> <p>2.) 33</p> <p>3.) 42</p> <p>4.) 220</p>	<p>5.) <math>\frac{2199}{8} =</math></p> <p>6.) <math>3,188 \times 5 =</math></p> <p>7.) <math>8,978 + 2,867 =</math></p> <p>8.) <math>8,786 - 3,995 =</math></p>

Calculating Prime Factors	Back to Basics
<p>Today you have been given the prime factors of a number. What is the number?</p> <p>1.) <math>2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2</math></p> <p>2.) <math>2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5</math></p> <p>3.) 2 to the power of 5</p> <p>4.) <math>2 \times 5^2 \times 7</math></p>	<p>5.) <math>\frac{6222}{8} =</math></p> <p>6.) <math>(6,143 - 587) \times 24 =</math></p> <p>7.) <math>(5,978 - 289) + 811 =</math></p> <p>8.) <math>8,002 - 1,967 =</math></p>



## Science



### 1) Who should own space?

In the 1960s the 'Outer Space Treaty' was signed by America and Russia to say that the moon and other space objects belonged to all of humankind and that exploration must be peaceful. Asteroids are normally richer in valuable materials than the Earth's crust. In July 2015, a huge rock passed Earth with a platinum core worth £3.5 trillion! Also in 2015, Barack Obama, who was the American President at the time, passed a law that allows American Citizens to mine asteroids and own the materials that they find.

- Should one country own all of space?
- What is valuable in space?
- Should it be finders, keepers?

- If humans lived on Mars, should it be split up into countries?



## 2) Design your own space suit.

- What do humans need to survive?
- What difficulties might there be in space?
- What materials would you use and why?

Think about the things a space suit might have to go through or be used for and the materials that would be best to survive the conditions. Use any materials you have at home to **create your own model**.

A spacesuit is more than just clothes that astronauts wear in space. Think of it like a really small spacecraft! It protects the astronaut from the dangers of being outside in space as it is very different from being on Earth. They need to stop the astronaut from getting too hot or cold (on Mercury the temperature can be 430 degrees celsius or as cold as negative 180 degrees celsius! The suits also need to give them oxygen to breathe and water to drink. They need to protect them from space dust that can travel faster than a bullet! They have gold-lined visors to protect them from bright sunlight and play a critical role in any space mission

**Interested in reading more? Visit NASA's webpages [Launching the Space Race: Making Space](#) and [What Is a Spacesuit?](#)**

### Music

**Musical Maestro** Some of your favourite artists today wouldn't be making the music you love without pioneering musicians before them. This week we're going to think about a genre of music called **Hip Hop** which started in the 1970s but took inspiration from earlier music styles such as **disco, jazz and reggae**. It began in Jamaican-American, African-American, and Latino-American urban areas in some of the larger cities of the United States. **Hip hop** uses a style of singing called **rapping**. The singer or group chants or says words with a **rhythm that rhymes**. The lyrics of hip hop songs are often about the life of urban people in the big cities. Rap and hip hop music have become successful music genres. Watch this video about rapper Nadia Rose who loves to rhyme words and make raps. [National Pioneers - traditional English music](#)

Bad Lay-Dee for Music Education Islington, gives these tips:

***Time to start,  
Rapping is an Art,  
So write your part  
Rhyme from the heart!***

First think of things that make you happy, write them down! Now choose one thing to create a **4 bar rap**.

Your 4 bar rap could have an **A-A-A-A rhyming pattern** This means all the words at the end of the line or phrase, sound similar or the same:

***I love playing football (A),  
because it's really cool (A).  
When I go to school (A),  
I don't act like a fool (A).***

Also, if you have it, use the app Garage Band to create rhythms to rhyme and rap over!

Tips:

- Try to tell a story
- Try to make the last word of two or more lines sound the same e.g. 'I had a dream' - 'my life was supreme'
- Try to use alliteration e.g. bringing bare beats and bars
- Repetition – e.g. go, go, go with the flow, flow, flow

**PE**

**[KS2 Science: The Solar System from the TARDIS](#)** Can you learn the moves to this Super Movers about Earth and Space?

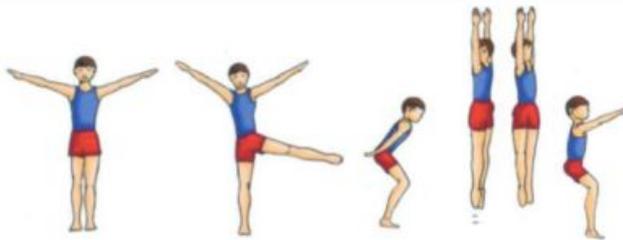
## Physical Education Activities: Skill Focus: Floor routine

Try these three gymnastic phases to help with your body management skills! Make sure that you are performing the moves on a soft surface such as a mat or carpet. Can you practice them so you can do all three from memory?

**Technique:** When performing our gymnastics moves we need to remember to keep our muscles tense so that our bodies keep the correct shape!

Step 1: **Starting position, One leg balance,**

**Stretch Jump with Full Turn**



Step 2: **Tuck, Rock Back into Shoulder Stand and Rock Forwards** to standing

Step 3: **Straddle Position, Pike into back support, Pike to Full lever**



*Health and Safety:*

*All activities should be performed with an adult or responsible person present. The environment (indoors or outdoors) should be checked for hazards and people taking part should be dressed appropriately including tying long hair back, wearing appropriate clothing and foot ware and not wearing jewellery or watches.*

*All of the activities are intended for pupils to take part on their own physiological terms. Pupils are expected to have fun trying the different games by using the correct techniques. As they get better at performing they may wish to start recording their attempts and setting their own targets to see if they can "improve".*

## Spanish - Culture

[KS1 / KS2 MFL: Spanish greetings with Ben Shires](#) Revise your Spanish greetings.

- Anaranjado - Orange
- Amarillo - Yellow
- Azul - Blue
- Rojo - Red
- Verde - Green
- Negro - Black
- Marrón, Café - Brown
- Rosado - Pink
- Morado - Purple
- Blanco - White

[Spanish KS2: Painting and colours in Spanish](#) watch this video on BBC Teach. Put the subtitles on to help you catch the phrases. Which did you guess? Which did you recognise? Keep a note of any helpful vocabulary you learn.

Task: Draw your own self portrait, and label the colours you've used.

## Topic - Inventions and Discoveries

Last week we looked at 3 inventions:



<https://kids.kiddle.co/Inventor> - to remind yourself of the information we learned!

Can you think of a reason why each of these inventions were important in contributing to modern life?

Now imagine the inventors of these machines were all in a hot air balloon together.

But something's wrong.

The balloon is sinking.

The three of them need to do something quickly to lighten the weight of the balloon before all of them fall to their deaths!

Someone has to jump out and remove their invention from human history.

Who would you choose to stay?

Who would you choose to leave?



Create a speech bubble for each of these inventors with what they might say. How would they prove that their invention is worth saving more than someone else's?

### Art - Drawing a Map

Think of an interesting place...

It could be somewhere you've been, or read about or somewhere in your imagination.

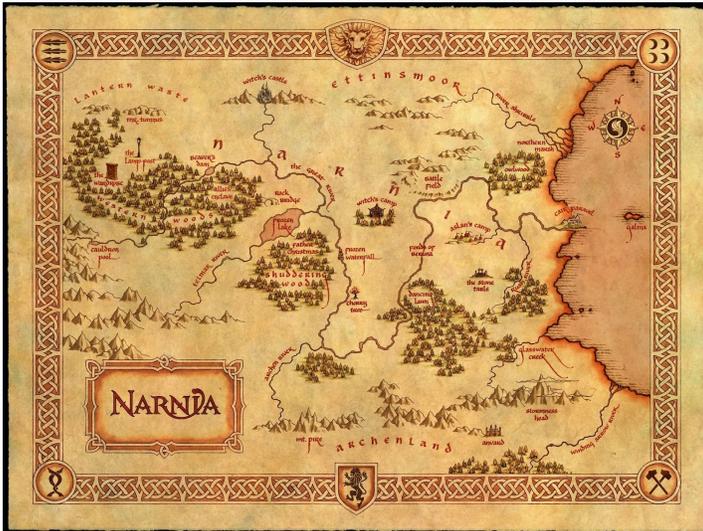
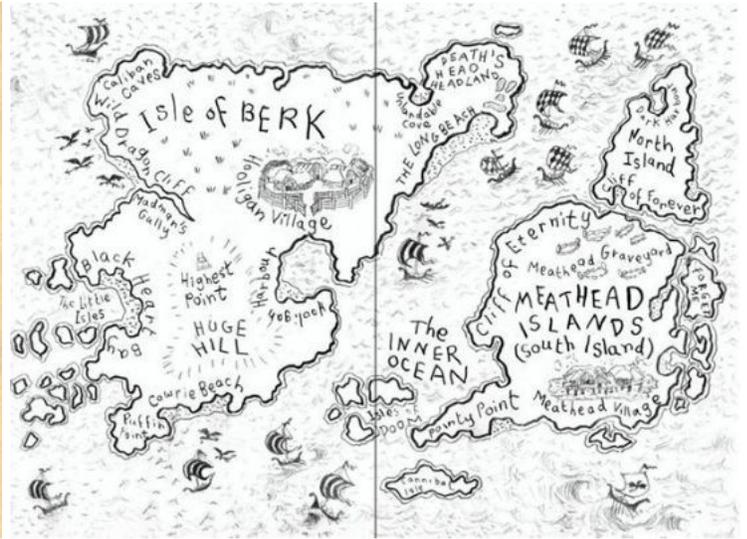
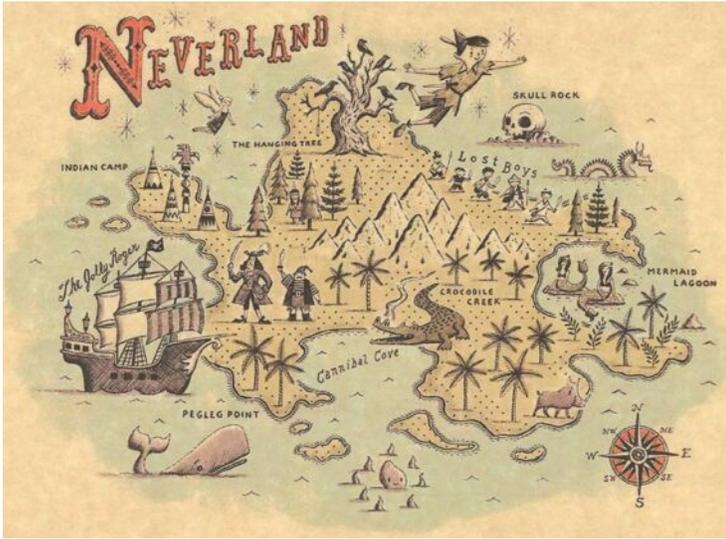
Our art task this week is to design a map for this place.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=442&v=wLGLrWBtFYU&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=442&v=wLGLrWBtFYU&feature=emb_logo)

This is a map-making tutorial by author-illustrator Kieran Larwood



## Inspiration



### RE -

As part of our sequence on Buddhism, we are going to find out about Nirvana Day.

Watch this video to learn more. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh4mrj6/articles/zvtxgw>

Nirvana Day is an annual Buddhist festival that remembers the death of the Buddha when he reached Nirvana at the age of 80.

Nirvana is believed to be the end of the cycle of death and rebirth. Buddhism teaches that Nirvana is reached when all want and suffering is gone.

Buddhists may celebrate Nirvana Day by meditating or by going to Buddhist temples or monasteries.

In monasteries, Nirvana Day is treated as a social occasion. Food is prepared and some people bring presents such as money, household goods or clothes.

On Nirvana Day, Buddhists think about their lives and how they can gain the perfect peace of Nirvana. They remember friends or relations who have recently died. They reflect on the fact that death is a part of life for everyone.

The idea that nothing stays the same is important to Buddhism. Buddhists believe that loss and change are things to be accepted rather than causes of sadness.

Try using the interactive picture to find out about the 'Eightfold Path'

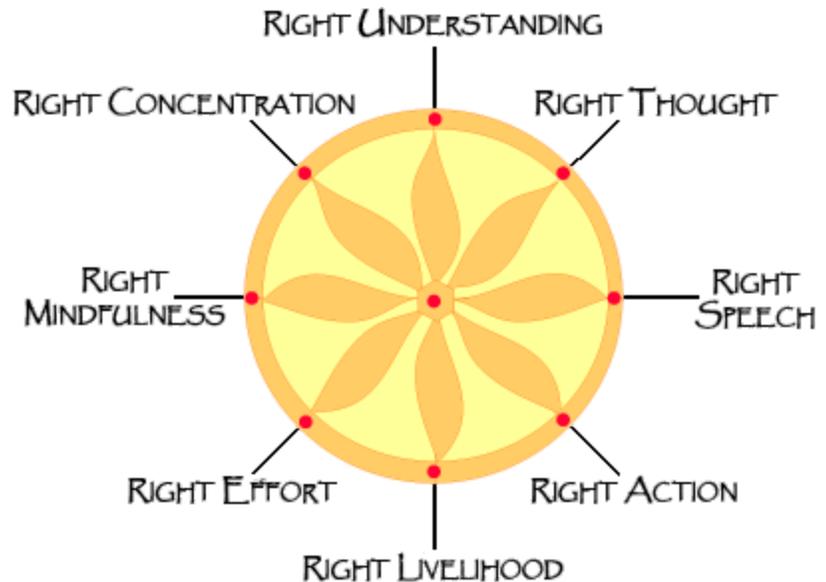
You will notice that a key part of the Eightfold Path is mindfulness and meditation.

Try some meditation this

week: Try the Butterfly meditation [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_mX4JBB1cBk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mX4JBB1cBk)

Alternatively, the sleeping dragon meditation. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ELOads7rbxE>

Visit Cosmic Yoga (<https://www.youtube.com/user/CosmicKidsYoga>) who have lots of mindfulness, guided meditations, and try more. How does meditation make you feel?



## PSHE -

Have a look at your sleep diary from the past week - did you notice any patterns? Did you sleep better on some days and others with a common link?

Things to consider:

- How much screen-free time you had before bed (the NHS suggests that children and adults stop using screens an hour before they sleep)
- What time you had dinner
- What activities you did before bed (did you exercise, read, play games or have a bath)
- What time you went to bed

As we continue our sleep diary, we're going to add a section for recording our dreams.

Dreams are our brain's way of processing the information it has gathered during the waking day and stored in your subconscious memory.

If you have bad dreams, keeping a dream journal can help you think more about what might be troubling you when you're awake and try to find a solution.

Dreams are also fantastic inspiration for creative writing and art.

You can decorate a notepad to use as your dream journal or just use pieces of paper that you can keep in a safe place to look at later.

Some people choose to write down fully what their dream was about in a lot of detail.

Some people just write down words that they can remember about what they saw in the dream and made them feel.

Some people draw an image from their dream that helps jog their memory later on.

After each dream, think about what it might tell you about your subconscious thoughts. There might be themes across the week.

You might even dream more vividly after recording what you dreamed about.

At the end of the week, choose your favourite dream and use it to inspire some writing or art.

