

Victoria Dock Primary School Home Learning Plan

Year 5



Week Commencing 9th November

As your child is absent from school at the moment, please read the following information and links in order for your child to continue their education until they can return to school. These resources are aligned with the teaching taking place in school and wherever possible video links and additional instructions are given to help support your child. All completed work should be returned to school when your child returns. It will then be looked at by school staff following a quarantine period.

Year 5 Maths – Online Learning			
Addition and subtraction			
Lesson	Video Link	Worksheet	
Lesson 5 Subtract two 4-digit numbers - more than one exchange Lesson 6 Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits	https://vimeo.com/459399023 https://vimeo.com/461351379	https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Y4- Autumn-Block-2-W07-Subtract-two-4-digit-numbers-more-than-one-exchange- 2019.pdf https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Y5- Autumn-Block-2-W02-Subtract-whole-numbers-with-more-than-4-digits-column- method-2019.pdf	
(column method) Lesson 7 Round to estimate and approximate	https://vimeo.com/461352146	https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Y5- Autumn-Block-2-WO3-Round-to-estimate-and-approximate-2019.pdf	

Writing

This week in class we will be continuing to look at non-chronological reports. Complete your own research and information page about an animal of your choice. Use this WAGOLL to make sure you write a good one.

GIANT PANDAS

Pandas are mammals, native to China where they are considered a national treasure. Being mammals, the females are able to produce milk to nurse their young. As with most mammals, Pandas have fur or hair on their bodies. The Giant Panda, which is known by other names including: parti-coloured bear, bamboo bear and the great panda, is easily distinguished from its distant cousin the red panda due to its large size and black-and-white coloured markings. It is thought that the bold colouring of the Giant Panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca) may provide camouflage.

<u>Habitats</u>

In the wild, Giant Pandas are only found in the remote mountainous regions of central China, as this is where the cool bamboo forests that are perfect for the giant panda's needs are located. Giant pandas make their dens from hollowed-out logs or stumps of conifer trees found within the forest.

In captivity, the Panda's natural habitat is modelled using man-made structures and careful planting of bamboo, indigenous to China. However, the artificial version never quite matches up to the real environment in which Giant Pandas live in the wild.

<u>Diet</u>

Pandas are very fussy eaters. Giant pandas only eat bamboo - which is a type of grass that grows in the mountainous areas of China – whereas their cousin, the red panda has a varied diet consisting of nuts and seeds, Giant pandas need to eat for 12 hours a day in order to consume vast quantities of bamboo 28lbs/12.5 kg, thereby providing them with the necessary nutritients in order to survive. The giant panda's stomach is ideal for digesting bamboo as the walls of the stomach are extra-muscular to digest the wood of the bamboo. The stomach is also covered inside with mucus that prevents it from being punctured by splinters.

Habits

Giant pandas are loners. They dislike being around other pandas so much that they have a heightened sense of smell that lets them know when another panda is nearby so it can be avoided. If another giant panda does get close, the two will end up swatting and growling at each other. Sometimes they will even bite each other.

Did you know?

- Pandas have an extra digit on their hands, which helps them to tear the bamboo.
- The Giant Panda does not hibernate but will shelter in caves or trees in very cold weather.

There are not many pandas left in the wild and they are a symbol for animal conservation all around the world. Many zoos and wildlife parks are trying to breed more pandas to save them from extinction.



Reading

1. Complete the non-fiction comprehension below.

November is the time of the year when we wear a red poppy in memory of those who sacrificed their lives for us during wars. The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month marks the signing of the Armistice, on 11th November 1918, to signal the end of World War One. At 11 am on 11 November 1918 the guns of the Western Front fell silent after more than four years continuous warfare. Remembrance Day is a special day set aside to remember all those men and women who were killed during the two World Wars and other conflicts. At one time the day was known as Armistice Day and was renamed Remembrance Day after the Second World War.





It is held on the second Sunday in November, which is usually the Sunday nearest to 11 November. Special services are held at war memorials and churches all over Britain. A national ceremony takes place at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. The Queen lays the first wreath at the Cenotaph. Wreaths are laid beside war memorials by companies, clubs and societies. People also leave small wooden crosses by the memorials in remembrance of a family member who died in war. The "Last Post" is traditionally played to introduce the two minute silence in Remembrance Day ceremonies. It is usually played on a bugle (a small trumpet).

Flanders is the name of the whole western part of Belgium. It saw some of the most concentrated and bloodiest fighting of the First World War.

There was complete devastation. Buildings, roads, trees and natural life simply disappeared. Where once there were homes and farms there was now a sea of mud - a grave for the dead where men still lived and fought. Only one other living thing survived. The poppy flowering each year with the coming of the warm weather, brought life, hope, colour and reassurance to those still fighting. Poppies only flower in turned over soil. Their seeds can lay in the ground for years without germinating, and only grow after the ground has been disturbed.

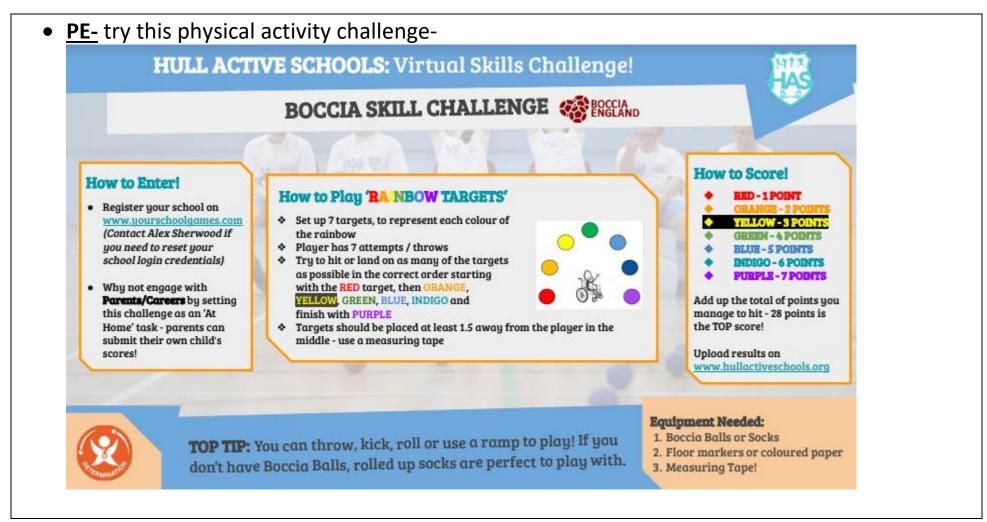
Remembrance Day is also known as Poppy Day, because it is traditional to wear an artificial poppy. They are sold by the Royal British Legion, a charity dedicated to helping war veterans. Some people prefer to wear a poppy on the left over their hearts. However, the general rule is to wear left for men because that's where medals go and right for women because that's where a widow would wear her husband's medals. The first actual Poppy Day was held in Britain on November 11th, 1921 and was a national success raising £106,000. Since then, during every November, we keep the memory alive by wearing a poppy to commemorate those who sacrificed their lives during war.

- 1. When did World War one end?
- 2. What fell silent at the end of the war and how long had the fighting lasted?
- 3. When was Armistice Day renamed?
- 4. Where does the national ceremony take place?
- 5. What is traditionally played to introduce the start of a service and on what instrument?
- 6. What is the area called that suffered the worst of the fighting in WW1?
- 7. What was the only surviving thing in the sea of mud of the battle grounds?
- 8. What did the poppy bring to those fighting on the battle grounds?
- 9. Where should a poppy be worn?
- 10. Give details of the first Poppy Day.

2. Read a book at home and compl	ete a book review about it.
A Book Review by	Your star rating for the book
	${\swarrow} {\leftrightarrow} $
Title: Au	ithor
Who are they? Characters Did you like them? How did they make you feel? Did you like the book? What was Your Opinion Were there any funny or scary b	Recommend? When a
L] _ []
\	

Other S	Subjects
---------	----------

- <u>Remembrance Day-</u> check out this website for a great arts and craft activity to celebrate this special day. <u>https://www.cleverpatch.com.au/ideas/by-occasion/commemoration/stained-glass-</u> poppies
- <u>Children In Need-</u> check out this website where you will find Five to Thrive activities. Get involved to boost your physical and mental wellbeing, as well as this, it is a super fun and simple way to help raise money for BBC Children in Need. <u>https://www.bbcchildreninneed.co.uk/schools/primary-school/five-to-thrive-hub/</u>



** If you are unable to access resources and would prefer a paper copy of these instructions please contact the school office.