



Victoria Dock Primary School Home Learning Plan



Year 5

Week Commencing 2nd 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 3 Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits (column method)	https://vimeo.com/458471908	https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Y5-Autumn-Block-2-WO1-Add-whole-numbers-with-more-than-4-digits-column-method-2019.pdf
Lesson 4 Subtract two 4-digit numbers - one exchange	https://vimeo.com/459320389	https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Y4-Autumn-Block-2-WO6-Subtract-two-4-digit-numbers-one-exchange-2019.pdf
Lesson 5 Subtract two 4-digit numbers - more than one exchange	https://vimeo.com/459399023	https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Y4-Autumn-Block-2-WO7-Subtract-two-4-digit-numbers-more-than-one-exchange-2019.pdf

Writing

This week in class we will be starting to look at non-chronological reports. Look at this example of one. Using the key, identify all the features.

Key:

 Heading	 Hook	 Location	 Question	 Unique	 Fascinating fact	 Time of year
 Relationships / Mating	 Elaboration	 Protect	 Danger	 Conservation	 Labelled photograph & caption	 Subheading

Arctic Foxes – Camouflage Kings!

The Arctic, which is the most northern floating ice sheet at the tip of the world, has one of the harshest climates on Earth. Many species would succumb to its biting cold conditions in a matter of hours, but this harsh tundra (treeless plain) is home to one of the most adaptable species on Earth – the Arctic Fox.

Cute critter or cunning canid?

It would be easy to see the Arctic Fox as fluffy, fun and furry, with its small stature (the size of a domestic cat) and its habit of nose-diving into the snow to catch prey. However, in comparison to other dogs and wolves in the same family (the canid family), this fox has adapted extremely well to the frigid temperatures of our northern hemisphere.

Amazingly, the Arctic Fox has evolved to survive the most brutal conditions: bitter cold as low as -50 degrees centigrade, the changing landscapes of the Arctic tundra, and deep snow which makes its food source scarce. Grrr! Key to its survival is the fox's features. With short legs, muzzle and rounded ears – all reducing the amount of surface area for heat loss – and a thick, bushy tail for cover in cold weather, the fox has protection from the sub-zero atmosphere – like an insulating blanket!

Rounded ears for listening for prey



Thick bushy tail for warm cover

Furry feet to prevent heat loss

Fox Facts Box

- The Arctic Fox is the only canid that changes the colour of its coat.
- It is known to follow polar bears and feast off their leftovers.
- It can trek up to 100km a day searching for food.

Fluffer jacket

Moreover, its thick multi-layered, furry coat or pelage provides the best insulation of any mammal, meaning the fox doesn't shiver until the temperatures drop to -70 degrees. Every Arctic winter (between December and March), the fox loses its

brown/grey summer coat and grows a thick, white winter fur. Whilst playing a critical part in insulation, this snow-white fur helps to camouflage the fox from its prey of small animals (such as lemmings and voles), making it easier for the fox to sneak up and catch its victims more easily on this barren terrain.

Den Sweet Den

Between March and April, Arctic Foxes partner-up to form mating pairs in which they will remain for life. Once paired, the couple will dig out a new den or move into a pre-existing one, living in an extensive network of tunnels, covering as much as 100 metres squared (and with as many as 100 entrances). Living together for the 51-57 days of pregnancy, the expectant parents wait for the birth of their pups: feeding, tunnelling, trekking.

Pups!

This will be a busy time for the foxes, as once they have given birth to their pups they will need to nurse, raise and feed their young over the summer months. Giving birth to one of the largest litters recorded for wild animals, the vast majority of Arctic Foxes have huge broods of 5-8 pups. Sometimes, mothers can give birth to as many as 11 baby foxes at one time – wow!

Face planting

With the winter snow desolating the fox's feeding ground, it becomes nearly impossible to scavenge and hunt. All foxes use their wide (but short) ears and their powerful sense of smell to locate small animals travelling in tunnels beneath them, in the snow. If the fox detects the faint sound of a small animal, it will carefully time its attack.

Assault Course

Digging, pouncing, diving, the fox will perform a precisely-timed assault in order to get to its prey. It either digs up or jumps head-first into the snow – to break through and access its kill beneath. Mastering the skills of carefully judging each leap, and the depths of the snow, the fox is able to feed every two days to make it through the winter.



Hide and sneak!

Under threat

Frighteningly, scientists wonder how long this winter warrior can survive, as the threat of global warming makes the fox's future as bleak as its surroundings. Shrinking Arctic sea ice has conservationists wondering whether the fox's habitat is in danger of disappearing.

Reading

1. Complete the non-fiction comprehension below.

ART IN NATURE

Look at this photograph of a sculpture made by an artist called Andy Goldsworthy.



He has made the shape out of leaves from a horsechestnut tree. He has used thorns to hold them together. The sculpture is in the woods where it was made.

ANDY GOLDSWORTHY: INSPIRED BY NATURE

All of Andy Goldsworthy's sculptures are like this, made out of the things he finds in nature and nothing else. He only uses fallen or dying materials and never takes them away from where he finds them.

He builds towers or arches with flat stones. He weaves with branches. He makes patterns out of sticks and plant stalks.

He doesn't carry a bag of tools and he doesn't buy his materials. Instead, he goes empty-handed to a suitable place and works with nature. He often starts work hours before daylight.

Instead of using glue, he uses the early morning dew or frost. Instead of using nails or pins, he uses thorns.

Have you ever made a daisy chain or floated leaves down a stream? Well that is the kind of way Andy Goldsworthy works. He is an artist with the curiosity of a child and a deep understanding of nature.

Artists like Andy Goldsworthy are called 'environmental sculptors'. This means they make sculptures without causing any damage to nature or the environment. It is a different way of working from most artists.

SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF ANDY GOLDSWORTHY'S WORK



Dead But Still Standing
Made with plant stalks from the previous year.



Late Evening Calm
Made from poppy petals held with water to a horsechestnut leaf.



Balanced Slates

ANDY GOLDSWORTHY



SOME FACTS

- ◆ He was born in Cheshire in 1956 but grew up near Leeds.
- ◆ He went to Bradford and Lancaster Art Colleges.
- ◆ He has lived in Scotland for the past 11 years.
- ◆ He is married with four children.
- ◆ His only hobby is fishing.

TRY IT YOURSELF

Anyone can have a go at being an environmental sculptor. All that you need is a place which has lots of interesting plants, trees, earth or rocks.

A visit to a park, wood, forest, rocky place, the beach or even the school playground, will provide all of the materials.

Here are some suggestions of things to make and do, using nature's materials.

- ✦ Try weaving long grasses into something.
- ✦ Use thorns to attach twigs, plant stalks and leaves into patterns on the ground or along a tree trunk.
- ✦ Arrange loose, large pieces of wood or branches in an interesting and unusual way.
- ✦ Float leaves, twigs or dying flower petals on pools, streams or puddles.

You might like to keep a record of your sculpture.

Take a photograph or do a simple drawing of the sculpture and write a description of it.

Think about:

- how it is arranged;
- what material the sculpture is made from;
- how the sculpture fits with its environment;
- a title for it.

EXAMPLES OF CHILDREN'S WORK



Tree Sculpture
Forest of Dean Sculpture Trail



Picture in a Playground Puddle
Radford Smele Primary School,
Warwickshire

1. Tick the correct option to complete the sentence below.

Andy Goldsworthy's work comes from

Tick one.

cities.

nature.

books.

museums.

1 mark

2. (a) What does Andy Goldsworthy do with the dew, frost and thorns?

1 mark

- (b) Why is it important that he uses the dew, frost and thorns instead of other materials?

3. *He is as artist with the **curiosity** of a child...*

Give the meaning of the the word *curiosity* in this sentence.

1 mark

4. Why does the article ask the reader:

Have you ever made a daisy chain or floated leaves down a stream?

2 marks

Look at the information *Try it Yourself* to help you answer these questions.

5. *Float leaves, twigs or dying flower petals on pools, streams or puddles.*

Why does the article suggest that the flower petals should be **dying**?

2 marks

6. (a) How does the article suggest you could keep a record of any sculptures you might make?

Give **three** ways.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1 mark

2. Read a book at home and complete a book review about it.

A Book Review by _____ *Your star rating for the book*



Title: _____ *Author* _____

Characters

Who are they?

Did you like them?

How did they make you feel?

Plot

What happens? Is it fun to read?

Your Opinion

Did you like the book? What was your favourite part and why?

Were there any funny or scary bits? Did you learn anything?

Recommend?

Why or

why not?

Other Subjects

- **History- Ancient Roman games for children**

Nuts

Nuts were used like marbles are today. They were also used to play a game called 'par impar' (odd or even). In this game, a child held some nuts hidden in their hand (or behind their back) and their opponent had to guess if they were holding an odd or an even number of nuts.

Ball games

Romans did not play football, but they did play ball games. The balls were made from leather stuffed with horsehair, so they were very heavy and did not bounce. So, ball games usually involved throwing or catching. One game played was called trigon. Three players would stand in a triangle throwing balls to each other.

Try playing these Ancient Roman games. Research another game that children liked to play and write down what you learn. You could also draw pictures to help explain or write a set of instructions.

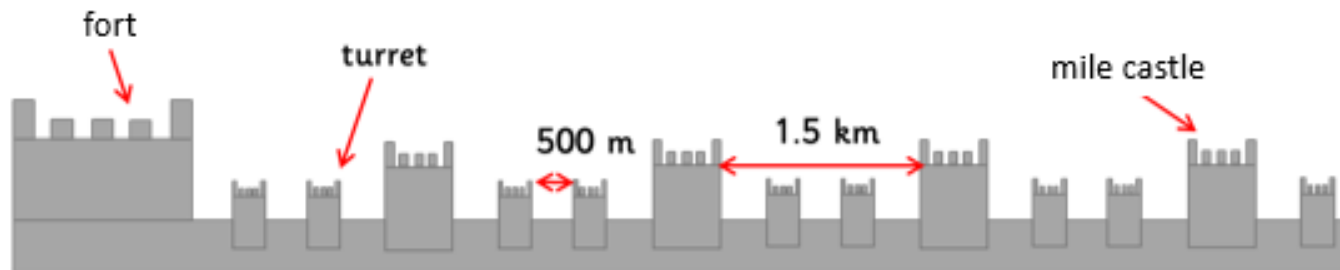
- Art and Design-

Draw a section of Hadrian's Wall, using a scale of **4cm= 1km, draw 24cm of wall.**

Can you draw a section of Hadrian's wall to scale?


You will need:

- a mile-castle every 1.5km
- a turret every 500 metres
- a fort every 8 kilometres




- **PE-** try this physical activity challenge-

HULL ACTIVE SCHOOLS: Physical Activity Challenge!



THE WOLDS WAY CHALLENGE

The Wold Way is a 79 mile walking route which starts in Hessle and finishes in Filey! Use this recording sheet to complete the same distance 'virtually' and receive our recognition certificate when you've completed the challenge!



Everytime you go out for a walk, run, bike or scooter colour in **one** marker.


When you have colored in all 79 markers you've completed our Virtual Wolds Way Challenge!

SCHOOL NAME: _____

STUDENT NAME: _____

Register online at www.yourschoolgames.com to receive your electronic 'participation' certificate!

INDIVIDUAL Recording Sheet



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