

Friday 10th January

Year 5 Home Learning

Mrs Whitworth, Mrs Goddard and Miss O'Malley

Year 5

Maths

Consolidate your formal method for subtraction.

a)

	8	4	3	4	
-	2	1	0	4	
<hr/>					
<hr/>					

c)

	4	6	8	3	2
-	1	9	0	2	4
<hr/>					
<hr/>					

b)

	£	8	8	2	0	0	
-	£		6	1	0	0	
<hr/>							
<hr/>							

d)

	3	4	5	2	0	g	
-			6	7	9	g	
<hr/>							
<hr/>							

a)

	8	4	3	4	
-	2	1	0	4	
<hr/>					
<hr/>					

c)

	4	6	8	3	2
-	1	9	0	2	4
<hr/>					
<hr/>					

b)

	£	8	8	2	0	0	
-	£		6	1	0	0	
<hr/>							
<hr/>							

d)

	3	4	5	2	0	g	
-			6	7	9	g	
<hr/>							
<hr/>							

Challenges:

Work out the missing numbers.

	5		4		8
-		1		2	
<hr/>					
	2	0	8	5	8

$$68,945 - 34,758$$

Amir's workings

	6	8	9	4	5
-	3	4	7	5	8
<hr/>					
	3	4	2	1	3

Explain Amir's mistake.

English Writing

Using the ideas you gathered yesterday, write a setting description.

You can include skills such as:

- Adverbial phrases – where, when, how
- Relative clauses – extra detail about the noun
- Noun phrases – 2 adjectives to describe a noun

Once you have finished check your writing carefully to check it makes sense and is punctuated correctly.



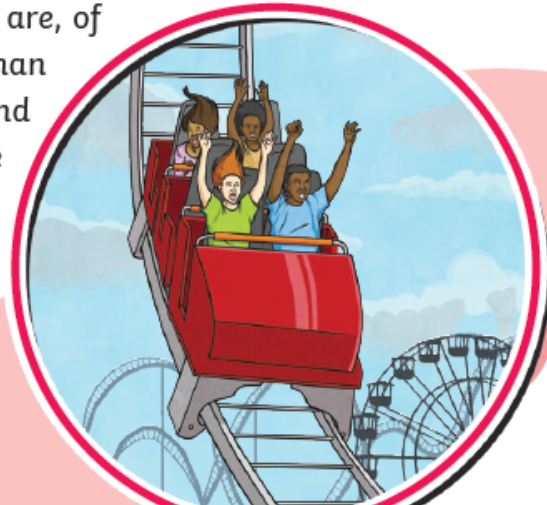
As the icy winds howl across the snow-covered plains, the land seems quiet and mysterious, as if it holds secrets waiting to be discovered. The ground is frozen solid, and huge glaciers stretch as far as the eye can see, their edges cracking and groaning under the weight of centuries of ice. The pale sun barely rises above the horizon, casting a soft, golden glow across the endless white landscape.

In this frozen world, the air is so cold that it feels like a thousand tiny needles pricking your skin. The icebergs float lazily in the freezing waters, their sharp edges glistening under the weak sunlight. High up in the distance, towering mountains covered in snow rise like silent giants, watching over the vast emptiness.

Rollercoasters

9 The rollercoaster has been a fashionable ride for many
17 years, with one of the first recorded rollercoasters
26 opening in Paris in 1817. Historically, it is believed
35 that the rollercoaster was inspired by sledging on the
43 icy Russian mountains. The popularity of the rollercoaster
53 did not spread initially. It wasn't until 1884 that the
60 first notable and highly admired rollercoaster was
72 opened in New York. It was made in the style of a
81 runaway train. The rollercoaster ran on wooden tracks and
85 was an instant success.

94 Today, a rollercoaster track can either be a complete
102 circuit or a shuttle track, allowing the cars —
110 individual or multiple — to run in both directions.
114 Modern rollercoasters are, of
118 course, much faster than
122 the original models and
125 safety standards have
127 notably increased
129 since then.



Questions



1. When did the first well-known rollercoaster open and where was it?



2. Find and copy **two** words that tell you that rollercoasters are well-liked.



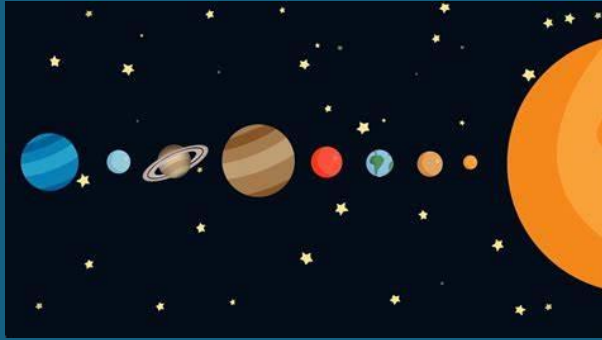
3. How do rollercoasters of the past compare with the modern day?



4. Summarise the information about the original rollercoasters in 20 words or less.

Science

Our focus in Science this half term is SPACE.



Collect at least 5 WOW facts about SPACE and present them as a poster. Use these QR codes to help you gather information.



SPACE FACTS

- The Apollo space program was named after the Greek god of light and music.
- People used to follow the star Polaris to find their way north, which is why it's also called the North Star. If you want to find it, it's right at the end of the constellation Ursa Minor, also known as the Little Dipper. Ursa is Latin for bear!
- In 1977, NASA launches two space probes called Voyager 1 and Voyager 2. They are actually launched from Voyager 1 has been to Jupiter and Saturn, and Voyager 2 went to Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Both of the probes have left the Solar System and they're both still working!
- The International Space Station orbits around the Earth at 17,000 miles per hour! You can sometimes see it at night, it looks like a very bright star, and NASA has a special website that tells you when you'll be able to spot it.
- The Sun is over 864,000 miles wide, it's so big that you could fit 1,300,000 planet Earths inside!
- If you want to see lots of shooting stars (also known as meteors), you should watch the Perseid meteor shower in August. You'll see the most meteors after 10pm, and you'll need to go somewhere dark so you can see them, so make sure you take a responsible grown-up with you.
- The Curiosity rover is like a little robot car. It runs on a nuclear battery, and once it's long happy birthday to itself!
- Completions are groups of stars that are in the same direction, though located at other things, like when you see shapes in clouds. They could be stars that are close together, or they could be stars that are far away. Some of the constellation names don't make sense though!
- The next solar eclipse in the UK will be on 29 June 2022. Remember to look at the Sun, even during an eclipse!
- Solar eclipses occur when the Moon gets between the Earth and the Sun, meaning we can't see the Sun anymore. They don't happen all the time because the Moon's orbit is wobbly.

SPACE

- Sun**
The Sun that lights our world is actually a star. It is a super hot ball of a fiery gas that is very big. It gives us heat and light.
- Solar System**
The sun contains 99.9 per cent of the mass in our solar system. Jupiter and Saturn make up most of the rest. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars make up tiny percentages of the solar system mass.
- Planets**
A planet is a round object that orbits, or circles around a star and reflects light from the star.
- Comets**
A comet is a huge lump of ice and rock which moves in an orbit around the sun. Billions of tiny particles leave the sun every second and move through space.
- Solar System**
Some planets in our solar system are made of gas or liquid. They are very big, you couldn't stand on those planets.
- Fun fact**
One million Earths would fit inside our sun.