



Years 5 and 6

LOVEREADING4KIDS INFORMATION:

For your writing tasks, you will need to login to [lovereading4kids](http://lovereading4kids.com). I have created a login for you to all use. You can also create your own for free if you prefer. In order to read the sections, you will need to click on 'Read an extract' next to the book.

Username: rebeccataylor@st-marys-sabden.lancs.sch.uk

Password: Class3

You can also email me and I can send you a copy if you struggle to download this using the email above.

Monday

Maths:

TT Rockstars: Try some daily rockstars. Can you challenge other children to battles and can you improve your time and score?

My Maths: There are plenty of tasks on My Maths for you to complete. I'm checking the activities online myself and know that there are a number for you to choose from!

Activity:

The first activity will appear every day this week:

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|---------|
| 47,652 | 728, 456 | 391.7 | 31.27 | 367,089 |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|---------|

Pick one of the numbers above (pick a different number each day).

Then do each of these to the number...

What is the value of the 7 digit in the number?

Round it to the nearest 100

Subtract 100 tenths.

998 more (best strategy?).

Compare the Cups

For this challenge, you will need lots of different cups. You could choose a selection from your kitchen cupboards. This picture shows some:



Which might you choose if you wanted a lot to drink? Why?
Which one would you choose if you did not want a lot to drink? Why?
Could you arrange the cups in a line from the one that holds the most liquid to the one that holds the least liquid?
How will you test whether you are right?

English:

Reading: Try to read some of your book every day. When you finish a book, complete a book review in your green book.

SPAG: Use spag.com and choose a task that you would like to complete.

Writing:

This week we are going to focus on zoos.

Watch the following clip: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/what-are-zoos-for/z649f4j>

What do you already know about zoos? Have you visited any zoos? What would you expect to see and do at the zoo? What are your thoughts about zoos?

Write the word **zoos** in the middle of your page. Write everything you already know about zoos around this. You might also include the names of any zoos you have visited or heard about, what you would expect to see there, what you would expect to do etc.

Topic:

DT- Create a stuffed animal.

Choose your favourite animal and draw it on a piece of card. Make it bigger than your hand. You could use a box from the recycling for this such as a cereal packet. Draw around the template you have made onto fabric. You could use an old pillow case or t-shirt for this. Do this twice, you will have to turn your template over so that the outside of the fabric is seen on your finished piece. Join your pieces of fabric together using a range of stitches. If you can get online, follow the tutorial below. If not, maybe somebody in your house can show you how to sew. You could also try and remember the stitching you used when you created your Viking pouches.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=RDCMUCjjRFKvjU1L1eDmfBWcqig&v=i1-B01FB56s&feature=emb_rel_end

Decorate your animal using any ribbons, buttons or decorative bits and pieces you have at home.

Tuesday

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Two-digit Targets

You have a set of digits from

0 - 9

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Can you arrange these digits in the five boxes below to make two-digit numbers as close to the targets as possible? You may use each digit once only.

largest even number

largest odd number

smallest odd number

largest multiple of 5

number closest to 50

How will you know that your solution is as close to the targets as possible?

English:

Reading: Try to read some of your book every day. When you finish a book, complete a book review in your green book.

SPAG: Use spag.com and choose a task that you would like to complete.

Writing:

Read the text at the bottom of this document three times.

First time – to get the overall meaning

Second time – underline or highlight all the benefits of zoos

Third time – underline or highlight (in a different colour or with a wiggly line) all the disadvantages of zoos

Imagine the text was for a younger child. Think of where a photo or illustration would be useful. Draw what could be there and give it a caption.

Topic:

Art- Find a shape that you can use to print some nice backgrounds on. Wait for it to dry and then create a print from card, sponge, different objects around the house to represent an animal track like these below. Print your animal tracks on top of your printed shape backgrounds to create 2 layers of printing. Choose good colours and you could even create a pattern of colours if you want. When everything is dry you could then use some felt tip pens or pencil crayons to add patterns and more details to your prints.



Wednesday

Maths:

TT Rockstars: Try some daily rockstars. Can you challenge other children to battles and can you improve your time and score?

My Maths: There are plenty of tasks on My Maths for you to complete.

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Car number plates:

Look at the car number plates either on your car or on the cars in your street.

How many different numbers can you make with the digits from the number plate? For example, RR60 SAR has the digits 6 and 0 so you could create:

6x0=

6+0=

You could then change the letters into numbers using the following rule: a=1, b=2, c=3 etc.

So 18, 18, 6, 0, 19, 1, 18.

What calculations could you then create using these numbers?

Explore car registration plates and numbers!

English:

Reading: Try to read some of your book every day. When you finish a book, complete a book review in your green book.

SPAG: Use spag.com and choose a task that you would like to complete.

Writing:

Today, can you answer the following questions? These questions can be answered in any order:

Which phrase tells us that a lot of people visit zoos in this country?

What was the purpose of early zoos?

What is the name given to a zoo where animals roam freely in their natural environment?

Why were safari parks considered a 'revolutionary idea'?

Why did the public's attitude to zoos change in the 1980s?

Which three zoos were the first to provide bigger and better enclosures for their animals?

In the paragraph about safari parks, why do you think it refers to 'the delight of visitors and the fear of locals'?

How have zoos changed from when they first originated to what they are today?

Who was the first person to focus his zoo only on conservation?

Write down three facts that you found the most interesting in the text.

Which of the zoos mentioned would you like to visit and why?

Topic:

Geography- Find Blackpool Zoo using Google maps or Google earth, an adult may help you with this. Explore the zoo using the satellite version. Does the real image look the same as the map from the zoo at the bottom of this document?

Locational knowledge: There are 48 zoos in the United Kingdom. How many can you name?

See if you can find out where they are and add them to the map of the UK at the bottom of this document.

Maths:

Thursday

TT Rockstars: Try some daily rockstars. Can you challenge other children to battles and can you improve your time and score?

My Maths: There are plenty of tasks on My Maths for you to complete.

Activity:

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Vehicle data handling

Can you count the different vehicles that pass your door during the day? (If you don't have many that pass your door, you could tally the vehicles/modes of transport that you and your wider family use).

This could include: cars, buses, vans, HGV's, bicycles and anything else that you see!

Once you have counted them, can you put them in a tally chart?

Then present the data in a bar chart.

English:

Reading: Try to read some of your book every day. When you finish a book, complete a book review in your green book.

SPAG: Use spag.com and choose a task that you would like to complete.

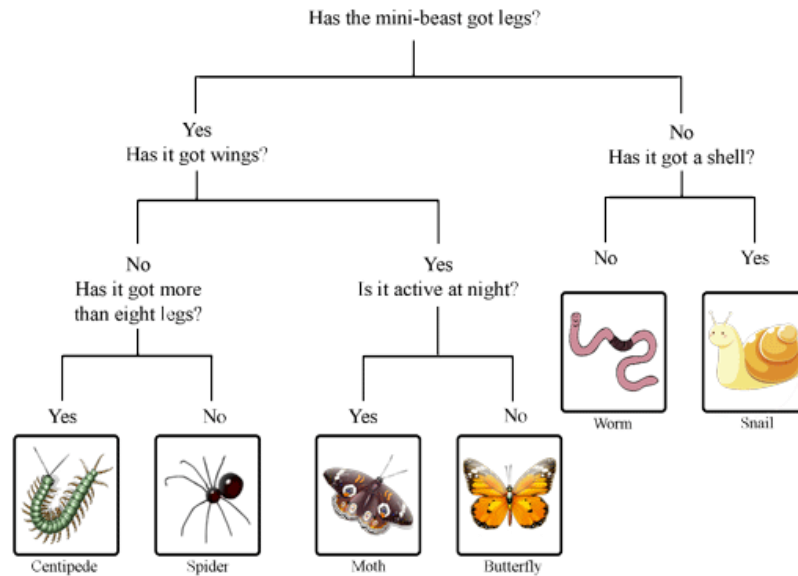
Writing:

Using the text and the information from this week, can you make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of zoos. I have included some statements at the bottom of this document to help you. You could set this out in two columns with the headings 'Pros (advantages)' and 'Cons (disadvantages)'. Remember to add in some ideas of your own too.

Topic:

Science- Go outside into your yard or garden and see what bugs you can find. Look under a plant pot or some stones.

Use the branching diagram to help you for layout ideas. Can you sort the bugs that you find? If you can't find any bugs, could you create a branching diagram for the different trees and plants that you can see?



Friday

Maths:

TT Rockstars: Try some daily rockstars. Can you challenge other children to battles and can you improve your time and score?

My Maths: There are plenty of tasks on My Maths for you to complete.

Activity:

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Temperatures

Think about some of the animals that you would see in a zoo. Thinking of their natural habitat, can you find out the approximate temperature that they would live in?

Choose approximately 6 animals (you can choose more if you want to) and find out the temperatures of their habitat.

How could you present this information? Could you create a chart or graph using it?

Can you create your own word problems?

Can you find the difference between the lowest and highest temperature?

Explore temperatures!

English:

Reading: Try to read some of your book every day. When you finish a book, complete a book review in your green book.

SPAG: Use spag.com and choose a task that you would like to complete.

Writing:

Write a balanced argument about whether or not we should have zoos. Include both the reasons why we should and why we shouldn't have them. You could add your personal thoughts in the conclusion. Use all of the information that you have gathered this

week to help support you in your writing. Here are some sentence openers that might help you:

Some people believe...

On the one hand....

On the other hand...

However....

Although....

It is thought...

Some might say...

Research has shown...

Nevertheless....

Topic:

RE

Animals need to be looked after, just like people do. They need somewhere to live that suits their needs; they need food and water; sometimes they need help from a vet and they need kindness. All religions teach about how important it is to respect and look after animals. Saint Francis of Assisi is the patron saint of the environment and animals because he loved all creatures and allegedly preached to even the birds.

Choose an animal and write some instructions, with pictures, on how to look after it *and/or* make a poster to show the importance of looking after animals

**Top Terrific
Task**

This **task** must be done this week.

Using Monday's DT activity OR Tuesday's Art activity, send me pictures of either the animal that you sew and create, or the track printing that you do.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| | <p>Once you have done it please email them to me on rebeccataylor@st-marys-sabden.lancs.sch.uk I will send you a message back about your work 😊</p> <p>If I haven't got it by next Friday, I will send your parents a quick email to see if you need any help with the task.</p> |
| Extra Learning | <p>Write your own story based on something strange happening during a visit to the zoo. (You could use the scene from Harry Potter when the snake escapes its enclosure as an idea).</p> <p>Create your own Google logo basing the letters on animals. You can then visit this scratch project and animate it: https://scratch.mit.edu/projects/391002423/editor/</p> <p>Can you make an animal mask?</p> <p>Find out about an endangered animal and produce a poster to raise awareness of their plight. Where in the world is the animal? Why is it endangered? What are people doing to try and preserve this species?</p> <p>Lots of animals use camouflage to hide themselves from predators. Their appearance has evolved to hide them in their habitat eg. stripes/spots/colour. Can you find out about different animals that use camouflage? You could also create some camouflage art!</p> |

Tuesday's English:

Do we need zoos today?

Each year 25 million of us visit a UK zoo, enjoying the **thrill** of getting close to **exotic** creatures. But is there more to zoos than public **amusement**? Since the days of the first **menageries**, when wild animals were caged for human pleasure, zoos and public opinion on zoos have been mixed. Today, they not only entertain us on a family day out, zoos also engage in research, **conservation** and education. However, when nature documentaries teach us so much about animal behaviour in the wild, is there still value in keeping animals **captive** in a zoo?

How did zoos come about?

Zoos have **operated** in one form or another since the Middle Ages, when the Tower of London hosted a menagerie of exotic creatures from lions to camels.

The creation of the modern zoo

The 20th Century saw huge changes for British zoos.

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Removing the bars

Edinburgh was the first British zoo to be **inspired** by the idea of displaying animals without bars, opening in 1913. **Zoological** parks opened at Chester and Whipsnade in 1931. These were the first non-**urban** zoos with larger enclosures.

Creating safari environments

In 1966 a **revolutionary** idea arrived in Britain – the first drive-through **safari** park opened at Longleat, Wiltshire. Wild animals could be observed **roaming** across acres and **interacting** more freely, to the delight of visitors and the fear of locals.

Change in public attitudes

By the 1980s the British public was questioning the **morality** of keeping animals captive. Nature documentaries had revealed how these animals lived in the wild. The Zoo Licensing Act 1981 required zoos to educate the public, and they stopped capturing most of their animals from the wild and turned to breeding programmes.

Focus on conservation

In 1959 Gerald Durrell opened a zoo in Jersey – the first to put conservation above all else. But it wasn't until the 1990s that other zoos took on the mission to save the most threatened species in the world.

Saving animals from extinction

With potentially thousands of species going extinct every year, zoos have taken on a role in preserving the very animals they hold in captivity.

Specialist animal care

Animal care is central to the work of zoos like Chester, which continually strive to improve their knowledge and practices.

Thursday's English:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Animals behave differently in captivity to the way that they would in the wild, this means that scientists are not able to observe an animal's normal behaviour. | Animals are fed and well looked after. If they require healthcare receive assistance they are seen by vets. | The weather in outdoor enclosures may not reflect that of where the animals come from. |
| Zookeepers have knowledge about the animals they work with, this means that they can look after them appropriately and give them activities to keep them occupied. | Scientists can get close to animals to observe and research them. This information may be used to help the species in the wild or to avoid extinction. | Strict procedures are followed to acquire new animals; they cannot just be taken from the wild. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>A visit to the zoo is a fun, educational day out for families.</p> | <p>Zoos have limited space and so animals are kept in spaces that are smaller than the space they'd have in the wild. For example, elephants can walk 50km in a day; they may not have this much space in captivity.</p> | <p>Endangered animals can be placed in breeding programs to try and raise numbers. They may be reintroduced into the wild.</p> |
| <p>Many animals that are kept in zoos are not endangered.</p> | <p>Animals in zoos may be lonely, as large numbers of them cannot be kept. For example, elephants normally live in packs of 30 - 40 but this number could not be kept in captivity together.</p> | <p>Many zoos teach people about animals and how we can prevent their extinction. This is done through talks and through signs displayed around the enclosures.</p> |
| <p>Animal enclosures are designed to be as close to natural habitats as possible. They are also designed to stimulate animals and stop them becoming bored. For example, ropes to swing on for monkeys.</p> | <p>Animals in captivity can develop irregular behaviours, this is known as zoochosis. Examples of behaviours of animals with this condition include: rocking/swaying, pacing/circling, over grooming/self-harm.</p> | <p>Some people believe that it is unfair for animals to be used for human entertainment.</p> |

Geography

