



Year 5 – 5.1.22

Please use the following to support home learning during this time – further document will be available for the duration of your isolation.

To help us feedback to your child, please can you email all your work to: year5@friarage.n-yorks.sch.uk or **drop off** all your work at school if and when safe to do so. A member of staff will telephone to talk to your child about their learning.

Please continue to check the website: <https://www.friarage.org.uk/> and Facebook page

Mathematics

This week we are exploring multiplication and division. Please complete the White Rose lessons.

<https://vimeo.com/486774671>

<https://vimeo.com/486775113>

<https://vimeo.com/486775551>



Remember to access TT Rockstars!

Writing

This week we are understanding persuasive writing.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-explore-the-features-of-a-persuasive-letter-cgvked>

If you have been sent a text remember, to log into your Read, Write Inc on-line lessons.

Reading

We love books in year 5!

Review a book you have read over the holidays:

- Make a poster to advertise it
- Write a book review
- Write an alternative blurb for your book.

Spellings:



Spelling Shed

Remember to access Spelling Shed

Other Online and Offline Activities

French



Saying which country you live in and which language you speak!

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/saying-which-country-you-live-in-and-which-language-you-speak-c9h3gd>



National Literacy Trust Activities

<https://literacytrust.org.uk/family-zone/>

Theme:

Is Scarborough the same as my grandparents' Scarborough?
How could we investigate how Scarborough has changed?



YOUTH
SPORT
TRUST

<https://www.youthsporttrust.org/resources/coronavirus-support/after-school-sport-club>

Have a try at these physical activities

Have a go at reading these Phonic books at home.

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/>



[Internet Safety](#)

[Complete the task](#)

Science

List as many different materials as you can.
Can you write a definition for each of these key words?

- hardness
- solubility
- transparency
- conductivity (electrical)
- conductivity (thermal)
- response to magnets

Writing

Tell us what you did over the Christmas holidays.

Get creative!

Can you make a thank you card for someone in your family who got you a lovely Christmas gift?

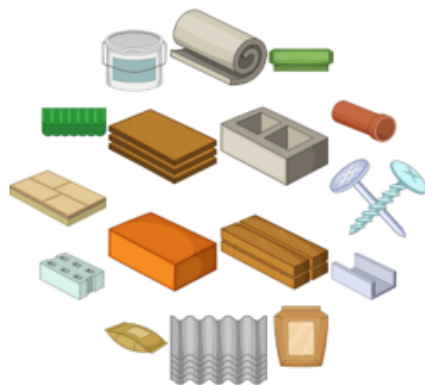
1 minute challenge

How many times can you count to 10 in a minute?

Do this everyday and see if you can improve.

Changes to Materials- Year 5

What you should already know...



- Materials are the substances that things are made from.
- The properties of materials make them useful for different purposes.
- Materials have more than one property and can be natural or man-made. Properties can include the hardness, whether it conducts electricity, the shininess, or whether it is magnetic.
- There are three main states of matter – solids, liquids, and gases.

The state of matter of materials can change

Solutions and Separation

A solution is a specific type of mixture where one substance is dissolved into another.



- A **solute** **dissolves** in a **solvent**. It makes a **solution**. It is **soluble**. If a material cannot dissolve it is **insoluble**.
- When something **dissolves**, it looks as though it has disappeared, but in fact it has been broken down to become a part of the liquid.
- One example of a solution is salt water. You cannot see the salt, and the solution will remain if left alone.
- Some mixtures and solutions can be separated, e.g. through processes such as sieving, filtering & evaporating. Salt and water can be separated by evaporation.

Grouping Materials by Properties

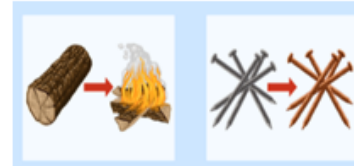
PROPERTY	YES	NO
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR	Copper, aluminum, gold, silver, steel, sea water	Glass, air, plastic, rubber, wood, oil, diamond
MAGNETIC	Steel, nickel, cobalt, iron, uranium, platinum	Paper, glass, plastic, rubber, wood, wool
TRANSPARENT	Glass, water, clear plastic	Wood, rubber, oil, steel, copper, iron, silver
WATERPROOF	Plastic, rubber, metal, glass	Tissue, sponge, fabric

Reversible and Irreversible Changes

REVERSIBLE CHANGES



IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES



- There are many ways in which materials can be changed, for example through heating, cooling, or mixing with other substances.
- Some changes can be reversed (e.g. the material can be returned to its previous form). These are known as reversible changes. An example of this is the freezing of water into ice – it can be melted to become water again.
- Other changes are irreversible. This means that that the changes cannot be 'undone.' Examples of this include cooking, baking, frying and burning materials. For example, you can fry a raw egg to cook it. You can't return it back to a raw egg again.
- Changes that involve the formation of new materials (e.g. mixing cement) are not normally reversible.

Reversible Changes

Dissolving

Mixing



Changes of State

Burning



Rusting

Irreversible Changes

Decaying

Is Scarborough the same as my grandparents' Scarborough?

What you should already know...

OS map: Ordnance Survey is a national mapping agency for Great Britain first used in 1745.

Grid Reference: A grid reference system is a simplified grid used for a map area to make looking up coordinates easier.

Scale: Map scale refers to the relationship between distance on a map and the true distance on the ground.

Contours: Contours are lines drawn on a map that join places of the same height.

Spot heights: The exact height of the land shown by a black dot with a number next to it.



- Motorway
- Primary road
- Main road (A Road)
- Secondary road (B Road)
- Minor road
- Local street
- Pedestrianised street
- Road tunnel

Digimap Key:

- Building
- Important building
- Glasshouse
- Overhead building li
- Multiple track
- Single track or siding
- Narrow gauge
- Rail tunnel



Types of Land:

Agriculture



Urban



Coastal



Forestry



Rural



Protected land



Land use is the function of land- what it is used for.

The **human features** come from human actions and would not have existed in nature without humans.

The **physical features** are natural and include landforms, climate, soil and natural vegetation.



Types land use:

Residential - housing

Agricultural- farmland

Recreation – fun, non- essentials like parks

Transportation – roads, railways and airports

Commercial- businesses and factories

Symbol	Meaning
	Campsite
	Motorway
	Railway
	Railway station
	River
	School
	Place of worship
	Post office (rural areas only)
	Woods

- Water
- Water line
- Mean high water
- Mean low water
- Flow arrow
- Water point feature

