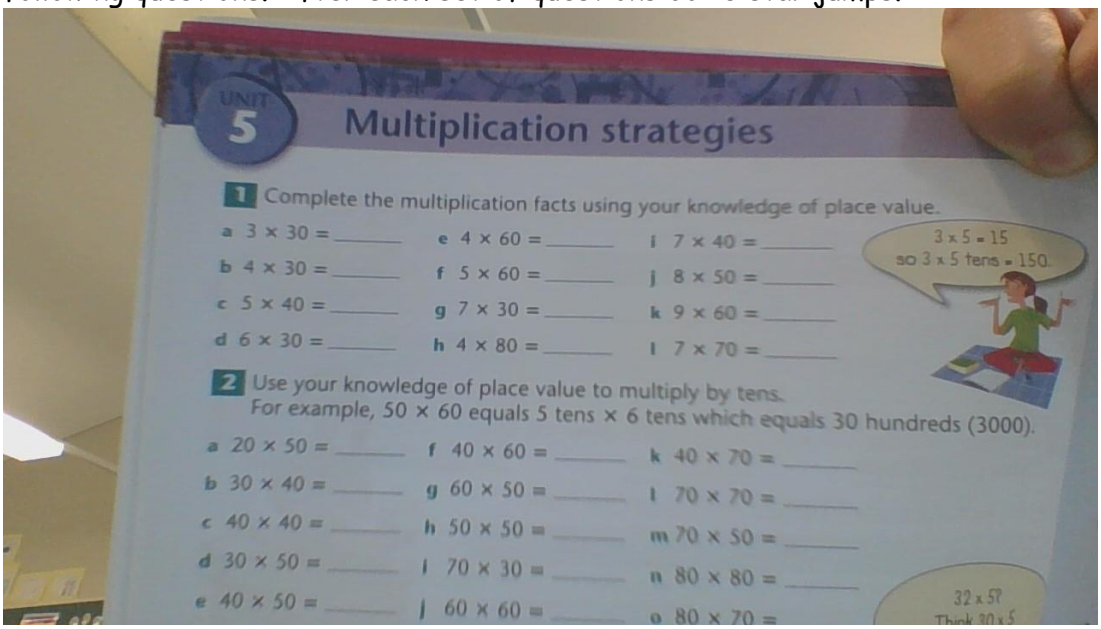
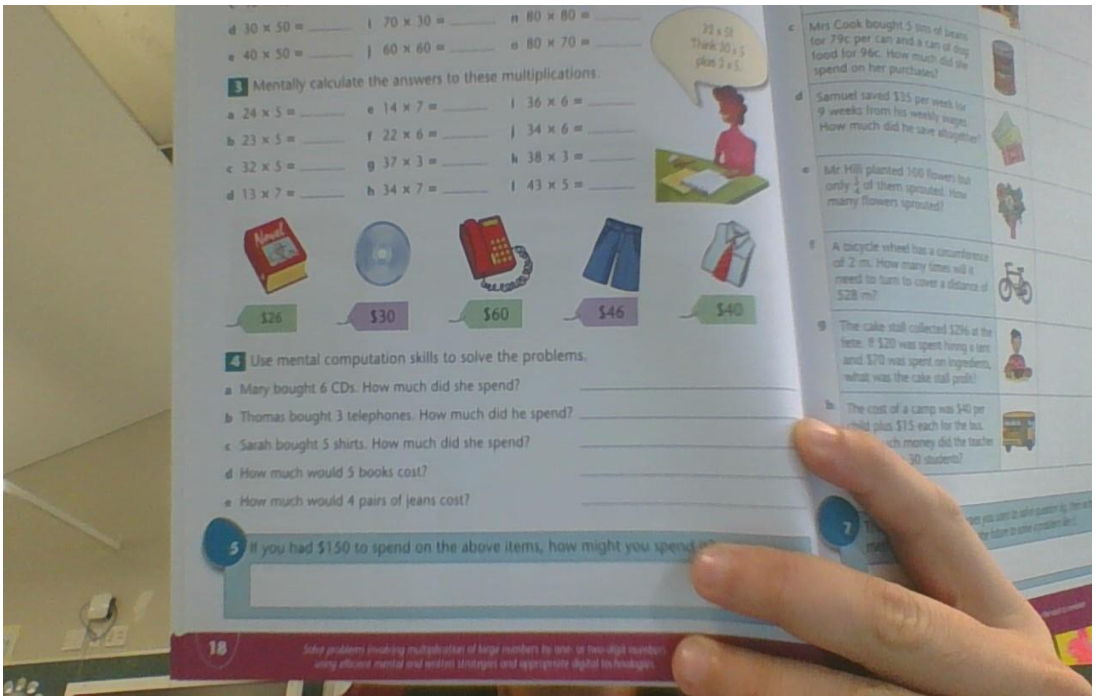
Year 5 Home Booklet 11

Monday

<table>
<tr><td>Spelling</td><td>Write your spelling words in your book and discuss the meaning of the words with someone.
Digraph /pp/ making the sound "p" as in puppy
<table>
<tr><th>Red</th><th>Orange</th><th>Green</th></tr>
<tr><td>puppy
supply
wrapping
oppose
dropper
appoint
apply
pepper</td><td>supportive
happier
unhappy
clipping
applicant
applause
applaud
disappear</td><td>appeared
appearance
disappointment
apparel
appalling
apprehend
apprentice
appropriate</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sentence of the day</td><td>Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent clause) and a supporting thought (dependent clause).
Adverbial clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought.

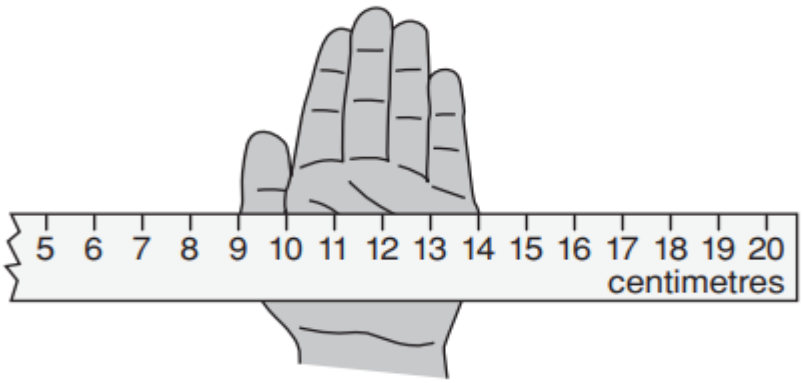
Join these sentences making one an adverbial clause. Use prepositions (when, while, as, before, although, until, before, after, since, unless, whenever, where) to join the independent clause and the dependent clause. For example: I hurried home. I had work to do.
I hurried home as I had work to do.
As I had work to do, I hurried home.
• Hundreds of people were late for work. A train ran off the lines.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Writing</td><td>You have just discovered a new virus.
What are you going to call it?
Is it helpful or harmful?
What does your virus do?
How is it transmitted?

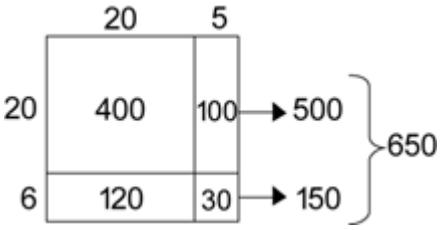
 
Write a description of your virus. Use the comprehension pages at the back of the booklet for more information.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reading</td><td>Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comprehension</td><td>See following pages - read Bacteria and Helpful or harmful pages. answer Tuesdays questions.</td></tr>
</table>

Problem Solving	This table shows the length and width of four rectangles in centimetres. | Rectangle	Length (cm)	Width (cm)
---	---	---
A	10	6
B	11	10
C	16	2
D	20	12	 Which rectangle has a perimeter of 32 centimetres?
Maths	In your workbook Write a heading "Multiplication" and work through the following questions. After each set of questions do 10 star jumps.   **If you are still learning your times tables facts, try downloading an app on a device and practice them for 10 minutes a day. Knowing these will improve your speed and accuracy in many mathematical concepts**

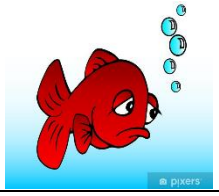
Other	Have a picnic in your backyard. Make a meal to take outside. OR Set up a scavenger hunt for your family. Make a list of things they need to find. You could hide certain objects in places they wouldn't normally be found. Eg. wooden spoon in the fridge.

Tuesday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in lowercase and uppercase letters. Example - ski - SKI
Sentence of the day	Complex sentences contain a main thought (independent clause) and a supporting thought (dependent clause). Adverbial clauses are sometimes used as a supporting thought. Join these sentences making one an adverbial clause. Use prepositions (when, while, as, before, although, until, before, after, since, unless, whenever, where) to join the independent clause and the dependent clause. For example: I hurried home. I had work to do. I hurried home ***as*** I had work to do. ***As*** I had work to do, I hurried home. • **My friend has gone away. I have missed him very much.**
Writing	 You are looking through a microscope and discover a new bacteria. Draw what your bacteria looks like and write about what it affects and how it affects it. (Use your imagination!)
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	See pages following - Read section on Bacteria and Helpful and Harmful
Problem Solving	Anika is using this broken ruler to measure the width of her hand.  What is the width of Anika's hand?

Maths	In your book write the heading "Multiplication - Area Model". We can use this method when multiplying 2 and 3-digit numbers.  Use the area model to answer the following questions: a. 23 x 24 = b. 31 x 14 = c. 35 x 14 = d. 44 x 36 = Now see if you can use the same method to answer these 3-digit by 2-digit questions. e. 324 x 33 = f. 421 x 27 =
Other	Take some time out and do some colouring. Or Help clean the bathroom. Clean the mirror and wipe the sink.

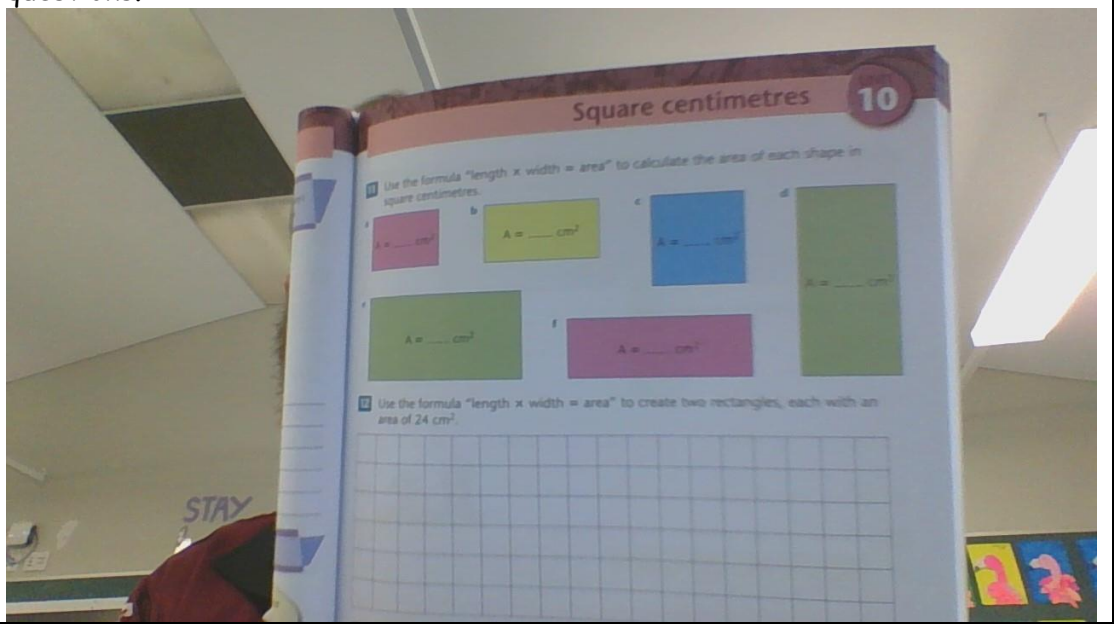
Wednesday

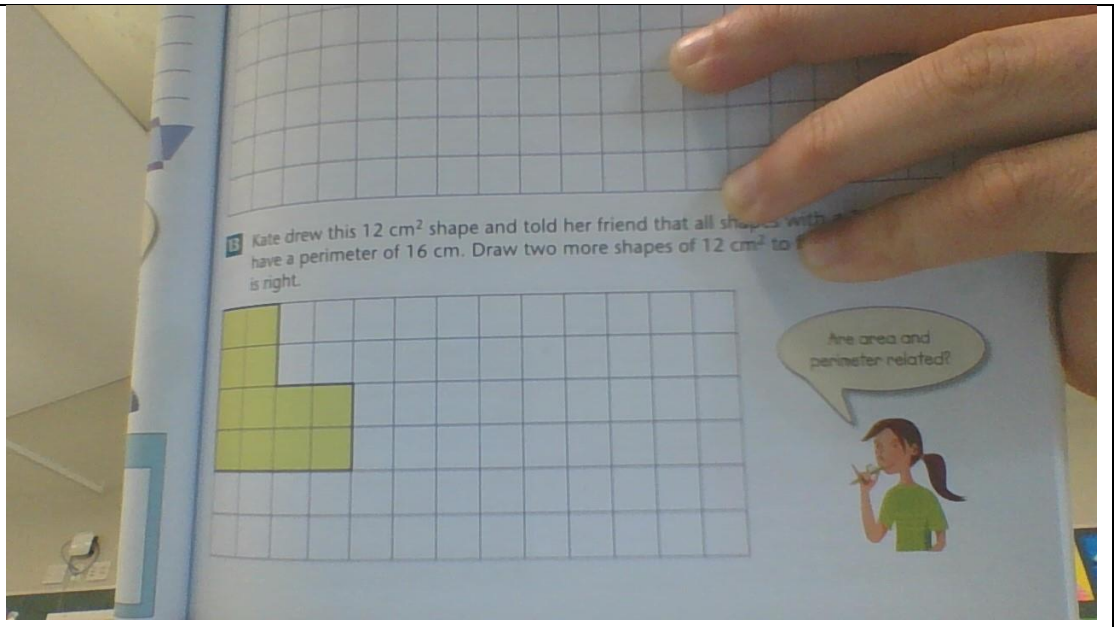
Spelling	Illustrate, draw a picture, of 4 of your spelling words.
Sentence of the day	Join these sentences making one an adverbial clause. Use prepositions (when, while, as, before, although, until, before, after, since, unless, whenever, where) to join the independent clause and the dependent clause. For example: I hurried home. I had work to do. I hurried home ***as*** I had work to do. ***As*** I had work to do, I hurried home. • **Tim stayed at school. He went home after finishing his work.**
Writing	You are a fish in a polluted stream. Write a 5+1 paragraph explaining your situation. Hint - Use Algae page from Comprehension pages. 
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	See pages following - Read section on Algae

Problem Solving	Pippa had 35 stickers. She gave an equal number of stickers to 8 friends. She gave each friend as many stickers as possible and kept the rest for herself. How many stickers did Pippa keep for herself? 3 ⬭ 4 ⬭ 11 ⬭ 27 ⬭
Maths	In your workbook write the heading "Multiplication-Vertical Algorithms" and answer the following questions. E.g. 521 x 22 1042 10420 11462 a. 44 x 36 = b. 329 x 35 = c. 521 x 22 = d. 642 x 64 = e. 229 x 56 = f. 768 x 78 =
Other	Make sure you get outside and move around. Find some rope and start skipping. How many jumps can you get to without making a mistake. OR Make a poster thanking our emergency services personnel. Display it in your front window.

Thursday

Spelling	Create a find a word in your book. Use a 10cm by 10cm grid. Or use the grid below-

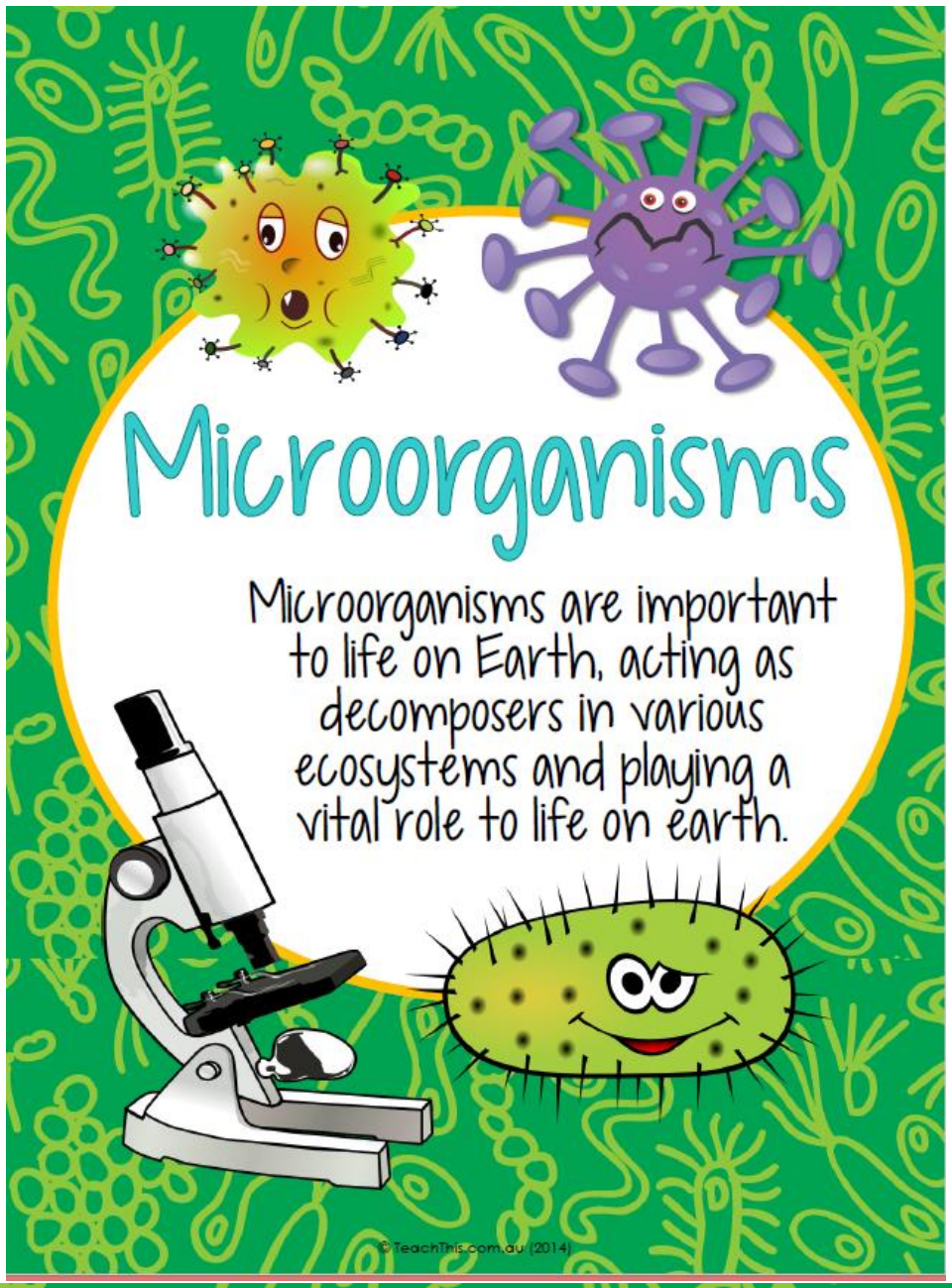
	Write your words horizontally, vertically, diagonally or backwards inside the grid. Don't forget to fill in the empty squares with random letters. Send to your teacher for them to solve.
Sentence of the day	Join these sentences making one an adverbial clause. Use prepositions (when, while, as, before, although, until, before, after, since, unless, whenever, where) to join the independent clause and the dependent clause. For example: I hurried home. I had work to do. I hurried home ***as*** I had work to do. ***As*** I had work to do, I hurried home. • **Melissa did her shopping. I had my hair cut.**
Writing	This week we have learnt a lot of facts about microorganisms. Write a summary of things you have learnt about them and which fact you were amazed by and why.
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	See pages following- Read sections on - Fungi and Viruses
Problem Solving	The table shows the fixtures for six football teams on Saturday. **Start time** / **Teams** 9:00 — Team A plays Team B 10:00 — Team C plays Team D 11:00 — Team E plays Team F If no match ends in a draw, which of the following is possible? ⬭ Teams A and F both win. ⬭ Teams C and D both lose. ⬭ Teams A, D, E and F all win. ⬭ Teams B and C are the only teams that lose.
Maths	In your workbook write the heading "Square Centimetres" and answer the questions. 

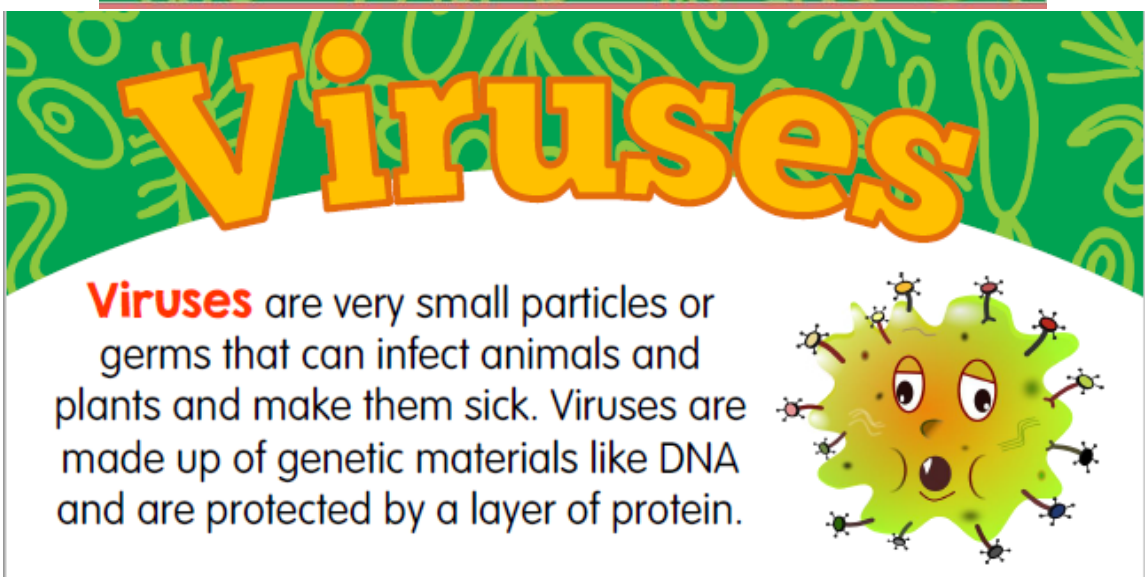
	
Other	Learn to make gummy bear straws. Online you will find recipes (they are called Jolly Rancher Straws. An american product) OR Play a game of Hopscotch.

Friday

Spelling	Get someone to test you on your spelling words or do a look cover write check with them.
Sentence of the day	Join these sentences making one an adverbial clause. Use prepositions (when, while, as, before, although, until, before, after, since, unless, whenever, where) to join the independent clause and the dependent clause. For example: I hurried home. I had work to do. I hurried home ***as*** I had work to do. ***As*** I had work to do, I hurried home. • **We did not hear he was sick. He was better.**
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice After reading:
Problem Solving	William earns money each week for doing jobs. For each job he earns $2. He records the number of jobs he does in one week in a table. **Jobs** / **Number** Take out the rubbish / ||| Walk the dog / 𝍸 | Wash dishes / |||| If William does the same jobs for three weeks, how much money will he earn altogether? $13 ⬭ $26 ⬭ $39 ⬭ $78 ⬭

Other	Take a book outside and read on your own. OR Complete any unfinished work.





Viruses hijack the cells of **living organisms** by injecting their genetic material into the cell and taking it over. This cell can be used to make more viruses and take over more cells. Scientists differ on whether viruses are actually alive or not. They do not have organized cell structures and no nucleus, which are usually characteristics of living things.

Viruses are very small and lightweight. They can float through the air, survive in water, or even on the surface of your skin. Most viruses are so small they cannot be seen with an optical microscope. One of the most common is **influenza** which causes people to get the flu. Virus are mostly harmful to humans.

Helpful or Harmful?

Billions of good bacteria in our bodies live in our intestines more than 100 different kinds in fact. These bacteria help us digest our food to get nutrients. Other bacteria make vitamins to help keep us healthy and disease free. Some yoghurt has a bacteria in it called Bifidus Regularis that helps regulate our digestive systems.

Some bacteria float in the air and land on us. The helpful ones leave behind substances that keep harmful bacteria off of our skin. Harmful bacteria on our skin can cause sores or pimples. Harmful bacteria can transfer to food when we eat it, causing viruses that make us sick.

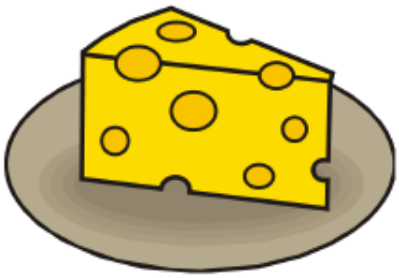
As part of the filtration process, water is exposed to living bacteria that eat or destroy any harmful substances that may still be found in the water.

Many bacteria and fungi are used to create medicines. E. coli is a bacteria that can be made into a medicine called insulin used by people with diabetes.

Penicillin is made from a fungus called 'Penicillium', which is used to make penicillin, a antibiotic that kills harmful bacteria.

Helpful or Harmful?

Yeast is a type of fungus and yeast in bread is what helps it to rise. Mould, another type of fungus, helps to flavour the different kinds of cheeses we eat. While some mould can be beneficial, some types of mould are also harmful and will make you sick if you eat them.



To help our bodies fight off viruses, we get injections called vaccinations. Interestingly, vaccines put a small amount of the germ into our bodies so our bodies get used to fighting it off.

Bad bacteria also lives in your mouth. They like to feed on old food stuck in your teeth. As they feed, they make an acid that makes teeth soft and decay. This causes cavities (holes in your teeth). This is why brushing your teeth is so important!

Some protozoa are helpful to humans by eating dangerous bacteria. Unfortunately, other protozoa are parasites and can be harmful to humans by transmitting disease.

Discoveries

An accidental discovery...

One of the most important medical advances in history began by accident. On the morning of September 3rd, 1928, Professor Alexander Fleming, a British scientist, noticed that mould had prevented the growth of bacteria in his lab.

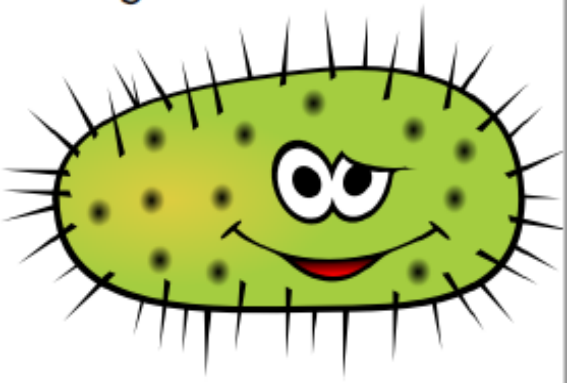
Further research on the mould found that it could kill other bacteria and that it could be given to small animals without any side effects. Fleming moved onto other medical issues and it was ten years later that Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, working at Oxford University, isolated the bacteria-killing substance found in the mould - penicillin.

Penicillin made a difference during the first half of the 20th century. The first patient was successfully treated in the United States in 1942. Penicillin helped reduce the number of deaths and amputations of troops during World War II. To date, penicillin has become the most widely used antibiotic in the world – an amazing accidental discovery!

Bacteria

Bacteria are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us. They are so small, that we need a microscope to see them, but they are in the air, on our skin, in our bodies, in the ground and all throughout nature.

Bacteria are **single-celled microorganisms**. Their cell structure is unique as they don't have a nucleus and most have cell walls similar to plant cells.



They come in all sorts of shapes including rods, spirals, and spheres. Some bacteria move around using long tails called **flagella**. Others just hang out or glide along.

Most bacteria aren't dangerous, but some are and can make us sick. These bacteria are called **pathogens**. Not all bacteria are bad. Most are very helpful to us and play an important role in the planet's ecosystem and in human survival.

Tuesday Comprehension

Microorganisms – Bacteria

1. **What do you need to see bacteria?**

_____

2. Where can you find bacteria?

_____

_____

_____

3.What don't their cells have? _____

4. What shapes do bacteria come in?

_____

_____

5. Some have tails. What are they called? _____

6. What are bacteria called that can make us sick?

_____

7. Explain how bad bacteria causes cavities in your teeth?

_____

_____

_____

8. What do you think brushing does to stop it?

_____

_____

_____

9. How do you think bacteria could be helpful?

_____

_____

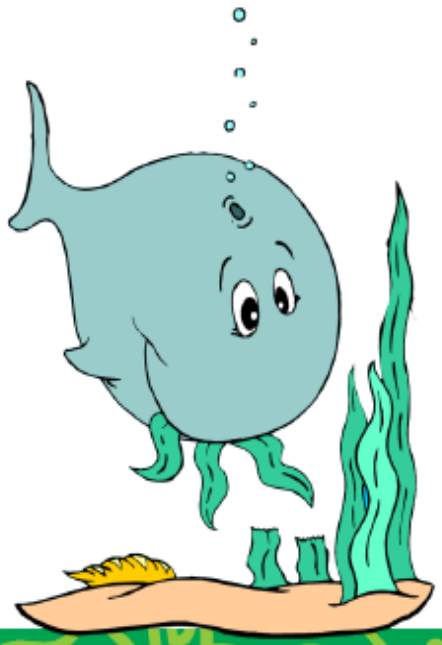
_____

Algae

The word **algae** comes from the Latin word for seaweeds. Algae have been on the earth for over two billion years! They can be giant in size, like the sea kelp found in the ocean, or so tiny they can only be seen through a microscope.

Like plants, most algae use the energy of sunlight to make their own food through **photosynthesis**. Unlike plants, algae do not have roots, leaves and other structures typical of true plants. Instead they belong to a group of living things called **protists**.

Algae are an important source of **food** and **oxygen** for plants and animals that live in the water. Having algae in a water system is healthy for the ecosystem. Algae also absorbs oxygen, so too much algae can use up the oxygen in the water and that's not good for the health of a waterway.



Wednesday Comprehension

Microorganisms – Algae

1. Algae is a Latin word meaning?_____

2.Name a giant-sized algae? _____

3. Explain how algae is like plants.

_____

_____

4. How are algae NOT like plants?

_____

_____

5. Where are algae usually found?

_____

6. What do algae supply for plants and animals that live in the water?

_____

7. Why do you think having too much algae is bad?

_____

_____

8.  What are they cleaning off the fish tank?

_____

Why do they have to do it?

_____

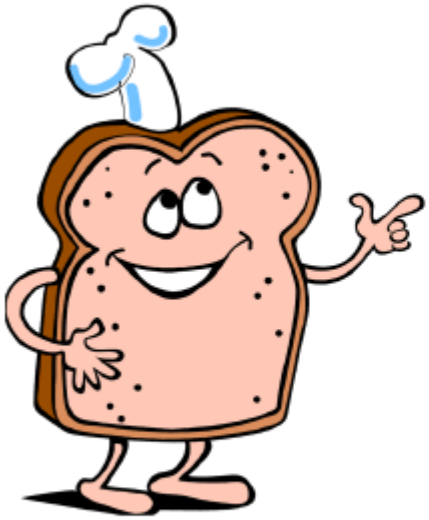
_____

_____

Fungi

Fungi are a group of living organisms which are not animals, plants, or bacteria. Unlike bacteria, which have a simple cell structure, fungi have more complex cells like animals and plants.

Fungi are found everywhere: on land, in the water, in the air, and even in plants and animals. There are more than 100,000 different species of fungi. They vary widely in size from microscopically small to the largest organisms on Earth at several square kilometres large. Scientists often divide fungi into **four groups**: club fungi, moulds, sac fungi, and imperfect fungi.



Some of the more common fungi that are used everyday include **mushrooms**, **mould** and **yeast,** which is used to make bread. Fungi play an important role in the decomposition of organic matter, which is necessary for many of the cycles of life such as the carbon, nitrogen and oxygen cycles.

Thursday Comprehension

Microorganisms - Fungi

1. How many different species of Fungi are there?_____

2. List 2 types of common fungi:

_____ _____

3.What type of fungi are used in making bread?

_____

4. List the 4 groups of fungi

_____ _____

_____ _____

Microorganisms -Viruses

1.What are viruses? _____

_____

2.Where can viruses survive? _____

_____

3.What is the most common virus? _____

Why do you think it is most common? (Use the information in the text)_____

_____

_____

4. Viruses hijack the cells of living organisms. What does this mean?

_____

_____

_____