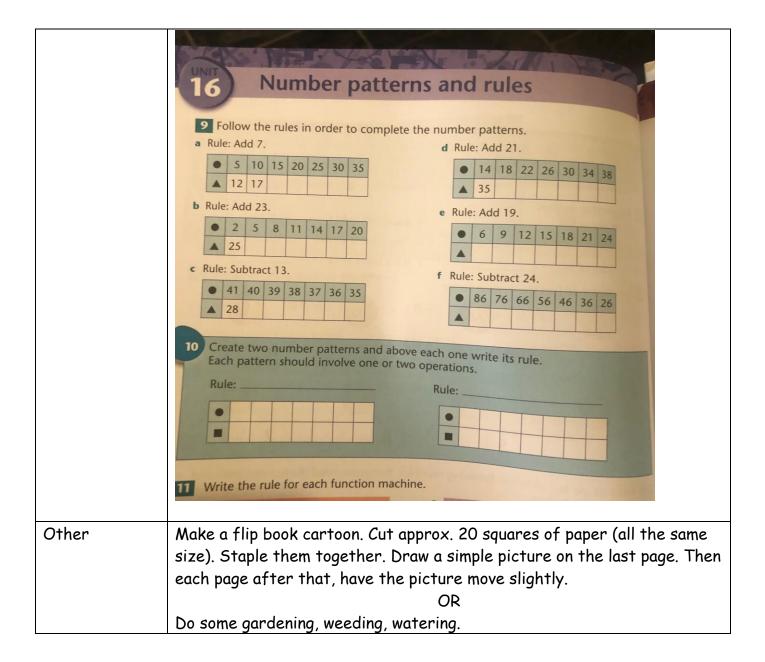
## Year 5 Home Booklet 13

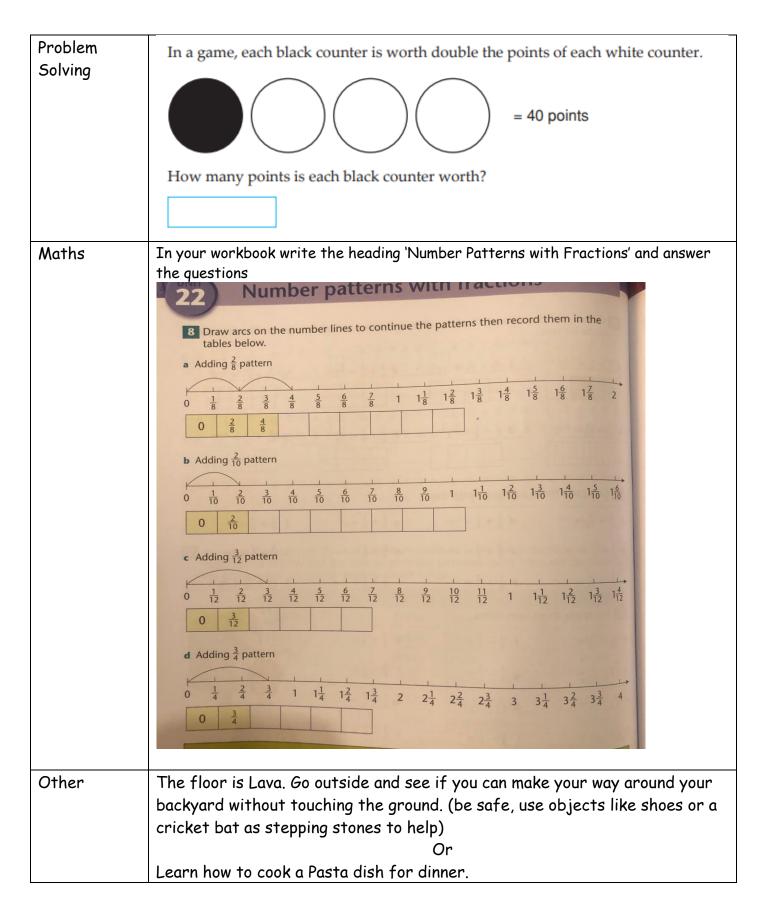
### Monday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in your book and discuss the meaning of the words with someone.			
	Digraph /or/ making the sound "or" as in fork.			
	Red	Orange	Green	
	fork	abnormal	transport	
	storm	absorb	support	
	stormy	enforce	formal	
	organ	orchard	informal	
	torso	thunderstorm	formation	
	horse	assort	endorsement	
	orbit	assortment	horticulture	
	normal	northerly	victorious	
Sentence of	•	ting in an adjectival claus	•	
the day		se should start with a per	·	
	people what for things) (	and should contain a verb	(was, were, is, are).	
	The nursewas very kind.			
Writing				
	See Attached writing task.			
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice			
Comprehension	See attached comprehension worksheet			
Problem	Anna opens a savings acco	unt. She deposits \$4 in the fir	st week.	
Solving	She then deposits twice as much money each week as she did the previous week.			
	The total amount of money in the account is			
	always odd.			
	always odd. always even.			
	<ul> <li>aiways even.</li> <li>sometimes odd and sometimes even.</li> </ul>			
	Sometimes odd and sometimes even.			
	<u>Patterns</u>			
Maths		ing (getting bigger) or d	ecreasing (getting	
	smaller).			
	Whole Number: 43, 40, 37, 34 (rule= -3).			
	Decimals: 0.2, 0.5, 0.8, 0.11 (rule = + 0.3) Fractions: 6/10, 7/10, 8/10 (rule = + 1/10)			
	1100113. 0/10, //10, 0/10 (1016 - 1 1/10)			
	In your workbook, write the heading 'Patterns' and answer the questions.			



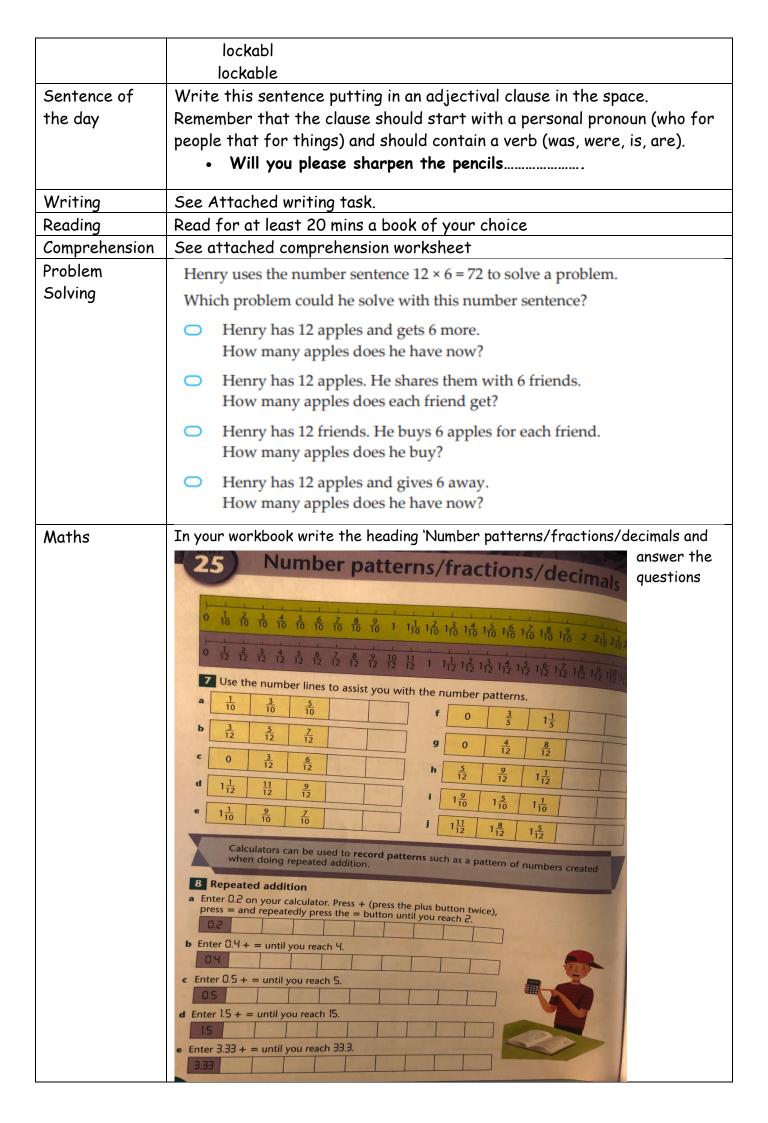
### Tuesday

Spelling	Write you spelling words using red and blue pencil or pen. Use red for the vowels (a, e, i, o, u) Use blue for the consonants (all the other letters)  Example - able = able
Sentence of the day	Write this sentence putting in an adjectival clause in the space. Remember that the clause should start with a personal pronoun (who for people what/that for things) and should contain a verb (was, were, is, are).  • Have you seen my mobile phone
Writing	See Attached writing task.
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice
Comprehension	See attached Comprehension Task



### Wednesday

Spelling	Write your words as pyramids Example - I			
	lo			
	loc			
	lock			
	locka			
	lockab			



Other	Make a list of common household items. Rename them according to their
	use. Eg. Scissors - Snippy Snips, Fridge - cooler cupboard
	OR
	Have a paper plane challenge. Can you make one do a full loop?

# Thursday

Spelling	Write your spelling words in alphabetical order.			
Sentence of the day	Write this sentence putting in an adjectival clause in the space.  Remember that the clause should start with a personal pronoun (who for people that for things) and should contain a verb (was, were, is, are).  • The childrensang beautifully.			
Writing	See Attached writing task.			
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice			
Comprehension	See attached comprehension worksheet			
Problem Solving	Grace poured half a litre of milk into a jug.  How many millilitres did she pour into the jug?  50  250  500  5000			
Maths	Represent these number problems with a tables representing the pattern.  1. The swimming pool fills at a rate of 3 litres per minute.    Minutes			

Other	Create a picture collage of your dreams. (use magazines) Draw yourself in the center.
	OR
	Play a game of hand tennis. Using only your hand as a racquet. You can
	play against a wall.

# Friday

Spelling	Get someone to t with them.	est you on your	spelling words, (	or do a look cove	r write check
Sentence of the day	Write these sentences putting in an adjectival clause in the spaces.  Remember that the clause should start with a personal pronoun (who for people what for things) and should contain a verb (was, were, is, are).  • My teacher				
Reading	Read for at least 20 mins a book of your choice				
Problem Solving	Ted uses sticks to make a pattern. He starts with 2 sticks for Stage 1.				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	
	^	$\wedge$			
	2 sticks	6 sticks	12 sticks	20 sticks	
	How many sticks does Ted need for Stage 6?				
	24	26	30	42	
	0	0	0	0	
Other	Go outside and create a little fitness circuit. (Short sprints, push ups, burpees etc.)			1 ups,	
	Complete any unf	inished work.	and		

# **Alexander Fleming**

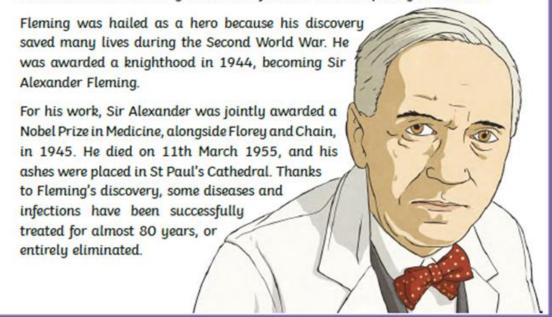
(1881 - 1955)

Alexander Fleming was born on 6th August 1881 near Darvel, Ayrshire and grew up on a farm. He moved to London when he was 13 and worked for a shipping company. In 1903, Fleming went to study medicine at St Mary's hospital. He later became a bacteriologist; someone who studies simple, tiny living cells called bacteria.

Some bacteria help us stay healthy, but some bacteria can also cause infection and disease. In France during the First World War, Fleming saw many soldiers die from infected wounds. As a result, he endeavoured to do more medical research to try to find antibacterial treatments.

In August 1928, Fleming left a jar of mould in his laboratory before he went on holiday. When he returned, he noticed that bacteria, which was a green-yellow colour, had entirely covered the jar, except for one area which remained clear of the bacteria. This was Fleming's breakthrough; the moment he realized that some antibacterial agent had stopped the bacteria growing. He later identified this antibacterial agent as a form of penicillin.

In 1939, two scientists, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, began investigating methods to produce more of Fleming's penicillin. Their work meant that penicillin could go on to be produced in large amounts and enabled the first ever antibiotics to be made. Infections such as meningitis and scarlet fever could now be treated and many bacterial infections were completely eliminated.



## Tuesday Comprehension

1. Where and when was Alexander Fleming born?

2. Where did he spend his childhood?\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does a bacteriologist do?
4. Why do you think their work is important?
5. During the First World War, what did Fleming witness happening that could have been prevented?
Wednesday Comprehension
1. What accidental discovery gave Fleming a breakthrough in his research?
2. What had Fleming discovered?
3. How did Florey and Chain's work help Fleming's discovery?
4. With antibiotics available for the first time, what did this mean for public health?
······································

awarde knighth	do you think Alexander Fleming was hailed as a hero and d a ood?
	Thursday Comprehension  hat other way was Sir Alexander Fleming's work  sed?
	studying medicine, what did Alexander Fleming go on to
3. Why	did Fleming want to do more research into antibacterial
treatme	ents?
 . What	•

### \_\_\_\_\_\_

## Monday Writing

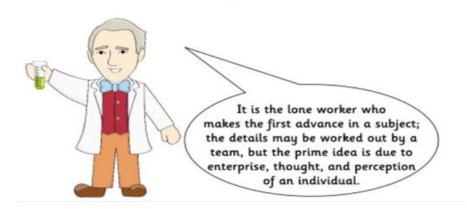
Read the passage about Alexander Fleming. Imagine that you are him and you have just discovered the jar of mould and what it means for medicine. Write a diary entry about the breakthrough. Make sure to include language to show how you may have been feeling at the time.

## Tuesday Writing

Well done reporter! You've managed to persuade Alexander Fleming to give you an exclusive interview. Now is your chance to ask him some questions so that we can find out more about this fascinating man.

Write down at least 3 questions you would ask and then write the answers you think Alexander Fleming would have given you.

## Wednesday Writing



Read the quote by Alexander Fleming.	
What do you think it means?	
Rewrite the guote in your own words	

Thursday Writing
Write a short story about the interesting life of Alexander Fleming. Use a sizzling start to get the readers attention and make it interesting.
