




St Margaret's-at-Cliffe CP School

Weekly Timetable Class 5

Week 2 nd Nov	Monday 2 nd November	Tuesday 3 rd November	Wednesday 4 th November	Thursday 5 th November	Friday 6 th November
Vocab Ninja	<p>Ninja Word of the day starting with Shinobi words for year 5 can be found here.</p> <p>Children first Look, Say, Cover and finally write the word five times, they then write the definition and example sentence, underlining the featured word. They then use the word to create their own descriptive sentence. They can also look at synonyms, antonyms, prefixes and suffixes associated with the word and could create a sentence using one of these.</p>				
English	<p><u>WALT: be able to describe a character</u></p> <p>Read the famous Aesop's tale of the Lion and the Mouse here: Lion and the mouse</p> <p>Now read the character descriptions below of Dink and Annabella. How does the writer create depth and intrigue? Choose one of the character descriptions and add three extra sentences that add even more detail to the character.</p>	<p><u>WALT: be able to use fronted adverbials</u></p> <p>Read the famous Aesop's tale of the Lion and the Mouse here: Lion and the mouse</p> <p>Complete the adverb questions below.</p> <p>Now write five sentences that use adverbs to add interest for the reader.</p>	<p><u>WALT: be able to act out a story</u></p> <p>Read the famous Aesop's tale of the Lion and the Mouse here: Lion and the mouse</p> <p>WALT: be able to explain a character's personality by referring to their behaviour.</p> <p>Now take the tale of the mouse and the lion and act out the story together.</p> <p>(If you are at home ask an adult to take on the role of one character.)</p>	<p><u>WALT: be able to develop comprehension</u></p> <p>Read the text of Bonfire Night (see below)</p> <p>Use skim and scan skills to note and highlight the most important points.</p> <p>Now complete the questions that follow.</p> <p>Answers can also be found below for self-marking.</p>	<p><u>UK Parliament Week</u></p> <p><u>WALT: understand the role of the democratic system in the UK parliament</u></p> <p>Find out about UK parliament week here. Find out about what the parliament does here.</p> <p><u>TASK:</u> Have a look at some of the colouring pages here - there is some interesting information included too. Use the information you have looked at to</p>

	Can you now create a charter description of the mouse?				create a short fact file about our Parliament and the democratic system.
Maths	<p><u>WALT: be able to find multiples</u></p> <p>Follow the video with White Rose to solve the questions Multiples and factors</p> <p>As a reminder, you can watch the video and take the quizzes by Oaks National Academy Multiplication and division Follow Lesson 8</p> <p>There are problem questions for you to complete (see below)</p> <p>Barvember starts today Follow the problems here: BARVEMBER</p>	<p><u>WALT: Be able to recognise factors pairs</u></p> <p>Follow the video with White Rose to solve the questions Multiples and factors</p> <p>As a reminder, you can watch the video and take the quizzes by Oaks National Academy Multiplication and division Follow Lesson 9</p> <p>Barvember Follow the problems here: BARVEMBER</p>	<p><u>WALT: Be able to find common factors of two numbers</u></p> <p>Follow the video with White Rose to solve the questions Multiples and factors</p> <p>As a reminder, you can watch the video and take the quizzes by Oaks National Academy Multiplication and division Follow Lesson 10</p> <p>Barvember Follow the problems here: BARVEMBER</p>	<p><u>WALT: Be able to find prime numbers.</u></p> <p>Follow the video with White Rose to solve the questions Multiples and factors</p> <p>As a reminder, you can watch the video and take the quizzes by Oaks National Academy Multiplication and division Follow Lesson 11</p> <p>Barvember Follow the problems here: BARVEMBER</p>	<p><u>WALT: Be able to solve problems using factors</u></p> <p>Follow the video with White Rose to solve the questions Multiples and factors</p> <p>As a reminder, you can watch the video and take the quizzes by Oaks National Academy Multiplication and division</p> <p>Barvember Follow the problems here: BARVEMBER</p>
Topic	<p>PE Tag Rugby skills <u>WALT: be able to pass a rugby ball</u></p>	<p>Music Playing Recorders <u>WALT: be able to play recorders</u></p>	<p>RE <u>WALT: be able to explain the impact of believing in God influences someone's life.</u></p>	<p>History <u>WALT: be able to research the family Edward the Confessor.</u></p>	<p>French <u>WALT: be able to explain emotions in French.</u></p>

	<p>Explain technique of passing and moving into space. The different types of passing i.e short, long, fast and high lofted pass.</p> <p><u>WALT: To be able to describe the Earth as approximately spherical</u> How do we know the Earth is spherical? - How can we prove the shape of the Earth, Sun and Moon? http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningzone/clips/how-do-we-know-the-earth-is-spherical/2457.htm <u>Science</u></p> <p><u>Think about?</u> What evidence from over two thousand years ago could prove that the Earth was spherical? 1. The disappearing ship model. Explain how a ship appears to the person as it moves further away from them and over the horizon. 2.Shadows on the Moon. (lunar eclipse) Can you explain what the shadows</p>	<p>We will begin by reminding ourselves of 'Feather Breath' and correct positioning of hands and fingers. Listening and playing as a small group and then progressing to playing as whole class.</p> <p>Follow the lesson here; Recorders3</p> <p><u>Science</u> <u>WALT: be able to recognise the scale of our solar system.</u></p> <p>The following website will allow you to work out the size of the models for the planets and the distances from the Sun based on the size of the Sun which you can choose: http://www.exploratorium.edu/ronh/solar_system/ For example, by choosing the Sun to be 1000mm (i.e. 1 metre) the nearest planet (Mercury) will have the diameter of 3.4mm and will be over 41 metres away from the "Sun".</p>	<p>Explore why some Christians read Genesis account of creation literally; explore how lots of Christians read it as expressing some truths about God and human beings</p> <p>Use the link below to discover how this Christian is also a famous scientist. Dr Jennifer Wiseman: A Christian astrophysicist Now use the information to explain her reasons why she is a Scientist who is also a Christian. Present your ideas in your own design, you could use the picture below to illustrate your work.</p> 	<p>King Edward was also known as Saint Edward the Confessor and was one of the last Anglo-Saxon kings of England. Edward's family tree explains many things about the monarchy during this time.</p> <p>Task Use the information below to draw a family tree showing the nationalities of his parents and grandparents.</p>	<p>Use the worksheet below to show how you feel in French.</p> <p><u>WALT: To be able to describe the Earth as approximately spherical</u> How do we know the Earth is spherical? - How can we prove the shape of the Earth, Sun and Moon? http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningzone/clips/how-do-we-know-the-earth-is-spherical/2457.htm <u>Science</u></p>
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	<p>are and how they are evidence about the shape of the Earth.</p> <p>3. Constellation pictures from different places on the Earth. How this evidence helps explain the Earth's shape.</p> <p>Use these weblinks to view photos of constellations taken from the Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>http://www.starrynightphotos.com/constellations/constellations.htm</p> <p>Constellation photos from the Northern Hemisphere can be found at</p> <p>www.space.com</p>				
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Reasoning and Problem Solving

Use 0 – 9 digit cards. Choose 2 cards and multiply the digits shown.

What is your number a multiple of?

Is it a multiple of more than one number?

Find all the numbers you can make using the digit cards.

Use the table below to help.

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

Always, Sometimes, Never


- The product of two even numbers is a multiple of an odd number.
- The product of two odd numbers is a multiple of an even number.

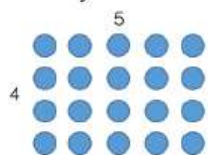
Eva's age is a multiple of 7 and is 3 less than a multiple of 8

She is younger than 40


How old is Eva?

Varied Fluency

-  If you have twenty counters, how many different ways of arranging them can you find?



How many factors of twenty have you found by arranging your counters in different arrays?

-  Circle the factors of 60

9, 6, 8, 4, 12, 5, 60, 15, 45

Which factors of 60 are not shown?

-  Fill in the missing factors of 24

$1 \times \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} \times 12$

$3 \times \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$

What do you notice about the order of the factors?

Use this method to find the factors of 42

81

Here is Annie's method for finding factor pairs of 36

1	36
2	18
3	12
4	9
5	X
6	6

When do you put a cross next to a number?

How many factors does 36 have?

Use Annie's method to find all the factors of 64

Always, Sometimes, Never

- An even number has an even amount of factors.
- An odd number has an odd amount of factors.

True or False?

The bigger the number, the more factors it has.

Answers below:

Factors

Reasoning and Problem Solving

Here is Annie's method for finding factor pairs of 36

1	36
2	18
3	12
4	9
5	X
6	6

When do you put a cross next to a number?

How many factors does 36 have?

Use Annie's method to find all the factors of 64

If it is not a factor, put a cross.

36 has 9 factors.

Factors of 64:

1	64
2	32
3	X
4	16
5	X
6	X
7	X
8	8

Always, Sometimes, Never

- An even number has an even amount of factors.
- An odd number has an odd amount of factors.

Sometimes, e.g. 6 has four factors but 36 has nine.

Sometimes, e.g. 21 has four factors but 25 has three.

True or False?

The bigger the number, the more factors it has.

False. For example, 12 has 6 factors but 13 only has 2

Reasoning and Problem Solving

Use 0 - 9 digit cards. Choose 2 cards and multiply the digits shown.

What is your number a multiple of?

Is it a multiple of more than one number?

Find all the numbers you can make using the digit cards.

Use the table below to help.

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

Always, Sometimes, Never

- The product of two even numbers is a multiple of an odd number.
- The product of two odd numbers is a multiple of an even number.

Always - all integers are multiples of 1, which is an odd number.

Never - Two odd numbers multiplied together are always a multiple of an odd number.

Eva's age is a multiple of 7 and is 3 less than a multiple of 8

She is younger than 40

How old is Eva?

Eva is 21 years old.

English: Character descriptions

Dink

Quietly, deep inside the darkest of caves lived a hideous creature known as Dink. Covered from head to toe in grotesque white pimples and crusty mud soaked skin, you could smell Dink before you could EVEN see him. On the very top of his head lived a family of lice that enjoyed scratching around beneath his unwashed hair. Frighteningly, his enormous muscles seemed to be trying to escape from his tiny clothes which were soaked in sweat. Not only was Dink disgusting he also had the most terrible attitude.

Annabella

On the very top of a magical mountain lived an enchanting and beautiful princess called Annabella. Her auburn hair was thick, shiny and glossy and gently tumbled down her shoulders in waves. She wore a crimson dress that glistened in the light and long, silk, pink gloves on her tiny hands. Annabella was quite a shy girl that blushed when talking. Carefully she opened the mysterious parcel expecting to discover more about her intriguing neighbour, the mysterious Dink.

Adverb Word Bank					
happily	tomorrow	next	soon	carefully	slowly

1. Look at the sentences below. Circle the adverb in each one.

- a) He smiled cautiously.
- b) She frowned angrily.
- c) He walked to school quickly.
- d) Next, she looked for her coat.
- e) It would be his turn soon.



2. Complete the sentences below. Use the **Adverb Word Bank** to help you.

- a) She ran _____ down the road.
- b) It will be my birthday _____.
- c) He wandered _____ home.
- d) _____, she had to wrap her brother's present.
- e) Her dad was coming to pick her up _____.



Try these Maths problems

When you have finished, you can scroll down to find the answers to mark your own.

Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A car showroom reduces the price of a car from £18750 to £14999. By how much was the price of the car reduced? Circle the most sensible answer: £3249, £4001, £3751A games console costs £245. Mike pays for this in 5 equal payments. To the nearest ten pounds, how much does he pay per payment?A coach holds 78 people. 960 fans are going to a gig on the coaches. How many coaches are needed to transport the fans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Which of these number sentences have an answer that is between 0.6 and 0.7? $11.48 - 10.86 =$ $53.3 - 52.75 =$Always, sometimes, never When you add up four even numbers, the answer is divisible by four.Martin is measuring his room for a new carpet. It has a width of 2.3m and a length of 5.1m. He rounds his measurements to the nearest metre. Will he have the right amount of carpet? Explain your reasoning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">True or false. $4999 - 1999 = 5000 - 2000$ Explain how you know using a written method.There are 1231 people on an aeroplane. 378 people have not ordered an inflight meal. How many people have ordered the inflight meal? Give your answer to the nearest hundred. The inflight meal costs £1.99 per person. The cabin crew have collected £1100 pounds so far. How much more money do they need to collect? Round your answer to the nearest pound.

MATHS: be able to recognise and translate Roman Numerals

Complete the Roman Numerals questions.

ROMAN NUMERALS			
1 I	11 XI	30 XXX	500 D
2 II	12 XII	40 XL	600 DC
3 III	13 XIII	50 L	700 DCC
4 IV	14 XIV	60 LX	800 DCCC
5 V	15 XV	70 LXX	900 CM
6 VI	16 XVI	80 LXXX	1,000 M
7 VII	17 XVII	90 XC	2,000 MM
8 VIII	18 XVIII	100 C	3,000 MMM
9 IX	19 XIX	200 CC	4,000 M \overline{V}
10 X	20 XX	300 CCC	5,000 \overline{V}
		400 CD	10,000 \overline{X}

Arrange these numbers in size order (smallest to largest).

XXXV, XL, XXX, LX, LV, L, XLV, LXV

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Arrange these numbers in size order (smallest to largest).

CL, CCC, CCL, C, CD, CC, L, CCCL

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Count in hundreds from one hundred.

C, CC, _____, _____, D, _____, _____, _____, _____

Count in five hundreds from five hundred.

D, _____, _____, _____, MMD, _____, _____

Complete these calculations.

① $CD + DC =$ _____ ④ $XL + LX =$ _____

② $VI + IV =$ _____ ⑤ $CM + MC =$ _____

③ $XI + IX =$ _____ ⑥ $CX + XC =$ _____

Bonfire Night

Bonfire Night commemorates the failed attempt to kill the King of England and the important people of England as they gathered for the State Opening of Parliament on 5th November 1605. Bonfires were lit that first night in a joyful celebration of the King being saved but as the years went by, the burning of effigies (straw dummies) representing Guy Fawkes, who was one of the men involved in the plan, became a reminder that traitors would never successfully overthrow a king. Nowadays, many people still enjoy celebrating this evening by attending large firework displays.

The Gunpowder Plot

After Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603, the English Catholics were led to believe that although her successor, James I, was a Protestant, he would be more tolerant of the Catholic faith especially as he had a Catholic mother. However, he was no more accepting of Catholic people than the previous monarch which led some people to wish he was off the throne to allow a Catholic to rule the country.



A group of five Catholic men met to discuss what could be done and their leader, Robert Catesby, was keen to take violent action; their plan was to blow up the Houses of Parliament, killing many important people who they did not agree with. This was an act of terrorism, which is a deliberate attempt to kill or injure many innocent people for religious or political gain.

The conspirators planned to kill the King, the heir to the throne and all of the Members of Parliament who were making life difficult for the Catholic people. They recruited a further eight men to help with the plot but as it took form, some of the group realised that many innocent people would be killed as well because many people who were supportive of the Catholics would also be in the Houses of Parliament that day. This led some of the conspirators to begin to have doubts about the whole plot.

Bonfire Night

One of the Members of Parliament, Lord Monteagle, received an anonymous letter warning him not to go to the Houses of Parliament on 5th November; he showed the letter to the King, who believed that the phrase describing 'a terrible blow to parliament' hinted at the use of 'fire and gunpowder' and immediately ordered his soldiers to search the entire building. Upon entering the cellars, they discovered a suspicious man dressed in a cloak and hat, wearing boots and spurs, carrying a lantern; a search of this person revealed a pocket watch, several slow matches (the slow-burning cord or twine fuse used to ignite gunpowder) and touchwood (readily flammable wood used as tinder). Further searching of the cellar disclosed 36 barrels of gunpowder hidden under piles of faggots (bundles of sticks bound together as fuel) and coal. The man was arrested and taken to the King early on the morning of 5th November.

The soldiers had found Guy Fawkes, who hated the Protestant King. He was born in York but moved to Spain where he fought against other countries and became highly skilled 'in matters of war' and changed his name to the Italian version, Guido. When asked, he joined the plotters, who were interested in his knowledge of war and gunpowder, with no hesitation and met with them for 18 months, planning what they were going to do. Guy Fawkes obtained 20 barrels of gunpowder then a further 16, which they stored in the cellars of the House of Lords (part of the Houses of Parliament). His job was to look after the gunpowder and light the fuse at the chosen time, hence why he was waiting in the cellars.

Following the arrest of Guy Fawkes, the rest of the gang fled and hid in different parts of the country. Guy Fawkes refused to say who he was or give any of the names of anyone else involved; it took two days before Guy Fawkes finally confessed and gave the names of everyone involved. He was found guilty of high treason, which is the crime of betraying your country by attempting to kill or overthrow the country's king, queen or government, and was sentenced to a traitor's death along with the eight surviving plotters.



The Plotter's Legacy

Each year, on 5th November, the foiled gunpowder plot is remembered through the lighting of bonfires and fireworks, which are made using gunpowder.

Every year before the State Opening of the Houses of Parliament, which now usually happens in the summer, the tradition of checking the cellars of the building continues.



BONFIRE NIGHT – QUESTIONS

1. Bonfire Night **commemorates** the failed attempt to kill the king of England. What does commemorates mean?
Choose two.
 - Remembers
 - Forgets
 - Celebrates
 - Commiserates
2. What was found on Guy Fawkes person? **Choose one.**
 - A pocket watch
 - Slow matches
 - Touchwood
 - All of the above
3. Following the arrest of Guy Fawkes, the rest of the gang fled. What does fled mean?
4. Fill in the missing words in the following sentence.
A group of five _____ men met to discuss what could be done and their leader, _____, was keen to take violent action with his plan being to blow up the _____.
5. Find a copy a word from the text, which shows that some of the plotters became uncertain of the plan.
6. Why did the catholic people originally think that James I would be more tolerant of them?
7. Summarise what you have read in paragraph 5 in 40 words or less.
8. Why were the plotters found guilty of high treason?
9. Why are fireworks lit on 5th November?
10. How would things be different today if the plot had succeeded? **Give evidence to support your answer.**

ANSWERS

1. Bonfire Night **commemorates** the failed attempt to kill the King of England...What does **commemorates** mean? Tick **two**.

- ☒ **remembers**
- ☐ forgets
- ☒ **celebrates**
- ☐ commiserates

2. What was found on Guy Fawkes person? Tick **one**.

- ☐ a pocket watch
- ☐ slow matches
- ☐ touchwood
- ☒ **all of the above**

3. Following the arrest of Guy Fawkes, the rest of the gang **fled**... What does **fled** mean?
ran away

4. Fill in the missing words in the following sentence.

A group of five **Catholic** men met to discuss what could be done and their leader, **Robert Catesby**, was keen to take violent action with his plan being to blow up the Houses of **Parliament**.

5. **Find** and **copy** a word from the text which shows that some of the plotters became uncertain of the plan.

doubts

6. Why did the Catholic people originally think that James I would be more tolerant of them?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Catholic people thought that James I would be more tolerant of them because his mother was Catholic.

7. Summarise what you have read in paragraph five in 40 words or less.

Pupils' own responses, such as: An anonymous letter hinted at the use of fire and gunpowder so the King ordered his soldiers to search the whole building; they found a man (with items linked to fire-lighting on his person) and 36 hidden barrels of gunpowder.

8. Why were the plotters found guilty of high treason?

Pupils' own responses, such as: High treason is the crime of attempting to kill the country's king, which the plotters had been doing, so they were found guilty of this crime.

9. Why are fireworks lit on 5th November?

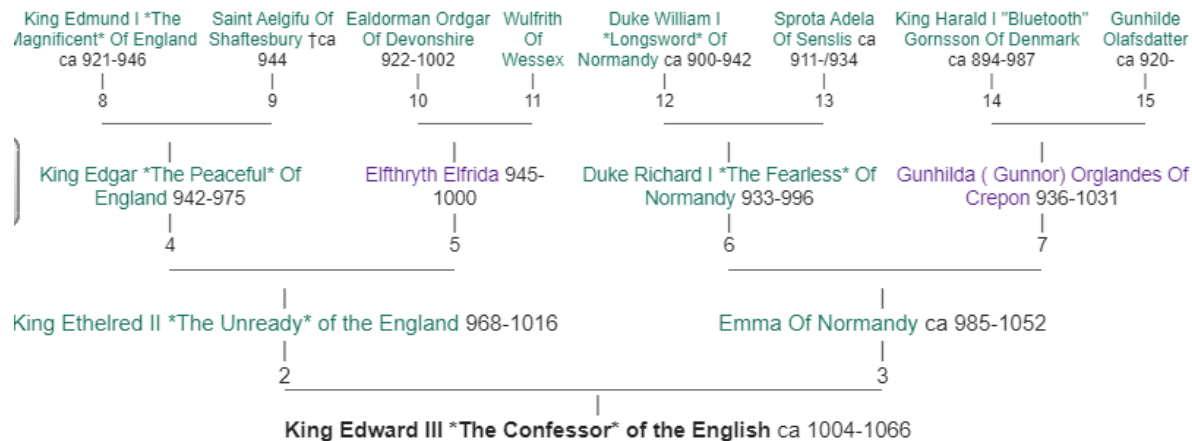
Pupils' own responses, such as: Fireworks are made with gunpowder so they are lit as a way of remembering the planned use of gunpowder to destroy the Houses of Parliament.

10. How would things be different today if the plot had succeeded? Give evidence to support your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: If the plot had succeeded, there would have been a different King or Queen of England, who might have been Catholic or more tolerant of Catholic people. However, the people involved in the plot would probably still have been discovered and punished so maybe things wouldn't actually be that different.

HISTORY RESEARCH

Family Tree Preview



Top 10 facts about Edward the Confessor

Edward was the son of King Ethelred the Unready and his wife Queen Emma. He had a brother, Alfred, and a sister, Godgifu, and many half-brothers.

In 1013 the Danes invaded England and Edward and his family escaped to Normandy. His mother, Emma, was a Norman and daughter of the Duke of Normandy.

Edward spent almost twenty-five years in Normandy and when he became King many of his closest advisors were Normans.

Although Edward was the King of England, much of the power rested in the hands of three Saxon Earls: Leofric of Mercia, Siward of Northumbria and Godwin of Wessex. Edward's favouritism towards his Norman companions upset the Anglo-Saxon Earls.

Edward disliked the most powerful of the Earls, Earl Godwin, because of the role Godwin had played in the death of Edward's brother Alfred.

In 1051 there was a fight between a group of Edward's Norman friends and the people of Dover. Edward asked Earl Godwin to punish the local people. Godwin refused and had to go into exile. Support for the Godwin family was high and when he returned to England a year later there was little Edward could do.

Edward was married to Earl Godwin's daughter Edith but did not wish to have children with her.

The English throne was not hereditary and the power to appoint new kings lay with the witan, a group of royal advisors. Edward had no right to promise the throne to anyone.

Edward is said to have promised Duke William of Normandy the throne but then, on his deathbed, may have signalled that he accepted Harold Godwinson's claim.

Edward was known for his religious faith and people believed that he could cure the sick simply by touching them. This form of healing is called the king's touch. After his death the Catholic Church made Edward a saint.

Edward the Confessor was the last but one of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, Edward was known for his religious faith (he is known as 'the Confessor' because of his life was characterised by piety and religious belief).

Although England was quiet and relatively prosperous during his reign, his failure to leave an heir led to the Norman invasion of England in 1066.

French

How are you feeling?

Explain how you feel in French

Comment ça va ?

 **Les émotions**
(Feelings)



 **Comment ça va ?**

 **Je suis fatigué.**

 **Je suis fatiguée.**

 **Les émotions**
(Feelings)



 **Comment ça va ?**






 **Je suis fière.**

 **Je suis fier.**

Comment ça va ? How Are You Feeling?



Can you solve the puzzle by connecting each picture with the French emotion word? The first one has been done for you.

	annoyed	énervé
	happy	fier
	tired	heureux
	proud	impatient
	excited	fatigué

