



Weekly learning pack

Year 5

English

Billionaire Boy Meet Joe Spud



Objectives:

To discuss characters From Billionaire Boy and recall information about them.

Cast your mind back to what you've read of Billionaire Boy so far and discuss the character of Joe Spud

Task 1

Make a few points about Joe Spud. Use evidence from what you've read of the text so far to back up the points you make. Two points have been done for you.

Points	Evidence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spoilt• Unhappy	



Task 2 Billionaire Boy

Imagine you are Joe. You are writing an autobiographical piece about how you became so wealthy.

Use the key features of autobiographical writing:

First person perspective

Personal pronouns

Use imaginative and vivid description

Include the main events

Convey Joe's **thoughts** and **feelings**



Task 3 Bumjumping

In Chapter 2 Joe ‘bumjumps’ along the sofa to give his dad a cuddle. ‘bumjumping’ is a word that David Walliams has made up.

Joe was so excited he bumjumped* along the sofa nearer to his dad to give him a cuddle.

“Don’t crease the suit, boy,” said Mr Spud.

[*Bumjumping (verb) *bum-jump-ing*. To move places while sitting using only your bottom to power you, thus meaning you do not have to get up. Much favoured by the overweight.]

Can you make up some new words and provide a definition?

Think of things you do which have no existing word to describe it.

Task 3 Making up Words

Below are some examples of made up words:

Snough:

When you sneeze and cough at the same time.

Sleepdance:

When you twist and turn in your sleep and wake up in an unusual position.

Conkfuzz:

When the bubbles from a fizzy drink go up your nose.

Task 4 Mr Spud

What is your first impression of Joe's dad? Use your own words, and words and phrases from the text, to describe him.



Task 4 Mr Spud

Task: How does David Walliams present the character of Mr Spud?

Answer this question The notes you made about Mr Spud on the previous slide to support your answer.

You could use the sentence starters below to begin.

Mr Spud

Joe's dad is ... he is described as ...

The way he ... reveals ...

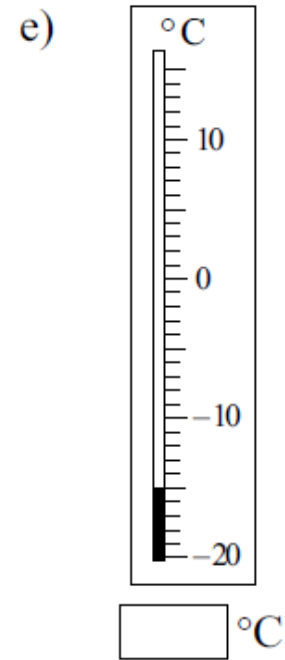
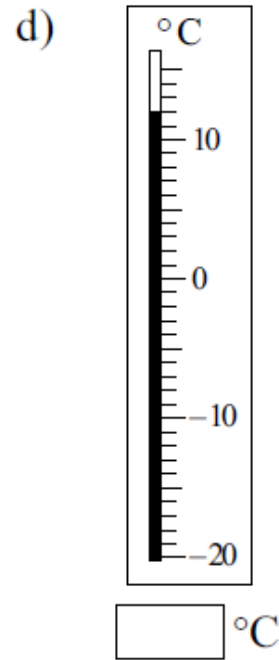
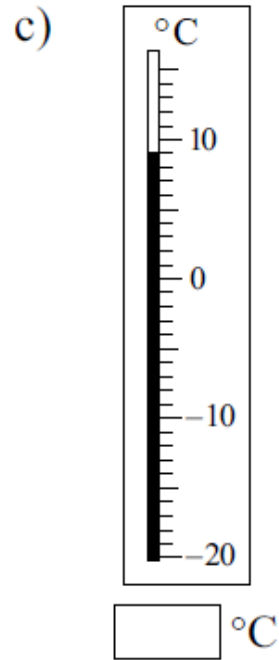
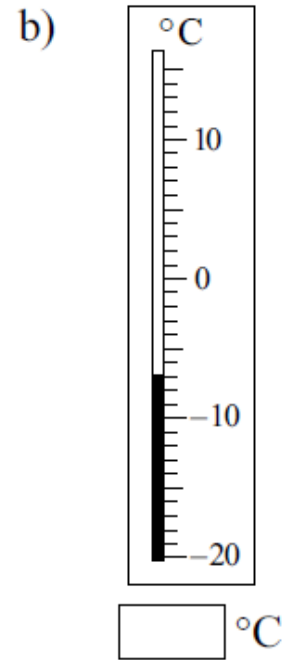
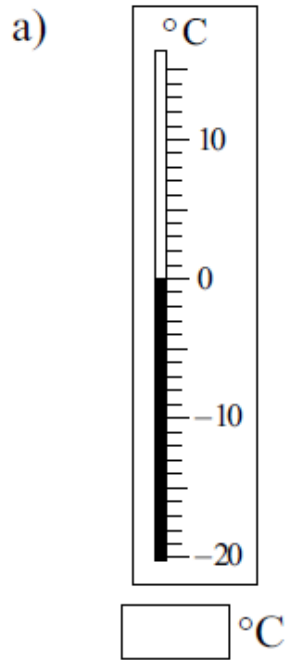
Mr Spud says ... which conveys ...

The author wants the reader to feel ... towards Mr Spud. He does this by ...

Maths

LO: To be able to interpret negative numbers.

What temperature does each thermometer show?

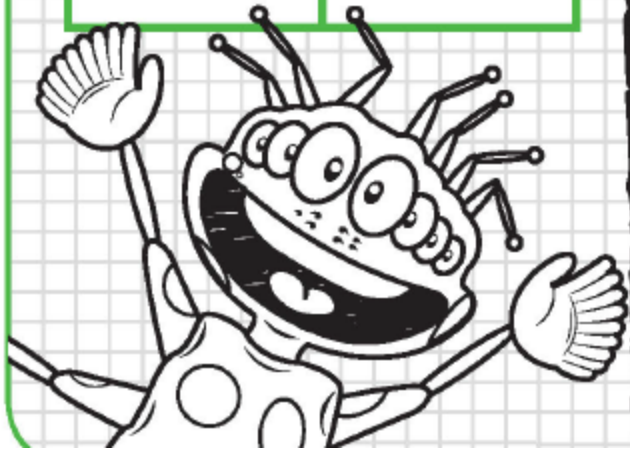


Write the date, glue the sheet in your books and write the temperature for each thermometer.

LO: To practise Learn Its.

Step 13 - Six Fact Challenge!

$6 \times 9 =$	$6 \times 6 =$
$9 \times 7 =$	$6 \times 7 =$
$9 \times 9 =$	$7 \times 7 =$



Step 14

$11 \times 4 =$	$6 \times 11 =$
$11 \times 11 =$	$2 \times 11 =$
$11 \times 9 =$	$1 \times 11 =$
$10 \times 11 =$	$11 \times 8 =$
$12 \times 11 =$	$3 \times 11 =$
$11 \times 7 =$	$11 \times 5 =$

Step 15

$12 \times 3 =$	$11 \times 12 =$
$12 \times 10 =$	$5 \times 12 =$
$12 \times 8 =$	$12 \times 9 =$
$4 \times 12 =$	$12 \times 12 =$
$7 \times 12 =$	$12 \times 6 =$
$2 \times 12 =$	$1 \times 12 =$

Rounding to the nearest 1,000

Round the numbers below to the **nearest 1,000**.

Example: 7,852 is between **7,000** and **8,000** and would be rounded to **8,000**.



1. 1,963 is between _____ and _____ and would be rounded to _____
2. 2,243 is between _____ and _____ and would be rounded to _____
3. 8,463 is between _____ and _____ and would be rounded to _____
4. 19,253 is between _____ and _____ and would be rounded to _____
5. 53,552 is between _____ and _____ and would be rounded to _____
6. 91,256 is between _____ and _____ and would be rounded to _____

LO: To be able to order decimals

1. 47.45, 64.83, 44.38. 36.42. 36.49

2. 80.03, 16.93. 6.74, 80.3, 1 16.23

3. 54.77, 43.07, 43.17, 43.1, 43.2

4. 5.62. 5.65, 9.06, 9.16, 2.73

5. 169.43, 169.34, 89.4, 69.3, 89.41

Curriculum
(Geography or
History)

Task 1

Rivers- Researching the River Nile

- 1 (Looking): What are the uses of the River Nile?
- 2 (Clue): What are the effects of the River Nile's uses on the environment?
- 3 (Thinking) Why is the River Nile so iconic and so important?

Task 1

What are the uses of the River Nile?

The River NileThe Nile River is the reason that the ancient Egyptians developed their civilization. The surround areas of Egypt are desert and the Nile River brought water and rich soil that could be used to fertilize and grow crops. The Nile River is considered to be the longest river in the world at 6,853 km and flows in a majority of northeastern Africa.

When we see pictures of the Nile, we might think of it as one huge long river, but it actually has two sections that are called 'tributaries'. These are smaller rivers that run separately and then merge into one river. The names of the tributaries are called the White Nile and the Blue Nile.

The White Nile is:

The main stream of the Nile River.Longer and increases in an area of Africa known as the Great Lakes region.The real reason that the annual floods bring dark rich soil to Egypt's farming areas.

Task 1

What are the uses of the River Nile?

The Nile River flows completely through the desert and then ends in what is called a 'delta' in Egypt. On its final journey it empties out into the Mediterranean Sea.

Scientists have not agreed on where the source of the water comes from that feeds the Nile River. Some thought it might be Lake Victoria which is one of Africa's largest lakes. But that lake has a number of feeder rivers that they didn't think affected the Nile. Others think it might be two the feeder rivers themselves that meet near the Rusumo Falls on the border of two African countries: Rwanda and Tanzania.

In the times of ancient Egypt there were heavy annual rains near both the White and Blue Niles. The large amount of water from the rain caused both tributaries to fill and move the water into the Nile River. The flooding was the expansion of so much extra water before it had a chance to empty into the Mediterranean Sea.

Task 1

What are the uses of the River Nile?

The Egyptians knew the time of the year that the Nile River would flood. They depended on the flooding to bring extra water and the rich soil and dirt that fertilized the fields for growing crops. Since the rains happened almost at the same time every year, the Egyptian civilization and everyday life was based on the flooding of the Nile, the planting and harvesting of the crops. The Nile flooded the area for about three months and then it had time to empty out into the Mediterranean Sea and return back to its normal size and flow.

The Nile River was used by the ancient Egyptians to travel in boats for trade to other areas. It was also used to transport items to the various sections of the Egyptian kingdom. It is thought that many of the stones used for the pyramids and the great buildings in Egypt were 'quarried' (dug out from the natural rock) and then loaded onto barges and sailed to the location of the new buildings.

Task 1

What are the uses of the River Nile?

Pharaohs had beautiful fancy ships built for themselves to travel up and down the Nile for pleasure and relaxation. The Nile River supplied Egypt with a way to have commerce as well as being the source for their crops.

Since the Nile River was so important to ancient Egyptian life, they added it as part of their religion. They believed the Nile River was the river way that was taken from life to death and then to enter the afterlife. The east was looked at as the place of growth and birth and the west was part of death. This is the same idea as the sun rising in the east and setting in the west. In the Egyptian religion it was the way their Sun god Ra, traveled to birth, life, death and then to be reborn each day. This is why all of the burial tombs for the Egyptians are on the west side of the Nile.

The ancient Egyptians based their calendar on the three cycles of the Nile River. Each season was four months, each month thirty days.

Science

Task 1 – Researching Chemical Changes

If possible follow the link to see examples of chemical reactions:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgwdmp3/resources/1>

Using the Internet **JUST RESEARCH** The following Chemical Changes and make notes:

Burning wood.

Souring milk.

Mixing acid and base.

Digesting food.

Cooking an egg.

Heating sugar to form caramel.

Baking a cake.

Rusting of iron.