



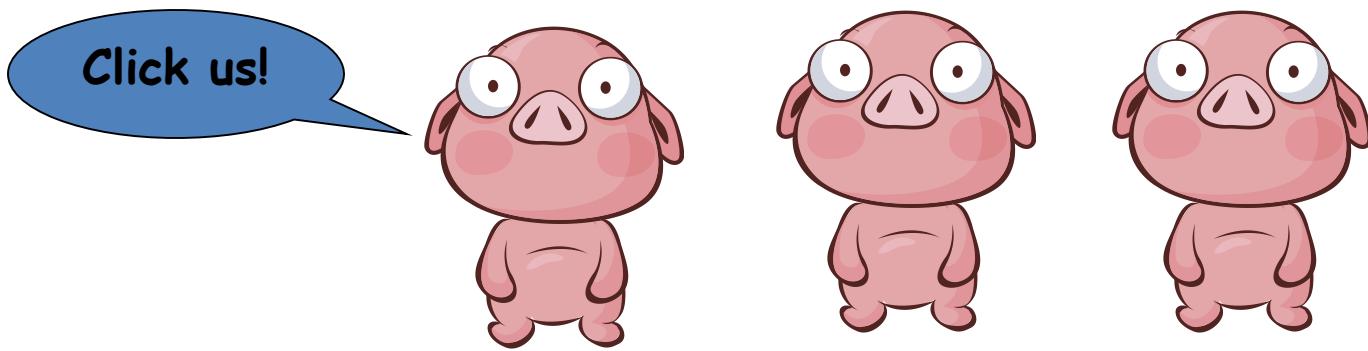
# Weekly learning pack

Year 5

English

# The Three Little Pigs

Do you remember the tale of **The Three Little Pigs**?  
Click below to remind yourself...



**What is the message behind the story of the three little pigs?**

# Theme

Like the story of **The Three Little Pigs** many texts have messages or morals and may explore a subject that the writer wants the reader to think about. These are called **themes**.

Themes are many and varied and can include subjects such as:



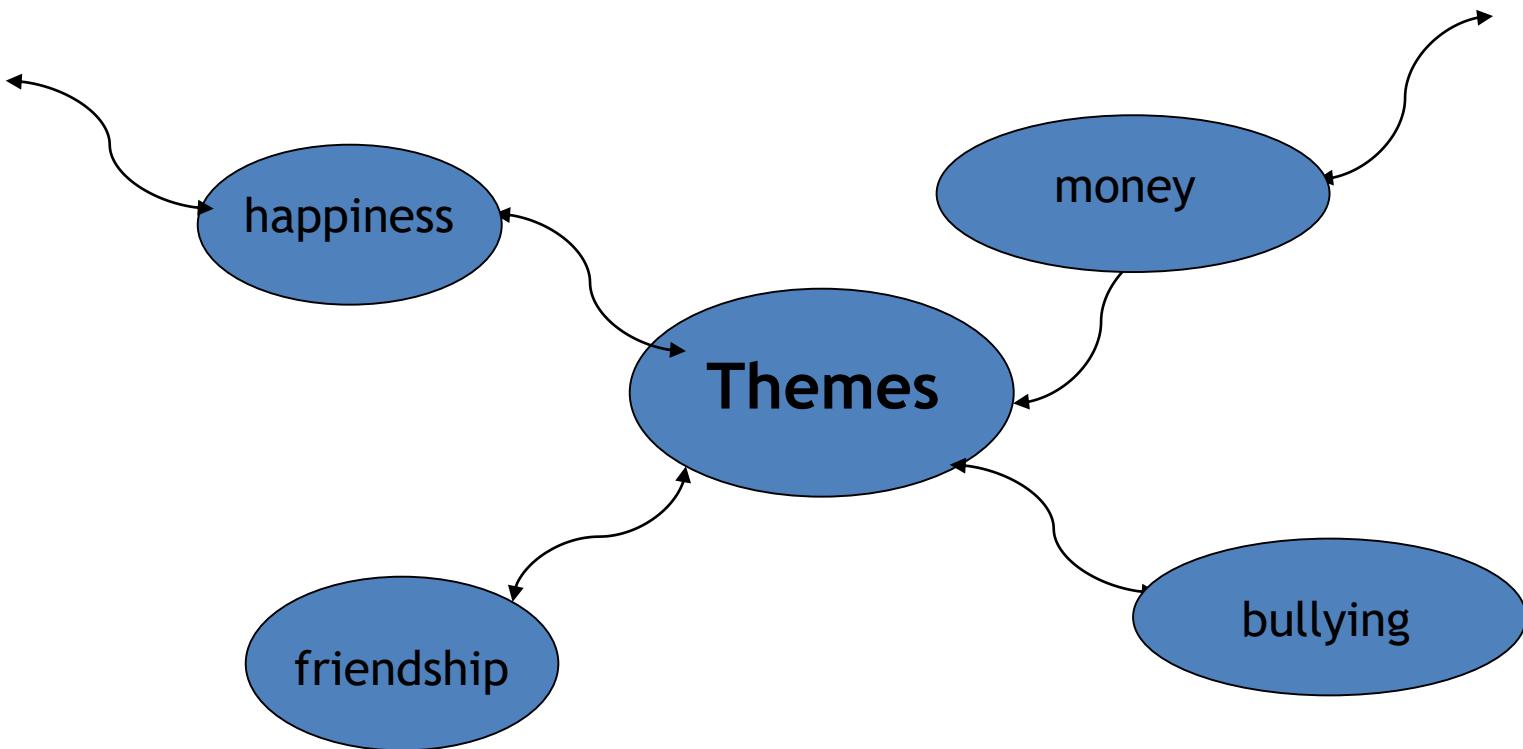
Love  
War  
Prejudice  
Growing up



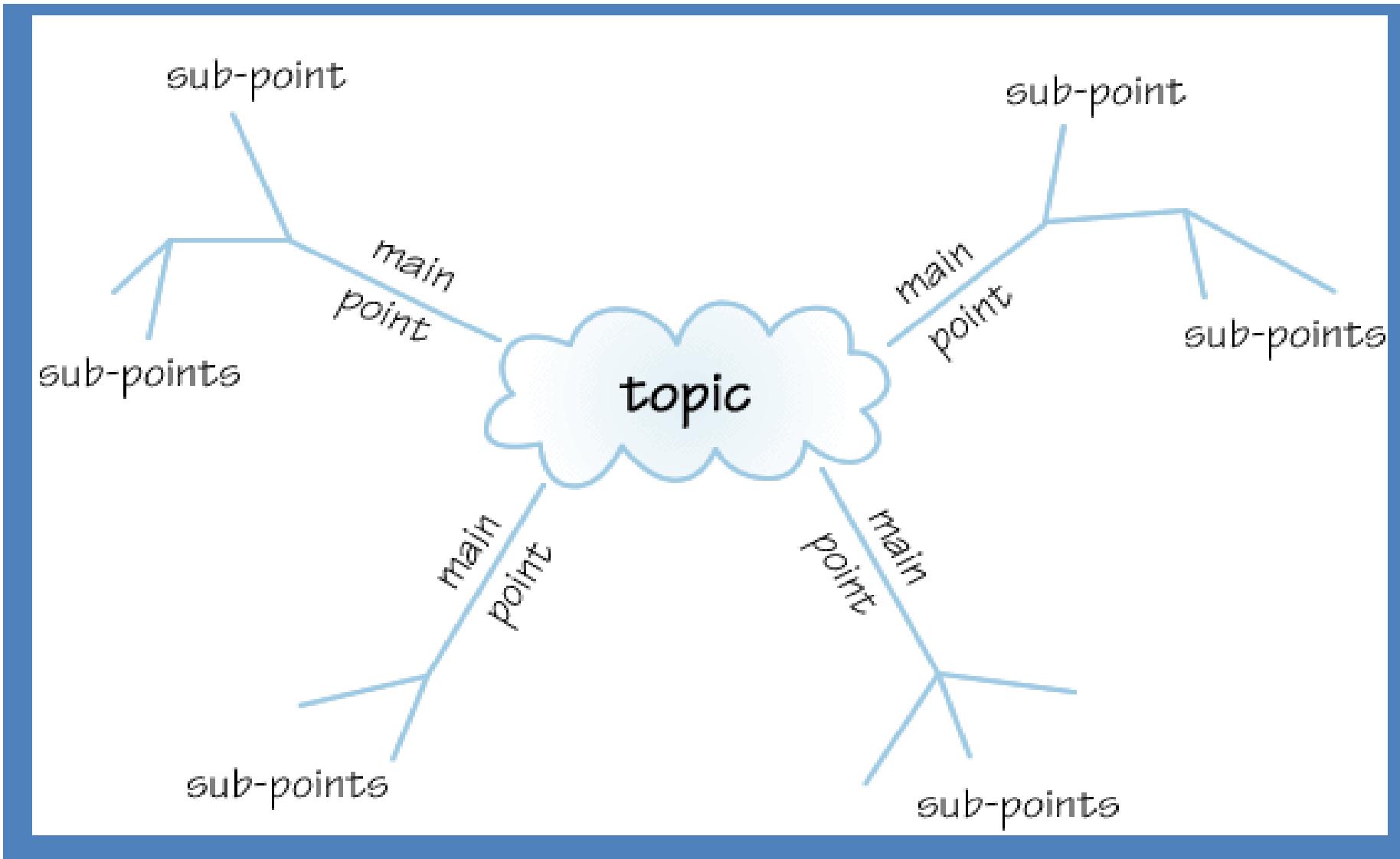
What do you think the theme(s) of **Billionaire Boy** are?

# Key Themes

What themes does the novel explore? **Create a mind map** to show how the author explores a variety of themes in **Billionaire Boy**. Once you have created your mind map pick three of your points to write a short paragraph about.



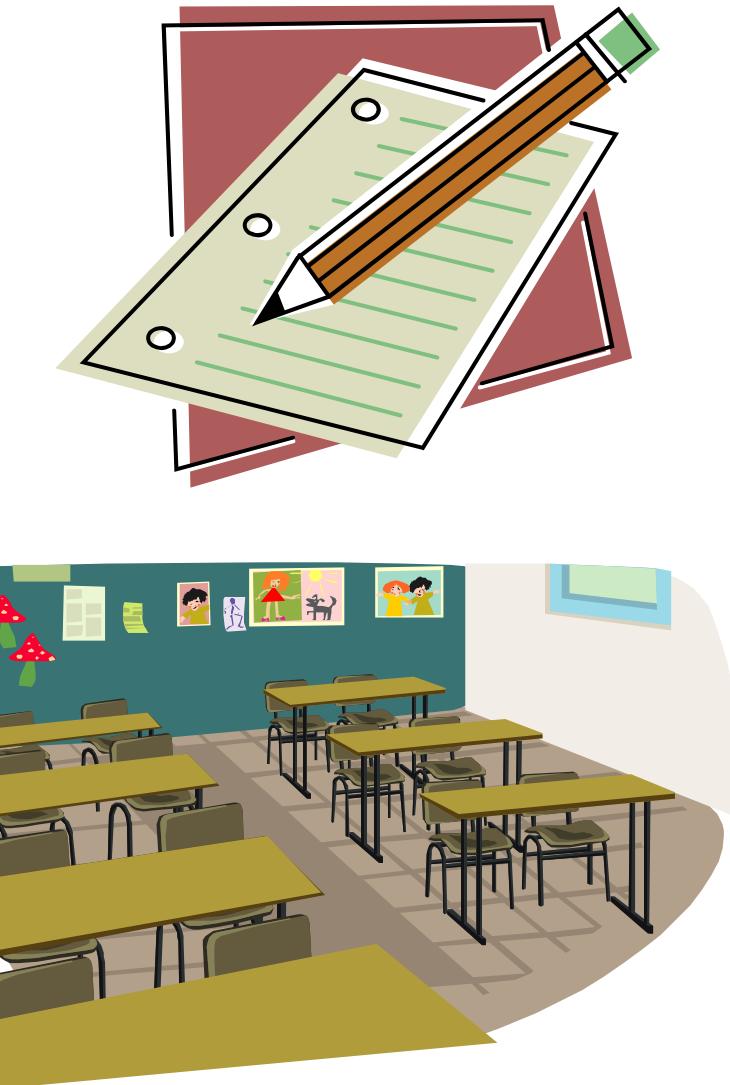
# How to set out your mind map



# Loo Rolls, Easter Eggs and Grubbs

In chapters 4, 5 and 6  
Joe experiences his first  
day at the local  
comprehensive school.

Why does Joe want to go  
to this school? Does Joe  
find it easy fitting in?  
Explain your answer.



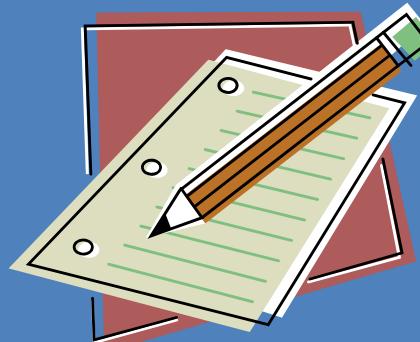
# Joe's Diary

Imagine you are Joe. Think about what has happened during your first day at your new school when you meet Bob and run the cross country.

Imagine that you keep a diary. Write a diary entry describing the main events from Joe's start to life at the local comp what happens and who does he meet.

**Use the key features of effective diary writing:**

- First person perspective and personal pronouns
- Use imaginative and vivid description
- Include the main events
- Include Joe's **thoughts and feelings**



# Lunch Time

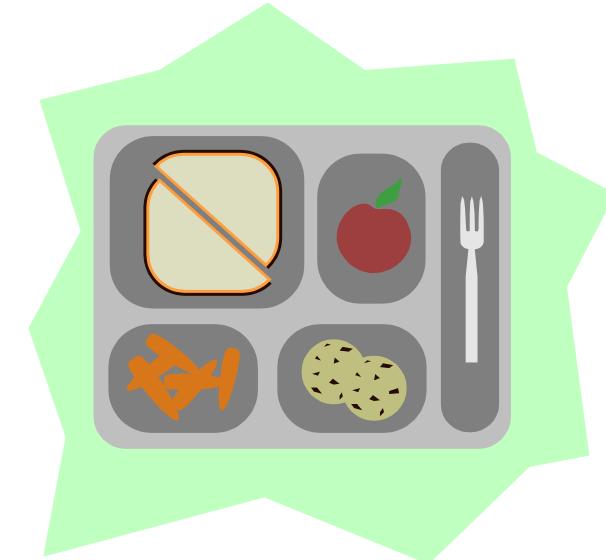
In Chapter 7 we are introduced to Mr Trafé and the school canteen.

Her cooking is disgusting.

Can you concoct a new menu for the school canteen?

You may create either delicious or disgusting dishes.

Use effective adjectives.



# Comic Strip Catch up

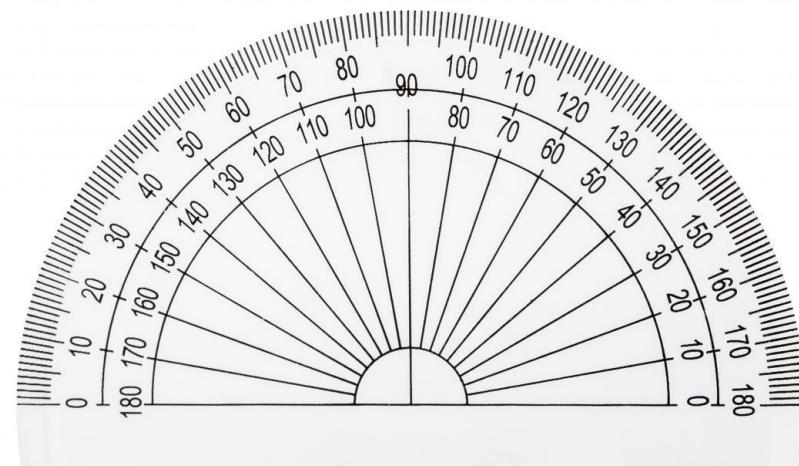
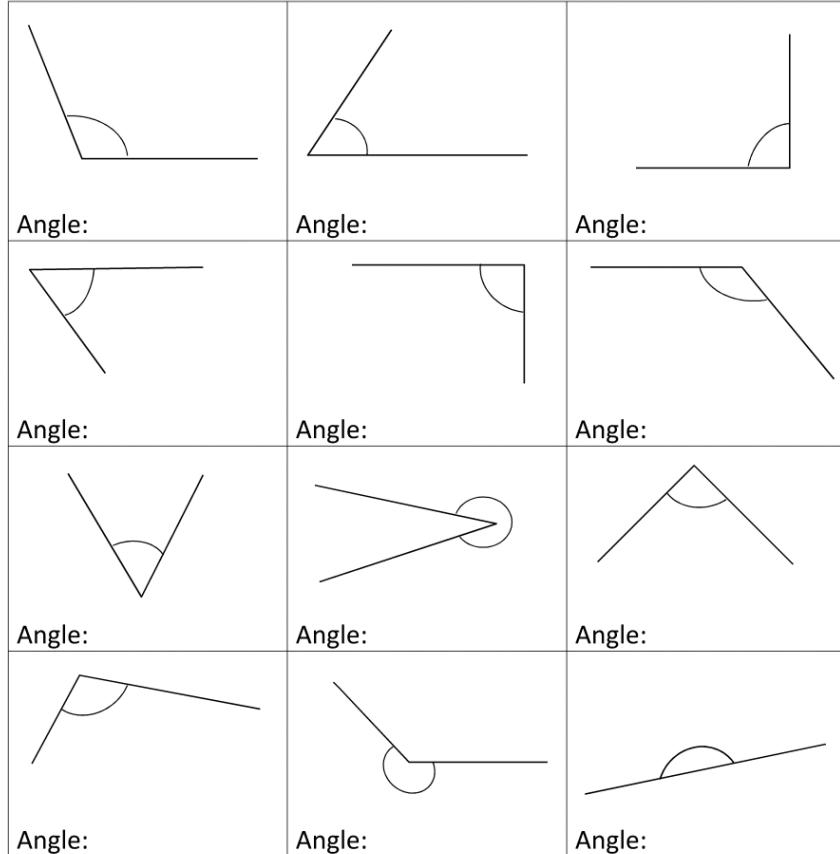
In Chapter 10 Joe tells Mrs Trafe everything about having no friends and being a bumfresh Billionaire. Create a comic strip version of events. Try to tell the ~~story so far in just six parts.~~

		
<b>Joe is rich but lonely and doesn't fit in at school</b>		

# Maths

## Task 1- Shape

- 1) Research and define what these angle types are: acute, obtuse, right angle, straight line and reflex.
- 2) Identify these angles.



Challenge- draw your own of each angle type

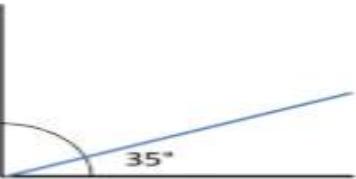
# LO: To be able to calculate missing angles

## ANGLES TO 90° SHEET 1

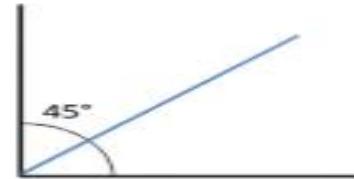
Work out the missing angles. Remember that a right angle is equal to 90°.

The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

1)



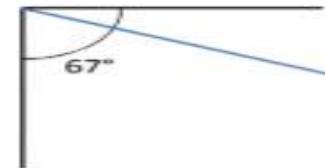
2)



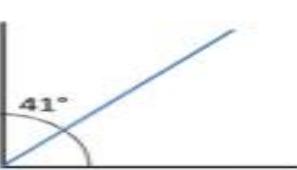
3)



4)



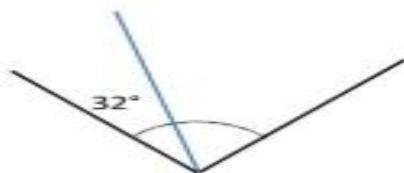
5)



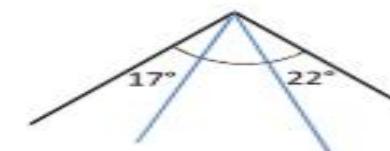
6)



7)



8)



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

# LO: To be able to calculate missing angles

## ANGLES ON A STRAIGHT LINE 1

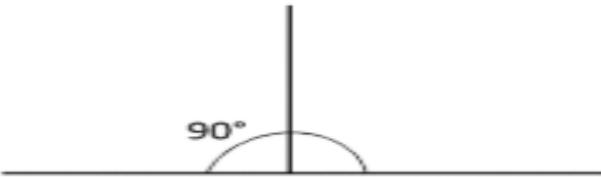


Work out the missing angles. Remember that the angle in a straight line is equal to  $180^\circ$ . The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

1)



2)



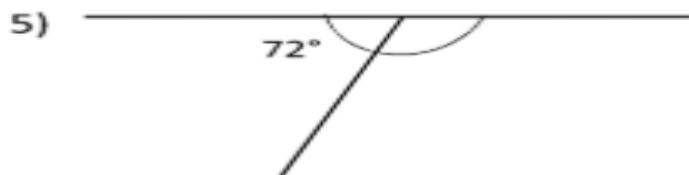
3)



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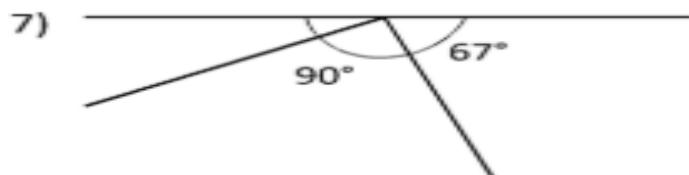
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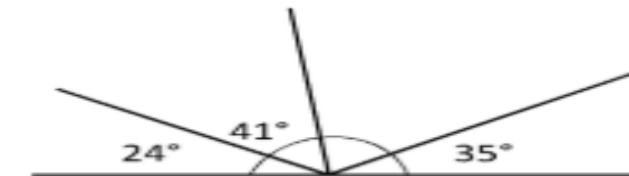
6)



7)



8)



# LO: To be able to calculate missing angles

## ANGLES AROUND A POINT 1

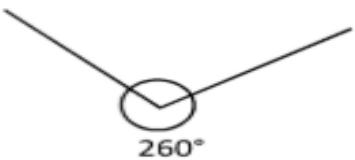


Work out the missing angles.

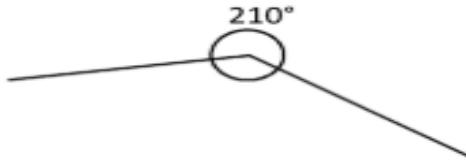
Remember that the angles around a point add up to  $360^\circ$ .

The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

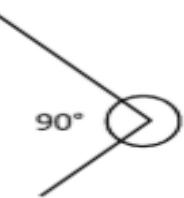
1)



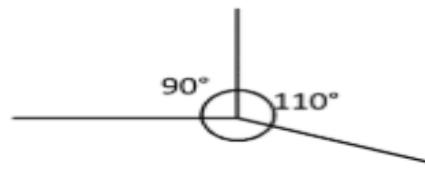
2)



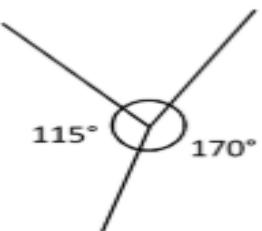
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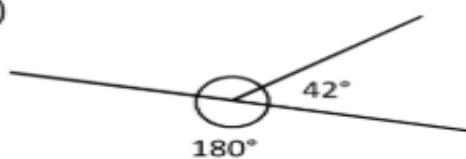
4)



5)



6)



# LO: To be able to calculate missing angles

## ANGLES AROUND A POINT 2

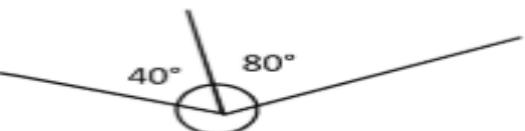


Work out the missing angles.

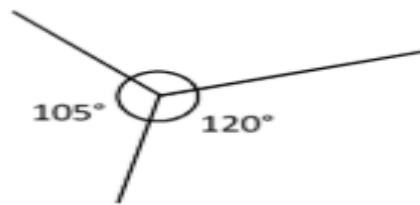
Remember that the angles around a point add up to  $360^\circ$ .

The angles are not drawn to scale, so do not try to measure them!

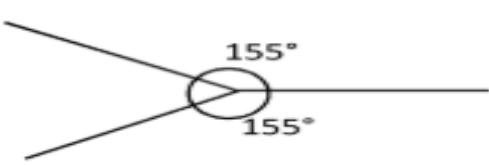
1)



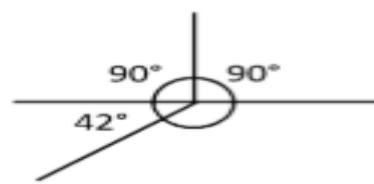
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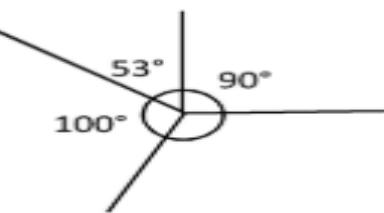
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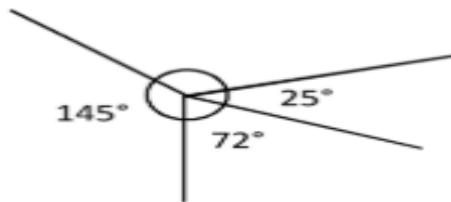
4)



5)



6)



Curriculum  
(Geography or  
History)

## Task

All information about the Blitz in Hull is attached on the following slides. Once you have read the slides write a newspaper report about bombing of Hull try to Include quotes from local people who heard the bombing and the devastation they would be feeling if they had just witnessed their homes and local area being bombed.

Links to useful websites if children want to research the blitz in Hull further:

<https://www.hulldailymail.co.uk/news/history/five-tragedies-hull-blitz-ww2-78134>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/40/a4147940.shtml>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-humber-42749093>

**L.O. To write a newspaper report  
about the first night of the Blitz  
in Hull.**

**I can Study local history- WW2  
bombing and how that affected  
Hull**

## TPS - What was the Blitz?

Imagine you and your family are in your house  
and you hear the air raid siren.

What do you do?

How do you feel?

What can you hear?

What can you see when you go outside the  
next morning?

## The Blitz

'Blitz' is the name given to the mass bombing of cities during WW2, it comes from the German word 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'. The East End of London suffered heavily, as did other big manufacturing cities like Coventry, Birmingham and Sheffield.

The bombing of Hull was kept secret in the press for the first couple of years of the war for two reasons. Because Hull was a port and could be reached easily by boat from Germany, it was important that the enemy didn't know how much damage they were doing. It was also important to keep the morale of British citizens up. Low morale would mean the war effort suffered.

## The Blitz

- In Hull, ninety-five percent of the houses were destroyed or damaged.
- Number of people known to be killed: 1,200
- Number of people injured, who received treatment: 3,000
- Total damage incidents: 146,568
- Number of houses destroyed or damaged: 86,715
- Number of alerts: 815
- Number of hours spent under alert: More than 1,000

Take a look at the newspaper article from the Hull Daily Mail. It must have been very strange to read those articles and know that they were talking about your own town

# FIRE-BOMBS ON NORTH-EAST TOWN

## Thirty Fall on Timber Importers' Estate

MANY incendiary bombs were strewn over north-east town early yesterday by raiders which came in from the sea at a very high altitude.

Vivid white flashes lit up a big area, but the splendid work of the town's fire-fighting service reduced the damage to a strict minimum. The only casualty was a warehouse cat!

The brunt of the attack was borne by a firm of timber importers, who estimate that between 30 and 40 incendiary bombs were dropped on their estate. The firm's fire watchers extinguished these bombs.

### WAREHOUSE ROOF DESTROYED

The roof of a warehouse and eggs were destroyed. Policemen whose station is nearby saw the bombs dropping and forced entrance to the warehouse straight away, but the dense smoke handicapped their salvage efforts. They managed to get a motor lorry out.

Another incendiary bomb caused a small hole in the roof of another building, but a warden spotted it and his quick notification to employees led to it being extinguished.

Another incendiary bomb fell

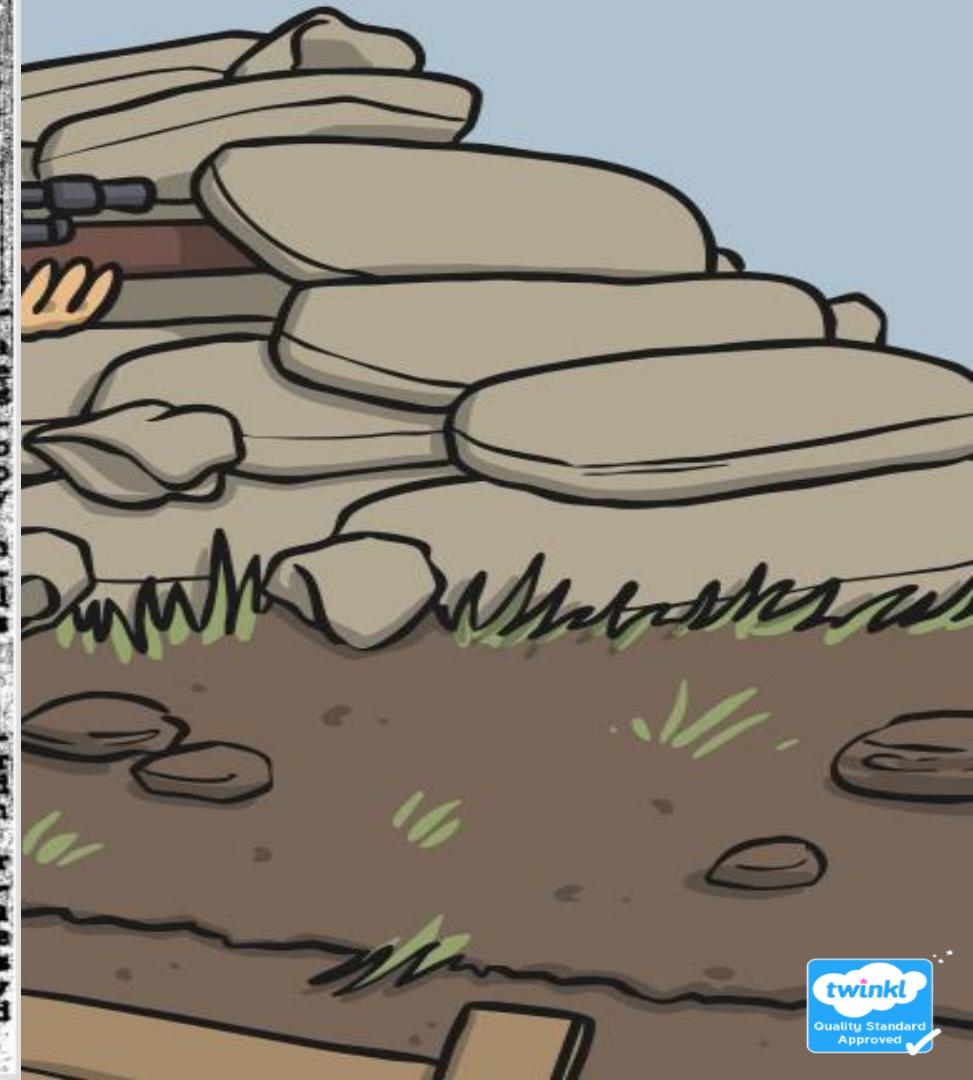
on the roof of an office. By stroke of good luck the office cleaner arrived a few minutes earlier than usual. She immediately called in the police, who extinguished the fire with stirrups before damage of a moment had been done.

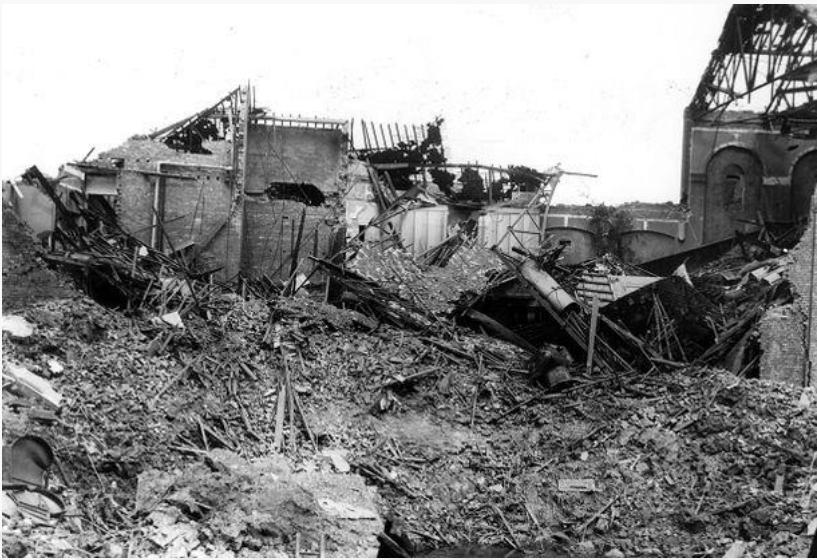
From other parts of the town reports of the falling of incendiary bombs also came, but in instances the damage caused was very small.

### HIDE AND SEEK

A game of hide and seek between an enemy fighter-bomber and British fighters was watched by people at a N.E. coast town yesterday.

The planes were seen several minutes before they disappeared into the clouds in south-easterly direction. One burst of machine-gun fire was seen to come from the enemy machine, but apparently it had no effect.





Science

## Task 1 – Researching Air Resistance

Read the following slides to understand the concept of and theory of Air Resistance and how it came to be.

Task 2- Write down what you have learnt from the slides and now know about Air resistance.

Task 3- (Optional)- Using slides make three parachutes and drop them from a set height. Each of the three parachutes should be slightly different.

You will observe and time which of your parachutes falls the slowest. This parachute will have the most air resistance pushing it up.

Make your parachutes using a sheet of plastic or card. Tie or tape string to the corners, and tie or tape the four pieces of string to an object such as a toy figure, paper clip or piece of modelling clay.

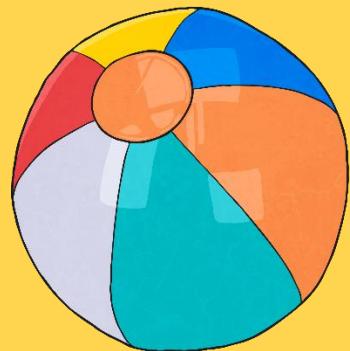
If you don't have the materials or a timer to do task 3 you could just draw and design three different parachutes you could make, consider what different materials you could use for each one.

# Air resistance-Gravity and Falling

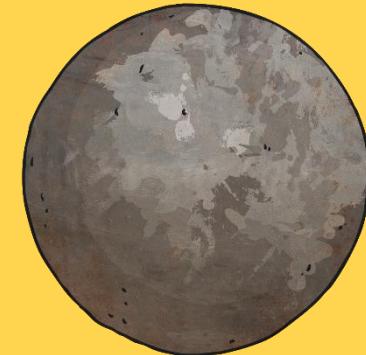
You have learnt that **gravity** pulls objects down towards the centre of the Earth.

But do you think all objects are pulled down as fast as each other?

These two balls are the **same size**, but one has a much **larger mass**. Do you think they will hit the ground at the **same time** when dropped from a height?

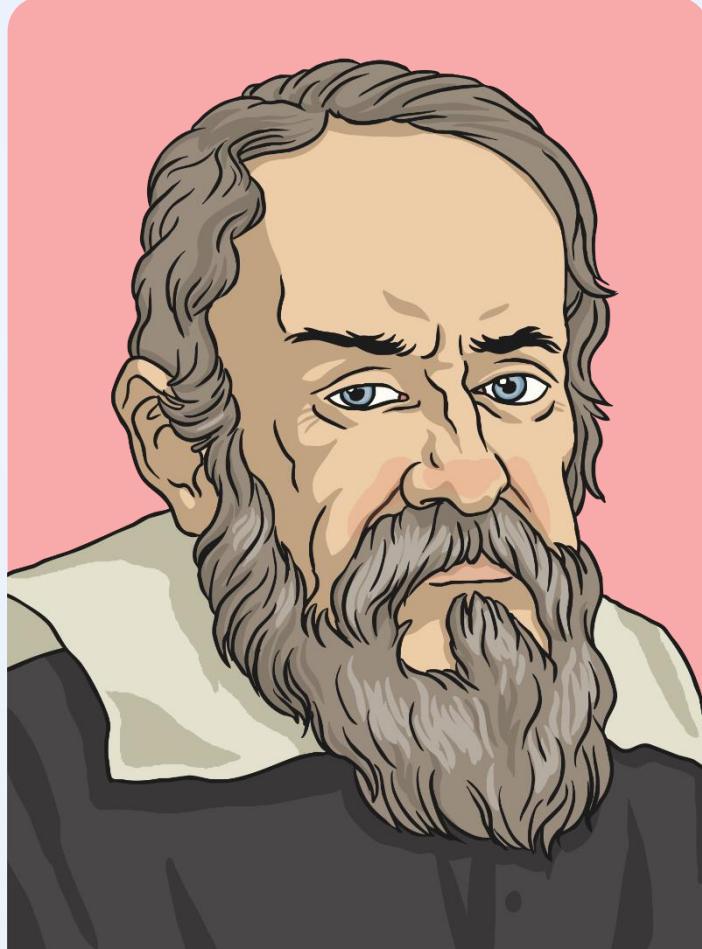


beach ball



cannon ball

# Gravity and Falling



**Galileo Galilei** (1564 – 1642) was an Italian scientist and mathematician who wondered about this.

In 1590, he decided to carry out an investigation to find the answer.

He climbed to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa with two balls of similar shape and size, but of different masses.

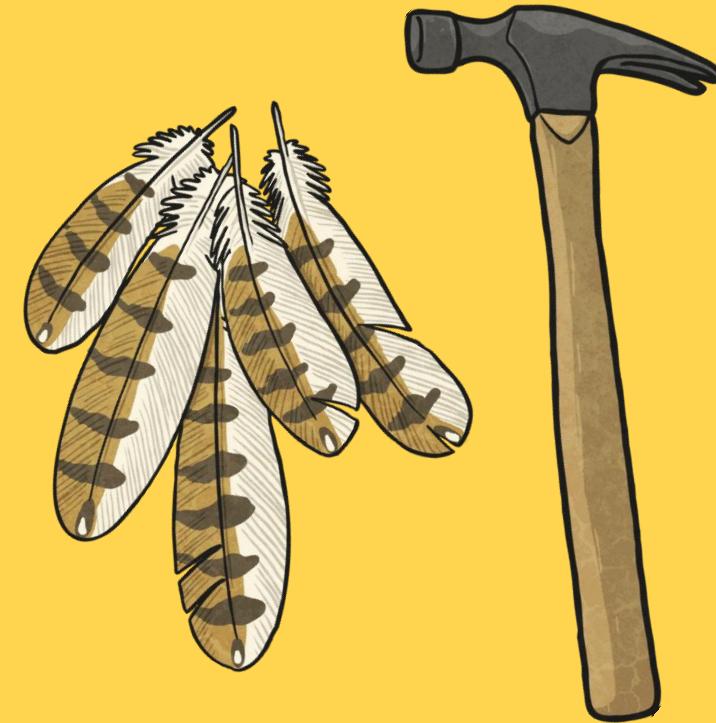
He dropped both of the balls from the top of the tower at the same time. Both balls hit the ground at the same time.

# Gravity and Falling

Galileo's experiment proved that **all objects fall at the same rate**, no matter what their mass is.

But this can seem hard to believe!

Think about a feather and a hammer. If you dropped both objects at the same time, would they hit the ground at the same time?

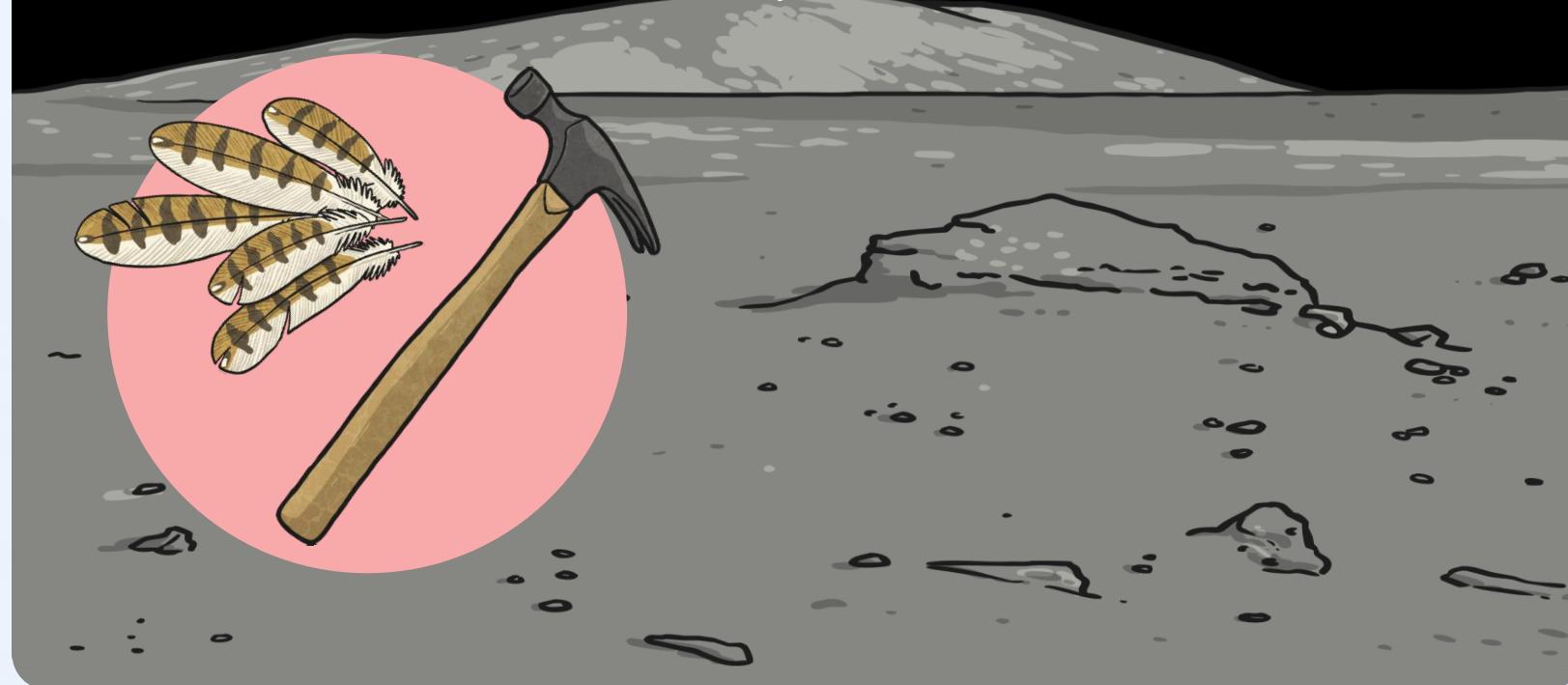


# Gravity and Falling

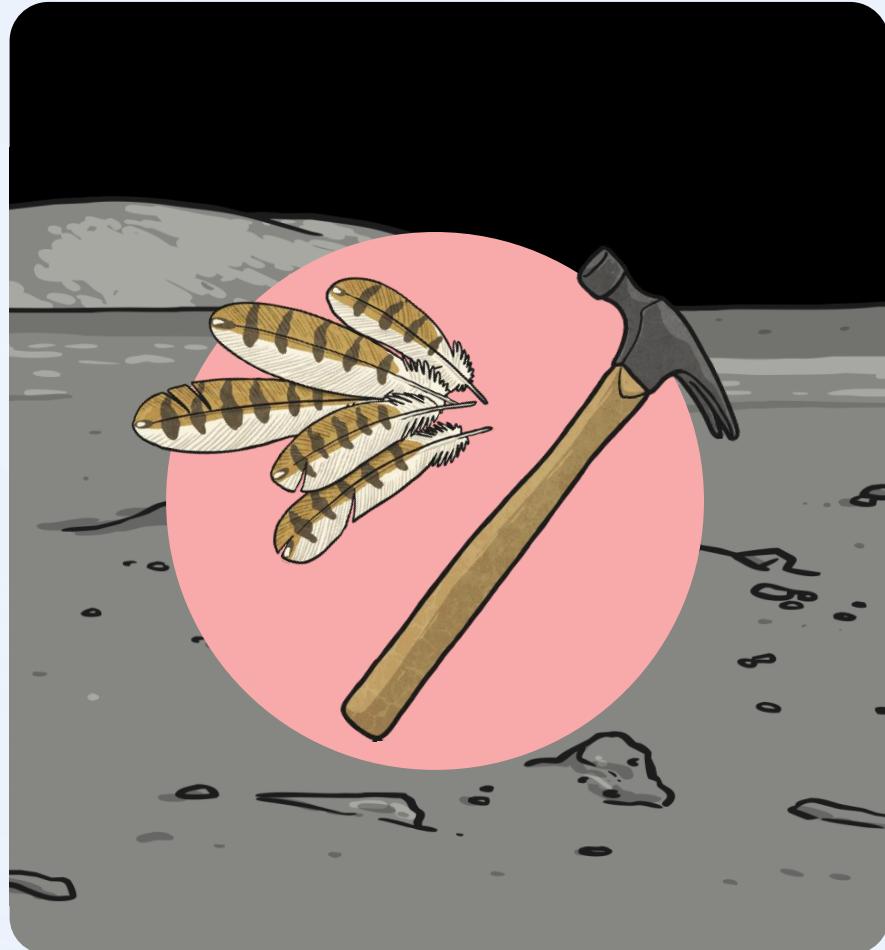


Watch [this clip](#) of astronaut David Scott dropping a feather and a hammer on the Moon.

What do you notice?



# Gravity and Falling



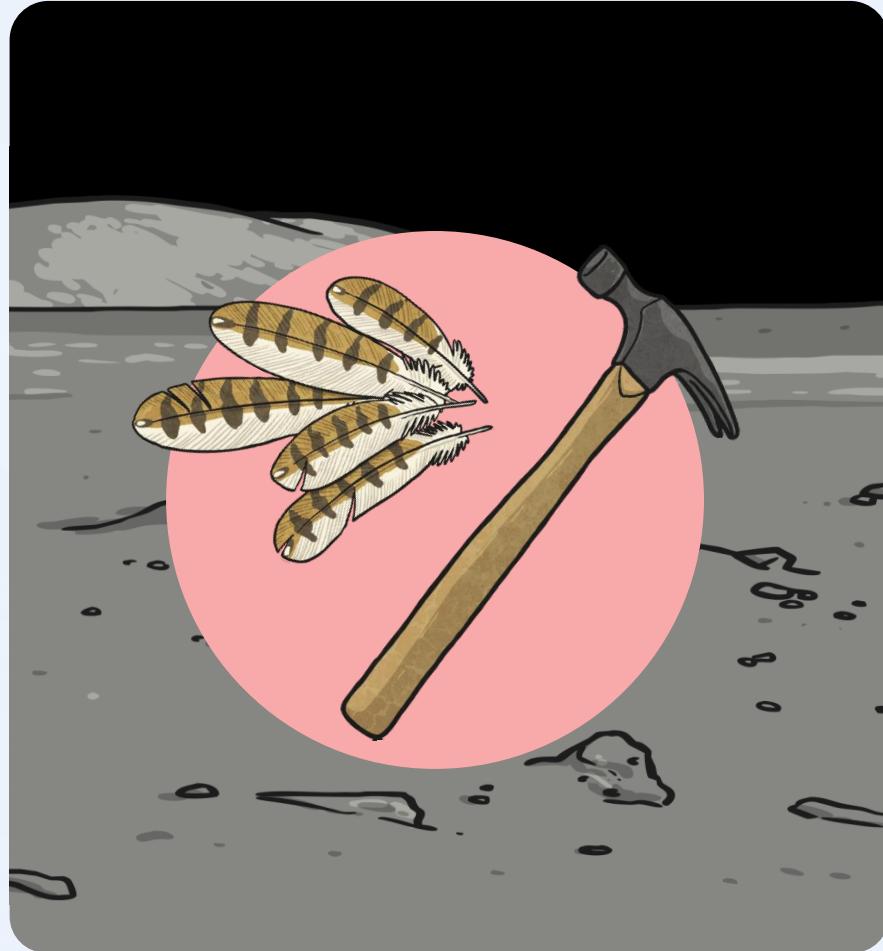
The feather and the hammer hit the surface of the Moon at the **same time!**

This proves that Galileo's findings are correct.

Can you think why the two objects fall at the same speed on the Moon, but the feather falls so much more slowly on Earth?

What is different about the Moon and the Earth that could cause this to happen?

# Air Resistance



There is **no air** on the Moon.

Air pushes against any object moving through it. This is known as **air resistance**. Air resistance pushes on different objects with a different force, which is what causes the feather to fall much slower than the hammer on Earth. Air resistance pushes the feather up with a bigger force than it pushes the hammer.

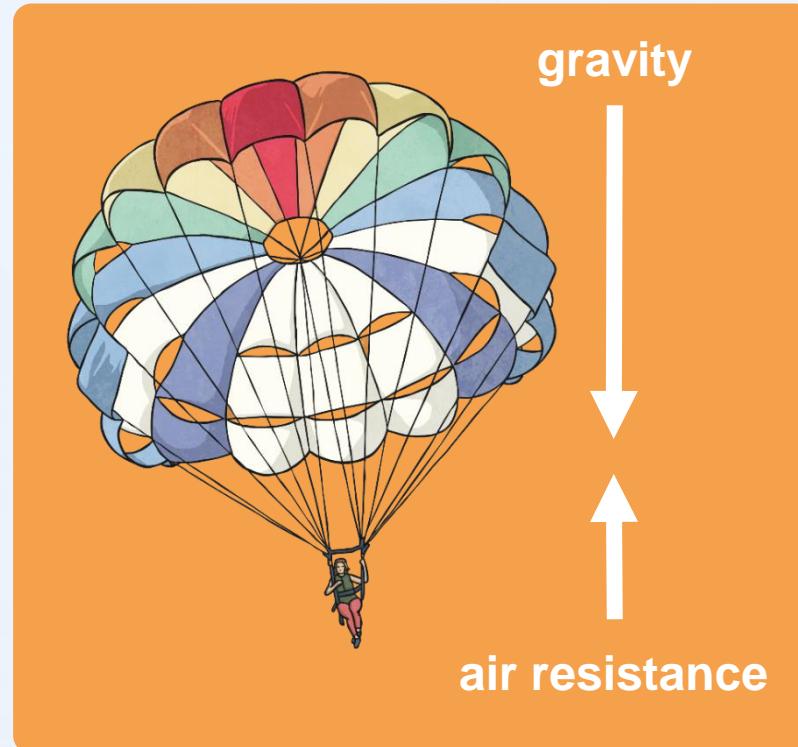
Since there is no air on the Moon, there is no **air resistance** to push on the feather, so the two objects are able to fall at the **same speed**.

# Air Resistance



Air resistance can be a useful force, but it can also be unhelpful in certain situations.

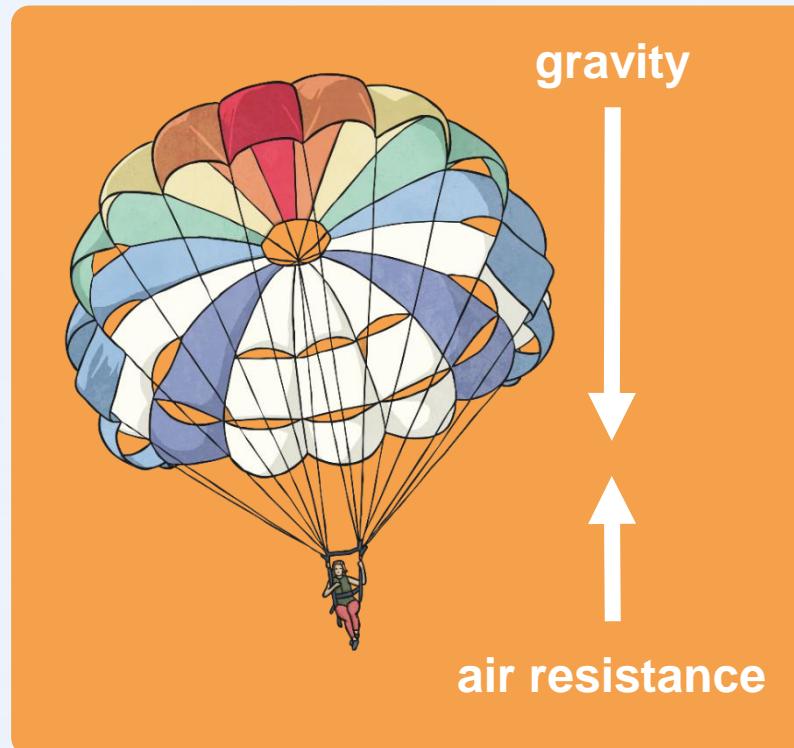
Look at the two diagrams below. Which one shows a **useful** effect of air resistance, and which one shows an **unhelpful** effect of air resistance?



# Air Resistance

Air resistance pushes up on the parachute, opposing the force of gravity and making the parachute and the person fall more slowly. This is a useful effect.

But air resistance pushes the cyclist back, opposing the driving force of the cyclist pedalling the bicycle. This is an unhelpful effect.



# The Perfect Parachute

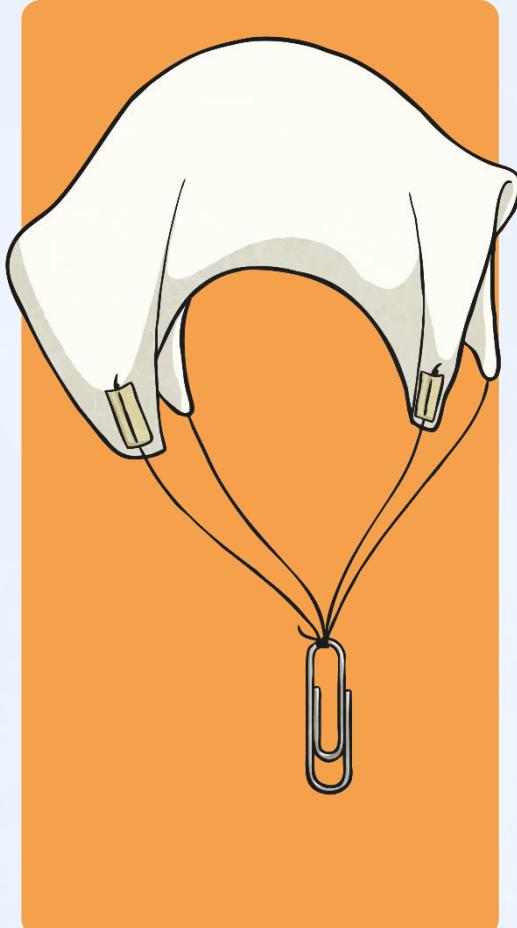


The Super Skydiving Company are redesigning the parachute they use to allow people to perform skydives from aeroplanes. They want to make sure the parachute they use is perfect, and allows their customers to fall from the aeroplane as **slowly** and **safely** as possible.

You are going to investigate a helpful effect of **air resistance**, by finding the best design for their new parachute.

The perfect parachute will be the one that makes a person fall the **slowest**. It will cause **air resistance** to push it up with the **biggest force**.

# The Perfect Parachute



You will make three parachutes and drop them from a height. Each of the three parachutes should be slightly different.

You will observe which of your parachutes falls the **slowest**. This parachute will have the most **air resistance** pushing it up.

Make your parachutes using a sheet of plastic or card. Tie or tape string to the corners, and tie or tape the four pieces of string to an object such as a toy figure, paper clip or piece of modelling clay.