



Weekly learning pack

Year 5

English

Captain Tom Moore

Captain Tom Moore is the ex-soldier who made headlines around the world in April 2020, when he set out to raise money for the National Health Service, by walking 100 laps around his garden. Not only did he raise an incredible amount of money, but he also broke several world records at the same time.

Who is Captain Tom Moore?

Captain Tom was born in Yorkshire on 30th April 1920. He was a soldier in the British Army and served in the Second World War. He currently lives in Bedfordshire with one of his two daughters and her family.

Captain Tom saw the hard work the hospital staff were doing, when he watched the news during the COVID-19 crisis. Because of this and because he had been well looked after in hospital himself, he decided that he wanted to do something to raise money for the National Health Service (NHS).

Why 100?

Captain Tom began his challenge as a 99 year old. He decided to walk 100 laps of his garden (10 each day), leading up to his 100th birthday, which was on 30th April 2020. He set himself a target of £1000, which he reached in a day. Captain Tom completed his laps with the aid of a walking frame.



By the time he finished the 100 laps, he had raised over 27 million pounds!

Breaking Records

With his story shared around the world, more and more people donated money and Captain Tom broke several records during his fundraising efforts.

He has raised more money from a charity walk than any other single person. He released a charity song, which became the highest selling single of 2020. Six days before his 100th birthday, his single went to number 1 in the charts. He is the oldest person ever to have a number one single.

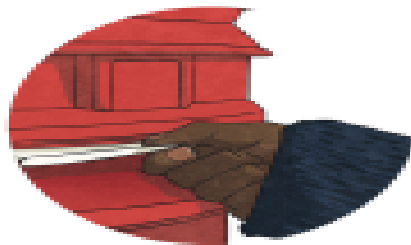


Captain Tom Moore

He has raised more money from a charity walk than any other single person. He released a charity song, with singer Michael Ball and the NHS Voices of Care Choir, which became the highest selling single of 2020 in the UK. Six days before his 100th birthday, his single went to number 1 in the charts. He is the oldest person ever to have a number one single.'

The money raised will go towards helping care for people who have been discharged from hospital as well as **toiletries** and food for NHS staff.

Did You Know...?



- Captain Tom completed his 100 laps two weeks before his birthday, so decided to increase the number of laps he walked to 200.
- The Royal Mail stamped every item posted during the week of his 100th birthday, with a special postmark with a message for Captain Tom.
- People have been inspired by his story and have sent him birthday cards. He had so many cards, they had to be stored in the local school hall.
- Captain Tom completed his laps, while wearing his three army medals.
- A television **documentary** is being made about his life as a soldier.

Glossary

veteran	An ex-member of the armed forces.
toiletries	Items for personal care, e.g. soap, shampoo and toothpaste.
documentary	A factual television programme.

Captain Tom Moore Questions

1. What does NHS stand for? Tick **one**.

- New Hospital Staff
- National Health Service
- National Hospital Staff
- Nurses & Health Staff

2. Draw lines to show when the events happened.

Captain Tom began his challenge.

1st

Captain Tom released a single.

3rd

Captain Tom finished his 100 laps.

4th

Captain Tom celebrated his 100th birthday.

2nd

3. How do you think Captain Tom felt when he heard how much money he had raised? Tick **two**.

- Sad
- Amazed
- Disappointed
- Humbled

4. Write **True** or **False** for each statement.

Captain Tom wanted to raise £1000.	
Tom Jones released a single with Captain Tom.	
Captain Tom raised money for the NHS.	
Captain Tom used to be a sailor.	

Captain Tom Moore Questions

5. Read the paragraph 'Why 100?' **Find** and **copy** one word that means the same as help.

6. Fill in the missing words.

He is the _____ person ever to have a number one _____.

7. Why do you think Captain Tom wanted to raise money for the NHS?

8. Describe Captain Tom in two words and explain your choices.

Task Writing

This week we are going to write a letter to the government persuading them to honour others like Sir Captain Tom Moore who have done fund raising for the NHS during COVID 19. Plan your letter:

Address- who are you sending to.

Greeting- Dear sir or madam or to Who it may concern

Introduction-Who are you? What are you writing about and why?

Main point one- People are risking their own lives to raise money to raise funds for the NHS.

Main point two- What should the government do award Knighthoods MBE's CBE's ? Why do you want the government to do this because they have massively helped the NHS.

Conclusion- What do you want to happen next? What do you hope will be the result of this letters. (This fund raising is rewarded).

Sign off- Yours faithfully.....

Task 2 Writing

Using your plan, write a letter trying to persuade the government reward NHS fund raisers
Include year 5 GPS features.

Features

Parenthesis – brackets, dashes and commas

Subjunctive form – if, I hope, I wish

Modal verbs for possibility- would, could, should, will and may

Modal adverbs for possibility- certainly, definitely and surely

A colon – to introduce a list

First person

Persuasive language- Furthermore, certainly, for example, finally

Task 3- Spelling and GPS

Complete this sentence.

If I work hard, _____.

Insert the comma in the correct place to show the fronted adverbial.

Throughout the film my sister talked on her phone.

Underline the expanded noun phrase in this sentence.

I kicked my favourite green football over the fence.

Circle the correct verb in each sentence.

I was/were walking down the street. We was/were collecting shells on the beach. They was/were eating popcorn.

What is the name of the punctuation mark in this sentence?

The dragon (who lived on mountain) scared the whole village.

Task 4- Spelling and GPS

Practise each word 5 times (look, say, cover write and check).

Choose two and write their definitions. Choose two to write in sentences.

Adorably

Comfortably

Considerably

Credibly

Horribly

Incredibly

Miserably

Possibly

Reasonably

responsibly

Maths

Task 1- Area

Definitions-

Polygon- a plane figure with at least three straight sides and angles, and typically five or more.

Translation- Sliding: moving a shape without rotating or flipping it.

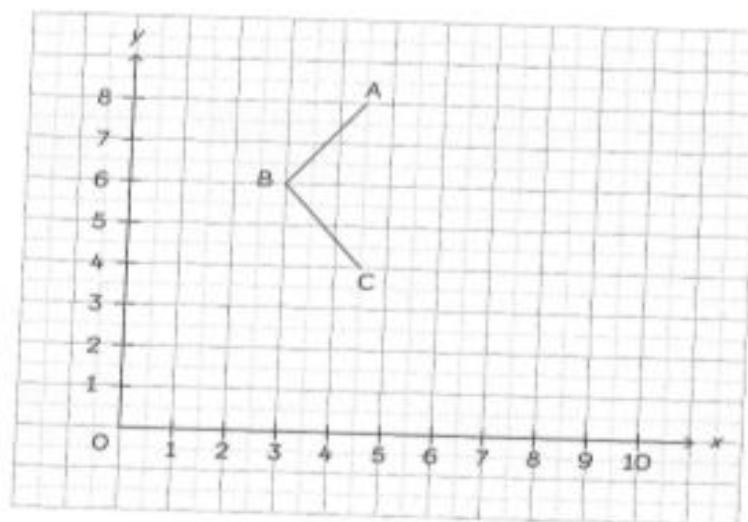
Reflection- A 'flip' of a shape over the line of reflection

Task 3- Perimeter- No ruler needed

Naming and Plotting Points

Lesson
1

In Focus

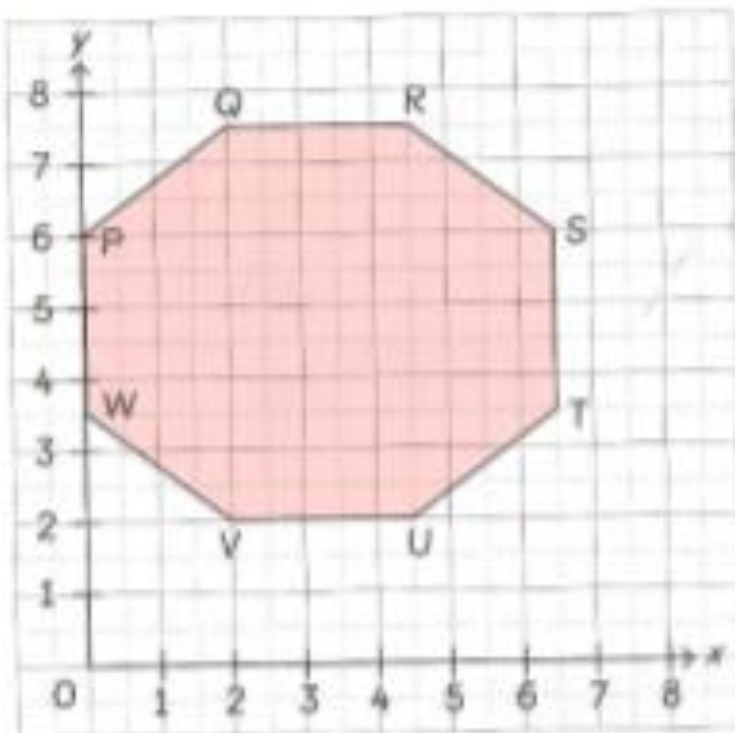


A, B and C are vertices of a polygon with sides of equal lengths. Find the possible positions of the other vertices.

Task 4- Dividing with remainders

Guided Practice

1



PQRSTUW is a polygon and P is at (0, 6).

(a) Write the coordinates:

(i) of Q

(ii) of R

(iii) of T

(b)

S is at $(6, 6\frac{1}{2})$.



Is  correct?

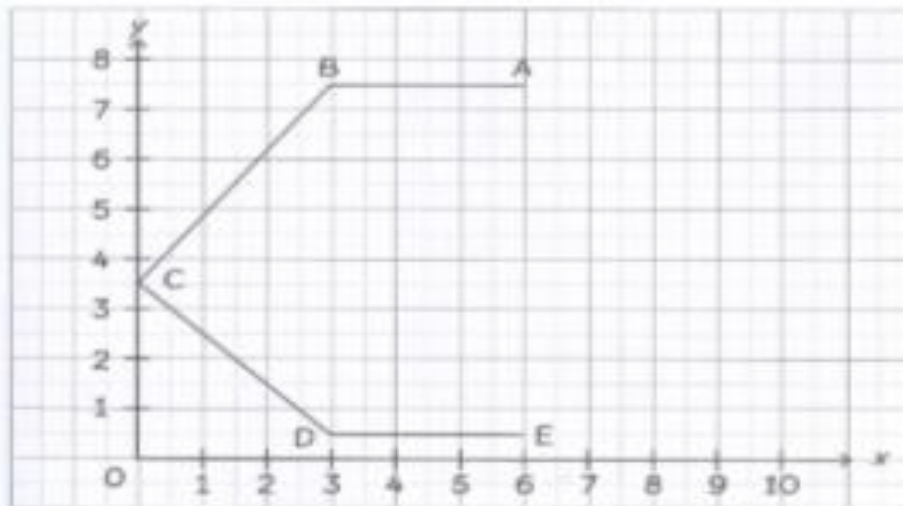
(c) Is it a regular polygon?

Task 4- Dividing with remainders

Worksheet 1

Naming and Plotting Points

- 1 A, B, C, D and E are vertices of a polygon.



- (a) Write the coordinates of each point.

(i) Point A: (ii) Point B: (iii) Point C:


(iv) Point D: (v) Point E:

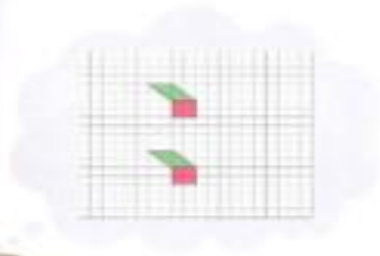
Task 4- Dividing with remainders

Describing Movements

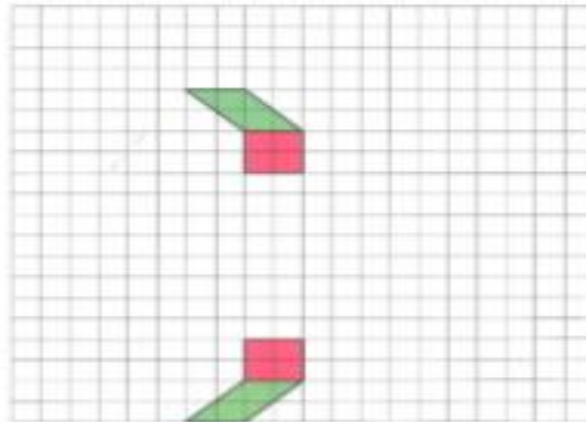
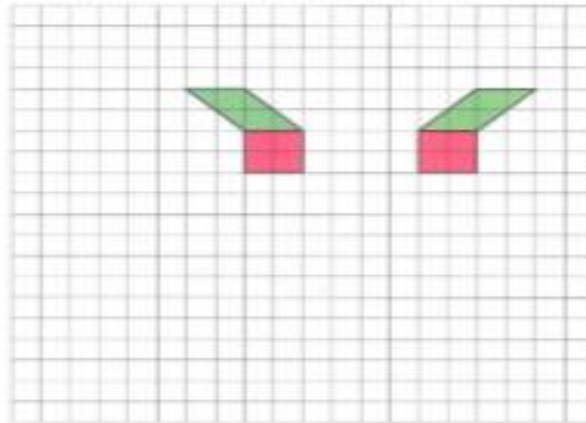
Lesson
3

In Focus

Try to fold each square sheet so that one  fits exactly on top of the other.



Is this one possible?

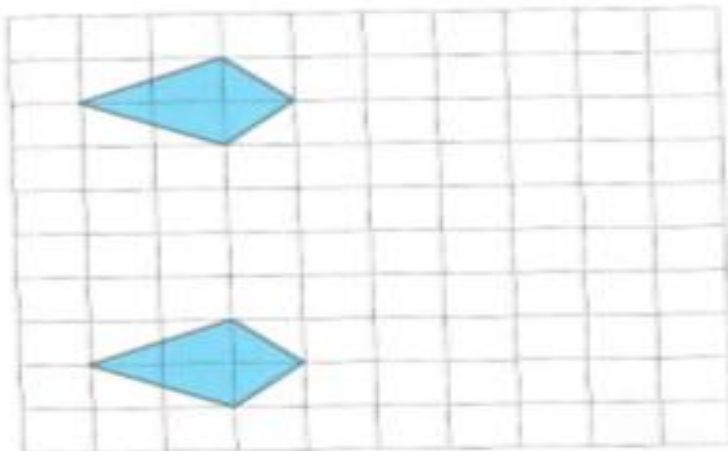


Task 4- Dividing with remainders

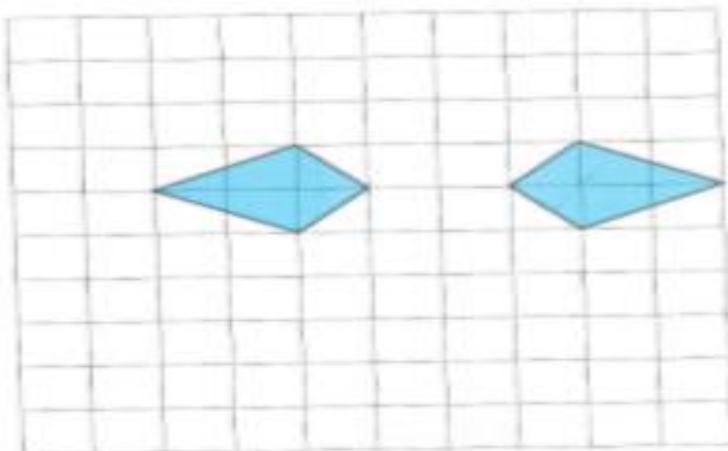
Guided Practice

- 1 Draw the mirror line which reflects one figure to the other.

(a)



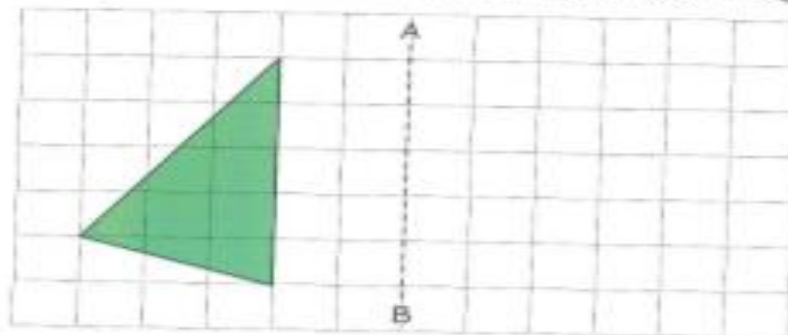
(b)



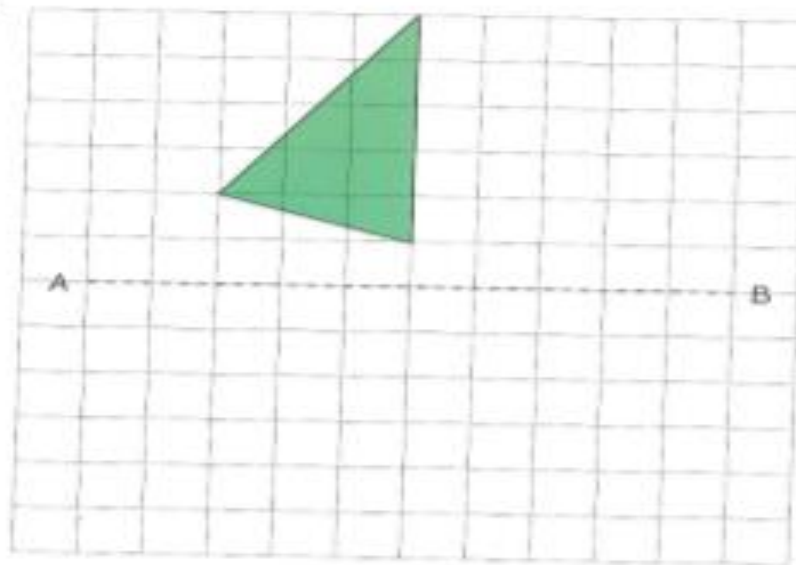
Task 4- Dividing with remainders

2 Each triangle is reflected in the line AB. Draw each image.

(a)



(b)



Task 4- Dividing with remainders

Worksheet 3

Describing Movements

1 Draw a line so that one figure reflects the other.

(a)



(b)

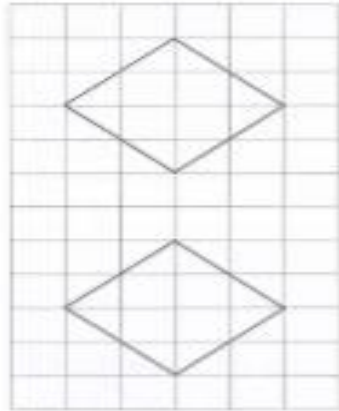


(c)

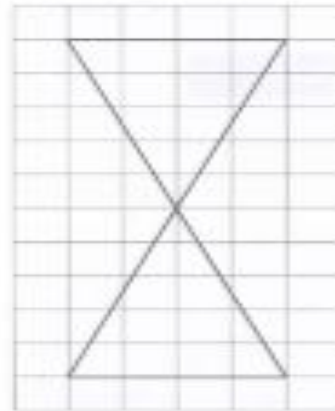


Task 4- Dividing with remainders

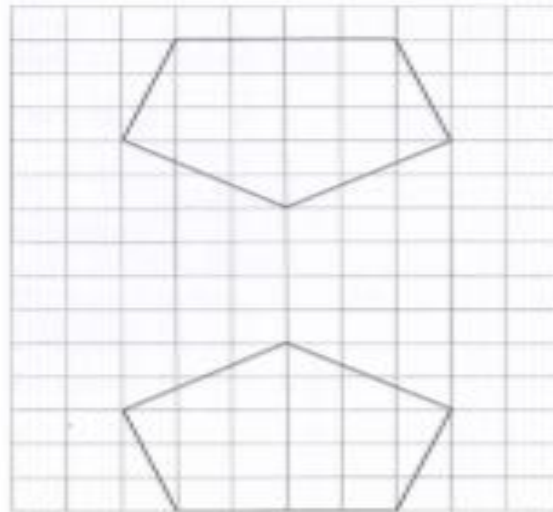
(d)



(e)



(f)



Curriculum (Geography)

Task- To be able to use fieldwork to create a map that shows the human and physical features in the local area in present day. On the following slides are examples of maps of Hull to help you create your own.

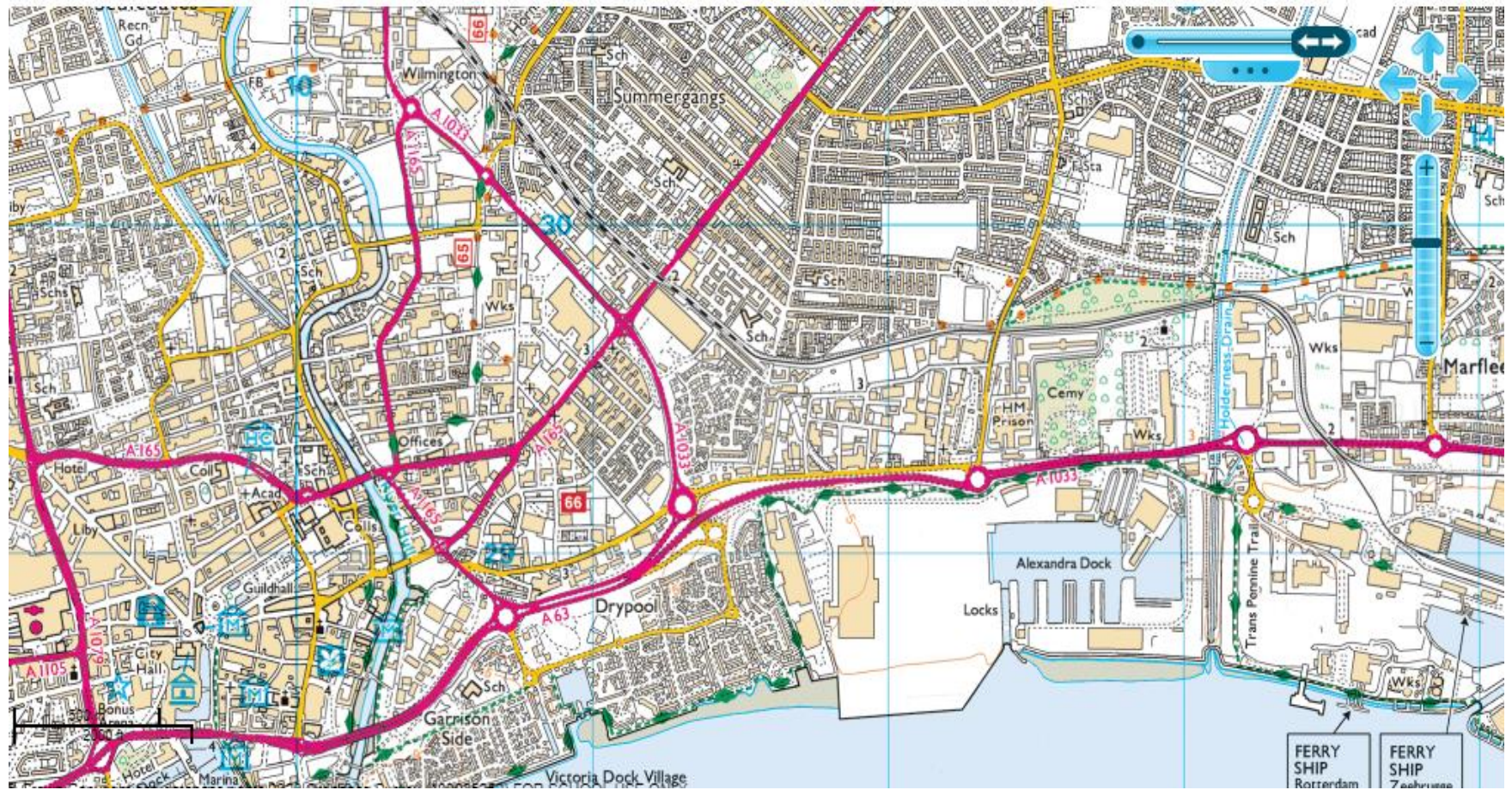
List of human features in Hull to plot on your map:

- The Deep
- KCOM Stadium
- Craven Park Stadium
- Humber Bridge
- Hull's museums
- Holderness Road
- Clive Sullivan way.

Physical features in Hull to plot on your map:

- River Hull
- River Humber
- Alexandra Docks
- Victoria Dock

Task- To be able to use fieldwork to create a map that shows the human and physical features in the local area in present day.





Science

Read through the following slides about asexual reproduction in plants. Once you have read the slides write a 100 worded paragraph about what you have learnt about how plants reproduce asexually. Slides with the information required have been included along with a word bank that has terms and vocabulary required.

Task 1 – Life cycles



BUT...
some plants can
reproduce **asexually**
all by themselves!

When flowering plants sexually reproduce, **male** genetic information must combine with a **female** egg cell to make a new seed, which then grows into a plant.



When plants reproduce **asexually**, only one parent plant is needed. It can produce a new plant all by itself.



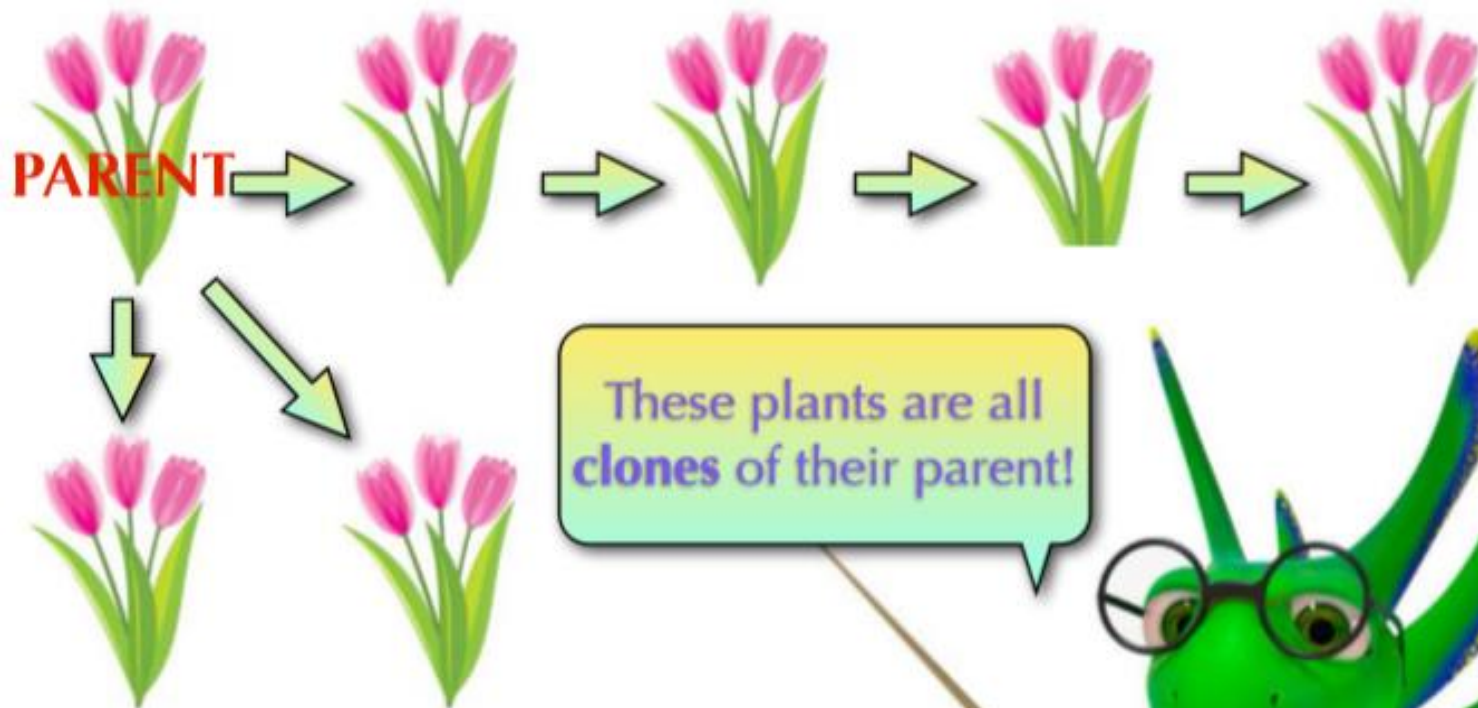
Daffodils reproduce asexually. Can you see the new plant growing out of the side of the bulb?



Some plants, such as crocuses and potatoes, grow stores of food under the ground called bulbs and tubers. These types of plant reproduce asexually by growing new plants off their bulbs and tubers.

BACK

NEXT



When plants reproduce asexually, the children plants are **genetically identical** to the parent. They are **clones** of the parent plant.

BACK

NEXT





In groups, look at the Plant Picture Cards. How many different ways could you group them? Choose two picture cards and explain to your group some ways in which they are different or similar. Try to use scientific words in your explanation.

100 Word Challenge!

In one hundred words or less, describe some ways in which plants reproduce asexually. Give an examples of plants that reproduces in this way, and briefly describe how this process is different to sexual reproduction in flowering plants. Use the Plant Picture Cards and Word Bank to help you.



Potato

How new plants grow

The parent plant grows lots of tubers (called potatoes) under the ground. When the parent plant dies, the tubers grow little shoots which grow up out of the soil to become the stem of a new plant. Little roots grow down into the soil from the tuber.



Daffodil

How new plants grow

Tiny bulb shoots begin to grow from the base of the parent plant's bulb. These shoots continue to grow under the ground, gradually becoming a new bulb. Shoots push up through the soil out of the new bulb once it has fully developed.



Blackberry

How new plants grow

Insects land on the flowers of the blackberry plant and drink its nectar. They transfer pollen to other flowers; blackberry fruits start to grow. Birds eat the fruits, which contain seeds. The seeds land on the ground in bird droppings and grow to form new plants.



Strawberry

How new plants grow

Small shoots called 'runners' grow from the stem of the parent plant. Along this runner, little plantlets start to develop. These plantlets grow roots and stems, developing into new plants that are exact copies of their parent plant.



Oak

How new plants grow

Oak trees produce blossom flowers. The flowers are pollinated by insects, and also by the wind blowing pollen from one flower to another. The pollinated flowers grow fruit (acorns). Some acorns are buried and forgotten by squirrels; these grow to form new oak saplings.



Dandelion

How new plants grow

Pollen is transferred from one dandelion to another by insects or the wind. The pollinated flowers grow lots of seeds with fluffy 'parachutes' on them. The wind blows the seeds away from the parent plant. Some seeds land on soil and grow into new plants.

reproduce

bulb

sexual

identical

tuber

stem

reproduction

flower

clone

runner

plantlet

genetic information

fruit

shoot

asexual

parent

pollinate

reproduce

bulb

sexual

identical

tuber

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fruit

shoot

asexual

parent

pollinate