






Year 5
Home Learning 11

Here are some topics which you can work from at home. All work can be recorded in a way you choose.
The theme for this week is **Tudors**.

Each day we put a 'Word of the Day' on the grid below. See if you can:

- Find the definition
- Use the word in a sentence
- List any synonyms
- List any antonyms
- Use the word in a different context
- Use an image to represent the word - be creative!

		English	Maths	Physical	Science	Creative
Monday	Word of the Day - jubilant	<p><u>Reading and Research</u></p> <p>Research the Tudor era and either create a Popplet online or draw a mind map to display your findings.</p> <p>Have a look at the website links below: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs_gkwmn https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/tudors/ https://www.theschoolrun.com/home-work-help/tudors</p> <p>Questions to think about...</p> <p>When did it take place in history? What key events happened? What was it like to live during it?</p> <p>Complete the reading comprehension about the Tudors attached below too.</p>	<p>Please see below for additional activities. Complete one each day.</p> <p>You also have access to lessons on MyMaths and TT Rockstars.</p> <p>This website is also great and gives you daily activities revising all of the things you have learnt in Y5. https://myminimaths.co.uk/year-5-mini-maths/</p>   <p>Also, don't forget the fantastic resources on BBC Bitesize. Just click on Year 5 and it is full of exciting activities.</p> 	<p><u>Walking challenge</u></p> <p>Create a table and each day record how many steps you do (walking / running).</p> <p>This can be around the house, the garden or on your family walk. Each day try to increase your steps by walking for an extra five minutes or adding on 1,000 steps to your total.</p> <p>At the end of the week...</p> <p>Can you draw a line graph to display your results?</p> <p>Can you total your steps for the week?</p> <p><u>Tudor activities</u></p> <p>Play tennis – In the Tudor era, the ball could also be bounced off the walls and points were scored by hitting the ball into one of three goals high in the walls.</p>	<p><u>Conditions for growing plants (Biology)</u></p> <p>Tudor people grew lots of herbs that we know today, e.g. lavender, thyme, lemon balm and rosemary. They were often grown in knot gardens, which were fashionable at the time. The beds were laid out in complicated patterns that look a bit like a knot.</p> <p>Can you grow a Tudor plant?</p> <p>Can you keep a diary to show how your Tudor plant grows?</p> <p>Think about...</p> <p>What helps it to grow well? What happens as it grows?</p> 	<p><u>Tudor Rose</u></p> <p>Create a Tudor Rose using a range of different materials, e.g. paint, tissue paper and glitter.</p> <p>Use this website for ideas: https://www.hobbycraft.co.uk/ideas/kids/how-to-make-tudor-rose-paper-art</p> 

SPaG

Complete the activity attached below with various SPaG questions to answer.

Can you set up your own tennis game with similar rules?



Play football – In the Tudor era, there were no set numbers of team players, so as many people who wanted to joined in the game. The goal posts were placed about a mile apart and the players could kick, throw or pick up the ball in an attempt to put it between the opponent's goalposts.

Can you set up your own football game with similar rules?



Watch this video of Tudor dancing and make up your own.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zt4kjxs>

How did Tudor people dance?

Part of History | Tudor and Stuarts
 Duration 02:06



Uses and properties of materials (Chemistry)

Ships were important during Tudor times; they were needed for the navy, for trading with other countries and for exploring the world.



Can you find out what materials Tudors used to build their ships?

What properties do these materials have that makes them good for building ships?

Can you make a table to show the materials, what they were used for and their useful properties?

Portrait drawing

Look at examples of different portraits which were drawn of the key figures from the Tudor era. Artists include Hans Holbein and Levina Teerline. Draw a portrait of a member of your house hold in a similar style.



Writing

Write a character description of Henry VIII walking into a Tudor banquet.



Questions to think about...
 What did he look like?
 How might he walk in / act?
 What might he say?

Use your research from Monday to help.

Can you use fronted adverbials in your writing? E.g.
 When – Whilst the sun was setting, the famished crowd anticipated the arrival of their King.
 How – As quick as a flash, the regal man cleared his mountainous feast.

Day and night, day length (Physics)

Tudors did have mechanic clocks but they were very expensive. Many people had pocket sundials. They also used sand timers.

How can we use shadows to tell the time?

Can you make a sundial or a sand timer?
 Use the websites below for ideas:
<https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Sundial>



<https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Sand-Timer-from-Recycled-Plastic-Bottles>



Stained glass window

Create your own stained glass window with a unique design, just like what you would see in Tudor architecture.

Use this website for ideas:
<https://www.teachinideas.co.uk/colour/easy-stained-glass>



Writing

You are going to write a newspaper report of the Battle of Bosworth.



Remember the layout of a newspaper (heading > lead > main body > tail) and the features of each section.

Use your research from Monday to help.

Can you use relative clauses in your writing? E.g. The Battle of Bosworth, which was fought on 22nd August 1485, was the last significant clash of the Wars of the Roses.

Harmful effects of microorganisms
(Biology)

Tudor people didn't have fridges to keep food fresh. They knew that fresh food would soon go bad and found others ways to preserve it.



What different ways can you find to preserve food and stop microorganisms growing?

Do some methods work better than others?

Can you create a poster to show the different ways to preserve food?

Knot garden

Design your own Tudor knot garden on a piece of paper first and then create it using a foil tray and a kitchen sponge cloth.

Use this website for ideas:

<https://www.activityvillage.co.uk/tudor-knot-garden-craft>



Friday

Word of the Day – tedious

Spelling

Log onto Spelling Shed and practise this week's spellings.

Can you write a paragraph which includes them all?

Can your paragraph have a Tudor theme?

Changes in materials (Chemistry)

Tudors used dyes to colour cloth. The dyes usually came from plants: walnut made a brown colour, a plant called madder made a red colour and woad made a blue colour.

Can you use parts of plants to make your own dyes? You could try coloured plants like beetroot, blackberries or tomatoes.

How many different colours can you make?

Which parts of the plants make good dyes?

Which materials (e.g. paper, plastic, wool, cotton, metal) are good for dyeing?



Tudor feast

Using your research from Monday, find recipes for food which the Tudors would eat at banquets and have a go at cooking them. E.g. Yeoman's Pudding.



Use this website for ideas:

<http://cookit.e2bn.org/historycookbook/index-32-tudors.html>

Website of the Week:

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/members-area/kids/tudor-england/>

A website full of information, activities, games and quizzes.

Reading Comprehension Activity

The Tudors

The Tudors ruled England for 118 years and are one of the most famous families in history. It started with King Henry VII in 1485 and ended in 1603 when Queen Elizabeth I died without an heir. In that time, the country went through many changes.

Who Were the Tudors?

'Tudor' is the surname that each of the kings and queens during this period had. When Henry Tudor defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, he became King. He took the name Henry VII but his surname was still 'Tudor', which meant it was the beginning of England's Tudor period.



The Tudor Rose







With Henry becoming King, it brought an end to the Wars of the Roses. This was an ongoing fight between two royal families – the House of Lancaster, whose emblem was a red rose, and the House of York, represented by a white rose. In 1486, a year after his triumph, Henry (who was from the House of Lancaster) married Elizabeth of York, uniting both houses. As a symbol of this union, the two roses were merged to create the Tudor Rose, which is still used as an emblem of England today.



Henry VIII

When Henry VII died in 1509, his son – also called Henry – came to power. He was crowned Henry VIII and went on to become one of history's most famous figures. During his 37-year reign, Henry VIII made history in so many ways. He had six wives, created a new church and was responsible for having more than 70,000 people executed!

Henry's first act as King was to marry Catherine of Aragon. He then divorced her in 1533, with her not having given him a son. Henry then married Anne Boleyn. She didn't give him a son either and Henry had her beheaded! In all, Henry VIII had two wives executed, two he

1. Catherine of Aragon  Divorced	2. Anne Boleyn  Beheaded	3. Jane Seymour  Died
4. Anne of Cleves  Divorced	5. Kathryn Howard  Beheaded	6. Catherine Parr  Survived

divorced, one died of natural causes and one of them survived him.

The Church of England

When the Pope refused to allow Henry to divorce his first wife, Henry decided to take matters into his own hands. Henry split from the Roman Catholic Church and made his own strand of Christianity! He called it the Church of England and he named himself as head. That way, he gave himself permission to divorce Catherine!

Henry's Children

After Henry VIII died in 1547, three of his children went on to rule England. Elizabeth I was the most famous of all. She was Queen for 44 years until she died in 1603, ending the Tudor period.

Did You Know...?

Edward VI was King for just six years before he died aged 15. However, his successor, Lady Jane Grey, had an even shorter reign. She held the throne for a mere nine days before Mary I was proclaimed Queen.



Tudor Kings and Queens

Henry VII – 1485-1509



Henry VIII – 1509-1547



Edward VI – 1547-1553



Jane Grey – July 1553



Mary I – 1553-1558



Elizabeth I – 1558-1603



- 1) Which king and queen started and ended the Tudor period?
- 2) **In 1486, a year after his triumph, Henry married Elizabeth of York.**
Why might this have been hard for Elizabeth's family to live with?
- 3) What is the Tudor Rose?
- 4) Do you think Henry VIII married for love? Give reasons in your answer.
- 5) What did Henry VIII do when he was unable to divorce his first wife?
- 6) How long was Lady Jane Grey Queen for?

SPaG Activity


Year 5 Summer Term 1 SPaG Mat

3

a

Add a possessive pronoun:

The girl, who was very interested in science, had been given a white lab coat - it was _____ to keep.



c

A prefix word in each of these sentences is incorrect. Rewrite the prefix words correctly.


The dishonest man had made an imlegal transaction at the bank.

The autobiography had been written in a very imformal tone.

e


Mr Whoops has made **three** clumsy spelling mistakes in his sentences. Can you underline them and correct them?

I have a seryous problem with my new washing mashine. I may need an electritian to fix it.



b

Rewrite this sentence with the adverbial at the beginning.



Mandeep watered her bean plant very carefully.

d

If this is the answer, what was the question?

Usually, at the weekends.

Spaghetti bolognaise.

f

Circle the error in this sentence:

The driver was lost and weren't sure which direction to go.

How would you correct it?

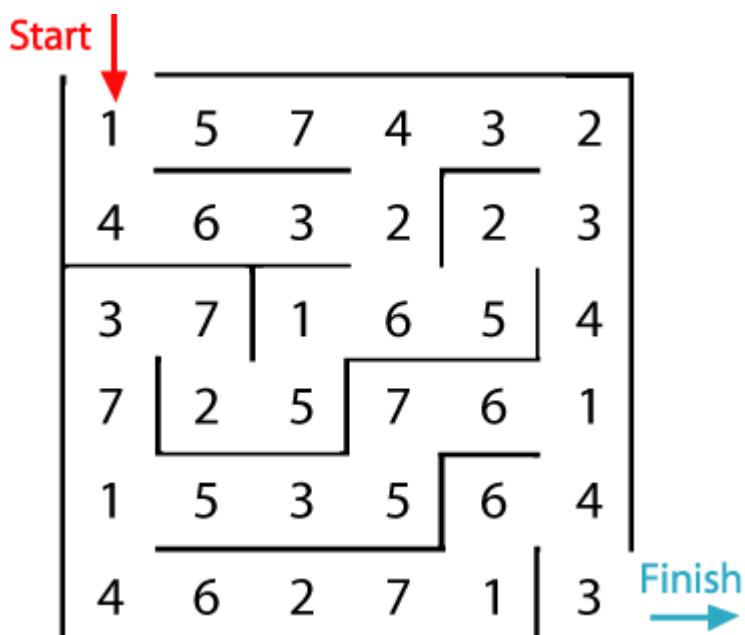
Maths Activities

Monday

Maze 100

In this maze there are numbers in each of the cells. You go through adding all the numbers that you pass. You may not go through any cell more than once.

Can you find a way through in which the numbers add to exactly 100?



What is the lowest number you can make going through the maze?

What is the highest number you can make going through the maze? (Remember you may not go through any cell more than once.)

Tuesday

Square Subtraction

Choose any number. This is going to be your particular number for this proof.

Square your chosen number.

Subtract your starting number.

Is the number you're left with odd or even?

Create a model or a picture of your calculation, using your chosen number, and examine this model carefully.

Can you use this one model to prove that your result is always true and not just true for the particular number that you chose to start with?

Wednesday

All the Digits

This represents the multiplication of a 4-figure number by 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

The whole calculation uses each of the digits 0–9 once and once only.

The 4-figure number contains three consecutive numbers, which are not in order. The third digit is the sum of two of the consecutive numbers. *What does consecutive mean?*

The first, third and fifth figures of the five-digit product are three consecutive numbers, again not in order. The second and fourth digits are also consecutive numbers.

Can you replace the stars in the calculation with figures?

Thursday

Sweets in a Box

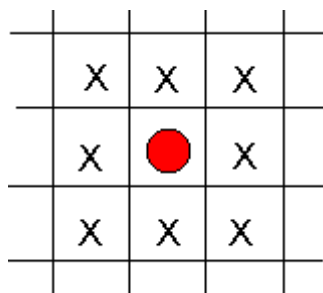
A sweet manufacturer has decided to design some gift boxes for a new kind of sweet.

Each box is to contain 36 sweets placed in lines in a single layer in a geometric shape without gaps or fillers.

How many different shaped boxes can you design?

The sweets come in 4 colours, 9 of each colour.

Arrange the sweets so that no sweets of the same colour are adjacent to (that is 'next to') each other in any direction. In the diagram below none of the squares marked x can have a red sweet in them.



Arrange the sweets in some of the boxes you have drawn.

Now try making boxes of 36 sweets in 2, 3 or 4 layers.

Can you arrange the sweets, 9 each of 4 colours, so that none of the same colour are on top of each other as well as not adjacent to each other in any direction?

See if you can invent a good way of showing your arrangement.

Try different numbers of sweets such as 24 or 60 in each box.

Friday

Which symbol?

Put in the missing symbols to make these number sentences correct.

Use +, -, ×, ÷ and =.

For example:

$$2 \square 3 = 6 \text{ is } 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ and } 3 \square 5 - 2 \text{ is } 3 = 5 - 2$$

Try these:

$$16 \square 18 = 34$$

$$47 \square 28 = 19$$

$$18 \square 2 = 9$$

$$30 \square 10 \times 3$$

All these number sentences below, except two of them, have two solutions.
Can you find the symbols to use?

$$51 \square 36 \square 15$$

$$45 \square 5 \square 9$$

$$27 \square 36 \square 63$$

$$70 \square 14 \square 56$$

$$7 \square 5 \square 35$$

$$50 \square 5 \square 10$$

Which two number sentences have only one answer?
Can you see why this is so?