

Planning 6.7.20

Hi, hope everyone is ok. Two weeks to go so the end is in sight!! At the end of this week's planning I have included some links to a couple of science experiments you might like to have a go at as I thought they looked fun.

## Monday

**Maths** <https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Y5-Summer-Block-4-WO4-Imperial-units-2020.pdf>

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Y5-Summer-Block-4-ANS4-Imperial-units-2020.pdf>

**English-** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zmf8qnb> Analyse and perform poems.

**PSHE-** <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/prime-ministers-questions-63d92c>

**RE-** <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/who-is-the-dalai-lama>

## Tuesday

**Maths** <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-convert-between-seconds-minutes-and-hours/activities/>

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Y5-Summer-Block-4-ANS4-Imperial-units-2020.pdf>

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Y5-Summer-Block-4-ANS5-Converting-units-of-time-2020.pdf>

**English-** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zmf8qnb> Imagery and figurative language in poems.

**Spanish-**<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-be-able-to-name-family-members-and-pets-in-spanish-a3f3c2>

**Science-** <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-are-circuit-diagrams>

## Wednesday

**Maths** <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-solve-problems-involving-converting-between-hours-and-minutes>

Page 100 Target maths.

**English-** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjt296f> Writing nonsense poems.

**Music-** <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/pulse-in-3-and-4-time>

**Geography-** The Galapagos Islands. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zgrdg7h>

Watch the videos and write a postcard imagining that you have been there.

## Thursday

**Maths** <https://corbettmathsprimary.com/2018/07/21/timetables-video/>

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Y5-Summer-Block-4-WO6-Timetables-2020.pdf>

For further questions try these:

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/timetables-pdf.pdf>

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/2018/07/21/timetables-answers/>

**English-** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7bv6g8> Writing narrative poems.

**Design Technology-** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd6rkxs> Watch the video clip about how some of the best inventions come from finding solutions to everyday problems. Have a go at **designing an invention to solve a problem!** Your invention needs to be original, so something that has never been seen or done before. Think of a problem that would could solve or how to make something easier. Think of people who may struggle with a task. When you have designed it. Write about it explaining how it would work, what it does and why it is important. If you are pleased with your design, why not get your adult to help you enter the “Primary engineer leaders award” competition.

Next job is to make a prototype of your invention. This is a model of your intention to help others see how it would work. It doesn't have to work (don't worry) but just to give a better understanding. This doesn't have to be actual size, just a small cardboard, paper or lego model.

**Art-** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6cJl89axqY> How to draw a unicorn.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTdzkojijY> How to draw a corgi. There are plenty of other things to draw on this website though.

## Friday

**Maths** <https://corbettmathsprimary.com/2018/07/31/time-video/>

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/time-pdf.pdf>

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/time-answers.pdf>

**English-** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zc7dbqt> Comprehension questions and writing as a character.

**ICT-** Wallace and Gromit's adventures are made through stop motion animation. Stop animation is a tricky task where pictures are taken of the models and they are moved a tiny bit at a time. There are

lots of FREE stop motion apps available for all different platforms, why not download one and have a go. Using models is VERY hard, so why not use paper and pictures on the floor. They are much easier to move. Here is a REALLY simple version for you to look at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4pwDfxxRMNg> Scarlett and her family made a brilliant movie like this during lockdown using lego and it was very funny.

Dance- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=btD\\_HCO1FT4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=btD_HCO1FT4) Harry Potter dance routine to learn. There are lots of other routines that she has done to copy though.

## Grow your own Edible Crystals

**You will need:**  
*This will be enough for 3 jars*

- 4 cups sugar
- 1 cup boiling water
- Food colouring (optional)
- 3 jars (or glasses)
- Thread or string
- 3 skewers, straws or pencils



1. The day before starting your sugar experiment, cut a piece of string a little longer than your jars. Tie one end of the string to a straw (skewer or pencil) and tie a knot in the other end. Wet the string, coat in sugar and leave it to dry overnight.
2. The following day, add four cups of sugar to one cup of water and heat in a pan until boiling. Add the food colouring at this point if you're including it. Stir the sugar until it has dissolved.
3. Remove from the heat and leave it to cool slightly.
4. Pour the mixture into your jars – lower in the string and leave in a safe place.
5. Let the sugar crystals form for at least a week.
6. Once they have grown as big as you want them, leave to dry for several hours.

**THE SCIENCE**

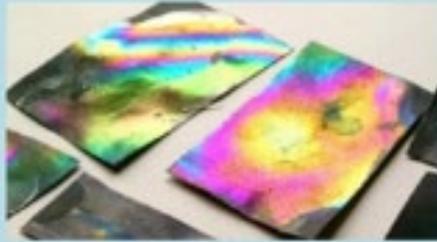
You've created a super-saturated solution containing more sugar than could be dissolved in water under normal conditions. The sugar molecules bump into each other and start sticking together. When you give the sugar molecules something to cling too (in this case the string), they form into crystals faster.

   @MrsBpriSTEM

# Rainbow Paper

## You will need:

- Black paper/card (or try other colours!)
- Clear nail polish
- Bowl
- Water



1. Cut your black paper or card into a small rectangle. Start small until you get the hang of it then you can experiment with bigger pieces!
2. Fill a bowl with water.
3. Drop 1 drop of clear nail polish on top of the water.
4. Quickly dip a piece of black paper into the water and pull it out again.
5. Leave it a few minutes to dry.

You can also try placing the paper under the water first and then dripping one drop of clear nail polish on top of it. Once the nail polish disperses across the surface, it's safe to pull the paper out of the water, coating it with a thin film of polish.

## THE SCIENCE

When you dip the paper into the water, it gets coated with a thin layer (or film) of nail polish. The rainbow colours you see are caused by *thin-film interference*. Normal 'white' light is actually made up of lots of different colours. When light hits the film of nail polish, the individual colours disperse and the reflected waves interfere with each other to create the beautiful colours.

This is the same as when you can see a rainbow in spilt oil on tarmac!



@MrsBpriSTEM

# Underwater Candle

## You will need:

- Plate
- Candle
- Water
- Food colouring
- Glass



1. Add a couple of drops of food colouring to about half a glass of water. This will make the movement of water later on easier to see.
2. Pour the coloured water onto the plate.
3. Put the candle in the middle of the plate then light it (ADULT SUPERVISION NEEDED)
4. Turn the glass over and lower it over the candle. Place it on the plate in the water and let go.

Try with different sizes of glass to see if this affects the amount of water.

## THE SCIENCE

When air heats up, it expands - so warmer air takes up more space than cooler air. At first, the flame heats the air inside the glass and this hot air expands quickly.

Eventually the flame goes out because it runs out of oxygen. The air in the container then cools and cooler air contracts or takes up less space. This means the air pressure is higher outside the glass than in, so air tries to enter the glass (bringing the water with it). The water stops rising when the air outside the glass is of the same pressure as inside.

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/build-a-balloon-powered-car/>

