



The Earth is an ever changing, volatile ball which shows its power in many different ways. This half term we will be utilising our outdoor learning areas to study how the Earth changes and develops, how we can use the natural world to express ourselves and the ways in which volcanoes, one of Earth's most majestic displays, change the uses and visuals of the landscapes they dominate.

The children are expected to complete the following tasks and bring them into school. It is parents' responsibility to ensure children complete the tasks. Teachers will keep records of which tasks are completed and celebrate the children's work.

<p><b>Discovery</b> Choose 5 different liquids. What happens to the different liquids when put into the freezer for a day? Can they be changed back into exactly what they were before? Write down what happens and why you think it happens</p>		<p><b>Reading</b> Please listen to your child read <i>at least</i> four times a week and sign their home reading record book.</p>	
<p><b>Y5 Spellings</b> <i>The children will be tested on these spellings during the week beginning 2 December</i></p> <p>eruption    elevation    rhythm plume        compass      achieve fissure      north         existence vent         latitude      muscle magma      east          yacht silica        west         necessary                  longitude    sacrifice</p> <p><i>Try learning two or three spellings a week.</i></p>		<p><b>Geography</b> Can you find and name 4 different volcanoes on Earth? Create a short Non-Chronological report for each one. Where are they? When did they last erupt? How much damage did the eruption cause? How high are the volcanoes?</p>	
		<p><b>Maths</b> Measure the perimeter of different rooms in your house. Can you do this for every room in the house? Which is the largest room? Which is the smallest? Repeat this for the area of each room. Which room has the largest area? Which room has the smallest?  Can you measure the perimeter of the whole house?</p>	
<p><b>Writing</b> Look at a photo of a volcano. Write a description of the eruption. Be sure to include expanded noun phrases, conjunctions and relative clauses in your writing.</p>		<p><b>Science</b> Gather a range of different materials and creatures from your garden. Use a question tree to group your found items. Bring a photograph of it into school (no bugs in school please).</p>	<p><b>Art</b> Create a textured picture of a volcano. Think about what materials you could add to paint to create an image that has different feels to it.</p>

These tasks are optional but will greatly enhance the children's learning opportunities and understanding if completed:

<p><b>Science</b> Mix some sugar into water. Can you find any ways to get the sugar back out of the water? Is it still in the same condition it was in before you mixed them together? Write down your findings.</p>	<p><b>Outdoor learning</b> Try to complete a few of the National Trust '50 things to do before you are 11'. Write a paragraph about what you did and how much you enjoyed it. What did you learn?</p>	<p><b>Geography</b> Using compass directions, plot out the route you take to school every day: Eg leave the house and walk north for 300 meters. Then turn east and walk for 400 meters.</p>
<p><b>P.E.</b> Practice throwing and catching different sized balls. Can you create an activity to be played in PE lessons to improve throwing and catching skills?</p>	<p><b>D &amp; T</b> Cook something inspired by a volcano.</p>	<p><b>Maths</b> Play times tables Rockstars games using your online account. The username and password is in the reading record.</p>

Websites to help your research:

[www.volcanodiscovery.com/volcano-map.html](http://www.volcanodiscovery.com/volcano-map.html) - a map of currently active volcanoes

[www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/earth/volcano.html](http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/earth/volcano.html) - volcano facts

[www.dkfindout.com/uk/science/solids-liquids-and-gases/changing-states/](http://www.dkfindout.com/uk/science/solids-liquids-and-gases/changing-states/) - changing states

[www.getoutwiththekids.co.uk/family-hiking/teaching-kids-map-reading/](http://www.getoutwiththekids.co.uk/family-hiking/teaching-kids-map-reading/) - how to read a map

**During this half term in maths, the children will be learning:**

- ▶ Multiples
- ▶ Factors
- ▶ Common factors
- ▶ Prime numbers
- ▶ Square numbers
- ▶ Cube numbers
- ▶ Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000
- ▶ Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000
- ▶ Multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000

Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.

Multiply and divide whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000

Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.

Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers and the notation for squared (  $^2$  ) and cubed (  $^3$  )

Solve problems involving multiplication and division including using knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes.

Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers.

Establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19

- ▶ Measure perimeter
- ▶ Calculate perimeter
- ▶ Area of rectangles
- ▶ Area of compound shapes
- ▶ Area of irregular shapes

Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in cm and m.

Calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units,  $cm^2$ ,  $m^2$  estimate the area of irregular shapes.

**Glossary of terminology to support your children with reading and writing:**

Kenning	A <b>kenning</b> uses a two-word phrase in the place of a one-word noun in poetry (for example, sea-farer instead of sailor).
Suffix	A <b>suffix</b> is a string of letters that go at the end of a word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can show if a word is a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb.
Prefix	A <b>prefix</b> is a string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning.
Modal Verb	A <b>modal verb</b> is a special type of verb which changes or affects other verbs in a sentence. Modal verbs are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission.
Relative Clause	A <b>relative clause</b> is a type of <b>subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun</b> (who, that or which).
Cohesive Devices	' <b>Cohesive devices</b> ' are the <b>conjunctions</b> , <b>connectives</b> and <b>pronouns</b> used to link the parts of a piece of writing. Using the same <b>verb tense</b> throughout a text also offers 'cohesion'.