

## Writing: Year 5 – Summer 1 Week 5

|                  | Day 1 Activity   | Day 2 Activity   | Day 3 Activity  | Day 4 Activity   | Day 5 Activity   |
|------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Writing</b>   | <p><b>Write sentences with parenthesis</b></p> <p>This week, you will be writing an explanation text.</p> <p>Watch this <a href="#">video</a> on commas, brackets and dashes to add parentheses or extra information.</p> <p>Complete the grammar activity.</p> <p>Use this <a href="#">website</a> about space to write 10 sentences which include parenthesis.</p> | <p><b>Describe the features of an information text</b></p> <p>Read the example explanation text (resource 2A)</p> <p>Complete the features of an explanation text activity (resource 2B)</p> | <p><b>Answer questions about gravity</b></p> <p>Read the comprehension on 'How does gravity keep us on the ground?' in Resource 3A.</p> <p>Answer the questions.</p> <p>Choose one of the questions about Earth and Space from the <a href="#">website</a> and research your chosen topic.</p> <p>You can present your research in whichever format you choose.</p> | <p><b>Plan an explanation text</b></p> <p>Plan your explanation text using the format below (resource 4A).</p> | <p><b>Write an explanation text</b></p> <p>Watch this <a href="#">video</a> on how to use your plan to write.</p> <p>Write your explanation text.</p> <p>Remember to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use expert language</li> <li>- Add relative clauses</li> <li>- Include causal conjunctions</li> </ul> <p>Draw and label a diagram that would help explain one of your headings.</p> |
| <b>Resources</b> | Resource 1A: Grammar activity  | Resource 2A: Explanation text<br>Resource 2B: Features of an explanation text activity   | Resource 3A: Reading comprehension  | Resource 4A: Planning format   |  |



**Reading: Year 5 – Summer 1 Week 5**

|                 |             | Day 1 Activity   | Day 2 Activity   | Day 3 Activity  | Day 4 Activity  | Day 5 Activity  |
|-----------------|-------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Reading</b>  | Whole class | <a href="#">Chapter 16 - Narrative continued by the Doctor: How the Ship was Abandoned</a>   | <a href="#">Chapter 17 - The Jolly Boat's Last Trip</a>            | <a href="#">Chapter 18 - Narrative continued by the Doctor: End of the First Day's Fighting</a> | <a href="#">Chapter 19 - Narrative resumed by Jim Hawkins: The Garrison in the Stockade</a>       | <a href="#">Chapter 20 - Silver's Embassy</a>                                       |
|                 | *           | <a href="#">The Fisherman and His Wife</a><br>Pages 1-6  | <a href="#">The Fisherman and His Wife</a><br>Pages 7-12           | <a href="#">The Fisherman and His Wife</a><br>Pages 13-19                                       | <a href="#">The Fisherman and His Wife</a><br>Pages 20-25   | <a href="#">The Fisherman and His Wife</a><br>Pages 25-31                           |
|                 | **          | <a href="#">The Story Behind Maps</a><br>Which way should we go?   | <a href="#">The Story Behind Maps</a><br>The history of map making | <a href="#">The Story Behind Maps</a><br>Famous map makers                                      | <a href="#">The Story Behind Maps</a><br>Latitude, longitude and map projections<br>Reading a map | <a href="#">The Story Behind Maps</a><br>Common types of maps<br>The future of maps |
|                 | ***         | <a href="#">Football Shake Up</a><br>Chapter 1   | <a href="#">Football Shake Up</a><br>Chapter 2 and 3               | <a href="#">Football Shake Up</a><br>Chapter 4 and 5  | <a href="#">Football Shake Up</a><br>Chapter 6 and 7  | <a href="#">Football Shake Up</a><br>Chapter 8 and 9                                |
| <b>Spelling</b> |             | category, cemetery, committee, communicate, community<br><br>Challenge – choose 5 more words from the year 5 spelling list and practise spelling those, Use the school strategies to help you. |  |   |   |   |



## **Resource 1A: Grammar activity**

Look at these sentences and underline the relative clause:

1. Mercury, which is the planet closest to the sun, is the smallest planet in the Solar System.
2. Saturn - which was named after the Roman god of farming - has thousands of rings.
3. The Earth (which is made up of over 70% water) only has one moon.

## **Resource 2A: Example explanation text**

### **Why do we have day and night?**

Everyone has experienced day and night. Why do we have it? This text will explain about the Earth's rotation, why we have day and night and why the sun appears to move in the sky.

### **How does the Earth move?**

The Earth, which is a **sphere**, **rotates** as it **orbits** the sun. It spins on its **axis** (an imaginary line passing through the North and South poles) but people cannot feel this movement because it turns smoothly and at the same speed. The Earth takes a whole day- which is 24 hours- to make a complete turn.

### **When do we have day and night?**

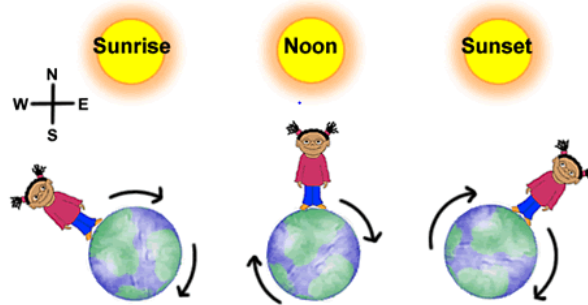
When Britain faces the sun, it is daytime in London. This is because the side of Earth that Britain is on, will be receiving the sun's light. Meanwhile, it would be night time in Honolulu as Hawaii is facing away from the sun. As the Earth continues to rotate, at

approximately 1000 miles per hour, Britain will face away from the sun. Consequently, it will be night time in London.

### **Why does the sun appear to move?**

Many children believe that we have day and night because the sun moves, rising and setting. This is not actually correct: the sun only appears to move across the sky. It seems to rise in the East in the morning and set in the West

in the evening. This is actually because the Earth is spinning towards the east and the sun is not moving.



### **Glossary:**

Orbit: the path an object takes when it goes around a star

Rotate: to turn about an axis or centre

Sphere: an object shaped like a ball

## **Resource 2B: Features of an explanation text activity**

Find the title and 1 subheading:

Title:

Subheading example:

Find 3 examples of present tense:

1)

2)

3)

Find 1 example of impersonal language (e.g. not using 'I' or 'you'):

1)

Find 3 examples of technical language:

1)

2)

3)

Find 2 relative clauses:

1)

2)

Find 3 causal conjunctions (e.g. as a result, because, consequently, for this reason, therefore, due to)

1)

2)

3)

Sketch one diagram and caption that you might see in this text:

Is the glossary in chronological or alphabetical order?

## **Resource 3A: Reading comprehension**

How does gravity keep us on the ground?

A force is a push or a pull on an object. All objects have a gravitational force, which pulls other objects towards them. The area within which an object's gravitational force has an effect is known as its 'gravitational field'. Only massive objects like planets are large enough for us to notice the effect of their gravitational fields. The Earth's gravitational field is like a friend who is with you all the time, without you realising – it stops you floating away into space.

Discovering the secrets of gravity

For a long time, people wondered about why things did not float away and why they fell to the ground when we drop them. The Ancient Greeks believed that objects were trying to find their natural place and that the planets were moved by invisible crystal spheres. It was not until the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century that scientists began to understand gravity. Galileo Galilei made some important discoveries about how objects move; for example, that if there was no friction, once an object began to move it would never stop! Isaac Newton then built on Galileo's work to discover his laws of motion and gravitation. It is said that when Newton saw an apple falling, he wondered if the force acting on the apple could be the same as the one acting on the moon and the planets!



### What affects the gravitational force between objects?

The strength of the attraction between two objects depends on the size of the objects and how close they are to each other. The closer two objects are, the greater the strength of the attraction between them. Furthermore, the larger an object is, the greater its gravitational pull; in fact we only notice the effect of the gravitational force of massive objects like planets.

### What does gravity help to explain?

The planets orbit (move around) the sun because of the sun's gravitational force. Earth's gravitational force ensures that objects do not just float off into space, as well as attracting the moon so that it orbits around the Earth. The moon's gravitational force explains why the oceans have tides. The water in the Earth's oceans is drawn towards the moon by the moon's gravitational force.

### Mass and Weight

When most people talk about their 'weight', what they are really talking about is their 'mass'. Mass is measured in grams and kilograms and is always the same for an object, no matter where the object is. Mass is a measure of the amount of matter (stuff) that an object contains. Weight is actually a force caused by

gravity. Weight is a measure of the pull of gravity on an object's mass and is measured in Newtons (after Isaac Newton!). An object's weight will be different in different places. On the moon an object's weight is only one-sixth of what it is on Earth (because the moon is much smaller than the Earth), whereas on Jupiter an object's weight would be more than two and a half times as much (because Jupiter is much bigger than the Earth).

#### What happens without gravity?

The easiest way to see how gravity affects people and objects is to see what happens when gravity is absent. On Earth, people can take 'zero gravity' flights, where a plane travels quickly downwards to create a weightless environment. In space, astronauts can be weightless because they are not close enough to the Earth (or any other planet or moon) for the gravitational force of these bodies to have an effect on them.

#### Conclusion

Gravity is a crucial force for life on Earth and is responsible for the movements of all of the planets, the moon and the tides. It is only in the last several hundred years that scientists have understood how it works. Larger objects have a greater gravitational force and we only notice the effect of the gravitational force of massive objects like stars, planets and moons. The weight of objects changes

depending where they are; on larger planets objects have a greater weight, whereas on smaller planets and moons, objects have a lower weight.

### **Resource 3B: Comprehension questions**

1. What is a force?
2. What is an object's gravitational field?
3. Which two scientists made important contributions to our understanding of gravity?
4. Which two factors affect the strength of the attraction between two objects that is caused by gravity?
5. Name three things that gravity helps us to understand.
6. Give two differences between mass and weight.
7. Why does an object weigh less on the moon than on the Earth?
8. Name two ways in which people can 'escape' gravity?

### **Resource 4A: Planning format**

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| Title |  |
|-------|--|

|             |     |  |
|-------------|-----|--|
| Intro       | G   |  |
|             | S   |  |
|             | ABC |  |
| Topic (A)   |     |  |
| Evidence    |     |  |
| Explanation |     |  |
| Topic (B)   |     |  |
| Evidence    |     |  |

|                |     |  |
|----------------|-----|--|
| Explanation    |     |  |
| Topic (C)      |     |  |
| Evidence       |     |  |
| Explanation    |     |  |
| Conclus<br>ion | ABC |  |
|                | S   |  |
|                | G   |  |