

Razorbill Week 12 : Learning Project – Victorians Online

Age Range: Y4/5

Weekly English/Topic Tasks

Monday- Isambard Kingdom Brunel was on of the greatest Victorian engineers. He helped to revolutionise the way people and goods were transported. Use the internet to create a set of research notes about his childhood, family life and his greatest achievements.

Tuesday- Using your research notes you created yesterday, produce a biography of Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Use the biography features example below to remind you of what should be included and how you might lay it out.

This task is also part of your google classroom work this week (WB 22/6/20). If you are able, post your biographies in the work set section.

Wednesday- Watch the video and try the quiz on BBC bitesize. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zw38srd

Prepositions A preposition tells us the position of one thing in relation to another, it is also a word that links two nouns (or pronouns).

Here is a list of prepositions I can think of that might help you: Above, across, after, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, by, down, for, from, inside, in, near, of, off, over, through, to, towards, under, up, with.

Task One Copy the sentences and underline the preposition(s).

- 1. The boy stood beside the road until it was clear to cross.
- 2. The train went through the tunnel.
- 3. He dropped the banana from the window.
- 4. The boulder fell in front of the bulldozer.
- 5. The boy ran towards his Daddy.
- 6. Fish live under the water, far below the surface to keep safe.

<u>Task Two</u> Look carefully at these words. They have a preposition hidden within them. Copy out the word and write the preposition next to it. For example rain. The preposition is in.

- 1. rounder
- 2. supply
- 3. coffee
- 4. hovered
- 5. spoon
- 6. pastry.

Task Three

Complete each sentence by adding a preposition.

- 1. Please don't rely ---- me to remind you.
- 2. I agreed ----- the teacher for once.
- 3. My shoes are similar ---- yours.
- 4. I was really ashamed ----- myself.
- 5. All fruit ---- good for you.
- 6. There's no point being annoyed ---- me.
- 7. Dave was suffering ----- a really bad headache.
- 8. Don't go! Please wait ---- me.
- 9. I found my lost trainer ----- my bed.
- 10. The dog jumped ----- the gate to bite me.
- 11. Nicky wrote a letter ---- her penpal.
- 12. The train from Carlisle pulled ---- the station late.
- 13. The penguin dived ---- the freezing ocean.
- 14. An aeroplane flew ----- my house last night.

Thursday- Using your knowledge of prepositions, create a set of instructions for an every day task at home. It might be making a cup of tea. Putting on a coat or running a bath.

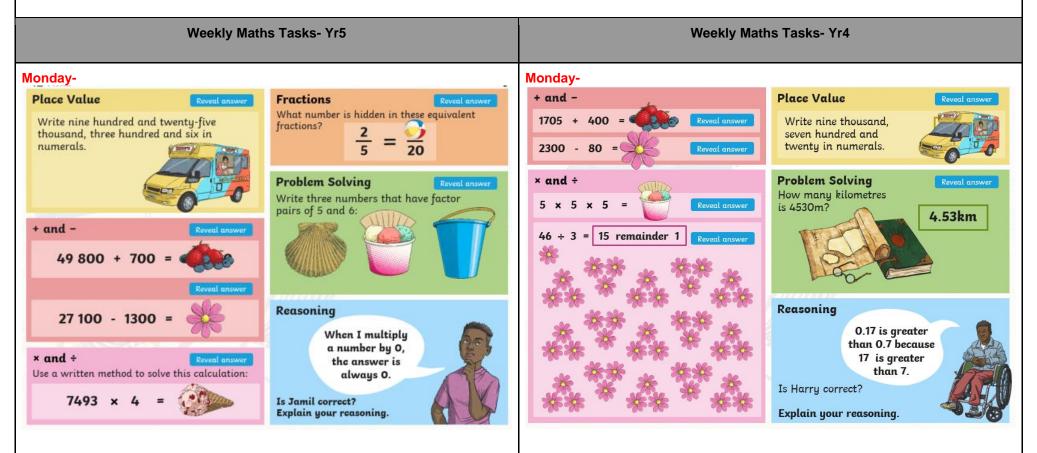
Instruction checklist

- Use "How to..." in the title
- Lists (e.g. materials/ingredients/equipment)
- Numbers/letters or bullet points to show order
- Preposition to show were items are in relation to each other
- Start with Imperative verbs (e.g. mix/stir)
- Short, clear sentences
- Diagrams/illustrations

Friday- Bridge instructions



Using this week's previous learning tasks about instructions and Brunel, create a set of instructions to build a model bridge. Your bridge design needs to allow a toy car to travel over it and cover a gap of 100cm. Your instructions can suggest the use of any materials you like. These may be paper, card, wood or Lego, it's up to you. Make sure your instructions are clear enough that some one else would be able to use them to make the model. Tuesday's and Thursday's maths lessons may help you with some design elements that will help make your bridge strong enough to support its own weight.



Tuesday- Triangles

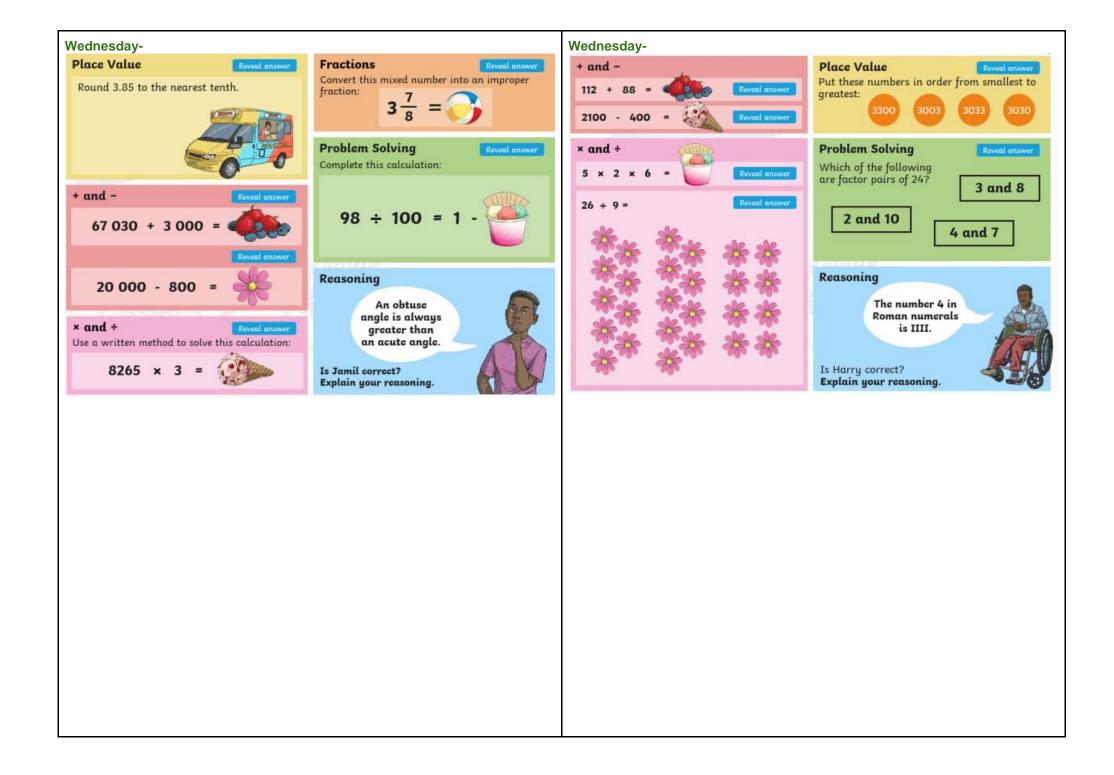
Watch the BBC bitesize link about types of triangles. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvmxsbk/articles/zggsfrd

Research why triangles are used in bridge construction. Why are they used so often? What properties of a triangle allow it to be used in this way?

Tuesday- Triangles

Watch the BBC bitesize link about types of triangles. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvmxsbk/articles/zggsfrd

Research why triangles are used in bridge construction. Why are they used so often? What properties of a triangle allow it to be used in this way?

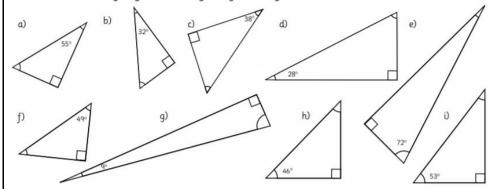


Thursday-. Angles

The internal angles of a triangle **always** add up to 180 degrees. A right angle is 90 degrees.

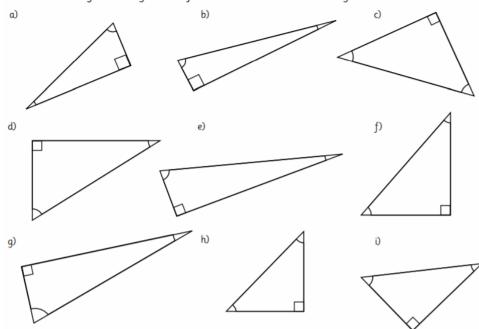
1. Find the value of the missing angles in the triangles below.

Calculate the missing angle in these right-angled triangles.



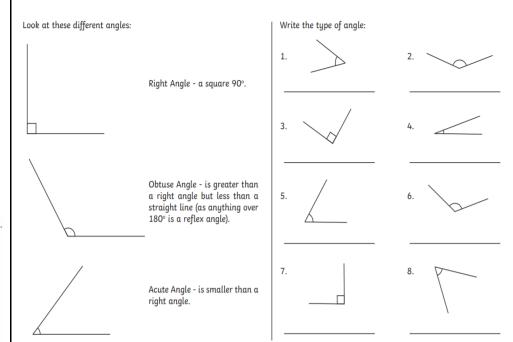
2. If you have access to a protractor, attempt the estimation task below.

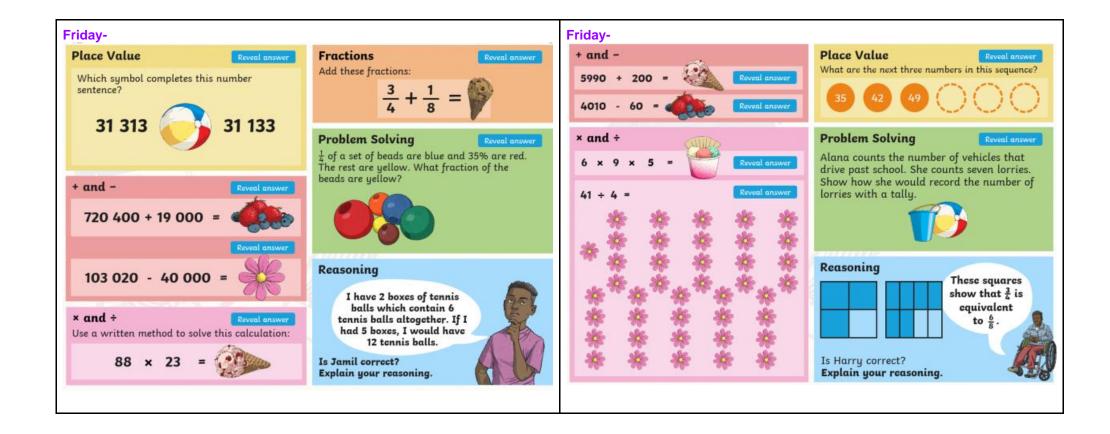
Estimate the missing angle in these right-angled triangles. Ensure the sum of all the angles is correct. Measure the angles when you have finished to check how accurate your estimations were.



Thursday- Angles

There are 3 common types of angle. Right Angles, Obtuse Angles and Acute Angles. Try to identify each type of angle below.



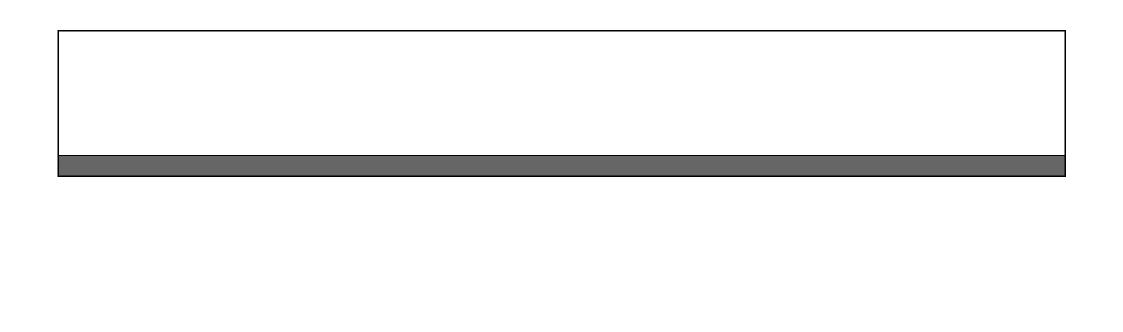


Science/DT Weekly project

Use your bridge design instructions to complete an actual model of your bridge.

Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

- CODE Maths Hub Daily Fluency Activities -
- https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 arithmetic challenges
- BBC Bitesize Lots of videos and learning opportunities for all subjects.
- https://www.thenational.academy/ A large selection of video lessons and learning resources. These cover a range of subjects including maths, English, art and languages.
- <u>Classroom Secrets Learning Packs</u> Reading, writing and maths activities for different ages.
- Twinkl Click on the link and sign up using your email address and creating a password. Use the offer code UKTWINKLHELPS.



Uses the full range of spelling, grammar and punctuation features that have been taught in previous year groups throughout the text.

²Selects appropriate grammar and vocabulary to match the purpose and audience of their writing.

¹ Uses organisational and presentational devices that are relevant to the text type, e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining.

* Uses linking words/phruses between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion including time adverbials, e.g. later; place adverbials, e.g. nearby; end number, e.g. secondly.

Lises relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun (who, which, where, when, whose, that), e.g. Professor Scriffle, who was a famous inventor, had made a new discovery.

The Crimean War

The Crimean War began in 1854. Mary was determined to help the soldiers so she travelled to London and offered to go with Florence Nightingale's nurses. However, this was a time of racial prejudice, which meant that black people were not allowed to do certain things. The government to co-operate with her, probably because of racial narrow-mindedness.

Instead, Mary and Thomas Day (a family friend) went to Crimea together taking medicines and stores. There they set up the 'British Hotel', which was a simple building that provided medicine and hot food to fortify the soldiers. Additionally, she sold clothing and blankets to make them comfortable. Unlike Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole treated the soldiers' injuries even in the thick of the fighting. They called her 'Mother Seacole' because she was so kind. She said in her autobiography, "It was the grateful words and smiles which rewarded me."

Mary's Old Age

At the end of the war in 1856, Mary returned to England with very little money. However, veteran soldiers started a campaign to help her and she was therefore able to live comfortably until her death on 14th May, 1881. Some people have criticised her fame because she was not a real nurse like Florence Nightingale but she must be regarded nowadays as an excellent role model for doing good work in difficult and dangerous situations.

* Uses adverbs and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility, e.g. surely, perhaps, should, might.

³ Uses brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.

Uses commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.

* Spells a wider range of verb prefixes correctly, e.g. deactivate, overturn, misconduct.

¹⁰ Spells nours or adjectives converted into verte using suffices, e.g. designate, clessify criticise.

" Spells more complex homophones correctly, e.g. affect/effect, practice/ practise.

Spells most words correctly from the Y5/6 statutory spelling list.

