

Week Beginning - 11.05.2020

Please email me copies of any work that you have completed, as I would love to see what you have done and how you are getting on. If you have done anything extra, I would love to see that too.

Also, if you have any problems or questions about any aspect of the home learning or activities, please don't hesitate to email me so that I can help. The Year 5 email is class5@mereworth.kent.sch.uk

Finally, if you need any additional resources and activities, please have a look at the website suggestions (these are all free) sent with the Term 5 parent letter.

Mrs Ford

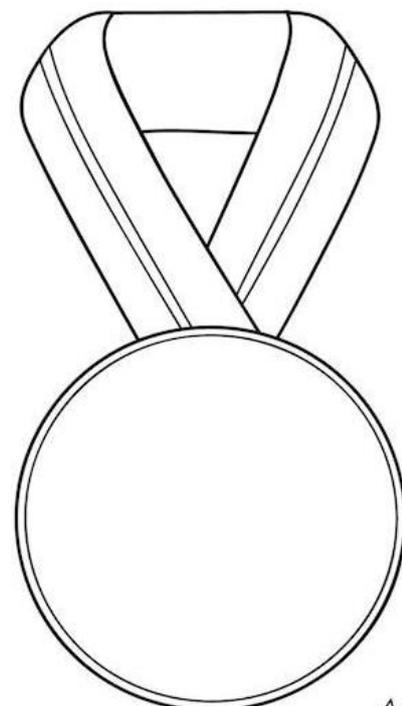
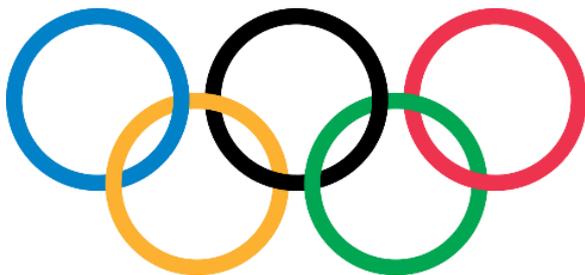
English Challenge

If we were at school, we would have been doing athletics in P.E and we would have had the Olympics coming up. So, we are going to mix the two subjects together. You will be doing this project for the rest of the term, so take your time, find some interesting facts and get creative.

Can you research a UK Olympic 2012 athlete and create a fact file about them. You could do: Jessica Ennis-Hill, Mo Farah, Chris Hoy, Greg Rutherford, Laura Trott or Alistair Brownley.

You could go even further and design your own medal, write the instructions/rules for your own athletic event, research the history of the Olympic Games and how it has changed into the event it is now. You could create UK athlete trump cards (similar to computing last week) with name, age, how many medals won, how many Olympics competed in etc.

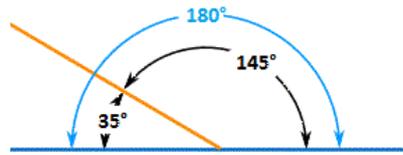
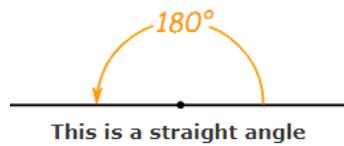
This is your chance to get creative on your own Olympics project. Go for gold!



Ac

Maths Challenge

This week we will continue our learning on angles.



If there are 180 degrees on a straight line, that means that when we split that line into two separate angles, they will add up to 180° . Look at the drawing above, we have one acute angle (less than 90°) and one obtuse angle (greater than 90°). One of the angles on the straight line is 35° and the other is 145° . As together they are angles on a straight line, together they add up to 180° :

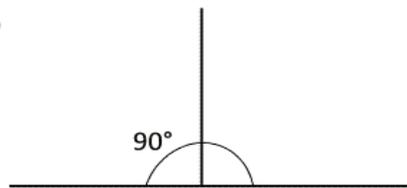
$$35 + 145 = 180^\circ$$

Deeper Thinking

1)



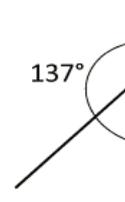
2)



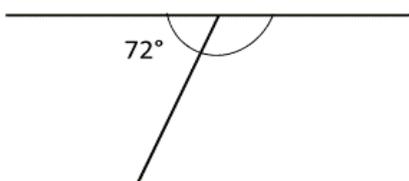
3)



4)



5)

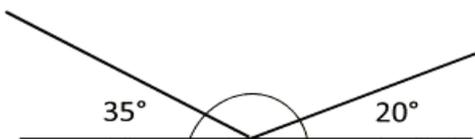


6)



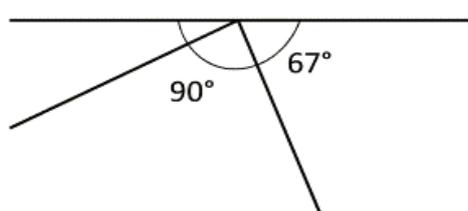
Further Thinking

6)

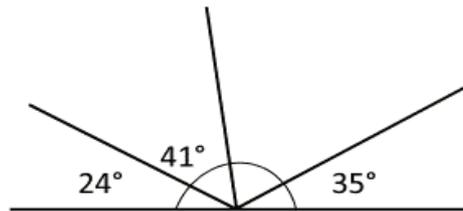


How can you
check your
answers?

7)



8)



Science Challenge

This week, we are going to move on to what happens to humans when they reach old age. What happens to their body? Is there anything they may now need to do more of (or less of) to take care of their body? Have a read of the following information. Can you write your own questions that you could quiz your family members on?

Old age is the last stage of human development. There are some physical changes that take place for all older people. The body is made up of cells and these cells age over time. All cells die because they are programmed to do so. They then get replaced by new cells. However in old age this process of generating new cells slows down for all people but the extent to which aging leads to ill health or problems does vary from person to person.

New nerve cells still form in old age. New connections are still being made. Lower chemical levels can make older people 'slower' but they are still do things accurately. The brain always has more cells than it needs.

Skin tends to become thinner and finely wrinkled. Less blood flow makes it harder for skin to heal.

As the organs don't function as well they do not always break down nutrients as well either. This can effect parts of the body such as bones. If bones are not absorbing the calcium they need they will get weaker and become more fragile.



Changes in vision are normal as the lens in the eyes stiffens making it harder to focus on closer objects. Also many older people need more light to be able to read.

Hearing decreases especially the ability to hear high pitched sounds.

Muscle strength does start to reduce from the age of 30. As you age you lose about 10 – 15% of muscle mass and strength.

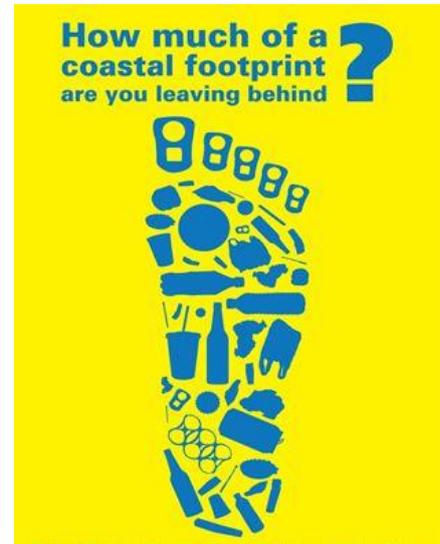
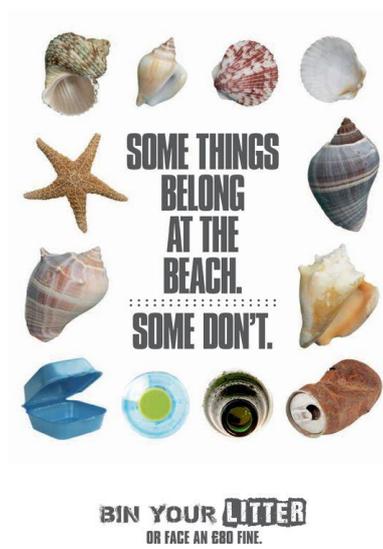
Organs (such as the heart) are made of cells and if the process of new cells being created slows down it does decrease the ability of those organs to work effectively.

What can you do to remain healthy in old age?

Skin	The amount your skin wrinkles is affected by how well you look after it throughout your life and not just in old age. Spending too much time in the sun over your lifetime will eventually leave you with deeper wrinkles, skin blotches and skin reddening. Always use sun protection creams and avoid sun burn.
Muscles	All adults suffer muscle loss but if you exercise throughout your life, including when you are older, you can ensure that muscles remain strong and healthy.
Organs	The fact is that a normal heart will function well throughout your lifetime. Still it is easier for younger hearts to pump blood around the body than older hearts. So while an older person may not be able to outrun a younger person – it does not mean they can't run or be healthy. It is important to be active throughout your life.
Brain	The brain develops throughout your whole life. It is important to avoid activities that will damage brain cells as this damage can be permanent whatever your age. Some people do become senile due to age and due to factors they can't control. However, people who stay active and healthy are able to reduce the risk of such diseases when they are older.

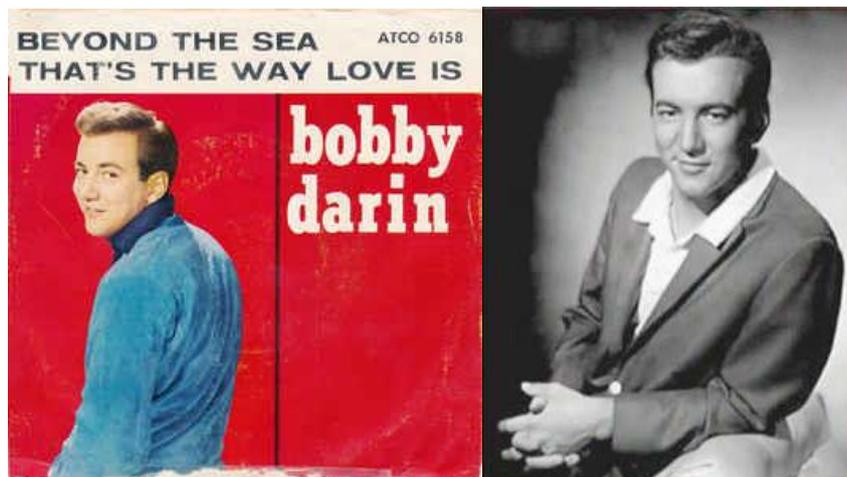
Topic Challenge

Can you create something to advertise keeping our coasts/beaches clean? Get creative! It could be a poster, a sign etc. Try and think of a catchy slogan/phrase!



Curriculum Challenge – Music

“Somewhere, Beyond the Sea” by Bobby Darin.



Can you look for the song on Youtube and learn the lyrics?