



Marlborough Primary Academy

Home Learning

Class 4/5B

Week Beginning

08/06/2020



Marlborough Primary Academy

Class
4/5B

Home Learning

Date
08/06/20

Daily activities – 5 a-day!

1) TTRockstars – 20 minutes

2) Morning maths – 15 minutes

3) Independent Reading – 30 minutes

4) Spelling – 20 minutes

5) P.E. – Joe Wicks workout

ENGLISH: Reading

This week our reading topic is Florence Nightingale.

There are two texts and two versions of the questions to go with them. Choose the right one for you.

Enjoy reading about one of Great Britain's most famous people of the past!

MATHS

This week we're learning more about decimals before moving on to perimeter.

LO: I can place decimals on a number line.

Counting in decimals is simple but there is one difficult bit.

0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 and 0.9 are all simple
But what comes next?
1.0!

Most of the number lines on the next sheet go up in 0.1s but some don't. Look carefully and don't get caught out.

STEM: Squiggle animals.

Give your creativity a workout with this fun game.

1. Draw some random squiggles onto a sheet of paper.
2. Now turn each squiggle into a different animal.
3. Try and make each animal different.



In this [video](#) the artist does something similar but uses a much bigger squiggle! I think you'll agree its just as good as mine!

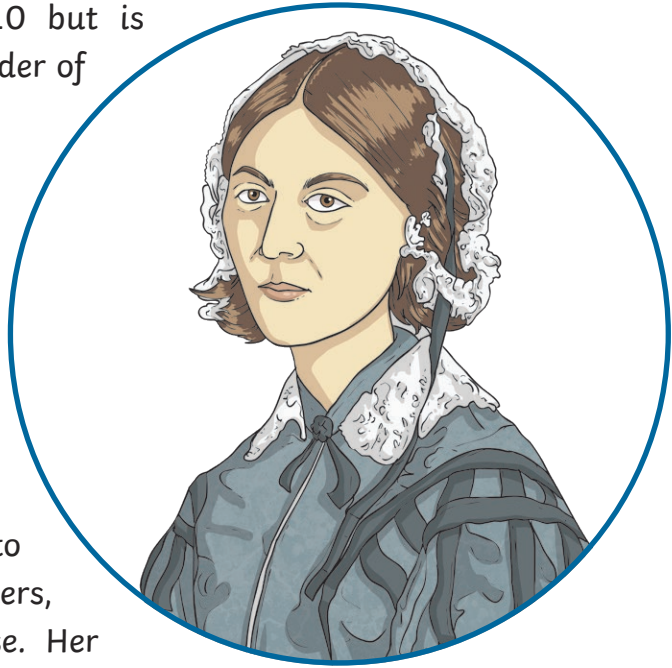
Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale died in 1910 but is still remembered for being the founder of modern-day nursing.

Florence was born on 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born into a rich, upper-class British family. The family moved to England in 1821.

Florence the Nurse

She had a strong faith and believed that God had instructed her to dedicate her life to looking after others, so she decided to become a nurse. Her mother was disappointed with her decision as she thought that Florence should devote all of her time to becoming a mother and wife.



At the age of 33, Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London, however, she only worked there for a short period of time. The Crimean War broke out in 1853; Britain, Turkey and France fought against Russia. Florence was keen to go and help when reports reached Britain about the horrendous conditions for the wounded soldiers. Along with a staff of volunteer nurses and nuns, she travelled to Scutari to do her bit.

Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food. She also found that medicines and beds were in short supply, hygiene was poor and infections were common, in fact, more soldiers died from infections than their battle wounds. As a result of this, Florence asked the British government for help. Sewers were flushed out and the hospital was cleaned. Florence also ensured that everyone washed their hands regularly. She bought fresh food and organised a chef to cook meals. These changes caused death rates to drop.

Did You Know...?

Florence was given the famous nickname, 'The Lady with the Lamp' by the soldiers who she cared for day and night. When it was dark, she carried a lantern with her.

Florence had a meeting with Queen Victoria. She explained all the improvements required in the Army hospitals. The Army then began training doctors and the conditions in hospitals improved.

Later in Life

At the age of 40, Florence established the Nightingale Training School to train nurses. She spent the rest of her life trying to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning. Some of these ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.

In 1883, Florence received the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria. She died in London on 13th August, 1910.



Questions

1. Why do you think she was given the name Florence?

2. Why did she decide to become a nurse?

3. Why did she only work at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen for a short period of time?

4. Explain why Florence felt the need to go and look after the wounded soldiers.

5. List **two** things that were wrong with the hospital.

1.

2.

6. When did the Crimean War begin?

- ☐ Turkey
- ☐ France
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Russia

7. Florence Nightingale What was the name of Florence's school for nurses?

- ☐ Nightingale Nurses
- ☐ Nightingale Training School
- ☐ Florence's Nursing School
- ☐ Florence's School for Nurses

8. Which monarch did Florence talk with about the conditions in the army hospitals?

- ☐ Queen Elizabeth I
- ☐ William IV
- ☐ Queen Victoria
- ☐ George III

9. What does the following statement tell us about Florence as a person?

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale died in 1910 but she is still remembered today for her forward-thinking advancements in nursing and hospitals. Florence is thought of as the founder of modern-day nursing.

Florence was born on 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born into a rich, upper-class British family. The family moved to England in 1821.



As a young woman, Florence believed she had received a calling from God to dedicate her life to the service of others. Consequently, Florence decided to become a nurse. Surprisingly, this decision was much to the disappointment of her sister and mother, who believed Florence should become a mother and wife without pursuing a career. Another reason for their disapproval was that hospitals at the time were dirty and horrible places where doctors had to operate without anaesthetic. Nurses didn't receive training and were not respected.

Florence travelled and witnessed others caring for the sick, which inspired her to follow her ambition of becoming a nurse. At the age of 33, Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London, however, it was her nursing during the Crimean War for which she is best known.

The Crimean War began in 1853; Britain, Turkey and France fought against Russia. Florence was keen to go and help when reports reached Britain about the horrendous conditions for the wounded soldiers. Along with a staff of volunteer nurses and nuns, she travelled to Scutari to do her bit.

Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food, medicines and beds were in short supply, hygiene was poor and infections were common. In fact, more soldiers died from infections than their battle wounds. Subsequently, Florence asked the British government for help.

Sewers were flushed out and ventilation improved. The hospital was cleaned and Florence ensured that everyone washed their hands regularly to stop the spread of infection. She bought fresh food and organised a chef to cook meals. Florence worked tirelessly and the changes caused death rates to drop dramatically.

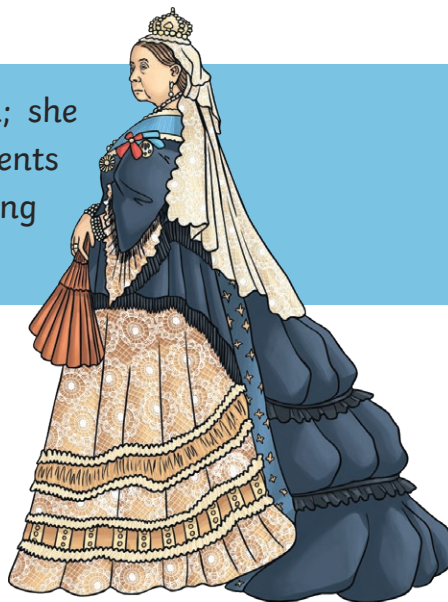
Florence was given the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp' by the soldiers as she walked around the wards at night with her lantern. She made sure the men were comfortable and sat with those who were dying to bring them comfort.

In 1860, Florence set up the Nightingale Training School in London to train nurses, the first beginning work in 1865.

Florence had a meeting with Queen Victoria; she informed the queen of the necessary improvements needed in army hospitals. The army began training doctors and hospital conditions improved.

Throughout the rest of her life, Florence campaigned to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning. Some of these ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today. In recognition of her hard work, Florence was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883.

Florence died in London on the 13th August, 1910. She was so well respected that her family received an offer to bury her in Westminster Abbey amongst monarchs and other significant historical figures, however, her family declined, preferring to bury her near to where she had grown up. Florence had never liked a fuss anyway.



A memorial to Florence can be found in the Basilica of Santa Croce in Florence, Italy; another can be seen in London and hospitals have been named after her.

Did You Know...?

There is one known recording of her voice made in 1890: 'When I am no longer even a memory, just a name, I hope my voice may perpetuate the great work of my life. God bless my dear old comrades of Balaclava and bring them safe to shore.'

Questions

1. Which word is most closely linked with 'advancements'?

- ☐ deterioration
- ☐ improvements
- ☐ failings
- ☐ decline

2. How do we know that Florence was religious?

3. Fill in the missing words.

Nurses didn't receive _____ and were not _____.

4. Tick the correct box related to each statement in the table:

For those statements which are false, write the correct statement below:

	True	False
Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in Spain.		
The Crimean War began in 1856; Britain, France and Germany were fighting Russia.		
Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food.		
Florence worked tirelessly to improve the army hospital and changes caused death rates to drop dramatically.		

5. If Florence and her team hadn't travelled to Scutari, what might have happened?

6. Find and copy **two** improvements that Florence made to the hospital in Scutari.

1. _____

2. _____

7. How do you know that Florence Nightingale was very well respected for the work that she had done?

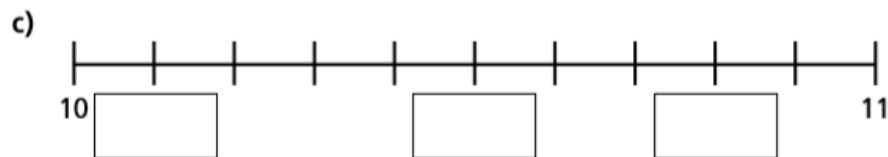
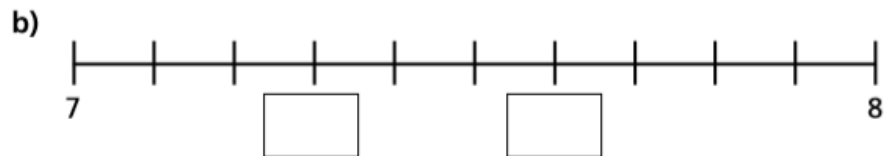
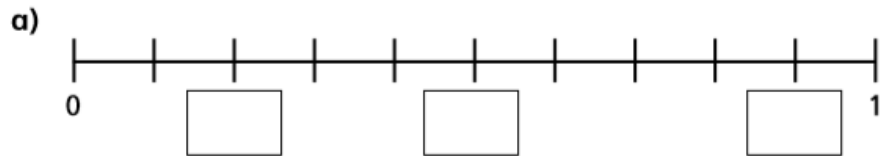
8. Number these statements 1 to 5 in the order they appear in the text

- ☐ Florence received memorials in her memory.
- ☐ Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen.
- ☐ The Crimean War began.
- ☐ She recorded a message which can still be heard today.
- ☐ Florence believed she had received a calling from God to dedicate her life to the service of others.

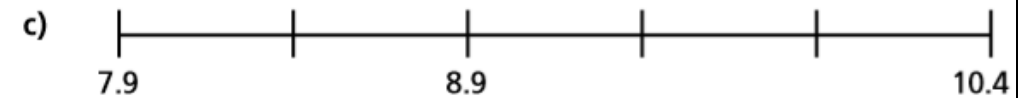
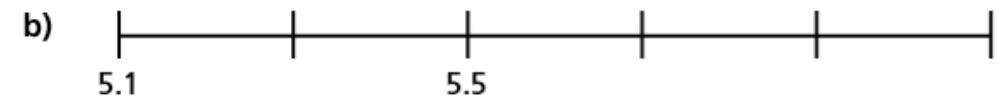
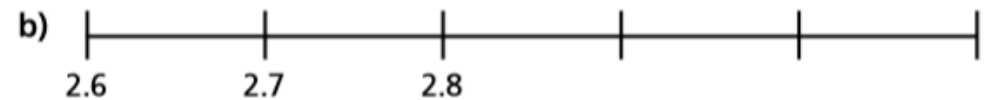
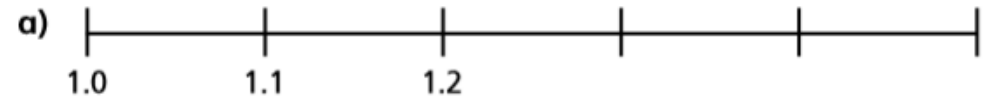
Maths challenge sheet: Monday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.

Fill in the decimal numbers on each number line.



Complete the number lines.



This is morning maths

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

If you get stuck send me a dojo message!

$820 \div 10 =$	$? + 34 = 21 + 33$	$9193 - 7531 =$
Round 117 to the nearest 10	$6 \times ? \times 2 = 240$	$375 \div 5 =$



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Class
4/5B

Home Learning

Date
09/05/20

Daily activities – 5 a-day!

1) TTRockstars – 20 minutes

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3) Independent Reading – 30 minutes

4) Spelling – 20 minutes

5) P.E. – Joe Wicks workout

Don't forget to share your work in your portfolio.

ENGLISH: Vocabulary

Synonyms and antonyms

Synonym = a word with a similar meaning

Antonym = a word with the opposite meaning

Try finding as many synonyms and antonyms for these words as you can.

Dirty

Empty

Old

MATHS Decimals

LO: I can use decimals with centimeters.

Centimeters are often split into decimals.

Each 0.1 cm is 1 mm!

So 5 cm and 4 mm is the same as 5.4cm

6cm and 9mm is the same as 6.9cm

Have a go at the activity to test your understanding. If you get stuck, send me a message on dojo.

STEM: Some plants contain amazing chemicals! Try the polishing pennies experiment using lemon juice and a coin.

(If you don't have lemon juice try vinegar).

Polishing Pennies

Materials:

- ★ Lemon Juice
- ★ Dirty Pennies
- ★ A cup
- ★ Paper Towels
- ★ Taco Sauce (optional)



Instructions:

1. Put a dirty penny in the cup and cover it with lemon juice.
2. Wait about five minutes then remove the penny and wipe it off with a paper towel.
3. Try the taco sauce to see which works better.

How it Works:

Pennies are made out of a metal called copper. The copper mixes with oxygen, the same gas that we breathe. This causes something called oxidation and makes the penny look dirty. Lemon juice has acid in it that removes the dirty color or oxidation and makes the penny nice and shiny again!

Extra Experiments:

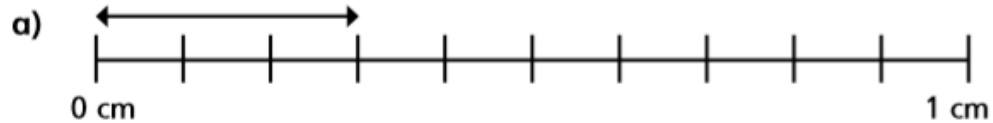
- Does vinegar work?
- If you color the penny with marker does it come off?
- Does it work with nickels, dimes or quarters?



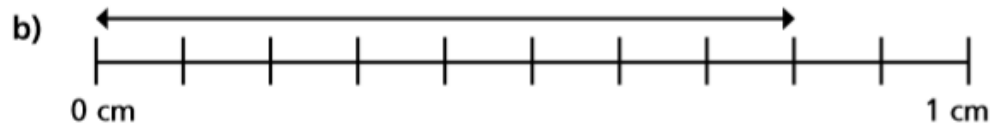
Maths challenge sheet: Tuesday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.

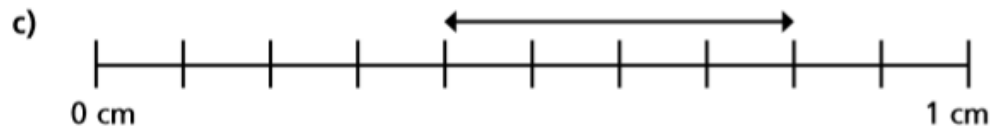
How long is each line?



The line is cm long.



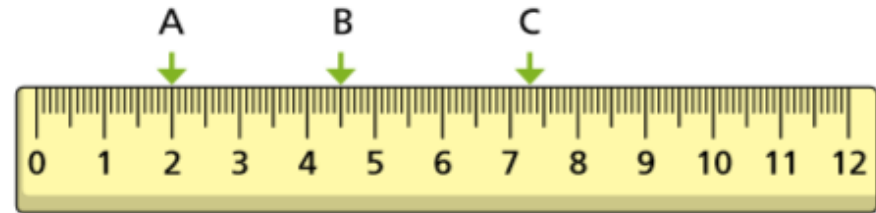
The line is cm long.



The line is cm long.

Here is a ruler with centimetres as whole numbers and millimetres as tenths.

Complete the sentences about points A, B and C.



Point A is cm along the ruler.

Point B is cm and mm along the ruler.

As a decimal it is cm.

Point C is cm and mm along the ruler.

As a decimal it is cm.

This is morning maths

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

If you get stuck send me a dojo message!

Round 3.82 to the nearest 1 = 4 Round 17.99 to the nearest multiple of 1.	$31 + 32 + 33 =$	$946 - 942 =$
$67 \times 100 =$	$120 \times 5 =$	$816 \div 3 =$



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Class
4/5B

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Date
10/05/20

Daily activities – 5 a-day!

1) TTRockstars – 20 minutes

2) Morning maths – 15 minutes

3) Independent Reading – 30 minutes

4) Spelling – 20 minutes

5) P.E. – Joe Wicks workout

ENGLISH: Grammar Sick sentences!

These sentences are 'sick' and need help to get better. Can you help?

The stadium was horrible.

The seats were horrible.

The pitch was horrible.

The grass had all gone.

Nobody went there anymore.

MATHS **LO: I can work out the perimeter of a shape.**

A perimeter is the distance all the way around a shape.
(Think about a perimeter fence)

You can work it out by adding up the lengths of each side.

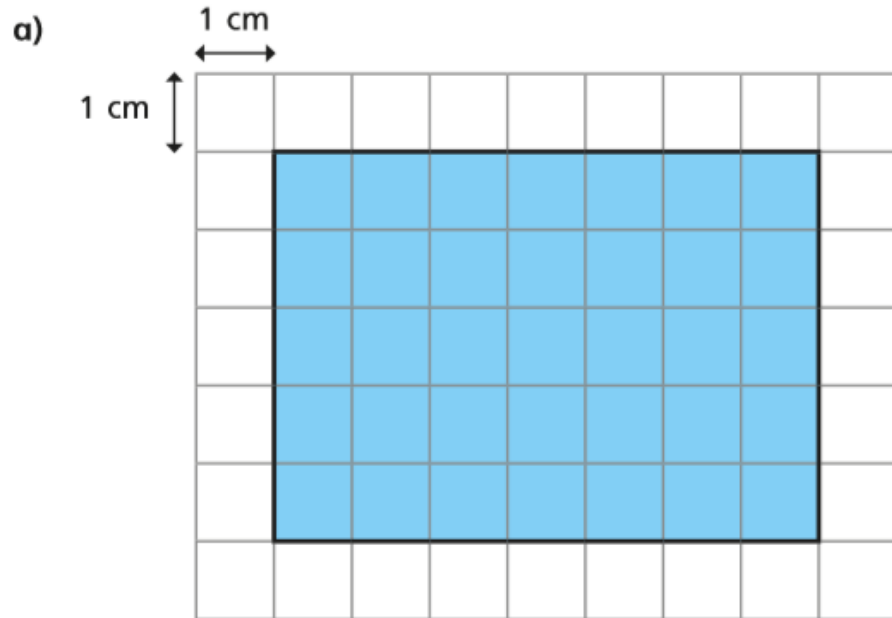
In a rectangle opposite sides are the same length, so this helps if you don't have all the measurements.

Have a go at the activities to test your understanding.

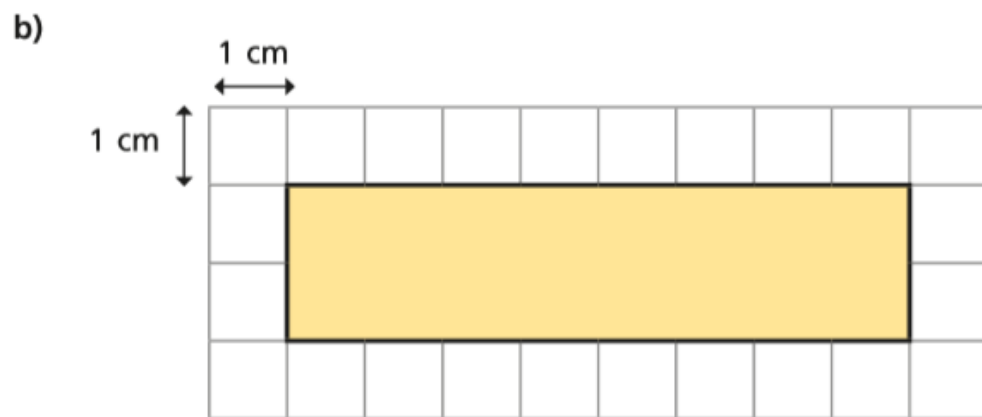
STEM: If you have access to a computer, tablet or phone at home try the purple mash activity I've set for you today.

It's all about programming fish to move around a screen.
Good luck!

Work out the perimeter of each rectangle.

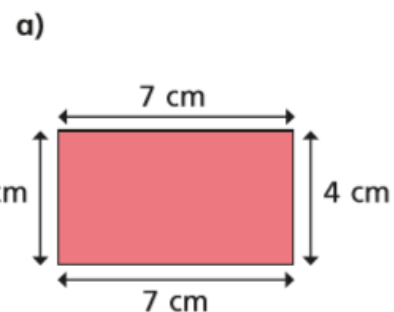


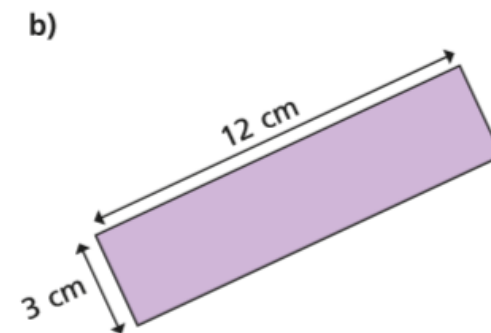
$$\square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} = \square \text{ cm}$$

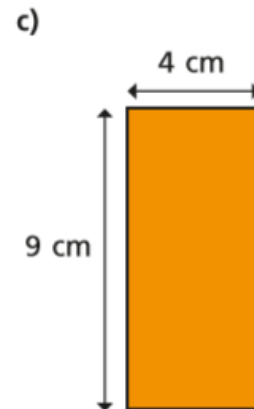


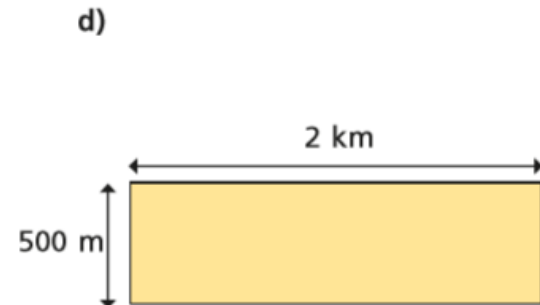
$$\square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} = \square \text{ cm}$$

2 Work out the perimeter of the rectangles.









This is morning maths

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

If you get stuck send me a dojo message!

$? \div 100 = 42$	$8172 + 8893 =$	$1842 - 1638 =$
$? \div 5 = 12$	$9 \times 17 =$	Round 3,455 to the nearest 1000



Daily activities – 5 a-day!

1) TTRockstars – 20 minutes

2) Morning maths – 15 minutes

3) Independent Reading – 30 minutes

4) Spelling – 20 minutes

5) P.E. – Joe Wicks workout

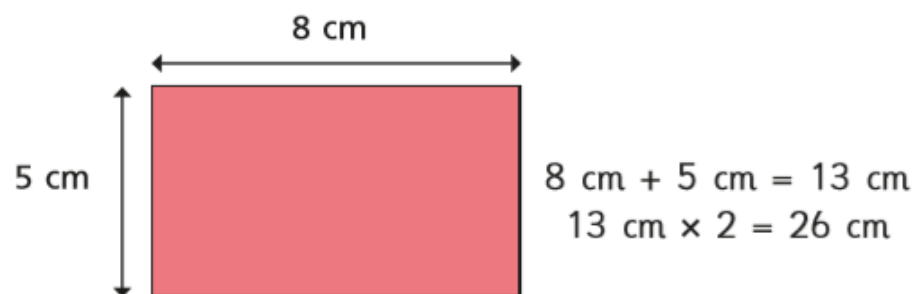
English: Writing Preparation

On the next sheet, look at the picture and try to answer the questions.
Make up interesting answers using the picture to inspire you.

MATHS

LO: I can work out the perimeter of a rectangle.

Tommy is working out the perimeter of some rectangles.



Use Tommy's method to find the perimeter of these rectangles.

Have a go at the activity to see if you can use Tommy's method.

STEM: Label a flowering plant.

Your challenge is to label the parts of a flowering plant. There is a labelled diagram of a flower to help you. Use the unlabelled picture to help you, or draw your own!

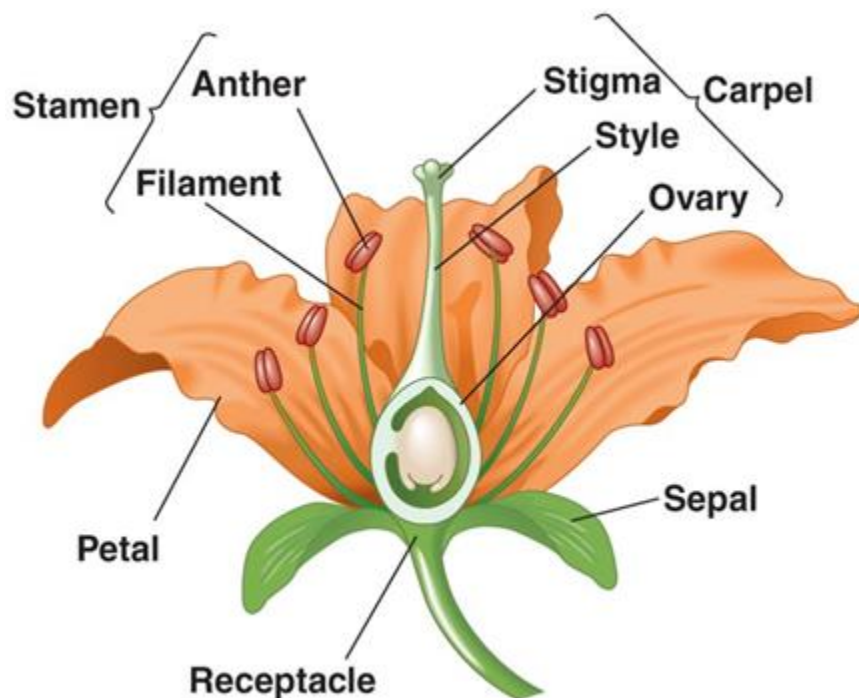
Flowering plants

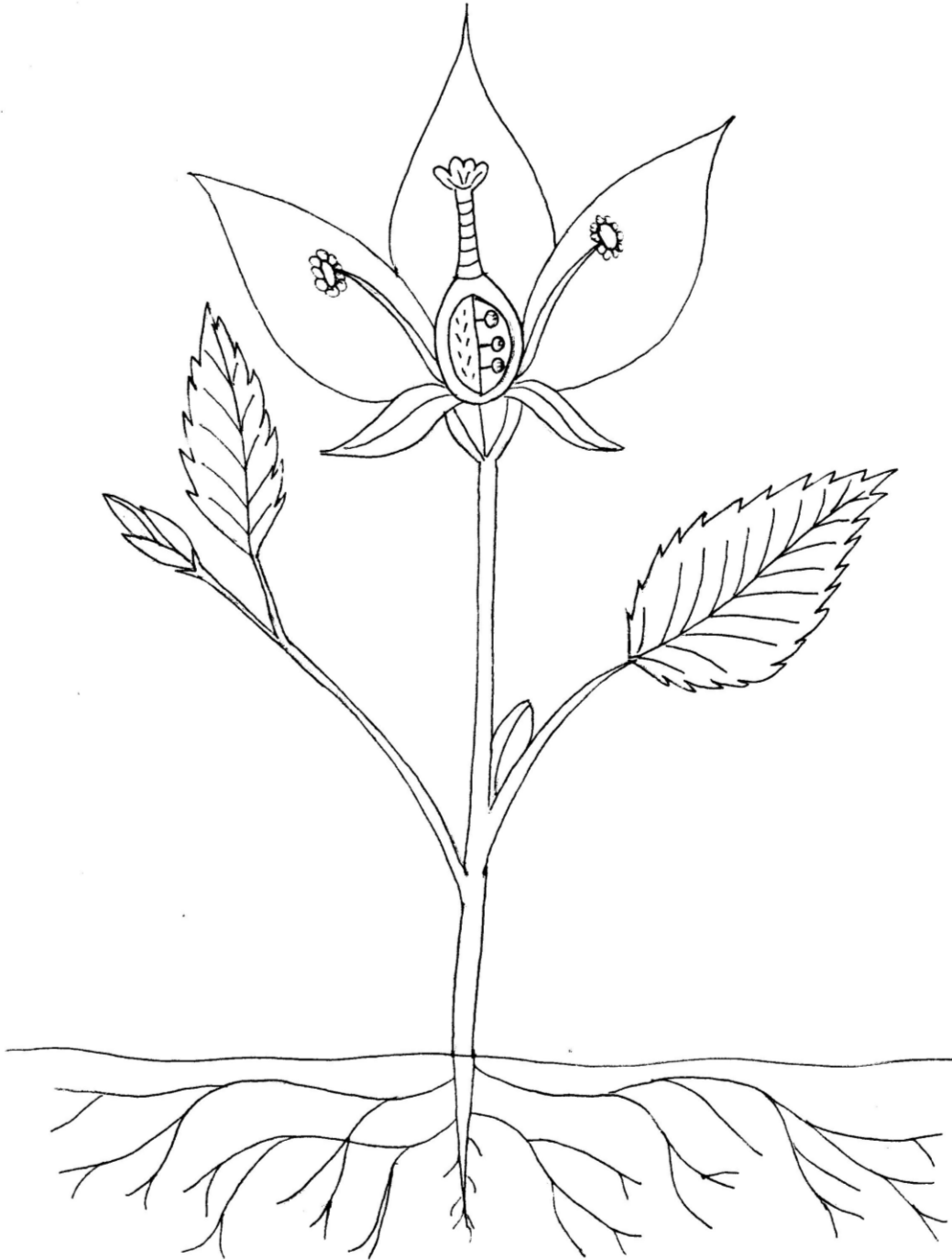
Have a look at this diagram of a flower.

It shows the different structures you find in many flowers.

Flowers are used by the plant to get their pollen to other plants by sticking it on insects that visit the flower. When pollen is taken to another plant of the same type, then that plant can use the pollen to create a seed. This happens inside the ovary.

Use this picture to create your own labelled diagram. There is a drawing on the next page for you to use or you could draw your own.





Label this picture or draw your own. You will need to use these labels:

Stem, Leaf, Root, Flower, Petal, Sepal, Stamen and Carpel.

You could use **filament, anther, stigma, style** and **ovary** as well.

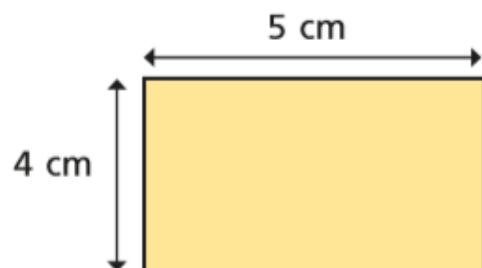


Question time!

- ▶ What is this place?
- ▶ How has it changed over the years?
- ▶ What used to happen here?
- ▶ What happens here now?
- ▶ Why has it changed so much?
- ▶ Will it ever be the same again?
- ▶ Have you ever been to a stadium?
- ▶ What did you see happening there?
- ▶ Why are stadiums like this built?

Use Tommy's method to find the perimeter of these rectangles.

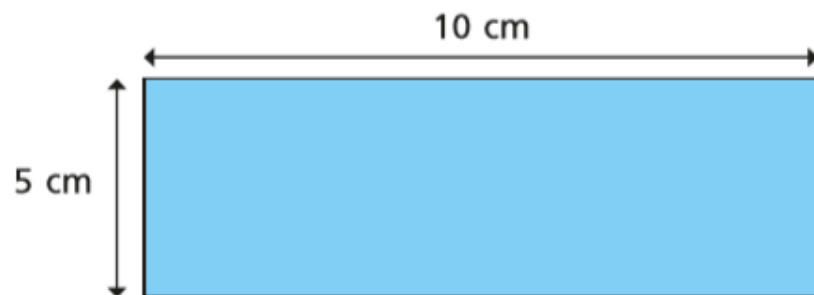
a)



$$\square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} = \square \text{ cm}$$

$$\square \text{ cm} \times 2 = \square \text{ cm}$$

b)



$$\square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} = \square \text{ cm}$$

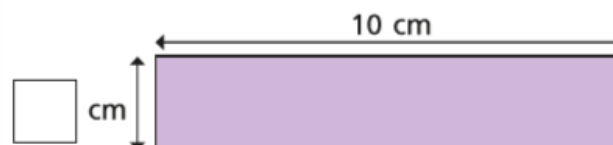
$$\square \text{ cm} \times 2 = \square \text{ cm}$$

5

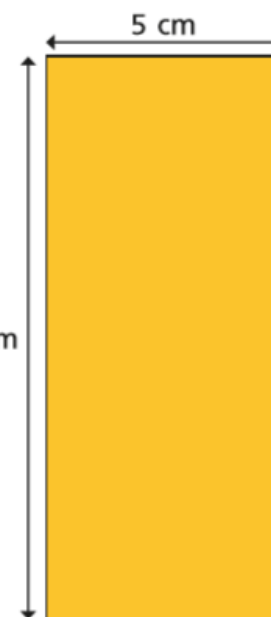
Each of these rectangles has a perimeter of 24 cm.

Work out the missing lengths and label the diagrams.

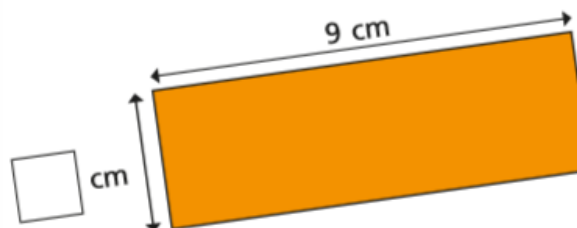
a)



c)



b)



What do you notice?

Find any other rectangles that have the same perimeter.

This is morning maths

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

If you get stuck send me a dojo message!

$24 \div 10$	$68 + ? + 14 = 100$	$? - 799 = 845$
Round 94.3 to the nearest 1	$650 \times 4 =$	$256 \div 4 =$



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4/5B

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Date
12/05/20

Daily activities – 5 a-day!

1) TTRockstars – 20 minutes

2) Morning maths – 15 minutes

3) Independent Reading – 30 minutes

4) Spelling – 20 minutes

5) P.E. – Joe Wicks workout

ENGLISH WRITING

The abandoned stadium

Your task is to write a short story about this stadium.
What will you focus on? The way it is now, the memories or perhaps its future?

I'm looking forward to seeing what you come up with.

MATHS

LO: I can calculate the perimeter of an L shape.

Work out the perimeter of the L shapes by adding up the length of each side.

If you don't have a measurement you can work it out.

This [video](#) will help if you get stuck.

Or you could search for 'Work out missing L shape length perimeter' on youtube!

Have a go at the activity on the maths challenge sheet.

STEM: You'll need a matchbox or another small container for this activity.

Matchbox treasure-

Outdoors fill a matchbox with as many different tiny outdoor things as you can- take a photo of your treasures and share it to your portfolio.

I wonder who can find the most?



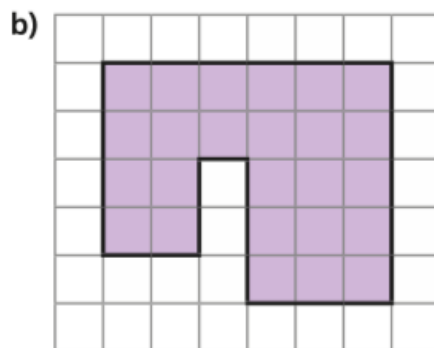
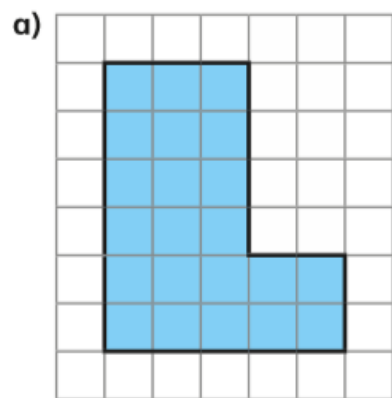
Story starter!

This place had once been filled with noise, thousands upon thousands of excited fans cheering as they applauded 'the beautiful game' being played in front of them.

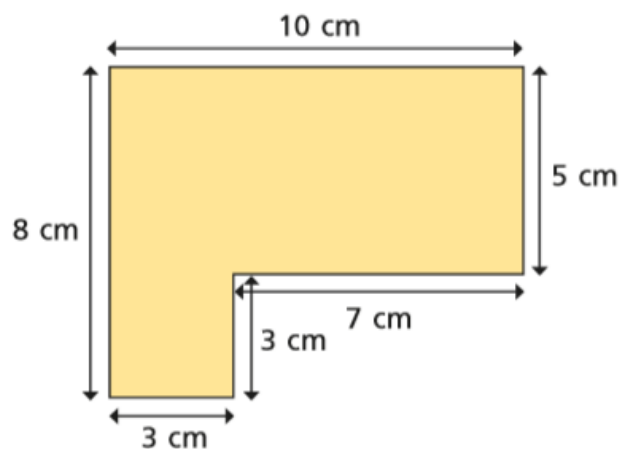
Now, all that remained were memories. Would this place ever be restored to its former glory?

The length of each square on the grid is 1 cm.

Work out the perimeter of the shapes.

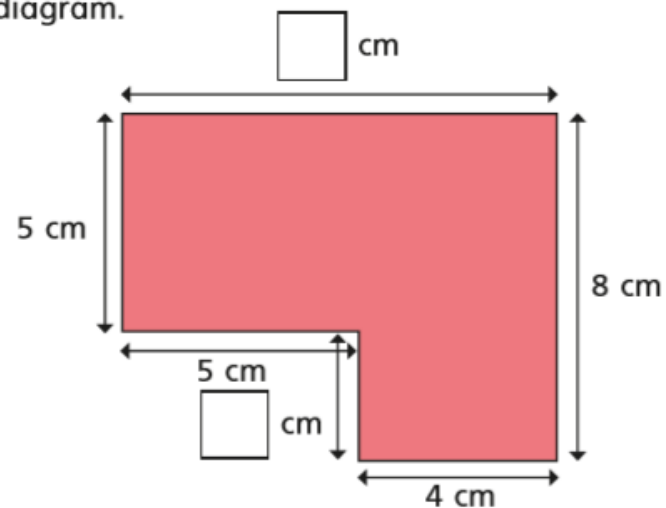


Work out the perimeter of the shape.



3

a) Work out the missing lengths and label them on the diagram.



b) What is the perimeter of the shape?

This is morning maths

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

If you get stuck send me a dojo message!

$\div 10 = 117$	$18 + ? = 117$	$385 - ? = 117$
Round 117 to the nearest 10	$3 \times 39 =$	$\div 2 = 117$