

Year 5 Day five Isolation learning:

Start with English:

1. Prepare a performance of the poem

- Re-read *Superheroes I could have been*
- Read *Top Tips for reading a poem aloud*. Prepare a performance of the poem. Can you add actions? Can you make the jokes really clear?

2. Identify Relative Clauses

- Remind yourself about relative clauses with the *Revision Card*.
- Read *Aardvark Man and Honey Woman*.
- Now highlight the relative clauses in these two paragraphs.

Share your highlighting with a grown-up and explain how you found the relative clauses. You can check your answers at the end of the pack.

3. Invent your own superhero

- Use *Ideas for a superhero* to invent your own.
- Write a paragraph about your superhero. Use relative clauses in your sentences.

Try the Fun-Time Extras

- Can you design a costume for your superhero?
- Can you make up a story or play about one of their adventures?
- Can you make up a theme song or jingle for your superhero?
- Can you share your performance of the poem?

- Can you search for some more poems by Roger Stevens?

Superheroes I Could Have Been

After accidentally rescuing planet Earth
I was offered the chance
To become a superhero
Unfortunately all the best positions had gone.
This is what was left:

Liquid Refreshment Machine Repairman
(A Lifesaver on a hot day.)

Mosquito Man
(Keeps insects at bay.)

Salting Icy Roads Man
(Saving skidding lorries and cars.)

Confectionary Dispenser Unit Man
(Saving melting chocolate bars.)

Tadpole Man
(Rescuing frogs from logs.)

Stick Insect Man
(Rescuing stick insects from frogs.)

Ten Pence Down the Back of the Sofa Man
(Where only the bravest superheroes go.)

And, of course, Supergran
(But I don't somehow think so.)

I could have been Captain Decisive
But I couldn't make up my mind
I could have been Captain King of the Hill
But I didn't feel so inclined
I could have been Captain Upholsterer
But I'd never have recovered
I could have been Captain Apathy
But I couldn't be bothered



Roger Stevens,
Read Me and Laugh: a fun poem for every day of the year

Top tips for reading a poem aloud

- Work on the **tricky words**. Find out what they mean and how they are said. Practise saying them.
- Look for the **full stops**. Make sentences flow to the full stop, even when there's a new line.
- **Slow down**. Speak slowly when you're reading a poem, so that others can hear the words.
- **Project your voice**. Imagine someone on the other side of the room and speak to them.
- **Practise**. Read and read and read your poem, so that you get better each time.



Aardvark Man and Honey Woman

Find the relative clauses in these paragraphs.



Aardvark Man

This hero, who is first in the dictionary, is first to the scene of any crime. He brings his special powers which include the ability to burrow deep holes and to sniff out danger. He has a strong burrowing foot that allows him to dig deep. He is famous for stopping bank robbers whose underground tunnels he finds and destroys. He lives on a mound in the middle of the city where he watches for trouble.

Honey Woman

This heroine, who is descended from bees, brings her powers to those in need. She moves slowly which can mean she is late to arrive. However, she does have several powers that help her fight crime. Most importantly she can turn into sticky liquid and once stopped a gang whose plan was to kidnap the mayor. She is sweeter than sweet and can stick to high buildings where she can be ready to help those in need.

Ideas for a superhero

Origins Where did they come from?	
Powers What can they do?	
Famous incidents What crimes have they stopped?	
Home Where do they live?	

Weaknesses	
-------------------	--

How are they vulnerable?	
--------------------------	--

Relative Pronouns List

who

which

where

when

whose

that

A new superhero

Write a description of your superhero, like Aardvark Man or Honey Woman. Include relative clauses as you do.



A large rectangular writing area with a decorative border. The border consists of a repeating orange and black zigzag pattern with small black dots. The writing area is ruled with horizontal lines.

Maths temperature:

Learning Reminders

Use negative numbers in the context of temperature; find differences between temperatures.

These are the temperatures recorded at a school weather station. When do you think they might have been recorded?

	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature
Monday	7°C	-2°C
Tuesday	5°C	-3°C
Wednesday	1°C	-2°C
Thursday	2°C	-4°C
Friday	0°C	-5°C

What was the highest temperature recorded? And the lowest?

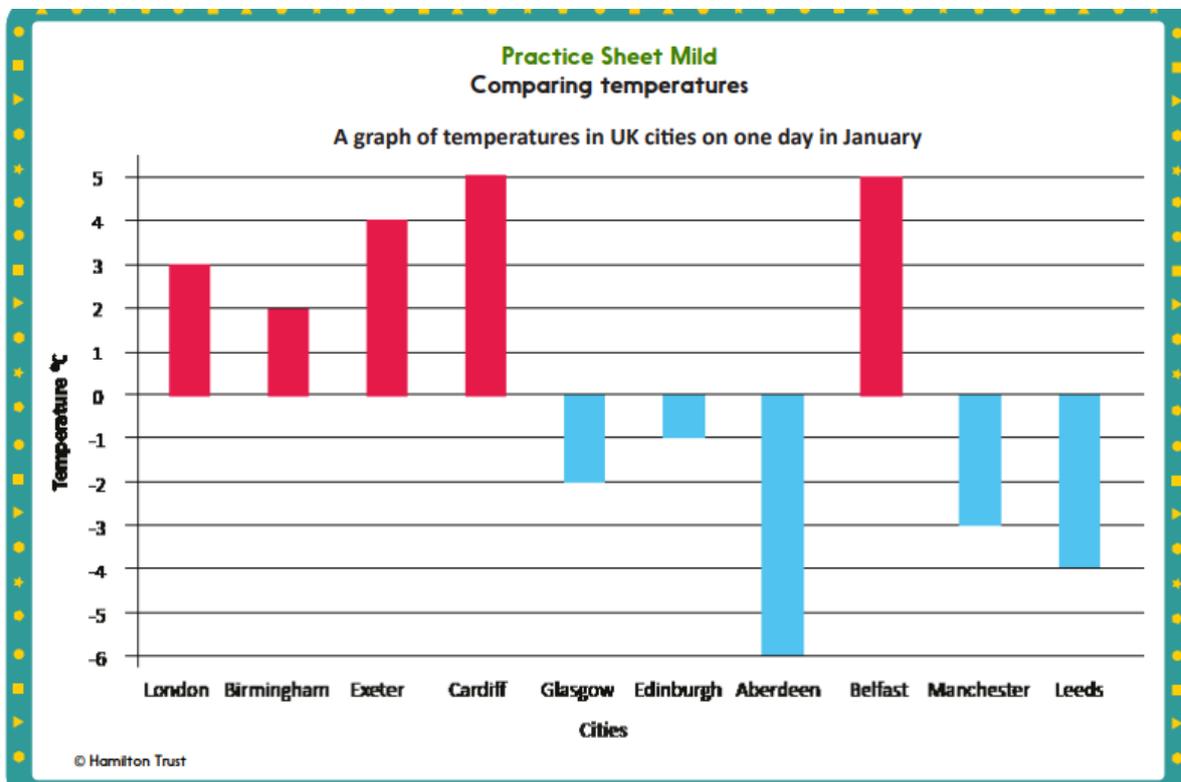
Monday
Friday

On which day was there the greatest difference between maximum and minimum temperature? By how much did the temperature fall?

Monday
9°C

Which day has the smallest difference between maximum and minimum temperature? What was the drop?

Wednesday
3°C



Practice Sheet Mild
A graph of temperatures in UK cities in January

Use the graph on the previous sheet to answer these questions:

1. Which was the coldest city?
2. Which was the mildest city?
3. Which cities had temperatures below freezing?
4. How much colder was it in Manchester than Belfast?
5. How much warmer was it in Birmingham than Edinburgh?
6. How much colder was it Leeds than Exeter?
7. How much warmer was it in London than Glasgow?
8. What was the difference in temperature between the mildest city and the coldest city?

Challenge

Find pairs of cities with a difference in temperature of 6°C .

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Practice Sheet Hot

Negative numbers

1. At noon, the temperature was 7°C . By midnight the temperature had fallen by 10°C . What was the temperature at midnight?
2. On Monday the temperature in London was 4°C . In Aberdeen the temperature was -4°C . What was the difference in temperature?
3. On Tuesday, the temperature in Birmingham was 5°C . It was 8 degrees colder in Glasgow. What was the temperature in Glasgow?
4. This table shows the maximum and minimum temperatures for a town in Finland:

Season	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature
Winter	3°C	-23°C
Spring	7°C	-10°C
Summer	19°C	6°C
Autumn	11°C	-5°C

- a) Which season has the lowest minimum temperature?
 - b) Which of autumn or spring has the lowest minimum temperature?
 - c) What is the difference between the coldest and warmest temperatures in winter?
 - d) What is the difference between the coldest and warmest temperatures in autumn?
 - e) Which season has the biggest difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures?
 - f) What is the difference between the coldest temperature of the year and the warmest temperature of the year?
5. What is the difference between -5 and 7 ?
 6. What is the difference between -10 and 6 ?
 7. What is the difference between -4 and 4 ?
 8. Write a pair of numbers, one negative and one positive with a difference of 5 .
 9. Write a pair of numbers, one negative and one positive with a difference of 10 .
 10. Write a pair of numbers, one negative and one positive with a difference of 7 .



What happened to the statue?

In the UK, around 137,000 people demonstrated in cities including Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow and London. In Bristol, protesters pulled down a statue of Edward Colston, a 17th century slave trader, rolled it along the street and pushed it into the harbour.

Who was Edward Colston?

Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at <https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton>

Week 4 Day

Colston was born in Bristol in 1636. In 1680, he joined a company that forcibly took people from Africa and sold them as slaves in the Caribbean and in North and South America. There, they were made to work in terrible conditions. Britain was the biggest slave-trading country from 1640 until 1807, when it became illegal.

What was the reaction?

Bristol's mayor Marvin Rees, whose father was Jamaican, said he felt no "sense of loss" at the statue's removal, but said he did not support criminal damage. UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson said it was a criminal act. In London, a statue of a slave trader, Robert Milligan, was removed by the authorities, and protests were held in Oxford, demanding that a statue of the 19th century figure Cecil Rhodes be taken down. Rhodes held racist views.

I want you to come up with a replacement for the Colston statue over the week you need to...

- 1. Decide on who or what you will replace Colson with explain why you have chosen this person, animal or thing. What effect will this have hopeful, inspirational or a reminder of something from the past. What does it have to do with Bristol or the UK.**
- 2. Draw your new statue on the plinth.**
- 3. Write a letter to the Mayor of Bristol explaining why you think this will be the best thing or person to replace the fallen statue.**

We will be really excited to see your ideas!

Here is the empty plinth!



Practice Sheets Answers

Comparing temperatures (mild)

1. The coldest city was Aberdeen.
2. The mildest cities were Cardiff and Belfast.
3. Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Manchester and Leeds had temperatures below freezing.
4. It was 8 degrees colder in Manchester than Belfast.
5. It was 3 degrees warmer in Birmingham than Edinburgh.
6. It was 8 degrees colder in Leeds than Exeter.
7. It was 5 degrees warmer in London than Glasgow.
8. There are 11 degrees difference in temperature between the mildest city and the coldest city.

Challenge:

London and Manchester
Birmingham and Leeds
Exeter and Glasgow
Cardiff and Edinburgh
Belfast and Edinburgh

Negative numbers (hot)

1. -3°C
2. 8°C
3. -3°C
4. a) Winter
b) Spring
c) 26
d) 16
e) Winter
f) 42
5. 12
6. 16
7. 8
8. e.g. -3 and 2
9. e.g. -5 and 5
10. e.g. -4 and 3