Week: 9

This week's habitat focus: Rainforests!

Work in purple home learning book or digitally. Further resources found on Google Classroom. Some resources on Purple Mash this week.

Year: 5

Maths

Math dictionary:
http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/

1. Can I understand the differences between wants and needs?

Google quiz:
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeFpC_jWVKca5mTPiJJengNZEM5HsavxrxM7otXriBNoP92Gw/viewform?usp=sf_link

2. Can I find different ways to save money and the benefits of saving as a way to plan for future spending?

- Print out and play the Money roller coaster board game. You'll need a dice, some counters and people to play against!
- If you don't have a printer, play the budget game:https://natwest.mymoneysense.com/students/students-12-16/the-budget-game/
- With someone else, think about and discuss these questions:
- What does 'saving' mean and if they ever save money?
- What kinds of things do you save for?
- How (and where) do you save money?

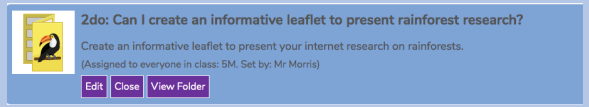
Literacy

1. Can I find information within a text?

Read and complete the comprehension sheet on rainforest deforestation.

2. Can I create an informative leaflet to present rainforest research?

- Head to purplemash -> 2do's.
- Find and click the the assignment link to find the leaflet template:



- With the information you gathered last week and this week, create a pamphlet that informs people about the wonders and plight of the world's rainforests today. Include:
  - Title
  - Fun Facts
  - Pictures
  - Animals found in the rainforests
  - Maps / locations of the world's rainforests
  - The effects of deforestation
  - The importance of saving the rainforests.

  HELP: Read the research and facfiles on rainforests, and use Brittanica Encyclopedia to gather extra facts. (https://hwb.gov.wales/repository/discovery/sources/britannica_school)

Topic

1. Can I learn about internet safety and how to stay safe online?

- Discuss what you know about internet safety.
- Read the information pamphlets.
- Discuss anything new you have learned what you might change after reading.
- Take the quiz and see how you do!

2. Can I conduct 'rainforest' experiments and record my findings?

- Browse the 'rainforest' experiments attached and gather the materials you need to conduct them.
- Record the experiments through photos, videos and notes.
- Be sure to include your thoughts and observations on what happened and why you think it happened.

- **You can create a powerpoint or document on adobe spark to present this.**

Wellbeing

In preparation for next week's habitat 'Wetlands', please enjoy the attached bird-themed colouring and craft activities!


START
1
You buy a magazine.
x50p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 50p.
How much do you spend?
2
You buy some sweets on the way home from school.
x10p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 10p.
How much do you spend?
3
You wash your neighbour's car.
x50p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 50p.
How much do you get paid?
4
Pocket money day!
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you get paid?
5
You go swimming instead of ten pin bowling as it's cheaper.
£2
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
6
You buy some healthy snacks on the way home.
x20p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 20p.
How much do you spend?
7
You buy your gran's birthday present at a school fundraiser fair.
50p
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
8
You buy some healthy snacks on the way to school.
x50p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 50p.
How much do you spend?
9
You buy a cheaper brand bottle of juice.
50p
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
10
You agree to walk your next door neighbour's dog for a week. She will pay you.
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you get paid?
DANGER!
11
Too much texting! You've ran out of credit on your mobile and mum says you have to pay to top it up.
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you spend?
12
You buy a second hand book from a charity shop.
50p
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
13
Your family goes out for dinner at a restaurant with a discount voucher you see in a newspaper.
£2
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
14
You lose some money on the way home.
x10p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 10p.
How much do you lose?
15
Pocket money day!
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you get paid?
16
You trade in some of your old computer games.
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you get paid?
17
You buy a new T Shirt.
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you spend?
18
Pocket money day!
x£1
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by £1.
How much do you get paid?
19
Everyone in your family has showers instead of baths all week to save on water bills.
£1
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
20
You have a day at the seaside and spend an hour in an amusement arcade.
x50p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 50p.
How much do you spend?
21
You walk to town instead of getting the bus.
£1
BONUS
Well done for saving money!
22
You got a Good Work certificate from school. Your family rewards you with some money.
x50p
ROLL YOUR DIE
Multiply your number by 50p.
How much do you get paid?
FINISH
MONEY ROLLER COASTER

Deforestation in the Amazon rainforest

Deforestation: The destruction of trees or forests on a massive scale.

Methods of clearing the rainforest:

- **Slash and burn -** trees are cleared and vegetation is burnt
- **Clear cutting -** complete removal of all trees in an area
- **Selective logging -** targeting specific valuable trees but leaving the rainforest intact

Effects and consequences

Carbon emissions - trees store carbon in their trunks, branches and roots which is released when they are cut down.

Water cycle - trees help return water vapour to the atmosphere which then falls as rain.

Soil erosion - without trees to protect it, soil in the rainforest is easily eroded. The soil loses its nutrients especially when it rains heavily.

Indigenous people - the rainforest was once home to one million indigenous people. Now only 200,000 remain.

Loss of habitat for millions of species like insects, birds, snakes, frogs and lizards.

Climate change - deforestation contributes to global warming because trees are releasing carbon instead of storing it.

Medicine - scientists have discovered that rainforest plants are sources for medicines to treat diseases like diabetes.

Sources: National Geographic, BBC, Economist, WWF

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Activity - Amazing Amazon facts

Use these amazing facts about Brazil and the Amazon to begin discovering what the Amazon rainforest is like. Group the facts into four piles: ecosystems, physical features, climate and resources. Pupils can underline key words or, as an extension, research more information around each fact, e.g. where is Manaus?

Curriculum links:

Geography:

Identify key physical features of the rainforest

Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features

Starter questions:

What is an ecosystem?

What is the climate in the UK?

What are some of the physical features of the UK?

This might help:

The National Geographic has more facts about the Amazon rainforest and the animals that live there:

ngkids.co.uk/did-you-know/amazon-facts

Published May 2016. Sources: National Geographic, BBC, Economist, Greenpeace (The Amazon's silent crisis), Live science, Guardian, WWF.

Rainforest Deforestation

Rainforests are a very important part of our planet, giving us oxygen, absorbing carbon dioxide and giving a home to 50% of the animal and plant species of the planet. Not to mention the medicines and cures that are made from the plants that grow there.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the name given to the destruction of the rainforests and this is being done by burning them down, chopping down the trees or flooding the areas. This is happening so fast that an area the size of twenty football pitches is being destroyed every minute! If this carries on at this speed, it will take less than a hundred years to destroy all the rainforests on Earth.

Fact File in Numbers

- 20% of the world's oxygen is produced in the Amazon forest.
- 28,000 species of animals are expected to become extinct in the next 25 years due to deforestation.
- 50% of the tropical rainforests that we had have already gone.

Why are they being destroyed?

The biggest reason for clearing the rainforests is to make space for producing food, including cattle to be farmed for cheap beef and also growing large crops, such as soya beans and palm oil. In addition, other causes of deforestation, which are also related to making money include: chopping down and using the wood from the forest; building roads for mining metals, gold or diamonds; flooding areas to make dams to generate electricity and also digging for oil.

How can they be saved?

You could help by raising money for a deforestation charity. Also, you could think about the reasons that the forests are being destroyed and how you could help. For example, the cheap beef farmed in the areas that used to be rainforest land is often used in fast food chains. Could you avoid eating fast food from these outlets? You could also check on your supermarket food labels - was it farmed in an area where deforestation is taking place? You could also use rainforest friendly wood so you know it is not a product of deforestation. Finally remember, paper comes from trees so any paper saving you can do, as well as recycling, will help the environment.

Full differentiated document on Google Classroom.

Internet safety: Full documents on Google Classroom

Stay Safe. Stay Learning.

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Digital Resilience in Education

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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Online safety top tips for primary aged learners

The internet is a great place to help you stay in touch with your friends and family, to do your school work and to watch videos or play games. However, it's very important to follow these tips to help keep you safe. If you have any problems, or you are worried remember you can always talk to a parent or carer, or a grown up you trust.

To stay safe online I should:

- keep all my usernames and passwords safe and not share with my friends
- only talk online to friends and family that I know in real life
- never click on 'Accept' or 'Yes' to invitations to chat, share pictures or play games from anyone I don't know in real life
- never give anyone my personal information like my telephone number, home or email address, or the school I go to – not everyone is who they say they are online
- keep my webcam covered when I'm not using it
- ask a grown up I trust for help to change the settings on my apps, phone, computer or tablet to keep me safe
- stick to websites that I have learned about in school when I'm online

I'm a Social Media Star

Notes for parents and carers:

Helping your child to communicate in a respectful way online is important so that they:

* make positive contributions
* experience being part of online communities
* understand the responsibility they have for the well-being of others

This activity is a great way to start regular conversations with your child on the importance of being respectful online.

Activities:

Whilst you should be 13+ to have an account on most social media sites such as Instagram, Snapchat and TikTok, there are still lots of other ways to chat with your friends online such as chat and messages within games and Apps, emails and direct messages.

When chatting with your friends online, remember to ask yourself, **am I being kind?** We all make mistakes and sometimes we wish we hadn't typed or written or received a particular message. If we keep this question in our minds, it will help us to avoid these mistakes.

To encourage your friends and other children around the world to be safer and more respectful online, your challenge is to create a logo or design for a t-shirt to promote being kind online.

Things to include:

1. Eye catching graphics
2. Create a slogan e.g. "It's cool to be kind"
3. Important information, such as helplines or useful websites to help your friends

Further challenge:

Maybe you could use an old t-shirt to make your very own design come to life.

You could use fabric paints, pens or even test your sewing skills. Make sure you check with your parents or carers first!

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Digital Resilience in Education

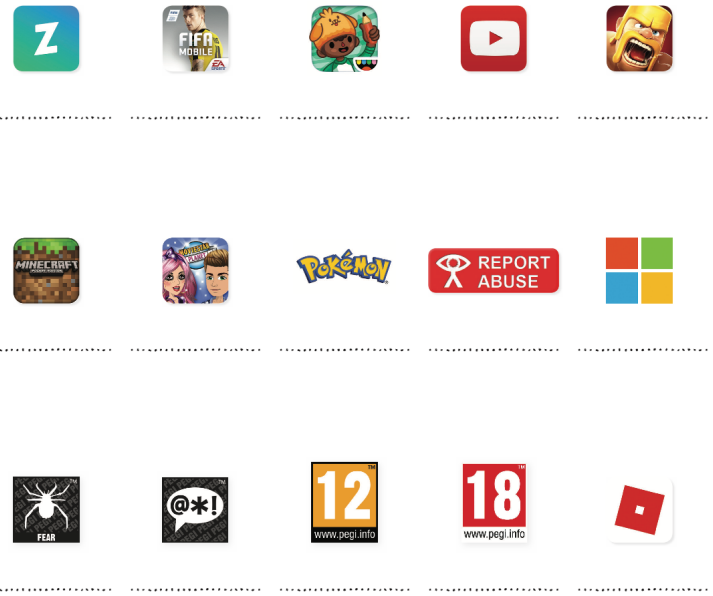
7–11 Year Olds

STAYING SAFE ONLINE-QUIZ

Number Day

In pairs or in groups, have fun with this Online Safety quiz and see how many answers you can get right. There's a maximum of 50 points that can be scored!

1. How many of these app and game related logos can you name?



NSPCC

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*Number Day is supported by Man AHL and Oxford University Press, led by NSPCC.

Rain Cloud in a Jar

You will need:


Shaving cream


A clear large jar


Water


Blue food coloring


Pipettes or eyedropper


Small bowl

Method:

1. Fill the large jar with water, leaving 2 inches at the top.
2. Add the shaving cream to the top of the water until it reaches the top of the jar.
3. Next, add 1 cup of water to the small bowl and 3 drops of blue food coloring.
4. Mix the water and food coloring together.
5. Use the pipette to add drops of the water mixture to the top of the shaving cream cloud.
6. Continue adding the water mixture until you begin to notice the raindrops begin to break through the bottom of the cloud.

Color in Leaves

The Science Behind the Experiment – A Guide for Adults

The process of chromatography involves using filter paper to separate different dissolved substances. The different parts of the mixture will move different distances up the paper. The green leaves contain at least 2 different colored pigments. The pigments that are more soluble in the alcohol move further up the paper than the less soluble pigments. You should see a blueish-green pigment below a yellowish-green pigment. The blueish-green pigment is less soluble than the yellowish-green pigment, so it doesn't move as far up the paper.

Science Experiment

Color in Leaves

What can you see on the filter paper?

Look closely. What colors can you see?

Can you see different shades?

Color in Green Leaves

Science Experiment

Method

1. Take your students out to collect 5 green leaves.
2. Put the leaves into the jar. Use scissors to snip the leaves into very small pieces. Use the scissors to bruise the leaves.
3. Adult job - Pour rubbing alcohol into the jar so it covers the leaves.
4. Cover the jar with plastic wrap and place the jar high up so the students cannot reach it. Leave for 1 hour.
5. Cut a strip of coffee filter paper and place one end into the jar so that it is just touching the rubbing alcohol.
6. Leave for a couple of minutes and then check. You should see a greenish color on the coffee filter paper.
7. After 10-15 minutes, the rubbing alcohol will have moved up the filter papers and left bands of color along the paper.

   You can also extend this experiment by repeating it with different colored leaves and comparing the different colors and lines they make on the coffee filter paper.

Science Experiment

Jumping Frog

Can you 'charge up' your ruler by giving it a big rub with the cloth? Really rub it!

Can you hold the ruler over the frog? What did the frog do?

Can you flick the ruler away from the frog a tiny bit and make your frog hop into the pond?

Try the experiment with a wooden block instead of a ruler. Does it work?

Jumping Frog

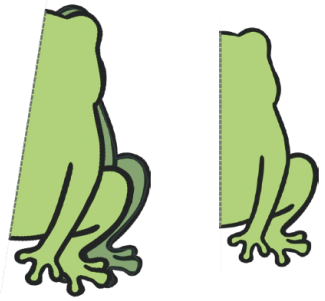
Science Experiment

Method

1. Before you begin the activity, you will need to cut lots of small frog shapes out of the green tissue paper, about 1.5 inches tall. It may be easier to fold the tissue paper in half and cut the shape so that it is symmetrical, as shown in the images below.
2. Snip half an inch up, along the center fold of each frog. This will help the frog to balance on the edge of the bowl when the children do the experiment.
3. Set up the working area for the students. You will need the ruler, bowl of water, frogs and cloth. Balance a few of the tissue paper frogs on the edge of the bowl.
4. With the students, get them to make the frogs jump. Ask the child to give the ruler a big rub with the cloth, to build up the static electricity, then carefully hold the ruler a couple of inches over the frog. The frog will jump onto the ruler.
5. With a little flick of the ruler, the child can make the frog 'hop into the pond'.
6. Ask the children to try using the wooden block to make the frog jump. Can they 'charge up' the block like they charged up the ruler?

You will need:

Green tissue paper
Plastic ruler
Scissors
Bowl with a small amount of water in
Duster or cloth
Wooden block



Science Experiment

Balancing Butterfly

Can you color your dragonfly so that each side is the same?
Can you add a paperclip to the end of each wing?
Can you balance your dragonfly on the tip of your finger?
Can you walk with the dragonfly still balanced on your finger?
What else, around the room, can you balance your dragonfly on?

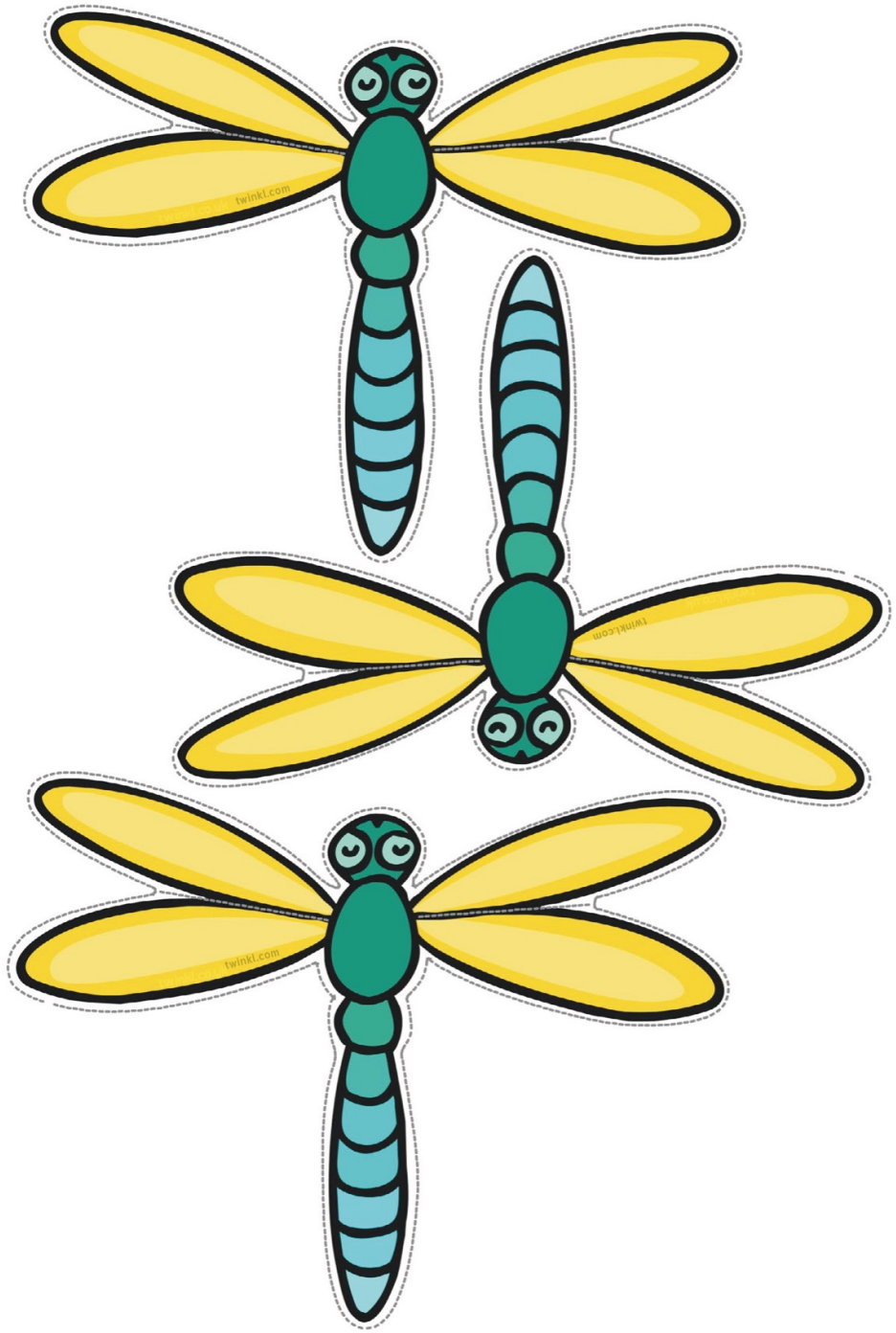
Balancing Dragonfly

Science Experiment

Method

1. Print the dragonfly onto card and cut it out.
2. Cut between the wings so that each of the wings is separate, but still attached to the body.
3. Snip along the front legs.
4. Color in the dragonfly.
5. Side a paperclip onto the tip of each front wing and angle them downwards slightly.
6. Curl the length of the body upwards.
7. Fold the sides of the face downwards and angle the head downwards too.
8. Fold the rear set of wings upwards.
9. Now the students are ready to explore the balancing effect.

You will need:
Dragonfly Template
Card
Scissors
2 paperclips
Colored pencils or markers

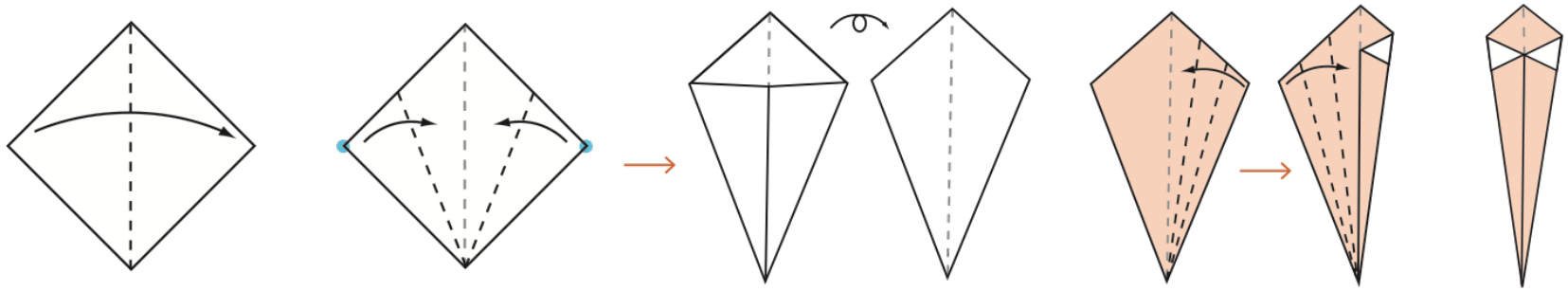


Colour me in

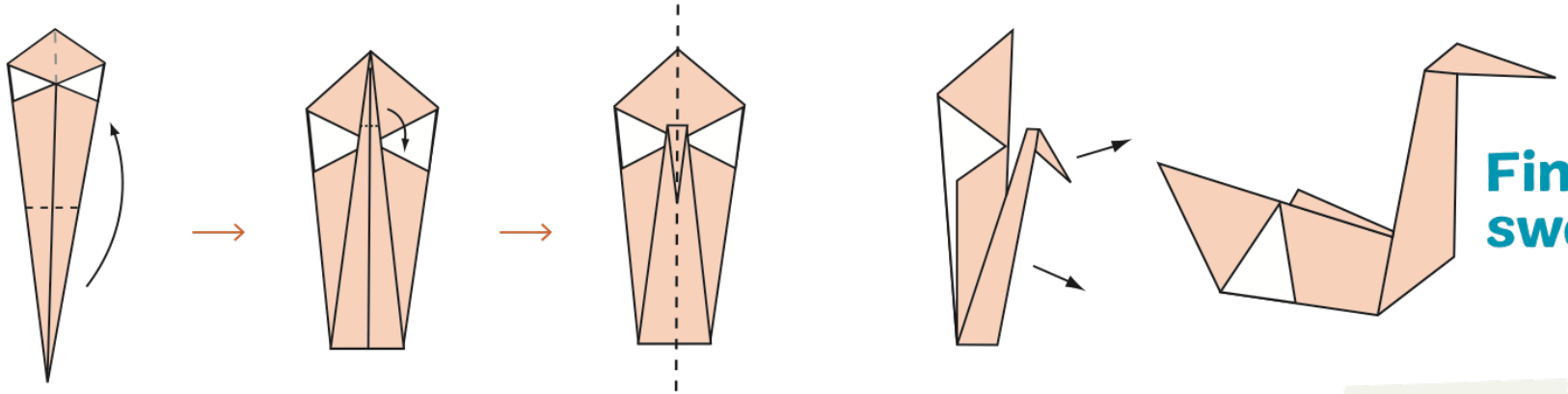
WWT

Spring UK Wetland

Make an origami swan



1. Start with plain white paper, fold paper in half along one diagonal and then unfold.
2. Now fold the lower edges of the square into the centreline.
3. This is your kite base. Flip the kite base over.
4. Make a double fold as shown.
5. Repeat on the other side



6. Fold the point of the piece upwards.
7. Then fold the head of the swan downwards.
8. Next fold the swan in half.
9. Pull the neck of the swan away from the body and unfold the head and body.

Finished swan

WWT

The Whooper swan is a large white swan.

It has a long, thin neck and black legs. Its black bill has a large triangular patch of yellow on it. Many swans visit WWT sites over winter every year. Our centres at Martin Mere, Caerlaverock and Welney are great places to see these amazing birds.

How to make a seed bomb

Step 1:

Roll a small ball of natural clay (ping pong ball size or smaller!)

Step 2:

Roll clay ball in compost – so it has a light dusting on it

Step 3:

Roll clay ball in wild flower seeds – so that is has a covering of seeds

You might need to push them in to help them stick!

Step 4:

Place in paper bag and take it home

Care instructions

Take your seed bomb home and put it on some bare soil in your garden. If you do not have a garden, put it in a pot with some soil or compost on top. Leave it outside and you will not need to water it. Be patient, it might not flower until the following Spring/Summer.

From this…

To this!