


Wednesday 13th January

Year 5

Daily time table - these don't need to be done in order, as long as you try to complete the activities each school day.

<p>Morning Challenge</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Morning Challenge</p> <p>You are in your kitchen when you hear scratching noises coming from one of the cupboards.</p> <p>What could it be?</p> <p>Write about how you open the cupboard door and what happens next.</p> 
<p>Maths</p>	<p>Morning Year 5,</p> <p>Today we are going to look at calculating the area of composite/compound shapes.</p> <p>Composite or compound shapes means two shapes attached to each other.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/maths-ks2-as-the-crow-flies-perimeter-and-area-of-compound-shapes/znn76v4</p> <p>Just watch the first part about perimeter.</p> <p>Now let's have a go at working these perimeters out, remember you will always have enough information to work out the missing side.</p> <p>I have completed numbers 1 and 2, below:</p>

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① (Not to Scale).

We have all the measurements, so we just add them up.

$$3 + 9 + 6 + 3 + 6 = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$$

② 5cm

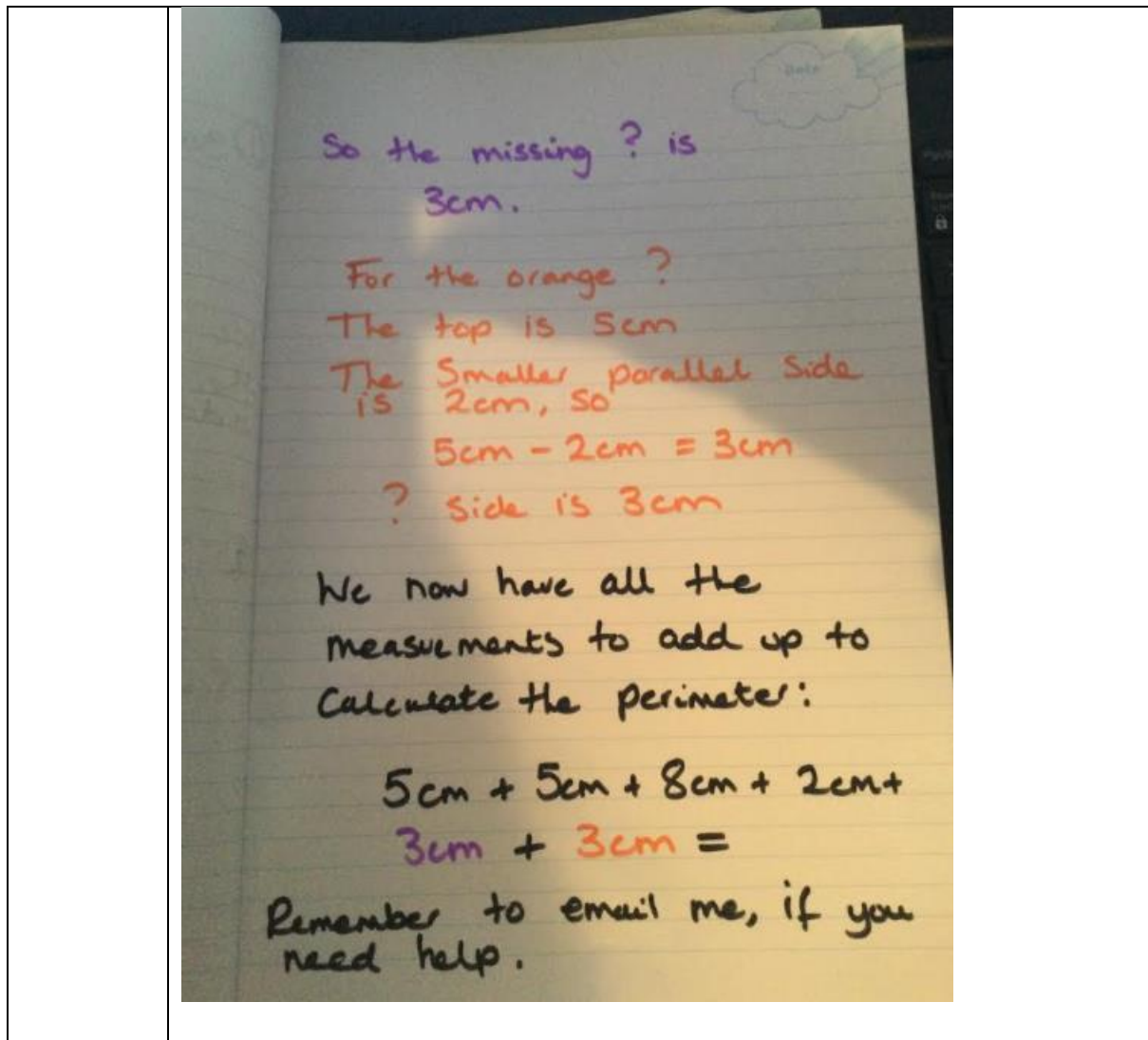
② We have 4 lengths but we need the colored ones..

For the purple? We know the long side is 8cm.
Part of the parallel side is 5cm
So $8\text{cm} - 5\text{cm} = 3\text{cm}$

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Composite Rectilinear Shapes	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">I can calculate the perimeter of simple composite rectilinear shapes.</div> <p>Add the length of each side to find the perimeter of each shape. Not to Scale.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"><div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><p>1.</p><p>9 cm 3 cm 6 cm 6 cm 3 cm</p></div><div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><p>2.</p><p>5 cm 8 cm 2 cm 5 cm 5 cm</p></div><div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><p>3.</p><p>8 cm 3 cm 5 cm 5 cm 11 cm</p></div></div> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; margin-top: 20px;"><div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><p>4.</p><p>12 cm 8 cm 10 cm 6 cm 2 cm 2 cm</p></div><div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><p>5.</p><p>14 cm 5 cm 5 cm 6 cm 3 cm</p></div><div style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><p>6.</p><p>3 cm 2 cm 9 cm 6 cm 6 cm 11 cm 8 cm</p></div></div>
Guided Reading	A guided reading piece to read and answer the questions about.

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Celebrating the NHS

What Is the NHS?

NHS stands for National Health Service: a group of organisations that provide medical care for people living in the UK. They support those who are feeling unwell or are injured.

It is estimated that there are 1.5 million people working as part of the NHS carrying out a variety of roles. Every person and every role is crucial in creating a successful health system in the country.



When Was the NHS Founded?

Before the NHS was founded, only wealthy people could afford to go to a hospital or get medical help. Every visit to a doctor or dentist would cost the person money. If the person could not afford it, they did not receive the treatment that they needed.

Aneurin Bevan decided to change things. After the Second World War, Aneurin Bevan was chosen to be the Minister of Health in the government. He founded the National Health Service on 5th July 1948. The Health Minister wanted a system which provided medical care that was free for everyone who lived in the UK. He wanted all people to be treated equally.

Why Is Our NHS Special?

The NHS was designed so that every person who lived in the United Kingdom could receive free medical help, treatment and advice. However, running the NHS is expensive so every working adult pays **taxes** which fund the NHS and pay wages to NHS staff.

Many people consider themselves lucky to have the NHS in the UK. In some parts of the world, people without **health insurance** or who can't afford treatment would not be able to receive medical care. There are also places where the care that you receive when you are ill will be of a lesser quality if you have less money.

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How Did the NHS Respond to the Coronavirus Pandemic?
During the global coronavirus (COVID-19) **pandemic**, NHS staff were praised for their bravery and self-sacrifice. Doctors, cleaners and other healthcare workers have risked their own lives to care for other people.

A total of 17 buildings around the UK were converted into hospital facilities to treat people with coronavirus. Many professionals (who had left or retired from the NHS) were asked to return to help.

It took only nine days to transform the Excel Centre in London (a place where events were usually held) into a specialist coronavirus hospital. The hospital was named The Nightingale Hospital and was equipped to deal with 4,000 patients.



How Have We Been Celebrating Our NHS?
During the coronavirus **pandemic**, the British people showed their gratitude for NHS staff in several ways:

Sir Captain Tom Moore achieved international fame when (to mark his 100th birthday) he walked 100 lengths of his garden using his walking frame. He raised an incredible £32m for NHS charities.



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Celebrating the NHS

During lockdown, families stayed at home (except for in emergencies) to stop the spread of the **virus**. Children and their families displayed rainbows in their windows as a way of spreading hope and thanking the NHS for their amazing work.

Every Thursday evening at 8 p.m., people took to their doorsteps to clap and cheer for the NHS. This was to show their appreciation for the key workers who were going to work and keeping everyone safe.

Glossary

health insurance:	People pay money (called a premium) each month to an insurance company. If you become ill for any reason, the insurance company will pay for the cost of the treatment.
pandemic:	A disease which has spread across lots of countries or the whole world.
taxes:	Money collected by the government to pay for things that the country needs such as schools, roads and the NHS.
virus:	A tiny germ that can infect living creatures and cause disease.

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Questions

1. How many people are estimated to work for the NHS? Tick one.

- 32 million
- 1.5 million
- 15 million
- 3 million

2. What does the word 'global' mean? Tick one.

- in the UK
- in Europe
- in London
- in the whole world

3. Explain why Aneurin Bevan founded the NHS.

4. Find and copy a phrase which shows that NHS staff were doing a dangerous job during the coronavirus pandemic.

5. Fill in the missing words.

A total of 17 buildings around the UK were _____ into hospital facilities to treat people with _____.

6. How might we celebrate the NHS in the future?

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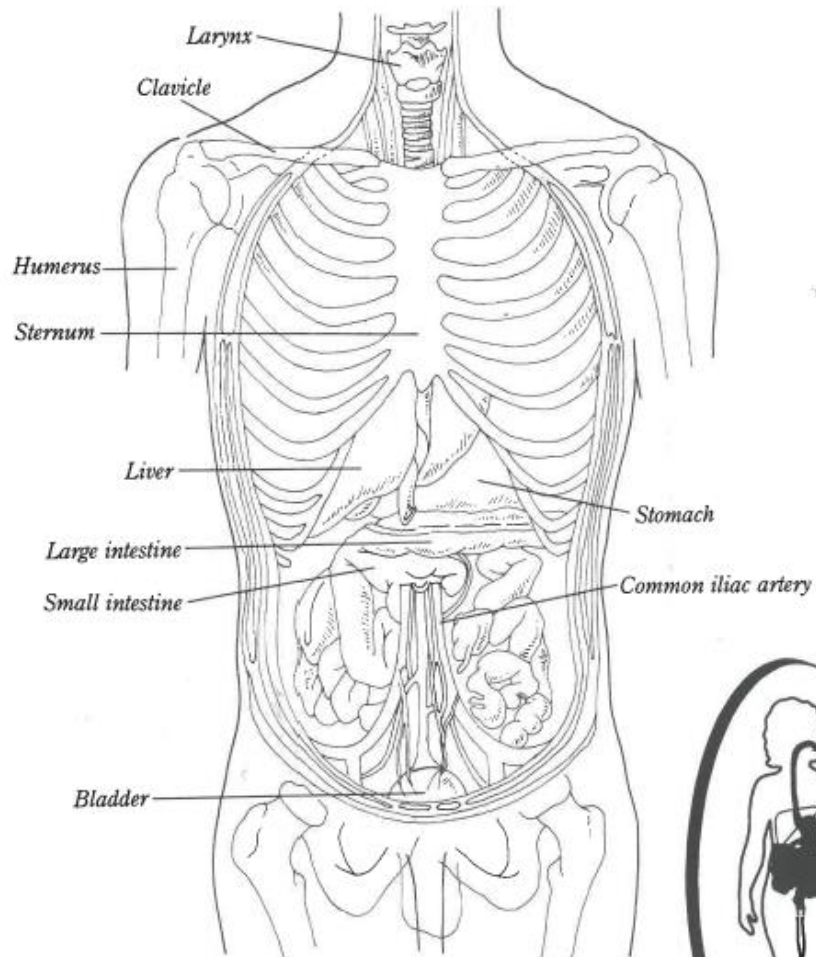
	<p>7. Why do you think that so many people helped Sir Captain Tom Moore to raise over £32m?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>8. Which is the most important section in the text? Justify your choice.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>9. Summarise what you have learnt about the NHS in 25 words or fewer.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
P.E.	I'm sure you are all getting out and about for your daily exercise, if you need other ideas, you could complete a Joe Wicks work out (you tube) or a Cosmic yoga one (you tube).
Afternoon lessons: Topic	We are going to start learning about the human digestive system. Watch this clip for a brief overview: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z27kng8/articles/z9wk7p3 You could have a go at the quizzes too. Then read the sheets below.

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The major organs in your abdomen, or belly, help turn food into the chemicals your body needs to grow and heal. Bones of the shoulder, rib cage, and pelvis are also shown.



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	<h2 style="text-decoration: underline;">Food into Energy</h2> <p>Here's a peek at some of the major organs of the <i>abdomen</i>, or <i>belly</i>. The muscles of the abdominal wall and a fatty apron-like covering over the intestines have been left out of the drawing. You can clearly see the <i>liver</i>, the <i>stomach</i>, the <i>large intestine</i>, the <i>small intestine</i>, and the <i>bladder</i>. Your <i>liver</i> is a large, reddish-brown organ that's divided into several parts, called lobes. The largest lobe is partly covered by the right side of your rib cage. Your liver stores sugar, produces important proteins, and filters harmful chemicals from your blood. Just beneath your liver is your stomach. It's a large sac where the protein in your food starts to get digested. When food is digested, it's converted into chemicals that your body needs for energy, growth, and repair. From your stomach, food passes through several parts of your small intestine where digestion continues and food is absorbed into the blood. Your large intestine, or <i>colon</i>, absorbs most of the water that remains after digestion and forms solid feces. Feces is the waste product of the foods you eat. Your bladder stores the liquid waste produced by the kidneys. The <i>common iliac arteries</i> are the end branches of the aorta in the abdomen. They supply blood to your bladder and other organs in the pelvis as well as to your hips and legs.</p> <p>I think the explanation will hopefully be enough for you to understand the layout of the digestive system. I would like you to make a poster of this information to show how the organs of the digestive system fits together in the body. This is to help you try and learn it. You could also google 'KS2 digestive system' for further information. Next lesson will look at the individual parts of the digestive system in more detail.</p>
	<p>Thanks Oak, I'll hear from you via the class email. Remember Miss Wharton has her laptop on all day during the week, like when we are at school, so you can send your work or a message when you like (I can share these with Mrs Wylie), We love hearing from you.</p>

Please ensure that you email completed work to oak@lyng.norfolk.sch.uk so I can provide feedback on certain pieces to ensure progression.

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