

English Planning and Ideas

Week Commencing: Monday 30th March

Year Group: Year 5

Weekly Focus – Using Adjectives and Description

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Area of learning	Reading Comprehension	Can you identify the adjectives in a setting description?	Can you plan two contrasting setting descriptions?	Can you write a setting description of a city?	Can you write a setting description of the countryside?
Activity	Complete the reading comprehension (see below)	<p>Children to watch the Sky Audio description advert. https://www.literacyshed.com/sky-audio.html Look at the transcription below.</p> <p>Activity Children to identify the different features used in the setting description. For example – adjectives (describing words), verbs (doing words), figurative language (similes and metaphors) etc. If you have a print out of the description, children could colour code these and make a key. With your child, talk about why this is an effective setting description.</p>	<p>Children to watch the dog food advert https://www.literacyshed.com/megacity.html</p> <p>Talk about what happened in it with your child. Tell the children that we will be using this advert over the course of this week. Explain that we are going to describe both the city and the countryside setting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Activity</p> <p>On a piece of paper, make two columns headed city and countryside. In the columns, children to make a list of adjectives and phrases to describe the two settings (eg. Dark, rainy skies or open green hills etc.) Can they also write a simile or metaphor (eg. The sky was a dark blanket of rain)</p>	<p>Rewatch the dog advert from yesterday. Explain that we are going to focus on the city part of it today.</p> <p>Look back at the adjectives written on the plan from yesterday about the city.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Activity</p> <p>Children to write a setting description of the city from the video. If children are confident with this, encourage them to think about different sentence styles (such as adding relative clauses, complex sentences and fronted adverbials). Encourage your child to re-read the setting description to edit and improve it.</p>	<p>Rewatch the dog advert again but this time we are going to focus on the countryside part of it.</p> <p>Look back at the adjectives written to describe the countryside.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Activity</p> <p>Children to write a setting description of the countryside from the video. Again, if children are confident, encourage them to think about different sentence styles. Encourage your child to re-read the setting description to edit and improve it. If you like, children could now write up both setting descriptions neatly.</p>

Earthquakes

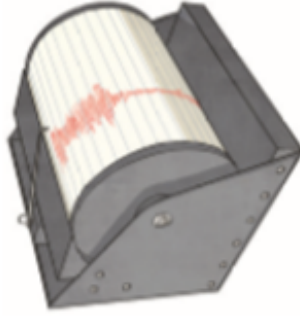
The Earth's Crust

The Earth's crust and the top of the mantle have about twenty tectonic plates, which are like puzzle pieces covering the Earth. These plates are always moving and bumping into each other. We call the edges of the plates 'plate boundaries', which are made up of faults. These faults are where most of the world's earthquakes occur. As the plates move, the edges get stuck because they are not smooth, but the rest of the plate keeps moving. When the force is too much, it breaks free and that causes an earthquake.



Seismograph

A seismograph (say: size-mo-graf) is a special piece of equipment that records earthquakes. Seismometers are securely fastened to the Earth, so when the ground starts to shake, the instrument's case moves too. What doesn't move is a weight that hangs on a string inside the case. When there is an earthquake, the case shakes with the ground but the weight does not, and it draws a line to show how much the ground shook. Scientists use seismograms (graphs produced by the seismograph) to measure how big each earthquake is.



Interesting Fact

Six Italian scientists were convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison for failing to predict the 2009 L'Aquila earthquake in which 309 people died. They appealed their cases successfully and were eventually not sent to prison.

You could try to find out:

- 1 How earthquakes are measured.
- 2 How easy they are to predict.
- 3 About other cases where prison sentences have been handed out in unusual circumstances.
- 4 How the appeals process works.

1. On what do the tectonic plates float on and how many tectonic plates are there?

2. What can plate boundaries do when they are near each other?

3. What is a 'fault'?

4. Describe what causes earthquakes.

5. What is a seismograph?

6. How does a seismograph work?

Answers

1. On what do the tectonic plates float and how many are there?

The Mantle and there are about twenty.

2. What can plate boundaries do when they are near each other?

Any answer from:

- Crash into each other
- Rub against each other
- Move further apart
- Get caught and stuck
- One moves under the other

3. What is a 'fault'?

Any answer that suggests: The line/crack/gap between plates.

4. Describe what causes earthquakes.

Any answer that suggests: The plates get stuck whilst they are trying to move and eventually as they are freed, they cause a jolt which shakes the earth around it.

5. What is a seismograph?

Any answer that suggests: A seismograph is a special piece of equipment that records earthquakes by drawing them.

6. How does a seismograph work?

Any answer that suggests: Seismometers are securely fastened to the Earth, so when the ground starts to shake, the instrument's case moves too. What doesn't move is a weight that hangs on a string inside the case. When there is an earthquake, the case shakes with the ground but the weight does not, and it draws a line to show how much the ground shook.

Sky Audio Description Advert Transcription

The path slowly disappears as we descend deeper into the woods. The gnarled and twisted trees groan as an icy wind tears away the last of autumn's golden leaves. As night falls the forest comes to life, all around us a chorus of creatures awaken. Chittering in the trees; rustling in the bracken; inky black eyes glisten in the shadows.

The night air is heavy; dank with the stagnant odour of decomposing leaves. We stumble through razor sharp brambles snagging on the vicious thorns, fighting our way towards the glow of a small flickering light. The smell of an open fire entices us with the promise of warmth. In the clearing a whisper of smoke is coming from the chimney of an old ramshackle cabin.

Where can I complete further work?

[Twinkl](#) – Subscription service used by schools is offering a free premium service for teachers, parents and children to use whilst schools are closed. Enter the code **UKTWINKLHELPS** for access to worksheets, powerpoints and interactive games to support all areas of learning.

[Classroom Secrets](#) – Free Maths, Reading and Grammar home learning packs and interactive resources for all ages.

[BBC Bitesize Primary](#) – Free learning resources available for KS1 and KS2 across all subjects.

[Oxford Owl](#) – Free ebooks and reading resources available when you create a free login.

[Phonics Play](#) – Subscription service is offering free access to their learning resources during this period. Follow the link for details on how to gain free access.

[Top Marks](#) – Free educational resources and games for English and Maths.

[ICT Games](#) – Free educational resources and games for English and Maths.