Sycamore class – Year 5
Summer 1

Sycamore

Homework Portfolio

Summer 1

Name _____

Homework is to be handed in the week beginning **20th May**. Final hand in date is **Wednesday 22nd May.**

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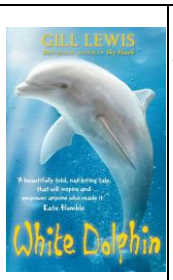
English:



This half term our class text is White Dolphin. It is an action-packed adventure story set around the coast of Cornwall. The main character, Kara, finds a beached dolphin on the beach.

For your homework, you can choose to complete **one** of the below tasks:

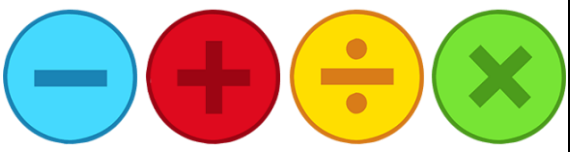
- Write a setting description of a beach. I have attached a word mat to give you some ideas. Can you include any figurative language in your description?
- Write a recount as if you are Kara. You have come across a beached dolphin on the beach. Remember to tell me about how you feel when you make this discovery.

Comprehension task: Please find a text on dolphins attached in this pack. Have a read through it and highlight/underline any key information. Then answer the questions, remember to use the text to help you.

Spellings: Spellings for the term have been given out already, please see Miss Allen if you need a spare. Spelling tests will take place every Friday – please remember to practise them during the week

Mathematics:

This half term we will be working hard to understand area and perimeter, angles and shape.

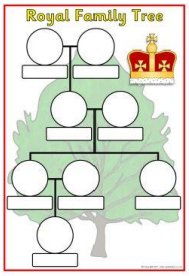


I have also attached a Year 5 arithmetic half paper for you to continue practising your arithmetic skills!

TTR Battle:

I have set up a battle between boys vs. girls w.b. 22.4.24 until 26.4.24. Who will be our most valuable players and receive a certificate?

History:



This half term our topic is Riotous Royals. We will be learning about many significant Kings and Queens who have reigned in England.

Create a family tree of our current Royal Family. How far back can you go?

You may wish to include pictures too; you may present it however you like. I have included some images below to give you some ideas.

Science:

This half term we will be looking at life cycles. For your homework I would like you to research the life cycle of a plant or animal and produce a poster about the different stages of its life cycle.

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Descriptive Settings: Beaches, Sea and Waves

What Can I Describe?	How Can I Describe It?	What Can It Do?	Examples of Effective Phrases
cliffs	boundless	anchor	...sunlight glinted from the wave's crest...
coast	calm	break	
crest	choppy	crash	
current	crashing	curve	...glistening on the horizon...
docks	endless	drift	
driftwood	glassy	flourish	Stormy, tumultuous waters raged...
fishermen	golden	flow	
horizon	heavy	haul	...miniscule grains of golden sand...
marina	isolated	overlook	
marine life	mighty	plunge	
rock pools	pebbly	rage	Tropical waters stretched as far as the eye could see...
sailors	remote	ride	
sandbar	rocky	rise	
sand	secluded	roll	...boats floating atop the glassy water...
seabed	shallow	sail	
seabirds	tidal	slope	
shells	tropical	stretch	
shoreline	turbulent	stroll	
tide	uncharted	surge	
vessels	undulating	sweep	
water	vast	wash	

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Comprehension task:

Dolphins

Dolphins are small-toothed marine animals that are part of the whale family and can be recognised by their curved mouths which give the appearance of a permanent smile. There are currently an impressive 36 species of dolphins found in oceans, rivers or lakes around the world – each with unique identities and characteristics. According to **marine biologists**, they are socially skilled, intelligent and emotional marine animals, similar to humans.

Size and Weight

Dolphins vary greatly in size and weight. One of the smaller species, Hector's dolphin, has an average length of 1.2 metres and can weigh 50kg (7st 9lb). In contrast, the bottlenose dolphin has been recorded to reach up to 3 metres in length and weigh a staggering 300kg (47st 2lb).

Behaviour and Reproduction

Bottlenose Dolphins

Bottlenose dolphins live in pods which are structured around age, sex and family relationships. Pods can include young male and female dolphins (calves), adult females along with their offspring and adult males, which join a female pod, either alone or in pairs.

Marine biologists have seen female dolphins, known as cows, having more than one mate but they will generally only produce a single offspring which stays with them for three to six years.

Within a bottlenose dolphin pod, there is a social order. Male dolphins will show aggression to establish and maintain dominance by biting, chasing, jaw clapping, smacking their tails on the water, creating bubble clouds with their blowholes, body slamming and raking. Raking is where a dolphin scratches their teeth on another dolphin's skin, leaving light parallel lines which, fortunately, heal rapidly but can leave visible scars for between five and twenty years or sometimes permanently.

Dolphins are very social and emotional creatures, as such, if a bottlenose dolphin is ill or injured, they will either stand by and vocalise to other dolphins to help or physically support the animal and help it to the surface so it can breathe.

Dolphins

Hydroplaning Dolphins

Hydroplaning dolphins can be found in Western Australia. They have adapted their hunting style because the prey of the hydroplaning dolphin swims to shallow waters, only a few centimetres deep, to escape becoming food. However, these dolphins have discovered a way to **hydroplane** across the beach at a high speed, averaging around 16mph, so they can catch their prey.

Spinner Dolphins

Spinner dolphins earned their name because they are able to spin many times as they jump. They do this to communicate, clean themselves or just for fun. Like all dolphins, they use clicks, whistles and touch to communicate with the pod. These pods gather in great numbers and are usually formed as groups of individual dolphins. They can be located in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Costa Rica, Central America.

Spinner dolphins are commonly seen with tuna fish as the tuna will rely on the dolphins to locate food, such as lanternfish. This benefits both species and is an example of a symbiotic relationship.

As the spinner dolphins close in on their prey, the pod increases in number, sometimes up to 1000 strong. Within these numbers, they have adapted to create a hunting formation in groups of 20. As it is so dark, the dolphins use **echolocation** to detect the lanternfish in the dark water. They then surround the fish and drive them to the surface, with some dolphins enclosing them from below to stop the prey escaping and returning to the deep. Then, in pairs, they take it in turns to swim through the tightly packed fish, feasting as they go. Dolphins use their teeth to grip prey but they never chew their food. They have two stomachs, similar to a cow; one stomach allows them to store food and the other to digest it. Once they have had their fill of lanternfish, other marine predators, such as stingray, thrive off the remains, making it the perfect hunting strategy.

Glossary

marine biologist - A scientist that studies marine animals or plants.

hydroplane – To glide along the water's surface.

echolocation - A type of sonar.

Questions

1. How many species of dolphins currently exist?

   - ○ 57
   - ○ 28
   - ○ 36
   - ○ 61

2. Summarise why you think Hector's dolphins are smaller than bottlenose dolphins in 35 words or fewer.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Find and copy **two** actions a bottlenose dolphin could perform to show aggression.

   - _____
   - _____

4. How long can scars caused by raking be visible?

   _____

5. Draw **four** lines and complete each sentence.

However, these dolphins have discovered a way to **hydroplane...**	be found in Western Australia.
They have adapted their hunting style because the prey of the hydroplaning dolphin swims to...	they are able to spin many times as they jump.
Spinner dolphins earned their name because...	shallow waters, only a few centimetres deep, to escape becoming food.
Hydroplaning dolphins can...	across the beach at a high speed, averaging around 16mph.

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6. Fill in the missing words.

   These pods gather in great numbers and are _____ formed as groups of _____ dolphins.

7. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 35 words or fewer.

8. Why do you think dolphins use raking to maintain control? Explain your reason.

9. Using the text, compare pods to human families. How are they similar or different?

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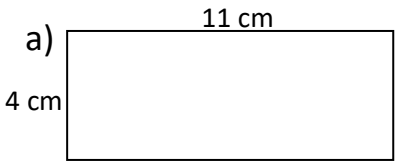
Mathematics – Area and perimeter

1. Find the area (A) and perimeter (P) of each of the following shapes:

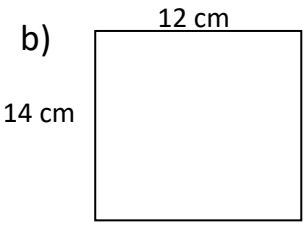
a)



A: _____

P: _____

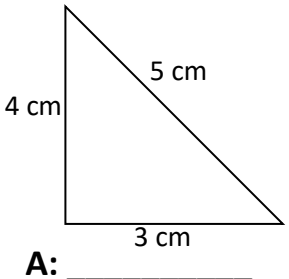
b)



A: _____

P: _____

c)

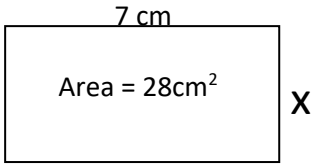


A: _____

P: _____

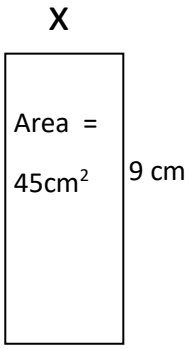
2. Find the missing length for each of these shapes:

a)



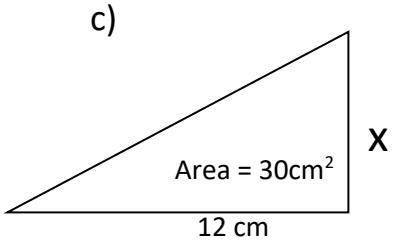
x = _____cm

b)



x = _____cm

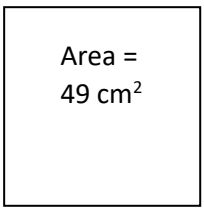
c)



x = _____cm

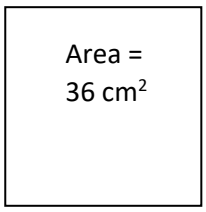
3. These are squares. Work out the perimeter (P) or area (A):

a)



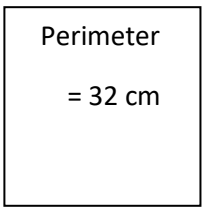
P = _____cm

b)



P = _____cm

c)



A = _____cm²

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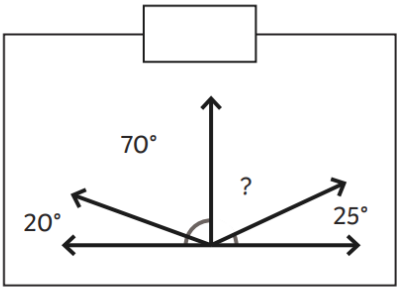
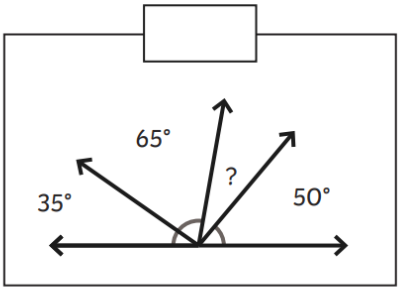
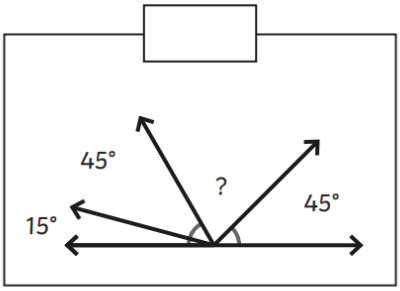
Mathematics – Angles

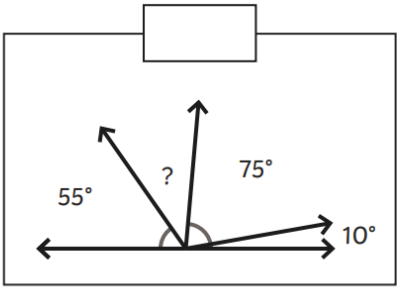
Angles on a straight line have to add up to _____.

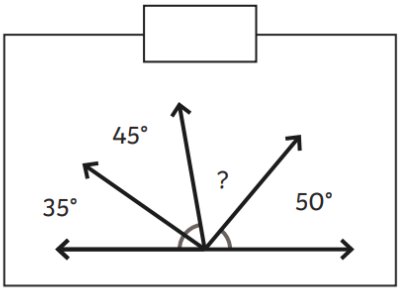
Calculate the missing angle.

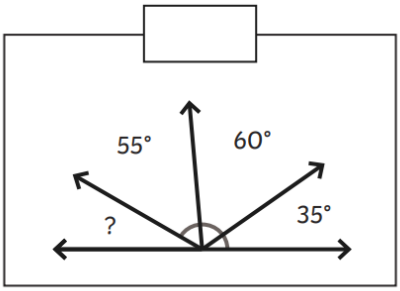












Match the types of angles to the descriptions.

right angle	less than 90°
obtuse angle	greater than 90° but less than 180°
reflex angle	90°
acute angle	180°
straight line	greater than 180°

a) Tick the acute angle.

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Arithmetic Test – half paper

1 167 + 60 =

1 mark

2 $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{5}{12}$ =

1 mark

3 3996 + 2759 =

1 mark

4 72 x 0 =

1 mark

5 734 x 6 =

1 mark

6 $\frac{4}{5}$ of 65 =

1 mark

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7 57 734 - 8365 =

1 mark

8 30 000 + 700 =

1 mark

9 8400 ÷ 120 =

1 mark

10 675 ÷ 100 =

1 mark

11 $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} =$

1 mark

12 $\frac{2}{3} \times 7 =$

1 mark

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	Question	Answer
1	____ = 10,091 + 60	
2	____ = 10,981 + 200	
3	713 = 700 + ____ + 3	
4	____ + 100 = 191	
5	9 × 3 =	
6	5.39 + 4.239 =	
7	6,660 ÷ 6 =	
8	8 × 10 = 40 × ____	
9	8 × 10 × 6 =	
10	1,220 ÷ 10 =	
11	____ = 1,228 – 10	
12	535 – ____ = 330	
13	10,120 ÷ 100 =	
14	10.11 × 1000 =	
15	5100 ÷ (4 ÷ 2) =	
16	$5^3 + 4^2$ =	
17	10.10 × 100 =	
18	15% of 4,300 =	

13 3892 x 62 =

2 marks

14 925 ÷ 5 =

2 marks

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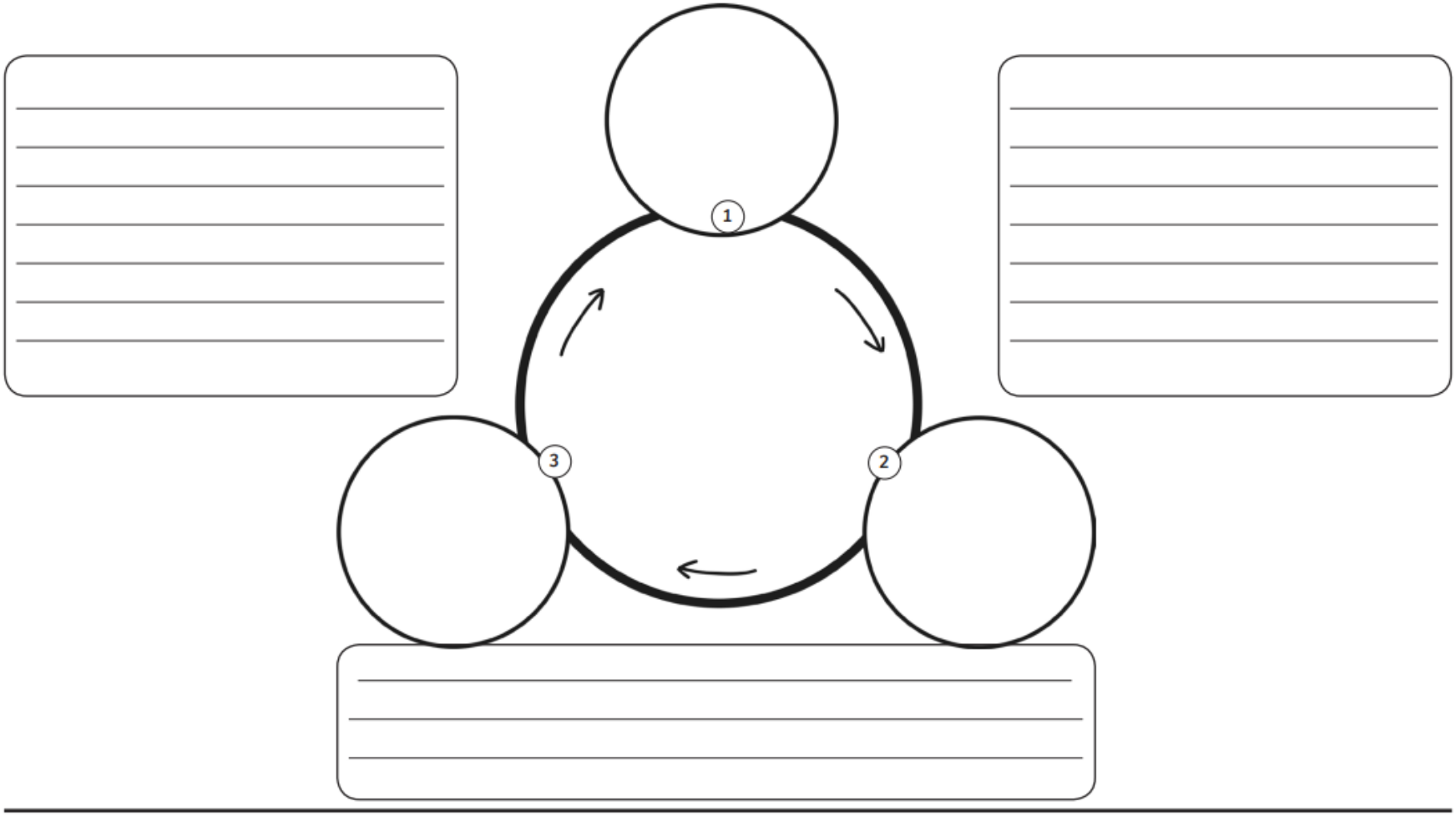
The Mammal Life Cycle

Complete by drawing a picture and writing a title and an explanation for each stage.



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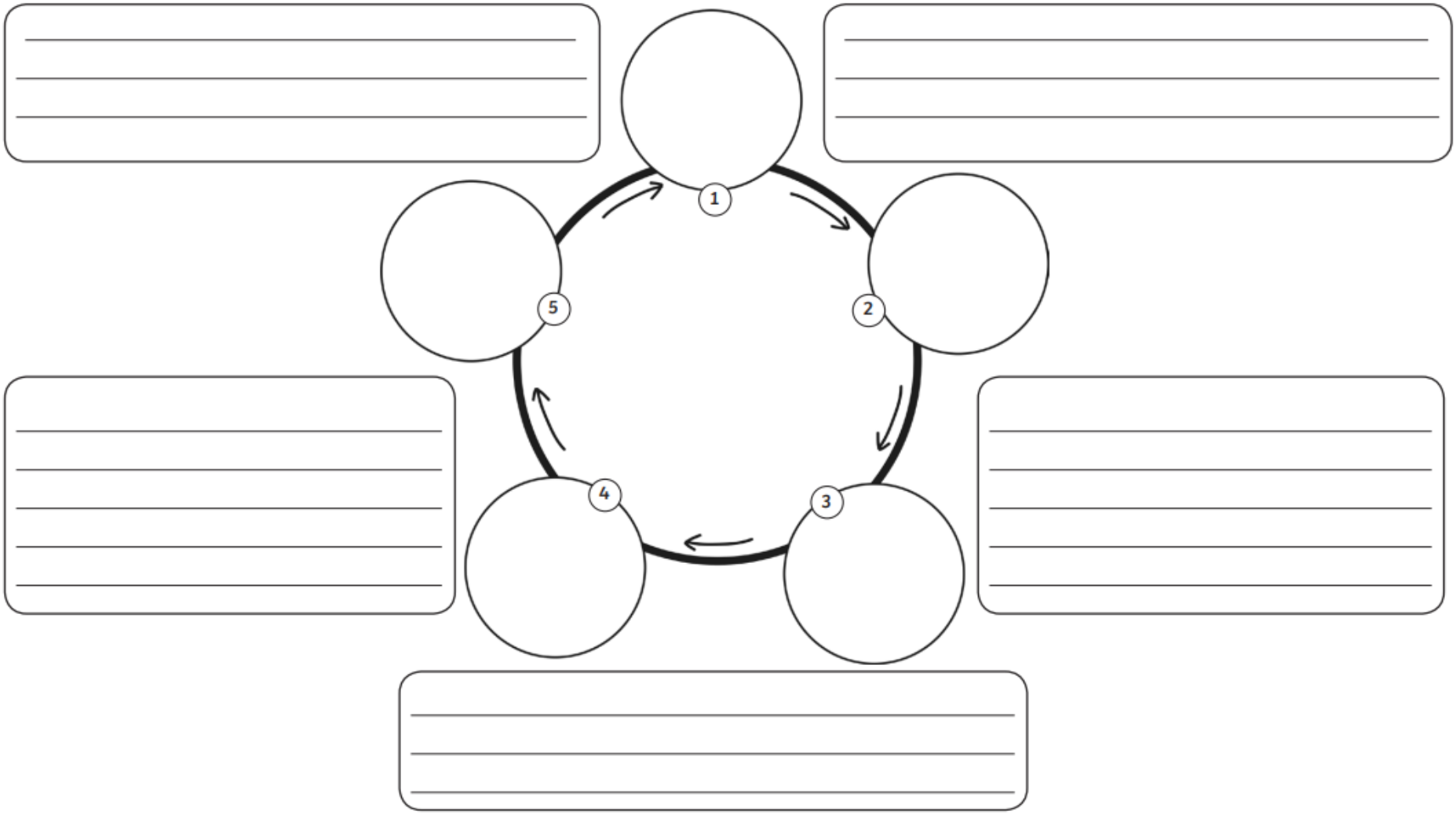
The Flowering Plant Life Cycle

Complete by drawing a picture and writing a title and an explanation for each stage.



Name: _____

Sycamore class

Well done, you have completed your Homework Portfolio. Please fill in the boxes below to tell us how you felt about the homework.

Pupil	What I liked…	Could be even better if…
Parents	What I liked…	Could be even better if…

Remember, you will be awarded with a bronze, silver or gold certificate at the end of each half term. We will also spend an afternoon to look at everyone's homework packs that have been created, so that your teacher and peers can celebrate your hard work!