

## Work Packs for Year 5 - Week 7

Work should be completed in the book.

Work can be completed on the computer and printed out and stuck in

	Reading	Writing	Numeracy	Other
Day 1	Read Tales of Hidden Heroes: The legend of Sir Gareth (Part 1)  <b>This book is on Bug Club.</b>	Write a conversation (using direct speech) between Sir Gareth and Queen Bellicent. When he is trying to convince his mother that he should go to court. (Linked to reading)	Maths Mystery Game Rounding decimals	Use a camera to photograph or draw flowers around your garden. If you can get outside you can draw flowers that you researched online. Sort them into wind or insect pollinated, based on the features you see. Use the statement below to support your understanding.
Day 2	Read Tales of Hidden Heroes: The legend of Sir Garth (Part 1)	Imagine you are interviewing Sir Gareth about his desire to become a knight. What questions would you ask him? Then write his responses.	Maths Mystery Game Multiplying and divide by 10, 100 and 1000	Draw and label the parts of a plant. Remember to label the male and female parts Explain what asexual reproduction is.
Day 3	Read Tales of Hidden Heroes: The secret of Mulan (Part 1)	What do you know about Daiyu? Write a description of her. What do you think will happen at the end of the story? Write your prediction.	Maths Mystery Game Adding and subtracting decimals	List the advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction. Use the statements below to support your learning.
Day 4	Read Tales of Hidden Heroes: The secret of Mulan (Part 2)	Retell the story of Mulan but base the story in Newham.	Maths Mystery Game Measures as Decimals	Describe the life cycle of a mammal by exploring the life cycles of different mammals. Research online. See support sheet.
Day 5	Read Tales of Hidden Heroes: Jousting: The sports of knights	Write a letter of complaint to the Royal Household explaining the reasons why girls should be allowed to joust.	Maths Mystery Game Equivalent percentages	Write a fact sheet on Jane Goodall who is a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for many years.

## Reading comprehension

### **Monday**

Tales of Hidden Heroes: The legend of sir Gareth (Part 1)

What does Lady Lynette think of Sir Gareth?

What does she see when she looks at him?

Why did she want Sir Lancelot to help?

How does kitchen work prepare Sir Gareth for being a knight?

How will it have changed his body?

How will it have changed his mind?

What qualities do you need to be a hero?

Why are most heroes strong?

Why do some heroes have secret identities?

### **Tuesday**

Tales of Hidden Heroes: The legend of sir Gareth (Part 2)

Why does Sir Gareth spare the Black Knight?

How does Lady Lynette's view of Sir Gareth change?

What does she say after each battle?

What does it mean when she asks him to ride beside her?

Why did the author end the story with Sir Gareth and Lady Lynette getting married?

How should we judge someone?

What are the most important things about someone?

Is it wrong to judge someone by their appearance?

How can we make sure we see the "real" person when we meet someone?

### **Wednesday**

Tales of Hidden Heroes: The secret of Mulan (Part 1)

What did Mulan do to disguise herself as a man?

Was Mulan right to take her father's place?

Why was Mulan worried about her father joining up with the army?

What would have happened if she hadn't taken his place?

What might happen if Mulan is discovered?

Why did Daiyu say, "Never EVER say only a girl"?

### **Thursday**

Tales of Hidden Heroes: The secret of Mulan (Part 2)

Why didn't Mulan give up?

What did Mulan think about when Xin Ping announced they had failed?

What type of person is Mulan?

How do you think Mulan felt when she defeated the army?

Why is the story of Mulan retold so many times?

### **Friday**

Tales of Hidden Heroes; Jousting: The sports of Kings

What does Jeremy Richardson tell you about medieval jousting?

Do you think girls should be allowed to joust in tournaments?

Why don't girls perform in the tournaments?  
Why is it important for the shows to be historically accurate?  
Do you think it is fair not to include girls?

# The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game



After his brave battle against the dragon, Saint George has been invited by the king to join the knights and ladies at a celebratory banquet.

Unfortunately, when it is time to go, Saint George finds his lance is missing.

Can you solve the problems to see who discovers the whereabouts of Saint George's lance?



### The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game

Guest	Gender	Cloak Colour	Age	Horse Colour	Emblem
Sir Accolon	M	Red	45	Black	Lion
Dame Brisen	F	Blue	32	Black	Star
Lady Catherine	F	Red	48	Chestnut	Bull
Sir Dagonet	M	Blue	25	Grey	Cross
Sir Ector	M	Yellow	47	Brown	Cross
Lady la Fay	F	Yellow	42	Grey	Lion
Queen Guinevere	F	Blue	24	Brown	Star
Lady Heliabel	F	Green	41	Black	Lion
Lady Igraine	F	Blue	39	Chestnut	Bull
Sir John Haywood	M	Green	44	Grey	Bull
Sir Kay	M	Blue	27	Chestnut	Cross
Sir Lancelot	M	Green	33	Brown	Star
Lady Matilda	F	Yellow	22	Brown	Lion
Sir Nicholas	M	Red	40	Chestnut	Star
Sir Owain	M	Blue	23	Grey	Bull
Sir Percival	M	Yellow	50	Black	Bull
Red Knight	M	Red	26	Grey	Star
Sir Safir	M	Green	49	Black	Bull
Sir Tristram	M	Yellow	29	Brown	Lion
Sir Uther Pendragon	M	Blue	43	Brown	Cross
Lady Vivienne	F	Green	38	Black	Cross
Lady Bianca	F	Red	28	Chestnut	Star

### The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game

#### Clue 1: Rounding Decimals

Round the following decimals to the nearest tenth.

The solution that occurs the most gives a clue to who finds the lance.



0.7	0.8	0.9
The guest doesn't have a yellow cloak.	The guest doesn't have a blue cloak.	The guest doesn't have a green cloak.

Clue: The guest who finds the lance doesn't have a \_\_\_\_\_ cloak.

### The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game

#### Clue 2: Multiply and Divide by 10, 100 and 1000

Find a path through the maze by colouring in the calculations that are correct.

The path will reveal a clue about the emblem of the guest who finds the lance.

START	$0.67 \times 10$ = 6.7	$13.4 \div 10$ = 1.34	$2.09 \times 100$ = 209	$46.7 \div 100$ = 4.67
$0.08 \times 1000$ = 80	$7240 \div 1000$ = 7.24	$0.73 \times 10$ = 7.03	$5 \div 10$ = 0.5	$9.07 \times 100$ = 907
$50.5 \div 100$ = 0.505	$0.05 \times 1000$ = 5	$607 \div 1000$ = 0.607	$0.46 \times 10$ = 46	$4.03 \div 10$ = 0.403
$0.087 \times 100$ = 8.07	$968 \div 100$ = 9.68	$0.039 \times 1000$ = 39	$3009 \div 1000$ = 3.009	$7.08 \times 10$ = 70.8
$56.7 \div 10$ = 5.67	$0.008 \times 100$ = 0.8	$9 \div 100$ = 0.009	$6.08 \times 1000$ = 6080	$406 \div 1000$ = 4.06
$8.009 \times 10$ = 80.09	$0.67 \div 10$ = 6.7	$0.06 \times 100$ = 6	$406 \div 1000$ = 0.46	$0.036 \times 10$ = 0.36
The emblem of the guest who finds the lance is not a cross or star.	The emblem of the guest who finds the lance is not a bull or star.	The emblem of the guest who finds the lance is not a bull or lion.	The emblem of the guest who finds the lance is not a cross or bull.	The emblem of the guest who finds the lance is not a lion or star.

Clue: The emblem of the guest who finds the lance isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game

#### Clue 3: Adding and Subtracting Decimals

Match the answers to these calculations.

The one remaining answer box will give you a clue about the guest who finds the lance.

$$0.166 - 0.01$$

$$0.47 - 0.367$$

$$0.077 + 0.99$$

$$0.5 + 0.654$$

$$0.34 + 0.765$$

$$0.87 + 0.227$$

$$0.82 - 0.36$$

$$0.69 - 0.368$$

0.322

The guest's horse is  
grey or black.

1.067

The guest's horse is  
brown or black.

1.03

The guest's horse is  
grey or brown.

1.105

The guest's horse is  
chestnut or brown.

0.46

The guest's horse is  
chestnut or grey.

1.097

The guest's horse is  
chestnut or black.

0.103

The guest's horse is grey  
or chestnut.

0.156

The guest's horse is black  
or chestnut.

1.154

The guest's horse is  
black or brown.

Clue: The guest who finds the lance has a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ horse.

The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game

**Clue 4: Measures as Decimals**

Check if these maths statements are correct. If it is right, put a tick. If it is wrong, put a cross.

Count the number of ticks and crosses.

**If there are more ticks than crosses, the guest who finds the lance is female.**

**If there are more crosses than ticks, the guest who finds the lance is male.**

	Right ✓	Wrong ✕
$8.2\text{kg} + 670\text{g} = 14.9\text{kg}$		
$£10.45 - 87\text{p} = £9.58$		
$935\text{ml more than } 3.2\text{l} = 4.035\text{l}$		
Subtract £1, 50p and 20p from £9.86 = £8.16		
$2\text{km} + 465\text{m} = 6.65\text{km}$		
$0.578\text{ml} + 0.89\text{ml} = 1.468\text{l}$		
$35\text{m} + 298\text{cm} = 37.98\text{m}$		
$1700\text{g} + 3.4\text{kg} = 3.57\text{kg}$		
$£4.67 + 109\text{p} = £5.76$		
<b>Total</b>		

Clue: The guest who finds the lance is a female/male.

(Circle the correct answer)

**The Mystery of the Missing Lance St. George's Day Maths Mystery Game**

**Clue 5: Equivalent Percentages**

In each row, match the percentage that is equivalent to the first fraction.

The column with the most correct answers will tell you the age of the guest who finds the lance.

$\frac{1}{2}$	50%	10%	20%	12%
$\frac{2}{5}$	20%	50%	25%	40%
$\frac{7}{20}$	7%	35%	28%	70%
$\frac{4}{25}$	25%	40%	16%	4%
$\frac{4}{5}$	4%	40%	80%	75%
$\frac{7}{50}$	7%	5%	10%	14%
$\frac{34}{40}$	68%	85%	70%	34%
$\frac{3}{5}$	60%	30%	50%	55%
$\frac{36}{75}$	48%	36%	40%	50%
	<b>22-28</b>	<b>29-35</b>	<b>36-42</b>	<b>43-50</b>

Clue: The guest who finds the lance is aged \_\_\_\_\_.

**The guest who is responsible for finding the lance is: \_\_\_\_\_.**

# Reproduction

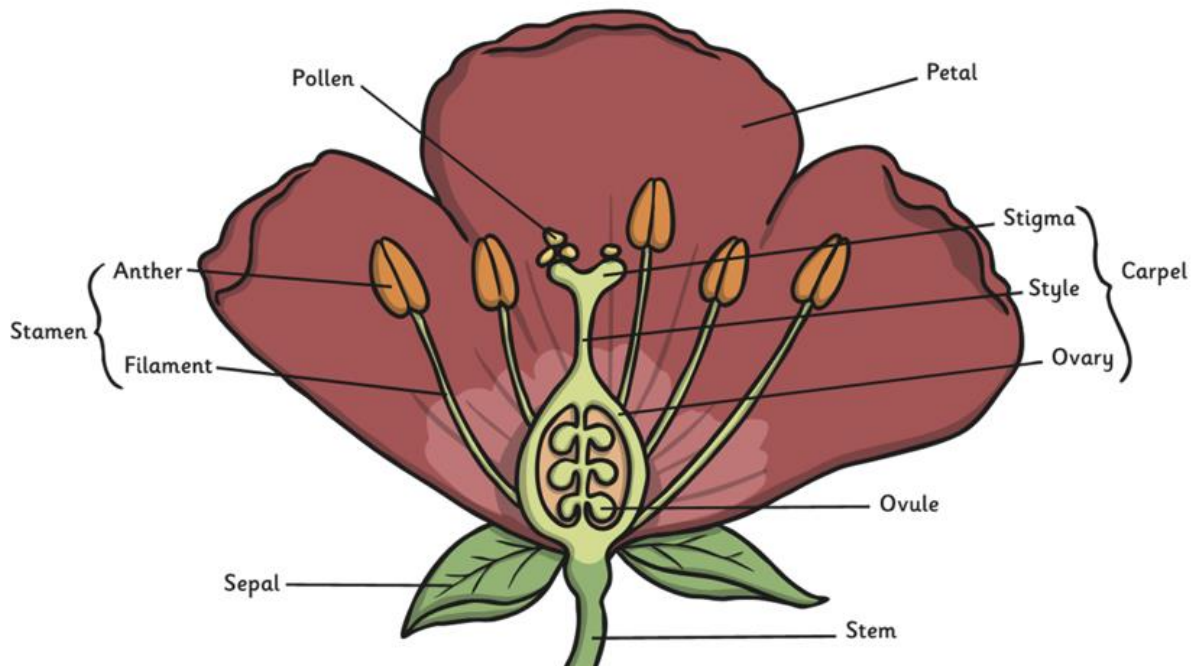
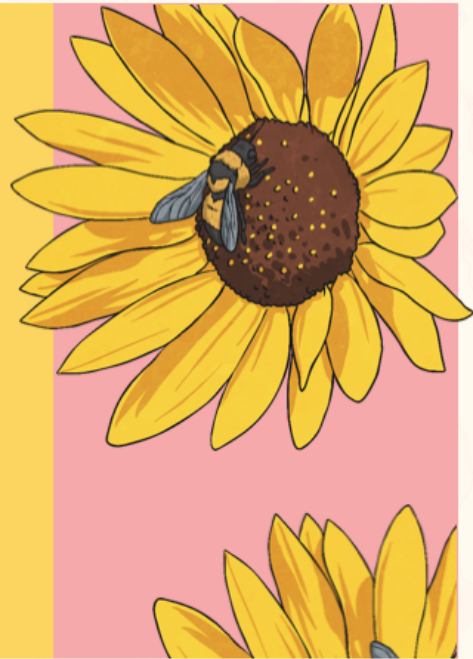
In this lesson, you will learn more about sexual reproduction in plants.

Living things that use sexual reproduction have sex cells called gametes. These are split into male gametes and female gametes. In some living things, the male and female are separate, but in other living things one organism contains both male and female gametes.

In plants, the male gametes are contained in the pollen and the female gametes are called ovules.

Sexual reproduction happens when a male gamete and a female gamete join. This is called fertilisation.

Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are similar to both parents, but not identical to either.



# filament

A male part of the flower. The filament holds up the anther.



# ovary

A female part of the flower. The ovary contains the ovules.



# anther

A male part of the flower. The anther makes the pollen, a fine yellow powder which contains the male gametes (sex cells).



# ovule

The female gamete (sex cell). If an ovule fuses with a grain of pollen, a new seed will form.



# petal

Petals are often brightly coloured or sweetly scented to attract insects.



# stigma

The stigma is a female part of the flower. It is sticky so it can catch grains of pollen easily.



# style

A female part of the flower. Pollen travels down the style to the ovary.



## Statement that will support lesson one

Brightly coloured so they look attractive.

Have long, dangling anthers that get blown around easily.

Pollen is sticky so it attaches easily.

Have a strong scent so they smell attractive.

Stigma hangs outside the flower so it can catch pollen grains.

Contain tasty nectar.

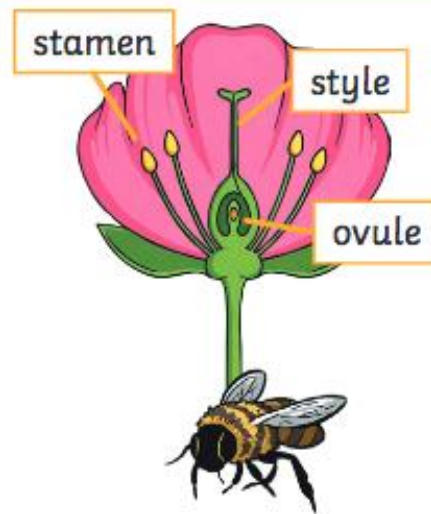
Have feathery stigmas to catch pollen.

Pollen grains are very small so they blow around easily.

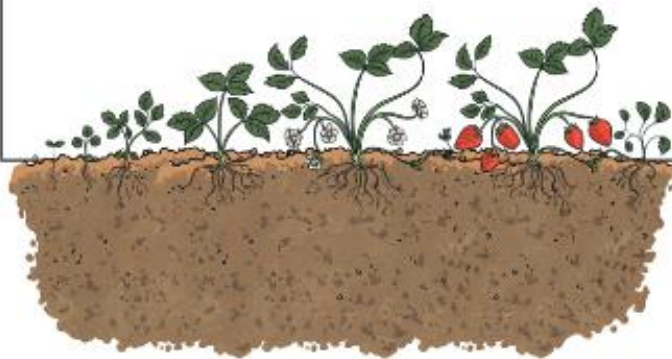
Have large petals for insects to land on.

## Plants

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't **fertilise** themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



## Statement to support lesson 3



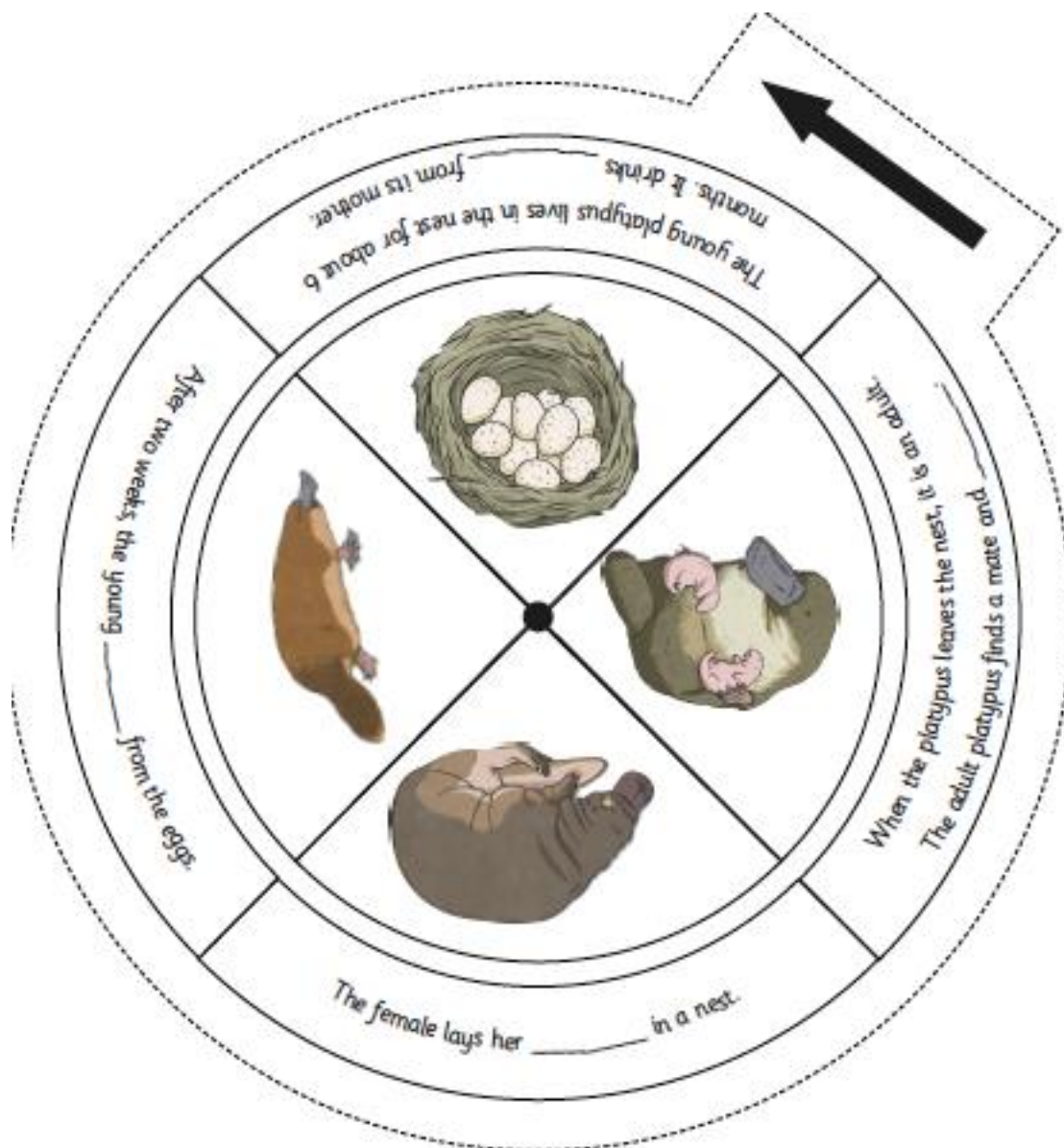
### Statements

Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.	Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.	The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.	Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.
Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.	There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.	The population can be increased quickly.	Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.

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### Statements

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Fill in the gaps in each box with one of these words.

reproduces      eggs      hatch      milk



# Platypus Life Cycle

