



Class 5 Home Learning

THURSDAY 11TH NOVEMBER 2021

Maths

Please practise your 6 and 7 times tables.

Today we will be focusing on reading and interpreting timetables.

Follow the slides to complete your maths activity.

Dexter gets on the bus at Odsal at 8:15
He then gets off at the next stop. This will take 30 mins.

Bus Timetable					
Halifax Bus Station	06:05	06:35	07:10	07:43	08:15
Shelf Roundabout	06:15	06:45		07:59	08:31
Shelf Village Hall	06:16	06:46	07:35	08:00	08:32
Woodside	06:21	06:50	07:28		
Odsal	06:26	06:55	07:33	08:15	08:45
Bradford Interchange	06:40	07:10	07:48	08:30	09:00

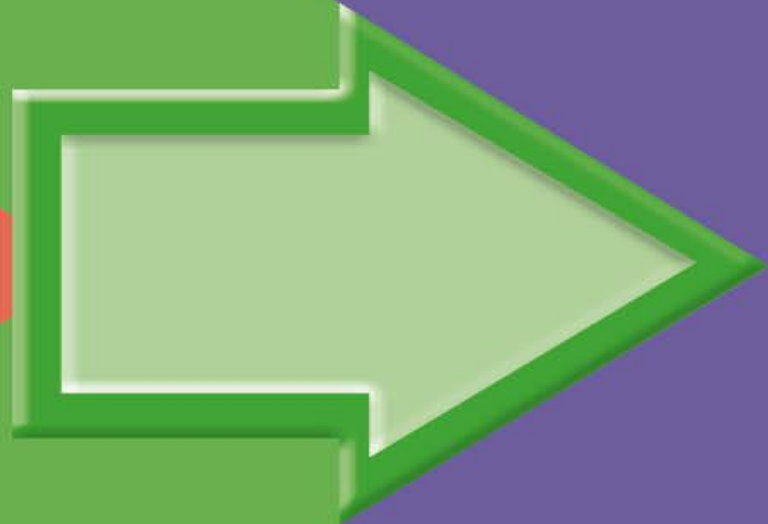
False

You read a timetable vertically not horizontally.

So it would take 15 mins not 30 mins.

Bus Timetable					
Halifax Bus Station	06:05	06:35	07:10	07:43	08:15
Shelf Roundabout	06:15	06:45		07:59	08:31
Shelf Village Hall	06:16	06:46	07:35	08:00	08:32
Woodside	06:21	06:50	07:28		
Odsal	06:26	06:55	07:33	08:15	08:45
Bradford Interchange	06:40	07:10	07:48	08:30	09:00

TIMETABLES



GET READY



- 1) What is 3:55 pm in the 24 hour clock?
- 2) A journey starts at 8:15 and ends at 8:50
How long is the journey?
- 3) A journey starts at 9:25 and ends at 10:10
How long is the journey?
- 4) A film is 1 hour 20 minutes long.
It ends at 6 p.m.
What time did it start?

- 1) What is 3:55 pm in the 24 hour clock? 15:55
- 2) A journey starts at 8:15 and ends at 8:50
How long is the journey? 35 minutes
- 3) A journey starts at 9:25 and ends at 10:10
How long is the journey? 45 minutes
- 4) A film is 1 hour 20 minutes long.
It ends at 6 p.m.
What time did it start? 4:40 p.m.

LET'S LEARN



Year 5

	09:00	10:10	10:25	10:40	11:45	12:00
Mon	Maths	Maths	Play	English	English	Lunch
Tues	Maths	Play	English	English	English	Lunch
Weds	PE	PE	Play	Maths	Maths	Lunch
Thurs	English	Play	English	Maths	PSHE	Lunch
Fri	English	English	Play	Maths	PSHE	Lunch

1) How long is playtime on Monday? 15 minutes

2) How long do the children study English on Thursday?

1 hour 10 minutes + 15 minutes = 1 hour 25 minutes

3) How much time is there for PSHE?

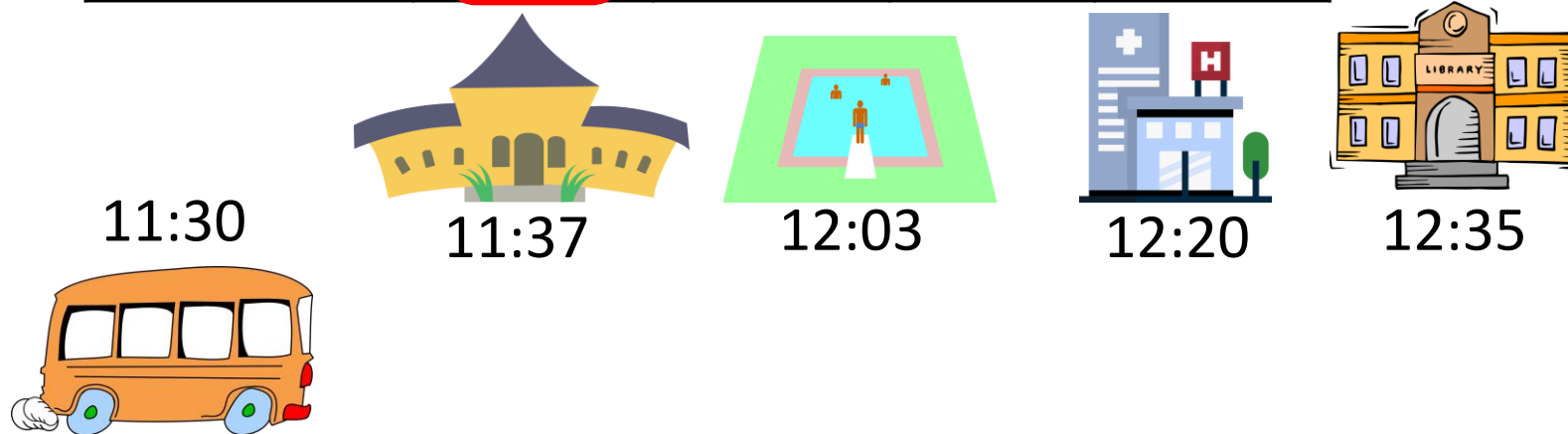
15 minutes \times 2 = 30 minutes

Have a think




Bus timetable

Bus station	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30
School	11:37	12:37	13:37	14:37
Swimming pool	12:03	13:03	14:03	15:03
Health centre	12:20	13:20	14:20	15:20
Library	12:35	13:35	14:35	15:35



Bus timetable

Bus station	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30
School	11:37	12:37	13:37	14:37
Swimming pool	12:03	13:03	14:03	15:03
Health centre	12:20	13:20	14:20	15:20
Library	12:35	13:35	14:35	15:35



1) Annie leaves the health centre at 13:55

What time will she arrive at the library? 14:35

She catches the 14:20 bus from the health centre.

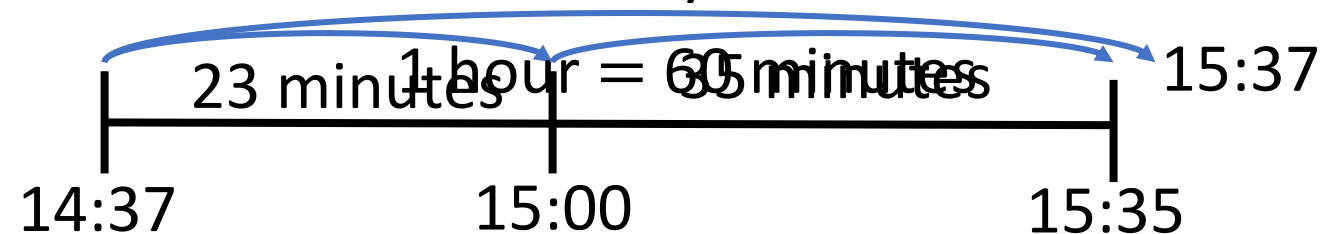
Bus timetable

Bus station	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30
School	11:37	12:37	13:37	14:37
Swimming pool	12:03	13:03	14:03	15:03
Health centre	12:20	13:20	14:20	15:20
Library	12:35	13:35	14:35	15:35



Have a think


2) How long does it take the 14:37 bus from the school to arrive at the library? ~~15:35~~ minutes



Train timetable from Birmingham to London

Birmingham	08:10	08:30	09:10	09:30
Rugby	08:41		09:41	10:01
Milton Keynes	09:02	09:20	10:02	10:22
Watford	09:16			10:36
London	09:33	09:49	10:31	10:53

Birmingham 08:10
 Birmingham 08:30
 Rugby 08:41
 Milton Keynes 09:02
 Watford 09:16
 London 09:33
 London 09:49



Train timetable from Birmingham to London

Birmingham	08:10	08:30	09:10	09:30
Rugby	08:41		09:41	10:01
Milton Keynes	09:02	09:20	10:02	10:22
Watford	09:16			10:36
London	09:33	09:49	10:31	10:53

1) What time does the 10:01
from Rugby arrive at Watford? 10:36

Have a think



2) How long does it take to travel from Birmingham
to Watford?



Train timetable from Birmingham to London

Birmingham	08:10	08:30	09:10	09:30
Rugby	08:41		09:41	10:01
Milton Keynes	09:02	09:20	10:02	10:22
Watford	09:16			10:36
London	09:33	09:49	10:30	10:53

1) The 08:30 train from Birmingham takes 1 hour 19 minutes to get to London.

The 09:30 train from Birmingham takes 4 minutes longer to get to London.

Why do you think this is?

Have a think



Choose an activity from one of the slides below to complete on paper. There are 5 questions and each is a bit harder than the one before.

Remember that you can start from whichever question you like and can move on if you want more of a challenge.

Timetables

- 1 Here is the Saturday timetable for the main pool at a local leisure centre.

07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	
1	2	3	3	3	5	5	6
		4	4	4			
14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00		
6	5	5	5	8	8		

1	Swimfit	2	Lane Swimming	3	Family Swim
4	Children's Swimming Lessons	5	Swim For All		
6	Fun Swim: Under 14s Only	8	Adult Swimming Lessons		

- 1** a) Is this true or false?

The Family Swim session starts at 9 o'clock in the morning.

- b) How long does the Swimfit session last?

- c) During the day how much time is allocated to Swim for All sessions?

- d) Why is the time between 9:00 and 12:00 divided into two?

Talk about it with a partner.



- 2 Draw a timetable for today's lessons at school.
You should include breaks and lunchtime.

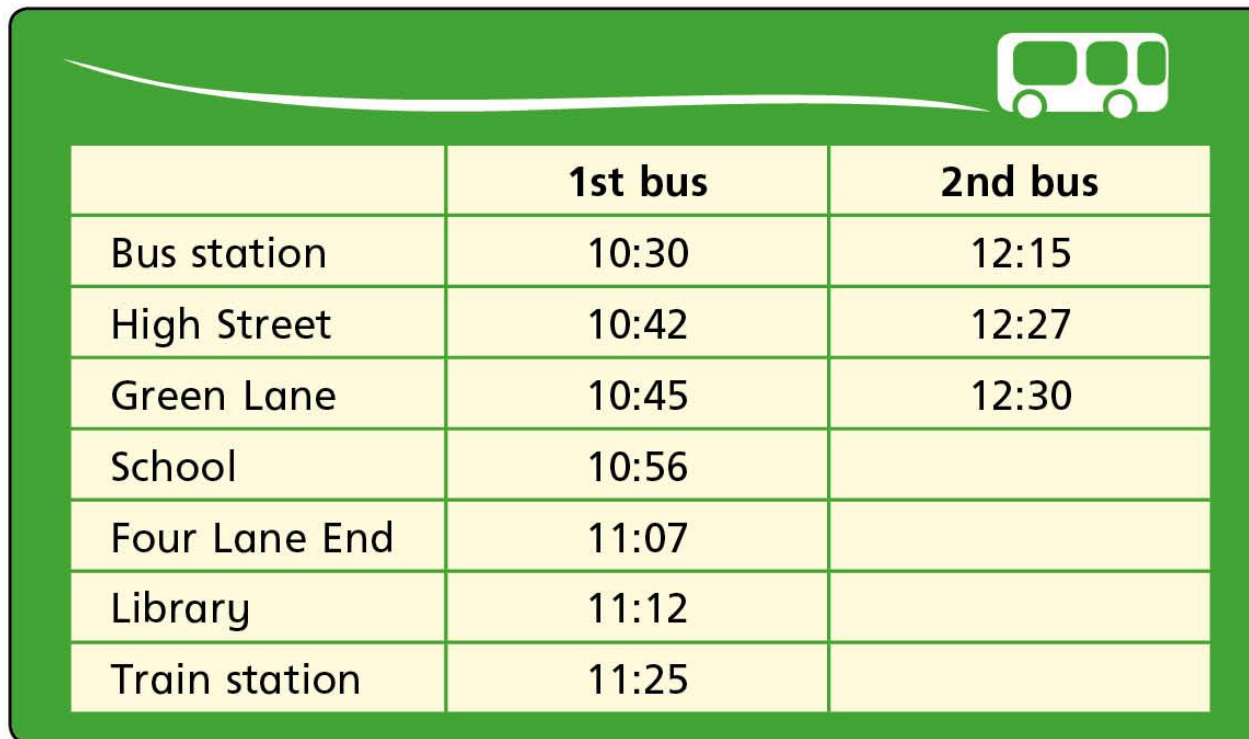


Add another row to your timetable to show what lessons you have tomorrow.

What things stay the same and what things change every day?

3

Here is part of a bus timetable showing the journey from the bus station to the train station.




	1st bus	2nd bus
Bus station	10:30	12:15
High Street	10:42	12:27
Green Lane	10:45	12:30
School	10:56	
Four Lane End	11:07	
Library	11:12	
Train station	11:25	

It takes the 2nd bus the same time to travel between each stop.

Complete the timetable.

4

This is the train timetable from Leeds to London.



Leeds	12:15	12:45	13:15	13:45	14:15
Wakefield	12:28	12:58	13:28	13:58	14:28
Doncaster	12:47	13:19	13:47	14:19	14:47
Grantham	13:18	—	14:18	—	15:18
Peterborough	—	14:10	—	15:10	—
Stevenage	14:04	—	15:04	—	16:04
London	14:31	15:01	15:31	16:01	16:31

4

a) What time does the 12:45 from Leeds arrive in London?

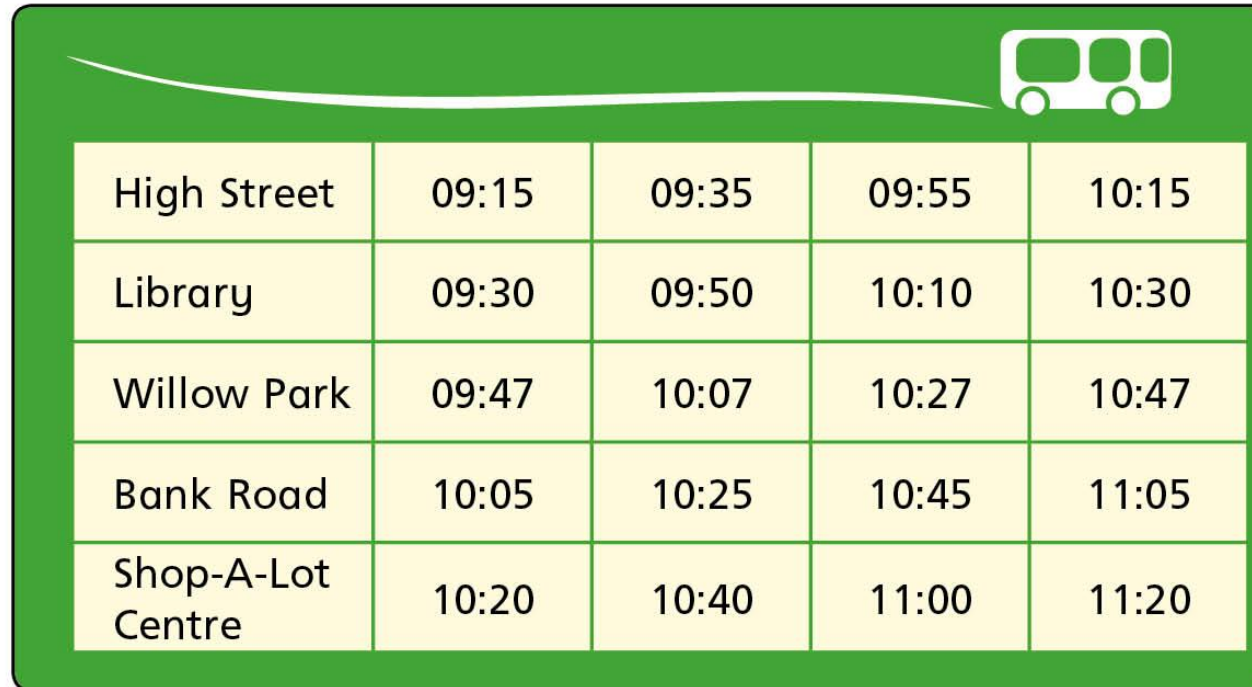
b) How long does the 13:58 train from Wakefield take to get to London?

c) At which stations does the 14:15 train stop?

d) How long does it take to get from Grantham to Stevenage?

- 4 e) If you arrive in Grantham at 13:30, how long will you need to wait before the next train to London?

5 Here is a local bus timetable.



High Street	09:15	09:35	09:55	10:15
Library	09:30	09:50	10:10	10:30
Willow Park	09:47	10:07	10:27	10:47
Bank Road	10:05	10:25	10:45	11:05
Shop-A-Lot Centre	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20

- a)** Dexter misses the 09:15 bus by 3 minutes.

He needs to be at Bank Road by 10:30

Is he still able to make it? _____

Explain your answer.

- b)** Annie catches the 10:10 bus.

What time does she arrive at the Shop-A-Lot Centre? _____



c) Teddy says he never has to wait more than 20 minutes for a bus.

Is this true? _____

Explain your answer.

English

For English we are continuing our writing sequence. Last week we learnt all about formal letters and the features that we use when we are writing them. This week we are going to carry on completing our plans and then focus on using all of our skills and knowledge to write and edit our work.

For your lesson today please complete the following:

- Today is your final write for this sequence!! You should have completed by now your plan, your first draft and any editing you need to do on your letter.
- Now write the finished version of your letter in your neatest handwriting. You could also type it up if you have a computer and change the fonts and backgrounds to mimic a real letter!
- Well done for completing your formal letter writing sequence.

Does your formal letter include... ✓	
the sender's address?	
the address of the recipient?	
the greeting 'Dear Sir/Madam' if you don't know the recipient or 'Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss (surname)' if you know the recipient?	
an introduction?	
formal sentence starters such as 'I am writing to inform you' or 'I would like to express'?	
details organised into paragraphs?	
a conclusion saying what needs to happen next?	
'yours faithfully' if you don't know the recipient or 'Yours sincerely' if you do know the recipient when you have finished the letter?	
your name at the end?	

R.E.

This half term we are looking at the big question - "If God is everywhere why go to a place of worship?"

This week our focus question is "What is a Christian place of worship?" We will be looking at different types of churches and their functions as well as comparing Baptist and Anglican churches.

Look at the following slides to explore different churches and their functions.



Places of Worship

A task setting PowerPoint about the Christian church for Key Stage 2.

twinkl

Starter Activity



All of these building look different, but what do they all have in common?

Who might visit them?

What might happen in them?

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Aim

What is a Christian place of worship? What is it for?

Success Criteria

- State
- State
- Sub
- I can describe differences between Anglican and Baptist churches.
- I can name and describe some key features of an Anglican church and a Baptist church.
- I can think about the most important function of a church and give reasons for my answer.

Churches throughout the world.

Church buildings throughout the world vary hugely!

Church buildings reflect the people who built them, when they were built and the needs of the Christians who worship in them.

1



2



Here are two churches in the UK.

How might each church reflect who built them?

How might location have affected how big each church needed to be?

Churches throughout the world.



1

Wells Cathedral, Wells

Wells Cathedral was planned by a Bishop in 1175. It was built to be the seat of the Bishop (an important Christian leader).

The church is so grand because it was meant to be the central building for Christianity in its area of the country.

Sutton-on-the-Hill Methodist Chapel, Derbyshire

This chapel was built by the Methodist church.

It was built to serve a very small, rural village, so small that it doesn't have a shop. Therefore the church could be simple and small.

2



Churches throughout the world.

Here are some more examples of how churches around the world reflect the people who built them and who worships in them.



Hillsong Church in Cape Town, South Africa.

The modern building reflects a modern way of worshipping.

Congregations here worship with rock music and dress casually.

St. Artemios church, Santorini, Greece

This old church building reflects the local architecture of the island.

Many people on Santorini would have felt very connected to the sea, perhaps this is why the church and other buildings are blue and white?



Look out for these other special features!

Some churches or cathedrals are built in the shape of the cross. Why do you think this is?



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Things you might find in a church.

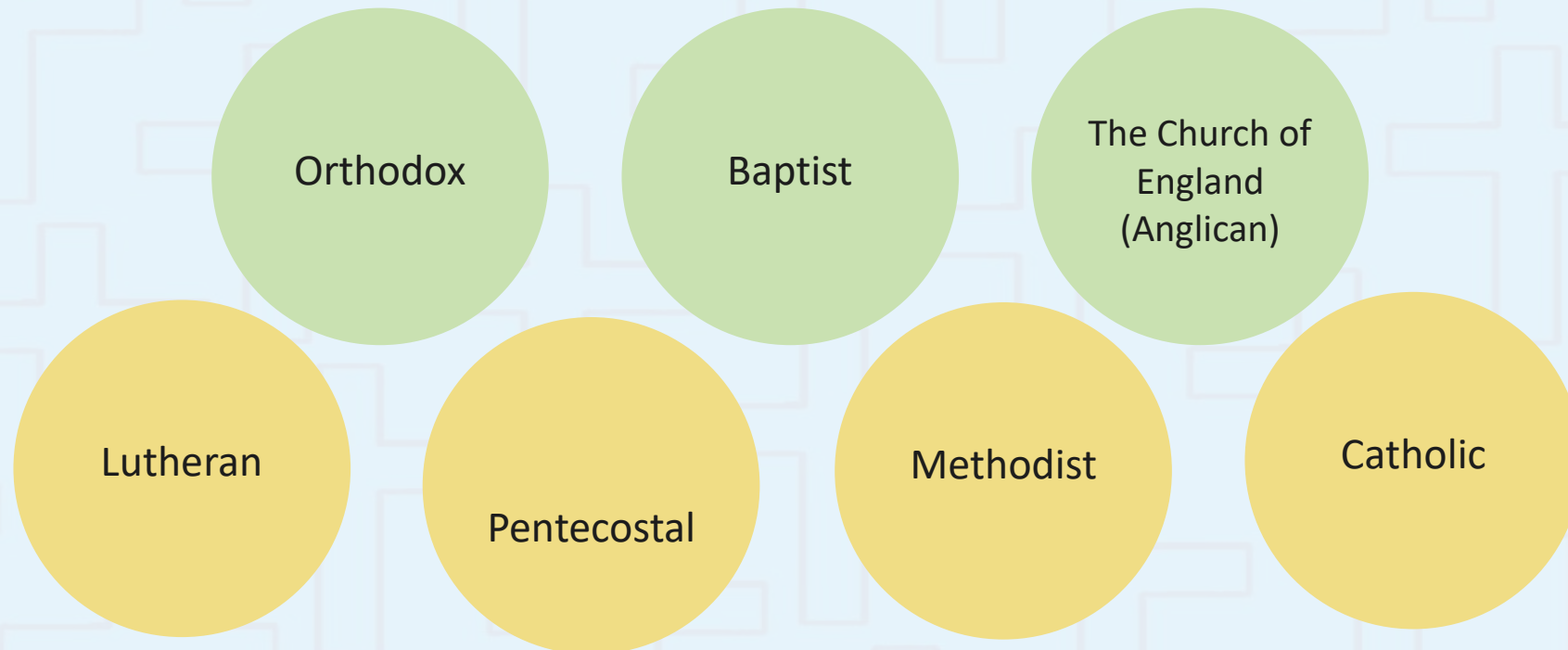
If you went into a church in this country, talk to your partner about what you might find.



Denominations

Around the world you'll also find churches belonging to many different denominations.

A denomination is a group within the church as a whole, who have come together because of a particular set of beliefs. Some of the major denominations are:



Today we are focusing on Anglican beliefs and Baptist beliefs.

Comparing Christian Churches

Task:

Read the information sheets and decide which information cards belong to a Baptist church and which information cards belong to an Anglican church.

Using the information on the cards, identify differences and similarities between the two churches.

Baptist Church

A platform: This is used to speak from, not raised as everyone is considered equal.

A Cross: The cross is empty to show the Baptist belief that Jesus rose from the dead and returned to God. Jesus is part of Christian lives today.

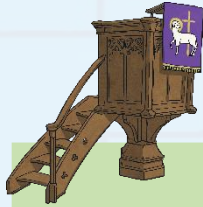


A large pool: Babies are not baptised. Adults are baptised when they are ready to commit to Christ. Adults are baptised by full immersion in water. Baptism symbolises being 'born' into new life as a committed Christian.

A Pastor: The whole congregation elects a person who they think will be a good leader. All members of the church are considered equal, no one is better than anyone else.

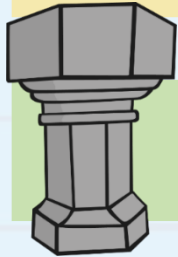
The Lord's supper occurs a few times a year.
Children learn in special areas called Sunday School.

Anglican Church



Pulpit: A raised platform from which the priest can teach from the Bible.

A Cross: The cross is empty to show the Anglican belief that Jesus rose from the dead and returned to God. Jesus is part of Christian lives today.



Font: Babies are baptised to welcome them to the church. The font holds Holy water and the priest drops water onto their head.

A priest: The priest leads the congregation. They are trained in colleges called 'seminaries' and are sent to work in churches that need new priests.

Holy Communion occurs every week. This is the most important part of the week. They have bread and wine to think about the sacrifice Jesus made. Children learn in special areas called Sunday School.

Task

Create a list of 'Anglican beliefs' and 'Baptist beliefs'. Describe the similarities and differences.

Extension: Can you think about the most important function of a church and give reasons for your answer?



Computing

We are cryptographers - session 2 Morse Code.

This week we are looking at Morse code and how this can be used to pass coded messages. You could try some of these activities at home using a torch if you have one.

Session 2: Using Morse code

To communicate messages using Morse code

Let's learn

In this session, you will investigate how **Morse code** works and communicate **messages** using Morse code with a torch. You will experiment with **transmitting** messages over short and longer distances and compare it to using **semaphore**.

Let's think

In pairs, try to work out how you can use a torch to pass a message to your partner.

Let's discuss

What solutions did you come up with?

Do you know what the words in **bold** mean?
Click here to see the definitions.



Let's learn

Morse code is a binary code. A binary code is a code that uses only two symbols – in the case of Morse code **on** and **off**.

In Morse code, each letter is represented by a particular sequence of short or long pulses of light or sound, separated by gaps.

A • ■
 B ■ • •
 C ■ • ■ •
 D ■ • •
 E •
 F • • ■ •
 G ■ ■ •
 H • • • •
 I • •
 J • ■ ■ ■
 K ■ • ■
 L • ■ • •
 M ■ ■
 N ■ •
 O ■ ■ ■
 P • ■ ■ •
 Q ■ ■ • ■
 R • ■ •
 S • • •
 T ■

U • • ■
 V • • • ■
 W • ■ ■
 X ■ • • ■
 Y ■ • ■ ■
 Z ■ ■ • •

1 • ■ ■ ■ ■
 2 • • ■ ■ ■
 3 • • • ■ ■
 4 • • • • ■
 5 • • • • •
 6 ■ • • • •
 7 ■ ■ • • •
 8 ■ ■ ■ • •
 9 ■ ■ ■ ■ •
 0 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Let's do

You have a Morse code reference sheet and a torch.

Practice sending and receiving messages using Morse code over line-of-sight distances using a torch.



A	● —
B	— ● ● ●
C	— ● — ●
D	— ● ●
E	●
F	● ● — ●
G	— — ●
H	● ● ● ●
I	● ●
J	● — — —
K	— ● —
L	● — ● ●
M	— —
N	— ●
O	— — —
P	● — — ●
Q	— — ● —
R	● — ●
S	● ● ●
T	—

U	● ● —
V	● ● ● —
W	● — —
X	— ● ● —
Y	— ● — —
Z	— — ● ●

1	● — — — —
2	● ● — — —
3	● ● ● — —
4	● ● ● ● —
5	● ● ● ● ●
6	— ● ● ● ●
7	— — ● ● ●
8	— — — ● ●
9	— — — — ●
0	— — — — —

Let's do

In pairs, can you decode this message? What does it say?

Answer on the next slide!



. - / / . . / . - - . /
 . - - . / - - - / . - - . / - - - /
 - / . - / - - / . . - / . . . /
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**A
HIPPOPOTAMUS**

**CAN
RUN
FASTER
THAN A
MAN**



Let's discuss

1. Compare Morse code with semaphore in your pairs. Which did you find easier to use and why?
2. Why do you think that some letters, such as E and T, have short codes, whereas others like Q, Y and Z have longer codes?
3. How might Morse code be used over longer distances?

A ● ■■■
 B ■■■ ● ● ●
 C ■■■ ● ■■■ ●
 D ■■■ ● ●
 E ●
 F ● ● ■■■ ●
 G ■■■ ■■■ ●
 H ● ● ● ●
 I ● ●
 J ● ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
 K ■■■ ● ■■■
 L ● ■■■ ● ●
 M ■■■ ■■■
 N ■■■ ●
 O ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
 P ● ■■■ ■■■ ●
 Q ■■■ ■■■ ● ■■■
 R ● ■■■ ●
 S ● ● ●
 T ■■■

U ● ● ■■■
 V ● ● ● ■■■
 W ● ■■■ ■■■
 X ■■■ ● ● ■■■
 Y ■■■ ● ■■■ ■■■
 Z ■■■ ■■■ ● ●

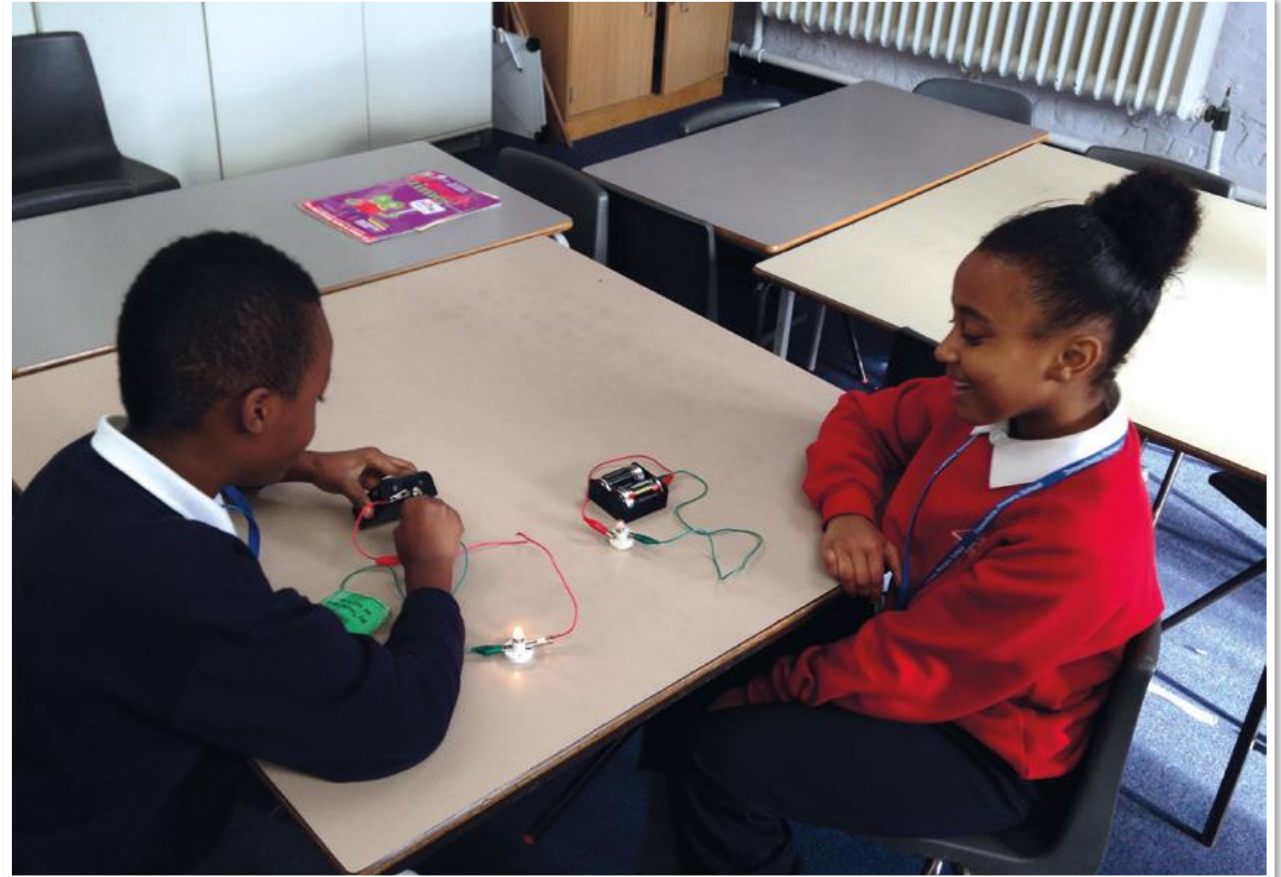
1 ● ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
 2 ● ● ■■■ ■■■ ■■■
 3 ● ● ● ■■■ ■■■
 4 ● ● ● ● ■■■
 5 ● ● ● ● ●
 6 ■■■ ● ● ● ●
 7 ■■■ ■■■ ● ● ●
 8 ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ● ●
 9 ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ●
 0 ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

Let's do

The torch could be modified using a long cable between the switch and the bulb.

Connect a light bulb to a battery and a switch using long wires.

Experiment with sending and receiving messages like this when one partner is out of sight of the other.



Let's learn

Morse code has some similarities with the Internet. Electrical on/off binary signals form the basis of communication at the hardware level, although the code is different from Morse's and is represented by zeros and ones.

Binary works from switches being turned on or off, but it works in a similar way to Morse code, e.g. **Hello = 01001000 01100101 01101100 01101100 01101111**

