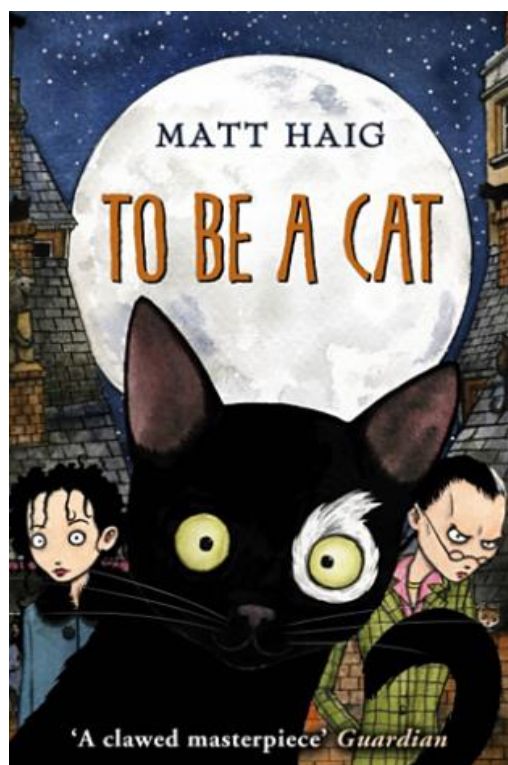


Monday 27th April, Year 5

Hi, everyone! Hope you are all ok.

This week, we are going to be using more online lessons. During our phone calls, I'll ask you how you're getting on with this slightly different way of home learning, and what you think of it!

English



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn8bgwx>

Click on the link above and watch the online lesson from BBC Bitesize.

Then, complete the "To Be a Cat" activities from BBC Bitesize in your book.

I'd like you to complete AT LEAST two of the activities, but hopefully you'll challenge yourself and complete three!

Maths



Click on the link to take you to today's maths lesson –

Lesson 1: adding decimals within 1:

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/>

- Watch the video clip.
- Then, click on “Get the activity”. You can either print off the work (if you have a printer), or just write the answers in your home learning book.
- When you're done, click on “Get the answers” and check your work. How did you get on?

Extras

Don't forget to read!

Practise your times tables – look at

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/games/> and create a free account.

Log onto NumBots and Times Table Rock Stars.

Whole week projects:

History

During our lessons on the topic of chocolate, we discussed the importance of treating the farmers who grow the cacao bean fairly. Do you remember the phrase 'Fair Trade'?

Please read this passage about Fair Trade and then answer the questions that follow in your home learning book.

Fairtrade

Trade Not Aid

Established in 1992, the Fairtrade Foundation aims to give small-scale farmers a better deal, offering families in rural communities a stable income enabling them to plan for their future. A Fairtrade deal is 50% owned by farmers and workers which gives them an equal voice in decision making. Larger plantation companies must protect workers' rights, keeping them safe and healthy.

The benefits of being a Fairtrade farmer include a **Fairtrade Premium**. This is an additional sum of money, which goes towards developing the farming community, protecting the environment farmers live and work in. A **Fairtrade Price** is a guaranteed minimum price, which covers the cost of sustainable production. This means decent working conditions and a living wage.

The Fairtrade Mark

Buying items with the Fairtrade mark (shown below) means you are helping to support farmers and workers around the world, giving them a fair price for their products.

Did You Know?

The Fairtrade system...

- supports 1.65 million farmers and farm workers.
- includes 1226 producer organisations.

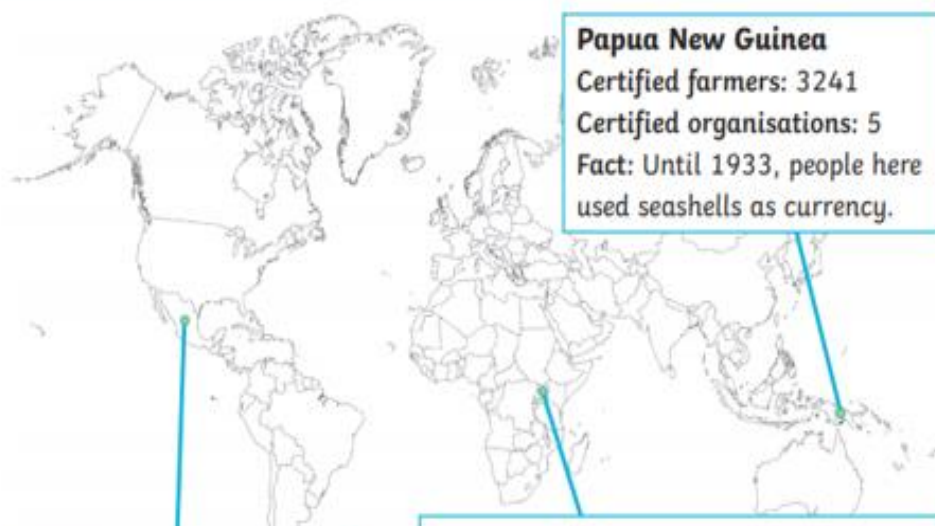
Fairtrade Products

One in three bananas bought in the United Kingdom is Fairtrade. This makes a huge difference to farmers, workers and their families. You can identify Fairtrade products around your home by looking for the Fairtrade logo. Examples of Fairtrade products include coffee, tea, bananas, flowers, chocolate, gold and cotton.



Where Can You Find Fairtrade Organisations?

Fairtrade works in 74 countries across 4 continents.

**Papua New Guinea**

Certified farmers: 3241

Certified organisations: 5

Fact: Until 1933, people here used seashells as currency.

Mexico

Certified farmers: 35 339

Certified organisations: 59

Fact: Mexico introduced chocolate, corn and chillies to the world.

Uganda

Certified farmers: 48 048

Certified organisations: 14

Fact: Many people depend on farming as a main source of income. 90% of women in rural communities are farm workers.

Fairtrade Facts

- An average coffee farmer lives on just £1.37.
- You can become a Fairtrade School. There are currently around 1100 Fairtrade Schools in the UK.
- Most cocoa farmers have never tasted chocolate!
- Cocoa farmers in Ghana live on less than \$1 a day.
- Every day in the UK we drink more than 8 million Fairtrade drinks.
- More than 3000 products have been licensed as Fairtrade.

Glossary

rural - an area in the countryside rather than the town

income - money received, on a regular basis, for work

plantation - an estate or area where crops are grown

workers' rights - the legal entitlement to pay, benefits and safe working conditions

sustainable - able to be maintained at a certain rate or level

living wage - a wage high enough to maintain a normal standard of living

Questions

1. When was the Fairtrade Foundation established in the United Kingdom?

2. What are the main aims of Fairtrade? Give two.

3. Explain what a Fairtrade deal is.

4. Fairtrade Premium is an additional sum of money that is given to farmers. What is its purpose?

5. Why do you think it is important to protect the environment that the farmers and workers live in?

6. Do you think it is good to buy Fairtrade products? Explain.

7. Look at the numbers of certified Fairtrade farmers around the world. Are farmers keen to join the Fairtrade system? Why?

Science

- Have a paper aeroplane competition. Research the best design. Whose plane flies the furthest? How can you make this a fair test? Will you repeat the measurements?
- Who can build the best boat? Water pushes upwards with a force called 'upthrust'. (You can feel this if you try to push a light object such as a balloon under water). The shape of a 'boat' affects the weight (passengers/cargo) it can hold. The more water that the boat displaces the more it will float and therefore the more weight it can take.

Using playdough, make different shapes. Put them in water. Which will float? Which will sink?- Try to use the vocabulary to describe forces, for example water resistance, buoyancy, sink, float.

Resources : Plasticine/playdough, Dried peas, Container (e.g. butter carton) of water

Design and make a boat to take the maximum number of passengers with the given materials. For fair testing give each person taking part the same amount of plasticine/playdough.

First roll the plasticine/playdough into a ball and put it into the water. What happens?

How could you get it to float? Once it's floating, can you get it to take some 'passengers' (dried peas)? Can you alter the shape so that the boat will take more 'passengers' before it sinks?

Whose boat takes the most 'passengers'? Why?

Can you use paper, card, a plastic bottle or something else to design a boat? What will you call your boat? Draw and label your design.

Send some photos of your boats to the school office! I'd love to see them!