



5B Home Learning – Tuesday 23rd June

- Lake Bassenthwaite is the only lake in the Lake District. The other “lakes” are considered to be Waters, Meres or Tarns.
- The thistle is a national symbol of Scotland.
- The first person to reach space was Soviet, Yuri Gagarin, in 1961, on board the spacecraft Vostok 1, he orbited Earth for 108 minutes.

ENGLISH

1. Practise spelling some words from the Y5/6 spelling list (and your handwriting!)

soldier

stomach

sufficient

suggest

symbol

system

temperature

through

twelfth

variety

2. Settlements are the places people live in such as villages and towns. Have you ever thought about what it would be like living in a different settlement to the one you live in? Read the text which you will find at the end of this task sheet to find out about different settlements and answer the questions.

MATHS

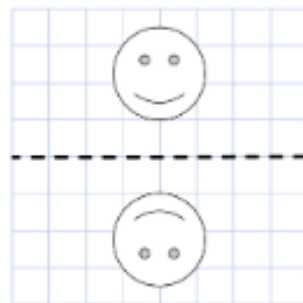
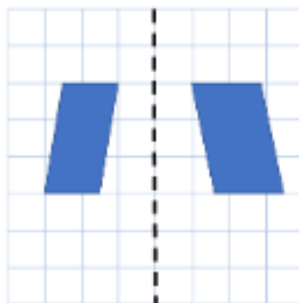
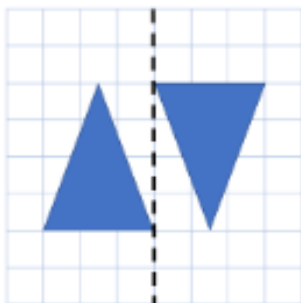
- Complete the multiplication speed grid.

x	8	60	5	1	10	40	20	9	7	3
1										
10										
8										
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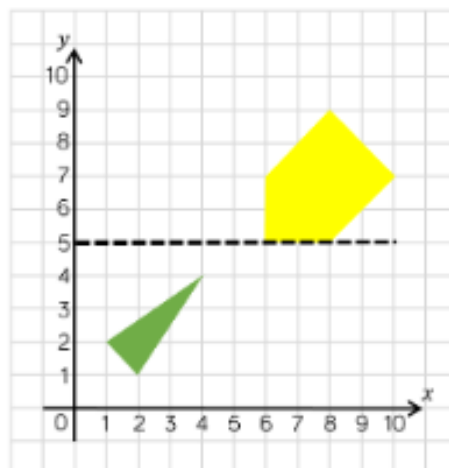
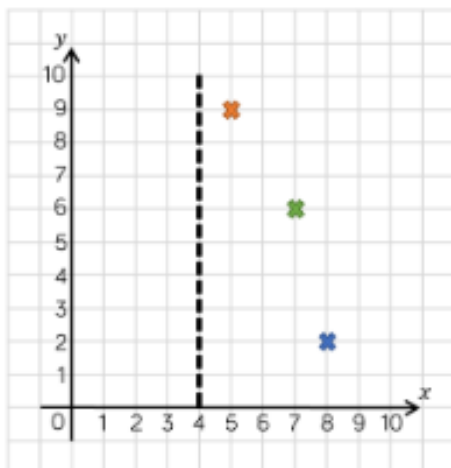
- Login into Espresso (the user name and password is on the password sheet we gave you before lockdown). In the search bar, type: reflecting shapes in the first quadrant and select the second item in the list: 'Reflecting shapes in the 1st quadrant'. Watch the video to learn how to reflect shapes across a mirror line parallel to the axes. Then complete the following:

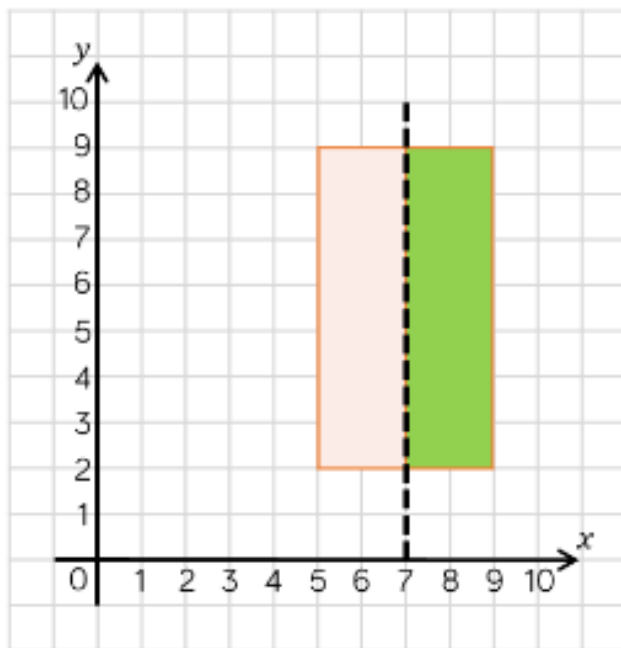


Which of the diagrams show reflections in the given mirror line?



Reflect the coordinates and the shapes in the mirror line.





The rectangle is pink and green.

The rectangle is reflected in the mirror line.

What would its reflection look like?

HISTORY: Ancient Greeks: Pasteli

The Ancient Greeks ate healthily. They didn't eat much meat, though they may have taken a piece after an animal had been sacrificed to a god. They ate a lot of fruit, vegetables and nuts. Bread was a huge part of the Greek diet. It's believed that the Greeks had between 50 and 70 different varieties of bread. Goats cheese was also popular as many Greeks kept goats for their milk. Many Greeks lived near to the sea, so fish, shellfish and squid were a regular part of their diet. Olives and olive oil were incredibly important to their diet and they loved wine. Honey was another important Greek food. It was used much like we use sugar, as a sweetener in many different foods. It could also be used as a medicine. Greeks were fond of honey because they believed that Zeus was fed milk and honey as a baby. For them, honey was almost magical. Many families kept beehives and took good care of their bees!

One of the foods that the Ancient Greeks loved (and today's modern Greeks) was **pasteli**.

Task: Today, I'd like you to make pasteli, take a picture and send me a copy, eat some and share the rest with your family.

Here's the recipe and the ingredients you'll need (the honey needs to be runny and you can add nuts like pistachios or almonds and lemon zest, and it doesn't need to be a *round* cake pan):

- Place a **frying pan** over high heat.
- Add the sesame seeds and toast them for 2-3 minutes until golden. Remove and set aside.
- Place the same frying pan on heat.
- Add the honey and let it come to a boil.
- Add the sesame seeds, lower the heat to medium, and simmer for 5 minutes by constantly mixing with a wooden spoon.
- Remove from the heat and add the salt and the lemon zest.
- Pour the mixture into a **20 cm round cake pan** lined with parchment paper, and spread it well with a spoon.
- Allow 20 minutes for it to cool and serve.

— Ingredients —

- 200 g sesame seeds
- 200 g honey
- 1 pinch salt
- lemon zest, of 1 lemon

This video will be worth the watch before you begin: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kRwsfdeMP0I>

PLEASE BE VERY CAREFUL.

YOU 100% MUST HAVE ADULT SUPERVISION. 😊

City Life, Countryside Living

City Life, Countryside Living

Planning a move? Think about the type of settlement that would be the perfect location for your 'forever home'.

We all know that when buying a home it's all about location, location, location, but which is the perfect location to suit you? Our article covers the main types of settlement in the UK, that you could choose to relocate to. Settlements can vary in shape and size, from as small as a family living in a single house in an isolated area, or as large as a city with over a million people. You may be someone who longs for the peace and quiet of a countryside hamlet, or the bustling excitement of a busy city.

There are many reasons why a settlement is first developed and this can be thought of as the 'function'. For example, the town of Dover in Kent is a major port, as it is located on the south coast of Britain. It acts as a gateway to Europe with the Channel Tunnel link.

Hamlet

If the countryside lifestyle is just your 'cup of tea', try relocating to a hamlet. This type of settlement is extremely small and generally has fewer residents than a village and is usually without a church. One example is Coombe, near Bude in Cornwall. Lots of the buildings in Coombe are very old and are protected by The Landmark Trust. The hamlet lies within an 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' and features a disused mill which is now home to many rare species of bat.

Village

If a hamlet is just too quiet for you, why not think about a village settlement? A village is larger than a hamlet and contains more features. It will have a church, a few shops, a post office, a village hall and possibly a primary school and a doctor's surgery. Villages can vary in size from a few hundred people to several thousand. One example, is the picturesque fishing village of Crail, near Fife in Scotland. This has been described by tourism companies as "a traditional coastal village, with cobbled streets and a small harbour". The village features old cottages, art galleries and tearooms and is a popular place for tourists in summer.

Town

If you can't live without your local cinema or shopping centre, then a town settlement is more suited to you. Towns are much larger than villages and may contain tens of thousands of people. Towns have a wide range of functions which can include shopping centres, schools, railway stations and hospitals. An example of a large town is Dudley in the West Midlands. This was originally a market town and was a major part of the 'Industrial Revolution' in the centre of an area known as the 'Black Country'. It has tourist attractions including Dudley Zoo, Dudley Castle, and the Black Country Museum. The current population is nearly 80,000 people and is now considered to be one of the largest towns in Britain.

City

Having a wide range of services on your doorstep is so convenient and transport links to other places make city living more suitable for some (that's if you can put up with the noise, traffic and pollution). Cities provide a wide range of functions including more specific ones such as universities, large hospitals, and even sports stadiums and entertainment arenas. In the past, cities were identified as places with cathedrals, but today the Queen decides which places are cities, based on several different aspects, including the size of the population. Cardiff is the capital and largest city in Wales. It features lots of cultural and sporting venues, such as the Millennium Stadium, and therefore needs good transport links to the rest of the UK. It now has a population of nearly 350,000 people.

Mega Cities

Some of us just love the excitement and noise of a major global city. A mega city may not appeal to you at first; however, the excitement and buzz that surrounds these cities is hard to ignore. A mega city is an area with a total population of over ten million people. The largest mega cities in the world include Tokyo and New York, which both have over 30 million people. It is predicted that the number of mega cities around the world will grow in the future.

A mega city within the UK is London, which has over 13 million inhabitants. London is the capital city of England and has been a major settlement for two thousand years. It is a global centre for entertainment, tourism, finance, and transport.

1. What does the writer mean by the phrase, 'your forever home'?

2. Find a synonym for 'move' in the first paragraph.

3. Give 3 reasons why Dover is an important settlement.

4. Find the word which tells you that tourists would enjoy looking around Crail.

5. Why is Dudley described as a 'market town'?

6. Why was the West Midlands called 'the black country' in the industrial revolution?

7. Give 3 features you are likely to find in town settlements.

8. Look at the 'City' paragraph. Find 3 negative aspects of living in a city.

9. What is the key difference between a city and a mega city?