Year 5 Foundation Subject Home Learning Pack

Week Commencing Monday 18th May 2020

In this Learning Pack you will find five different activities for this week covering different foundation subjects. These activities can be completed in any order. We hope you enjoy them.

1. Geography – Latitude & longitude
2. Art – Design a VE Day coin
3. Music – Create a piece of music
4. R.E. – The Synagogue
5. French - The Eiffel Tower
Geography

**What is latitude and longitude?**

To help locate where a place is in the world, people use imaginary lines:

- To find out how far **north** or **south** a place is, lines of **latitude** are used. These lines run parallel to the Equator.
- To find out how far **east** or **west** a place is, lines of **longitude** are used. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.

There are other ways the world can be divided. Read about them below!

**Divisions of the Earth**

The Earth can be divided in many ways.

Today, we will learn about the seven most important divisions on the planet:

- equator
- northern hemisphere
- southern hemisphere
- tropic of Capricorn
- tropic of Cancer
- North Pole
- South Pole

Let’s find out more!

**Equator**

- The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half.
- The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles.
- The weather on the equator is hot all year round.
- At the equator, day and night are both 12 hours long.

Did You Know?

Although the weather is generally hot, there is a mountain on the equator where you can ski!
**Northern Hemisphere**

- The part of the Earth north of the equator is called the northern hemisphere.
- 80% of the world’s population lives in the northern hemisphere.
- 90% of land is in the northern hemisphere.
- The northern hemisphere includes all of north America, Europe and most of Asia and Africa.

**Southern Hemisphere**

- The part of the Earth south of the equator is called the southern hemisphere.
- Only 20% of the world’s population lives in the southern hemisphere.
- 90% of the planet’s water is in the southern hemisphere.
- The southern hemisphere includes all of Australia, Antarctica and most of South America.

**Tropic of Capricorn**

- The tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line in the southern hemisphere.
- It is the opposite of the tropic of Cancer.
- Similar to the tropic of Cancer, it is the furthest south you can go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- This happens once a year in December. This day is also called the solstice.

**Tropic of Cancer**

- The tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line in the northern hemisphere.
- It is also called the northern tropic.
- It is the furthest north you can ever go and still have the sun directly overhead.
- This happens once a year in June. This day is called the solstice.

**North Pole**

- The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth.
- There is no land at the North Pole, only ice. The ice is about three metres thick.
- No one owns the North Pole. It is in international waters.
- In summer, the sun never sets.

**South Pole**

- The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth.
- It is located on land topped by more than 2700 metres of solid ice.
- The South Pole is much colder than the North Pole.
- There is a scientific base at the South Pole where between 50 and 200 scientists live and work.

**Did You Know?**

- When it is winter in the southern hemisphere, it is summer in the northern hemisphere!
- Every year, both tropics move north or south a little bit!
- In Latin, the language the Romans spoke, ‘cancer’ means crab!
- At the North Pole, no matter which way you point, you will always face south!
- The first person to reach the South Pole was also the first official person to reach the North Pole. His name was Roald Amundsen!
Task 1

Using the map below; draw and label the ‘invisible’ lines on the world map. Try to be as accurate as possible and don’t forget to use a ruler!

The equator, Southern Hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, North Pole, South Pole.
Task 2
Use the letters and numbers on the latitude and longitude lines to give coordinates for the countries below.
Example: Australia is MOSTLY located in I3 and J3.
Art

Friday 8th May marked the 75th anniversary of Victory in Europe – the day that Winston Churchill announced that World War II had come to an end. In 1945, the day was a public holiday, where people sang and danced outside their homes and held street parties. This is an extremely important day, which we recognise and celebrate annually.

Sometimes, when there is a special event happening, a commemorative coin is made. They are also used to mark special events in history, anniversaries and royal occasions. Here are a few examples:

- **2010**: Celebrating 100 Years of Girlguiding UK
  - Designed by Jonathan Evans and Donna Hainan

- **2015**: 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain
  - Designed by Gary Breeze
  - View products that feature this coin

- **2011**: Celebrating 50 years of the work of WWF
  - Designed by Matthew Dent
Your task:

Can you design a new commemorative coin to celebrate VE Day? You could use the images above, together with your own ideas/research to create a new 50 pence piece.
This term in music, we have become familiar with the work of Gustav Holst and listened to pieces of music from an orchestra. We have thought about the instruments we could hear and how the music makes us feel. Our next step for this term is to make a piece of music! Now, although you don’t have access to a music cupboard at home, you can still create music.

Your task:

This week, we would like you to create your own piece of music. This can be done in a variety of ways – see below for some ideas. You could do this on your own, or get your family involved and make a band!

1. **Play along to music**

Playing instruments along to a song is a great way of experiencing and exploring dynamics - the volume of sound of a piece of music.

Play as quietly or loudly as you can with different sound makers or body percussion, e.g. how loudly can you clap your hands, how quietly can you tap a pan with a spoon?

Playing along is also a great way to discover the pulse of a song – essentially the heartbeat of the music, also referred to as a steady beat.

Typically, the pulse is what people tap their foot to or dance along to when listening to music.

You could open and close an umbrella as the music gets louder and quieter.

2. **Explore the different instruments that make up a song**
Try playing games and activities as a way of identifying how a variety of instruments combine to make a piece of music

Watch this performance by the BBC Philharmonic orchestra of I am a Robot.

Different instruments in the orchestra have different roles in the music.

Listen out for the sounds of families of instruments and the role they have in the music.

Instrument families from the orchestra are:

- **Brass** – *instruments such as trumpets, trombones, tuba*

- **Strings** – *instruments such as cello, violin, viola*

- **Percussion** – *instruments such as drum kit, cymbals, xylophone*

- **Woodwind** – *instruments such as flute, clarinet and saxophone*

- **Keyboard** – *instruments such as piano, keyboard, organ*

The different instrument families taking part in I am a Robot can be spotted by the different colour shirts the musicians are wearing.

You can play games to explore this - whilst listening you could stand up when you hear a brass sound, parents could represent the brass section whilst children could, for example, represent the string section and stand when the strings play.

To breakdown the different instruments used in songs and create your own sounds try the Play It! interactive music tool.

3. Make your own sounds

A great way of exploring music is to experiment with sounds that can be created with mouths.

Why not think about:

- What sounds can we make with our lips?

- What sounds can we make with our tongues?

- What sounds can we make with our teeth?
Describe the sounds you can make.

Explore the kitchen – pots and pans are always useful to encourage the exploration of sounds e.g. tapping a pan with a spoon creates a different sound when you tap or ‘swish’ a pan with your hand.

Experiment with how many different sounds can be found by playing with kitchen utensils or things you can find outside, e.g. leaves and twigs.

4. Create homemade instruments with household items

Creating instruments together can be a fun activity and the instruments can then be used to explore different aspects of music.

Try creating shakers by using pasta and rice in empty bottles.

You could also try using bottles either with filled with varying degrees of water or empty and scraping them with spoons or twigs to make sounds, or just upturned pans and colanders.

5. Think about and use the sounds of daily life

Together with your grown up, you could explore the sounds heard on different journeys.

For example:

- What does the journey to the park sound like – what may we hear on the way?
- A journey around a supermarket will involve a range of different sounds.
- A journey to school, whether by foot, by bus or in a car will also involve a range of sounds.

Listen out for sounds on journeys and think about how these sounds could be recreated at home?

You could make a piece of music that represents different types of journeys that you make.

Are there any surprises on your journey and what may this sound like?

R.E.
A Synagogue is a Jewish place of worship. Jewish people will meet at Synagogue's to follow religious instruction or worship. It is often the centre of many Jewish people's religious activity, where they often pray and read the Tanakh (the Hebrew bible). People go to the synagogue to worship but also to study. Many synagogues are also community centres where local Jewish people can meet and take part in different activities and events.

A synagogue is a house of prayer where Jewish people can get together to feel closer to God, and each other.

The services are led by a rabbi or a worshipper.

During the service everyone, except women who aren’t married, must wear a hat to show respect to God; this is called a kippah.

Adult men wear a prayer shawl for morning prayer which has fringes along the edge to remind the worshipper to follow God’s way.

Here are the important features of a Synagogue:

**Ark** - the Ark is a cupboard in which the Torah scrolls are kept.

**Siddur** - this is the main prayer book.

**Bimah** - a raised platform where most of the service takes place. The Torah readings happen here.

**Torah Scrolls** - the scrolls contain the words of the Hebrew Bible.

**Memorial Boards** - these are boards full of name plates. Each name plate remembers someone who has died.

**The Eternal Light** - this hangs above the Ark and is always burning to remind everyone that God is always with them.

You can see inside a Synagogue by clicking on these links:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/inside-the-synagogue-what-do-you-need-to-know/zb3f2sq

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z834wmn

Your task:
We would like you to compare a Synagogue with another place of worship. This could be from any religion, so could include a church, a mosque, a mandir, a temple or a gurdwara.

There is a template below for you to record your observations. Draw a picture of the buildings and compare their main features — what is inside? What happens during a service? What do people wear? Are there any special rules?

You could use your own experiences to help you, or ask an adult for information if you don’t have access to the internet. There is also some information about a mandir below.

**Mandir**

At a Hindu temple, different parts of the building have a special meaning, for example, the central shrine inside the mandir represents the heart of the Hindu worshipper, and if the temple has a tower this symbolises a connection with heaven. The Sree Ganapathy Temple, in London, is a busy and exciting place. As well as being used for worship, birth, wedding and death ceremonies, it is also a place where visitors can go and discuss and strengthen their faith, take part in meditation classes and yoga.

Worship, or ‘puja’, takes place here. Hindus can come at any time to be peaceful, pray and sing religious songs.

Each mandir is dedicated to a god and inside will be a shrine to that god. Offerings or ‘prasad’ such as flowers, fruit, water, milk, nuts or sweets are made. Incense is burned to make the temple feel special and during worship, Hindus chant the names of their favourite gods and goddesses.

Important features:

- **Shoe Rack** - a place to store shoes before entering the mandir.
- **Murti** - a murti is a statue of God, or a god or goddess.
- **Main Shrine** - this is the heart of the temple to represent the heart of the worshipper. It is usually at the front of the temple.
- **Vedas** - these are the ancient Hindu texts. They are kept safe in a special case.
- **Bell** - worshippers ring the bell before entering to let God know they have arrived.
The Eiffel Tower (also known as La Dame de Fer - The Iron Lady) can be found in Paris, France, and was completed on the 31st March 1889. It took just over two years to build. Until 1930, it was the tallest building in the world, being 324 metres tall. Seven Million tourists visit every year, making it the most-visited paid monument in the word. There is even a small copy of the tower in Las Vegas, USA.

The tower was designed to celebrate the centenary of the French Revolution. THe purpose was to show other nations the power and the industrial abilities of France. It only has permission to stand for 20 year which is why it was designed to dismantle easily. When it was first built many people thought it was ugly. Over time, it became an architectural landmark and they discovered that the tower made an excellent radio antenna, so the city of Paris decided to keep it.

The tower is cleaned all year round and repainted every seven years. It takes 18 months to paint and 3 shades of brown is used!. In 2014, a glass floor called ‘le plancher transparent’ was installed on the first floor. The names of 72 famous French engineers and scientists are engraved in the tower, just under the first balcony.

The tower was built to sway slightly in the wind but did you know the sun affects the tower the most? It causes the tower to grow about 6 inches! At night, the famous light show happens. 5 billion lights sit on the Eiffel Tower and make it glow.
Task

Your task today is to create a poster for the Eiffel Tower. Using the information above or through your own research, your poster must include at least 5 different facts on the tower. 1 fact must be about the purpose of the Eiffel Tower. Think about how you could be creative! You may want to draw the tower and label the different levels or important features.

If you have access to lego, blocks, cardboard or any other material, perhaps you want to challenge yourself and build your own version of the Eiffel Tower and attach your facts!