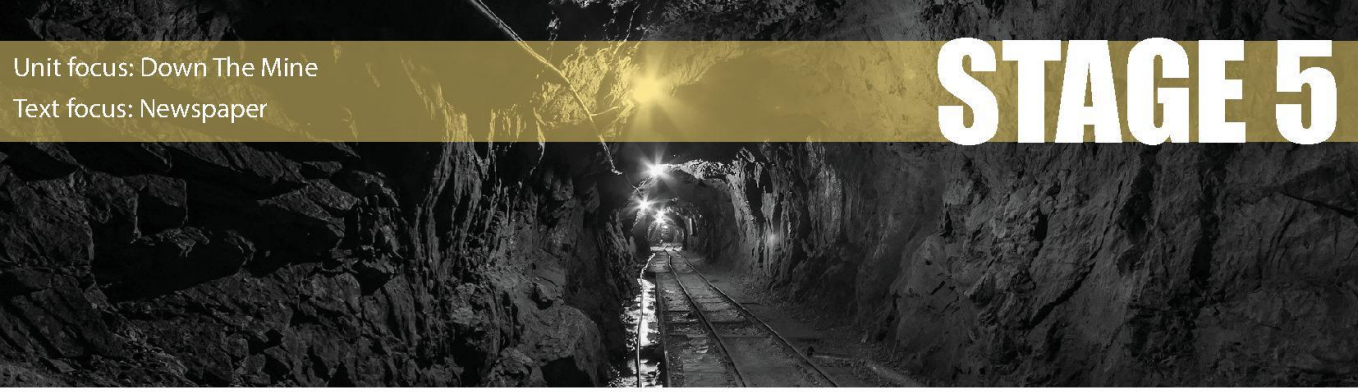
Homework Tasks (Year 5):

- **Comprehension:** Please complete – and mark – 'Trimdon Grange Disaster' on pg.2 and 3 of this file. Answers can be found on pg.4. Your responses should be recorded in your Homework Book provided by school.
- **Maths:** Please complete – and mark – 'Subtract Mixed Numbers' on pg.5 of this file. Answers can be found on pg.6. Please use these to help work out how to answer any questions you are unsure about. Your responses should be recorded in your Homework Book provided by school.
- **Spelling:** Please complete spelling retrieval on 'Submorphemes' on pg.7. Answers can be found on page 8. A spelling test will take place next **Friday** focused on these skills. Please log onto Morphs to support additional practice of key morphological skills at home.

Please ensure your completed homework books are handed in at school on Wednesday 11th October.

- **Multiplication & Division Facts:** Application of multiplication and division facts will take place throughout the week during Fluent in Five and Flashback Four. Please practise all facts up to 12 x 12.
- **Reading:** You are expected to do **at least 20 minutes** of independent reading at home, **every day**. *Please remember to log all new books read – both those at home and at school – in our class reading log as there are no home reading records in Woodpecker Class*:



Trimdon Grange Disaster

17th February 1882

Yesterday afternoon, disaster struck the small village of Trimdon Grange. An explosion tore through the coal mine just before 3pm. Over 70 miners, including many children, were killed.

Many of the men and children killed in the explosion were related. Lots of families have unfortunately lost several generations in one fell swoop. With so many dead in such a small community, it is unlikely that anybody in the village will escape without personal tragedy.

Our reporters spoke to one anonymous young lady who was due to marry one of the deceased this weekend. Another of the miners was working his last shift before emigrating to America.

There have been concerns about safety in the mine for some time now. Regular reports of dust building up in the shafts have been confirmed by the mine managers. It is common practice in mines to water down the dust every day. However, this doesn't appear to have happened in this case.

Davy lamps, a form of mine lamp, were in operation within the mine. These have been designed to be safer around gas build-ups. They aren't thought to be the cause of the explosion.

The explosion occurred in a region of the mine called the Pit Narrow Board District. There were 94 people working in the area at the time. This includes 25 boys. 69 of those in the area lost their lives. A further 5 miners were killed by the after-damp (a noxious gas that swept through the mine following the explosion).

One survivor who entered the mine to rescue the others said, "As we ran, the dust was so dense that it was like to smother us." He added that it soon became evident that nobody except the people who had followed him in could be saved. The people they found were already dead.

An inquest will be carried out in the next few months, but the cause of the explosion appears to have been a build-up of gas pressure caused by a collapsed roof in the north of the mine. This pressure built up to such a point that it exploded the coalface in the Pit Narrow Board District.

Funerals for those who lost their lives will be held over several days to allow the bereaved time to pay their respects.

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VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Find a phrase that tells you lots of people died at the same time.
2. Which word tells you that the name of somebody is unknown?
3. What does “emigrating to America” mean?
4. Find a phrase that tells you something is done by most people.
5. Which word has a definition closest to “somebody in deep sorrow after a loss”?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

R What was the date of the explosion?

I Why is it unlikely that any family will escape without personal tragedy?

R How many boys were working in the area of the explosion?

E Why has the reporter included a quote from a survivor?

S Summarise the key points of the article.

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Answers - Trimdon Grange Disaster:

1. One fell swoop
2. Anonymous
3. Leaving to live in America
4. Common practice
5. Bereaved

R: 16th February 1882

I: Because the village was small and so most people were related to or knew somebody who worked in the mine

R: 25

E: It gives a first hand recount of what it was like in the mine

S: Look for summaries that are concise but include key information about the cause and impact of the event including deaths. More able answers will know to ignore information about types of lamp and dust etc.

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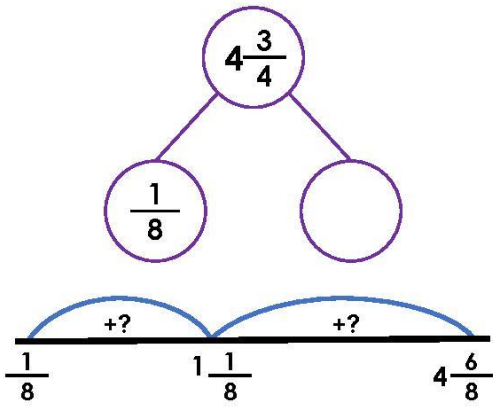
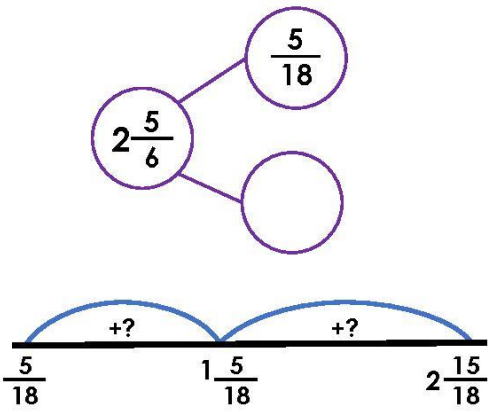
Subtract Mixed Numbers 1

4. Find the difference between the fractions to complete the models. Use the number line to help you. Give your answer in its simplest form.





VF
HW/Ext

5. Brian and Louis are discussing the calculation below.

$$3\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{15}$$

Brian

I think the answer is $3\frac{2}{3}$.

I think the answer is $3\frac{2}{15}$.

Louis

Who is correct?

VF
HW/Ext

6. Arrange the digit cards to make the calculation correct. You cannot use each card more than once.

$$3\frac{\square}{\square} - \frac{\square}{\square} = 3\frac{3}{21}$$

6	21	7	15	14

RPS
HW/Ext

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Homework/Extension
Subtract Mixed Numbers 1

Expected

4. A. $4\frac{5}{8}$; B. $2\frac{5}{9}$

5. Brian is correct.

6. $3\frac{6}{7} - \frac{15}{21} = 3\frac{3}{21}$

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Submorpheme 'tch':

- 'tch' is usually used after a short vowel sound in one-syllable words.
- 'ch' is usually used after a long vowel sound or a consonant letter.
- Common exceptions include such, much and rich.

Task 1: Explain the reason for the spelling difference in each pair of words below.

Word pair	**Explanation**
pitch vs peach	
notch vs coach	
fetch vs torch	

Submorpheme 'dge':

- 'dge' is usually used after a short vowel sound.
- 'ge' is usually used after a long vowel sound or a consonant letter.

Task 2: Apply the rule to label each picture below.

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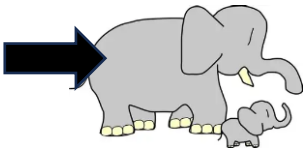
_____	_____	 _____	_____

ANSWERS – Submorpheme 'tch':

- 'tch' is usually used after a short vowel sound in one-syllable words.
- 'ch' is usually used after a long vowel sound or a consonant letter.
- Common exceptions include such, much and rich.

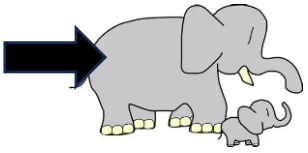
Task 1: Explain the reason for the spelling difference in each pair of words below.

Word pair	Explanation
pitch vs peach	Pitch has a short vowel sound 'i' therefore 'tch' needs to be used. Peach has a long vowel sound 'ea' therefore 'ch' is used.
notch vs coach	Notch has a short vowel sound 'o' therefore 'tch' needs to be used. Coach has a long vowel sound 'oa' therefore 'ch' is used.
fetch vs torch	Fetch has a short vowel sound 'e' therefore 'tch' needs to be used. Torch has a consonant letter 'r' after the 'o' therefore 'ch' is used.

ANSWERS – Submorpheme 'dge':

- 'dge' is usually used after a short vowel sound.
- 'ge' is usually used after a long vowel sound or a consonant letter.

Task 2: Apply the rule to label each picture below.

_____page_____	_____bridge_____	_____badge_____	_____stage_____
_____fudge_____	_____charge_____	 _____large_____	_____cage_____