Homework Tasks (Year 5):

- **Comprehension:** Please complete – and mark – 'Then and Now' 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.
- **GPS:** Please read 'Deforestation' on pg.5 of this file then answer – and mark – the 'Word' and 'Sentence' questions on pg. 6 and 7. Answers can be found on pg.8. Please use these to help work out how to answer any questions you are unsure about. Your responses should be recorded in your Homework Jotter provided by school.
- **Spelling:** Please complete spelling retrieval on the morpheme 'une' on pg.9. A spelling test will take place next **Friday** focused on words containing this morpheme. 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 14th 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*:

Then And Now

Coal has historically formed an integral part of British industry. British trains and factories required huge amounts of coal each day just to keep running. Since the end of the Second World War, the amount of coal mined and consumed in Britain has fallen considerably. The number of deep mines dwindled from thousands to the last one closing in 2015. Now, all coal mining in Britain is done in open pits.

Tools Of The Trade

Mining for coal in the Victorian era was back-breaking work. Anybody strong enough to lift a pickaxe would be responsible for hacking coal out of the coalface.

The excavation is done by machines or explosives in modern mines. This is then loaded onto conveyor belts.

Working Shifts

In Victorian mines, workers would be in the pit for twelve hours a day. They would have very few breaks and very little fresh air.

In the last of the modern pit mines, workers would work an eight-hour shift. It would take them up to an hour to get from the entrance to the coal and back again. This meant that they only mined for six hours.

A Lot Of Coal

At the end of the Victorian era, Britain was producing over 200million tonnes of coal each year. This made it the largest producer in the world. The peak came in 1913 when Britain produced 287million tonnes. Britain was still producing over 200million tonnes a year until the 1970s. This had dropped to a little over 4million tonnes in 2016.

Workers Everywhere

There were nearly a million people employed in Victorian mines, which rose to 1.2million in 1920.

Despite much better health and safety conditions in modern mines, this figure had dropped to 2,000 by 2015 due to mine closures across Britain.

The Future?

Demand for coal is falling across the world. A greater focus on renewable energy means that the use of coal may continue to dwindle.

On 21st April 2017, Britain went an entire day without using coal-powered electricity. In 2019, a new record of just over 18 days was set.

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RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. When did the last deep mine close in Britain?
2. In which year did Britain produce 287million tonnes of coal?
3. Who had more breaks, Victorian or modern miners?
4. How many miners were there in 1920?
5. What important event happened in 2017?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

S	Why is the use of coal likely to keep going down?
I	Why did Britain need to produce so much coal?
V	Which word has a definition closest to "digging out"?
S	How did mining change from Victorian Britain to modern Britain?
V	What does the word "dwindled" tell you about the number of mines in Britain?

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Answers- Then And Now:

1. 2015
2. 1913
3. Modern miners
4. 1.2million
5. Britain went a day without using coal-powered electricity

S: Renewable energy is becoming more popular

I: Their trains and factories needed it to keep running

V: Excavation

S: Conditions were safer and shifts shorter. The work is now done by machines.

V: It went down dramatically/a lot

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Eco Warrior

Deforestation

Since the 1950s, half of the world's rainforests have been cut down or burned. Over 200,000 acres (about the same size as New York City) is destroyed every day. That's an area the size of Disneyland every minute. When trees are cut down, it has a significant impact on the environment.

Losing trees means that less carbon dioxide is absorbed from the atmosphere, hastening climate change. It's not just that, though. It reduces habitats for animals, dries out soil and causes landslides and flooding. If certain species of animals die out, whole ecosystems are destroyed, which means that foods we rely on are harder or even impossible to grow.

You can help by trying to buy sustainable products that utilise forests that are well-managed. You can also try to avoid foods and products that rely on the destruction of rainforests, such as unsustainable palm oil. If we don't act soon, there might not be any rainforest left in another 50 years.

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FOCUS ON - WORD

1 **Tick all words that contain a suffix.**

- ◯ destruction
- ◯ sustainable
- ◯ rely
- ◯ reduces

2 **Add a suffix to the word <u>absorb</u> to create a noun.**

The _____ of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is greatly reduced due to the vast number of rainforests being cut down or burned.

3 **Circle the plural nouns.**

It reduces habitats for animals, dries out soil and causes landslides and flooding.

FOCUS ON · SENTENCE

1 **Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.**

You can also try to avoid foods and products that rely on the destruction of rainforests.

2 **Circle the modal verbs in each of these sentences.**

You can help by buying sustainable products.

There might not be any rainforests left in another 50 years.

3 **Rewrite the sentence below with the main clause at the start.**

Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

If certain species of animals die out, whole ecosystems are destroyed.

_____

_____

4 **Identify the conjunctions.**

Tick two boxes.

☐ ☐ ☐

If certain species of animals die out, whole ecosystems are destroyed, which means that foods we rely on are harder or even impossible to grow.

☐ ☐

Answers - Deforestation

WORD

1. 1st option - destruction
   2nd option - sustainable
   4th option - reduces
2. The absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is greatly reduced due to the vast number of rainforests being cut down or burned.
3. It reduces habitats for animals, dries out soil and causes landslides and flooding.
4. an animal
   a rainforest
   an unsustainable product
   an impact

SENTENCE

1. You can also try to avoid foods and products that rely on the destruction of rainforests.
2. You **can** help by buying sustainable products.
   There **might** not be any rainforests left in another 50 years.
3. Whole ecosystems are destroyed if certain species of animals die out.
4. if, or

Use the matrix to build as many words as you can that contain the morpheme 'une'. Don't forget to write the full word sum and apply your suffixing rules to spell the completed word accurately. A reminder of the suffixing rules can be found below.

re again or back	1 une one	i connecting vowel letter	fice make, do or cause	ate cause, make or describing	ion act or process
			fy make, do or cause	ed simple past tense verbs or past participles er one who or something that ing continuing or present participles	
				ty state, quality or concept	
		ion act or process	2+ s more than one or present simple tense		
		ite do	ed simple past tense verbs or past participles ing continuing or present participles		

Check your base or stem and apply the change needed for your suffix.

Double the final consonant letter when a word ends in a CVC pattern, then add the vowel suffix.	Examples… hop + ed = hopped; sit + ing = sitting; big + est = biggest
If a polysyllabic base or stem ends in a CVC pattern with a stressed final syllable, double the final consonant letter, then add the vowel suffix.	Examples… visit + ed = visited; forget + ing = forgetting; open + ed = opened; prefer + ed = preferred
Drop the final silent e vowel letter, then add the vowel suffix.	Examples… shine + y = shiny; bake + ed = baked; drive + er = driver
Change the final letter y after a consonant letter to i, then add the suffix (except -ing and -ish).	Examples… lucky + ly = luckily; beauty + ful = beautiful; penny + less = penniless
Just add the suffix.	Examples… sleep + y = sleepy; dark + ness = darkness; enjoy + ment = enjoyment