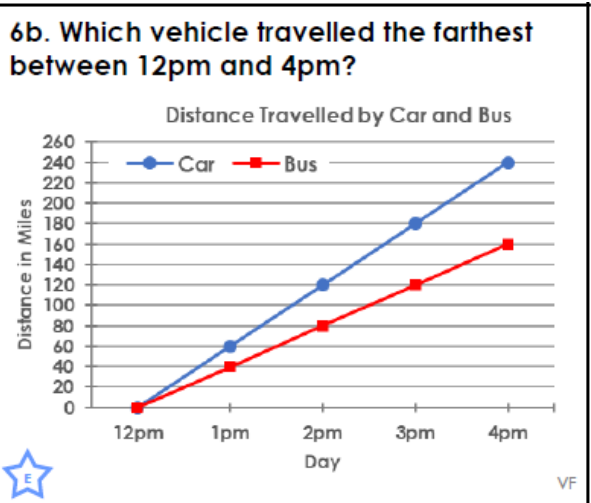
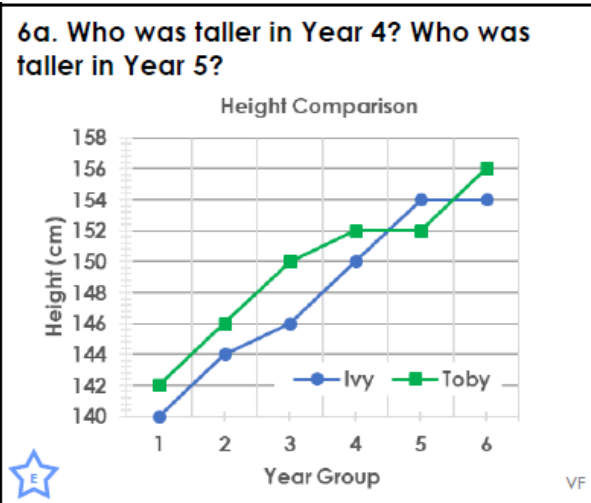
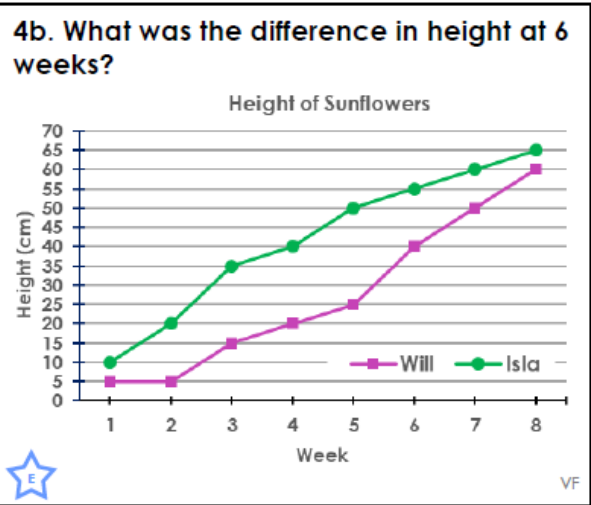
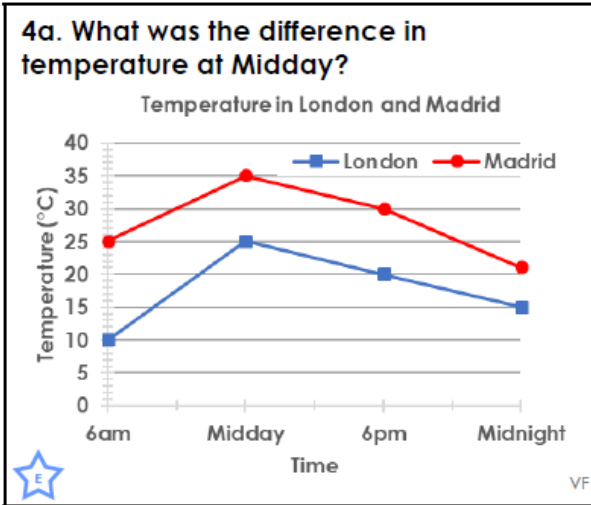


Y5 Home  
Learning Pack  
Summer 1  
Week 1

# Maths

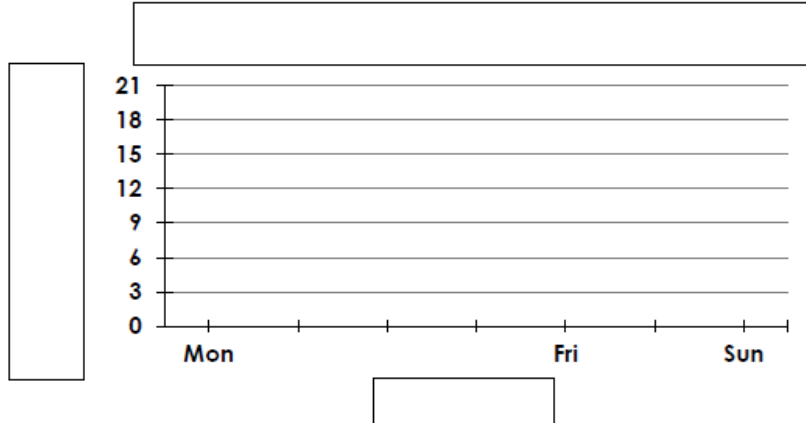
Read and interpret line graphs:



Draw line graphs:

6a. The table and line graph below show the average temperature in a week in Leeds. Complete the line graph by adding in the missing elements, including titles. Use the information in the table to help you.

Day	Temp (°C)
Mon	12
Tue	10
Wed	9
Thu	15
Fri	17
Sat	18
Sun	9



## Literacy

Write a story where a natural disaster occurs. Think about beginning, middle and end and planning out your story before you write it. Your story needs to be exciting and make sense!

What I'm Looking For:

Made up characters – describe them. Use your imagination!

Onomatopoeia – sounds as words e.g. Bang! Crash!

Inverted Commas – use inverted commas to show speech between the different characters in your story.

Examples of modal verbs – would, should, could, must, ought to.

Examples of adverbs for possibility – possibly, probably, certainly, definitely, surely, perhaps.

Action mixed with dialogue – make sure your story has action to move it forward. Use a mixture of speech and actions sentences (where things happen) to do this.

Presentation – think of your own title, neatest handwriting and illustrate (draw pictures) your story.

## Reading

Read the text and then answer the questions below:

# CHILE QUAKE CAUSES CHAOS!

Last night, a powerful earthquake hit Chile, leaving a path of **destruction** in its wake.

Yesterday, on Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015, a powerful earthquake struck off the **coast** of Chile, at 19:54 local time.

The earthquake, which measured 8.3 in **magnitude**, is the strongest earthquake to have been recorded in the world this year. Chile, a country which stretches along the west coast of South America, is one of the world's most earthquake **prone** countries.

Following the earthquake, around one million people were evacuated from their homes and public buildings. Most are now reported to have returned. However, hundreds of people spent Thursday in **temporary** shelters, and tens of thousands were left without electricity or water.

One local lady who does not wish to be named said, "The earthquake was so strong that I could barely stand on the ground and I saw the buildings around me sway."



A map of Chile.

Around twenty five minutes after the earthquake struck, a tsunami hit the **coastal** Chilean city of Tongoy. Powerful waves flooded into the city causing **extensive** flooding and damage. Unfortunately, large parts of the sea front in the fishing village of Tongoy were destroyed. More than 500 homes have been badly damaged, leaving many locals feeling **distraught**.

After waves of up to 4.5 metres high were reported in some parts of Chile, the government issued a further tsunami warning for Chile and many nearby countries. Peru, New Zealand, California and Hawaii

were among those places issued with a warning but this tsunami alert was later lifted.

Following the disasters, Chile's government **declared** a state of emergency. The president of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, also declared a **catastrophe** zone in coastal cities.

The final death toll is still unclear but the government of Chile have reported that thirteen people have died and around twenty people have been seriously injured. There are still reports of missing people.

A man, who lives close to the fishing village of Tongoy, told us that he has been to visit the village and can't believe the damage which has been caused. "It is heart-breaking to see that such a beautiful village is now destroyed. It's gone forever. So many people have been left without food and shelter."



Locals visiting Tongoy to look at the damage.

In the past, Chile has been hit by a number of powerful earthquakes. In 2010, a magnitude 8.8 earthquake hit in central Chile causing a tsunami which killed more than 5,000 people. In addition to the dreadful death toll, more than 200,000 homes were destroyed.

The 2010 earthquake released so much energy that it shortened the Earth's day by a fraction of a second by changing the planet's rotation.



The 2010 earthquake ripped buildings apart.

Furthermore, the strongest earthquake ever recorded happened in Chile in 1960. The magnitude 9.5 earthquake was responsible for the deaths of more than 5,000 people.

President Michelle Bachelet is set to visit some of the worst affected places in Chile later this week in order to offer support and **guidance**.

Reported by Philippa Wickens

- 1) When did the earthquake happen?
- 2) Where did the earthquake happen?
- 3) How can you tell the earthquake was powerful?
- 4) What type of text is this?
- 5) What is the purpose of a newspaper report?
- 6) How has the author made the headline catchy?
- 7) How do you think the lady felt when the earthquake was happening?
- 8) What was so unusual about the 2010 earthquake?
- 9) When and where was the strongest earthquake ever recorded?

## Spelling

Rule: I can spell words with the suffixes ious and tious.

Write down the meanings of these words and then practise the spellings:

curious	infectious
delirious	cautious
devious	nutritious
furious	pretentious
various	ambitious

NC words: suggest, symbol.

## Topic

1. Using research, locate where different natural disasters are found around the world. Label the map below.





2. Using research, discover what causes different natural disasters to occur.

Here are some examples of natural disasters:

- Volcanic eruptions
- Earthquakes
- Tornados
- Avalanches
- Sinkholes
- Floods
- Tsunamis
- Droughts
- Wildfires

Present your findings and explanations in a poster.

Useful resource: [https://kids.kiddle.co/Natural\\_disaster](https://kids.kiddle.co/Natural_disaster)