

Year 3 and 4 Statutory words

accident	group	regular
accidentally	guard	reign
actual	guide	remember
actually	heard	sentence
address	heart	separate
answer	height	special
appear	history	straight
arrive	imagine	strange
believe	increase	strength
bicycle	important	suppose
breath	interest	surprise
breathe	island	therefore
build	knowledge	though
busy	learn	although
business	length	thought
calendar	library	through
caught	material	various
centre	medicine	weight
century	mention	woman
certain	minute	women
circle	natural	
complete	naughty	
consider	notice	
continue	occasion	
decide	occasionally	
describe	often	
different	opposite	
difficult	ordinary	
disappear	particular	
early	peculiar	
earth	perhaps	
eight	popular	
eighth	position	
enough	possess	
exercise	possession	
experience	possible	
experiment	potatoes	
extreme	pressure	
famous	probably	
favourite	promise	
February	purpose	
forward	quarter	
forwards	question	
fruit	recent	
grammar		

Year 5 and 6 Statutory words

accommodate	foreign	sincere
accompany	forty	sincerely
according	frequently	soldier
achieve	government	stomach
aggressive	guarantee	sufficient
amateur	harass	suggest
ancient	hindrance	symbol
apparent	identity	system
appreciate	immediate	temperature
attached	immediately	thorough
available	individual	twelfth
average	interfere	variety
awkward	interrupt	vegetable
bargain	language	vehicle
bruise	leisure	yacht
category	lightning	
cemetery	marvellous	
committee	mischievous	
communicate	muscle	
community	necessary	
competition	neighbour	
conscience	nuisance	
conscious	occupy	
controversy	occur	
convenience	opportunity	
correspond	parliament	
criticise	persuade	
curiosity	physical	
definite	prejudice	
desperate	privilege	
determined	profession	
develop	programme	
dictionary	pronunciation	
disastrous	queue	
embarrass	recognise	
environment	recommend	
equipment	relevant	
equipped	restaurant	
especially	rhyme	
exaggerate	rhythm	
excellent	sacrifice	
existence	secretary	
explanation	shoulder	
familiar	signature	



Let's talk about hummingbirds!

Have you ever seen a hummingbird in real life or in a wildlife documentary?

Watch this clip: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRw3zaV5ynE>

Here are some words linked to hummingbirds
Have you heard of any of these?

nectar pollinate hover dart
bill metabolism heartbeat species



Think about the common characteristics of birds.
Is an ostrich a bird?
What could you say about an ostrich in comparison to a hummingbird?

What shades of green and purple would you use to describe this hummingbird?
A nickname for hummingbirds is 'flying jewels'. Why does this appear appropriate?

How might these words and phrases be used to describe a hummingbird?

backwards smallest
fascinating
1200 times a minute
4.2% of its body
weight

Why do you think the hummingbird got its name?



Do you have any other questions about hummingbirds that you would like to research?

HUMMINGBIRDS – Fact Finding

Hummingbirds are the smallest of all birds. They get their name from the humming sound their wings make. Flapping at high speed allows them to hover and dart from flower to flower. They feed purely on nectar, and different species of hummingbirds have evolved different shaped bills depending upon the shape of the flower from which they sip nectar. Many flowers depend upon hummingbirds to pollinate them, rather than insects.



There are more than 340 species of hummingbirds. They are found only in the Americas, mainly Central and South America. They usually live for an average of 3 to 5 years, although some species have been known to live for up to 12 years. The smallest known hummingbird is the Bee hummingbird of Peru. It weighs less than a penny and its nest is the size of a walnut! The feet of a hummingbird are so tiny that they are only used for perching rather than walking or hopping.

Hummingbirds have the fastest metabolism of any bird or animal in the world. They need to eat their body weight or more in a day. A hummingbird can starve to death in a few hours if they don't eat. They have a really fast heartbeat. It can beat as much as 500 times per minute.

Use the text to answer these questions:

1. Why are hummingbirds so called?
2. In what way are hummingbirds important for plants?
3. In which country would you find the smallest species of hummingbird?
4. The human heart beats up to 100 beats per minute. How many times faster is that of a hummingbird?

Extract the factual information from the text to complete this Factfile:

Name of creature	<i>Hummingbird</i>
Where found	
Average life span	
Main food source	
Number of known species	
Interesting fact	

Can you find out any additional information about hummingbirds not covered here?

TO A HUMMINGBIRD

Poppy-Mai (St Joseph's School Bridgwater)

O, happy, harmonious hummingbird,
you're a bundle of hopeful dreams.
Is this just an hallucination?
Am I just imagining your heavenly music?

Your wings are so delicate and diminutive.
All hail wondrous bird!
Your powerful, sensitive wings
turn on like a machine,
and you take flight,
darting into the clear blue sky.
How do you do it so QUICKLY?!

As you hover among a hundred flowers,
what heroic dreams are hidden inside your
heart?
How handsome you are with your harlequin
feathers.
They are honestly gorgeous,
like an autumn harvest,
or sunset colours of dusk and twilight.

Your beak pierces into the tulips' sweet centres
to feed on the delectable, sugary nectar.

O, happy, harmonious hummingbird,
the hum of your song rings in heaven,
as you ascend swiftly through the cloud-forest.

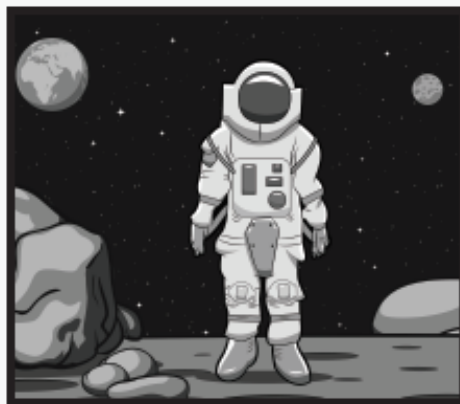
21ST JULY 1969

The NASA News

ONE GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND

History was made yesterday as astronaut Neil Armstrong clambered down the ladder of the lunar module Eagle and became the first man to stand on the surface of the moon. This incredible feat marks a monumental milestone in the history of space exploration.

Captivated, one-fifth of the world's population tuned in to watch as Armstrong stepped on to the surface of the Moon. The adventure began on 16th July, when three men left Earth in their space capsule Apollo 11, thrust into space by its incredibly powerful Saturn 5 rocket. Four days later, the astronauts finally arrived at their destination.



"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," Armstrong's voice echoed round mission control in Houston, Texas, which is over 384,000 kilometres away. A few seconds later, Armstrong was joined on the surface by Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin. The third member of the crew, Michael Collins, was still in orbit around the Moon.

While Collins remained in Apollo 11's command module Columbia, Armstrong and Aldrin explored the area of the moon where they had landed. Eventually, they proudly erected a US flag with a special wire frame to hold it (as there is no wind on the Moon). Then they collected samples of the rocks that litter the Moon's landscape to take back for analysis at a laboratory on Earth.

After completing their tasks, the pair returned to Eagle, lit the engine and headed to meet with Columbia.

The United States have now fulfilled the first part of President Kennedy's promise – to land a man on the moon. Now it is up to NASA to accomplish the second part – to return him safely to Earth.

Questions

DIFFICULTY: 🏆🏆🏆

1. What monumental task has been achieved?

2. Where was the name of the space capsule used?

- Columbia ☐
- Apollo II ☐
- Saturn V ☐
- Buzz ☐

3. *"One-fifth of the world's population tuned in to watch as Armstrong stepped on to the Moon. The adventure began on 16th July, when three men left Earth in their space capsule Apollo 11, fired into space by its powerful Saturn 5 rocket".*

Look at the passage above. Find and copy one word that means the same as 'quest'.

4. Write down the names of the two astronauts who landed on the moon.

1. _____

2. _____

Questions

DIFFICULTY: 

5. Look at the paragraph that begins with "While Collins remained...".

Use the description to draw a picture of the scene.



6. Why did the astronauts need a wire frame to erect their flag?

7. Write down three features of the text that tell you it is a newspaper article.

8. Why was it important to the United States to land a man on the moon?

Answers

DIFFICULTY:   

1. What monumental task has been achieved?

A man has landed on the moon.

2. Where was the name of the space capsule used?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Columbia | ☐ |
| Apollo II | ☒ |
| Saturn V | ☐ |
| Buzz | ☐ |

3. "One-fifth of the world's population tuned in to watch as Armstrong stepped on to the Moon. The adventure began on 16th July, when three men left Earth in their space capsule Apollo 11, fired into space by its powerful Saturn 5 rocket'.

Look at the passage above. Find and copy one word that means the same as 'quest'.

adventure

4. Write down the names of the two astronauts who landed on the moon.

1. Neil Armstrong
2. Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin

Answers

DIFFICULTY: 🏆🏆🏆

5. Look at the paragraph that begins with "While Collins remained..."

Use the description to draw a picture of the scene.

Accept any valid picture featuring information from the text eg. 2 astronauts, a flag in a metal frame, moon rocks, Apollo 11 spacecraft.

6. Why did the astronauts need a wire frame to erect their flag?

Because there is no wind on the moon.

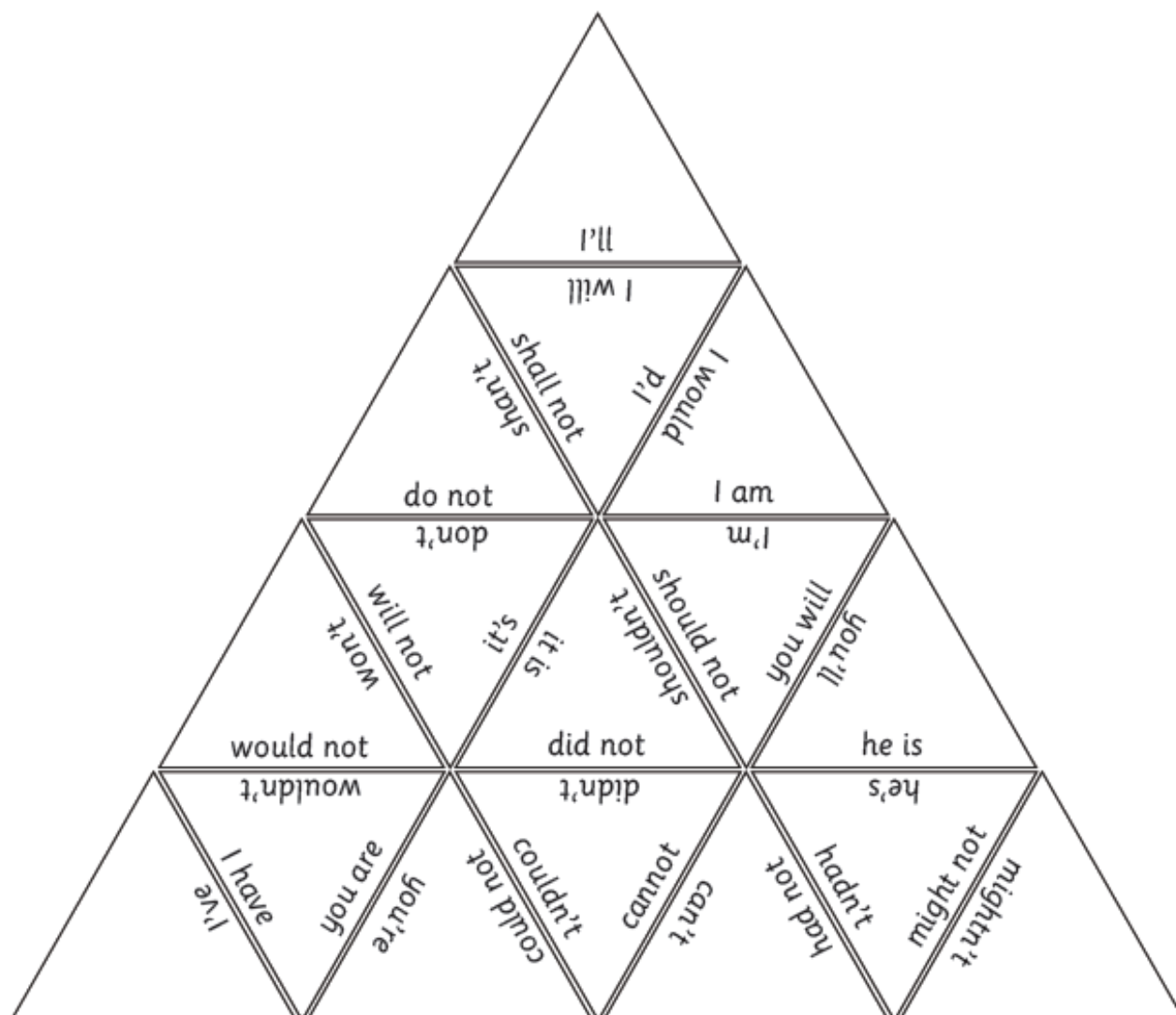
7. Write down three features of the text that tell you it is a newspaper article.

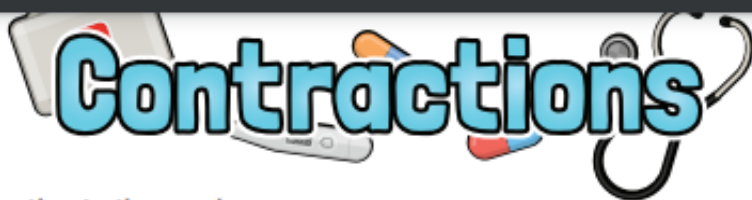
Accept any from: Headline/date/quotations/facts and opinions/written in the past tense.

8. Why was it important to the United States to land a man on the moon?

Because they had made a promise to President Kennedy.

Tarsia Puzzle for contractions





Contractions

Match the contraction to the words:

don't

won't

can't

didn't

couldn't

shouldn't

haven't

I've

could not

I have

cannot

will not

have not

do not

should not

did not

Write the sentence underneath, writing the words out in full.

1. You don't need to wear your PE kit on a Tuesday.

2. Mark won't get to school on time today.

3. I can't find my keys for my car.

4. James didn't know how to drive so he had to get the bus.

5. Miss Forrester couldn't believe how hard the children had worked.

6. You shouldn't eat chocolate everyday as it is bad for you.

7. I've got three brothers but I don't have any sisters.

8. In the morning, I've got an important meeting that I haven't prepared for.

Story: Environmental activist Wangari Maathai has written a short story about a hummingbird that may help children to think about climate change:

A raging fire is burning in the jungle. It is such an overwhelming disaster that all of the animals are watching the conflagration in shock.

A hummingbird says, "I'm going to do something about the fire."

It flies to the nearest stream and takes a drop of water. It races back to the fire, where it drops the water onto the flames. Back and forth it goes, over and over, while the larger animals – like the elephant whose trunk could deliver so much more water – stand watching.

Eventually they ask the hummingbird, "What do you think you can do? You're too little!"

Without pausing, the hummingbird answers, "I am doing the best that I can."

Wangari says the story has a simple point. "I may feel insignificant, but I certainly don't want to be like the animals watching as the planet goes down the drain. I will be a hummingbird. I will do the best I can."

Can you write a longer version of this story adding extra detail to engage the reader? You might like to write in the voice of the hummingbird in the first person.

Year 5 Writing Checklist

- Does your writing make sense?
- Have you used a range of appropriate punctuation?
- Is your spelling accurate?
- Are the sentences varied in length and structure?
- Have you used some interesting words appropriate to the style of writing?
- Have you avoided unnecessary repetition?
- Is the writing clearly organised into paragraphs?
- Is the writing in the correct tense?

Year 5 Autumn Term 1 SPaG Mat

①

a
Add a fronted adverbial to this sentence and the appropriate punctuation.

Dad prepared some delicious, home-made pancakes.



b
Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

The head teacher had invited a mystery (guessed/ guest) to today's assembly. Because of his unruly behaviour, Jeremy was not (aloud/ allowed) out of the house today.

c
Add a determiner to this sentence.



Carys held _____ marbles in her hand.

f
Underline the subordinate clause in this sentence:

As it was a ferocious beast, the chimera was feared by many Greek people.



c
Can you think of a word spelt with a silent letter to match the definition:

A baby sheep

To question whether something is correct

d
Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up two Y5 spelling words. Can you help him to unjumble them? (CLUE: They are both body parts!)

CHMATOS REHSUOLD



Shrove Tuesday

Shrove Tuesday is a celebration in the Christian calendar the day before Lent starts. Although it always falls on a Tuesday, the exact date of Shrove Tuesday changes from year to year. It is always 47 days before Easter Sunday which means that it is possible for Shrove Tuesday to be on any day between the 3rd February and the 9th March. This year it is on the 5th March 2019.

In Britain, Shrove Tuesday is a time when we usually eat pancakes therefore lots of British people refer to Shrove Tuesday as Pancake Day. The tradition of British Christians eating pancakes on Shrove Tuesday dates back to the 16th century. The reason we have pancakes on Shrove Tuesday is because they are made from foods that were traditionally given up during Lent. Lent is a time of giving things up. There are many foods that some Christians do not eat in Lent, such as meat and fish, fats, eggs, and milky foods. Some Christians just give up something they really enjoy such as cakes or chocolate. Christians sacrifice things they like during Lent to remember what Jesus sacrificed for us.

Other Christian countries celebrate Shrove Tuesday too but in slightly different ways.

In France they refer to Shrove Tuesday as Mardi Gras which means 'Fat Tuesday'. They have a huge carnival to celebrate and eat small French cakes and pastries instead of pancakes.

In Iceland people celebrate Sprengidagur (The Day of Bursting). They eat soup made from lentils and vegetables with salted meat.

In Greece it's called Apocreas which means 'from the meat' as many Greek Christians give up meat during Lent. It is one of the most colourful and festive times in Greece but it also is the time that lets you know that the winter will soon be over and spring is on its way.



Questions

1. What is Shrove Tuesday?

2. What do people in Britain often call Shrove Tuesday?

3. What date is Shrove Tuesday this year?

4. How many days before Easter is Shrove Tuesday?

5. Why do we eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday?

6. Why do Christians give things up for Lent?

Questions

7. Other countries eat different things on Shrove Tuesday.

Match up the food to the country that eats it.

France

Lentil Soup and meat

Iceland

Pancakes

Britain

Cakes and pastries

8. Why do you think people in France refer to Shrove Tuesday as 'fat Tuesday'?



Answers

1. What is Shrove Tuesday?

the day before Lent begins, 47 days before Easter, the day we celebrate by eating pancakes.

2. What do people in Britain often call Shrove Tuesday?

pancake daypancakes.

3. What date is Shrove Tuesday this year?

5th March 2019

4. How many days before Easter is Shrove Tuesday?

47 days

5. Why do we eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday?

because Christians give up things for Lent and the ingredients we use to make

pancakes were the foods that were traditionally given up for Lent

6. Why do Christians give things up for Lent?

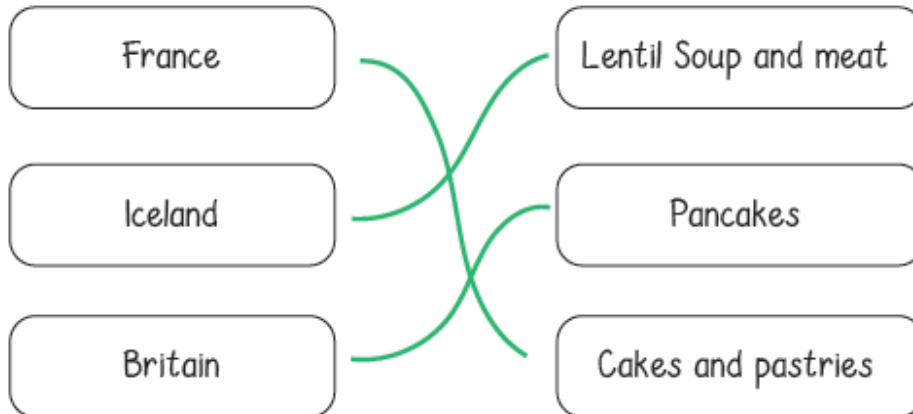
Christians sacrifice things they like during Lent to remember what Jesus sacrificed

for us.

Answers

7. Other countries eat different things on Shrove Tuesday.

Match up the food to the country that eats it.



8. Why do you think people in France refer to Shrove Tuesday as 'fat Tuesday'?

because they celebrate by eating lots of food

