

English

I'd like you to be doing yellow spellings but there are other options. You know what words are suitable for you.

Spellings

Words ending in e - adding the suffix ly/ ing

Red	Green	Yellow
bubble	grizzly	favourably
bubbly	prickly	programming
hope	managing	frequently
hoping	bruising	sincerely
change	humbly	persuading
changing	favourably	pronouncing
manage	sincerely	sacrificing
managing	programming	tolerating
wrinkle	definitely*	accurately*
wrinkly	travelling*	desperately*

*some words may not follow the drop the e rule - can you find out why this is?

Look	Cover	Write	Check

Here are 5 tasks I would like you to complete. I recommend you do one a day; however, please do the work as you see fit.

Task 1 -To distinguish between facts and opinions

Write a fact about a dolphin:

Write an opinion about a dolphin:

Write a fact about wood:

Write an opinion about wood:

Write a fact about happiness:

Write an opinion about happiness:

Create a quiz for someone at home. Write down 5 facts about yourself and 5 opinions of yours. Test an adult to see if they can guess which are facts and which are opinions. (Feel free to do more!)

E.g.

I am a teacher... fact

Swansea City football team are the best... (a correct) opinion

Quiz someone at home and then let your teacher know how they did.

Task 2 - To plan and conduct an interview

Interview an adult with a story to tell.

Your biography does not have to start at the beginning of your family member's life. Review your research and pick the most intriguing fact that you've uncovered. While a general biography often calls for a chronological focus, some stories require a more specific angle. Turn your research into a timeline that includes dates, ages, events, locations and supporting documents. The timeline will help you to put the subject's life into context. Look for interesting information, such as a person's interesting job or his involvement in historical events.

Use the following table to help you. You can send it via the dojo or complete on paper. The brackets give you some ideas to get started but think of your own!

Who are you interviewing?	
Introduction: (Age, where they were born, who were their parents)	Childhood: (School, what did they like doing, who were their friends)
Teenage years: (Secondary school, how did they change, did they have any jobs)	Adult: (What jobs did they have, did they want a career, what happened when they had children?)

Task 3 Reading lesson

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn8bgwx>

Follow the link above to “To be a Cat” by Matt Haig and read by England Rugby star Maro Itoje.

There are 3 separate activities there for you to do. You can send it to me on the dojo or complete on paper.

Task 4/5- To write a biography of a family member

(You may wish to write it first and then the next day, check and edit.)

Write a biography about your chosen person. Begin by providing a little background information. In the introduction begin by sharing why you chose this person, or what the person has accomplished in this life. Then briefly give background information on his childhood and the important events in his life.

Proofread your biography before you submit it. Reading aloud can help you catch any errors you may have made. If it is someone you interviewed, allow him /her to read the paper as well.

On the next two pages, you can find an example of a biography based on Mary Seacole. For the full version, including different parts of grammar, visit:

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-3133-y5-information-text-biography-example-text>

Y5 Information Text: Biography

Annotated Genre Features

¹an introduction that summarises the main events of the person's life

Who Was Mary Seacole?

Mary Seacole (born Mary Grant) was a British-Jamaican woman who became⁴ famous in the 19th century as 'Mother Seacole' due to her work caring for injured soldiers in the Crimean War.

²information about the key events in the person's life in chronological paragraphs

Mary's Early Life

Mary Anne Grant was born in 1805³ in Kingston, Jamaica. Her father was a Scottish soldier and her mother was a well-known Jamaican 'doctress', who treated⁴ people using herbal remedies (such as aloe vera and ginger). Mary also had⁴ two siblings, Edward and Louisa.

³specific facts about achievements, influences and significant people

⁴verbs written in past tense and third person

As a child, Mary was fascinated by her mother's work⁵ and practised the skills she learned using dolls and pets as patients. By the age of 12, she was helping her mother as a nurse⁵. Because of her father's connections, she was also able to travel twice to visit England in her teens³ and this made⁴ her quite unusual for a black person at that time.

⁵their feelings about different points and events in their life

⁶quotes from the person themselves or other key people in their life

When she was 31, Mary married a naval officer called Edwin Horatio Seacole⁶. She was a good businesswoman³ and together they ran⁴ a successful store. Unfortunately, her husband died⁴ only eight years later. In 1853, she went to Panama, where her brother lived⁴, and opened a hotel for the gold miners there. She continued⁴ to look after ill people and even risked her own life to care for the victims of an illness called cholera³.

⁷a conclusion about how they are/ will be remembered

The Crimean War

¹an introduction that summarises the main events of the person's life

²information about the key events in the person's life in chronological paragraphs

³specific facts about achievements, influences and significant people

⁴verbs written in past tense and third person

⁵their feelings about different points and events in their life

⁶quotes from the person themselves or other key people in their life

⁷a conclusion about how they are/ will be remembered

The Crimean War began in 1854. Mary was⁴ determined⁴ to help the soldiers so she travelled to London and offered⁴ to go with Florence Nightingale's nurses. However, this was a time of racial prejudice, which meant that black people were ⁴not allowed to do certain things. The government refused to co-operate with her, probably because of racial narrow-mindedness.

Instead, Mary and Thomas Day (a family friend) went to Crimea together² taking medicines and stores. There they set up the 'British Hotel'³, which was a simple building that provided medicine and hot food to fortify the soldiers. Additionally, she sold⁴ clothing and blankets to make them comfortable. Unlike Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole treated the soldiers' injuries even in the thick of the fighting¹. They called her 'Mother Seacole' because she was so kind. She said in her autobiography, "It was the grateful words and smiles which rewarded me."⁶

Mary's Old Age

At the end of the war in 1856, Mary returned to England ²with very little money. However, veteran soldiers started a campaign to help her and she was therefore able to live comfortably until her death on 14th May, 1881¹. Some people have criticised her fame because she was not a real nurse like Florence Nightingale but she must be regarded nowadays as an excellent role model for doing good work in difficult and dangerous situations.⁷

Year 5 Horowitz.