

Week 11 Home Learning Tasks 22nd June 2020



	Task	Success criteria	The tasks below should be <u>completed in order</u> . We look forward to reading your work.	
Literacy	Research	Capital letters Full stops Finger spaces Adjectives Adverbs conjunctions	Look at Transport ppt 1 and 2 and put the types of transport on the timeline in date order. Choose one type of transport to research. You can look at books and the internet to find out more information, as well as using the information on the ppts and the two History of Transport information sheets. Write down some facts about it. Make sure you are using full sentences. Try to use 2a, adverbs and conjunctions in your sentences.	Can you write a sentence using a question or exclamation mark correctly?
Literacy	Plan a NCR	Capital letters Full stops Finger spaces Adjectives Adverbs conjunctions	NCR means a non-chronological report. This is information about a particular subject. The features of a non-chronological report sheet will give you more information. Read it carefully. This week you are going to write a report on a form of transport. Use the planning sheet and your research from yesterday to write out your plan ready to use tomorrow. Remember a sub-heading means something you are describing, eg. Appearance/Movement/Inventor	Check that you have completed each section.
Literacy	Write a NCR	Capital letters Full stops Finger spaces Adjectives Adverbs conjunctions	Using your planning sheet from yesterday, complete the NCR sheet about your chosen subject. Remember to give it a title. Try to use alliteration in the title, eg, Terrific Trains. Draw a picture of the transport.	Write a Fun Fact about the transport.

Literacy	Write an acrostic poem	Acrostic Adjectives Adverbs Alliteration Similes	Use the template with the word Transport to write an acrostic poem. Remember that the letter at the beginning of the line needs to be used. Try to use alliteration and a simile if you can.	Have you used all the letters of the word correctly?
Literacy	Use SPAG	Suffixes -ful -less	Read the ppt Spag Suffix then try the SPAG worksheet 1 (ANSWERS INCLUDED) and SPAG What's the adjective 2 (ANSWERS INCLUDED). Remember just do as much as you are able.	Try the -ful and -less wordsearch. ADULTS BE AWARE THAT THE ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED.
Reading	Read and answer questions	Read the text and the questions. Underline the important part of the question where appropriate. Tick answers. Draw lines for answers. Fill in missing words. Complete sentences.	Look at the reading comprehension What Does a Train Driver Do? Read and answer the section you are most comfortable with. Adults, if necessary, read it to your child and talk about the questions. ADULTS PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED.	Check that you have answered all the questions.
Topic			Make a model of the transport you have researched this week, or you can choose another type of transport. You could use household junk like cardboard boxes, plastic bottles, play dough or paint/draw a picture. It would be wonderful to see some pictures of your creations!	

History of Transport

Did you know that a very important invention happened a very long time ago? In 3500BC, a wheel was attached to a cart for the first time.

This invention meant that people could use a cart to carry food that they had gathered instead of having to carry it by hand. People could use the cart to carry items for longer distances.



In 1783, a man called Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier flew in a hot air balloon for the first time.

This is a hot air balloon.

Jean-François worked as a French chemistry and physics teacher. He knew that the people who flew in the hot air balloon for the first time

would be remembered forever. King Louis XVI thought that two criminals should be put into the hot air balloon, but Jean-François disagreed. He managed to convince King Louis XVI to let him be the first person to fly.

In 1785, Jean-François tried to cross the English Channel in a hot air balloon. The balloon deflated during the flight and crashed. Jean-François was killed in this accident.

A man called George Stephenson invented the first steam-powered engine in 1814. He called the engine 'Blucher'. Blucher's first job was to carry eight coal wagons along an uphill track. Blucher was so successful that Stephenson ended up building another sixteen engines.

German inventor Karl von Drais invented something that he called the 'Laufmaschine', which means 'running machine'. It looked a lot like a bicycle, but something was missing! Can you see what is missing from this bicycle invention?

This invention had two wheels and handles at the front of it for steering, but it had no pedals. Instead, the rider pushed along the ground with his feet.

Karl von Drais' 'Laufmaschine', or 'running machine'.



History of Transport

In 1903, brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright flew the first powered aeroplane in North Carolina in America. When they were building their plane, they watched birds to see how they used their wings and they used what they saw to help

them design the wings for their plane. When it was time for them to test the plane for the first time, they couldn't decide which brother was going to fly it first. They flipped a coin. Wilbur won the coin toss so he flew the plane first. This flight only lasted 12 seconds.



Orville and Wilbur Wright

The word 'supersonic' means 'faster than the speed of sound', which is very, very fast! The first supersonic flight took place in 1947. During the flight, the plane flew at 700mph. The pilot's name was Charles Yeager and he was an Air Force general officer. His plane was called 'Glamorous Glennis'.



Air Force general officer Charles 'Chuck' Yeager

In 1994, the Channel Tunnel opened. High-speed trains take people from the UK to France. The tunnel is just over 31 miles long and it takes trains about 35 minutes to get from one side to the other. This has made the journey between England and France a lot quicker. The ferry between Dover and Calais takes around 90 minutes.

Some people think that the next big thing to happen in transport will be regular trips into space! What do you think the next big transport invention will be?

Non-Chronological Reports

We write non-chronological reports to give people information on a particular subject.

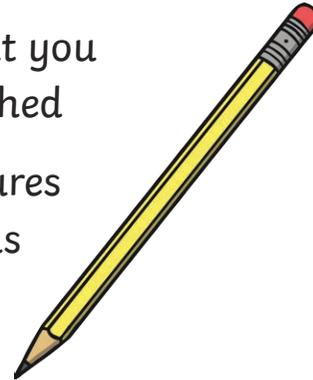
Examples

- non-fiction book
- information leaflet
- fact sheet or fact file



Structure

- use a title
- write an introduction
- put your information into sections
- give each section a sub-heading
- use facts that you have researched
- include pictures with captions



Language Features

- use formal language, e.g. habitat, astronaut, monarch
- remember your full stops and capital letters
- add apostrophes to show possession, e.g. The Queen's birthday.
- use 'that', 'because', 'when' and 'if' to create longer sentences



visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Planning Your Report

Title

Introduction

What is the report about?

Sub-heading

Add interesting facts and information below.

Sub-heading

Add interesting facts and information below.

Picture/Diagram

Add a picture or labelled diagram.

Non-Chronological Report

Title: _____

Introduction:

Sub-heading: _____

Sub-heading: _____

Fun Fact!

Sub-heading: _____

What is a suffix?



A suffix is a group of letters we add to the end of a word to change its meaning.

There are lots of different suffixes. Today we are going to look more carefully at the suffixes:

-ful
and
-less

Suffixes -ful and -less

Look at these words:

use

help

These words can be used as a verb or a noun. When we add one of our suffixes, the word becomes an adjective.

They could not **use** the broken car.

He couldn't **help** the injured bird.

verb

verb

The broken car was **useless**.

He felt **helpless**.

adjective

adjective

Suffixes -ful and -less

The suffix -ful often means 'being full of' or having lots of. For example, **useful** means being full of use or having lots of use.



When we use the suffix -ful on the end of words we only write one letter **l**.

The suffix -less is often the opposite of -ful and means having none. So **useless** means having no use.



Adding -ful or -less

When we add the suffixes -ful and -less, we usually just add them to the end of the root word.

care → **careful**

care → **careless**

mind → **mindless**

When the root word ends in **y**, we **usually** change the **y** to an **i** before adding the suffix.

beauty → **beautiful**

plenty → **plentiful**



Adding -ful or -less

I can add the suffixes -ful and -less to words to make adjectives.

I can add the suffixes -ful and -less to words ending in y.



1. Add **-ful** to these words to make an adjective.

Word	Adjective
help	help_____
thought	thought_____
force	force_____
mercy	merci_____

2. Add **-less** to these words to make an adjective.

Word	Adjective
care	care_____
thought	thought_____
pain	pain_____
penny	penni_____

3. Choose the correct adjective to complete these sentences.

The injection was _____.

(painful / painless)

My mum always thinks about other people. She is very _____.

(thoughtful / thoughtless)

I helped dad to wash the car. He said I was very _____.

(helpful / helpless)



Adding -ful or -less

Type your aims and success criteria here.



1. Add **-ful** to these words to make an adjective.

Word	Adjective
help	
thought	
force	
mercy	

2. Add **-less** to these words to make an adjective.

Word	Adjective
care	
thought	
pain	
penny	

3. Choose the correct adjective to complete these sentences.

The injection was _____.

My mum always thinks about other people. She is very _____.

I helped dad to wash the car. He said I was very _____.



1. Add -ful to these words to make an adjective.

Word	Adjective
help	<i>helpful</i>
thought	<i>thoughtful</i>
force	<i>forceful</i>
mercy	<i>merciful</i>



2. Add -less to these words to make an adjective.

Word	Adjective
care	<i>careless</i>
thought	<i>thoughtless</i>
pain	<i>painless</i>
penny	<i>penniless</i>

3. Choose the correct adjective to complete these sentences.

The injection was painless.

My mum always thinks about other people. She is very thoughtful.

I helped dad to wash the car. He said I was very helpful.



What's the Adjective?

I can add the suffixes -ful and -less to words to make adjectives.

I can add the suffixes -ful and -less to words ending in y.

I can use adjectives ending in -ful and -less in sentences.



Each sentences below has an adjective missing. Choose the correct adjective and write it in the space.

1. Vilne didn't like the melon. She thought it was _____.

(tasteful / tasteless)

2. Balbir helps her mum with the housework. She is very _____.

(helpful / helpless)

3. Isaac wasn't frightened of the snakes. He was _____.

(fearful / fearless)

4. Dad whistled a happy tune. He was _____.

(cheerful / cheerless)

5. Mum thanked me for my help. She was _____.

(thankful / thankless)



What's the Adjective?

Type your aims and success criteria here.



Each of the sets of sentences below has an adjective missing. Choose the correct adjective from the box below and write it in the space.

1. Vilne didn't like the melon. She thought it was _____.
2. Balbir helps her mum with the housework. She is very _____.
3. Isaac wasn't frightened of the snakes. He was _____.
4. Dad whistled a happy tune. He was _____.
5. Mum thanked me for my help. She was _____.

tasteless

helpful

thankful

fearless

cheerful



What's the Adjective?

Type your aims and success criteria here.



Each of the sets of sentences below has an adjective missing. Choose the correct adjective from the box below and write it in the space.

1. Vilne didn't like the melon. She thought it was _____.
2. Balbir helps her mum with the housework. She is very _____.
3. Isaac wasn't frightened of the snakes. He was _____.
4. Dad whistled a happy tune. He was _____.
5. Mum thanked me for my help. She was _____.
6. Dave always forgets his homework. He is very _____.
7. Grandad has shaved his beard off. He is _____.
8. Zuhera had a new dress. She thought it was _____.
9. Jayden ripped his book because he wasn't taking care of it. He was _____.

tasteless

helpful

thankful

forgetful

cheerful

beardless

fearless

beautiful

careless



1. Vilne didn't like the melon. She thought it was *tasteless*.



2. Balbir helps her mum with the housework. She is very *helpful*.

3. Isaac wasn't frightened of the snakes. He was *fearless*.

4. Dad whistled a happy tune. He was *cheerful*.

5. Mum thanked me for my help. She was *thankful*.



1. Vilne didn't like the melon. She thought it was *tasteless*.

2. Balbir helps her mum with the housework. She is very *helpful*.

3. Isaac wasn't frightened of the snakes. He was *fearless*.

4. Dad whistled a happy tune. He was *cheerful*.

5. Mum thanked me for my help. She was *thankful*.

6. Dave always forgets his homework. He is very *forgetful*.

7. Grandad has shaved his beard off. He is *beardless*.

8. Zuhera had a new dress. She thought it was *beautiful*.

9. Jayden ripped his book because he wasn't taking care of it. He was *careless*.

Adding -ful or -less Word Search

I can add the suffixes -ful and -less to words.

I can add the suffixes -ful and -less to words ending in y.



Change the words below into adjectives by adding the suffixes -ful or -ness. Then find the adjectives in the word search.

Add either -ful or -less to each of these words. Both suffixes can be used with some words.

age - _____ care - _____ use - _____ thought - _____ cheer - _____

care - _____ hair - _____ use - _____ thought - _____ forget - _____

a	g	e	l	e	s	s	o	m	t	c	t
i	c	h	e	e	r	f	u	l	s	a	h
u	f	o	r	g	e	t	f	u	l	r	o
s	n	u	s	f	u	l	l	c	p	e	u
e	c	s	n	c	a	r	e	f	u	l	g
f	u	l	g	d	s	k	p	a	x	e	h
u	y	e	a	g	l	e	s	s	j	s	t
l	n	s	f	u	s	e	l	e	s	s	l
o	b	s	r	h	d	s	t	v	w	z	e
f	o	r	g	e	t	f	u	l	l	q	s
g	t	h	o	u	g	h	t	f	u	l	s
h	a	i	r	l	e	s	s	j	w	g	d

Adding -ful or -less Word Search

Answers

Add either -ful or -less to each of these words. Both suffixes can be used with some words.

age - *less*

care - *ful*

use - *less*

thought - *ful*

cheer - *ful*

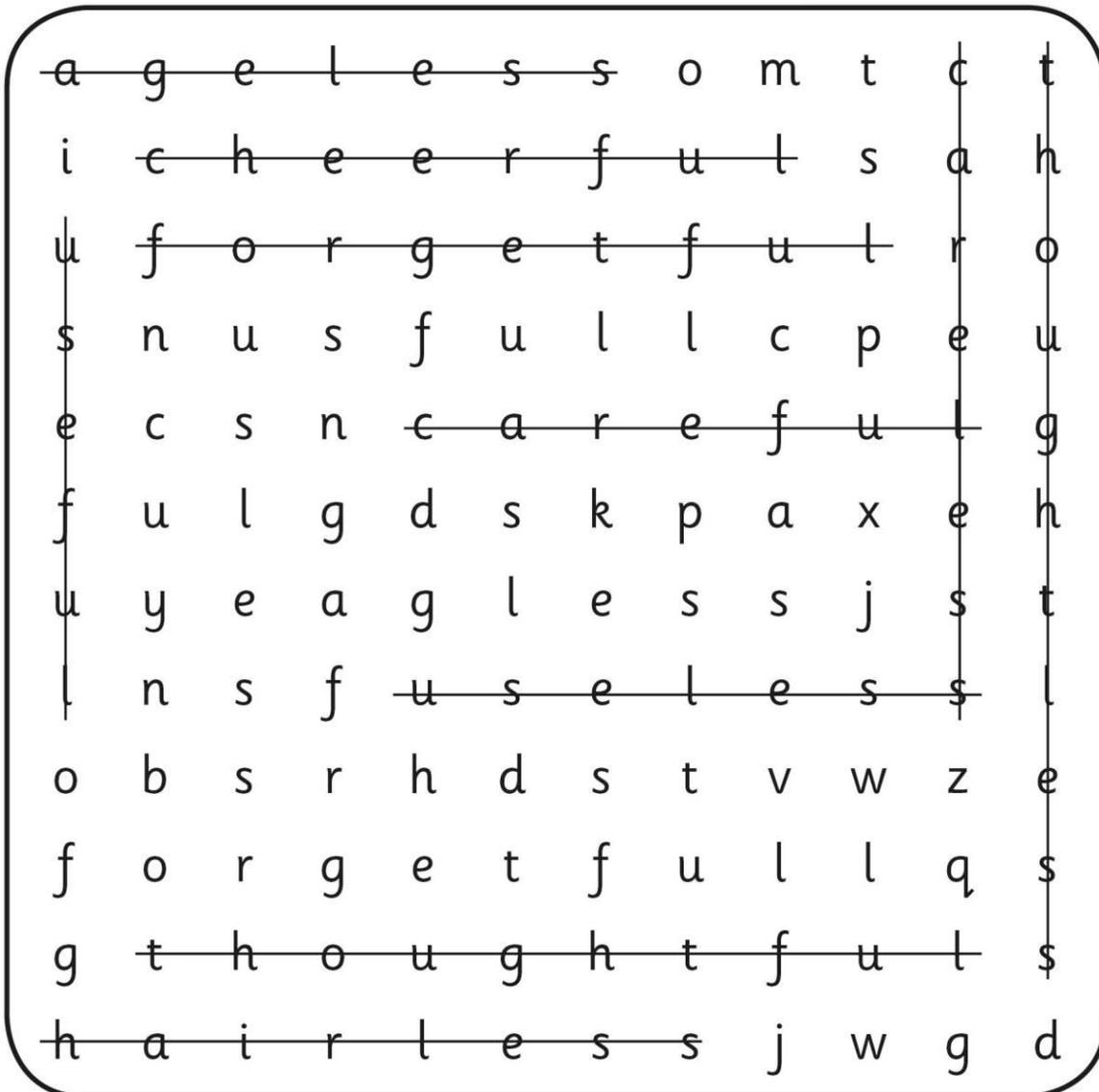
care - *less*

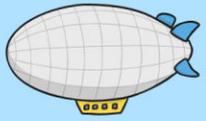
hair - *less*

use - *ful*

thought - *less*

forget - *ful*





T

R

A

N

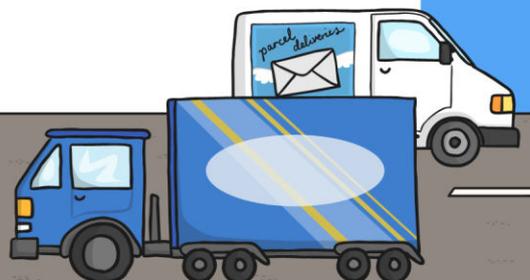
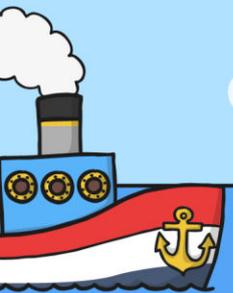
S

P

O

R

T



Old and New Transport



How do these modes of transport work?



This is called a **sedan chair**. People carry the person sitting in the chair. They were first used in China over **4000 years ago!**

Can you spot the differences between how they are carrying the chairs in the pictures?



Photo courtesy of Rover and Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library @ flickr.com. Licensed under Creative Commons license. Attribution

Old and New Transport



How do these modes of transport work?



This speed boat moves because of its fuel engine.



This sailing ship moves because of the wind pushing the sails. **Sailing ships** were first used a lot in Europe around 600 years ago.

Photo courtesy of Woke.com @ flickr.com. Licensed under Creative Commons license. Attribution

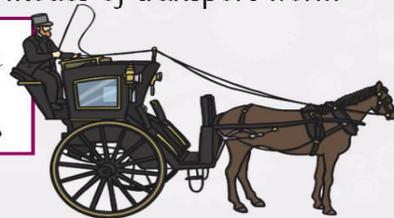
Old and New Transport



How do these modes of transport work?

Horse and carriage was the most common way to travel until the invention of the motor car.

Do we still use them now?

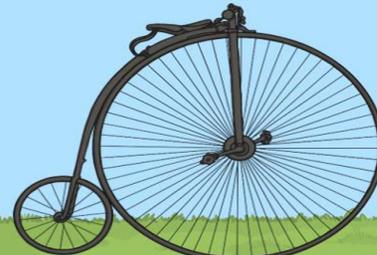


This is an early type of bus that was called an **omnibus**. It was pulled by horses. People had to pay to get on.

Old and New Transport



How do these modes of transport work?



This is a **penny farthing**. It was a bicycle that was made over 100 years ago. It had a very large front wheel and a small back wheel.



Here is a modern bike. People still use the pedals to push the wheels in order for it to move. Why do you think the design of the bicycle is different now?

Old and New Transport

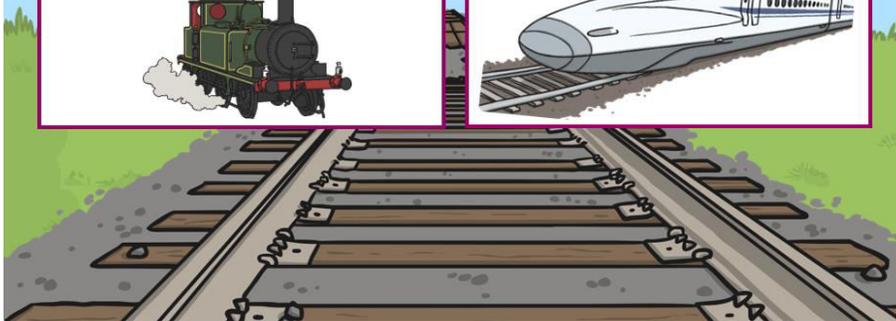
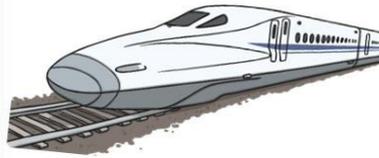


How do these modes of transport work?

The first railway trains were powered by steam. These **steam trains** were invented by George Stephenson in 1814. This was **200 years** ago!



Modern trains use large powerful diesel engines and can travel much more quickly.

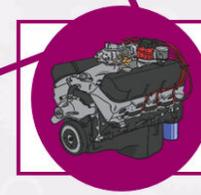
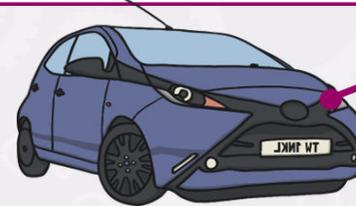


Old and New Transport



How do these modes of transport work?

The first **car** only had enough space for 2 people. It did not have doors or a roof! The car was invented **70 years** after the train.



Cars and buses all use a motor engine that works with fuel to power them.

Old and New Transport

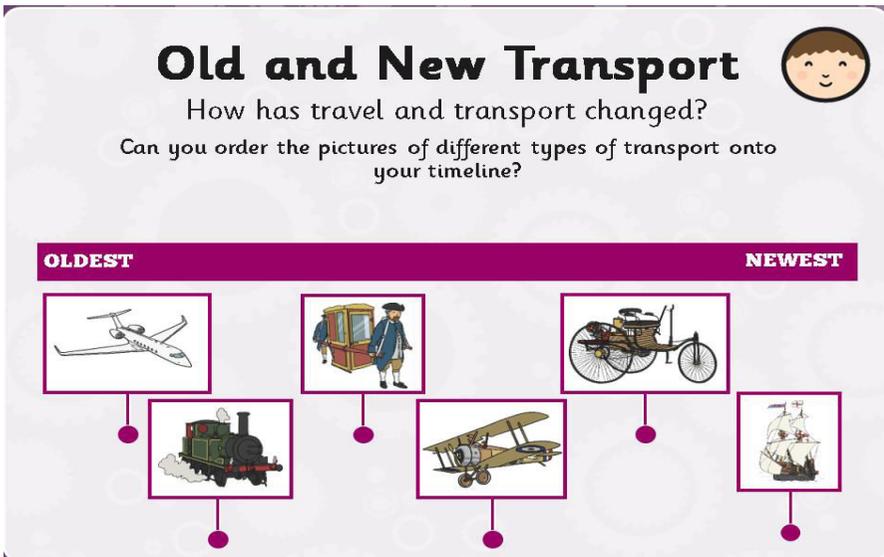


How has travel and transport changed?

Can you order the pictures of different types of transport onto your timeline?

OLDEST

NEWEST



What Does a Train Driver Do?

There are lots of people who help us to travel. The first train ran in 1825 and train drivers have helped ever since.



Great train drivers must:

1. have good eyesight;
2. be friendly;
3. react quickly;
4. concentrate for a long time;
5. stay calm.

What Job Do They Do?

Train drivers drive trains from one place to another. They make sure people have a safe journey. They must try to keep the train running on time so that people are not late for work or meetings.

Where Do They Work?

Train drivers work in lots of different places. They drive through cities, towns and the countryside. Trains travel along tracks and stop at stations along the way.

What Do Train Drivers Wear?

Train drivers wear a uniform. Sometimes they wear a suit with a hat, or sometimes they wear a polo shirt or jumper with their company name on it.



Questions

1. When did the first train run? Tick one.

- 2010
- 1825
- 1936

2. What skill does a great train driver need? Tick one.

- stay calm
- be funny
- be strong

3. A train driver's job is to make sure people have a _____ journey.
Tick one.

- bumpy
- safe
- slow

4. Where do train drivers drive their trains? Tick **two**.

- through towns
- on the motorway
- through cities

5. What do train drivers sometimes wear? Tick one.

- a hat
- wellies
- a scarf

Answers

1. When did the first train run? Tick one.

- 2010
- 1825**
- 1936

2. What skill does a great train driver need? Tick one.

- stay calm**
- be funny
- be strong

3. A train driver's job is to make sure people have a _____ journey.
Tick one.

- bumpy
- safe**
- slow

4. Where do train drivers drive their trains? Tick **two**.

- through towns**
- on the motorway
- through cities**

5. What do train drivers sometimes wear? Tick one.

- a hat**
- wellies
- a scarf

What Does a Train Driver Do?

The main role of a train driver is to get people to the end of their journey safely. They are also responsible for making sure that the train stays on time and arrives at each station when it is expected. This is very important to help make sure the passengers are not late for work or meetings.

Where and When Do They Work?

Train drivers can work in many different places. They might drive through cities, towns and the countryside. Trains travel along tracks on a special planned route, stopping at stations along the way.



Some train drivers drive underground trains called tube trains. Many of these tube trains travel in tunnels below the city of London.

Some drivers do not carry passengers on their trains. they might carry post or other items that need to be moved around the country. These trains are called freight or cargo trains and are often very long.

What Do Train Drivers Wear?

Like lots of other jobs, train drivers wear a uniform. Sometimes they wear a suit with a hat, or sometimes they wear a polo shirt or jumper with their company name on it.



How to Become a Train Driver

To become a train driver you need to be over 21 years old. Before you can become a train driver, you have to have an eye test and then do special training for over a year.

Questions

1. What is the name of trains that drive underground? Tick one.

- freight
- tube
- cargo

2. Trains travel along a special planned... Tick one.

- driver
- route
- passenger

3. Where do train drivers drive their trains? Tick **two**.

- under the ground
- on the motorway
- through cities and towns

4. What do train drivers sometimes wear? Tick one.

- a big black coat
- red wellies
- a suit and a hat

5. How old must you be to become a train driver?

Answers

1. What is the name of trains that drive underground? Tick one.

- freight
- tube**
- cargo

2. Trains travel along a special planned... Tick one.

- driver
- route**
- passenger

3. Where do train drivers drive their trains? Tick **two**.

- under the ground**
- on the motorway
- through cities and towns**

4. What do train drivers sometimes wear? Tick one.

- a big black coat
- red wellies
- a suit and a hat**

5. How old must you be to become a train driver?

You must be 21 years old to become a train driver.

What Does a Train Driver Do?

Millions of passengers travel on trains everyday around the world and train drivers have been helping passengers in the UK to complete their journeys ever since 1825.

What Roles and Responsibilities Do Train Drivers Have?

The main role of a train driver is to make sure that passengers arrive at their destination station safely. There are lots of signals that the driver needs to look out for and different speed limits. They are also responsible for making sure the train stays on time and arrives at each station when it is expected.

Where and When Do They Work?

Train drivers can work in many different places. They might drive through cities, towns and the countryside. Trains travel along tracks on a special planned route, stopping at stations along the way.

Some train drivers drive underground trains, which are called tube trains. Many of these tube trains travel in tunnels below the city of London.

Some drivers do not carry passengers on their trains. They might carry post or other items that need to be moved around the country. These trains are called freight or cargo trains and are often very long.



What Do Train Drivers Wear?

Like in lots of other jobs, train drivers wear a uniform that tells people which company they work for. Some companies ask their drivers to wear a suit, tie and even a hat. Some companies have a more relaxed uniform, such as a polo shirt or jumper with their company logo on, and comfortable trousers.



How to Become a Train Driver

To become a train driver you need to be over 21 years old. Before you can become a train driver, you have to complete special tests and then train for over a year. At first, you will drive trains without any passengers to make sure that you are a safe driver.

Questions

1. When was the first train journey in the UK?

2. Complete this sentence by writing the missing word.

The main role of a train driver is to make sure that passengers arrive at their _____ .

3. What are the main roles and responsibilities of a train driver? Tick **two**.

- making sure passengers have a safe journey
- mending the engine when it is broken
- trying to keep the train on time

4. What is interesting about tube trains?

5. What do you need to do to become a train driver? Tick **two**.

- walk along the track
- complete a special test
- train for over a year

6. What might train drivers carry on their trains other than people?

Answers

1. When was the first train journey in the UK?

The first train journey in the UK was in 1825.

2. Complete this sentence by writing the missing word.

The main role of a train driver is to make sure that passengers arrive at their **destination** .

3. What are the main roles and responsibilities of a train driver? Tick **two**.

making sure passengers have a safe journey

mending the engine when it is broken

trying to keep the train on time

4. What is interesting about tube trains?

Pupils' own responses, such as: An interesting thing about tube trains is that they travel in tunnels underground.

5. What do you need to do to become a train driver? Tick **two**.

walk along the track

complete a special test

train for over a year

6. What might train drivers carry on their trains other than people?

Train drivers might carry post or other items that need to be moved around the country.