Distance Teaching and Learning

Year 5 Reading – Week Commencing 11.05.2020

Day	Book	Reading Expectation	Follow-Up Task
Session 1	The Stolen Treasure By Anne Schraff	Chapter 10: I Heard Something Please read pages 61-66 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) What was Isa worried about that night? (pg 61) 2) Why was Isa's mum angry with herself? (pg 62) 3) Why couldn't dad understand why the picture was stolen? (pg 62) 4) How did Isa describe Eddie's apparent lack of troubles? (pg 63) 5) How did mum feel when Isa found the picture? (pg 63) 6) What did Isa do after eating? (pg 64-65)
Session 2	Growing Crystals by Ann O. Squire	Chapter 1: What is a Crystal? Please read pages 5-14 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) What might you point to in response to the question, "What are crystals?" (pg 5-6) 2) Describe calcite crystals. (pg 7) 3) What shapes are crystals? (pg 9) 4) What shape are salt crystals? (pg 11) 5) Why do scientists use X ray machines to look inside the crystals? (pg 11-12) 6) What gives each crystal its very regular shape? (pg 14)
Session 3	Growing Crystals by Ann O. Squire	Chapter 2: Crystals Around the House Please read pages 15-25 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) Out of the chandelier, the wineglass and the diamond, which is the real crystal and why? (pg 15-16) 2) How are the chandelier and wine glass similar to crystals? (pg 16) 3) Why is the arrangement of atoms important? (pg 18) 4) If you are looking for crystals around the house, why would it help to have a magnifying glass? (pg 20) 5) What shape is a salt crystal and what would you see if you crushed it? (pg 20-23) 6) What objects in the home are based on crystals? (pg 25)
Session 4	Growing Crystals by Ann O. Squire	Chapter 3: How Crystals Are Formed Please read pages 26-34 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) What happens to the atoms in rock and metal when they are heated? (pg 26) 2) What happens to the material as it cools? (pg 26-28) 3) How were emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and diamonds formed? (pg 28-29) 4) What happens when the material cools down too quickly? (pg 30) 5) How is obsidian formed? (pg 30-31) 6) How is snow formed? (pg 32)

		read it to you and share the book together.	
Session 5	Growing Crystals by Ann O. Squire	Chapter 4: Growing Crystals Please read pages 35-43 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) What is another name for table salt? (pg 35) 2) What is halite made up of? (pg 35) 3) What happens when you dissolve table salt in water? (pg 36) 4) What mixture do you need to start making halite crystals? (pg 37) 5) What do you need to do, once you have made the mixture? (pg37-38) 6) How do you make the syrup need to form sugar crystals? (pg 40-41)

Mark Scheme

Day	Follow-Up Task Answers
Session 1	1) Isa was worried that Rafe wouldn't keep his word and show up. 2) Isa's mum was angry with herself for not getting the picture fastened to the wall and wonders whether she left the sliding doors unlocked. 3) Dad couldn't understand why the picture was stolen because it wasn't worth any money. 4) Isa described Eddie's lack of troubles as waves washing over him; just like waves on a sandy beach. 5) Isa's mum felt relief and joy when the picture was found because she cried and said, "Thank God!" 6) Isa went for a walk with Grandma after eating, and talked about her friendship with Gina.
Session 2	1) You might point to the sparkling chandelier hanging over your dining-room table, or to the delicate wineglasses your parents use on special occasions, or even to the diamond in your mum's engagement ring. 2) Calcite crystals have a square shape. 3) Crystals can be shaped like cubes, diamonds, bricks, pyramids, six-sided bars, books, and even needles. 4) Salt crystals are always cubes. 5) Scientists look inside crystals, using X ray machines, to find out about the shapes of crystals and why they are so regular. 6) It is the regular arrangement of atoms on the inside that gives each crystal its very special shape on the outside.
Session 3	1) The diamond is the real crystal because the diamond has a regular, geometric arrangement of atoms, carbon atoms, on the inside. 2) The wine glass and chandelier are similar to crystals because they are made of glass that has been cut to look like the faces of crystals. 3) The arrangement of atoms, and bonds between them, is important because they will produce different crystals. One arrangement of atoms can produce carbon whilst a different arrangement of the same atoms will produce graphite. 4) If you are looking for crystals around the house, it would help to have a magnifying glass because most crystals are quite small. 5) Each salt crystal is a cube and if you were to crush it, you would see the cube break into a number of even smaller cubes. 6) Some objects in the home based on crystals are aspirin, vitamin C. Even a watch, telephone, TV, radio and camera depend on crystals to work.

Session 4	1) The atoms in metal and rock zip around rapidly when they are heated. 2) As the material cools, the atoms slow down and if the process is slow enough, the atoms gradually stop moving and take their positions in the regular, orderly arrangement of a crystal. 3) Emeralds, rubies, sapphires and diamonds were formed by the slow cooling of minerals deep within the ground. 4) If the material cools down too quickly, the solid object formed is not a crystal. 5) Obsidian is formed when the lava from a volcano shoots into the air and cools quickly, so no time for the atoms to take their positions in a crystal. 6) Snow is formed when the air temperature drops below freezing and water droplets crystallize into tiny, six-sided shapes.
Session 5	1) Another name for table salt is halite. 2) Halite is made up of sodium and chlorine atoms bonded together in cube-shaped crystals. 3) When you dissolve table salt in water, the sodium and chlorine atoms separate and float around on their own, surrounded by shells of water molecules. 4) You need to mix one teaspoon of salt with six tea- spoons of water. 5) You need to stir the mixture until it is clear and then leave the water to evaporate in a shallow pan. 6) Stir confectioner's sugar into heated water, a tablespoon at a time, until no more will dissolve.