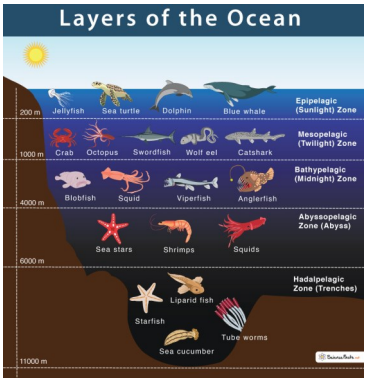
Year 5 Home Learning

Geography

This half term, we are learning about **oceans**.

Sunlight shines on the oceans just like on the land. However, light does not reach the deepest layers of the ocean. The depth of the oceans are split into layers. Each layer has its own specific characteristics.



Activity

Use you research skills to find out what the different levels are called and to find out information about each level.

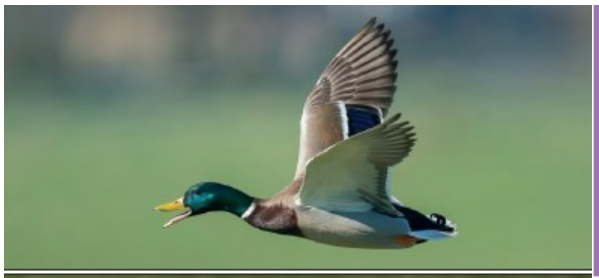
Present what you found out. You can do this by:

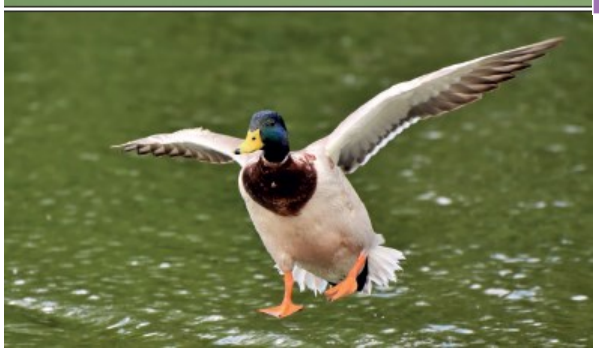
- Drawing a diagram.
- Making a Slides or PowerPoint presentation.
- Recording a video of you explaining your findings.

You can share this with the class by bringing it in or asking a grown-up to email it in.

Science

What is air resistance?





Here is a mallard duck in flight and landing.

How does air resistance play a part in the mallard landing? Use the photos to help you explain.

Can you think of any other examples in nature where air resistance is important?

Answers are provided on the next page!

History

The Seven Main Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Britain

Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided into seven main separate kingdoms, ruled by different groups. The seven kingdoms were:

- **Northumbria**
- **Mercia**
- **East Anglia**
- **Essex**
- **Wessex**
- **Kent**
- **Sussex**

Your task is to draw an outline of Britain and to divide it into the seven separate kingdoms as they were between **589 CE and 616 CE**.

Colour the kingdoms in different colours and clearly label them.

Challenge: can you also add who the ruler of each kingdom was?

What is Air Resistance? – **Answers**

Here is a mallard duck in flight and landing.

How does air resistance play a part in the mallard landing? Use the photos to help you explain.

The mallard changes its shape to increase air resistance. By increasing its surface area, it can slow down and land safely. You can see it angling its outstretched wings, fanning out its tail feathers, lifting its body up and putting its feet out.

Can you think of any other examples in nature where air resistance is important?

Examples could include a cheetah hunting (its streamlined body reduces air resistance when running fast) or seeds that are dispersed by the wind. Sycamore seeds, for example, are shaped to have increased air resistance, which slows their fall. Staying aloft for longer means there is a greater chance that a breeze will blow them further away from the parent plant, where there would be less competition for resources.