

Year 5 Home Learning

This week the written piece of work is for English and will be completed in the English Home Learning book. There is also a Math Task to be completed online (no need to hand anything in).

Due Date: Thursday 14/11/19

English Comprehension:


Walt: Read and understand Information Reports

Home Learning this week will give you the opportunity to recap Information Reports in preparation for our next unit of English. Read the below Information Report and answer the questions in full sentences.

How Climates Have Affected Humans

Nicolas Brasch


Humans are changing the climate on Earth by burning fossil fuels like coal and oil. People are cutting down forests to clear land for farms and buildings. These actions affect the climate. However, there have been times when the climate has shaped the way humans live.



Burning fossil fuels makes Earth warmer.

From Africa to Asia

Scientists have found old stone tools in the Middle East. The presence of these tools suggests that humans might have gone from Africa to Asia more than 100,000 years ago. Because an ice age lowered the sea levels, people would have been able to cross the Red Sea from Africa to the Middle East.



0 2000 4000 km

..... migration route

old stone tools

the migration route humans may have taken from Africa to the Middle East and Asia

1

When that ice age ended, the climate changed again. Heavy rain turned deserts into wetlands. This meant that humans would have had enough food and water to travel further, into Asia.

Before the stone tools were found, scientists thought that humans had only gone to Asia much later. Scientists still have more to learn about how the climate affected human life long ago.

From Gatherers to Farmers

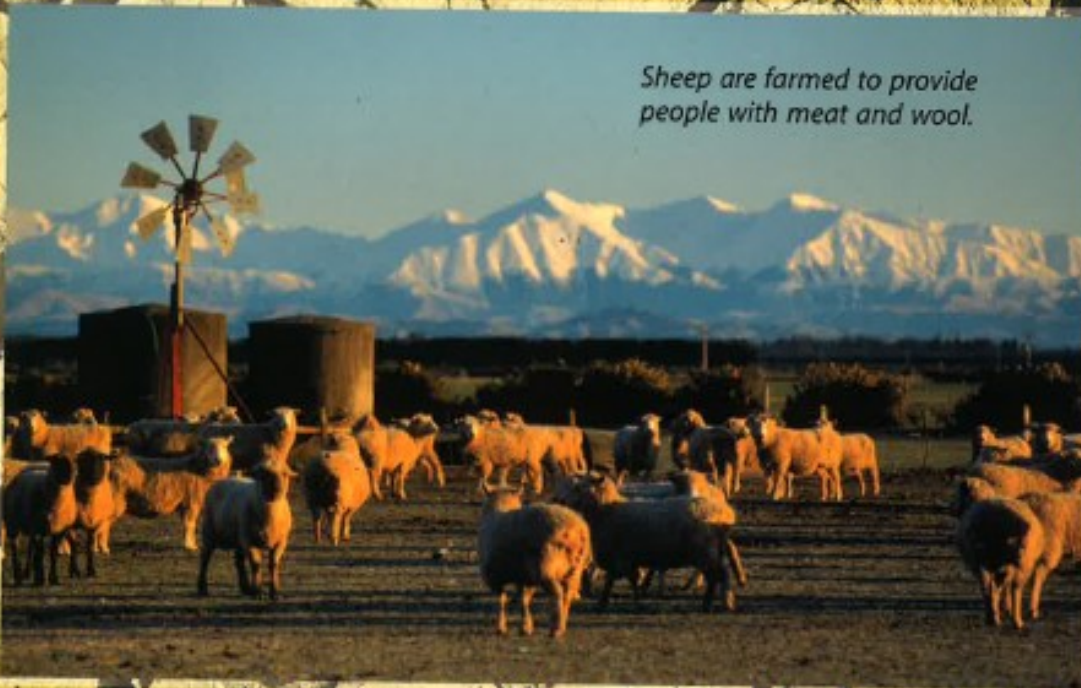
There was another ice age that ended about 11000 years ago. This helped change the way humans got their food.

During this ice age, humans had to hunt and gather their food. Animals moved around looking for food. The humans had to follow the animals in order to hunt them.

The end of this ice age brought warmer weather. Humans were able to grow many different plants. Humans used some of these plants for food. They also fed the plants to their animals. Humans ate these animals when the animals were fat enough.

Being able to keep animals in one place meant that humans could settle down. Farming had begun.

Sheep are farmed to provide people with meat and wool.



Body Shape and Climate

Scientists have found out that people with certain body shapes are better suited to some climates. Tall people with long limbs tend to lose body heat faster than short people with short limbs.

People who live in very hot climates tend to be tall and lean. Their body shape helps them to lose body heat. This helps them to survive in hot climates.

People who live in very cold climates tend to be short and stocky. Their body shape helps them to retain body heat and survive in cold climates.

*a Masai warrior in Kenya, Africa,
which has a very hot climate*



*an Inuit man in Canada,
where the climate is very cold*



Questions:

- 1) **Make a list of all the structural and language features you can find in the text. Label the structural features with an 'S' and the language features with an 'L'.**
- 2) How would the lowering of sea levels have allowed people to cross to other continents?
- 3) Which change in weather conditions enabled humans to become farmers?
- 4) What are some of the things we that we do, buy and use that affect our climate?
- 5) Which two symbols on the map help the reader understand what the map is showing?
- 6) **What are the main differences between an Exposition Text (what we have just completed in class) and an Information Report?**