

Complete the work below either in the booklet or on Teams – hand any printed copies to your Tutor on Wednesday 3rd May.

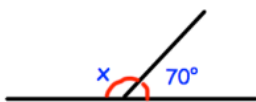
Make sure all your Home Learning has been completed.

<p>English</p> <p>Make sure you have completed Home Learning 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Maths</p> <p>1) Complete the maths questions. 2) Sparx Maths – Complete the extra Home Learning that has been set. If you do not know your password, go to the Sparx site, and request a password reset.</p>
<p>Science</p> <p>Read through the information and answer the questions on metals and non-metals</p>	
<p>Geography</p> <p>Read through the information on the Nile and answer the questions.</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Read through the information and answer the questions.</p>

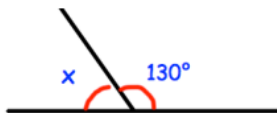
Maths

Calculate the size of the missing angles

(a)



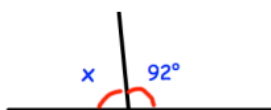
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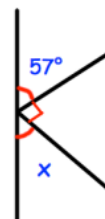
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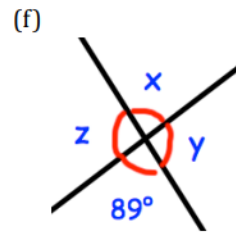
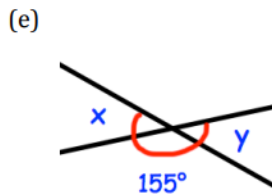
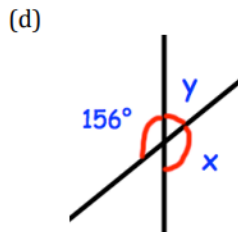
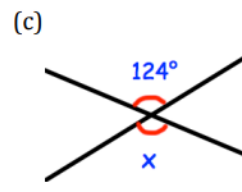
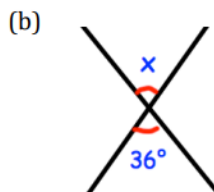
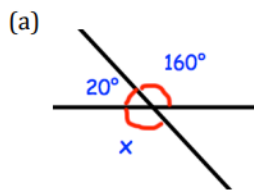
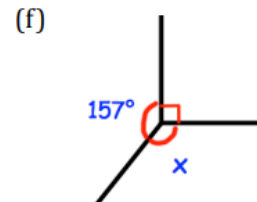
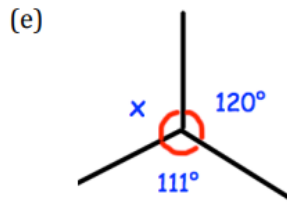
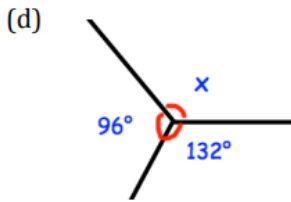
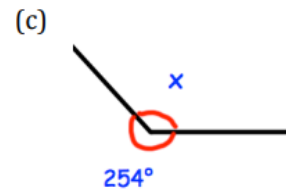
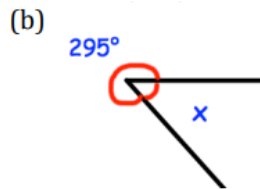
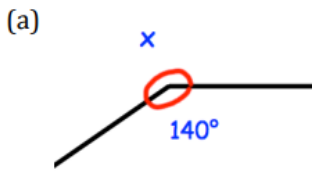


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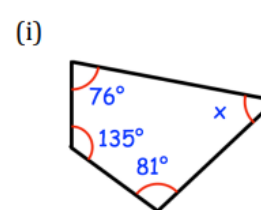
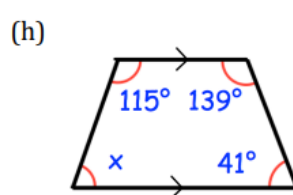
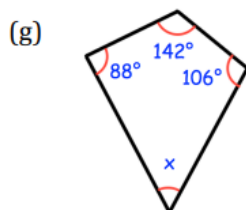
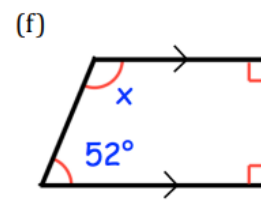
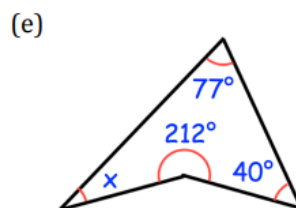
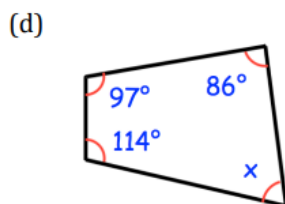
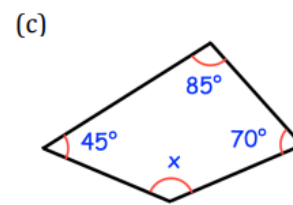
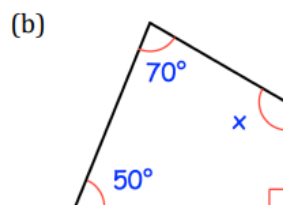
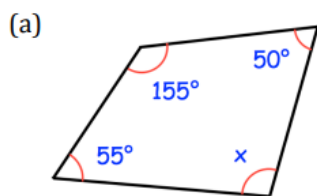


(f)





Question 1: Find the size of each missing angle.



Science

Malleable substances can be bent or hammered into shape without breaking.

A **conductor** is a material that lets heat or electrical energy pass through it.

Materials that are hard but can break easily are called **brittle**.

A property is a characteristic of a substance.

The properties of a substance tell you how it looks, behaves and reacts.

Examples of common properties

- Melting point: The temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid.
- Boiling point: The temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas.
- Conductor: A material that allows electrical or heat energy to pass through it.

Properties of metals include:

- solid
- strong
- conductors of heat and electricity
- high density
- shiny
- high melting and boiling points

Metals have some unique properties.

malleable



A material that can be bent or hammered into shape without breaking.

sonorous



A material that makes a ringing sound when struck.

ductile



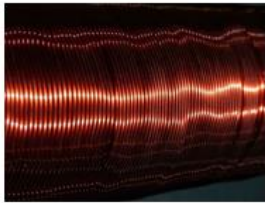
A material that can be drawn into wires.



Properties of non-metals include:

- liquids or gases
- brittle
- poor conductors of heat and electricity
- low density
- dull
- not ductile
- low melting and boiling points

Objects are made from different materials. The materials are selected based on their properties.



Metals are used to make electrical cables because they are conductors of electricity and ductile.



Non-metals are used to make insulation because they are poor conductors of heat.

The base of the pan is made of metal because metals are good conductors of heat and have high melting points.

This means the base does not melt when placed on the heat. The heat energy passes through it to cook the food.



The handle is made of a non-metal because non-metals are poor conductors of heat.

This means the handle stays cooler and safe to hold.

Why don't we make the whole frying pan out of non-metals?



Task 1: Properties

a) **Draw** a line to **match** each keyword to the correct definition.

melting point

The temperature at which a substance |
changes from a liquid to a liquid.

boiling point

A material that allows heat and electrical
energy to pass through it.

conductor

The temperature at which a substance |
changes from a solid to a liquid.

Task 2: Properties of metals

a) **Define** the terms:

Sonorous:

Malleable:

Ductile:

Task 3: Properties of non-metals

a) **Delete** one of the options in the brackets so the sentences read correctly.

- i) Non-metals (can/cannot) usually conduct electricity.
- ii) Non-metals have a (low/high) density.
- iii) Non-metals are (good/poor) conductors of heat energy.
- iv) Non-metals are (brittle/malleable).
- v) Non-metals have (high/low) melting and boiling points.



b) **Tick** the correct box to show if each property is a property of metals or non-metals.

	non-metal	metal
malleable		
low melting point		
conducts heat		
brittle		
shiny		

Task 4: Uses of metals and non-metals

a) **Look** at the kettle image and then complete the tasks.

i) **Complete** this sentence

The jug is made from _____ because it is a good _____ of heat.

ii) **Explain** why the handle is made of plastic.



b) **Draw** lines to **match** the use with the properties.

church bell

high melting point

power cable

sonorous

saucepan

shiny

jewellery

conducts electricity

History

What were the causes of the Peasants' Revolt?

How big a threat was the Peasants' Revolt to the power of monarchs?

1 Overview of England in the fourteenth century.

England changed massively during the fourteenth century. Kings and barons were in competition over who had power over what. England entered The Hundred Years War against France. Furthermore, the population of England fell dramatically as a result of the Black Death. All these changes contributed to the feudal system beginning to change under pressure.

2 Consequences of the Black Death

It is believed that around one third of England's population died during the Black Death. Before the Black Death there had been too many mouths to feed. After the Black Death there were houses left empty and fields left bare. Lords desperately needed labourers to come and work their land. They were even willing to offer pay to work. The Black Death affected how much money the lord's had so things had to change. The Statute of Labourers was created in Parliament. Labourers now had to accept the wages and working conditions of 1348. This was before the Black Death. This meant peasants had more work to do but lower or no wages. Any peasant found breaking the law would be jailed.

3 War

To make matters worse a new tax was introduced. It was called the Poll Tax and was created to fund the war with France. The king, Richard II, was only fourteen years old so was too young to rule. This meant he had a regency council. This was led by his uncle, John of Gaunt. John had fought alongside Richard's grandfather against the french. He had seen English armies crush the French. The war in France had helped to make some of the barons very rich from plunder. As a result, the barons wanted the war to continue despite the fact that things were going badly. To pay for the war, the regency council needed to raise taxes.

4 Money

The peasants wanted higher wages or to be paid for working their lord's land. Some lords were doing everything to stop this. Some were willing to use their own courts to keep wages low for the peasants. This made the peasants poorer.. The problems facing the peasants grew steadily worse. In 1381, the Poll Tax was demanded at a higher rate. The Poll tax was first created in 1377, by John of Gaunt. Anyone over fourteen had to pay it. With little money, the peasants' anger at being forced to lose what little money they still had finally spilled over. Some began to attack the tax officials or refuse to pay. The revolt had begun!

5 Glossary

Statute of Labourers - The law forcing peasants to work for the same pay and conditions from 1348, before the Black Death.

Labourer - Someone who worked the land. Most labourers were peasants.

Poll Tax - A tax paid by all. In 1381, this was to be paid by anyone over fourteen.

Regency council - A council of lords that helped rule England until the king was old enough to do it himself.

Plunder - Valuable goods stolen when an army captures a village, town or city.



Geography

Where is the River Nile?

- The Nile flows through **11 countries** in **eastern Africa**.
- It begins in **Lake Victoria** and flows northwards **4,100 miles** before emptying into the **Mediterranean Sea**.
- Two of its large tributaries are pictured on the map - the **White Nile** and the **Blue Nile**. These meet at Khartoum in Sudan.



Credit: Wikimedia Commons - Hel-hama - White and Blue Nile-en

The upper course of the Nile

- Murchison Falls, is a waterfall on the Victoria Nile in Uganda.
- It is 43 metres tall and is a key feature formed in the upper course of the river.



Credit: Wikimedia Commons - Hel-hama - White and Blue Nile-en

Murchison Falls

Task: Add in the correct words for the missing labels

**plunge pool
overhang
side of gorge**



The lower course of the Nile

- The Nile Delta is the delta formed in Egypt where the Nile River spreads out and drains into the Mediterranean Sea.
- It is an area of rich farmland and home to large cities such as Cairo.



Credit: Wikimedia Commons - NASA (Image galleries) - Satellite picture of the Nile Delta, Egypt

Nile delta



Credit: Wikimedia Commons Hel-hama White and Blue Nile-en

Why is the River Nile so important?

- The Nile has been in important in allowing the Ancient Egyptians to **farm** on dry desert land.
- This is because **annual flooding** deposited **silt** on the **floodplain**. Silt is rich in nutrients and therefore increases the **fertility** of the soil.



Credit: Wikimedia Commons - Planet Labs, Inc. - Nile River Valley Egypt August 13, 2016

Why is the River Nile so important?

- 95% of Egyptians live within a few kilometers of the Nile. **Irrigation channels** and canals bring water from the Nile to farms and cities.
- Irrigation means that **agriculture** is possible in areas that otherwise wouldn't be suitable for farming.



Credit: Pikist - Author unknown - Irrigation

Why is the River Nile so important?

- The Nile has also served as an important **transportation** and **trade** route throughout history, connecting Africa with Europe.
- Historically, the River Nile was a vital waterway for **transport of people and goods**, though improvements in air, rail and road networks have lessened its importance.



Credit: Pixabay - cocoparisienne - Nile

Why is the River Nile so important?

- **Population growth** in the region and the expansion of **agriculture** and **industry** are all competing demands for water in the region.
- Approximately **160 million people** depend on the Nile for their livelihoods, and **300 million people** live within the 11 basin countries.
- Within the next 25 years, the region's population is expected to double.
- There is **conflict** over how the river should be used and whether controversial hydroelectric dams should be built.



Credit: Wikimedia Commons - Orlovatpe - The Aswan Dam is an embankment dam situated across the Nile River in Aswan, Egypt

Categorise the reasons for the importance of the River Nile into social, economic and environmental

Fertile floodplains

Water for irrigation

Transport and trade

Hydroelectric power

True or false: Write whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, write down why it is false.



1. The River Nile is a river located in western Africa.
2. The River Nile flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
3. Regular flooding decreases the fertility of the river banks.
4. 'Irrigation' means water which is given to crops and farmland.
5. Population growth is leading to decreased demand for water in the region.

Task: Explain three reasons why the River Nile is important for people

Success criteria:

- Three reasons fully explained using connectives
- Two pieces of place specific information

Use connectives in your writing such as:

"This means that.. "
"Which means that.. "
"This leads to.. "

