



**Nelson Primary School**  
**Inspiring Ambition, Achieving Success**  
**Weekly Homework Tasks**

**Key Stage 2 Year 5**

**25.3.19**

Homework books **must be in school on Monday and Thursday**. Homework books must be in school on Monday and it will be returned on Tuesday with the homework that must be completed by the following Monday. Homework books must also be brought into school on Thursday however not all the homework needs to be completed by Thursday.

**Reading** – Please read aloud to an adult every day and get them to sign off that you have read to them! **Remember to bring your Reading books to school every day and your homework books on Monday and Thursday every week.** Please visit Nelson School Library for your reading books.

Example	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Signature <i>[Signature]</i>							
Relation to child Mum							

**Maths** – **Doubles and halves of 2 digit decimals** ready for your **test on Friday**. This target is about being able to double and halve numbers up to 2 decimal places, e.g. Double 13.36 is 26.72 Half of 18.28 is 9.14 *Log on or download the app [www.mathletics.co.uk](http://www.mathletics.co.uk) to complete angles activities.*

*Other useful websites are: [www.timestables.co.uk](http://www.timestables.co.uk) and [www.resourceshop.co.uk](http://www.resourceshop.co.uk) Free App: Math Bingo Bug.*

**Spelling**

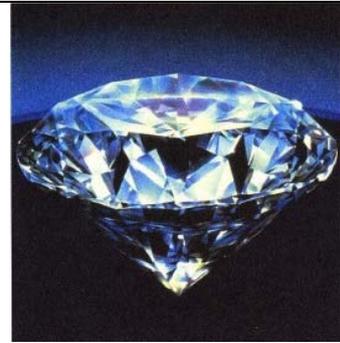
- 1) You must **ensure you know the meaning of the word**. -use a dictionary to help you if you are unsure.
- 2) **Write a sentence for some of the words**. You can include more than one word in a sentence as long as it makes sense and shows that you understand the word.
- 3) **Practise and study all of the spelling words ready for the Weekly Spelling Test**. To help you learn, every day you could draw a table like below to help you practise.
- 4) **Use your spelling menu to help you Practise your spellings**. You can pick whatever activities you like to help you learn all the words.

Look Say Cover Write Check

	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
equip equipped equipment						
especially						
existence						
government						
frequently						
immediate(ly)						
interrupt						
language						
leisure						
hindrance						

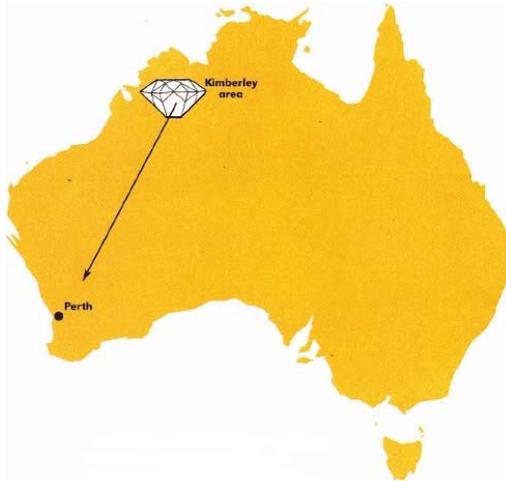
# All About Diamonds

Words that are in **bold** print are explained in the glossary below.



## Which countries do diamonds come from?

Diamonds were first discovered in India hundreds of years ago, but there are now more than twenty countries that produce and sell diamonds. Today, more diamonds are mined in Australia than any other country in the world. Most of these diamonds are found in the Kimberley area.



Diamonds are taken by aeroplane from the Kimberley area of Australia to Perth, where they are prepared, ready to be sold.

## How are diamonds made?

Diamonds are crystals which are formed deep inside the earth. This happens more than 150 kilometres below the ground. Here, it is very hot indeed and rocks are being very strongly squeezed from above.



A **diamond mine**. Huge machines are used to tunnel into the ground so that the diamonds can be brought to the surface.



Newly mined diamond

When the diamond crystals are found, they look quite dull and smooth.

These steps show one way a

diamond-cutter can change the diamond into a beautiful **jewel**.

## How do you make a diamond sparkle and shine?

A diamond's sparkle is called its fire. To make a diamond sparkle, it has to be cut so that it reflects light. This is done by a specially trained diamond-cutter.

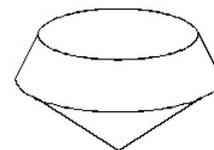
## How hard is a diamond?

Diamonds are very hard. They are harder than glass, metal and wood. Metal wheels with diamond edges are used to grind and cut diamonds. This is because diamonds are so hard that they can only be cut by other diamonds.



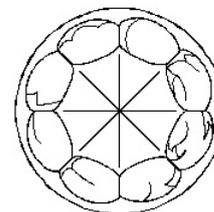
Using a machine to cut a diamond

1



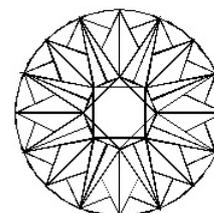
First the diamond crystal is cut in half

2



Then the diamond-cutter begins to grind flat areas, called **facets**, onto the diamond to change its shape

3



Fifty-seven **facets** are cut to make the diamond sparkle and shine

## Are all diamonds colourless?

Most diamonds are not coloured, but you can find red, green, pink, blue and yellow diamonds. Red and green diamonds are the most expensive coloured diamonds, because they are very unusual.



Coloured diamonds.

## How much does a diamond cost?

Diamonds are very expensive. The price of a diamond depends on its colour, how clear it is, the way it has been cut, and its weight. A very small diamond costs about £50, but a large diamond can cost over £1 million.



The 'Cullinan I' diamond

## What is the largest cut diamond in the world?

The 'Cullinan I' diamond is famous because it is the largest top-quality cut diamond in the world. It was found in South Africa, and is also known as the 'Star of Africa.'

## How do people use diamonds?

You may have seen diamond necklaces, rings and other jewellery. However, diamonds are not only used for decoration, they are also used in many other ways.



Diamond ring

Some saws, drills and polishers have diamonds in them. They are useful for these things because they are very hard, so they are good at cutting things.

Diamonds can also be found in hospitals, in the special knives called **scalpels**, which doctors use for operations.



The **scalpel** has a blade made from metal and diamond dust.

## Glossary

**Diamond mine** - A place where holes and tunnels are dug deep into the earth, so that diamonds can be brought out of the ground.

**Facets** - The diamond-cutter grinds flat areas onto the diamond. These flat faces are called facets.

**Jewels** - Jewels are precious stones that are cut and used to decorate rings, necklaces, other jewellery and ornaments.

**Scalpels** - Knives with short blades, which are used in hospital operations.

**Q1.** Look at the first paragraph on page 7.  
**Find and copy one** word that means *to make something look pretty*.

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**Q2.** This question is about the whole story. Tick **True** or **False** for each statement about diamonds.

Statement	True	False
Diamonds are used in some tools.		
Diamonds are harder than metal.		
Most diamonds come from India.		
All diamonds are colourless.		
A diamond can cost over 1 million pounds.		

**Q3.** This question is about the whole story. Put these sentences in the right order by numbering them from **1** to **5**.

One has been done for you.

The diamond-cutter starts to grind facets.

The diamonds are made into jewellery.

The diamond-cutter finishes grinding facets,  
so that the diamonds sparkle.

Diamond crystals are dug up from the ground.

The diamond-cutter cuts the diamond in half.

**Q4.** Where were diamonds first found? Tick **one**.

India

America

Australia

England

**Q5.** What are the two main uses of diamonds? Tick **two** things.

making stones

decorating hospitals

weighing things

lighting fires

making jewellery

cutting things

**Q6.** Why is the 'Star of Africa' a famous diamond? Tick **one**.

It is from South Africa.

It is the biggest high-quality diamond.

It has not been cut and polished.

It is a colourless diamond.

**Q7.** Why is it difficult to cut diamonds?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q8.** What can make a diamond expensive? Write **two** different things.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q9.** What happens in a diamond mine? Tick **one**.

People sell diamonds.

People use machines to dig up diamonds.

People colour diamonds.

People make diamond rings.

**Q10.** What does *giving the diamond its fire* mean? Tick **one**.

selling it

making it hot

making it sparkle

digging it up