



Pontarddulais Primary School

Home Learning



Use your Hwb account and associated programs to complete your work.

If you use Office 365 remember to share your work with your teacher. When using Just2Easy [J2e] remember to save your work for your teacher to see in you're my file area.

Year Group: Year 5 Date: 11.05.2020

AOLE

Language Literacy and Communication



Challenge: 'Working Whispers'



Listen to the farmer's story <https://hafodmorfacopperworks.com/voices-from-the-past-2/> The farmer's experience Imagine you are the farmer on the hill next to the Copperworks. It is 1833 and the copperworks have been working for over twenty years. The crops and animals have suffered because of it. Write about your experience as the farmer. Think particularly about: What can you SEE from the hillside? How has this changed in the past twenty years? What can you SMELL from the copperworks? What SOUNDS are coming from the copperworks? Is the copperworks a good or a bad thing for you? Is it good or bad for other people who are not farmers?

Children's Report: fill in the blanks. The following statements are taken from a report about children's employment in South Wales in 1842. Select the correct words from the list at the end to fill in the gaps. But remember – there are more words than blanks, so you will need to think carefully. You could also listen to <https://hafodmorfacopperworks.com/voices-from-the-past-2/> to help you.

"The smelters and calciner men work the 24 hours round i.e. from six o'clock in the morning to _____ the following morning. In some instances, boys under _____ years of age assist boys of an elder class at the _____ process" **The managers of the Middle Bank and the "White Rock" copper works**
 'The youngest boys and girls are employed to wheel the _____ and _____ for the furnaces which are worked by their _____.
 The men are rather fond of _____ and the women are bad managers'. **John Thomas, aged 59, and George Hughes, aged 46, foremen**
 'We have what we call the "long watch" once a fortnight when we work from Saturday morning to _____ morning (48 hours)'. **John Richard aged 15 and David Davis, aged 14.**

'I work in the rolling mills. I put the copper sheets into the _____ to dry and when the man takes them out and cools them in _____, I put them up in a pile'. **James Jones, aged 12**

furnace 13 iron ashes fathers drink six o'clock Sunday Monday calcining
 sina four o'clock 16 chimneys water oil

Health and Wellbeing



Poetry: The Dream Keeper

Open the file '*The Dream Keeper*' and read it (on the web page)

You can write as yourself or as one of the Victorian children working in the mine or the Copperworks.

Write your own dream keeper poem in J2Office Write and save into your LLC file.
 Can you read or perform this poem, so we can hear your dreams and your poems.

AOLE

Expressive Arts



Challenge

Working Whispers – We need your help!

Can you help Bill complete the Working Whispers 'Copperopolis Song'. Listen to the song again and read the song notes. Can you help us by writing the verses to go with the song?

Have you seen our Working Whispers Web Page?
Have a look...

<https://workingwhispers.wixsite.com/workingwhispers>



Science and Technology



Hunt:

Complete a natural and man-made scavenger hunt.

Take photos and either create a Pic-collage (you can download a free version if working on an iPad) to upload to your Science and Technology folder or make a PowerPoint with your photos in.

Extra challenge for natural objects- can you find things made of copper? It would be great to see some of these in your finds!

AOLE	Challenge
Mathematics and Numeracy 	<u>Working Whispers: Problem Solving</u> ★ ★★ ★★★ 1.The Hafod Copperworks site opened in 1810 and finally closed its doors in 1980. How long was it open for? 2.The Morfa site opened in 1835 and joined with the Hafod in 1924. How long did it take for the two sites to join? 3.In 1883 there were 12 copperworks in the Lower Swansea Valley. If each works had eight tall chimneys, how many chimneys would there have been in the lower Swansea Valley? 4.In 1823 there were 15,000 residents of Swansea. 10,000 of these were supported by the copper industry. In 1823, what percentage of the population of Swansea were supported by the copper industry? 5. At age 14, David Thomas was working in the copperworks. He earned 5s per day. He worked for six weeks. Assuming he worked six days each week, how much did David earn:a) in a week b) in the six weeks he was working there?
Humanities 	★ ★★ ★★★ Use the Internet to research how far the copper ore travelled from the different places to Swansea. Record your data in J2Office Spreadsheet. Produce a graph from your data. • Copper ore was transported from Chile to Swansea. One of the biggest ports in Chile was that of Valparaíso • Copper ore was mined in Namaqualand in South Africa and then transported to Port Nolloth so it could be taken to Swansea (by train from the mine to the port, and then by boat) • Copper ore was taken from Cuba to Swansea • Copper ore was taken from Peru to Swansea • Copper ore was taken from Bolivia to Swansea • Some copper ore was taken from Norway to Swansea • Copper, coal and timber were taken (by boat) from Swansea to Portugal • Copper, coal and timber were taken (by boat) from Swansea to Newfoundland in Canada • Welsh and Swansea miners and copper workers went to work in North West Chile • Swansea copper smelters set up copperworks in Burra, and Wallaroo, South Australia Calculate what was the a. furthest distance travelled by copper ore b. shortest distance travelled by copper ore c. what is the difference between the two?

Article 28: You have the right to a good quality education and your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities.

