

Year 5 Remote Learning – Week Beginning 2nd November 2020

Please make sure you are reading every day and practising times tables.

You can also practise spelling and handwriting using the vocabulary from the history knowledge organiser.

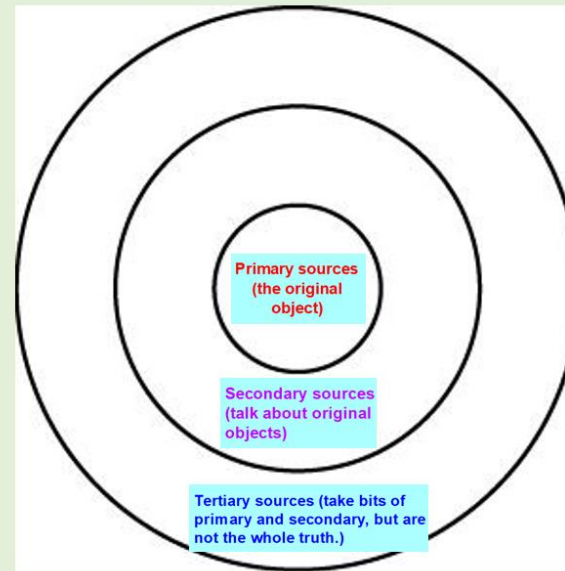
Maths	
This week we are recapping statistics. You can find teaching videos for each session at https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/week-6-statistics/ If you need the answers, please email your teacher and she will forward you them.	
Monday	Session 1 – worksheet in the attached file. This session is on interpreting charts. Remember to continue with TTRS and speed tables.
Tuesday	Session 2 – worksheet in the attached file. This session is on comparing and sum. Remember to continue with TTRS and speed tables.
Wednesday	Session 3 – worksheet in the attached file. This session is on interpreting line graphs. Remember to continue with TTRS and speed tables.
Thursday	Session 4 – worksheet in the attached file. This session is on reading and interpreting line graphs. Remember to continue with TTRS and speed tables.
Friday	Session 5 – worksheet in the attached file. This session is on drawing line graphs, Remember to continue with TTRS and speed tables.

English	
Monday	<u>Spellings of the week:</u> Viking source invasion raid monastery Look up the definition of each words and then practise these spellings. For an extra challenge, look at the vocabulary list on the history knowledge organiser and begin practising some of the words and learning their definitions.

Tuesday

So what does a historian do?

- A **historian** is someone who uses clues to study the past. They gather information much like a detective gathers clues
- Historians try to be objective. They cannot make up their own story but must rely on evidence to support their claims



Sources are so varied that we split them into three main groups:

1. Primary sources
An original document or artefact which has not been changed in any way, such as coins dug up.

2. Secondary sources
Interpret, evaluate or discuss information found in primary sources, such as a text book.

3. Tertiary sources
Use information from primary and secondary sources, but take only small amounts of the truth - such as the Now Press Play Vikings story. It is loosely about the Vikings.

Our English for the next few weeks will be closely related to history and looking at evidence and sources. Complete the attached sheet, labelling the diagram with the 3 types of source (primary, secondary and tertiary). Cut out the pictures of different types of sources and stick them in the correct place on the diagram.

Wednesday

Go to the link below and read/watch the information:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/articles/zjcxwty>

Draw this table in your book and complete the sections, based on the information you have just read and watched,

Where did the Vikings come from and why?

Where	Why

ISLAND ATTACK!

Built nearly 1,400 years ago, Lindisfarne Priory was once the home of a miraculous monk before being destroyed in a vicious Viking raid!

1 HOLY ISLAND
 Early monasteries were often built in isolated places and Lindisfarne was no different. The monks lived on an island only linked to the mainland twice a day at low tide. Lindisfarne also became known as Holy Island. It is one of the most important places in early Christianity in this country.

2 SPREADING THE WORD
 The monastery at Lindisfarne was founded in 635 by Aidan, an Irish monk summoned by the Northumbrian king Oswald, who wanted his subjects converted to Christianity. Aidan was a great teacher and soon the Christian message spread throughout the kingdom of Northumbria.

3 THE QUIET LIFE
 Monks lived in their own small houses called cells. They ate and attended church together but spent the remainder of their time alone studying and praying. All of the buildings were made of wood, which is why none of them survive today.

4 MIRACULOUS MONK
 Lindisfarne's greatest monk was St Cuthbert, who became Bishop of Lindisfarne in 685. After he died in 687, he was placed in a tomb in the monastery church and Lindisfarne became a place of pilgrimage.

THIS NEW DAVID WILLIAMS BOOK IS MARVELOUS!

The Viking Raider Stone

5 CUDDY DUCKS
 Cuthbert spent time as a hermit on Inner Farne, sharing his island home with a flock of eider ducks. Locally they became known as Cuddy ducks - Cuddy being short for Cuthbert. They are still common around Lindisfarne today.

6 VIKING INVASION
 In 793, terrified inhabitants of north-east England reported seeing fiery dragons flying through the air. This was seen as a sign that something really bad was going to happen. Later that same year the Vikings made their first raid on England. Their target was Lindisfarne.

7 RUNNING AWAY
 The monastery was destroyed by the Vikings. Soon afterwards the monks left, taking with them the relics of St Cuthbert and other treasures, including Cuthbert's gold cross and the Lindisfarne Gospels. They did return to Lindisfarne but it was so dangerous they left forever in 875.

The canopy over St Cuthbert's shrine in Durham Cathedral

8 FINAL RESTING PLACE
 The monks wandered across the north of England for many years and at one point even set sail for Ireland. They eventually settled in Durham in 995, when the cart carrying Cuthbert's body refused to move any further. Cuthbert is still there today.

OVER TO YOU
 What would you do if your home was invaded by Vikings?

Lindisfarne Gospels

Discover the secrets of the monastery's most famous book

Among the greatest treasures to survive from the Anglo-Saxon age are the Lindisfarne Gospels; the four stories of the life of Jesus. They were copied by a monk called Eadfrith who later became bishop in 698. Written in Latin, the gospels are highly decorated, with each of the four gospels starting with an illuminated page showing the name of one of the evangelists - Mark, Matthew, Luke and John - with highly decorated initial letters. There are also whole pages covered with complicated designs known as 'carpet pages.' The book, which took years to produce, was probably not meant for reading but was intended for God and St Cuthbert.

Have a go at designing your own illuminated letters at www.english-heritage.org.uk/illuminated-initials

Today, Holy Island is home to the dramatic hilltop castle seen here. The monastery that was attacked by the Vikings has long since disappeared.

attack monasteries further south at Jarrow and Wearmouth.

Read the information about the first Viking raids. Draw a table with 3 headings:

- Where and when
- Who lived on Lindisfarne

	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Making the Present Perfect Tense</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">A little extra word...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect tense uses the auxiliary verb have before the main verb. • Use 'have' for I/you/we/they. • Use 'has' for he/she/it. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My friend <i>Andrew</i> _____ lived in this town for five years. 2. We _____ been best friends all that time. 3. His dad says he _____ taken on the way I speak. 4. Unfortunately, the cat _____ been sick on the carpet – yuk! 5. Mum asked, "Where _____ you been all this time?" 6. What a shame; Sports Day _____ been postponed because of the rain. 7. _____ every person chosen a partner now? 8. "What _____ happened to all my pencils?" asked the teacher. 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Making the Present Perfect Tense</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">do...did...<u>done</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect tense uses the past participle (third form) of the main verb after the auxiliary 'have'. • Make sure you choose the correct form! <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My hair has really grew / grown recently, hasn't it? 2. Wow; look how much work you've did / done today! 3. Dad didn't put the washing out because it has was / been raining all day. 4. Mum, Josh has came / come round – can I go out to play for a bit? 5. Oh no, I have forgot / forgotten my homework book! 6. The teacher has blew / blown her whistle for the end of playtime. 7. Shh! The film has began / begun already. 8. Would you like to see the portrait I've drew / drawn of you?
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<u>Topic</u>	
<p>Monday</p> <p>History</p>	<p>Recap of Romans, Anglo Saxons and Vikings</p> <p>Draw a table in your book with 3 headings: Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Vikings. Use the history knowledge organiser and your own knowledge to fill in as much information as you can in each section. Think about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key dates • Where they came from and reasons why • Names of famous leaders • Facts about weapons, clothes, religion, food, inventions, homes, jobs <p>Now watch each video below and add any extra information to your table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SajyHgJTy3E • Anglo-Saxons & Vikings - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-s5MkSv5_P4
<p>Tuesday</p> <p>Science</p>	<p>Forces</p> <p>This term we will be learning about different types of forces. Firstly, let's understand what a force actually is. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvpp34j/articles/zywcrdm Visit the bitesize website.</p> <p>Watch the video and read the information, then complete the interactive question and quiz.</p> <p>In your book, write down 6 examples (3 push, 3 pull) of forces that you can see or do in your day to day life.</p> <p>Eg pushing the door open. pulling the cutlery draw open.</p>

Wednesday
Science

Gravity
The first force we are going to learn about is gravity. We have already learnt quite a bit about this last term!
Before you visit bitesize, write down as much as you can remember or know about gravity. What examples can you think of?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zf66fg8/articles/zqbm3k7> Visit the bitesize website.
Watch the video and read the information, then complete the interactive question and quiz.

Thursday
French

Days of the week
Have a go at filling in the gaps. Can you remember them from Year 4? Remember, days of the week don't need a capital in French!


Sunday		jeudi
Wednesday		samedi
Thursday		mardi
Saturday		vendredi
Tuesday		lundi
Friday		dimanche
Monday		mercredi

Create a wordsearch using French days of the week. You could even include the English days of the week too!

Friday
French


Days of the week

Quelle **est** la date aujourd'hui ?
What is the date today?



janvier						
L	M	M	J	V	S	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Aujourd'hui c'**est** mardi le seize janvier.
Today it is Tuesday the 16th of January.



C'est = It is

On est = It

Aujourd'hui, c'est = Today it is

Aujourd'hui, on est = Today it is

C'**est** quand, ton anniversaire ? *When is your birthday ?*
Mon anniversaire **est** en mars. *My birthday is in March.*

Quelle **est** la date de ton anniversaire ? *What is the date of your birthday ?*
Mon anniversaire c'**est** le dix mai. *My birthday is 10th May.*

Use the sentences above to help you write sentences in French. Write a sentence saying what the date is today. Underneath, translate it to French.

	<p>Write a conversation between two people talking about the days of the week. Can you write about your birthday in French too? Remember to translate it underneath.</p>
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