

Monday 1st June: Welcome back to the start of another term's daily learning! We hope that you have all enjoyed a memorable half term. Our enquiry over the next few weeks is the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, which provides a great opportunity to look at important historical events and how they helped shape the England we know today.

Daily reading

Please read the Beowulf comprehension text and answer the attached questions. This can be found and downloaded on the Year 5 daily learning page of the school website.

Beowulf: An Epic Poem



Introduction
The story of the hero Beowulf is the only surviving complete poem from Anglo-Saxon times. It is over 3000 lines long and was written by an Anglo-Saxon poet (minstrel) in the language of Old English. The tale tells of the life and adventures of the Swedish hero Beowulf who spends his time fighting monsters (Grendel and his mother in particular) across Denmark, Norway and Sweden (Scandinavia).

The Poem
The poem is set in three parts and opens with Grendel terrorising the people of Denmark. In the nearby country of Sweden, the prince of the Geats (in southern Sweden), Beowulf, hears of the monster and takes his soldiers with him setting sail to help the King (Hrothgar) and his people.

Unarmed, Beowulf fights the monster and after a long battle, he eventually wins by ripping off its arm. The Danish people are overjoyed and celebrate in the King's hall with Beowulf, but Grendel's mother has plans of her own.

She takes revenge on Hrothgar by attacking the King's hall, killing the King's best friend and taking his body away, along with the arm of her dead son. Beowulf follows her to her underwater lair (home) and fights another long and exhausting battle. At last, he grabs a magical sword from her and kills her too. Beowulf and his soldiers set sail for home in Sweden.

50 years later, Beowulf is now king of the Geats and his own kingdom is being threatened by a fierce dragon. Once more, Beowulf takes his soldiers and sets off to fight. The battle is fierce and all of the soldiers except one run for their lives. Beowulf is wounded, but still manages to cut the beast in half with his sword.

Beowulf: An Epic Poem


A translation of part of the poem

Grendel the Murderer
[Grendel attacks the sleeping heroes]

When the sun was sunken, he set out to visit
The lofty hall-building, how the Ring-Danes had used it
For beds and benches when the banquet was over.
Then he found there reposing many a noble
Asleep after supper; sorrow the heroes,
Misery knew not. The monster of evil
Greedy and cruel tarried but little.

[Grendel drags off thirty of them, and devours them]
Fell and frantic, and forced from their slumbers
Thirty of thanemen; thence he departed
Leaping and laughing, his lair to return to,
With surfeit of slaughter sallying homeward.
In the dusk of the dawning, as the day was just breaking,
Was Grendel's prowess revealed to the warriors.

When was the poem composed and written down?
In Anglo-Saxon times, poems and stories were told by a travelling minstrel as most people could not read or write. The poem must have been passed down through the generations, being changed by each storyteller, until the existing copy was written down by two scribes somewhere in Anglo-Saxon England over 1000 years ago.

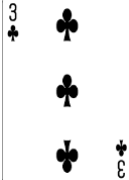



If you are unable to access the Beowulf comprehension, can you read a different myth, legend or fable from a book that you have at home? What do you notice about these types of stories? Do they have any specific features in common?

Daily times tables

Shuffle a pack of playing cards and then deal two cards at a time, multiplying the face numbers together (Ace = 1; Jack = 11; Queen = 12; and, if you fancy a challenge, King = 13). Try challenging a member of your family to see who is the quickest!

For example:

$3 \times 12 = 36$

Alternatively, here a link to a fun board game, also using playing cards for multiplication:

<https://mathgeekmama.com/multiplication-for-kids-game/>

Termly Spellings

Please take time to learn spellings for future weeks and to re-visit past spellings. These can be found on the school website at <https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/> and go to the tab **Classes** and click on your class.

This week's spellings are:

crumb climb thumb
subtle plumber

Activity: What do each of these spellings have in common?


Write a list of any other words that you know contain a **silent** letter. Are there any words that contain more than one silent letter?

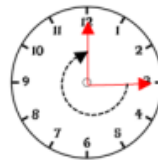
Daily Maths

Today's learning objective is: **Measuring angles using degrees.**
 These questions can help prompt discussion beforehand:

- What is an angle?
- Can you identify an acute angle on the clock?
- Can you identify an obtuse angle?
- What do we call angles larger than 180° but smaller than 360° ?
- What angles can you identify using compass directions?
- What is the size of the angle?
- What fraction of a full turn is the angle?

Question 1:


 Use the sentence stems to describe the turns made by the minute hand. Compare the turns to a right angle.

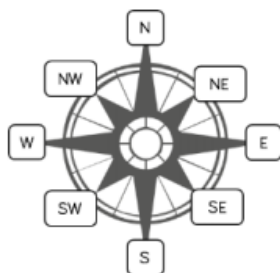


The turn from 12 to 4 is larger than a right angle. It is an obtuse angle.

The turn from ___ to ___ is _____ than a right angle. It is an _____ angle.

Question 2:

 Use the compass to complete the table.



Turn	Degrees	Type of angle	Fraction of a turn
North-East to South-East Clockwise	90°	Right angle	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn
North-West to North-West Clockwise			
South-West to South-East Anti-clockwise			
South-West to _____ Clockwise	180°		
North-East to East Clockwise			$\frac{1}{8}$ of a turn

Question 3:

Which angle is the odd one out?

180°

45°

79°

270°

Could another angle be the odd one out for a different reason?

If you would rather learn maths through a more practical task - try this:

Make each wall in your room one of the compass directions: North, East, South, West (with North-East, South-East, South-West and North-West in-between).

Ask a family member to call out different compass points, then you need to point in the correct direction. For a challenge, they could also ask you to make turns using language such as: move a quarter turn anti-clockwise, which compass direction are you facing? Face South, turn 180° clockwise - which compass direction are you facing?

Daily English

This week, we will be reading the full story of Beowulf, which begins:

BEOWULF

Here, let me tell you of the time Hrothgar, King of Denmark, who built a hall in his castle. When it was complete, he named it Heorot. Heorot was a hall where the people in the palace ate supper and then slept when it was time for bed. Nearby, there lived a beast who lurked in the dark. He was called Grendel and was grand and gruesome. Grendel abhorred Heorot (no one knows why); one night he went to the hall, broke through a wall, and found many men to feast on. Grendel growled ferocious and loud, and his red eyes glared in the dark. The noise awoke all who slept in the hall and the knights were poised for battle. But the beast Grendel showed his horrible teeth and grabbed the first knight he found and gnashed him with one big bite. The monster roared and everyone ran, leaving Grendel loudly laughing as he went back to his lair where he soundly slept.

Activity:

1. Using your imagination, and descriptive language from the story, draw and colour a picture of Grendel.
2. Label the different parts of Grendel using noun phrases, i.e. *his razor sharp claws*.
3. Turn your labels into phrases, i.e. Wildly, with wretched intent, *his razor sharp claws* would slash through even the bravest knight's armour.

Challenge: Use figurative language, i.e. similes, metaphors, personification and alliteration. I.e. *His razor sharp claws gleamed like broken glass*.

Helpful adjectives: despicable, lethal, instinctive, considerable, cruel, savage, carnivorous.

Alternatively, you could complete the same activities but using your own imaginary mythical beast.

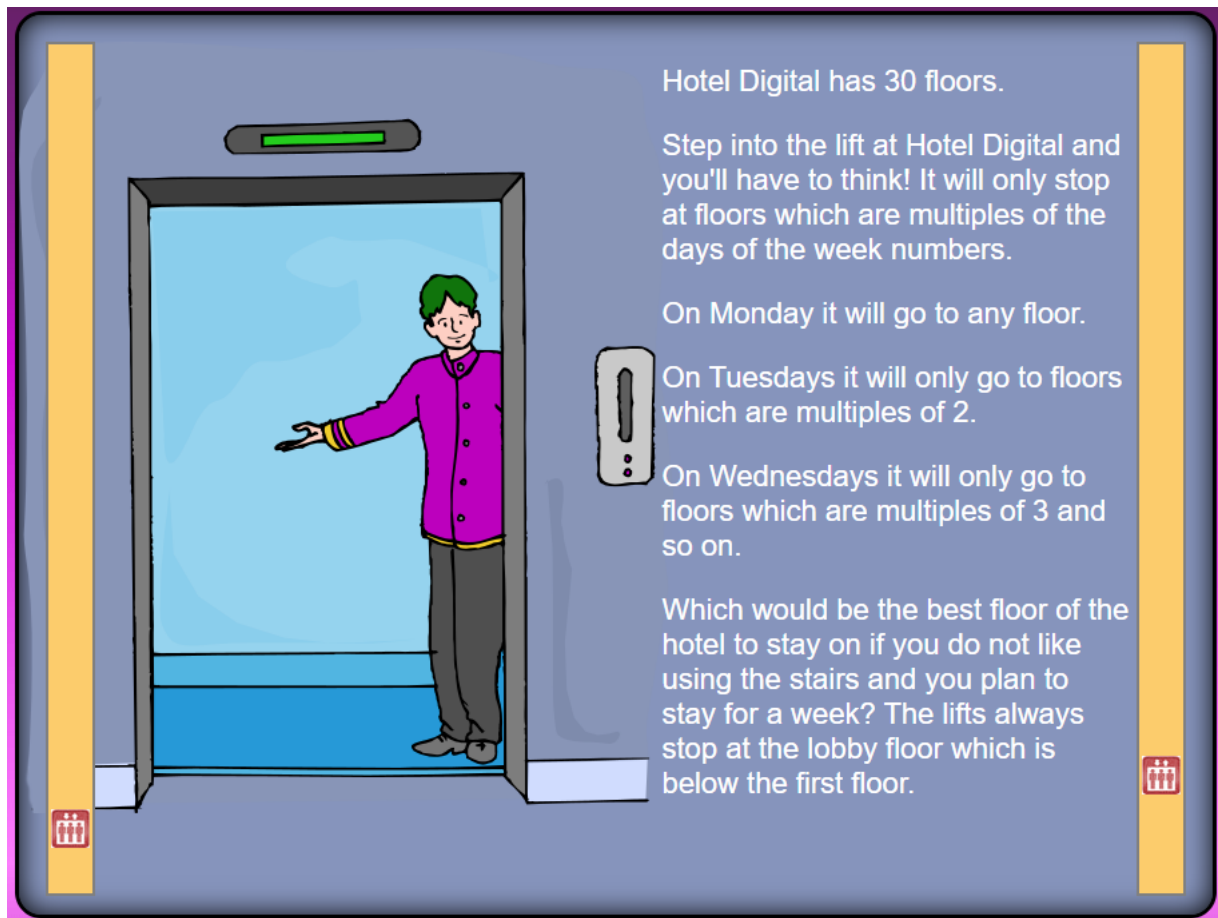
Healthy Me

Summer is upon us - so now, more than ever, it is important to drink water and stay hydrated. This week, ensure that you drink water throughout each day - encouraging those around you to do the same as when we are busy (or our routines have been disrupted) we sometimes forget to look after the things that are most important.

Problem of the Day

Use your knowledge of factors to answer this problem.

Factors are numbers that can be multiplied together to make a new number (the product), i.e. 7 and 3 are factors of 21 as $7 \times 3 = 21$.



Hotel Digital has 30 floors.

Step into the lift at Hotel Digital and you'll have to think! It will only stop at floors which are multiples of the days of the week numbers.

On Monday it will go to any floor.

On Tuesdays it will only go to floors which are multiples of 2.

On Wednesdays it will only go to floors which are multiples of 3 and so on.

Which would be the best floor of the hotel to stay on if you do not like using the stairs and you plan to stay for a week? The lifts always stop at the lobby floor which is below the first floor.

Answer hint: three different floors would be visited on five days of the week.

The activities below are supplementary and can be used to further extend learning opportunities whilst at home.

Home Learning

Please look at your Home Learning grid.
Visit the school website at <https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/> and go to the tab **Classes** and click on your class.

Please plan and complete these activities throughout the duration of the school closure.

National Curriculum Word Lists

Look in your Reading Log and find all of the spellings for your year group. How many of these can you learn? Use the strategies listed at the top of the page.

Curriculum Overview

Take time to look at the Curriculum Overview for your year group. This can be found on the school website at <https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/> Go to the tab **Key Information**, go down the menu on the left hand side to **Curriculum**, go to **Termly Overview** and click on the one for your year group.

Talk to a grown up at home and decide on an aspect you would like to find out more about. This means that when you come back to school, you will be able to share something new.

Useful websites

Please see the useful websites list.

Well done for trying all of these areas of learning. Please can we ask that your parent sends a few lines in an email to let us know what you have completed today.

5B: 5b@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk

5H: 5h@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk

Please look out for tomorrow's learning, from Mrs Bartlett and Mr Handson

