

Weekly Home Learning Tasks

Complete as many of these tasks as you can this week.

Remember to submit any completed tasks to your Seesaw account or to the school email address. Three pieces of work per week will be 'showcased' on the class Seesaw page.

Remember to ask family members for support if you are not sure about the task.

Date: 2/6/20

Year group: 4/5

English tasks

- 1) Our new Year 4/5 topic is about the Anglo-Saxons. Complete some research about who they were. You could watch the following clip as a starting point:

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zq2m6sg>

Write a non-chronological report about the Anglo-Saxons.

- 2) Watch the film clip Spy Fox:

<https://www.literacyshed.com/spyfox.html>

Choose one or more of the following...

There are a number of puns in the film: sardine to get interesting, date on paws, plans on ice, finale, fintastic etc. See if you can spot these and use them in your own writing or create a list of your own.

Retell the narrative in 1st or 3rd person.

Write the dialogue between Fox and Dr. Hammer adding correct punctuation.

Write the next adventure of Spy Fox using a different wild animal as the villain and including equally inept minions. We quite like the idea of a huge Ape - like King Louis in The Jungle Book - with cheeky monkey minions.

Design a 'Bond-like' gadget that fox could use in his missions.



3)

Maths tasks

- 1) Look at the prices for each item on the shopping list. Can you work out how much each total is?

apple 53p	pack of tomatoes 78p	pepper 60p
banana 41p	milk £2.81	rice £3.65
carrot 59p	cheese £2.92	tuna £5.65
pineapple £1.52	chocolate £3.10	bacon £1.82
pack of strawberries 84p	eggs £1.24	
box of peaches £1.32	spaghetti £2.38	

1. Total price = _____	2. Total price = _____
3. Total price = _____	4. Total price = _____

- 2) Using the money grid, can you work out how much your name is worth? What about your teacher's name? Who has the cheapest name in your family? Who has the most expensive name in your family? What about your



favourite football team? The list is endless!

- 3) Try solving some of the money word problems provided. Can you create your own for a parent (or teacher) to

Continue the story...Be as creative and imaginative as you can. Remember to try and hook the reader in!

4)

You have the ability to freeze time. When you do, everyone freezes as well. One day, you freeze time, and out the window, you see a girl moving around.

shareasimage.com

Comprehension Reading Tasks

Read the text about The Seaside and then answer the VIPERS questions about it.



The Seaside

Britain has one of the most beautiful coastlines in the world. People in Britain were heading to the seaside to enjoy the water as long ago as the 1700s. They had begun to develop a better appreciation of nature. The villages on the coast were the perfect place to explore.

It wasn't until the invention of the steam train and the industrial revolution that seaside towns began to resemble the ones we love today. Victorian Brits flocked to seaside towns such as Blackpool and Skegness in their thousands. They considered colder waters better for their bodies. It was also too expensive for most people to travel to Europe.

The Victorians didn't sunbathe. They would arrive at the beach fully clothed. They would bathe in the sea to cleanse their bodies. Many beaches were segregated. This means that men and women had their own areas in some resorts. The Victorians considered it inappropriate for men and women to bathe in the sea together.

Beach huts were provided for people to change into bathing suits. Some women still preferred not to be seen. They could use a bathing machine. These were sheds mounted on wheels. The lady would enter the hut and change into her bathing suit. The cart was then pulled out into the water by horses. A hole in the bottom of the shed allowed the lady to lower herself into the sea in privacy.

It wasn't normal for people to take picnics to the beach. This definitely meant the beaches were a lot cleaner. People mainly used the beaches for brisk walks. Some things were very similar. Victorians loved to build sandcastles and eat ice-creams. The Victorians also invented the halfpenny stamp. This made it possible to send postcards home cheaply. It would have been too expensive before this.

Many of the things we associate with the seaside were built by the Victorians. They knew they needed to entertain the people flocking to the coast. Music-halls and fabulous piers gave people places to go and shows to watch. Pleasure gardens meant that people from cities could see beautiful gardens and observe nature.

solve? (HINT: If you set it, you must be able to answer it too!)

4) Try the money worksheets. Why not try a different one each day?

Choose from: ordering money, addition of money, subtraction of money and Kim's puzzle

5) You have £1000 to spend on items for school. What would you spend it on? Why?



6) Can you create your own piggy bank? Here are some ideas that you might use or you can be even more creative!

7) What would you save up for? Write a list of things that you would really like to save your money for to buy.

8) Research 4 jobs that you are interested in doing when you are older. How much would you earn per year (annually)? Is the amount that you earn or happiness most important to you? Draw a picture of you doing your favourite job (or you could create a collage picture of your top 4!)

Seaside towns have struggled over the last 30 years. Holidays to hot European countries are a lot cheaper than before. 64% of Brits had a holiday abroad in 2019. On the other hand, 69% also had a holiday in the UK. That is more than the previous year. Maybe the good old British seaside holiday is set to make a comeback?

They may not be as popular as they once were but the British seaside definitely still has lots to offer.



RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. When did British people start heading to the seaside?
2. Which two things meant that more people started to visit the seaside?
3. Victorians loved to sunbathe: True or false?
4. What did people use to get changed in?
5. How did pleasure gardens help people from cities?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

- V** Which word means "looks like"?
Resemble **F**locked **E**xplore
- S** How did Victorians make it easier to send postcards?
- V** Find a word that means the beaches were separated for men and women
- I** Why might the British seaside be making a comeback?
- P** If you could live at the seaside, what would you enjoy doing most?

Shorter Reading Tasks

Task 1 Write a list of features of your non-fiction book. Does it have a contents? An index? How many features can you find?

Task 2 Think of a non-fiction book you have read. Write an imaginary (or real) interview with the author.

Task 3 Make up a word search or crossword based on the book.

What job do you want to do when you grow up? Draw a picture of yourself doing the job.

The job I want to do is:	The job I want to do is:
I would like to do this job because:	I would like to do this job because:
With the money I earn I will buy:	With the money I earn I will buy:
The job I want to do is:	The job I want to do is:
I would like to do this job because:	I would like to do this job because:
With the money I earn I will buy:	With the money I earn I will buy:

9) Look at the sheet about saving money. You could even do some of your own research. Can you create a poster, Powerpoint or other format to help children and adults learn about saving money

Money-saving tip	Money saved yearly	Money saved weekly	Extra information	Source of tip
Turn down the thermostat by 1°C.	1% of the fuel bill – £50 to £125 per average home (more for a school).	Between approximately £1 and £2.50 per average home (more for a school).	This will also save between about 1 and 2.5 tonnes of CO2 a year per average home. Schools can check their heating bills to see how much they would save per year – approximately 10% of the cost.	Ecochanges (www.ecochanges.co.uk)
Have showers, not baths, and avoid lingering under the shower – aim for five minutes.	£40 per average home.	About 70p.	This will also save about 350kg of CO2 a year per average home. A five-minute shower can use about a third of the water of an ordinary bath.	Ecochanges (www.ecochanges.co.uk)
Don't leave DVD players, TVs, games consoles, stereos or computers on standby.	£50 per average home.	About 90p.	This will also save about 450kg of CO2 a year per average home.	Ecochanges (www.ecochanges.co.uk)
Turn the lights off when you leave a room.	£20 per average home.	About 30p.	This will also save about 125kg of CO2 a year per average home.	Ecochanges (www.ecochanges.co.uk)
Only boil as much water as you need.	£20 per average home.	About 30p.	This will also save about 125kg of CO2 a year per average home.	Ecochanges (www.ecochanges.co.uk)
Replace light bulbs with energy-saving bulbs.	Around £37 per average home.	About 70p.	One energy-saving light bulb saves around £2.50 per year. And because it will last around ten times longer than a standard bulb, it could save around £40 before it needs replacing. Energy-saving light bulbs also use up to 80% less electricity than standard bulbs.	Energy Saving Trust (www.energysavingtrust.org.uk)
Cycle or walk instead of drive if the journey is less than a mile.	£160 in fuel.	About £3.	One mile will only take about 20 minutes to walk. You'll also be saving CO2 emissions.	ACT ON CO2 – a cross-Government initiative (http://actonco2.direct.gov.uk)
Cycle or walk instead of drive if the journey is less than two miles.	£600 in fuel.	About £11.50.	Two miles will only take about 15 minutes to cycle. You'll also be saving CO2 emissions.	ACT ON CO2 (http://actonco2.direct.gov.uk)
Eat up all the food in the house instead of throwing it away.	£50 per average household.	About 90p.	Planning meals can help to ensure that all the food is used up.	ACT ON CO2 (http://actonco2.direct.gov.uk)

Grammar/Spelling task

Foundation subject task

Our learning focus: Spell with the suffix ous.

Watch the video on BBC bitesize about how we use the suffix ous.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqqsw6f/articles/zqcpv9q>

We would add the suffix ous to a word and it will change the meaning of a word. It will turn a noun into an adjective.

The suffix ous means - full of.

So the word dangerous actually means full of danger. When you add ous to a word ending in e, you drop the e. When you add ous to a word ending in y, you drop the y and add an i. When you add ous to a word ending with our, the our becomes or and then you add ous.

You have 3 tasks for this week based around the suffix ous.

Task 1) Write down as many words that end in ous, and find their root word. Then define both of them. E.G. Danger - when something is at risk of coming to harm - Dangerous, something is full of danger. There are a lot of words that end in ous, can you find 10?

Task 2)

Can you spot the correct spelling?

Circle the correct spelling of each word.

poisonous	poinseous	poisonious
dangerous	dangerious	dangereous
mountainous	mountaineous	mountainious
outrageous	outragious	outragous
envy	envious	enveous
famous	famuous	fame
luxureous	luxurious	luxuryous

Task 3)

Our learning Focus: The Anglo Saxons - History

Look at your knowledge organiser that has been sent out alongside this weeks homework.

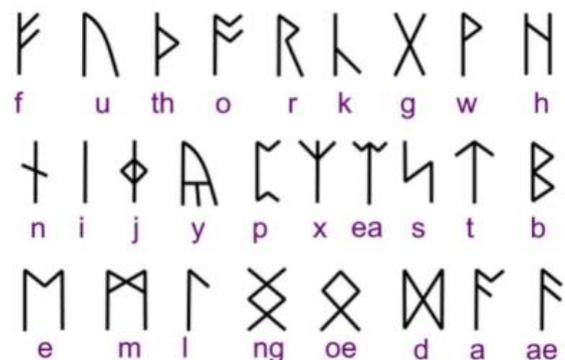
What do you notice about the Anglo Saxons?

Task 1) Write 2 paragraphs explaining the similarities between Anglo Saxon Britain and modern day Britain.

Think about all the different types of language you can use, you may want to split the paragraphs into things that are similar and the things that were different.

Task 2)

Anglo Saxon Runes



These are Anglo Saxon Runes. We didn't start using our own alphabet until after the Normans invaded in 1066. We then started to change the way we speak, incorporating Normal and Saxon language into one.

Can you try and spell out your own name using the Anglo Saxon runes?

Once you have done that, right a message to a family member/friend. See if they can decipher the message that you have written.

Task 3)

ous exception words

A S U X F B D O C S Z S C S R
 H U F P U W X P U W U U G Y G
 D O V O Z M J O K H F O L J A
 Y I B Q I D E H T T S V A F K
 O C S Z Q G W L W O M E M N F
 J A W A A I N F E C T I O U S
 H R H R S W Y S H A V H R B M
 N G T S R T U S M U L C O U I
 Q U B R K O R B U H R S U C U
 O T Z G I C I O M O X I S I P
 E M B T M T N P U K I M L X G
 J E U F I T S R C S I C R C F
 Y A B O S U O R O M U H A L Z
 C L U G C M T E Y L P N K P V
 H S H B J R O E K Q N U F Q S

AMBITIOUS
 CAUTIOUS
 DISASTROUS
 GLAMOROUS
 GRACIOUS
 HUMOROUS
 INFECTIOUS
 MISCHIEVOUS
 OUTRAGEOUS
 SPACIOUS

Our learning focus: Spellings
 Activities you could complete:

Year 4

Common Exception Words		Common Exception Words	
accident	disappear	island	promise
accidentally	early	knowledge	purpose
actual	earth	learn	quarter
actually	eight	length	question
address	eightth	library	recent
answer	enough	material	regular
appear	exercise	medicine	reign
arrive	experience	mention	remember
believe	experiment	minute	sentence
bicycle	extreme	natural	separate
breath	famous	naughty	special
breathe	favourite	notice	straight
build	February	occasion	strange
busy	forward	occasionally	strength
business	forwards	often	suppose
calendar	fruit	opposite	surprise
caught	grammar	ordinary	therefore
centre	group	particular	though
century	guard	peculiar	although
certain	guide	perhaps	thought
circle	heard	popular	through
complete	heart	position	various
consider	height	possess	weight
continue	history	possession	woman
decide	imagine	possible	women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	

Above is a list of all of the common exception words that you need to learn how to spell by the end of year 4. We are going to learn the 6th set of these words. - All of M, N & O

- 1) Material
- 2) Medicine
- 3) Mention

Read through the text and answer the questions.

Quick Questions

1. What do you think the word 'monument' means?

2. Why might runes only have been made out of straight lines, rather than curved lines?

1
1
1 3. Summarise the key points of this text in 20 words or less.

4. How do the meanings of the runes compare to their name?

Task 4)

You will need to do some research to find out where each of the 7 kingdoms of Britain were at the time of the Saxons. You might notice that Scotland and Wales are not part of it, they were their own individual countries/areas. In Scotland there was also a faction called the Picts.

- 4) Minute
- 5) Natural
- 6) Naughty
- 7) Notice
- 8) Occasion
- 9) Occasionally
- 10) Often
- 11) Opposite
- 12) ordinary

Ways you can practise those spellings

- Find the definition of these words
- Write the words in a sentence (that makes sense)

Take a picture of your spelling test with the scores and upload it in response to this.

Year 5

Common Exception Words

accommodate
accompany
according
aggressive
amateur
ancient
apparent
appreciate
attached
available
average
awkward
bargain
bruise
category
cemetery
committee
communicate
community
competition
conscience
conscious
controversy
convenience
correspond

criticise
curiosity
definite
desperate
develop
dictionary
disastrous
embarrass
environment
equipment
equipped
especially
exaggerate
excellent
existence
explanation
familiar
foreign
forty
frequently
government
guarantee
harass
hindrance
identity

Common Exception Words

immediate
individual
interfere
interrupt
language
leisure
lightning
marvellous
mischievous
muscle
necessary
neighbour
nuisance
occupy
occur
opportunity
parliament
persuade
physical
privilege
profession
programme
pronunciation
queue
recognise

recommend
relevant
restaurant
rhyme
rhythm
sacrifice
secretary
shoulder
signature
sincere
sincerely
soldier
stomach
suggest
symbol
system
temperature
thorough
twelfth
variety
vegetable
vehicle
yacht

Above is a list of all of the common exception words that you need to learn how to spell by the end of year 6. We are going to learn the 6th set of words this week. - All of N, O and P

- 1) necessary
- 2) neighbour
- 3) nuisance
- 4) occupy
- 5) occur
- 6) opportunity
- 7) parliament
- 8) persuade
- 9) physical
- 10) privilege
- 11) profession
- 12) programme
- 13) pronunciation

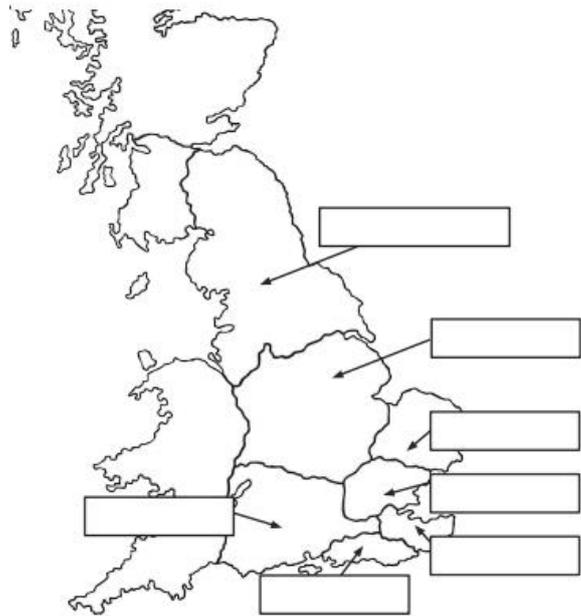
Ways you can practise those spellings

- Find the definition of these words
- Write the words in a sentence (that makes sense)

Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain

Find and label the seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain.

Northumbria	Wessex	East Anglia	Mercia
Kent	Sussex	Essex	



Other useful websites/ideas: