



All information below is available on this week's PowerPoint

Reading
30 minutes



Anglo Saxon Comprehension!

Really Rare Runes

- 8 Before the Anglo-Saxons became Christians and began to
 19 use the Latin alphabet that we still use today, they wrote
 26 in something called the futhorc alphabet – commonly
 29 known as runes.
- 40 The word rune means a secret or a mystic sentence. There
 50 were a total of thirty-three symbols made out of straight
 59 lines, which were carved into special items and stone
 66 monuments to give important information. Runes had
 74 religious meaning and were used to write spells.
- 84 Each rune had its own name and unique meaning, such
 95 as the rune 'lagu' meant 'lake' and 'is' meant 'ice'. Runes
 106 were no longer used by the year 1000 and were banned
 117 by King Canute the Great. So far, less than 200 artefacts
 124 carved with runes have ever been found.



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?

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



Now for some pleasure reading! Read an e-book on Bug Club and answer the comprehension questions or choose a novel of your choice.

GPS warm-up
10 minutes

These are your 10 spellings for the week - Tip: Choose 2 words to learn each day, and then ask a grown up to test you Friday afternoon!



The 'shun' sound can be spelt in three different ways. Which one you use depends on the last letter or letters of the root word.

- If the root word ends with 'c' or 'cs' use the **-cian** suffix: magic - magician
- When the root word ends with 'd' or 'se' the suffix used is usually **-sion**: expand - expansion
- If the root word ends with 't' or 'te' use **-tion**: invent - invention

Now watch this video and complete the online activities:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zt62mnb/articles/zyv4ghv>

magician politician expansion tension invention
hesitation creation musician supervision progression

Full stops and Capital Letters!

Let's go over some basics today. Some of you are still forgetting your basic punctuation - Capital letters and full stops. A paragraph will contain more than one

sentence, and this means there should be more than 1 full stop!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BNog8C2FRqU>

Insert the **capital letters** and **full stops** in the passage below. One has been done for you in each passage.

T

1) **t**he sun shone while Luke was walking to school as he passed ben's house, he was thinking about the weekend and their trip

Y

2) **y**esterday, we went to see our friend, rita she has been ill recently but is now feeling better

T

3) **t**he mouse scuttled quietly through the overgrown field when the sun finally rose, he knew it was monday morning

T

4) **t**he little boy reached carefully into his school-bag but he could not find his pencil from paris "where is it?" he said

Y

5) **y**esterday was the coldest day of february so far ice covered the whole playground, like a white blanket

Writing
30 minutes

<https://www.literacyshed.com/the-lighthouse.html>

Watch the short film: The Lighthouse.

We are going to write the last part of our recount.

If you can't watch the video: Just use these images below.

Today we are going to write from where the Lighthouse keeper drops the glass light holder to where the villagers bring their lights to help the Lighthouse keeper.

Describe how you feel when you dropped the glass, what you thought was going to happen, and what surprising event then followed. How did this final event make you feel and how did



this event help the ship in the storm? Has your opinion of the villagers changed?

Try to use a relative clause in this final part of your recount.
For example:

The ship, *which was heading straight for the rocks*, had at least a hundred passengers on board!

The glass, *which was incredibly heavy*, fell from my hands.

I saw a huge ship *when I looked out to sea*.

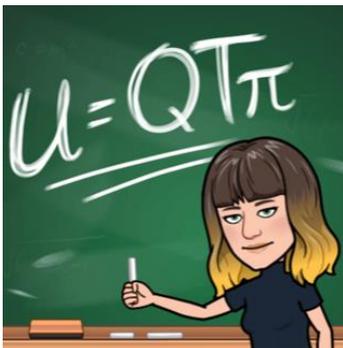
The villagers, *who I had heard celebrating earlier*, were making their way up the hill!



house (Animation)



Arithmetic
10 minutes



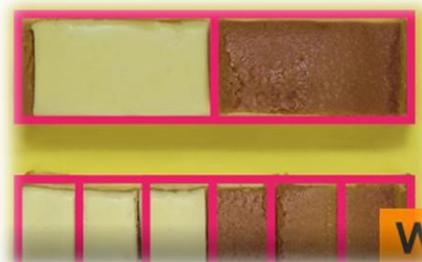
Equivalent Fractions

Sometimes fractions can be **simplified** into smaller ones.

These fractions are said to be **equivalent**.

You can multiply the numerator and denominator in the smaller fraction, by the **same number**, and get the first fraction back

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsxhfg8/articles/zwjwgdM>



Complete the equivalent fraction pairs.

8 $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

9 $\frac{\square}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$

10 $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\square}{10}$

11 $\frac{4}{\square} = \frac{8}{10}$

12 $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\square}{6}$

13 $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\square}{3}$

12 Write pairs of letters for the equivalent fractions.

A

$\frac{2}{6}$

B

$\frac{3}{5}$

C

$\frac{3}{4}$

D

$\frac{1}{2}$

E

$\frac{2}{10}$

F

$\frac{1}{4}$

G

$\frac{1}{3}$

H

$\frac{2}{3}$

I

$\frac{6}{8}$

J

$\frac{1}{5}$

K

$\frac{2}{4}$

L

$\frac{4}{6}$

M

$\frac{2}{8}$

N

$\frac{6}{10}$

Maths
30 minutes

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs7mn39/articles/zv677nb>

Calculating perimeter

The **perimeter** is the distance all the way around the **outside** of a 2D shape.**

To work out the perimeter, add up the lengths of all the sides.



The perimeter of this shape is $10 + 10 + 6 + 6 = 32$

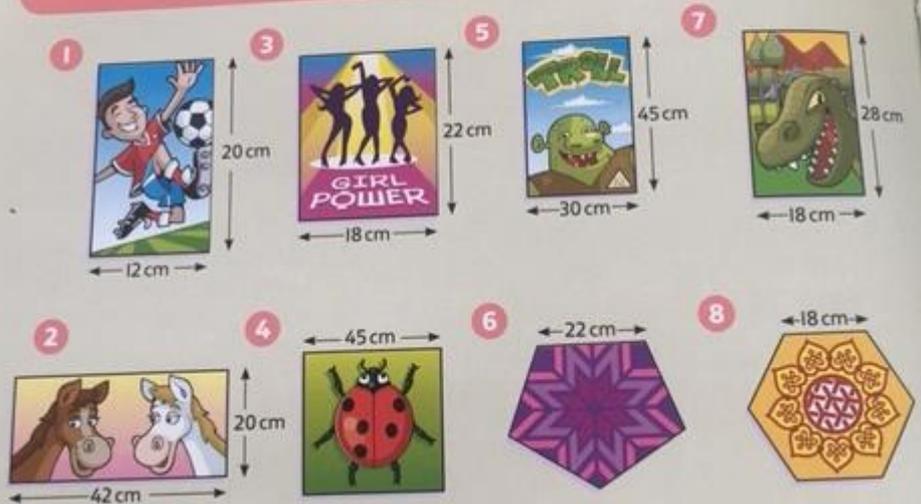
Calculate the perimeter of each photo and write it in centimetres and then in metres.



Draw a rectangle with a perimeter of 28 cm.

A little trickier...

Calculate the perimeter of each poster. Write your answer in metres.



Write, in centimetres, the perimeter of the following.

- 9 A rectangle measuring 7 cm by 6 cm.
- 10 A rectangle measuring 6.5 cm by 3.5 cm.
- 11 A square with a side of 8 cm.
- 12 A square with a side of 4.25 cm.
- 13 An equilateral triangle with a side of 3.6 cm.

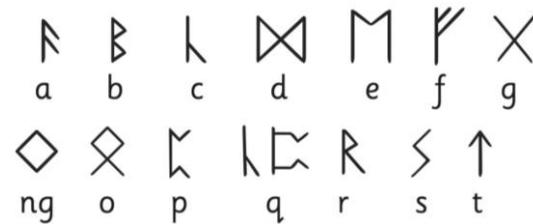


The perimeter of a rectangle is 36 cm. Investigate what length sides the rectangle could have.

Enquiry/Project work
30 minutes

This week's theme is History - Anglo Saxons!

Today we are going to focus on Runes...



The letters of the alphabets of the Anglo Saxons, were called runes.

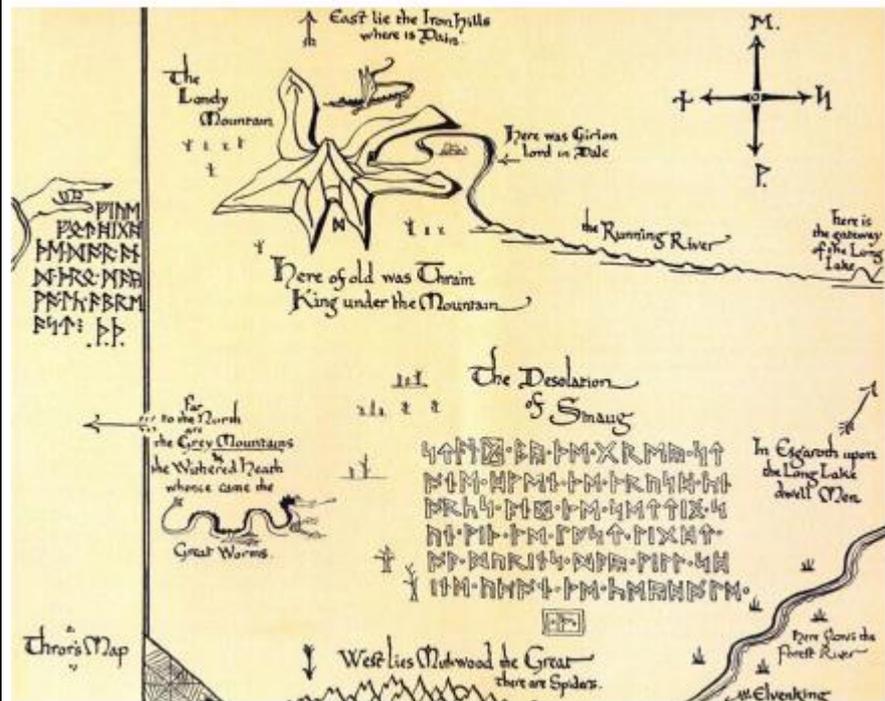
Runes were letters used by the Saxons to write short messages of ownership, like

"This belongs to Beowulf".

They were also used to write inscriptions on gravestones, like "Here lies Alfred. We miss him".

- They were usually carved on wood or stone (not written in books).
- The runes consist mostly of vertical and diagonal marks, with notably fewer horizontal marks or curves.
- It is thought that runes were designed this way to help carving in wood.
- Runes were thought to have magical powers and Saxons thought they would protect them from illness and danger.

J.R.R. Tolkien (Author of The Hobbit) uses a variant of the Anglo-Saxon runes for the writing on Thror's map! Can you spot them?



In the Year 5 Home Learning portal, you will find today's activity. You must write your very own secret message!

Take Care!

