



W.C. 6th July 2020

English

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

Use these worksheets to work from and not on. All you need is a piece of paper, pen or pencil and maybe a ruler.

After watching the videos and having a go at the practise activities, have a go at these activities. Depending on your confidence choose Mild, Medium or Spicy.



This week's English Home Learning activities link to our theme of 'Significant Moments in History.'

Spellings

Here are 10 spellings to do with 'Significant moments in history', that you may wish to practise and attempt on Friday. These words could come up in your English home learning and themed learning this week, so we thought it was best that we learnt to spell them correctly! Practise how you usually and/or on **Study Ladder**

<https://www.studyladder.co.uk/games/activity/look-cover-spell-the-past-34199?backUrl=/games/literacy/gb-year-five>

timeline
change
significant
events
dates
chronological
label
historical
linear
scale

Monday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

Reading and using a text

Starter - 'When we were young' - look at the image below and answer the questions giving your opinion. Below is a picture of a couple, who used to dance together when they were younger, meeting after a long time apart.



1. By looking at the picture what can you deduce (assume) about the two people?
2. How did they feel when they were reunited?
3. Why haven't they seen each other for so long?
4. How do you think they first got into dancing?

Reading and using a text

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zs7tjsg> → Watch the video clips to understand why we need to comprehend a text.

When you read a text and show you understand it by answering questions, this is called **comprehension**.

You use **comprehension** skills all the time in everyday life. For example, when you work out what a sign means, watch a film or listen to a podcast.

You often need to link together facts and clues to properly **comprehend** (understand) what's happening in a text.

Here is a simple example of a **comprehension** question that you might find in an English lesson.

Tommy is wearing a grey jumper, round glasses and a blue hat.

Question: What colour hat is Tommy wearing?

If you can give the answer '**Tommy is wearing a blue hat**', you have used your **comprehension** skills and shown you have understood the sentence correctly.

Comprehension becomes more challenging when the text is longer because you need to link together more facts and clues to understand what's happening.

You have to be an **active reader**. This means you need to be thinking about what you are reading, as you are reading it.



Complete the Practise Tasks on Bitesize and then have a go at your chosen activity.

This week we are going to be looking at some Shakespearean plays, therefore it is important that we revise a significant moment in history linked to the Tudors (as this was the period in which Shakespeare wrote).

Read and reread the texts below and then answer the comprehension questions.

The Tudors

The Tudors ruled England for 118 years and are one of the most famous families in history. Their **reign** started with King Henry VII in 1485 and ended when Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603. In that time, the country went through many changes.

Who Were the Tudors?

'Tudor' is the surname that each of the kings and queens during this period had. When Henry Tudor defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, he became King. He took the name Henry VII but his surname was still 'Tudor', which meant that it was the beginning of England's Tudor period.



The Tudor Rose

Henry VII's family sign was a red rose. Elizabeth of York's family sign was a white rose. When he married her in 1486, the signs came together to create a completely new red and white flower. This was known as the Tudor Rose and it is still used as a symbol of England today.



Henry VIII

When Henry VII died in 1509, his son came to power. His name was Henry VIII and he went on to become one of history's most famous figures. In his 37-year reign, Henry VIII had six wives, created a new church and ordered more than 70,000 people to be executed!

Henry's first act as King was to marry Catherine of Aragon, who was once married to Henry's brother. However, he divorced her in 1533 because she hadn't given him a son. Henry then married Anne Boleyn; she didn't give him a son either so Henry had her beheaded! In all, Henry VIII had two wives executed and he divorced two of them. One wife died of natural causes and one survived him.

1. Catherine of Aragon 	2. Anne Boleyn 	3. Jane Seymour 
Divorced	Beheaded	Died
4. Anne of Cleves 	5. Kathryn Howard 	6. Catherine Parr 
Divorced	Beheaded	Survived

The Tudors

The Church of England

When the **Pope** refused to allow Henry to divorce his first wife, it made him very angry. He wanted to get his own way and so he made his own strand of Christianity, calling it the Church of England. He named himself as head. That way, he gave himself permission to divorce Catherine!

Henry's Children

After Henry VIII died in 1547, three of his children went on to rule England. His son, Edward VI, was very young when he became King and died when he was just 15. Mary I was known for being cold-hearted but Elizabeth I was the most famous of all. She was Queen for 44 years, until she died in 1603, ending the Tudor period.

Did You Know...?

Lady Jane Grey became Queen after Edward VI died. She only reigned for nine days before Mary I was announced as Queen!



Tudor Kings and Queens

Henry VII – 1485-1509



Henry VIII – 1509-1547



Edward VI – 1547-1553



Jane Grey – July 1553



Mary I – 1553-1558



Elizabeth I – 1558-1603



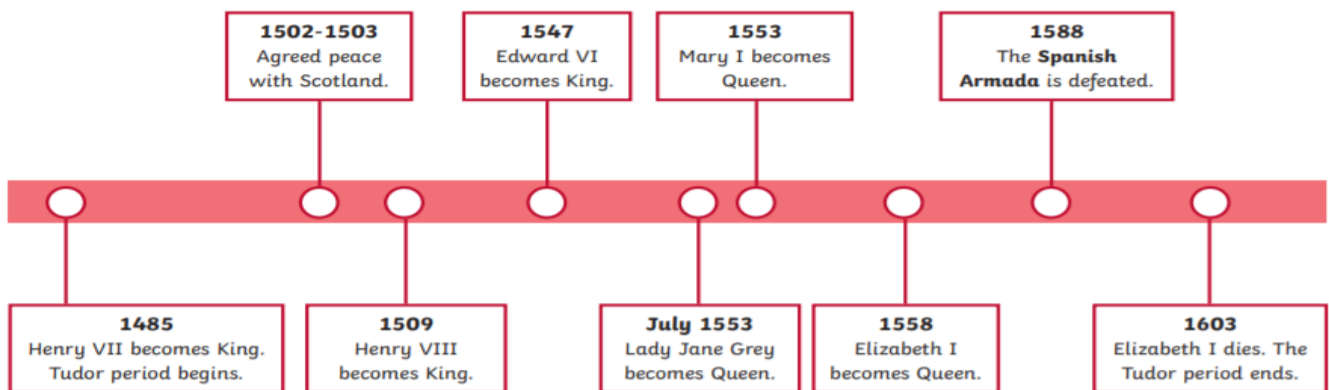
Glossary

Pope: Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

reign: To rule as king or queen.

Spanish Armada: A fleet of warships from Spain that attacked England.

Tudor Timeline



1. Who was the first Tudor to rule England?

- ☐ King Henry VII
- ☐ King Henry VIII
- ☐ Queen Mary I
- ☐ Queen Elizabeth I

2. Where does the name 'Tudor' come from?

3. Whose family symbols came together to create the Tudor Rose?

4. Explain how you think Henry VIII felt in 1509. Think of two different emotions and explain why you think he felt that way.

5. Explain how Henry VIII's first wife was already known to the family.

6. **He wanted to get his own way and so he made his own strand of Christianity, calling it the Church of England.**

Imagine you are the Pope. Write Henry VIII a short message explaining how you feel about what he has done.

7. Which two women did Henry VIII divorce?

8. Match the numbers to these events in the text, so that they are in order. The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ The Spanish Armada is defeated.
- ☒ 1 Henry Tudor defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth.
- ☐ Elizabeth I becomes Queen.
- ☐ Henry VIII married Anne Boleyn.
- ☐ Henry VII died in 1509.

Medium

The Tudors

The Tudors ruled England for 118 years and are one of the most famous families in history. It started with King Henry VII in 1485 and ended in 1603 when Queen Elizabeth I died without an heir. In that time, the country went through many changes.

Who Were the Tudors?

'Tudor' is the surname that each of the kings and queens during this period had. When Henry Tudor defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, he became King. He took the name Henry VII but his surname was still 'Tudor', which meant it was the beginning of England's Tudor period.



The Tudor Rose

With Henry becoming King, it brought an end to the Wars of the Roses. This was an ongoing fight between two royal families – the House of Lancaster, whose emblem was a red rose, and the House of York, represented by a white rose. In 1486, a year after his triumph, Henry (who was from the House of Lancaster) married Elizabeth of York, uniting both houses. As a symbol of this union, the two roses were merged to create the Tudor Rose, which is still used as an emblem of England today.



Henry VIII

When Henry VII died in 1509, his son – also called Henry – came to power. He was crowned Henry VIII and went on to become one of history's most famous figures. During his 37-year reign, Henry VIII made history in so many ways. He had six wives, created a new church and was responsible for having more than 70,000 people executed!

Henry's first act as King was to marry Catherine of Aragon. He then divorced her in 1533, with her not having given him a son. Henry then married Anne Boleyn. She didn't give him a son either and Henry had her beheaded! In all, Henry VIII had two wives executed, two he

1. Catherine of Aragon 	2. Anne Boleyn 	3. Jane Seymour 
Divorced	Beheaded	Died
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Divorced	Beheaded	Survived

divorced, one died of natural causes and one of them survived him.

The Church of England

When the **Pope** refused to allow Henry to divorce his first wife, Henry decided to take matters into his own hands. Henry split from the **Roman Catholic Church** and made his own strand of Christianity! He called it the Church of England and he named himself as head. That way, he gave himself permission to divorce Catherine!

Henry's Children

After Henry VIII died in 1547, three of his children went on to rule England. Elizabeth I was the most famous of all. She was Queen for 44 years until she died in 1603, ending the Tudor period.

Did You Know...?

Edward VI was King for just six years before he died aged 15. However, his successor, Lady Jane Grey, had an even shorter reign. She held the throne for a mere nine days before Mary I was proclaimed Queen.



Tudor Kings and Queens

Henry VII – 1485-1509



Henry VIII – 1509-1547



Edward VI – 1547-1553



Jane Grey – July 1553



Mary I – 1553-1558



Elizabeth I – 1558-1603



Glossary

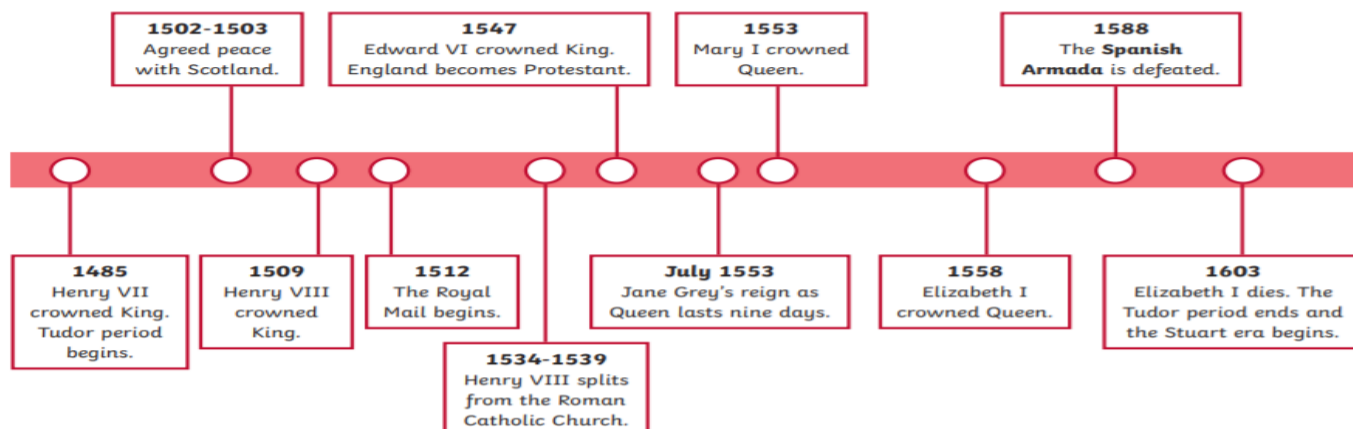
emblem: A symbol, like a badge or sign.

heir: A person (usually a son or daughter) who is given the position, property and wealth of another person (usually their parent) when they die.

Pope: Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Protestant: A member of a Christian faith that is separate from the Roman Catholic Church.

Roman Catholic: A member of a Christian faith that has the Pope as its head.



1. Which king and queen started and ended the Tudor period?

2. ***In 1486, a year after his triumph, Henry married Elizabeth of York.***

Why might this have been hard for Elizabeth's family to live with?

3. What is the Tudor Rose?

4. Do you think Henry VIII married for love? Give reasons in your answer.

5. How long was Lady Jane Grey Queen for?

6. Which of these dates are periods in which a Tudor king or queen was on the throne?
Tick **two**.

☐ 1485-1509

☐ 1509-1574

☐ 1553-1558

☐ 1558-1903

7. Match the numbers to these events in the text so that they are in order. The first one has been done for you.

☐ The Royal Mail begins.

☒ 1 The Battle of Bosworth.

☐ Split from the Roman Catholic Church.

☐ End of the Wars of the Roses.

☐ The Spanish Armada is defeated.

8. ***Queen Elizabeth I died without an heir.***

What does this mean and how do you think Queen Elizabeth I felt knowing that this was going to happen?

9. What two events happened in 1553? Explain how this may have affected the country.

The Tudors

The Tudors reigned in England for 118 years and are one of the most famous families ever to have ruled the nation. The Tudor era started with King Henry VII in 1485 and ended in 1603 when Queen Elizabeth I died without an heir. In that time, the Tudors changed the course of history.

Who Were the Tudors?

'Tudor' is simply the surname that each of the kings and queens during this period had. When Henry Tudor defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, he became King. He took the name Henry VII but his surname was still 'Tudor' – hence the beginning of England's Tudor period.



The Tudor Rose

With Henry becoming King, it brought an end to the Wars of the Roses. This was an ongoing feud between two royal families – the House of Lancaster, whose emblem was a red rose, and the House of York, represented by a white rose. In 1486, a year after his triumph in battle, the Lancastrian Henry married Elizabeth of York, uniting both houses. As a symbol of this union, the two roses were merged to create the Tudor Rose, which is still used as an emblem of England today.



Henry VIII

When Henry VII died in 1509, his son – also called Henry – came to power. The young 17-year-old was crowned Henry VIII and went on to become one of history's most famous figures. In his 37-year reign, Henry VIII made history in many ways. He had six wives, created a new church and was responsible for having more than 70,000 people executed!

Henry's first act as King was to marry his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon. He divorced her in 1533 having not given him a son and Henry went on to marry one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting. Her name was Anne Boleyn. In all, Henry VIII had six wives. Two were executed, two he divorced, one died of natural causes and one of them survived him.

1. Catherine of Aragon 	2. Anne Boleyn 	3. Jane Seymour 
Divorced	Beheaded	Died
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Divorced	Beheaded	Survived

The Tudors

The Church of England

When the Pope refused to allow Henry to divorce his first wife, Henry decided to take matters into his own hands. At the time, most people in England were Roman Catholic. But, eager to get his own way, Henry created his own strand of Christianity called the Church of England. This event in history is known as the English Reformation.

Henry's Children

After Henry VIII died in 1547, three of his children went on to rule England but it was his daughter, Elizabeth I, who became arguably the most famous of all. She was Queen for 44 long years until she died in 1603, ending the Tudor period.



Did You Know...?

Mary I earned the nickname 'Bloody Mary' because Protestant people were killed during her reign.



Tudor Kings and Queens

Henry VII – 1485-1509



Henry VIII – 1509-1547



Edward VI – 1547-1553



Jane Grey – July 1553



Mary I – 1553-1558



Elizabeth I – 1558-1603



1502-1503
Peace treaty
with Scotland.

1547
Edward VI crowned King.
England becomes Protestant.

1553
Mary I crowned
Queen.

1585
England set up
colonies in America.

1588
The Spanish Armada
is defeated.

1485
Henry VII
crowned King.
Tudor period
begins.

1509
Henry VIII
crowned
King.

1512
England's
postal
service, The
Royal Mail,
begins.

July 1553
Jane Grey's reign as
Queen lasts nine days.

1534-1539
English
Reformation.

1558
Elizabeth I
crowned Queen.

1603
Elizabeth I dies. The
Tudor period ends and
the Stuart era begins.

1. Explain the significance of the events of 1485 and how that shaped history.

2. Which houses were involved in the Wars of the Roses?

3. What is the Tudor Rose and why do you think it was important?

4. ***When Henry VII died in 1509, his son – also called Henry – came to power.***

Summarise Henry VIII's life in two or three sentences.

5. Do you think Henry VIII married for love? Give reasons in your answer.

6. Which of these dates are periods in which a Tudor king or queen was on the throne?
Tick **three**.

- ☐ 1553-1554
- ☐ 1558-1603
- ☐ 1553-1585
- ☐ 1547-1553

7. What was the English Reformation and when did it take place?

8. Why was 1512 a good year to be a letter-writer?

9. Match the Tudor kings and queens to the correct fact.

Henry VII	son of Henry VIII
Henry VIII	defeated Richard III
Edward VI	married his sister-in-law
Elizabeth I	ruled in the 16 th and 17 th century

10. What is a Protestant and why wasn't it a good time to be one during Mary I's reign?

Answers - on "Year 5 English answers document".

Tuesday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

Romeo and Juliet

Complete the Practise Tasks on Bitesize then read the texts below and have a go at your chosen activity.

Watch the video clip about the Shakespeare play

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/shakespeare-in-shorts-animation-romeo-and-juliet/z7gg92p>

OR

Read the cartoon strip of the play below

MONTAGUES

CAPULETS

ROMEO and JULIET

Go, sirrah, trudge about
Through fair Verona; find
those persons out
Whose names are written there,
and to them say,
My house and welcome on
their pleasure stay.

I am sent to find those persons
Whose names are here writ...
I must to the learned.

Do you bite your
thumb at us, sir?

In the ancient Italian city of Verona, Lord Capulet was planning a party. He was sure no members of the Montague family would turn up, as the Capulets and Montagues had been feuding for years. The quarrel ran so deep that even their servants fought. But Lord Capulet was wrong.

Is love a tender thing? It is too rough,
Too rude, too boisterous; and it pricks like thorn.

Did my heart love
till now?

Romeo, Lord Montague's son, and Mercutio,
his friend, *did* come – in disguise. He was
infatuated with Lord Capulet's niece, Rosaline.

Romeo, however, instantly forgot Rosaline
when he saw Lord Capulet's sweet young
daughter Juliet. Her beauty stole his heart.

Uncle, this is
a Montague!

Young Romeo, is it?
O! She doth
teach the
torches to burn
bright.

'Tis a
shame.

He shall be endur'd.

A snowy dove
trooping with crows.

The only
son of your
great enemy.

My only love
sprung
from my
only
hate!

Unfortunately, Romeo was
recognized by Lord Capulet's
fiery nephew, Tybalt.

But Lord Capulet forbade
fighting at his ball and
made Romeo welcome.

So Romeo wooed Juliet and
soon their love was mutual,
despite the feud.

Nuts
for sale!
Eat my
fine
nuts!

Will you
be my
Juliet?

No!

He loves her.

Go on!
Kiss her.

And
her
only 13



O Romeo, Romeo.

As the party ended, Juliet ran to her balcony to declare her love for Romeo to the stars.



O gentle Romeo.

O! It is my love.

Romeo risked death by climbing the Capulets' orchard wall to see Juliet.



'Tis but thy name that is my enemy.

That night, the loving pair agreed to wed in secret, lest their feuding families part them.



Madam! Parting is such a sweet sorrow. Hence will I go to my ghostly father's cell.

As dawn broke and Juliet's nurse finally got her to bed, Romeo raced to Friar Laurence.



Wast thou with Rosaline?

Rosaline, I have forgot that name.

The friar agreed to marry the sweethearts, hoping this would unite the families.



These violent delights have violent ends.

Later that morning, Juliet joined Romeo at the chapel, and the happy pair were wed.



Ah! Juliet!

True love.

Violent ends.

Then Romeo and Juliet parted, as they knew they must, until Friar Laurence had broken the news to their families.



Thou consort'st with Romeo -

GRRRR!

Good Capulet, which name I tender as dearly as mine own.

On the way home, Romeo met his good friends Benvolio and Mercutio, being harangued by Tybalt for consorting with a Montague.



Put thy rapier up.

Romeo, now related to Tybalt by his marriage, tried to prevent a fight, but failed.



A plague o' both your houses! They have made worms' meat of me.

Tybalt and Mercutio's swords clashed and Mercutio fell dead.



Romeo, away! Be gone! ...Tybalt's slain.

O! I am Fortune's fool.

Provoked by his friend's death, Romeo struck Tybalt a fatal blow.



Hey, get that bear off there.

Is he really dead. Murn?

Well done, boys, nice deaths.



Let Romeo hence
in haste.

The Prince of Verona was tired of the feuding families disturbing the peace, so when he heard of the deaths, he banished Romeo.



O serpent heart.

Unhappy Juliet! Her cousin killed by Romeo and Romeo exiled! What could Romeo do but go and beg her forgiveness – and say farewell?



Not until morning did the lovers part, hoping that soon Friar Laurence could secure a pardon for Romeo and pacify their families.



I would that
Thursday were
tomorrow.

Prepare her,
wife.

Ho!
Daughter.

But Lord Capulet, thinking to comfort Juliet after Tybalt's death, told her faithful suitor, Paris, that they could marry on Thursday.



God's bread!
It makes me mad.

Horried, Juliet rejected the plan, but dared not reveal her marriage to Romeo.



I do spy a kind
of hope.

And I will do it without
fear or doubt.

Juliet ran to Friar Laurence for help, and in desperation they agreed a devious plot.



Pardon,
I beseech you!

We'll to church
tomorrow.

Accordingly, Juliet went home and, to her father's joy, agreed to marry Paris.



What if it
be poison?

Before the wedding, Juliet took a drug so as to appear dead for forty-two hours.



When Juliet's nurse tried to wake her, she seemed quite lifeless.



So, amid deep mourning, the wedding party became a funeral procession.



How could
she?

Her poor
nurse.

Put a sock
in it.



You should see this side, buddy.



O lamentable day.

Alack the day.

Juliet was carried to the family burial vault, from where, according to the friar's plan, Romeo would rescue her.



Pardon me for bringing these ill news.

Is it even so?

But the friar's letter, telling Romeo of the scheme, went astray. A messenger told Romeo the false news of Juliet's sudden "death".



Ere, Romeo, mate, it's not true.



O, I am slain.

I will go call the watch.

I'll bury thee in a triumphant grave.

Romeo bought poison and went to the tomb. There he found Paris who, in his misery, attacked Romeo, who slew him in defence.



Romeo! Alack, alack.



We are not happy.



What an unkind hour.

Nobility only up here, if you don't mind.

As the friar cried out in horror, Juliet awoke to see Romeo, lifeless beside her.



O happy dagger.

I dare no longer stay.

Hearing voices approach, the friar fled. But Juliet, unable to imagine life without Romeo, took up his dagger and, stabbing herself, fell dead upon her husband's body.



Poor sacrifices of our enmity.

For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.

When the families of the Montagues and Capulets arrived upon this tragic scene, they were grief stricken at the consequences of their vendetta. Lord Capulet and Lord Montague vowed to raise a golden statue to each other's child. Thus they buried their feud, along with their precious children, Romeo and his sweet Juliet.



I thought this was a romance. It's a bloomin' tragedy.



Who let that dog in?

I bet they can't recall the cause of the feud.

So true

Mild

As we have looked at poetry recently, I would like you to write a **narrative poem** retelling the story of Romeo and Juliet.

Remember a narrative poem is <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4mmn39/articles/z3btrwx>

Narrative poems tend to be quite long. They tell a story like in a novel and also use rhythm and rhyme, like in a poem.

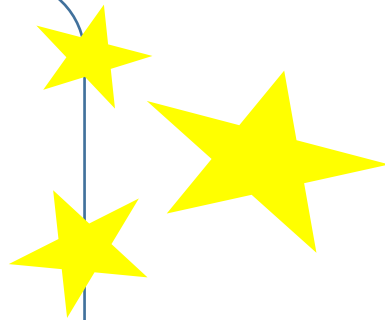
Medium and Spicy

A new ending. **Rewrite the ending** of the play, changing it so that either of or both Romeo and Juliet survive. You will need to include what happens between the parents - are they reunited or does the feud continue?

Grammar Challenge:

Can you include...

- Relative clauses
- Direct speech
- Indirect speech
- Metaphor
- Simile
- Personification



There are no answers for today's work. But please do send over your poems or alternative endings!

Wednesday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

The Tempest

Watch the video clips to see the full story. However, you must watch episode 1 and 2 to be able to complete the activities below.

Characters in the Tempest



Prospero

Once Duke of Milan... but betrayed by his brother, Antonio, who usurped his dukedom.



Miranda

Prospero's daughter. She's never met a human (Dad aside!) until Ferdinand washes ashore.



Ariel

Prospero's helper sprite. When Prospero's plan is finished he will set Ariel free.



Antonio

Prospero's brother. He takes Prospero's dukedom and puts him to sea in a leaky boat.



Alonso - King of Naples

Father of Ferdinand. He lent his army so that Antonio could overthrow Prospero.



Ferdinand

Son of Alonso; believed drowned by all the courtiers. Meets Miranda and falls in love



Sebastian

Brother of Alonso; he is persuaded by Antonio to kill his brother and become the king.



Gonzalo

A faithful friend to Prospero; he arranges for Prospero to have his books in exile.



Stephano

Part of a comic duo with Trinculo, he dreams of killing Prospero and marrying Miranda.



Trinculo

A jester who washes ashore with Stephano, meets Caliban and plots against Prospero.



Caliban

Resident of the island and enslaved by Prospero; at the end the island will be his again.

Complete the Practise Tasks on Bitesize then have a go at completing your chosen activity.

Watch the clip - Set me free

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-the-tempest-pt2/zbg46v4>

In the animation Ariel seems annoyed that he isn't going to be freed immediately, despite creating the storm for Prospero. In this Shakespearean play the relationship between Prospero and Ariel is complicated! Is Ariel a servant of a loving master or the slave of a cruel tyrant!

I would now like you to read Ariel's story about his relationship with Prospero.

Ariel's story

My name is Ariel.

I want to tell you my story.

My master is the great Prospero: the magician who rules this island. I have served him for twelve years. In many ways he is a kind and benevolent master.

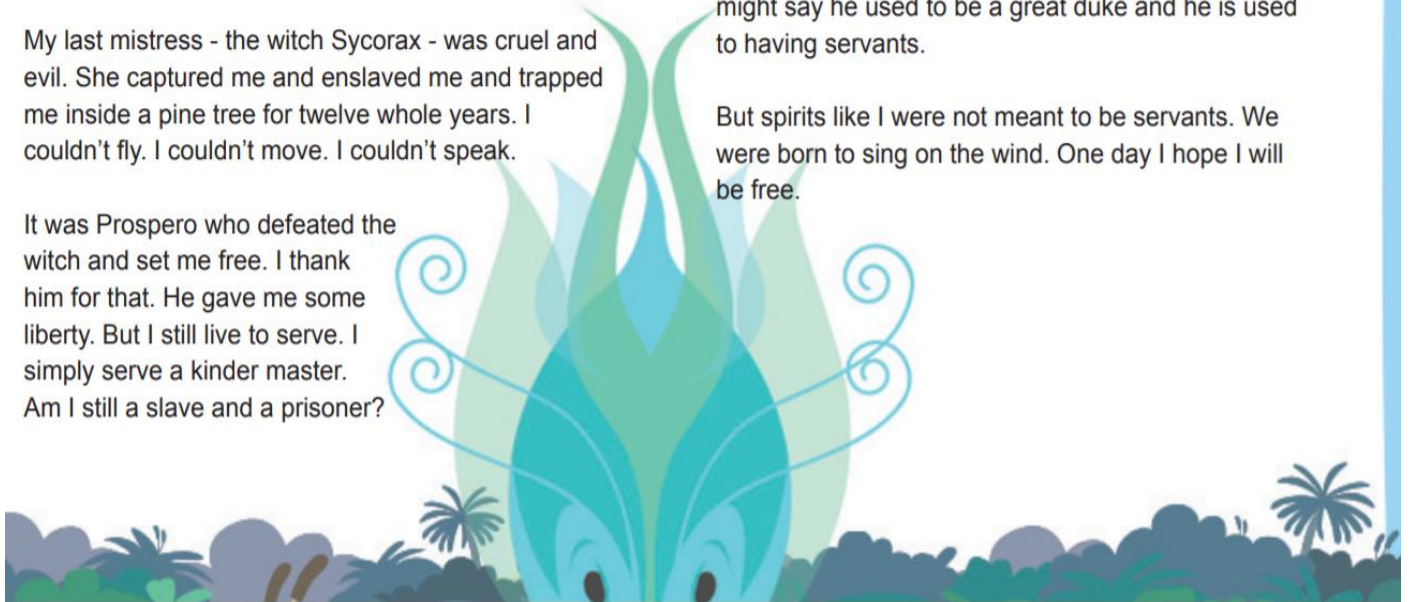
My last mistress - the witch Sycorax - was cruel and evil. She captured me and enslaved me and trapped me inside a pine tree for twelve whole years. I couldn't fly. I couldn't move. I couldn't speak.

It was Prospero who defeated the witch and set me free. I thank him for that. He gave me some liberty. But I still live to serve. I simply serve a kinder master. Am I still a slave and a prisoner?

Prospero sends me away to create magical storms, to fulfil great missions in the very veins of the Earth, and to create music to fill this strange and beautiful island. When I conjured the great storm, Prospero called me his 'Brave Spirit'.

But sometimes he screams and yells. He calls me a malignant slave and a dull thing, and he says I am ungrateful for wanting my freedom. I suppose some might say he used to be a great duke and he is used to having servants.

But spirits like I were not meant to be servants. We were born to sing on the wind. One day I hope I will be free.



Mild

I would like you to analyse the text (Ariel's story). What are the for and against arguments. Create a table with the headings below.

Ariel is a prisoner! Prospero is a bad guy	Ariel is not a prisoner! Prospero is a good guy
---	--

Medium and Spicy

I would like you, using the text above (Ariel's story), to write a diary entry as Ariel (written in first person) explaining his story and why he feels that Prospero is treating him so meanly!

Answers can be found on the Answers Document. Please make sure you send in any photos of your diary entries to our year group email.

Thursday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

Shakespeare reimagined

Complete the Practise Tasks on Bitesize and in addition to these I would like you to *rewrite or modernise* a snippet of either '*The Tempest*' or '*Romeo and Juliet*'. Bring them up to date!

Then have a go at our *Grammar Hammer* practise paper. Again choose the paper you would like to have a go at. You will need a dictionary or use this link instead <https://kids.britannica.com/kids/browse/dictionary>

Mild

1. Underline the <u>prefix</u> which means 'again'.			2. Underline the <u>suffix</u> which, when added, forms a noun.		
pre	in	re	paint	er	ing
3. Underline the correct homophone to use in this sentence.			4. Underline the correct homophone to use in this sentence.		
Can I have (<u>more</u> / moor) fruit please?			I won't (<u>warn</u> / worn) you again!		
5. Underline the word with the correct spelling.			6. Underline the word with the correct spelling.		
<u>siance</u>	<u>sience</u>	science	<u>veyn</u>	vein	<u>vayn</u>
7-8. Number these words to show their alphabetical order.					
drop		drip		deep	
					down

9. Underline the words which have a similar meaning to the word in bold (synonyms).				
shiny	glossy	sparkling	funny	polished
10. Underline the determiners in the sentence below.			11. Circle the preposition in the sentence below.	
The bird landed gently on my hand				

12-13. Underline two connectives that can be used to signal addition (or are synonymous with the word 'and').				
what is more	later on	a few	next	also
14-15. Underline the proper nouns or pronouns in this sentence to avoid repetition.				
(<u>William</u> He) finished (his / William's) breakfast and (he / William) washed the bowl.				
16-17. Underline two fronted adverbials that might help signal time and sequence.				
Unless,	One example is,	Before long,	Afterwards,	
18. Underline the correct word to complete the sentence.		19. Underline the correct word to complete the sentence.		
Alex (<u>drank</u> / drunk) all the juice.		The purse was (<u>stole</u> / stolen) yesterday.		

20-21. Underline the <u>fronted adverbial</u> . Punctuate this sentence using <u>commas</u> .	
Without thinking Jo took off his coat kicked off his shoes and leapt into the swirling river.	
22-23. Punctuate the sentences using the <u>apostrophe</u> (' ') to show <u>singular or plural possession</u> .	
The <u>e</u> lephants trunk was long.	The <u>e</u> lephants trunks were long.
24-25. Punctuate these sentences using <u>inverted commas</u> (" "), <u>commas</u> (,) and <u>any other punctuation</u> needed.	
What are you doing asked John	Follow me said James I'll show you

Total:		Red (0 – 9)	Yellow (10 – 19)	Green (20 – 25)
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Medium and Spicy

1. Underline the suffix that turns the noun into a verb.			2. Underline the suffix that turns the noun into a verb.		
memory	ify	ize	vandal	en	ize
3-4. Underline any silent letters in these words.					
knock	tap	write	paint		
5-6. Underline the correct word to use in each sentence. Use a dictionary if you need to.					
He (<u>through</u> / threw) the ball for the dog.			I don't know (<u>whether</u> / weather) I should.		
7. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of this word.					
urbane					
8-9. Number these words to show their alphabetical order.					
kerb		keep		kind	kilt
10-11. Underline two connectives that can be used to show surprise or suspense.					
without warning	however	on the whole	furthermore	unexpectedly	
12-13. Underline two sentence openers that might help show time or sequence in a piece of writing.					
Except for,	Before long,	On balance,	Later that day,		
14-15. Underline the correct verb tenses to complete the sentences.					
I (<u>watered</u> / water) the flowers last night.			I try to (<u>watered</u> / water) them every night.		
16. Underline the correct verb to agree with the subject.			17. Underline the correct verb to agree with the subject.		
Scissors (<u>are</u> / is) dangerous things.			The sharpest pair (<u>are</u> / is) in my drawer.		
18-19. Underline the correct verb to make these sentences correct.					
Jo (<u>became</u> / become) my best friend.			Jo had (<u>became</u> / become) my best friend.		
20-21. Cross out any words which are redundant in this sentence to convey the information concisely.					
The small, tiny, weeny mouse scuttled quickly and hurriedly under the shed.					
22. Underline the correct modal verb to complete the sentence.					
(<u>Must</u> / Shall / Would) you like to play football with me?					
23. Underline the relative clause in this sentence.					
My dad's car, which is new, goes very fast.					
24. Use a comma to punctuate this sentence and make the meaning clear.					
<u>When flying</u> birds flap their wings repeatedly.					
25. Punctuate this sentence with dashes - to show parentheses.					
The owl sitting on its own in the tall tree let out a loud screech.					
Total:		Red (0 – 9)	Yellow (10 – 19)	Green (20 – 25)	

Friday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

Reading lesson

Watch the videos and read the extracts carefully (read it at least twice), then have a go at the activities.

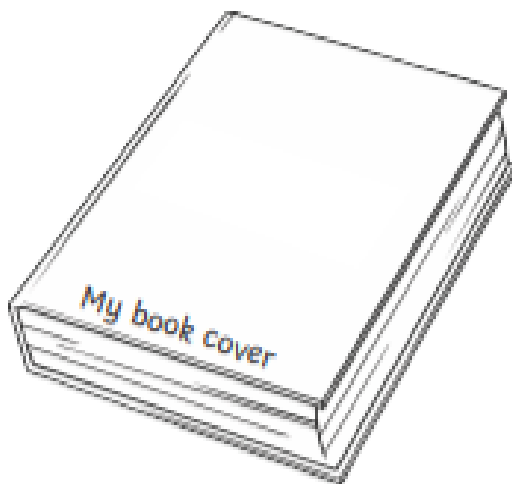
For today's activity I would like you to complete a **book review** of your latest exhilarating read!!!

Feel free to use the template below, or come with your own fantastic design!

Don't forget to include:

1. The book's title and author
2. Book's genre
3. A brief summary of the plot (but don't give away too much!)
4. Comments on the book's strengths and weakness (what did you like and dislike)
5. What age group is the book aimed at?
6. Would you recommend this book? Star rating
7. An illustration of the front cover

Non-Fiction Book Review



Book Title

Author _____

Illustrator _____

Genre (tick as many as apply to your book)

☐ biography

☐ diary

☐ autobiography

☐ film/TV

☐ sport

☐ historical

☐ information

☐ instructions

What my book is about:

Three new words I have learnt and what they mean:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

My favourite page:

My favourite fact:

I liked this page because:

My Star Rating

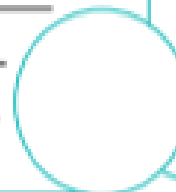


Why I rated the book ____ stars

This book made me feel

_____ because

draw how you felt!



Spellings - have a go at the spellings set on Monday on *Study Ladder* around the theme of 'Significant Moments in History'.

Then practise these, using Look Write Cover Check on Study Ladder and then test yourself at home.

<https://www.studyladder.co.uk/games/activity/look-cover-spell-the-past-34199?backUrl=/games/literacy/gb-year-five> - Practise

<https://www.studyladder.co.uk/games/activity/test-the-past-34200?backUrl=/games/literacy/gb-year-five/english-spelling-and-vocabulary-185> - Test