




Nelson Primary School  
Inspiring Ambition, Achieving Success  
Weekly Homework Tasks

Key Stage 2 Year 5

4.2.19

Homework books **must be in school on Monday and Thursday**. Homework books must be in school on Monday and it will be returned on Tuesday with the homework that must be completed by the following Monday. Homework books must also be brought into school on Thursday however not all the homework needs to be completed by Thursday.

**Reading** – Please read aloud to an adult every day and get them to sign off that you have read to them! **Remember to bring your Reading books to school every day and your homework books on Monday and Thursday every week.** Please visit Nelson School Library for your reading books.

Example	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Signature 							
Relation to child Mum							

**Maths** – Please practise your **Double any number with up to 1 decimal place** ready for your **test on Friday**.

This target is about being able to double a number with one decimal place, e.g. Double 5.4 is 10.8 You could: Ask: Which number did you double to get the answer 3.8? How do you know?

Log on or download the app [www.mathletics.co.uk](http://www.mathletics.co.uk) to complete multiplication problems.

Other useful websites are: [www.timestables.co.uk](http://www.timestables.co.uk) [www.resourceshop.co.uk](http://www.resourceshop.co.uk) Free App: Math Bingo Bug

## Spelling

- 1) You must **ensure you know the meaning of the word**. -use a dictionary to help you if you are unsure.
- 2) **Write a sentence for some of the words**. You can include more than one word in a sentence as long as it makes sense and shows that you understand the word.
- 3) **Practise and study all of the spelling words ready for the Weekly Spelling Test**. To help you learn, every day you could draw a table like below to help you practise.
- 4) **Use your spelling menu to help you Practise your spellings**. You can pick whatever activities you like to help you learn all the words.

You can choose to use this table if you like. Please make sure you Write your sentences in your homework books.

### Look Say Cover Write Check

	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<i>necessary</i>						
<i>neighbour</i>						
<i>nuisance</i>						
<i>occupy</i>						
<i>occur</i>						
<i>opportunity</i>						
<i>parliament</i>						
<i>persuade</i>						
<i>physical</i>						
<i>prejudice</i>						

## Comprehension

Read the text, Beowulf, and complete the comprehension questions in your homework book.

1. Who is the text about and what nationality was he?

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2. Which group of people was he prince of?

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3. In the text, what are the sub-headings for?

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4. Look at the poem in the text box; what are the unusual shaped brackets { } for? Where might you have seen them before?

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5. Look at the poem in the text box. Can you find and record words which tell you when the monster arrived at the King's hall and when he returned to his lair?

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6. Using clues from the text, what do you think the word 'banquet' and 'slumber' mean?

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7. If the poem was not written down for many years, how did minstrels remember it? How much can you remember of the verse in the text box? Get a friend to test you.

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8. How can historians tell us how old something is by looking at the writing?

**Hint:** think about the vocabulary that is written down?

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9. From the poem in the text box, find and record examples of words that tell you the order of some of the events.

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10. How do you think that historians knew that two people wrote the poem down?

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11. Find and copy part of the text that interests you. Explain why you chose that part.

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# Beowulf: An Epic Poem

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.



## 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.