




Nelson Primary School
Inspiring Ambition, Achieving Success
Weekly Homework Tasks

Key Stage 2 Year 5

28.1.19

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 **Mixed multiplication and division facts: 9, 8, 7** ready for your **test on Friday**. This is about knowing the facts for the 9, 8 and 7 times tables when they are mixed up – including multiplication and division facts.

Log on or download the app www.mathletics.co.uk to complete multiplication problems.

Other useful websites are: www.timestables.co.uk www.resourcehub.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.

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>immediately</i>						
<i>individual</i>						
<i>interfere</i>						
<i>interrupt</i>						
<i>language</i>						
<i>leisure</i>						
<i>lightning</i>						
<i>marvellous</i>						
<i>mischievous</i>						
<i>muscle</i>						

Comprehension

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

Anglo-Saxon and Scots Invaders

Questions

1. By what time has the last of the Romans left Britain?

2. 'England was left to its own devices for the first time in about 400 years.'

What does this mean?

3. Why were the British people not prepared for fighting?

4. What did the Scots do with the land in Scotland?

5. How did the historian Gildas describe the Scots? Do you think this is fair?

6. Why did King Vortigern find it difficult to hold back the Scots and the Picts?

7. Do you think it was a mistake to ask Hengest and Horsa for help? Why/why not?

8. Why are the Anglo-Saxons called the Anglo-Saxons?

9. Until when did the Anglo-Saxons rule over England?

10. Why is the Battle of Hastings a significant historical event?

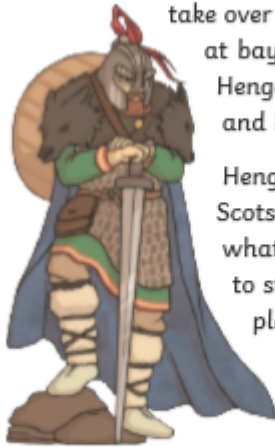
Anglo-Saxon and Scots Invaders

Despite the increase in attacks on England from the Picts, Scots and Saxons, by around 410AD the last of the Romans had left to go and defend their home territory as they were under increasing threat from external invaders. This meant England was left to its own devices for the first time in about 400 years. Emperor Honorius told the people to defend themselves, but after years of protection under Roman rule they were quite unprepared for fighting!



The Gaelic-speaking Scotti, who came from Ireland, were descendants of the Picts, who had earlier invaded Ireland around 200AD. Historians believe that these Irish Scots invaded and claimed land in Scotland in the 4th and 5th centuries. The Scots divided the land in Scotland into 4 separate kingdoms that were named Dal Riata, Pictland, Strathclyde and Bernicia. The Picts and the Scots were a constant threat to the Britons and it was even harder to fight them off without support from the Romans. They were described as 'foul' and 'with a lust for blood' by an historian from the time, named Gildas. They are said to have streamed over Hadrian's Wall, killing everyone in their way.

The British King Vortigem was left in charge after the Roman armies left, but he faced great difficulty organising troops to hold back the Picts and Scots who were very powerful and superb fighters. He worried they would take over in England. In a bid to retain control and keep the Picts at bay, it is believed that Vortigem asked two brothers called Hengest and Horsa from Jutland to come and fight for him and keep the Picts and Scots out.



Hengest and Horsa were glad to oblige and the Picts and Scots were successfully held back. However, the men liked what they found in England and decided that they wanted to stay and take the land for themselves, as it was rich and plentiful and the Britons could be easily defeated. They brought more warriors and over time the invaders began to settle around England, pushing the Brits farther and farther out!

Anglo-Saxon and Scots Invaders

The brothers and their warriors weren't the only ones who had their sights set on colonising England. Other Germanic tribes had also been invading for some time, and without Roman protection they proved to be a formidable force against the Brits. We know these invaders as the Anglo-Saxons because the two biggest invading tribes were called the Angles and the Saxons. Other invaders were the Jutes, Franks and Frisians. They came from the modern places of Germany, Holland and Denmark.

The Anglo-Saxons went on to rule in England until the 11th century AD. It was William the Conqueror from Normandy's victory over King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings in 1066AD that marked a dramatic end to Anglo-Saxon rule and established the beginning of the Norman era.

