Summer term week 1 w/b 27th April 2020

English:

Spellings:		
Aren't	Youʻll	
Hasn't	Hadn't	
He'll/she'll	Couldn't	
You're	Shouldn't	
They're	Wouldn't	
You've		
Strategies to learn yo	ur spellings:	

Rainbow writing:

Write over the word repeatedly in the colours of the rainbow so the children learn the pattern (ensure there is a space where the apostrophe is).

Look at the spelling pattern:

Write out the contraction in full e.g. you're = you are.

Write down other contractions you know.

Writing:

Write a sentence for each of the spelling words.

Writing:





Describing settings. What can you see in the picture? Lake Boat Moon Tree Sky What might you hear? Water Birds What might you feel (touch not emotions)? Breeze Now add adjectives to create noun phrases: Small, wooden boat Clear, moonlit sky etc..... Now add a verb and preposition: Small, wooden boat bobbing on the clear moonlit water. (bobbing = verb; on = preposition)

Can you add an adverb (to describe the verb):

Small, wooden boat bobbing gently on the clear moonlit water.

Now combine to write a paragraph:

On a crisp, moonlit night I could see a small, wooden boat bobbing gently on the clear, moonlit water.

REPEAT FOR PICTURE 2.

Use a thesaurus to find better words if you can!

Grammar: Using there, their and they're correctly.

- There means the opposite of here; "at that place." It refers to a specific place or thing.
- Their means "belongs to them."
- They're is a contraction of "they are" or "they were."



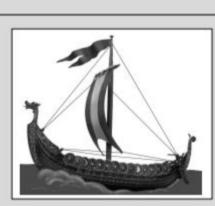
- <u>There/Their/They're</u> going to a party tomorrow.
- More than 20 children left <u>There/Their/They're</u> coats in the cloakroom.
- <u>There/Their/They're</u> all leaving.
- She is There/Their/They're.
- There/Their/They're are two apples in the fruit bowl.
- I have seen <u>There/Their/They're</u> footprints the snow.
- <u>There/Their/They're</u> not leaving until Saturday now.

Can you write 3 of your own sentences that include There, Their or They're?

Reading: (Comprehension)

THE VIKINGS

Read this information about the Vikings, then answer the questions that follow. You don't have to memorise it. Remember, you can always check the information again at any time, if it helps you to answer a question.



The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Together, these countries are called Scandinavia.

They were excellent sailors and explored as far as Greenland and North America. They were also very skilled at woodcarving and making things out of metal. They sailed to many countries, trading these items for silver, silk, spices, glass and pottery.

When the Vikings first arrived in Britain, the people living here at the time realised that some were settlers, but others were fighters. Because monks had no weapons, it was easy for the Vikings to raid and burn monasteries. The monasteries not only had food and tools, but also gold, jewels and books.

Around AD865, a great Viking army arrived and took control of much of the north and east of England, which they called Danelaw. An important Viking town was York (called Jorvik by the Vikings).

	hree countries that are part of Scandinavia.
	s were known for having three skills. What were they?
	traded with other countries, what sorts of things did they tak
Why was it	easy to attack the monasteries?
What did th	ne monasteries have that the Vikings stole?
Which part	of England did the Vikings control?
What was t	he Viking name for York?