

# Reading – Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

Year 5 Home Learning

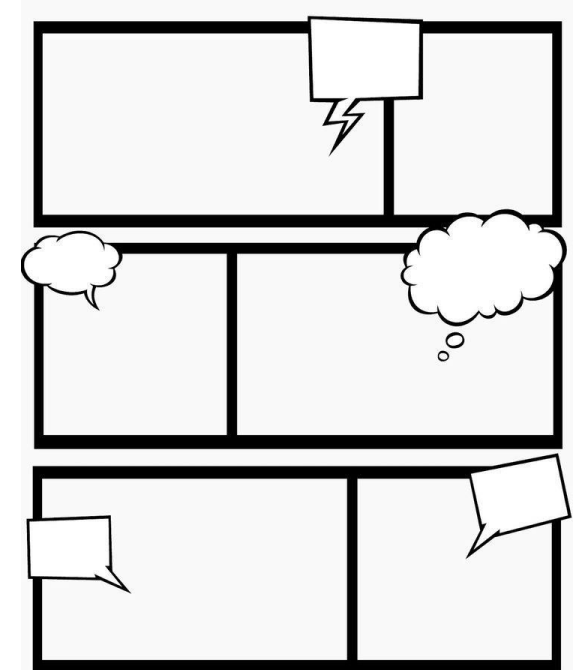
Wibsey Primary School

# Wednesday

Read the next chapter from your reading book.

**Summarise** the events within your work. (Summarise is where you take only the **key parts** from a larger piece of text.)

You can present this any way you like – such as through bullet points, as a comic strip or in any creative way you would like.



# Thursday

Read the next texts carefully and answer the questions into your exercise book.

The answers are on the final slide, so you can check your responses with an adult.

# Danegeld by Rudyard Kipling

9 Fierce and brutal Vikings sailed to Britain in longboats,  
17 'Let's go Viking!' they yelled so they did,  
26 With axes high and a glint in their eyes,  
32 Many Britons just ran and hid!

40 When a new wave of Viking raids started,  
46 Poor King Ethelred struggled to cope,  
55 So Danegeld he paid to try and stop raids,  
62 But Vikings came back in their boats.

68 The Danegeld tax couldn't contain them,  
74 And Ethelred got called 'the un-ready',  
81 "It's not funny, they're after more money!  
85 I'm fleeing abroad instead!"

92 In the end some Vikings liked Britain,  
97 They enjoyed the British way,  
106 They sent for their wives and started new lives,  
111 Vikings were here to stay!



# Quick Questions



1. How did Vikings travel to Britain?

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2. Which word means the same as 'leaving a place of danger'?

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3. Why do you think 'many Britons just ran and hid'?

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4. How did some of the Vikings change?

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# Making a Longhouse

12 Vikings built houses like ships - up to 100 feet long with  
21 oval sides and sloping roofs. The main, boat-like room  
31 could house up to fifty people (plus livestock during a  
33 freezing winter).

## 36 Building a Longhouse

- 45 1. Dig holes 1 metre deep, every 2 metres around  
47 the perimeter.
- 53 2. Set the posts in the holes.
- 61 3. Lash pre-cut, rough lumber onto the wooden frame  
64 with green twigs.
- 73 4. Daub thick mud into the joints between the boards  
78 to seal out the weather.
- 88 5. Hoist the roof joists above the two widest points of  
90 the building.
- 99 6. Raise the centre beam between the end joists and  
105 attach all three sections together securely.
- 114 7. Attach all other roof joists to the centre beam.
- 119 8. Weave branches between the joists  
125 to support the outer roof layer.



# Quick Questions



1. Who would live in the longhouse during the winter?

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2. Which words means the same as 'lift'?

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3. Why is it important to 'seal out weather'?

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4. How does the layout help you to follow the instructions?

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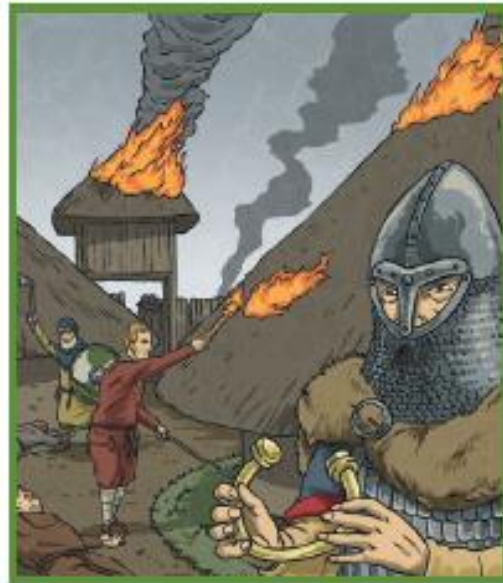
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# The Viking Times

We Have Arrived!

AD787

4 After an arduous journey  
9 across the North Sea, we  
13 have finally reached our  
15 destination – England.  
18 The feeble, afraid  
21 Englishmen tried to  
26 cease us but we were  
30 too powerful and fought  
35 our way, as brutally as  
39 was necessary, onto the  
43 green and lush land.



48 We are here to find  
51 treasures (and probably  
55 steal them) before we  
60 return to our homes in  
63 Norway, Sweden and  
64 Denmark.

70 Our first raid was of the  
73 monastery at Lindisfarne,  
78 which was not very well

81 protected and contained  
85 valuable goods like gold  
88 and jewels, imported  
92 foods and other useful  
95 materials for trade.

99 England is more pleasant  
103 and lucrative than we  
104 thought!

## Quick Questions



1. Which word means 'stop'?

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2. Where did the Vikings come from?

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3. Find two adjectives which are antonyms of each other.

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4. How does the Viking's view of England change?

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# The Magic Hammer

10 When the Vikings first came to Britain they were Pagans,  
20 worshipping Norse gods. The king of the gods was Odin,  
29 who had a son, Thor, the God of Thunder.

39 Thor's magic hammer, which could kill an army or bring  
48 peace to the world, was missing; the unintelligent frost  
59 giant, Thrym, had stolen it! Loki, the giant and god of  
69 Mischief, was sent to find Thrym to retrieve the hammer.  
78 However, Thrym laughed and gave Loki an ultimatum: "I  
90 will return the hammer if I am given Freya, the Goddess of  
102 Love, to be my wife." Loki had a mischievous plan - rather  
114 than send poor Freya, Thor put on a dress and went to  
117 reclaim his hammer.



# Quick Questions



1. Who did the Vikings worship originally?

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2. Which two words mean the same as 'get back'?

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3. Why do you think that Thrym stole the magic hammer?

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4. Do you think that Thor managed to recover his hammer? Why do you think this?

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# Answers – no peeking!

## Danegeld by Rudyard Kipling

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- 92 In the end some Vikings liked Britain,  
97 They enjoyed the British way,  
106 They sent for their wives and started new lives,  
111 Vikings were here to stay!



## Answers



1. How did Vikings travel to Britain?  
**Accept: they came in (long)boats.**



2. Which word means the same as 'leaving a place of danger'?  
**Accept: 'fleeing'.**



3. Why do you think 'many Britons just ran and hid'?  
**Accept reference to the Vikings being 'fierce and brutal' and having 'axes', so the Britons feared them.**



4. How did some of the Vikings change?  
**Accept an explanation focusing on the change from coming only to 'go Viking', look for new land and being brutal, to settling with family because they liked the British way of life.**



# Answers – no peeking!

## Making a Longhouse

12 Vikings built houses like ships - up to 100 feet long with  
21 oval sides and sloping roofs. The main, boat-like room  
31 could house up to fifty people (plus livestock during a  
33 freezing winter).

### 36 Building a Longhouse

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105 attach all three sections together securely.
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- 119 8. Weave branches between the joists  
125 to support the outer roof layer.



## Answers



1. Who would live in the longhouse during the winter?

**Accept: up to 50 people plus their livestock.**



2. Which words means the same as 'lift'?

**Accept: 'hoist' and 'raise'.**



3. Why is it important to 'seal out weather'?

**Accept any explanation linked to keeping warm during the winter.**



4. How does the layout help you to follow the instructions?

**Accept any explanation about the use of numbers to enable the reader to follow the steps in order.**

# Answers – no peeking!

## The Viking Times

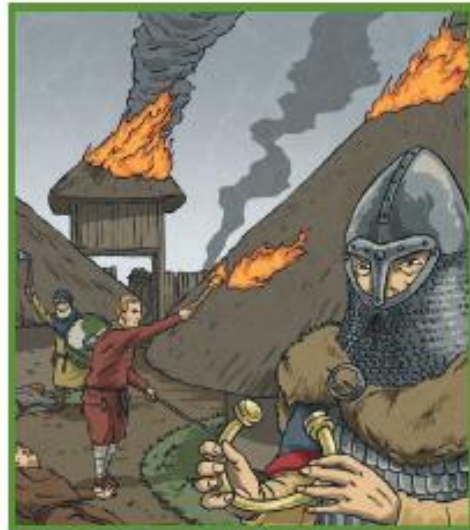
We Have Arrived!

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51 treasures (and probably  
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85 valuable goods like gold  
88 and jewels, imported  
92 foods and other useful  
95 materials for trade.

99 England is more pleasant  
103 and lucrative than we  
104 thought!

## Answers



1. Which word means 'stop'?

**Accept: cease.**



2. Where did the Vikings come from?

**Accept: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.**



3. Find two adjectives which are antonyms of each other.

**Accept 'powerful' and 'feeble'.**



4. How does the Viking's view of England change?

**Accept reference to the fact that at the beginning, they are just coming to steal before returning home, but by the end they are more positive about England and considering staying.**

# Answers – no peeking!

## The Magic Hammer

- 10 When the Vikings first came to Britain they were Pagans,  
20 worshipping Norse gods. The king of the gods was Odin,  
29 who had a son, Thor, the God of Thunder.
- 39 Thor's magic hammer, which could kill an army or bring  
48 peace to the world, was missing; the unintelligent frost  
59 giant, Thrym, had stolen it! Loki, the giant and god of  
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78 However, Thrym laughed and gave Loki an ultimatum: "I  
90 will return the hammer if I am given Freya, the Goddess of  
102 Love, to be my wife." Loki had a mischievous plan - rather  
114 than send poor Freya, Thor put on a dress and went to  
117 reclaim his hammer.



## Answers



1. Who did the Vikings worship originally?

**Accept: Norse gods.**



2. Which two words mean the same as 'get back'?

**Accept: 'retrieve' and 'reclaim'.**



3. Why do you think that Thrym stole the magic hammer?

**Accept reference to it being powerful and so he could use it to get what he wanted (Freya).**



4. Do you think that Thor managed to recover his hammer? Why do you think this?

**Accept a reasonable explanation e.g. yes, he did because the frost giant was unintelligent so, with the help of mischievous Loki, he would win; or no, because the frost giant was larger and had the magic hammer which was so powerful that Thor could not beat him.**

# Friday

Read the next two texts carefully and answer the questions into your exercise book, using the sentence starters to help you. The answers are on the final slide, so you can check your responses with an adult.

## Cats and Dogs Comprehension Questions

Use the information in the text to **compare and contrast** cats and dogs. You may use the sentence starters to help you.

Compare  
and  
Contrast

1. Give **two** ways in which cats and dogs are similar. *They are similar because...*
2. List the **four** things cats do that dogs do not.  
*The four things cats do that dogs do not are:*
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -
3. List the **four** things dogs do that cats do not.  
*The four things dogs do that cats do not are:*
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -

The questions are typed in black text.

The sentence starters you need to use are typed in blue text.

## **Cats and Dogs**

Cats and dogs are two of the most popular family pets. As well as having four legs and a tail, there are other similarities between cats and dogs.

Both are carnivores and need good quality meat in their diet to keep them healthy.

Cats enjoy fish but it should not be their main food source and dogs benefit from large quantities of vegetables. However, it is in the character of cats and dogs that they really differ.

Cats are nocturnal animals and tend to become more playful in the evening. Dogs, on the other hand, are more active and playful during the day. Dogs are pack animals and, in the wild, would hunt in a group. Therefore, they are sociable animals that love to be with people. Cats are solitary hunters and as a result, are content to be by themselves for long periods of time. When feeling threatened or annoyed, cats will arch their backs and hiss as a warning signal to stay away. Dogs will bare their teeth and snarl to tell another animal or human to keep their distance.

Remember to use the text to find the clues and gather the answers!

## Cats and Dogs Comprehension Questions

Compare  
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Use the information in the text to **compare and contrast** cats and dogs. You may use the sentence starters to help you.

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  - 
  - 
  -

## European Holidays

Fact and  
Opinion

There are many places to visit on holiday in Europe that are perfect for that special summer getaway. There are sandy beaches, bustling cities, historical castles and green hills. There is also a variety of places to stay; perhaps for you, camping is more fun than staying in a hotel. Many countries have resorts perfect for families, with facilities such as swimming pools and playgrounds nearby. For a more romantic escape, couples may prefer a break in one of Europe's beautiful historic cities, such as Rome, Barcelona or Paris. I would definitely recommend a trip to Europe for your next great adventure as it is full of beautiful landmarks and fun experiences.

Remember to use the text to find the clues and gather the answers!

## European Holidays Comprehension Questions

Write **fact** or **opinion** for each of these statements about the text:

**Fact and  
Opinion**

1. There are many places to visit on holiday in Europe.
2. There are sandy beaches.
3. Camping is more fun than staying in a hotel.
4. There are resorts that have swimming pools.
5. Couples may prefer a break in one of Europe's beautiful historic cities.
6. It is full of beautiful landmarks and fun experiences.



# Answers – no peeking!

## Cats and Dogs Comprehension Answers

1. **They are similar because...** (Two answers from the choices below)

- **They are both popular family pets.**
- **They are both furry and cute.**
- **They are both carnivores.**
- **They both have four legs and a tail.**

2. **The four things cats do that dogs do not are:**

- **Cats enjoy fish.**
- **Cats enjoy being on their own.**
- **Cats become more playful at night time.**
- **Cats warn off other animals or people by arching their backs and hissing.**

3. **The four things dogs do that cats do not are:**

- **Dogs need vegetables in their diet.**
- **Dogs are more playful and active during the day.**
- **Dogs love being with people.**
- **Dogs bare their teeth and snarl as a warning signal.**

**Compare  
and  
Contrast**

# Answers – no peeking!

## **European Holidays** Comprehension Answers

- 1. Fact**
- 2. Fact**
- 3. Opinion**
- 4. Fact**
- 5. Opinion**
- 6. Opinion**

**Fact and  
Opinion**