

English

Week 5

Monday 1st February– Friday 5th February

Week 5 Spellings

LO: I can use the suffix 'oy' and the prefix 'oi' correctly



1) Rule 7: Explanation

You usually use 'oy' at the end of a root word.

toy destroy annoy

You usually use 'oi' at the beginning or in the middle of a root word.

oil coin spoil noise

HOWEVER use 'oy' before a vowel... otherwise it will look strange!

royal not roial!



3) Rule 7: Practice

Decide whether to use 'oy' or 'oi' in these words.

Starter

b__

c__n

enj__

r__al

s__l

Challenge 1

ann__

l__al

av__d

destr__

p__nt

Challenge 2

v__age

n__sy

__ntment

r__alty

empl__ment

THINK: How many words can you create using some of the root words above with different prefixes and suffixes?

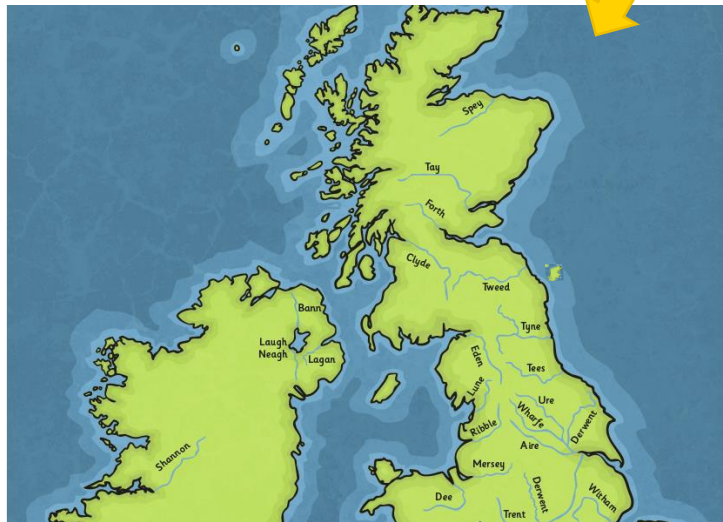
Monday 1st February

- Read through the slides about the Vikings and their raid on Lindisfarne.
- Watch the video link about the Viking raid on Lindisfarne.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8-yLv0sM1g>
- Make detailed notes about the key events that took place.
- Put these in a list to help you later in the week.

Monday 1st February

Where Is Lindisfarne?

- Lindisfarne is in the north-east of England, near Berwick-upon-Tweed and close to Hadrian's Wall. It is a tidal island, which means twice in every 24 hours, the tide cuts the island off from the mainland and the only way to reach Lindisfarne is via boat.



There is a paved causeway to walk across when the tide is out.

Monday 1st February

Facts

- There are only 160 residents on Lindisfarne, but the island has approximately 650,000 visitors each year.
- The Anglo-Saxon name is Lindisfarne, whilst the Holy Island part of the name derives from the Viking raids.
- The island is 4.8km east to west and 2.4km north to south.



From the Beginning

- The Romans living in England did not affect Lindisfarne.
- In AD634, the priory was founded by an Irish monk called St. Aidan. He had been sent there by King Oswald, King of Northumbria.
- He stayed there until he died in AD651.

A monk is a person who gives up their life for the work of God. Monks live in monasteries and serve the community. They spend their days in prayer, worship and in service to others.

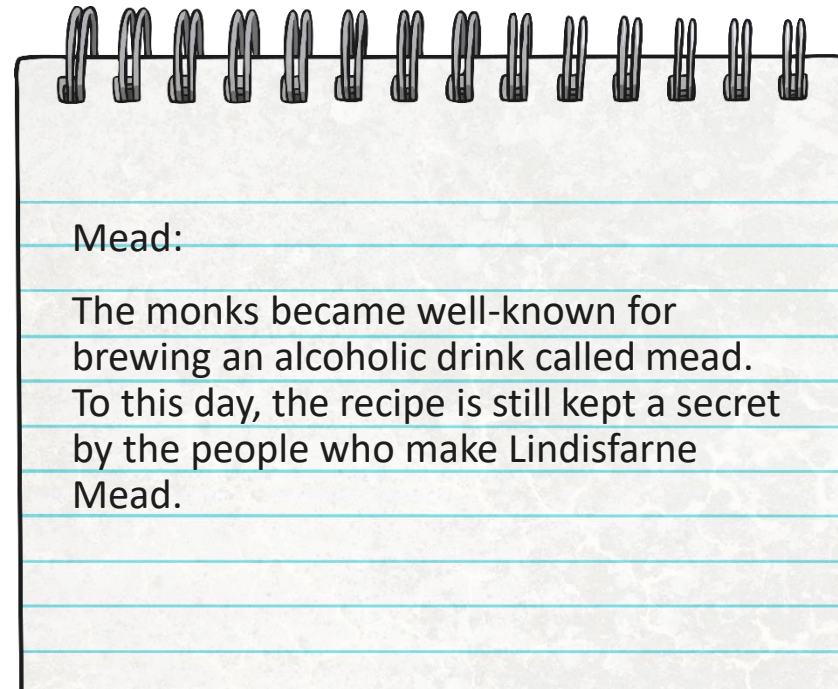


Monday 1st February

Saint Cuthbert

- Northumberland's patron saint, St. Cuthbert, was an abbot of the monastery, and later the bishop. He was known for his charm and generosity to the poor, and often performed healing miracles and gave people advice about their problems. He became known as 'The Wonder Worker of Britain'.

There is a long trail called St. Cuthbert's Way which visitors can walk along.



The Viking Raids

- Around the time when the Vikings landed on Lindisfarne, the local community of Anglo-Saxons were not behaving in a very Christian way.

The writer Alcuin recorded:

“Either this is the beginning of greater tribulation, or else the sins of the inhabitants have called it upon them. Truly it has not happened by chance, but it is a sign that it was well merited by someone”.

He believed that the Viking landings were a punishment for the local people’s behaviour.



Monday 1st February

The Vikings Have Landed



- On 8th June AD793, the Vikings landed on Lindisfarne. They had sailed across the North Sea from Denmark and Norway. They rampaged through the island and killed monks in the priory. They stole gold and silver, and caused destruction and death.

Vikings are usually described as savages with a love of killing. However, it is likely that they had made pre-attack visits to the island and knew it would have a lot of wealth for them to steal.



Did you know?

The Vikings were more orderly than first thought, and would go back to their own homes with their hoards, and come back to other parts of the UK to continue their raids.

Monday 1st February

Holy Island

Alcuin reported on the Viking raids at Lindisfarne.

“The heathens poured out the blood of saints around the altar, and trampled on the bodies of saints in the temple of God, like dung in the streets”.



Click on the Link
to watch a video.



From then on, the island was known as [Holy Island](#).

Tuesday 2nd February

- Read the 'eyewitness' account from a monk at Lindisfarne.
- Look carefully back at the 'Battle of Lindisfarne' text we looked at in History yesterday.
- Research and note the meaning of the words in bold, to help you later this week.

Tuesday 2nd February

LO: I can gather a wide ranging vocabulary and understand given words in their context.

BLP Noticing 4

A Monk's eye witness account of the attack at Lindisfarne:

I'm brother Cuthbert, one of the few monks to survive the attack on St Cuthbert's church on the Holy Island, Lindisfarne in the year 793AD. It was such a peaceful place, the only sounds were that of the sea, our church bell and the **gulls**, but the **assault** upon our gentle lives was so sudden and **brutal**. I was tending to the vegetable garden, when I heard the war horns and angry yells, then I heard screaming. I stepped out to see what all the **commotion** was about and was so shocked at what I saw that I simply froze with absolute terror. My brothers, the **monks** whom I knew and loved as dear friends, were being **hacked** to pieces with axes and swords in front of me. The men attacking were laughing as they carried out their **slaughter**. You might wonder how I survived, well I managed to recover from my shock and ran. I hid in some bushes away from the buildings and I watched as the older **brothers** were **slain** and the younger ones **bound** and led away, together with all our treasures. It seemed to me that the raid had been well organised.

Tuesday 2nd February

LO: I can gather a wide ranging vocabulary and understand given words in their context.

BLP Noticing 4

Viking Raid on Lindisfarne (793 AD)

On the 6th of June 793 AD, '**Northmen**' (as the **Anglo-Saxon Chronicle** calls them) attacked the Christian **monastery** at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The monastery was on a small island off the coast called Holy Island, making it an easy target for the Viking **longships**. Northumbria was an English kingdom, and its **unprotected** monasteries were famous for expensive books, art and treasures. It was this attack that made people realise how dangerous the Vikings were. The first few months of the year 793 AD were worrying times. AngloSaxon writers in north England wrote about how '**immense whirlwinds**, flashes of lightning and **fiery dragons** were seen flying in the air'. They thought this weather was a sign of danger to come.

This Viking raid on Holy Island, just off the Northumbrian coast, was not the first in England. But the raid on Lindisfarne monastery was different because it attacked 'the very place where the Christian religion began in our nation'. It was where Saint Cuthbert had been **bishop**, and where his body was buried in 687 AD. Alcuin, an Anglo-Saxon man in Northumbria, wrote that: Alcuin calls the Vikings **pagans** because they were not Christian like the Anglo-Saxons were. The Vikings believed in many different gods who had different purposes, e.g. Thor was the god of war. The Vikings therefore had no **respect** for the Christian monastery or its **monks**.

The Vikings travelled to England on wooden longships. These were fast, **streamlined** boats that were powered by **paddles**. They were light enough to be carried over land, and could turn direction quickly. They burned buildings, stole **treasures**, murdered monks, and terrified everyone. Some Anglo-Saxon Christian leaders said God had sent the Vikings, to punish people in England for their sins. Alcuin was particularly worried about why God had allowed such a holy place to be attacked: "Is this the outcome of the sins of those who live there?" he asked, wondering if the monks had disobeyed God.

Tuesday 2nd February

LO: I can gather a wide ranging vocabulary and understand given words in their context.

BLP Noticing 4

“The church of St Cuthbert is **spattered** with the **blood** of the priests of God, stripped of all its **treasures**, and left **unprotected** from these **plundering pagans**.”

The Vikings did not send many ships on their first **raids**. They made surprise attacks on **unprotected** places, like **Lindisfarne**. They knew they would not have to fight a big Anglo-Saxon army. Saxon kings were too busy fighting each another to join forces against the Vikings. There was no English **navy** to guard the coasts, so it was easy for Vikings to land on a beach or sail up a river. The Vikings fought using long **swords** and **axes**. Vikings did not wear much **armour**, though some wore **chain mail** coats, and most relied on a round wooden **shield** for protection. On their heads, they wore **helmets** made of **leather** or iron.

The monks had no weapons and no **warriors** of their own to protect them against the Viking **raiders**.

On the sixth of June, they reached the church of Lindisfarne, where they **miserably ravaged** and **pillaged** everything; they trod the holy things under their **polluted feet** and **plundered** all the treasures of the church. Some of the monks they killed, some they carried off **in chains**, most of them they stripped naked, **insulted**, and cast out of the doors, and some they even drowned in the sea.”

After raiding the monastery, the ships sailed home with their new treasures and **slaves**. The parts of the monastery that were made of wood were burned down before they left.

Wednesday 3rd February

- Read the 'eyewitness' accounts from monks at Lindisfarne.
- Research and note the meaning of the words in bold, to help you later this week.
- Answer the questions on the slide after the text.

Wednesday 3rd February

LO: Identify key words and information in a non-fiction text.

BLP: Collaboration 2 Absorption 1

A Monk's eye witness account of the attack at Lindisfarne:

Our beautiful **monastery** was **ransacked**. Groups of **Norsemen** had gone from building to building taking all our **valuables**. They took gold crosses and silver **goblets**, they even tore the cover off a **gospel** book which was decorated with gold and jewels. They set fire to the buildings as they left but thankfully they didn't get everything. When the raiders had gone we did our best to put the fires out and found that they had left behind many of our treasures. Maybe they just didn't recognise the value of our Lindisfarne Gospels, which survived the attack, and in their hurry they missed the portable **altar encased** in silver. It was lucky they missed it because it was next to St Cuthbert's **coffin**, which was full of treasure and of course, the bones of our **beloved** saint. I heard later that the Norse had raided other islands too, way down south on an island called Portland and another on the Isle of Iona. I fear that we are being punished, that it is God's **wrath** for the way we have been living our lives.

Wednesday 3rd February

*...these were immense **flashes of lightning**, and **fiery dragons** were seen flying in the air. A great **famine** immediately followed these signs...” And then... “on the sixth day before the **ides of January**, the woeful inroads of **heathen** men destroyed god’s church in Lindisfarne island by **fierce robbery** and slaughter...*

*...They came to the church of Lindisfarne, laid **everything waste** with grievous **plundering**, trampled the **holy places** with **polluted** steps, dug up the altars and seized all the treasures of the holy church. They killed some of the **brothers**, took some away with them in **fetters**, many they drove out, naked and loaded with insults, some they drowned in the sea...’*

Wednesday 3rd February

Hard:

1. What do you think were the '*flashes of lightening*' in this text?
2. Can you explain what the Monks thought were '*fiery dragons*' in this quote?
3. What is a '*famine*'?
4. The '*ides of January*' is mentioned in the quote, Ides is another way of saying full moon. What date do you think the raid on Lindisfarne was?
5. If a person is described as a *heathen* what are they?
6. Can you think of another word for *heathen*?

Harder:

1. If a '*fierce robbery*' takes place, what has happened?
2. When something is '*laid to waste*', what will have happened?
3. The Vikings '*plundered*' the monastery, what other word could you use to explain this action?
4. What is the '*Holy place*'?
5. The past tense of pollute is polluted, what does the verb to pollute mean?
6. In this text who are referred to as the '*brothers*'?
7. Some brothers were taken away '*in fetters*'. How can you describe how they were taken away?

Challenge

The Fearsome Warrior

The word berserker comes from two Norse words *bjorn* meaning *bear* or *bare* (naked) and *serkr* meaning *shirt*, a reference to the fact that a berserker warrior went into battle dressed in bear skins or without any armor at all.

Berserkers thought that by wearing the fur of the bear, they would become possessed by the animal's spirit and would gain its strength- a way of shape-shift into the animal's form. Shape-shifting was important as their pagan gods also had this ability.

The meaning of the word berserker is derived from another characteristic of this warrior- *berserker-gang*- a word meaning crazed behaviour. Before a battle, berserkers spent hours working themselves into a frenzy by painting their faces, howling like animals, banging helmets, and drinking

This crazed state, they believed, made them immune to pain and helped them shrug off the non-lethal blows by enemy weapons. Today, the word berserk means to act crazy.

Challenge

Look at the words underlined on the slide above. Write your own explanations for each of the words, using the information to support you.

Thursday 4th February

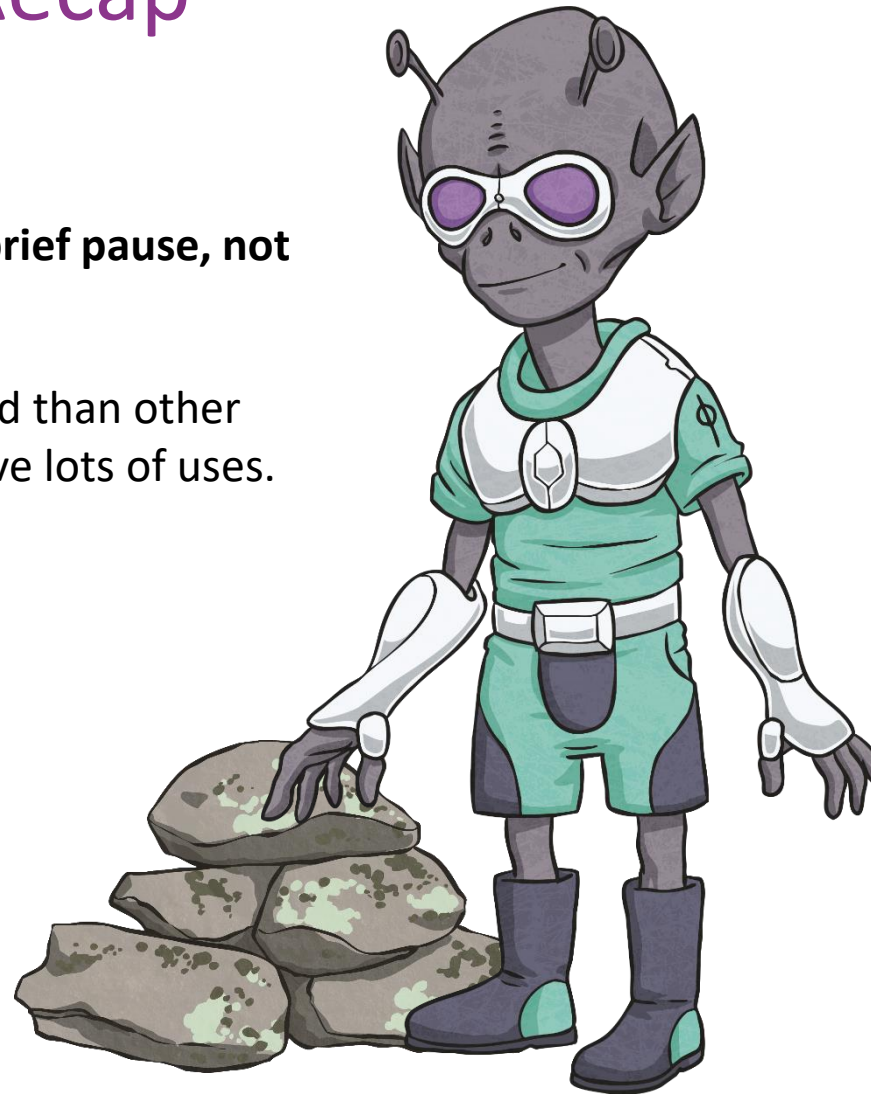
LO: I can use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity and use them correctly in a list.

BLP: Absorption 2

Recap

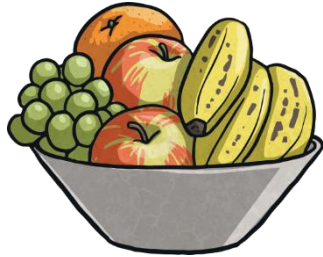
Commas tell the reader to make a brief pause, not as long as the pause for a full stop.

They are a little bit more complicated than other punctuation marks because they have lots of uses.



Introduction

Commas are used to separate items in lists, but 'and' is used instead of a comma for the last item.



In my fruit bowl, I have bananas, satsumas and kiwis.

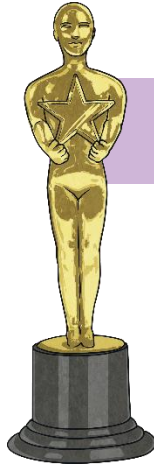
Can you punctuate this list with commas?

My three favourite foods are fish pie stir fry and pizza.



Introduction

Commas can be used like brackets to separate extra information from the main sentence. These are sometimes called embedded clauses.

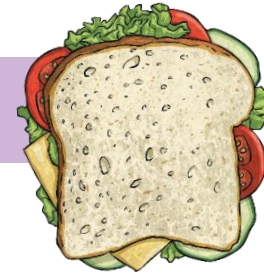


The boy, who was only eight, won the award for best actor.

Notice that the sentence still makes sense if you don't include the clause in the commas.

Can you separate the extra information in this sentence?

The sandwich which was the only one left was delicious.



Introduction

Commas are used between clauses to break up long sentences. They are used before words like 'and', 'but', 'so', and 'for'.



I was feeling really tired, so I got up and went to bed.

Can you break up this sentence using a comma?

Yesterday I went to the shops but today I stayed at home.



Introduction

Commas can be used before speech marks begin.

Tommy shouted, “Help me please, I’m stuck in here!”



Commas are also used after fronted adverbials.

Fortunately, the next bus came five minutes later.



Thursday 4th February

LO: I can use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity and use them correctly in a list.

BLP: Absorption 2

Hard:

Fix My Sentence. Repair the sentences by putting commas in the correct places.

1. The wrapping paper had blue white red and yellow stripes. (Hint: 2 commas for a list)
2. The shard the tallest building in Britain is located in London. (Hint: 2 commas for extra information)
3. The candle was burning brightly but I could see it was about to go out. (Hint: 1 comma for breaking up a sentence)
4. Thomas smiled warmly and said "Good afternoon." (Hint: 1 comma to show speech)
5. Dramatically the song finished with a bang! (Hint: 1 comma for a fronted adverbial)

Harder:

Complete the following tasks:

6. Write a list of five things you would need to camp out for the night. Write your list as a sentence.
7. Can you add extra information to this sentence using an embedded clause? Laura walked to school.
8. Can you use a second clause to extend this sentence? The air was very cold. (Hint: you could start your second clause with 'but', 'so' or 'and'.)
9. Can you decide what Skye said? Skye frowned and said (Hint: remember that a comma comes before the inverted commas open.)
10. Can you use a fronted adverbial to describe how the door slammed?

Challenge:

Try to create a short paragraph about the Raid on Lindisfarne, using commas.

Friday 5th February

LO: Indicate grammatical and other features of a diary entry.

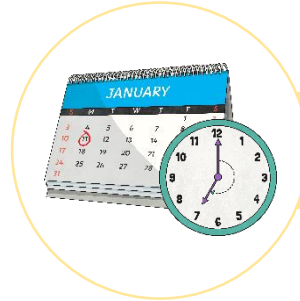
BLP: Capitalising 4

Writing a Diary Entry

When you write a diary entry you are writing about a day in the life of a real person or character. The diary entry needs to sound as if the person or character has written it so it needs to be written from their point of view. It also needs to be exciting and interesting to read. To get this right, just follow a few easy steps...

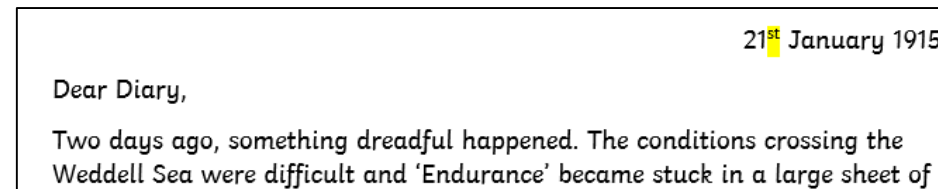


Diary Writing Must...



include the date and/or time

- The date or time can be written at the top of the page like this...



- or it can be included in the first few sentences of a diary entry like this...

Over the past months, I have been watching my crew members in the freezing temperatures...

It is important because it tells the reader exactly when the diary is being written.

Friday 5th February

Diary Writing Must...

be written in the first person.

- This means including pronouns such as **'I', 'my', 'we'** and **'our'**.
- These words are special because they tell us the diary is being written **by** someone and they are talking about **themselves**.
- Look at these two examples. Which one uses the correct words to be written in the **'first person'**?

Friday 5th February

Diary Writing Must...

be written in the first person.

As I looked down from our lofty home, I noticed a group of humans. They seemed to be holding loud, bright monsters with sharp, glistening teeth that were tearing our trees from the ground.

First person

As she looked down from their lofty home, she noticed a group of humans. They seemed to be holding loud, bright monsters with sharp, glistening teeth that were tearing their trees from the ground.

Not first person

Friday 5th February

Diary Writing Must...

use past tense for the main events.

- Diaries are usually written about an event that has already occurred so should be written in the **past tense**.
- Which of these examples is written in the past tense?

Two days ago, something dreadful **happened** – ‘Endurance’ became **stuck** in a large sheet of floating ice (an ice floe) following risky conditions crossing the Weddell Sea.

Past tense

Today, something dreadful **will happen** – ‘Endurance’ **will stick** in a large sheet of floating ice (an ice floe) following risky conditions crossing the Weddell Sea.

Future tense



Diary Writing Must...

include an introduction to set the scene.

- It is important to set the scene when writing a diary to ensure that it is clear what you are writing about.
- You might answer the questions who, what, where or when.
- Which of the following extracts is an introduction? How do you know?

Today has been an unusually busy day for me! When I woke up this morning, I noticed that the usual calm atmosphere within our group had been replaced by one of panic.

For now I must catch up on eating and sleeping and hope that they do not return tomorrow.

Diary Writing Must...

tell events in chronological order.

- In a diary we usually write about the events of our day in the order they happened.
- We only include the most important or interesting events.
- Which of these would you include in a diary?

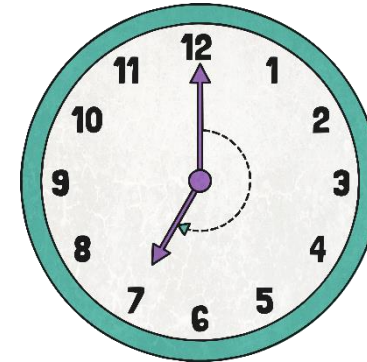
I ate breakfast. X

We visited the most amazing museum. ✓

An exhibit came to life! ✓

We had to evacuate the museum. ✓

I had a nap. ✓



You might choose to include information about breakfast and having a nap if it is relevant or unusual.

Friday 5th February

Diary Writing Must...

include personal emotions and feelings.

- A diary is usually a secret place to write the truth about how you feel about what has happened to you in the day.
- In a diary you might include feelings, hopes or fears that you wouldn't want anyone to know about.
- Look at the examples below. Where have these diary writers described their feelings?

Egypt is such a rich, powerful country and although I am nervous about ruling it, I would rather do so alone.

Yesterday, feeling relieved, we reached the island of South Georgia and then completed a day long trek to find a whaling station...

Diary Writing Must...

use time conjunctions and adverbials, e.g. ‘after that, ‘before lunch’, ‘until sunset’.

- A diary is usually describing lots of events. To make sense of when these events happened, it is helpful to include time conjunctions and adverbials.
- If we just use one word such as ‘then’ to link the events in our diary it can get very boring!
- Look at the example below. Can you identify the time conjunctions and adverbials that have been used?

Later, we will organise a lavish funeral for father that will last for days, with plenty of music as he would have wanted.

After hearing the news of my father’s death, I overheard the members of the court discussing what is to happen.

Friday 5th February

LO: Indicate grammatical and other features of a diary entry.

BLP: Capitalising 4

Use the check sheet to find the key features.

I'm brother Cuthbert, one of the few monks to survive the attack on St Cuthbert's church on the Holy Island, Lindisfarne in the year 793AD. It was such a peaceful place, the only sounds were that of the sea, but the assault upon our gentle lives was so sudden and brutal.

I was tending to the vegetable garden, when I heard the war horns and clatter of swords I stepped out to see what all the commotion was about and was so shocked at what I saw that I cried out.

My brothers, the monks whom I knew and loved as dear friends, were being hacked to pieces with axes and swords in front of me. The men attacking were laughing as they carried out their slaughter. You might wonder how I survived, well I managed to run and hide in the bushes behind the garden and I watched as the older brothers were slain and the younger ones bound and led away, together with all our treasures.

It seemed to me that the raid had been well organised

Features of a Diary Entry

Uses the past tense
Uses first person pronouns (I, we, my, etc.)
Describes the writer's point of view, thoughts and feelings
Includes opinions as well as facts
Uses ambitious words to describe people and places
Is written in an informal style, as though speaking to someone
Uses time conjunctions to link events
Organises events into paragraphs
Uses inverted commas to show direct speech