

Home Learning w/b 11th May

Year 3 & 4

Year 3 & 4 we are missing you all loads and we are all really looking forward to school re-opening when it is safe to do so. Please try your best with the activities and keep reading, reading, reading!

Numeracy	Literacy	Foundation Subjects
Continue practising times tables. By the end of year 4, you need to know all tables up to 12 x12! www.timetables.co.uk	Continue 10 minutes minimum reading per day. Can you get a member of your household to question you about the text?	PSHE Our school values are, respect, perseverance and happiness. Can you make and give out awards to members of your family?
Continue on my MATHS re-cap any previous tasks that you have found tricky. Can you get 100%? www.mymaths.co.uk	Select another 10 words from the spelling sheets to learn to spell (spelling sheet attached).	History/Art/ICT Our topic is Vikings. Can you find out any facts about Viking Gods? Can you create a picture or collage or a model of a Viking God?
Play Hit the Button www.topmarks.co.uk Look and doubling a halving. Select a number range that your child is comfortable with.	Complete the comprehension. Remember to include as much detail as you can and check to make sure your answers make sense.	Science Growing Plants part 2 www.topmarks.co.uk/Seach.aspx?q=plants Find Growing Plants part 2. Help Sparky the Alien with activities about growing plants. Have you attempted to grow anything during lockdown?
Play The Toyshop Money Game www.topmarks.co.uk To challenge yourself attempt to use mixed coins and then move onto giving change.	Bbc bitesize English year 3 29 th April Using apostrophes to combine words, extending to 30 th April Using apostrophes for possession.	Geography Create your own map of your local area. Can you research map signs and symbols and include them on your map?

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	disappear	interest	pressure
accidentally	early	island	probably
actual	earth	knowledge	promise
actually	eight	learn	purpose
address	eighth	length	quarter
answer	enough	library	question
appear	exercise	material	recent
arrive	experience	medicine	regular
believe	experiment	mention	reign
bicycle	extreme	minute	remember
breath	famous	natural	sentence
breathe	favourite	naughty	separate
build	February	notice	special
busy	forward	occasion	straight
business	forwards	occasionally	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though
circle	heard	perhaps	although
complete	heart	popular	thought
consider	height	position	through
continue	history	possess	various
decide	imagine	possession	weight
describe	increase	possible	woman
different	important	potatoes	women
difficult			



Victorious Vikings

The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden). They set out in boats called longships to 'go Viking' (which meant to go travelling around looking for resources and land). The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they raided the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria and stole many items from it.

The Vikings came to Britain looking for new items to steal and trade. In addition to this they wanted land that they could take and use for themselves. The Vikings particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained important goods like gold, jewels and food. The Vikings also stole manuscripts (handwritten books) and bibles, which they later sold back to the monasteries!

When the Vikings first came to Britain they raided, took what they could and then went home again. However, in AD 850 some Vikings stayed in Britain over winter for the first time on the island of Thanet. They enjoyed the milder climate and made use of the rich natural resources.

Later the Vikings started to look for places they could take for their own and settle in for good. By AD 866 they had captured the city of York that eventually became a successful and important Viking city.

The Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, Alfred the Great, fought against the Vikings in AD 878 and forced them out of the South of England, but this did not last long. Later that year the Vikings took over Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. They then went on to capture more places and many Vikings decided to live in Britain forever.

Viking Warriors

The Vikings are probably best known for their fierce warriors. They were expert fighters, very organised and brave in battle.

Viking warriors are often shown in pictures wearing helmets with horns but they did not really wear horned helmets in battle. Instead, the Vikings' helmets, which were made of leather or metal, would have been smooth and close fitting to the head. It is thought that horned helmets were worn only in religious ceremonies.

The Viking warriors carried large shields (about 80-90cm in diameter), which were made of wood and covered in leather. Sometimes the shields would be made with metal as well. They were held using a single hand grip on the back as this made them easier to move around.

The axe was a Viking warrior's main weapon but they also used spears and swords. Swords were very special weapons as they were often given to brave warriors who had done well in many battles. Swords were often double edged with a ridge running down the full length of the centre of the blade.

The Vikings believed that brave warriors who died in battle would go to Valhalla. This was like a heaven for warriors and the place where their chief god, Odin, lived.



Questions

Record your answers in complete sentences

Read the text carefully and then answer the following questions in as much detail as you can.

1. When did the Vikings first arrive in Britain?

2. Why did the Vikings choose to come to Britain?

3. Which monastery did the Vikings raid first? What happened?

4. Why did the Vikings begin to settle permanently in Britain? Find two reasons.

5. Which city did the Vikings take over in AD 866?

6. Who was King Alfred the Great and what did he do?

7. Give two reasons why the Vikings made good warriors.
