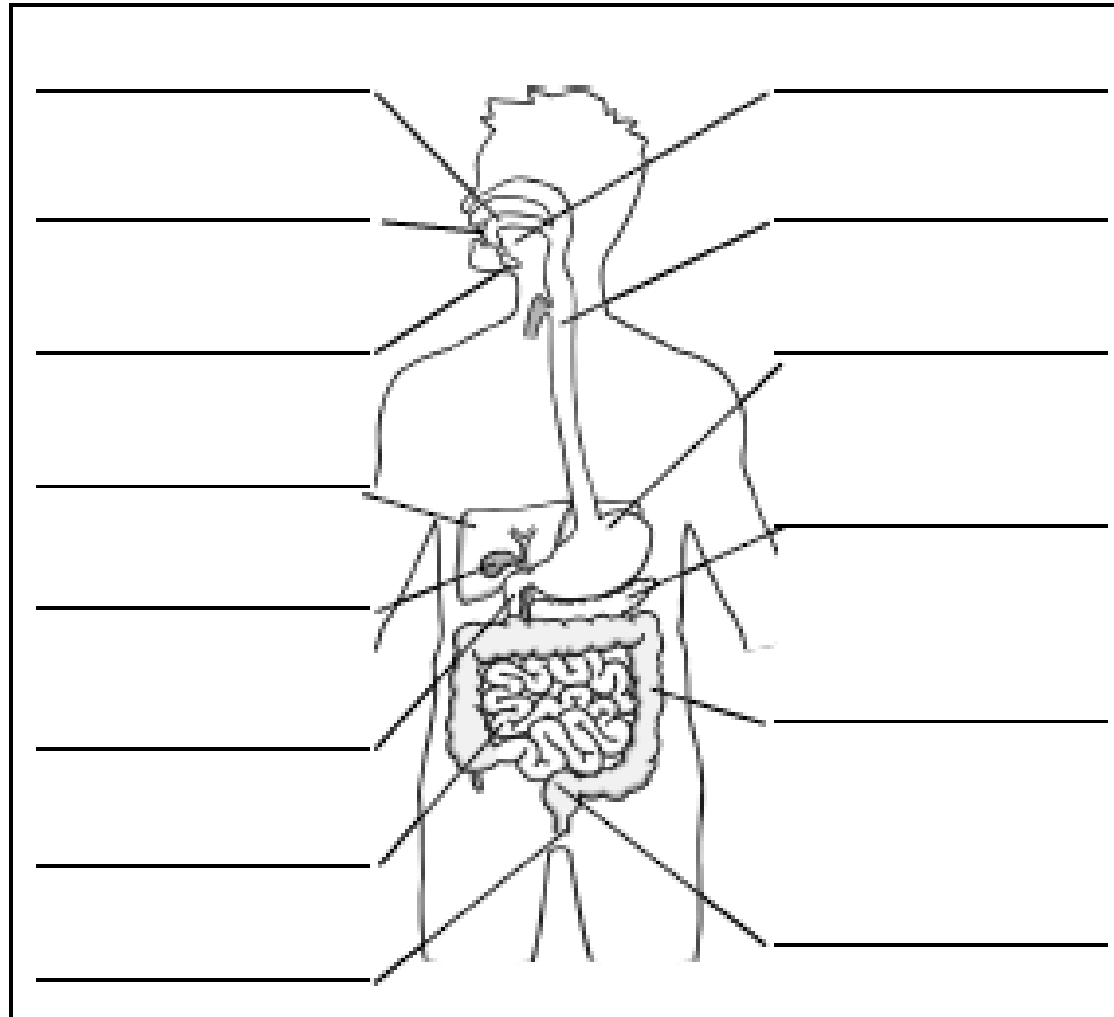


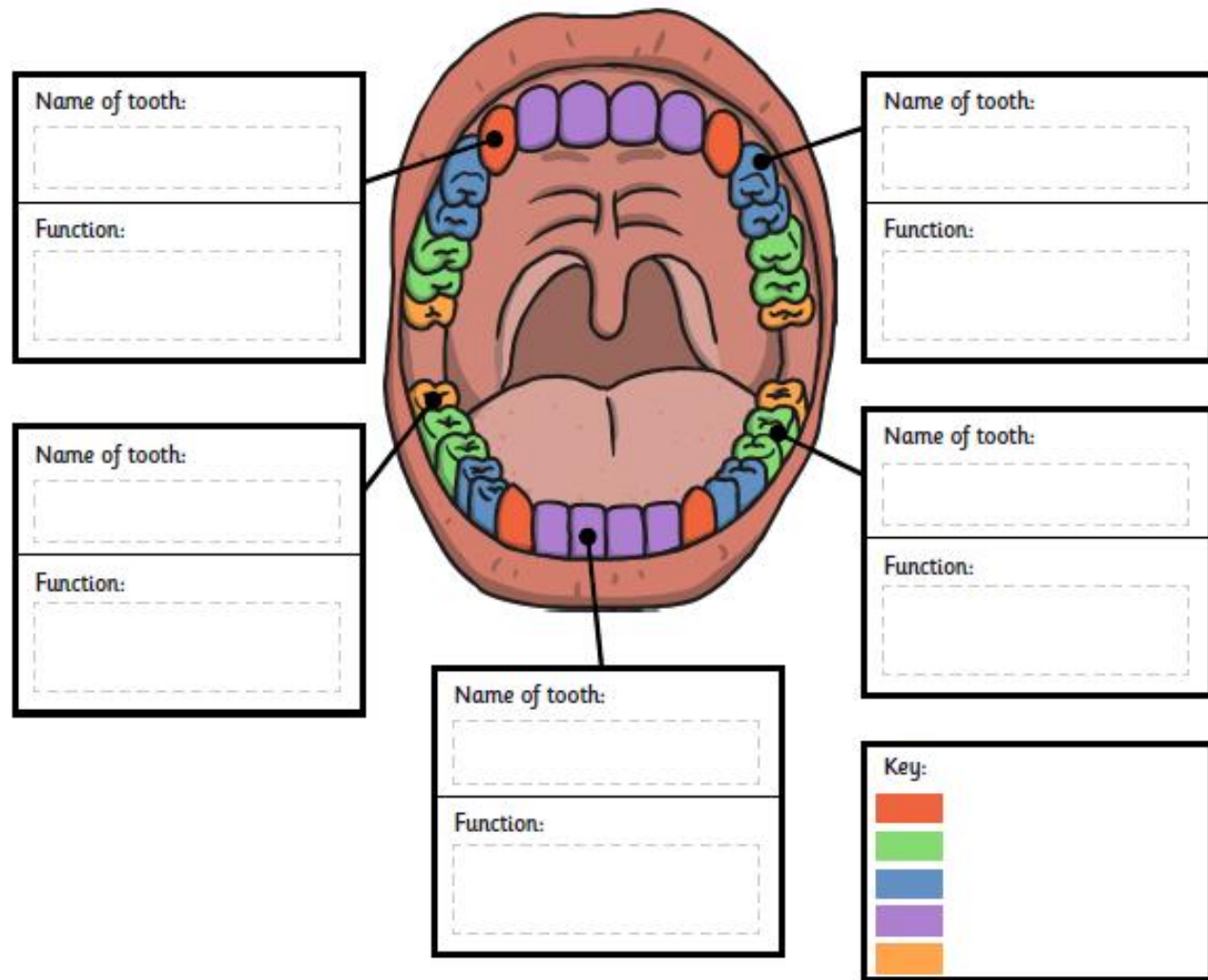
Tuesday – Science



Learning Objective:

- I can recap my previously learnt knowledge of the human digestive system
- I can recap my previously learnt knowledge of teeth.

Key words: mouth, tongue, teeth, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, large intestine, gallbladder, pancreas, liver, rectum, anus.



Incisor	Molar	Biting and cutting food	Grinding food
Wisdom Tooth	Canine	Tearing and ripping food	No function anymore
Premolar	Holding and crushing food		

Tuesday – Times Tables

$1 \times 6 =$	$2 \times 6 =$	$3 \times 6 =$
$4 \times 6 =$	$5 \times 6 =$	$6 \times 6 =$
$7 \times 6 =$	$8 \times 6 =$	$9 \times 6 =$
$10 \times 6 =$	$11 \times 6 =$	$12 \times 6 =$
$6 \div 6 =$	$12 \div 6 =$	$18 \div 6 =$
$24 \div 6 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$36 \div 6 =$
$42 \div 6 =$	$48 \div 6 =$	$54 \div 6 =$
$60 \div 6 =$	$66 \div 6 =$	$72 \div 6 =$

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

Wednesday - History

Learning Objective: I can say what it was like to live in Viking Britain.

What was life like in Viking Britain?



Please, watch the first video on this link:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zvhtwnb>

Who were the Vikings?

Where did they come from?

How did they travel to Britain?

The Viking age in European history was from about AD700 to 1100.

During this period many Vikings left their homelands in Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to other countries, like Britain and Ireland.

When the people of Britain first saw the Viking longboats they came down to the shore to welcome them, but the Vikings fought the local people, stealing from churches and burning buildings to the ground.

The people of Britain called the invaders 'Danes', but they came from Norway and Sweden as well as Denmark.

The Vikings were not all bloodthirsty raiders. Some came to fight, but others came to Britain to live peacefully.

Their longships brought families who settled in villages. There were farmers, who kept animals and grew crops, and skilful craft workers, who made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings. Everyone lived together in a large home called a longhouse.

The Vikings also brought with them their way of life and beliefs. The Norse people worshipped many gods and loved to tell stories of magic and monsters around the fire.



Follow this link <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/articles/ztqbr82>. Click on each of the Viking family members below to find out more about their life.

What jobs did Vikings do?

Many Vikings worked as farmers. Everything had to be done by hand on a Viking farm, so life was tough. Farmers grew oats, barley and wheat. Then they ground the grain to make flour, porridge and ale. They planted vegetables too, and kept animals like cows, sheep, pigs and chickens.

Other Vikings were craft workers. They made the things that people needed. Woodworkers and leatherworkers made plates, cups, belts and shoes. Jewellers made rings and brooches from precious metals. Blacksmiths hammered and twisted red-hot iron into tools, knives and swords. Potters baked clay pots in an oven heated by wood fires.

People took these goods to market to sell. Here a family could buy anything from amber beads and apples, to walrus tusks and wolf-skins. Viking traders sold their goods even further away. They sailed the seas to buy silver, silk, spices and furs to bring back home.

Where did Vikings live?

Many Viking families lived together in a longhouse. This was built from wood or stone and had a thatched or turf roof on top.

Follow this link <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/articles/ztqbr82>. Click on the labels to find out more about what was inside.



With just one room for all the family to share with their animals, a longhouse would have been a crowded and smelly place to live. There was no bathroom inside, but the Vikings kept clean by washing in a wooden bucket or beside a stream. Instead of toilets, people used a cesspit, which was a hole outside dug for toilet waste.

Did the Vikings have laws?

The Norse people had their own laws and government. The community would gather together at a meeting called a *Thing*. Here they would settle problems and make decisions.

People could vote on what should happen. For example, the *Thing* might decide who owned a piece of land or how to punish a criminal. All this was overseen by a chieftain or a judge known as a *law-speaker*.

Viking laws were not written down, so laws were passed from person to person by word of mouth. People who broke the law became *outlaws*. They were forced to live in the wilderness and anyone was allowed to hunt them down and kill them.

Vikings could also settle arguments with a fight. They held a type of duel, known as a *Holmgang*. Whoever won the duel was seen as being favoured by the gods.



The 'Thing' was an early version of today's parliament where people met to discuss new laws and settle disputes

What was Viking society like?

At the top of Viking society was the king. He was the most powerful person in all the land and everyone looked up to him.

Being a king cost a lot of money, because they had to make sure their kingdom was safe and that their followers were loyal to them.

Below the king were the nobles or wealthy Vikings known as jarls. They were rich landowners or traders and they employed men to work for them.

Then there were the karls. They were the everyday people and did jobs like farming and craft work. Karls weren't as rich or important as the jarls, but they weren't poor either.

At the bottom of the pile were the thralls or slaves. They did the hardest, dirtiest jobs and if they tried to run away they could be killed. However, if thralls could earn enough money they could buy their freedom.



Eric Bloodaxe was the King of the Viking city of Jorvik. This is one of his silver coins. It has 'Eric Rex' written on it, which means 'King Eric' in Latin.

Based on what you have learnt about the Vikings, create your own quiz for your friend or someone at home. Make sure you include questions about who the Vikings were, life in Viking Britain, what society was like and if they had any laws.

REMEMBER to include the answers under your questions.

For example...

Life In Viking Britain – Quiz

Question 1: When was the Viking age in European history?

Answer: The Viking age in European history was from about AD700 to 1100.

Question 2:

Answer:

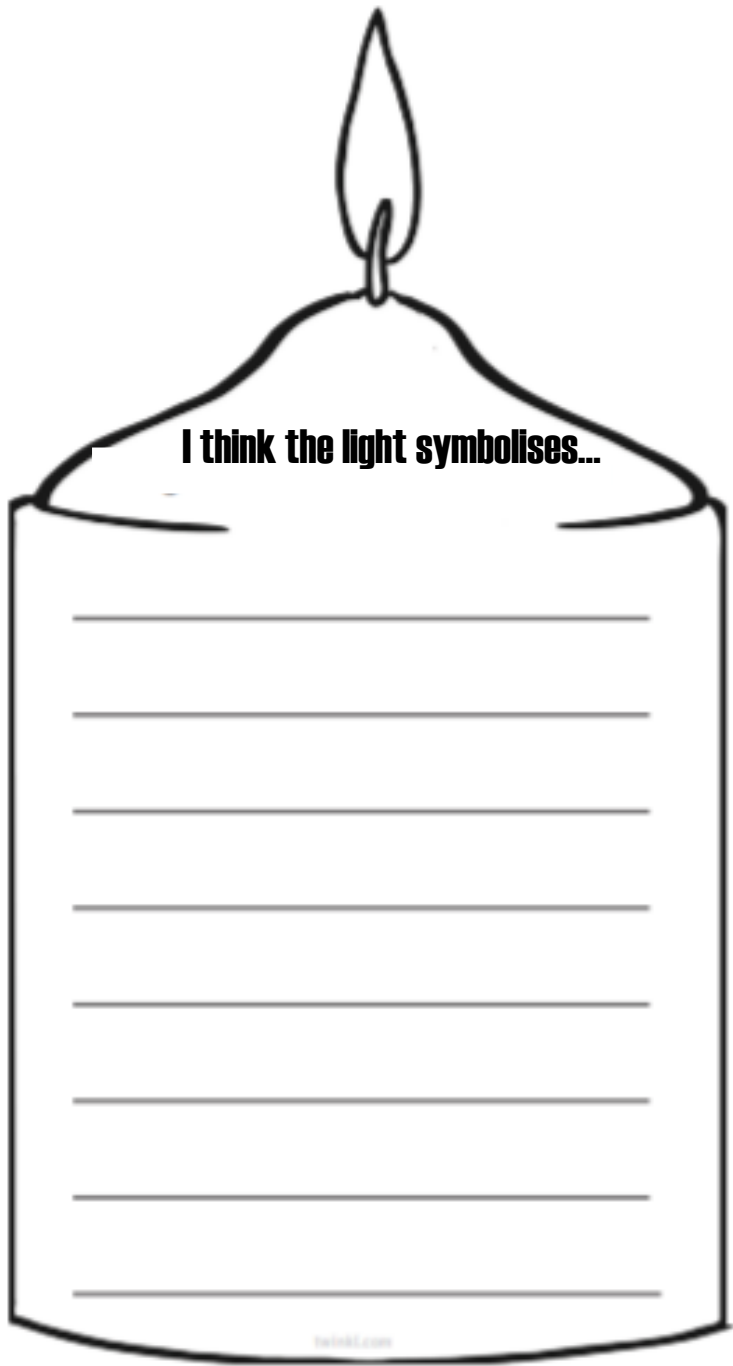
Friday – RE

Learning Objective: I can discuss what light symbolises.



Quietly, look at the candle. Take a moment to reflect upon the effect of the light on your own feelings and on the darkness surrounding it.

- *What does the light do to the dark?*
- *What does the light make you think of?*
- *How does the light make you feel?*
- *Is the light positive/negative? Good/bad?*
- *What does light symbolise?*
- *Why is light such a powerful symbol?*

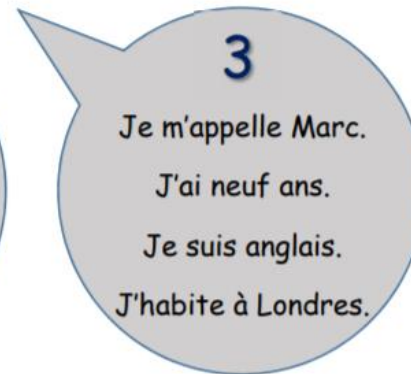
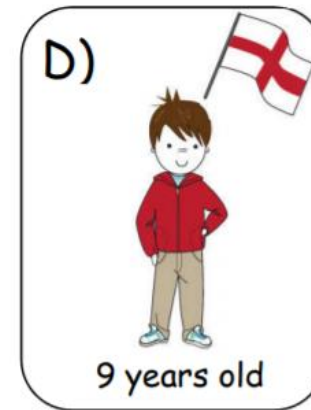
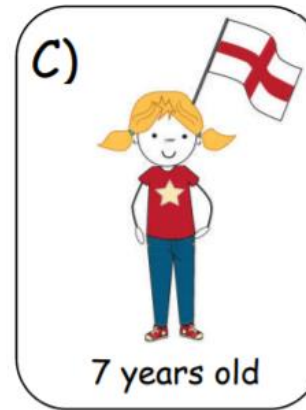
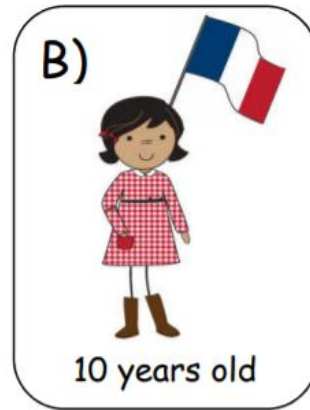


Friday – French Recap

Learning Objective: I can say my name, age, nationality and where I live.

Which speech bubble matches which picture? Draw a line from the picture to the correct speech bubble and then write the number next to the correct letter below.

Nom: _____



ANSWERS

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

D) _____

Carte d'identité

picture

Je _____

J' _____ ans

J' _____ à _____

Je _____

**WORD
BANK**

m'appelle

ai

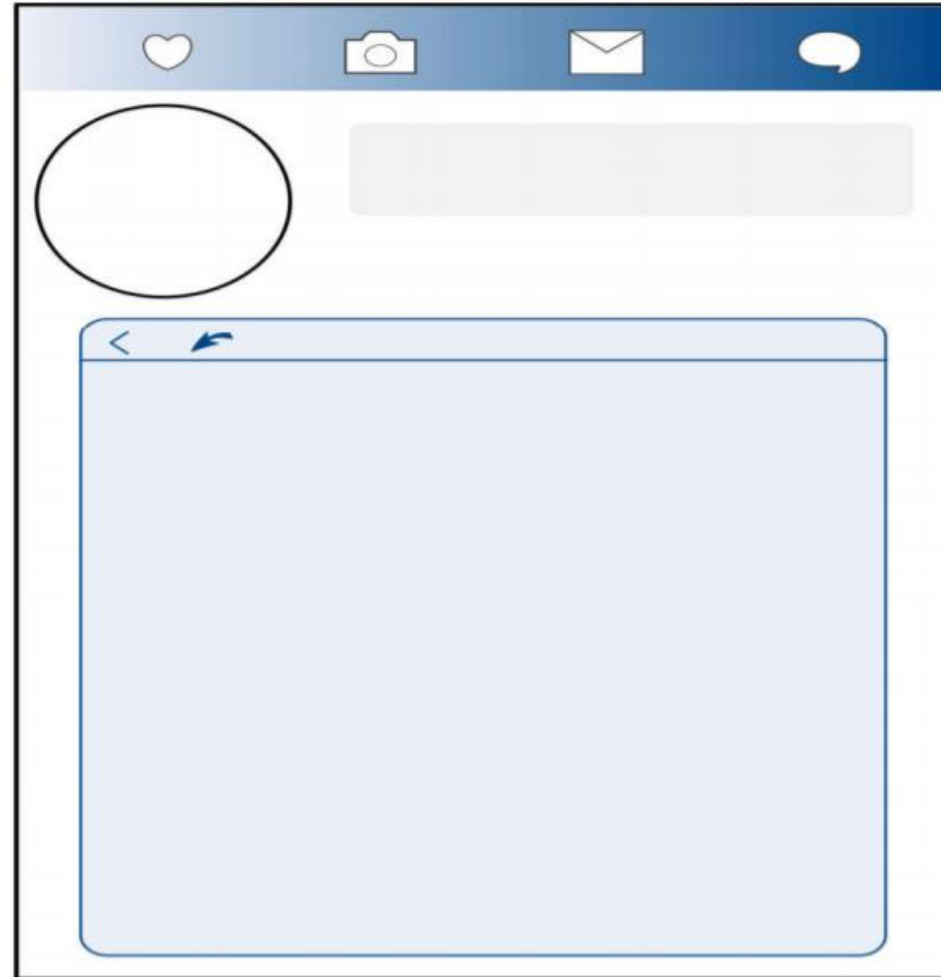
habite

suis

(NB: You will also need to add in your own name, age, town and nationality.)

Nom: _____

Instructions: Write a message back to Cécile answering all her questions to you in her message. She wants to know all about you! How you are feeling, your name, your age and where you live. The word bank below may help you.



WORD BANK	Salut !	Ça va bien !	Je m'appelle...	J'ai _____ ans
		J'habite à...	À plus tard	