



COURTWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Nurturing Knowledge;
Learning for Life.



Year 5



Knowledge Organiser Homework Booklet

This booklet should be used to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

Homework: Year 5: Autumn Term 1

Set: 14/09/20. Mid-Point Check (booklet in school): 05/10/20. Due completed: 23/10/20.

Your child **must complete the compulsory spellings, times tables, knowledge organiser and reading tasks weekly (first row)**, which all children should be practising regularly to ensure good progress. All other tasks are optional and can be completed at any point in the half term. Homework tasks are designed to support children’s knowledge and understanding of the curriculum and use evidence-based approaches to retrieval and learning, to ensure children are able to know more and remember more, move knowledge into their long-term memory and begin to make deeper connections in their learning. Children should be able to complete many tasks independently, drawing on their memory of learning at school. We expect that children who complete these tasks will achieve well and be supported in meeting their end of year group age-related curriculum expectations.

Maths	English	History – Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice times tables (all up to 12 x 12) at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn and practice weekly spellings. Read to an adult at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the knowledge organiser for 30 mins. a week. Select one box from your Learning Journey retrieval grid and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes.
<p>Complete your ‘Do I still remember...’ questions below. Show your answers/workings out in your homework book.</p> <p>Do I still remember...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 more and 10 less from any 2-digit number including through 0 into the negative number line All my times tables up to 12 x 12 To tell the time to 5-minute intervals 	<p>Practice using the key vocabulary on your knowledge organiser. You could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover the word and recall it using the definition/cover the definition and recall it from the keyword; Make a Challenge Grid and award yourself points – more points the trickier the word. Can you beat your score each week? Use one word as your ‘Word of the Day’ each day. 	<p>Use your knowledge organiser to create a set of flashcards (questions on the front and answers on the back) you can use to support you to learn the information on it. Practice regularly and even better, get an adult to quiz you too.</p> <p><i>You could use the Leitner system to help you really be sure you know the information on your flashcards –there is information on the school website about this for parents.</i></p>
<p>Create flashcards that show the time on a clock to the nearest five minutes. On the back use digital clocks and convert the time from the front, using the 24 hour clock.</p>	<p>Think about your book in English ‘I am David’ a book in translation by Anne Holm.</p> <p>Create a story-map/roadmap recalling the key events from the plot from memory.</p>	<p>Draw a timeline to show some of the important events in the Anglo Saxon and Viking period. You should include the date, key information/explanation and a picture (dual coding).</p>
<p>Go to https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/ and have a go at the times tables. Can you improve your score out of 25 each time?</p>	<p>Writing Task: Write an explanation text to introduce some of the Vikings gods. Remember your basic punctuation and to write neatly.</p>	<p>Creative Task: Make a replica of a Viking Long Boat. Include information about it – perhaps how they were made, and their versatility (deep and shallow water etc).</p>

Knowledge Organiser Key Fact Practice

'Knowledge Organisers' are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content and vocabulary contained in the knowledge organiser.

What are Knowledge Organisers?

A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils remember the layout of the page, which helps them memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make learning stick but it frees up our short term memory for day-to-day learning and experiences.

How will a Knowledge Organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

How will a Knowledge Organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you are keen to know how you can support your children at home. The knowledge organisers help you do this easily as they contain all the subject specific knowledge you need to be able to help your children. This also ensures you can check your children have done their homework and revision!

Top Tips for Parents:

- Make practice active – don't just read it. Try flashcards, mind maps or use post-it notes to cover sections and try and remember them.
- Watching videos online can really help bring facts alive.
- Children are encouraged to self-quiz, but asking parents or friends to quiz them, will show what they know and what they still need to learn.

Knowledge Organiser Retrieval Strategies

Here are some strategies you could use:

Strategy	Description			
Reading It	Read through the knowledge organiser with your child and check they understand the content. You could ask them to explain it to you – ‘teaching’ you helps them to reinforce their own learning.			
Change It	Try changing the information into a mind map or make your own version using pictures if the organiser contains a lot of text. Display on a wall or the fridge door until the memory ‘sticks.’			
Quiz it – Facts	Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect. Quiz facts out of order to check children really know the fact and have not just memorised the order on the page! <i>(There are lots of ways to self-quiz – see the headings below – the ‘Retrieval’ PowerPoint on the school website explains how to use these strategies effectively with your child)</i>			
	Picture Prompt	Retrieval Grids	Flash Cards	Retrieval Clocks
	Cops and Robbers	Cartoon Strip	Mind Maps	Timelines
	List It!	Diagrams	Roadmap	Challenge Grids
Record It	Try recording the knowledge from the organiser as an MP3 sound file (most phones have this as a free app) your child can listen to and speak along with.			
Research It	Once they can remember all of the knowledge on the organiser, use the internet or a book to find out more. Children build connections in their brain between old and new related knowledge – you will notice new knowledge sticking quicker and children making connections, once they have a secure basic knowledge base to build from.			
Glossary	Make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions.			



History: Anglo-Saxons

Year 5: Autumn Term



England
(Europe)



Timeline

410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	1016	1066
Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

Key Vocabulary

Bayeux Tapestry	70m long embroidered cloth depicting the events leading up to the Norman conquest.
<u>Beowulf</u>	An Old English epic story consisting of 3182 alliterative lines written in c975-1010.
Lindisfarne	A monastery in northern England where Vikings first landed and attacked from Scandinavia.
lyre	A five to seven stringed musical instrument used in northern Europe.
mead	An alcoholic beverage made from honey, water and yeast, often with spices and herbs.
Offa's Dyke	A larger linear earthwork on the border of Wales and England ordered by King Offa.
runes	Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English.
Sutton <u>Hoo</u> helmet	A decorated Anglo-Saxon bronze helmet excavated in 1939 buried around 625.
thatch	The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw.
wattle-and-daub	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls.

A famous Anglo-Saxon archaeological site is Sutton Hoo, where a whole ship was used as a grave! An Anglo-Saxon king was buried inside the ship along with some of his possessions, such as his helmet and sword.



General Knowledge

Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).

The Vikings

The Anglo-Saxons were under constant attack from Vikings who travelled from Scandinavia and invaded towns and villages in Wales, Scotland, England and the Isle of Man, finally conquering York (Jorvik) in 866. They finally defeated the Anglo-Saxons as the Normans (Norsemen) from Normandy (France) invaded and won the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The Normans in France were originally Vikings from Scandinavia!



Famous Figures

St Augustine (c.530-604)

Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.

King Aethelbert (c.550-616)

King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine's mission to convert people from paganism.

King Offa (c730-796)

King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.

King Alfred the Great (849-899)

Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.

Knowledge Organiser

Retrieval Grid

Retrieval Grid Task: Each week you must select ONE box and write down as much as you can remember **from memory** about that category in **10 minutes**. You cannot write in a box more than once. Write the date you completed each box. You may want to revisit your knowledge organiser before (but put it away before you do this!) and you can of course use information you can retrieve from lessons. It is important that you do one box a week and do not try and answer all of the boxes at the same time at the end of the six weeks – your memory will be stronger if you do it every week.

Bayeux Tapestry Date:	Who were the Anglo- Saxons? Date:	Who were the Vikings? Date:
King Alfred the Great Date:	Key Vocabulary related to Anglo- Saxons and the Vikings Date:	Chronology from 410AD – 1066 AD (what happened when) Date:

Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings : Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

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