

MATHS

<u>MONDAY</u>	<u>TUESDAY</u>	<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	<u>THURSDAY</u>	<u>FRIDAY</u>
9823 + 2299 =	12,182 + 7391 =	320,439 + 49,529 =	953.98 + 432.7 =	4674.7 + 564.67 =
3910 – 1727 =	23,302 – 9296 =	77,430 – 12,312 =	385.94 – 27.56 =	786.09 – 27.1 =
236 x 6 =	3810 x 4 =	842 x 6 =	8423 x 32 =	4523 x 48 =
350 ÷ 5 =	2392 ÷ 4 =	3427 ÷ 8 =	6710 ÷ 7 =	8402 ÷ 9 =

Multiplying and dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

5 x 100 =	42 x 100 =	3.4 x 100 =	10.3 x 10 =	345 x 100 =	34.9 x 1000	432 x 1000 =	7.34 x 1000 =	1190 x 10 =	63.4 x 10 =
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2 ÷ 10 =	34 ÷ 10 =	950 ÷ 10 =	38 ÷ 100 =	10.9 ÷ 1000 =	29.2 ÷ 10 =	93 ÷ 1000 =	12 ÷ 100 =	72 ÷ 1000 =	8 ÷ 10 =
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Multiplying proper fractions by a whole number:

$3 \times \frac{3}{7}$	$4 \times \frac{2}{7}$	$2 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$5 \times \frac{1}{2}$	$6 \times \frac{2}{3}$	$5 \times \frac{2}{3}$
$4 \times \frac{6}{8}$	$3 \times \frac{3}{4}$	$4 \times \frac{1}{3}$	$6 \times \frac{2}{9}$	$7 \times \frac{91}{5}$	$6 \times \frac{1}{4}$

Multiplying mixed numbers by whole numbers:

$3 \times 1\frac{1}{3}$	$4 \times 5\frac{4}{5}$	$3 \times 3\frac{5}{6}$	$6 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	$4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	$9 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$
$9 \times 6\frac{5}{8}$	$4 \times 5\frac{4}{7}$	$8 \times 2\frac{4}{7}$	$4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	$2 \times 5\frac{6}{10}$	$7 \times 2\frac{2}{5}$

William Shakespeare



William Shakespeare's Family

William Shakespeare is thought to have been born on 23rd April, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. William was the third child of John and Mary Shakespeare.

Fascinating Facts

- At the age of 18, William married Anne Hathaway.
- They had a daughter called Susanna in 1583.
- Two years later, Anne gave birth to twins - a boy called Hamnet and a girl called Judith. Hamnet died when he was 11 years old.
- William moved to London where he earned money as an actor and a playwright.

A playwright is someone who writes plays - stories that can be acted out on a stage for people to come and watch.



Shakespeare's Plays

Shakespeare wrote plays which were tragedies (very sad plays) and comedies, which were funny. He wrote the plays about things people had experienced: jealousy, anger, love, romance, religion and war.

Some of his most famous plays have been turned into cartoons and films. For example, Romeo and Juliet was made into a film, and later a cartoon about two garden gnomes!

birthday, at the age of 52.

It is thought that he died from a fever.

Each year around the 23rd April, the streets of Stratford-upon-Avon are filled with music, song and performers in celebration of the life of William Shakespeare.

Questions

1. What was the name of William Shakespeare's wife? Tick one.

Judith ☐ Anne ☐ Mary ☐ Susannah ☐

2. Match the sentences.

Shakespeare lived

in 1583.

Susannah was born

in Stratford.

Hamnet died

aged 11.

3. What themes did Shakespeare write about? Tick two.

making money ☐ jealousy ☐ shopping ☐ love ☐

4. Summarise what the paragraph in the green box is about.

5. Tick the answer that is a name of one of Shakespeare's plays.

Beauty and the Beast ☐ Romeo and Juliet ☐ Peppa Pig ☐ The Haunted House ☐

6. Choose one of the words which Shakespeare made up and use a dictionary to find out what it means.

Word: _____

Definition: _____

7. What is unusual about the day that Shakespeare died? Tick one.

It was the same day Hamnet died. ☐ It was the day he left London. ☐

It was the day before a play was performed. ☐ It was the same day as his birthday. ☐

8. True or False? Around the 23rd April, Shakespeare's birthday is celebrated in Stratford.

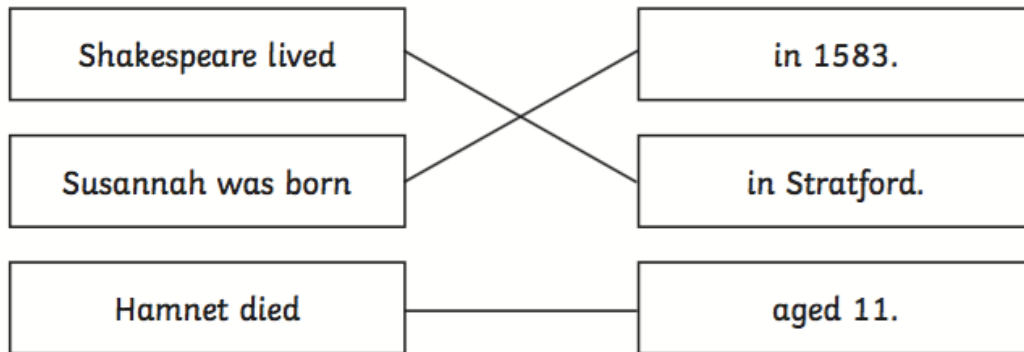
True ☐ False ☐

Answers

1. What was the name of William Shakespeare's wife? Tick one.

Judith ☐ Anne ☒ Mary ☐ Susannah ☐

2. Match the sentences.



3. What themes did Shakespeare write about? Tick two.

making money ☐ jealousy ☒ shopping ☐ love ☒

4. Summarise what the paragraph in the green box is about.

The paragraph in the green box is about the type of plays which Shakespeare wrote and how a famous play has been made into a film and a cartoon.

5. Tick the answer that is a name of one of Shakespeare's plays.

Beauty and the Beast ☐ Romeo and Juliet ☒ Peppa Pig ☐ The Haunted House ☐

6. Choose one of the words which Shakespeare made up and use a dictionary to find out what it means.

Answers will vary.

7. What is unusual about the day that Shakespeare died? Tick one.

It was the same day Hamnet died. ☐ It was the day he left London. ☐
It was the day before a play was performed. ☐ It was the same day as his birthday. ☒

8. True or False? Around the 23rd April, Shakespeare's birthday is celebrated in Stratford.

True ☒ False ☐

SCIENCE

Vocabulary	What I think it means...	What I know now...
Air resistance		
Force		
Force Meter		
Friction		
Galileo		
Gear		
Gravity		
Isaac Newton		
Lever		
Machine		
Newton		
Non-contact		
Pulley		
Reliable		
Spring		
Water Resistance		
Weight		

HISTORY

THE STORY OF THE COMING OF HENGIST AND HORSA

VORTIGERN now became king, for he was so powerful that none of the other princes dared to oppose him. But the Picts and Scots were very angry when they heard how their friends had been treated. They resolved to avenge them and at once made war on the Britons. They defeated Vortigern in many battles and killed more than half of his soldiers.

The Britons were in despair. Then Vortigern called all the nobles and princes together in council, to discuss what was best to do.

At this time, there were really no very clever men among the nobles of Britain. They were all in great fear of the Picts and Scots, and they had no good counsel to offer. Vortigern therefore was able to do very much as he liked.

"We must have help," he said, "if we are not to be thoroughly conquered by these wild barbarians from the north. The Romans will not help us. We must ask someone else. Across the sea, called the North Sea, there is a great country called Germany. The people who live in this country are Saxons. They are very brave and valiant fighters. Let us send over to Germany and ask the Saxons to come and help us."

Then all the nobles and princes said, "That is good advice; let it be done."

So Vortigern sent messengers to Germany with promises of money and land to the Saxons if they would come to fight against the Picts and Scots. The Saxons were very glad to come, and soon there appeared sailing over the sea three ships, filled with some of their strongest and bravest men. Their captains were two brothers, called Hengist and Horsa. Both these names, in the old Saxon language, mean horse. They were so called because they were strong and brave.

The Saxons landed in Britain in 449 A.D. And little did the Britons think that they had come, not only to help, but to conquer them.

As soon as the strangers landed, Vortigern led them northward to fight the Picts and Scots. There was a terrible battle. Both sides fought with the fiercest bravery, and on both sides many soldiers were killed. But in the end the Saxons had the best of it, and the Picts and Scots were driven back to their own country.

The Britons were greatly delighted and rewarded the Saxons with money and lands. Then Hengist and Horsa, seeing what a fine country Britain was, resolved never to go away again. They resolved rather to stay and conquer it for themselves.

So, they first told Vortigern that Aurelius Ambrosius and Uther Pendragon, the brothers of the dead King Constans, were coming to fight against him, and then they advised him to send over to Germany for more soldiers.

Vortigern was very much afraid of the dead king's brothers, so he said, "Send messengers to Germany and ask whom you like to come. I can refuse you nothing since you have freed us from the Picts and Scots."

Then Hengist said, "You have indeed given us lands and houses, but as we have helped you so much, I think you should give me a castle and make me a prince."

"I cannot do that," replied Vortigern. "Only Britons are allowed to be princes in this land. You are strangers and you are heathen. My people would be very angry if I made any one but a Christian a prince."

At that Hengist made a low bow, pretending to be very humble. "Give your servant then just so much land as can be surrounded by a leather strip," he said.

Vortigern thought there could be no harm in doing that, so he said, "Yes, you may have so much." But he did not know what a cunning fellow Hengist was.

As soon as Vortigern had given his consent, Hengist and Horsa killed the largest bull they could find. Then they took its skin and cut it round and round into one long narrow strip of leather. This they stretched out and laid upon the ground in a large circle, enclosing a piece of land big enough upon which to build a fortress.

If you do not quite understand how Hengist and Horsa managed to cut the skin of a bull into one long strip, get a piece of paper and a pair of scissors. Begin at the edge and cut the paper round and round in circles till you come to the middle. You will then find that you have a string of paper quite long enough to surround a brick castle.

Vortigern was very angry when he learned how he had been cheated by Hengist and Horsa. But he was beginning to be rather afraid of them, so he said nothing, but allowed them to build their fortress. It was called Thong Castle, and stood not far from Lincoln, at a place now called Caistor.

While this fortress was being built, messengers were sent to Germany for more men. They returned with eighteen ships full of the bravest soldiers they could find. In one of the ships, too, was a very beautiful lady. This was Rowena, Hengist's daughter.

Soon after these soldiers and this beautiful lady arrived, the castle was finished. Then Hengist gave a great feast and asked Vortigern to it.

Vortigern came and admired the castle very much, although he was still rather angry with Hengist for having cheated him about the land.

Towards the end of the feast, Rowena came into the room, carrying a beautiful golden cup in her hands. Vortigern stared at her in surprise. He had never seen anyone so pretty before. He thought that she must be a fairy, she was so lovely.

Rowena went up to Vortigern, and kneeling before him held out the cup, speaking in the Saxon language.

Vortigern did not understand. "What does she say?" he asked Hengist.

"She calls you 'Lord, King,' and offers to drink your health. You must say, 'Drinc heil,'" he answered.

Vortigern said "Drinc heil," although he did not know what it meant.

Rowena then drank some of the wine and handed the cup to Vortigern, who drank the rest.

Then Vortigern made Rowena sit beside him. They could not talk to each other because he could only speak British and she could only speak Saxon. But they looked at each other all the more. Vortigern loved Rowena. He loved her so much that he wanted to marry her.

This was just what Hengist had hoped would happen. He knew he would have a great deal of power in Britain when his daughter was queen. But at first, he pretended to object, and only consented at last as if it were a great favour. He made Vortigern give him the whole of Kent, too, in return for allowing him to marry Rowena.

When the people heard that the King had married a Saxon lady, they were very angry. Vortigern had been married before, and his sons, who were now men, were very angry too. But the Prince of Kent was most angry of all, when he heard that his land had been given to the Saxons.

Hengist, seeing how angry the Britons were, thought it would be safer to have more of his own people round him. So he sent over to Germany for men, and almost every day more and more Saxons landed in Britain. And Vortigern loved Rowena so much that he allowed her father Hengist to do anything he liked.

But the Britons did not mean to let their country be conquered a second time, so they rebelled against Vortigern and chose his son Vortimer to be king.

Vortimer was young and brave, and loved his country. Under his leadership the Britons fought so well that they soon drove the Saxons away. Horsa was killed in one of the battles, and soon afterwards Hengist and most of his soldiers took their ships and fled back to Germany. They left their wives and children behind them, however, which looked very much as if they expected to come back again someday.

Geography



Birmingham Coventry Canterbury London Bath Cambridge Liverpool York
Newcastle Leeds Bristol Gloucester Manchester Nottingham
Plymouth Norwich