

# Year 5 Homework, Summer Term 1, Week 5

Due in: Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> May 2026



1.  $187 - 100 =$
2.  $1/6 + 1/6 =$
3.  $5 \times 12 =$
4.  $3.5 + 0.6 =$
5. What is  $29 \div 10$ ?
6. Name these angles:

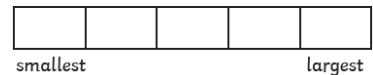


1.  $3006 - 563 =$
2.  $555\,431 + 24\,532 =$
3.  $9 \times 40 =$
4.  $91 \times 7 =$
5.  $7/8 + 3/4 =$

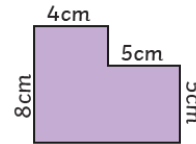


1.  $2/3 \times 7 =$
2.  $4/5$  of  $65 =$
3.  $782 \times 15 =$
4. Order the numbers from smallest to largest:

78778 87887 77887 88778 77878



5. What is  $6342 \div 6$
6.  $6 \times 6 \times 6 =$
7. Calculate the perimeter of the shape:



## Reading Comprehension

Please complete the reading comprehension.

### Spellings

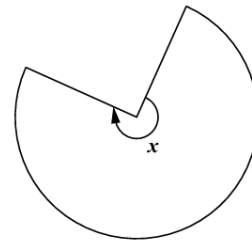
Can you use some of the strategies that we use at school to practice these spellings?

Definite  
Determined  
Desperate  
Develop  
Dictionary  
Disastrous  
Embarrass  
Environment

### Optional Challenge

Can you have a go at this maths challenge for an extra merit point?

This shape is **three-quarters of a circle**.



How many degrees is angle  $x$ ?

## Anglo-Saxon Kings

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They also controlled their own army. Kings constantly fought to control other kingdoms and defend their land.

When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven other kingdoms. However, by AD 878, there was only one kingdom left, Wessex. The other kingdoms had been overrun by Vikings who established their own kingdoms.

### King Alfred the Great

One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon kings is Alfred the Great.

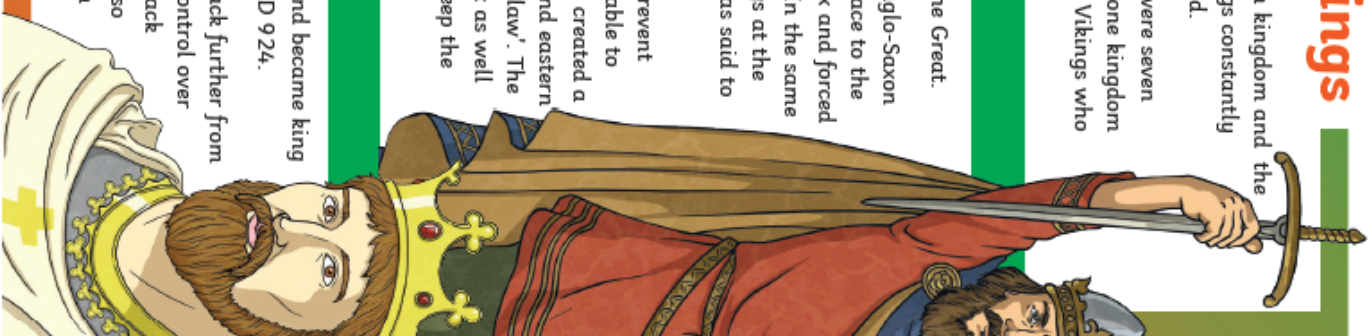
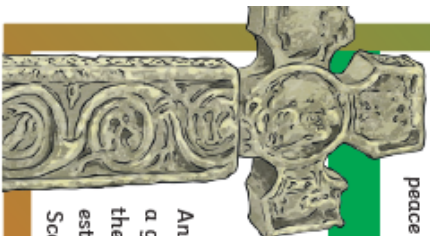
Alfred became king in AD 871 and he was the first Anglo-Saxon king to defeat the Vikings in battle and bring some peace to the English people. In AD 878, the Vikings invaded Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding, though he did not surrender. In the same year, King Alfred and his followers defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington. The battle was fierce and Alfred was said to have charged into battle like a wild boar.

King Alfred knew that although he had been able to prevent the Vikings from invading Wessex, he would never be able to control them in the rest of England. So, in AD 886, he created a treaty which gave the Vikings control over northern and eastern England, an area which later became known as 'Danelaw'. The treaty allowed King Alfred to keep control over Wessex as well as West Mercia and Kent. This treaty helped to keep the peace between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

### King Athelstan

Athelstan was the grandson of Alfred and became king after his father, King Edward, died in AD 924.

During his reign, he drove the Vikings back further from Anglo-Saxon lands and was able to claim control over a greater area. In AD 927, Athelstan won back the kingdom of York from the Vikings. He also established control over King Constantine in Scotland and the other northern kings.



Athelstan is remembered for forming good relationships with leaders from other countries. He also had strong links with religious leaders and he founded many churches.

### Edward the Confessor

Edward became king in AD 1042 and reigned until AD 1066. His nickname 'the confessor' came from his reputation as a religious man. Much of his reign was peaceful, with the country thriving, and he kept the country united.

Following his death, a war raged between Edward's heir, Harold, William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson, all of whom felt they had a claim to the throne. William was the victor and was crowned the next king.



# Questions

1. How many other kingdoms were there when Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain? Tick one.

- five
- six
- seven
- eight

2. What animal is Alfred compared to in the text? Tick one.

- a lion
- a boar
- a snake
- a dog

3. Match the king to the event that happened during their reign.

Alfred the Great	Kept the country peaceful and thriving.
Athelstan	Formed good relationships with leaders from other countries.
Edward the Confessor	Defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington.

4. What was 'Danelaw'?

---

5. What was the name of the Scottish King that Athelstan established control over?

- Constantine
- Alfred
- Edward
- Harold

6. Fill in the missing words.

Edward became king in AD 1042 and \_\_\_\_\_ until AD 1066. His nickname 'the confessor' came from his reputation as a \_\_\_\_\_ man.

7. Do you think King Athelstan was religious? Give reasons for your answer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

8. Which king do you think was most important? Give reasons for your answer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

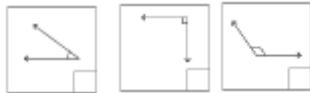
**Year 5 Homework, Summer Term 1, Week 5**  
**Due in: Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> May 2026**



1.  $11 \times 11 =$
2. Double 16 =
3.  $100 - 42 =$
4. Round 657 to the nearest 10.
5. What is 11p less than £2?
6. Write the number 154 in words.



7.  $187 - 100 =$
8.  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} =$
9.  $5 \times 12 =$
10.  $3.5 + 0.6 =$
11. What is  $29 \div 10$ ?
12. Name these angles:



**Reading Comprehension**  
Please complete the reading comprehension.

**Spellings**

Can you use some of the strategies that we use at school to practice these spellings?

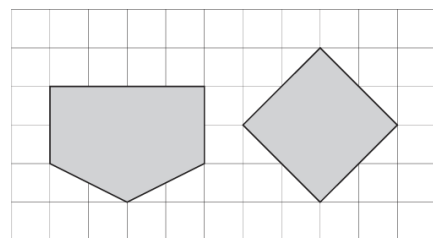
Decide  
Describe  
Different  
Difficult  
Disappear

**Optional Challenge**

Can you have a go at this maths challenge for an extra merit point?

Here are two shapes on a square grid.

For each shape, write how many **right angles** it has.



# Viking Invasion Letter

Lindisfarne Island  
Kingdom of Northumbria

23<sup>rd</sup> June AD 793

Dear Ariam,

I hope you are safe and well in York. I am writing to tell you the sad news that our beautiful island of Lindisfarne has been attacked by raiders.

This invasion happened on the 8<sup>th</sup> of this month. I was on my way to my pottery workshop to meet my apprentice when I saw a longship anchoring. As a third boat docked, I knew that we were in trouble.

The usual chiming of the church bells and the song of the gulls could not be heard. There was an uncomfortable silence in the air. Then, there was chaos. Immediately, I ran with other islanders to the safety of the trees. I looked in terror at the bright, shiny shields, sharp spears and decorated swords of the raiders.

These raiders ran to the **monastery** to locate all our treasures, laughing at the terrified monks. I watched as they took golden crosses and silver goblets from the monastery. Next, these raiders searched homes for valuables.

At last, they left and we tried to put out the fires and look after the injured. Luckily, many treasures were missed by the raiders, such as the coffin of Saint Cuthbert and the illuminated **manuscripts**.

Christian leaders have blamed us for the attack because we have not been living in the right way. It appears that the strange happenings that I wrote to you about last time were a sign. If you remember, we had lightning and whirling winds that killed our crops and angry dragons that caused a terrible harvest with no food. Will there be more attacks, I wonder? I am afraid that the invasions will be a problem in the future, sister. I pray that you will keep safe.

I will write again soon.  
Oswald.



**Glossary**  
**manuscripts:** Old documents that were written by hand.  
**monastery:** A religious building in which monks live.

## Questions

- What did the raiders do when they saw the monks? Tick one.
  - laugh
  - shout
  - run
  - giggle
- Number the sentences from 1-4 to show the order in which they occur in the letter.
  - As a third boat docked, I knew that we were in trouble.
  - At last, they left and we tried to put out the fires and look after the injured.
  - These raiders ran to the monastery to locate all our treasures, laughing at the terrified monks.
  - Immediately, I ran with other islanders to the safety of the trees.
- What treasure did the raiders miss? Tick one.
  - church bells
  - golden crosses
  - silver goblets
  - illuminated manuscripts
- Underline one word in the quotation below that means 'frightened'.  
*These raiders ran to the monastery to locate all our treasures, laughing at the terrified monks.*
- Read the paragraph that begins **These raiders ran to the monastery...**  
Find and copy one word which means the same as 'looked through'.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What happened to the harvest after the strange happenings?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Summarise what you have learnt about the raid at Lindisfarne in 25 words or fewer.  
\_\_\_\_\_