



Dear Parents and Carers,

Please find the answers below *to some* of the work set for weeks 1 and 2 from the summer 1 home learning pack.

The following answers are for Year 5:

British History

Week 1

Lesson 1

8. The Jacobites won a dramatic victory at the Battle of Prestonpans.
9. The Jacobites reached as far south as Derby.
10. The Jacobites had to turn back because the Highlander Scots missed their families and they had not gathered enough support from English Catholics.
11. The Jacobites lost the Battle of Culloden Moor because on the morning of the battle, many of their soldiers were scattered searching for food. They were also very exhausted and lost the battle to the Royalist forces. This was the last pitched battle on British soil.

Lesson 2 – Creative Writing Task (no correct answers)

Week 2

Lesson 1

10. A
11. B
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. B

Lesson 2

12. Charles escaped by being dressed up as a maid by a woman called Flora Macdonald and went to the Isle of Skye.
13. The Government tried to destroy the culture of the Highlander Scots by passing laws that took away the power of clan chiefs and meant that the Highlanders could no longer own weapons, wear kilts and clan tartan, or play the bagpipes.
14. The charming Bonnie Prince Charlie has been remembered with great nostalgia as a symbol of vanished communities and traditions, and as a romantic hero leading his brave Highlander Scots.

15. The Hanoverian dynast now securely ruled over a united Scotland and England – Great Britain.

Geography

Week 1

Comprehension Questions Answers

1. Environment means everything that is around us, both natural and man-made.
2. A habitat is the place where a plant or animal normally lives.
3. Some of the main threats to the environment are pollution, farming and urban expansion.
4. Natura 2000 is a network of protected areas across all 28 EU member states.
5. Natura 2000 covers 18% of the EU's land area and almost 6% of its marine territory.
6. The name of the national park in Iceland is called Vatnajokull National Park.
7. Global warming is the gradual warming of the Earth's air temperature.
8. Two ways that we can care for our environment include recycling and turning the lights off.
9. Animals are becoming extinct or endangered because [choose a reason from: deforestation, pollution - rubbish, building, spraying crops with fertilizers).
10. Photograph A is showing litter that can cause damage to the environment and animals. Photograph B is showing harmful gases from factories which are polluting the environment.

Week 2

Student should have created a poster showing the devastating effects deforestation has on the environment using keywords to reinforce their understanding and awareness.

Latin

Week 1

Exercise F

1. The female slave loves the slave. ancilla_ servum___ amat.
2. The tyrant watches the female slave. tyrannus___ ancillam___ spectat.
3. The neighbour desires food. vicinus___ cibum___ desiderat.
4. The tyrant kills the slave. tyrannus___ servum___ necat.
5. The slave fears the tyrant. servus___ tyrannum___ trepidat.
6. The farmer carries water. agricola___ aquam___ portat.
7. The neighbour kills the female slave. vicinus___ ancillam___ necat.
8. The farmer irrigates the land. agricola___ terram___ irrigat.
9. The female slave gives water. ancilla___ aquam___ dat.
10. The people watches the altar. populus___ aram___ spectat.

Exercise G

1. The tyrant watches the place. tyrannus locum spectat.
2. The farmer helps the female slave. agricola ancillam adiuvat.
3. The slave carries water. servus aquam portat.
4. The female slave watches the altar. ancilla aram spectat.

5. The tyrant tastes the food. **tyrannus cibum gustat.**
6. The family fears the tyrant. **familia tyrannum trepidat.**
7. The slave helps the tyrant. **servus tyrannum adiuvat.**
8. The neighbour tastes water. **vicinus aquam gustat.**
9. The farmer ploughs the land. **agricola terram arat.**
10. The neighbour helps the farmer. **vicinus agricolam adiuvat.**

Exercise L

1. populus exsultat quod tyrannus bestiam sacrificat.

The people rejoices because the tyrant sacrifices the animal.

2. quod naviculam visitamus, nauta naviculam non navigat.

Because we visit the ship, the sailor does not sail the ship.

3. bestiam curamus quod bestia laborat.

We care for the animal because the animal works.

4. ubi tyrannus nautam spectat, nauta trepidat.

When the tyrant watches the sailor, the sailor is afraid.

5. laboramus sed terram non irrigamus.

We work but we do not irrigate the land.

6. dum locum purgamus, ancilla non laborat.

While we clean the place, the female slave does not work.

7. bestiam sacrificamus quamquam populus bestiam curat.

We sacrifice the animal although the people cares for the animal.

8. nauta trepidat quod tyrannus naviculam visitat.

The sailor is afraid because the tyrant visits the ship.

9. ubi aquam desideramus, servus aquam portat.

When we desire water, the slave carries water.

10. si vicinus clamat, agricola vicinum adiuvat.

If the neighbour shouts, the farmer helps the neighbour.

11. saltatis et cantatis sed servus non exsultat.

You dance and you sing but the slave does not rejoice.

12. si bestiam sacrificatis, bestiam portatis.

If you sacrifice the animal, you carry the animal.

13. quamquam tyrannum trepidamus, tyrannus bestiam trepidat.

Although we fear the tyrant, the tyrant fears the animal.

14. naviculam navigamus quod navicula cibum portat et cibum desideramus.

We sail the ship because the ship carries food and we desire food.

15. ubi servus lacrimat quod laborat, ancilla servum curat.

When the slave cries because he works, the female slave cares for the slave.

Exercise M (1-8)

1. We enter the ship. *naviculam intramus.*
2. The sailor sails. *nauta navigat.*
3. When we enter the ship, the sailor sails. *ubi naviculam intramus, nauta navigat.*
4. The female slave carries water. *ancilla aquam portat.*
5. The slave helps the female slave. *servus ancillam adiuvat.*
- 6.. When the female slave carries water, the slave helps the female slave. *ubi ancilla aquam portat, servus ancillam adiuvat.*
7. The tyrant sacrifices the animal. *tyrannus bestiam sacrificat.*
8. The animal does not fear. *bestia non trepidat.*

Week 2

Exercise M (9-16)

9. The tyrant sacrifices the animal but the animal does not fear. *tyrannus bestiam sacrificat sed bestia non trepidat.*
10. The slave hurries but does not irrigate the land. *servus festinat sed terram non irrigat.*
11. The sailor sails the ship and carries food. *nauta naviculam navigat et cibum portat.*
12. The animal attacks the neighbour but the neighbour kills the animal. *bestia vicinum oppugnat sed vicinus bestiam necat.*
13. The tyrant watches while the female slave works. *tyrannus spectat dum ancilla laborat.*
14. Although you (pl.) work, you (pl.) do not clean the altar. *quamquam laboratis, aram non purgatis.*
15. If the animal attacks, we kill the animal. *si bestia oppugnat, bestiam necamus.*
16. When the tyrant sings and dances, we rejoice because we do not fear. *ubi tyrannus cantat et saltat, exsultamus quod non trepidamus.*

Exercise N

1. *deus deam spectat.* The god watches the goddess.
2. *dea deum spectat.* The goddess watches the god.
3. *tyrannus deam amat.* The tyrant loves the goddess.
4. *tyrannus deum amat.* The tyrant loves the god.
5. *filia locum purgat.* The daughter cleans the place.
6. *filius locum purgat.* The son cleans the place.
7. *dominus filiam portat.* The master carries the daughter.
8. *dominus filium portat.* The master carries the son.
9. *maritus cibum gustat.* The husband tastes the food.

10. *marita cibum gustat.* The wife tastes the food.
11. *dea tyrannum spectat quod tyrannus sacrificat.* The goddess watches the tyrant because the tyrant sacrifices.
12. *ancilla dominum trepidat ubi dominus clamat.* The female slaves fears the master when the master shouts.
13. *maritus lacrimat si filia filium oppugnat.* The husband cries if the daughter attacks the son.
14. *dum dominus cibum gustat, domina filiam spectat.* While the master tastes the food, the mistress watches the daughter.
15. *servus festinat si dominus clamat quod domina cibum desiderat.* The slave hurries if the master shouts because the mistress wants food.

Exercise R

tyrannus populum regnat sed **Nanna** tyrannum regnat. **Nanna** populum curat si populus **Nannam adorat**.

The tyrant rules the people but Nanna rules the tyrant. Nanna cares for the people if the people worships Nanna.

tyrannus, quod **Nannam adorat**, aram desiderat. populus laborat et aram **aedificat**.

The tyrant, because he worships Nanna, wants an altar. The people works and builds an altar.

familia aram visitat. festinant quod tyrannus **taurum** sacrificat. ubi tyrannus **taurum** oppugnat, taurus **ululat**. familia **taurum** spectat. familia **praeter filium** clamat quod exsultat, sed filius clamat quod trepidat. filius non exsultat sed **Nanna** exsultat. tyrannus **taurum** necat.

The family visits the altar. They hurry because the tyrant sacrifices a bull. When the tyrant attacks the bull, the bull howls. The family watches the bull. The family except the son shouts because it rejoices, but the son shouts because he is afraid. The son does not rejoice but Nanna rejoices. The tyrant kills the bull.

quod filius lacrimat, servus cibum portat. filius cibum gustat. filius aquam desiderat et ancilla aquam portat. familia saltat, cantat et deum **adorat**.

Because the son cries, the slave carries food. The son tastes the food. The son wants water and the female slave carries water. The family dances, sings and worships the god.

Nanna, quod exsultat, populum curat et quod populum curat, **morbum vetat** et aquam dat. populus exsultat.

Nanna, because he rejoices, cares for the people and because he cares for the people, he keeps off diseases and gives water. The people rejoices.

Ancient History

Week 1

Comprehension Questions (page 26)

1. Under Marius, the army was transformed into a full-time, highly trained and professional fighting force.
2. A legion was made up of between 5,000 – 6,000 men.
3. Centurions were the commanding offices of the centuries.
4. A legionary soldier would wear: a tunic under his armour; strong leather sandals or boots and a woollen cloak. The armour would be made up of strips of metal joined together with straps and buckles. On his head he would wear a helmet made of either iron or bronze which would have a neck guard and winged cheek flaps. A legionary soldier would carry: a rectangular shield (scutum), a javelin (pilum), a dagger (pugio) and a short stabbing sword (gladius).
5. Decimation was a punishment that would take place if any soldiers mutinied.
6. Both the Romans and Assyrians were highly skilled at siege warfare; like the Assyrians, the Romans would build specialised siege equipment.
7. In the tortoise formation, the legionaries pack very closely together and put their shields over their heads to create a shell to protect themselves.
8. Apart from fighting, the Romans also used the army for: guarding important places; acting as customs officers at frontier points and building roads and bridges.

Week 2

Comprehension Questions (page 28)

1. The first major road to be built by the Romans was Via Appia (Appian Way).
2. The three most important food products to the Romans were: grain, olive oil and wine.
3. Apart from grain, the products imported by the Romans were: olive oil, wine, papyrus, precious metals, wild animals, Amber, Silk, spices, jewels and perfume.
4. The Romans called the Mediterranean Sea the Mare Nostrum.

Art

Comprehension Questions Answer

1. Henry Moore was born on 30th July 1898 in Castleford in Yorkshire
2. Henry Moore is best known for his large abstract sculptures.
3. During World War 2 Henry Moore was commissioned as a war artist. When war broke out Moore abandoned sculpture for drawing.
4. In his war drawings Moore wanted to capture the dire situation that the people were faced with everyday.
5. Henry Moore wanted to show how poorly people were having to survive because it showed the truth of the situation the people were in. It captured the suffering they were going through at this time.
6. Henry Moore's war drawings turned the public into heroes because it captured the

everyday person doing their best to survive at a very hard time. It took the everyday person and propelled them into the artwork of a very famous artist. Henry Moore wanted these people to be seen and - despite their situations - they bravely pushed through the hardship as one.

7. Henry Moore was a very selfless person – we can see this in the last paragraph from the quote:

‘Despite his great success and wealth; Henry Moore did not often spend his money on himself. Moore instead set up and funded the Henry Moore Foundation which today still funds and supports many projects within the arts.’ This displays how although he was wealthy – he used his money to help others and fund art projects. It is because of him and the Henry Moore foundation that we are able to see much of the art that we do today!