

Our 'Word of the Week' is: **obnoxious**

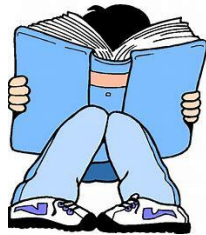
Can you use it in a sentence?

Write it down here:



Reading

Enjoy your new books and remember to quiz when you have finished it.



Spellings

This week we will be consolidating our learning and checking the patterns and rules we have covered so far this term.

Handwriting: Let's learn our Year 5/6 words while practising your neatest joined handwriting.

excellent	excellent
existence	existence
explanation	explanation
familiar	familiar
foreign	foreign

Maths - Don't forget to keep working on your Timestables skills!

Spend 10 minutes on

TTRock Stars

and we'll see who gets the trophy at the end of the week.



Maths book - Mrs Edwards has set you some work from your Maths workbook **pages 26 and 27.**

Remember to bring your book in on a **Tuesday 25th November.**



Facts

Dragon

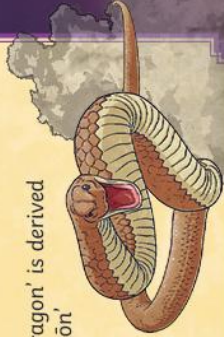


Tales of dragons roaming the Earth have existed for centuries. They can be fiery, flying beasts, watery serpents or have poisonous breath. In some cultures, they represent evil whereas in others they represent good fortune. However, the stories all bear strong similarities with each other.

Origins of Dragons

Many scholars have identified parallels between the tales of dragons in different cultures. Dragons are consistently described as large lizards or serpent-like creatures. Some of them are capable of flight, others possess legs to walk and some can do both.

When looking at the **etymology**, the English word 'dragon' is derived from the Latin term 'draco' and the Greek word 'drakōn' came before it. It was originally a word used for any enormous serpent. The way a dragon's shape is described has typically remained similar to the shape of a snake, with some experts believing that this came from humans' innate fear of snakes.



Medieval English Dragons

Dragons in tales from medieval England were frequently described as having wings, long tails and the ability to breathe fire. However,

some English folklore describes a contrasting kind of dragon that is flightless and has poisonous breath. Ahead of the Norman Conquest, the royal insignia had dragons on it as they were considered of high value.



In Arthurian legend, it claims that these symbols were used by Uther Pendragon, King Arthur's father.

English folklore also contains the legend of Saint George, the patron saint of England. This legend is considered by many to tell the story of a Roman soldier who saved a king's daughter from a dragon before slaying it.



Dragon Facts

Norse Mythological Dragons

There are many well-known tales in Norse mythology and it is not surprising that dragons can be found among them. One tale tells of a man named Fafnir. He took an extensive amount of gold from his father. Fafnir then turned into a dragon to guard his precious gold that the Viking god Odin had cursed. However, the dragon was eventually slain by Sigurd.

A well-known Viking attack took place at the monastery in Lindisfarne in Northumbria in AD 793. According to evidence within the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, fierce dragons were thought by many to have appeared in the sky. These sightings were considered to be a warning about the invasion. However, it is now thought that these sightings were more likely to have been a comet.



East Asian Mythologies

In comparison, East Asian dragons are seen much more positively. In tales from Chinese, Korean, Indian and Vietnamese cultures, dragons are often featured as symbols of good fortune. In Chinese mythology, a lung dragon roams the skies and represents the heavens.

Intriguingly, the dragon was the emblem of the imperial family and once appeared on the Chinese flag.

This was before the founding of the Republic of China in 1912.

Although associated with air, Japanese and Chinese dragons are typically believed to be wingless creatures.



Glossary

etymology: The study of the origin of words and their meaning.

1. What does etymology mean? Tick one.

- The study of the origin of dragons and their abilities.
- The study of the origin of cultures and their stories.
- The study of the origin of legends and myths.
- The study of the origin of words and their meaning.

2. Underline one word in the quotation below that suggests dragons may not be able to fly

Although associated with air, Japanese and Chinese dragons are typically believed to be wingless creatures.

3. Look at the introduction. Find and copy one word which means the same as 'live'.

4. Fill in the missing words.

However, some English folklore describes a _____ kind of dragon that is flightless and has _____ breath.

5. Where did the dragon sightings occur before the Viking attack?

6. Summarise what you have learnt about medieval English dragons using 25 words or fewer.

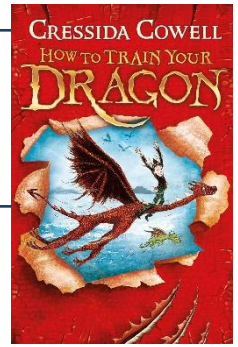
7. Look at the section called **East Asian Mythologies**. How does dragon representation differ here from other cultures? Explain your answer.

8. Which section surprised you the most? Explain your answer.

SPaG (Remember to use your SPaG map if needed.)

Semi-colons and colons

INTO
FILM



This week we have been to see the film 'How to Train Your Dragon', as part of the Into Film Festival and learnt about using semi-colons and colons.

A semicolon ; joins two sentences that are closely related.

A colon : introduces a list or something that explains what comes before it.

Should there be a colon or semi-colon in these sentences?

1. Hiccup wanted to prove himself Toothless helped him discover a new kind of strength.
2. Hiccup carried three things to help Toothless fly a tail fin, tools, and a saddle.
3. The village used to fight dragons now they train them.
4. Hiccup had one big secret he was helping a dragon.

Can you write two sentences of your own using a semi-colon or a colon?
