

Wednesday 9th June 2021

LO: To summarise the key information



ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Re-read the text.

When you are done, cover the text and re-tell the events to your partner (take it in turns)



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Now, we are going to summarise the text in our own words.

How can we tell which information is important?

I
Do

The last Roman soldier left Britain in 407 AD. Afterwards London was probably abandoned. There may have been a few people living inside the walls by fishing or farming but London ceased to be a town. But soon it rose again. A new town appeared outside the walls on the site of Covent Garden. It was much smaller than Roman London with perhaps 10,000 inhabitants.

In 597 monks from Rome began the task of converting the Saxons to Christianity. In 604 a bishop was appointed for London. By the 640's there was a mint in London making silver coins. In the 670's a Royal document called London 'the place where the ships land'. Early in the 8th century a writer called London 'a trading centre for many nations who visit by land and sea'.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Now, we are going to summarise the text in our own words.

How can we tell which information is important?

We
Do

Saxon London consisted of many wooden huts with thatched roofs. Slag from metal forges has been found proving there were many blacksmiths at work in the town. Archaeologists have also found large numbers of loom weights (used in weaving wool) Saxon craftsmen also worked with animal bones making things like combs. The main export from Saxon London was wool, either raw or woven. Imports included wine and luxury foods like grapes and figs. Pottery and millstones were also imported. Slaves were also bought and sold in London.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

You
Do

Summarise the rest of the text.

Think about:

- The key information.
- Make your words/phrases clear.
- Not copying straight from the text.



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