

Year 5

Learning Project WEEK 7 w/c 4.5.20: VE Day Celebrations

Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 a day)

Follow the link for each day to the Oak National Academy website. There are 4 parts to the lesson: introductory quiz, lesson input, independent work and a final quiz. However, when you get to activity 4 (final quiz), instead of completing on the Oak National Academy website, please take the quiz given for the allocated day (that means I can see and mark your answers!)

Monday: [Lesson 1 Translation](#)
[Lesson 1 Quiz](#)

Tuesday: [Lesson 2 Describing Translation](#)
[Lesson 2 Quiz](#)

Wednesday: [Lesson 3 Describing positions and coordinates](#)
[Lesson 3 Quiz](#)

Thursday: [Lesson 4 Describe position after translation](#)
[Lesson 4 Quiz](#)

Friday: [Lesson 5 Describe position after translation](#)
[Lesson 5 Quiz](#)

Writing Task

[Watch the video to learn all about VE day.](#)

I would like you to write a 'Postcard from the Past'.

Imagine you were alive during the first VE day and heard the news that the war had ended. What might you tell your family about what you heard? What you did? What you ate? Draw a picture on the reverse showing what happened. [Here is a template](#), or make your own.

Don't forget to add varied vocabulary, fronted adverbials, relative clause, parenthesis, expanding noun phrase.

Reading Tasks

Look at and read the information poster (below) before answering the questions in the VE day Celebration Comp.

[VE day Celebration Reading Comprehension Task](#)

[War Horse](#)

SPaG Tasks

Grammar Task: [Parenthesis](#)

There are 2 parts on the Oak National Academy website that I would like you to do: Introductory quiz and lesson input. During the lesson input, when he tells you to do the activities, come back here and answer the questions on the quiz below.

[Parenthesis Quiz](#)

Punctuation task: [Using apostrophes](#)

Follow the link to the bitesize website and complete the activities set.

Spelling Task: [Silent letters](#)

Play some of the activities on the spelling frame website to practice or use your spelling menu and choose your favourite way or practicing. Your list of words: **whistle, lamb, thistle, knight, solemn, island, tomb, plumber, column, limb.**

Take the test on the spelling frame website at the end of the week and see how you get on.

RE Task

The life in the Risen Jesus

Read or [watch](#) John 20:19- 23.

Task 1: Draw a picture of the disciples at the start of the story and to write words around the picture describing the disciples' feelings. Then draw a picture of the disciples once they had seen the Risen Jesus and write words around the picture describing how the disciples are feeling now.

Task 2: Complete this [quiz](#).

Science Task

Mixing, dissolving and separating

This week, you are going to investigate the difference between mixing, dissolving and separating. You will also find out why different substances do different things when added to liquids.

Task 1: Use the [BBC](#) for your lesson about mixing, dissolving and separating.

Task 2: This task must have adult supervision. What happens when you mix:

- Water with rice/pasta.
- Water with salt/sugar and then heat.

Before you take part in this experiment, [predict](#) what might happen. When you have completed your experiment (don't forget to take pictures) fill in the results on this [quiz](#).

Topic Tasks

Task 1: Design a propaganda poster.

What message will you send? What are the popular images and colours that are used? Before completing this watch [this video](#) to tell you all about the importance of propaganda posters. Click [here](#) for some examples.

Task 2: Investigate and make some war time recipes.

Which key ingredients are missing? How does this affect the texture or taste of the food?

Email completed work (unless it's an online quiz!) at the end of the week to: homelearning@stjosephsotley.org

Useful Links

[Times Table Rockstars](#)

[My Maths](#)

[Active Learn](#)

[White Rose Maths](#)

[Oak National Academy](#)

[Scratch Online](#)



Celebrating the end of war in Europe

The Second World War in Europe came to an end 71 years ago this week.

On the 8 May 1945, Victory in Europe Day, or VE Day, was declared. It marked the end of the Second World War in Europe, a terrible event that cost millions of lives and caused widespread destruction around the world. The war lasted for nearly six years from September 1939 until May 1945. On 8 May, it was finally over in Europe. Crowds filled the streets and huge celebrations were held across the country. The date is remembered every year in the UK.

What happened?

To mark the end of the war, parades, church services and street parties were held throughout the country, and colourful bunting and flags decorated villages, towns and cities. On VE Day, a lady called Nella Last wrote in her diary: "As if by magic, long ladders appeared, for putting up flags and streamers."

Although London had been bombed heavily during the war, many people flocked there to celebrate. Around 50,000 people from all over the country made it to Piccadilly Circus by midnight on VE Day.

It was a day of mixed emotions. King George VI gave a radio address to the nation, to commemorate those who had died. "Let us remember the men in all the services, and the women in all the services, who have laid down their lives," he said. The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, made a speech on the radio announcing that the war was over, and declared a national holiday. "Long live the cause of freedom! God save the King," he said.



DID YOU KNOW?
London's St Paul's Cathedral held 10 services on VE Day giving thanks for peace. Thousands of people turned up to each service.

DID YOU KNOW?
VE Day 1945 was the 61st birthday of Harry S. Truman, the president of the US at that time. He described the Germany's surrender as "some birthday present".

What was life like during the war?

For more than five years, British towns and cities were constantly bombed. In all, more than 67,000 civilians – ordinary people not in the armed forces or police – were killed and around 86,000 were seriously injured. Food and clothes were rationed, and by 1943, almost every household item was in short supply. Shortages continued

for years after the war ended. Millions of children were sent away from cities to live in the countryside during the war. These areas were at less risk of bombing. For some, being evacuated was exciting. Many city children had never seen farm animals before. When the war ended the children returned home to their families.



Preparing for the party

During the war there were shortages of food because men were taken from the fields to fight, and routes bringing supplies into the country were often blocked.

In January 1940, the Government introduced food rationing to ensure that everyone received their fair share of food despite the shortages.

In the spring of 1945, as war appeared to be coming to an end in Europe, the



Government began preparing for the country's victory celebrations. In April, officials sent out suggestions to local authorities that included holding parties in local parks, putting up bunting, lighting searchlights and burning bonfires to make sure the celebrations were a success.

WWII: Who was fighting whom, and why?

On one side were a group of countries known as the Axis Powers, which included Germany, Italy and Japan. On the other side were the Allies. They included Britain, Australia, Canada, China, France, India, New Zealand and the US.

The war started because Germany's ruler, Adolf Hitler, wanted Germany to control

Europe. On his orders, the German army invaded lots of countries.

By 1943 Germany was starting to lose the war. On 7 May 1945, Germany surrendered.

Meanwhile, Japan wanted control of the Far East. The war in the Far East and the Pacific ended on 15 August 1945 when Japan surrendered. That date is called VJ Day or Victory over Japan Day.

The Royal Family

A huge crowd gathered outside Buckingham Palace on VE Day in 1945, hoping to catch a glimpse of King George VI, his wife Queen Elizabeth and their daughters, Princess Elizabeth (now the Queen) and Princess Margaret. The King and Queen eventually appeared on the balcony eight times, delighting the crowds below.



Queen Elizabeth's memorable night

Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her 90th birthday in April this year, but on VE Day in 1945 she was a 19-year-old princess. The young princess asked her parents if she and her sister Margaret could go out and join the crowds. Amazingly, they agreed but only if the princesses went in a group with an army officer looking after them. The Queen pulled a cap down

over her face so no one would recognise her. Margaret Rhodes, the princesses' cousin, went with them that night. She explained: "It was a mass of people all cheering and saying 'Whoopee!' We walked right up to Leicester Square where everybody was kissing everybody and putting policemen's helmets on their heads".

The Queen has said of that night, "I think it was one of the most memorable nights of my life".



V for victory

During the war, many homes had blackout curtains, which helped block out the light. Streetlights also had to be turned off. This was to prevent enemy planes from using the lights as guides to locate British cities in order to bomb them. On VE Day, landmarks across London such as the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace were lit up once again. Searchlights were used to create a "V" sign, which stood for victory, in the air by St Paul's Cathedral.

