YEAR 5

HOME LEARNING

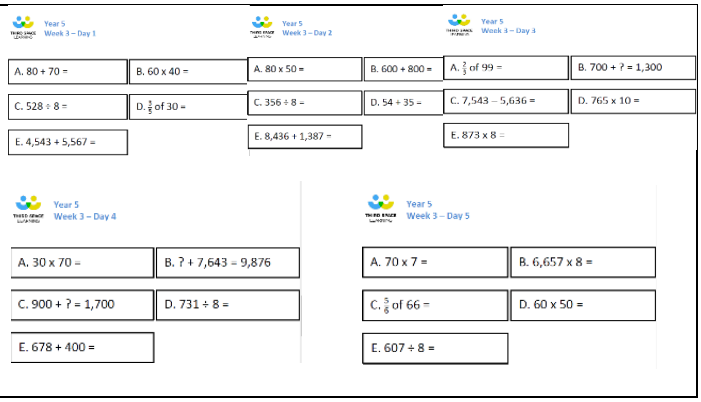
Oldbury Park PRIMARY RSA ACADEMY

Hello again Year 5! We hope you are keeping safe and enjoying your learning at home. It really has been lovely to chat to you and find out about what you have all been up to. Friday 8th May is the 75th anniversary of Victory over Europe, when the nation will join together to commemorate the service and sacrifice of the WWII generation then and now. We know how much you enjoyed our topic on WW2, so we thought we would spend this week revisiting some of this learning. Our key skill this half term is concentration. Try to think about this when learning this week. You could also work on your concentration skills by reading a challenging book, learning something new (Mrs Tudge had to learn the alphabet backwards when she was in Year 4!), seeing how many times can you throw a ball without dropping it or playing a game which requires focus and concentration, for example memory pairs. Let us know what you get up to and as always you can send any photos to Twitter @OldburyPark. Have fun!

Mr Williams Mrs Tudge Miss Wilkinson Mr Burnage Ms Carter

EVERY DAY

Daily Maths lessons -
https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/
Watch the video and then complete the written task (these could be printed out or you could just write the answers in the book we sent home). This is 30-40 minutes work.
This week is calculating with decimals (Week 1 of the summer term videos and activities)
Mathletics – 15-20 minutes (more if you wish).
We have also included the Fluency in 5 resources for arithmetic practice.
Read for at least 15 minutes



Additional tasks for this week (4/5/20)

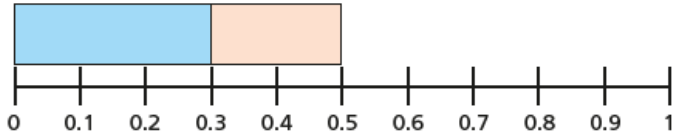
English	Topic
Monday – Read this report and answer the questions. (Use the version with 2 stars at the bottom.) https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-h-5396-ks2-ve-day-differentiated-reading-comprehension-activity **Tuesday –** We are going to use a short film to develop a piece of narrative. This is the link for an animation called The Piano. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0uHCMt3wm04 If you are able to, just listen to the sound first without watching the film. How does it make you feel? What ideas does it give you? Consider the atmosphere and emotion of the film. You could discuss your ideas or write them down. Then watch the film. Try to summarise the narrative behind the film. What story/stories does this film tell? Who is the man? The soldier? The boy? The woman? Note down any ideas with reasons to justify your thoughts. Could you draw an emotion graph to show how emotions change throughout the film? **Wednesday –** Jane Considine (an education consultant and author of The Write Stuff) taught an online writing session based on The Piano. Try it out and write alongside her, adding in your own vocabulary choices if you like, as she models writing just like we do in school. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uOmt86-IPRw **Thursday –** Choose a section of the film. You could take the beginning, one of the flashbacks or the end. Think about the emotion at that point in the film. Who are you writing about? What are they doing? How are they feeling? Try to be as observant as you can and look for small details to include in your writing. Write the narrative to accompany this part of the film thinking about engaging your reader, using a range of sentence types and thinking carefully about your punctuation. **Friday –** Bank holiday!	This week we want you to complete at least one of the following – • Watch this short film about VE Day. https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-ve-day/z7xtmfr Consider these questions: Why was VE day a moment for remembrance? What mood was portrayed in the pictures shown in the film? Why might it have been a day of mixed emotions? How might returning soldiers have felt about coming home? Is it important that we still remember today? • Design a VE Day medal https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t3-h-123-design-a-ve-day-medal-activity-sheet • Think about the food that was rationed. Could you recreate a wartime recipe for something that could have been eaten at a VE Day party? • How can we remember the past and build a peaceful future together? What does peace look like? Create a piece of art to represent this. • Have a go at Morse Code. Use the alphabet code to work out the messages then try sending a message to someone in your family to work out. https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-or-407-code-cracking-for-beginners-morse-code-activity-sheet • Feel free to follow your own line of enquiry or create something of your own choice in response to VE Day!

Adding decimals within 1

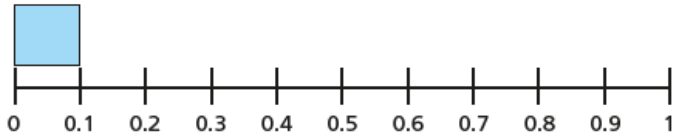
1 Work out the additions.

Use the number lines to help you.

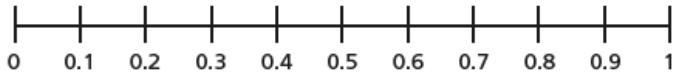
a) 0.3 + 0.2 = ☐



b) 0.1 + 0.4 = ☐



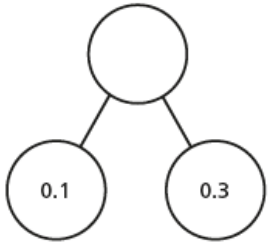
c) 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 = ☐



What do you notice about your answers?

2 Complete the part-whole models.

a)



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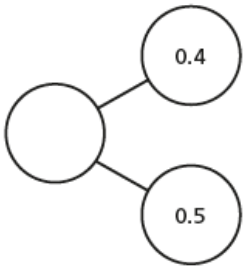
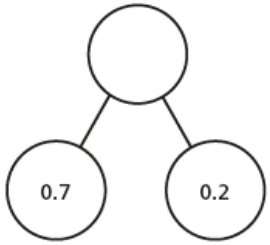
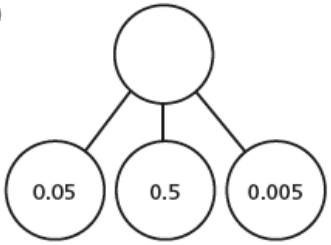


b)



d)



3 Complete the additions.

Use the place value charts to help you.

a) 0.42 + 0.3 = ☐

	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	•	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01
+	•	0.1 0.1 0.1	

b) 0.28 + 0.32 = ☐

	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	•		
+	•		

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c) 0.28 + 0.36 = ☐

	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	•		
+	•		

4 Use the column method to work out the additions.

a)

		0	•	4	2
	+	0	•	3	
			•		

b)

		0	•	0	4
	+	0	•	3	3
			•		

c)

		0	•	4	0	2
	+	0	•	0	3	
			•			

d)

		0	•	4	2	
	+	0	•	0	3	3
			•			

e)

		0	•	4	3	6
	+	0	•	1	7	
			•			

f)

		0	•	7	5	1
	+	0	•	0	9	
			•			

5 Jack has set up a column addition to work out 0.19 + 0.07

What mistake has Jack made?

	0	•	1	9
+	0	•	7	
		•		

6 Work out 7 hundredths + 34 hundredths.

Give your answer as a decimal.

7 hundredths + 34 hundredths = ☐

7 Eva drinks a quarter of a litre of water.

Mo drinks 0.3 litres of water.

Whitney drinks a tenth of a litre more water than Mo.

How much water do Eva, Mo and Whitney drink altogether?

☐

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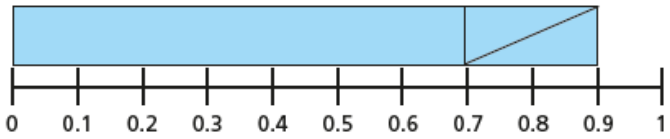
Subtracting decimals within 1

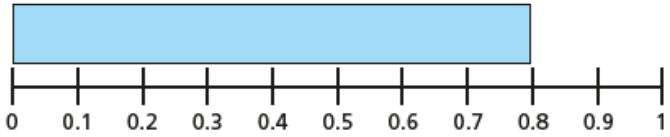
1 Work out the subtractions.

Use the number lines to help you.

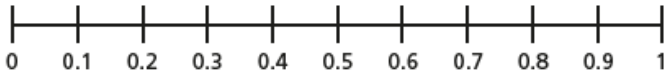
a) 0.9 – 0.2 = ☐



b) 0.8 – 0.1 = ☐



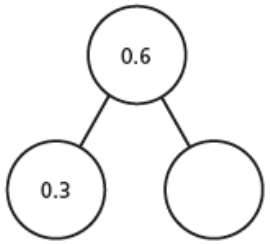
c) 1 – 0.2 – 0.1 = ☐



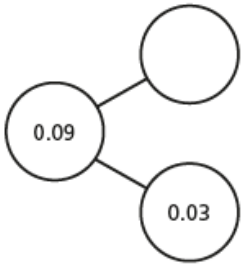
What do you notice about your answers?

2 Complete the part-whole models.

a)



c)



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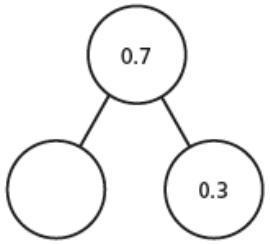

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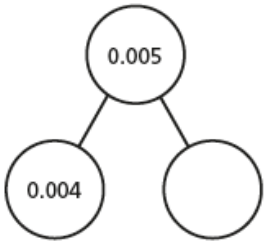

3 Complete the subtractions.

Use the place value charts to help you. The first one has been started for you.

a) 0.42 – 0.3 = ☐

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	0.1 ~~0.1~~ ~~0.1~~ ~~0.1~~	0.01 0.01

b) 0.28 – 0.05 = ☐

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

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4 Use the column method to work out the subtractions.

a)

		0	.	8	9
	–	0	.	4	
			.		

c)

		0	.	7	7
	–	0	.	6	8
			.		

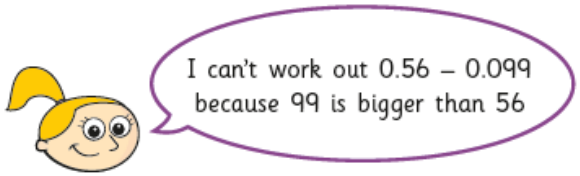
b)

		0	.	7	7
	–	0	.	6	4
			.		

d)

		0	.	7	
	–	0	.	2	5
			.		

5



Do you agree with Eva? _____

Work out the answer to 0.56 – 0.099

6 Find the difference between 53 hundredths and 8 tenths.

Give your answer as a decimal.

The difference between 53 hundredths and 8 tenths is ☐

7 A piece of wood is 0.9 metres long.

It is cut into 3 unequal pieces.

The first piece is 0.2 metres longer than the second piece.

The third piece is 23 hundredths of a metre shorter than the second piece.

1st

2nd

3rd

How long is each piece of wood?

1st = ☐ 2nd = ☐ 3rd = ☐

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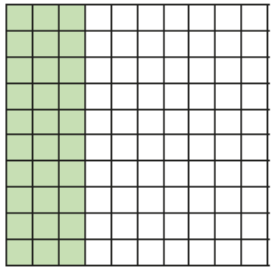
Complements to 1

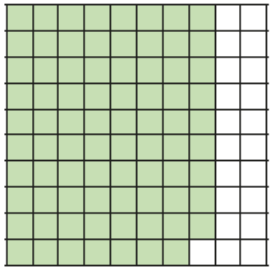
1 Each hundred square represents one whole.

Use the hundred squares to help you complete the additions.

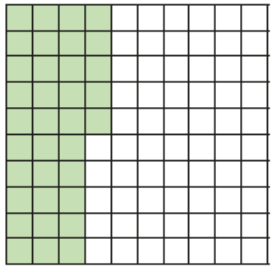
a) 0.3 + ☐ = 1



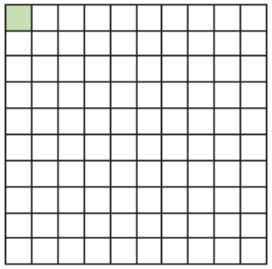
c) 1 = ☐ + 0.79



b) 0.35 + ☐ = 1



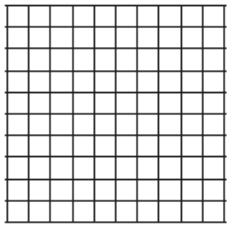
d) ☐ + 0.01 = 1



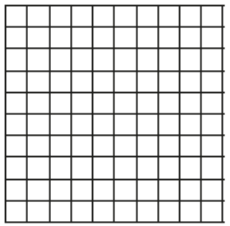
2 Complete the calculations.

Shade the hundred squares to help you.

a) 1 = 0.47 + ☐

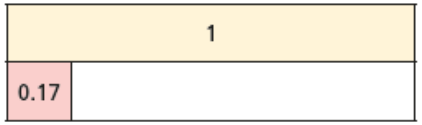


b) 0.02 + 0.2 + ☐ = 1



3 Complete the bar models.

a)



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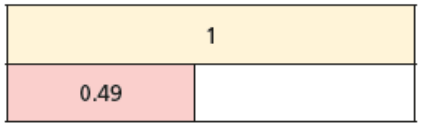

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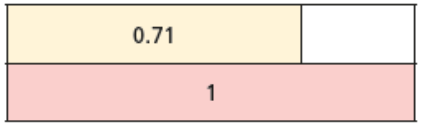

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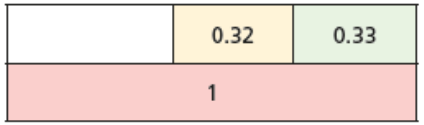

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4 Teddy has these counters.

He wants to exchange these for as many 1s counters as possible.

How many 1s counters can he collect? ☐

5 Complete the additions.

54 + ☐ = 100

5.4 + ☐ = 10

0.54 + ☐ = 1

0.054 + ☐ = 0.1

What is the same and what is different about your answers?

6 Complete the sentences.

a) 6 tenths + ☐ tenths = 1 whole

b) 23 hundredths + ☐ hundredths = 1 whole

c) 2 tenths + ☐ hundredths + ☐ tenths = 1 whole

7 Match the pairs of decimals that add together to make 1 whole.

0.12	0.988
0.21	0.79
0.212	0.778
0.012	0.788
0.222	0.88

8 Mo has completed these calculations.

a) 0.22 + 0.88 = 1
b) 0.39 + 0.71 = 1
c) 0.677 + 0.433 = 1

He has got them all incorrect.

What mistake has Mo made?

Correct Mo's calculations.

a) 0.22 + ☐ = 1

b) 0.39 + ☐ = 1

c) 0.677 + ☐ = 1

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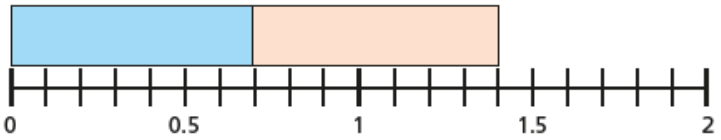
Adding decimals – crossing the whole

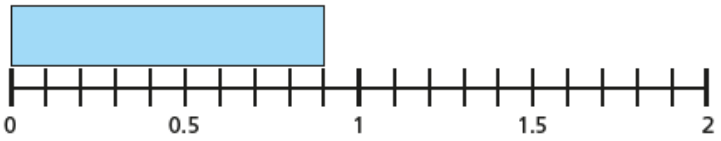
1 Work out the totals of these decimals.

Use the number lines to help you.

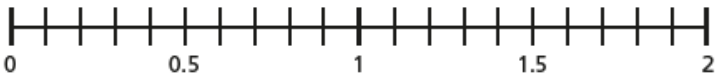
a) 0.7 + 0.7 = ☐



b) 0.9 + 0.45 = ☐



c) 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.15 = ☐



2 Complete the additions.

a) 0.74 + 0.36 = ☐

	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	•	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
+	•	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

		0	•	7	4
	+	0	•	3	6
			•		

b) 0.86 + 0.68 = ☐

	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	•	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
+	•	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

		0	•	8	6
	+	0	•	6	8
			•		

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3 Use the column method to work out the additions.

a)

		0	.	4	2
	+	0	.	6	9
			.		

b)

		0	.	4	1
	+	0	.	7	
			.		

c)

		0	.	9	6
	+	0	.	9	7
			.		

d)

		0	.	3		
	+	0	.	8	0	4
			.			

e)

		0	.	2	2	2
	+	0	.	8	7	6
			.			

f)

		0	.	5	
	+	0	.	7	7
			.		

g)

		0	.	7	5	1
	+	0	.	3	2	
			.			

h)

		0	.	6	0	4
	+	0	.	5	1	9
			.			

4 Teddy runs 0.32 km.

Amir runs half a kilometre.

Whitney runs 0.47 km.

a) How far do they run altogether?

☐ km

b) Jack runs 7 tenths of a kilometre further than Whitney.

How far does Jack run?

☐ km

5 Ron buys all these items plus a drink costing ninety-five pence.

How much does Ron spend in total?

Ron spends £☐ in total.

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Challenge 3

Here are some digit cards.

Amir and Donna each make a three-digit number using all the cards.

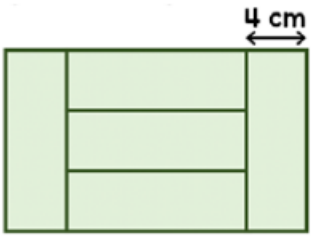
Amir notices that when he subtracts his number from Donna's number he gets an answer greater than 300 but less than 400.

What numbers did they make?

Challenge 4

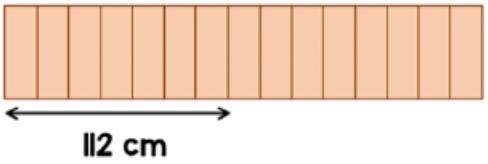
Five identical rectangles are put together to make a large rectangle.

The width of one rectangle is 4cm. Work out the perimeter of the large rectangle.



Challenge 5

15 identical blocks are lined up as shown.



The length of each individual block is twice the width.

If all 15 blocks are then laid end to end lengthways, what is the total length of the blocks altogether now?

VE Day

What is VE Day?

VE Day stands for Victory in Europe Day and is celebrated on 8th May. It was the end of six years of suffering, misery and courage during the Second World War in Europe. Although it was not the end of the Second World War, it was the end of warfare in Europe.

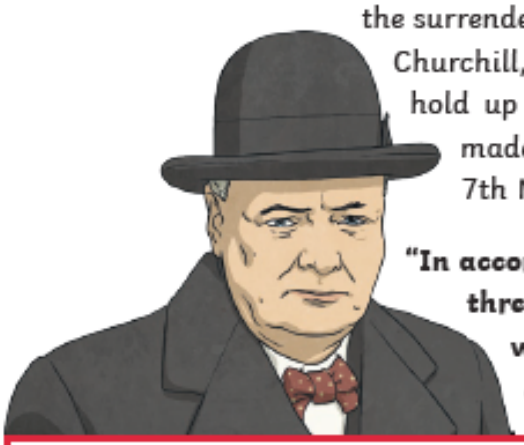
How did it happen?

On the morning of 7th May, 1945, following Hitler's death in the April, the German President of the Third Reich, Grand Admiral Donitz, gave orders that General Jodl should go to the American Head Quarters based in France. Jodl surrendered on behalf of the Germans, to the Western and Russian officers, and agreed to all their demands.

The Announcement

The British people began celebrating as soon as they heard the news. Although no official announcement had been made, bell ringers in the churches around the country, were on standby to ring out the good news when an official notice was given.

Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Russians, was taking his time to announce the surrender, but the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, did not want to give Stalin the chance to hold up what everyone already knew! Churchill made the following announcement at 19.40, 7th May.



"In accordance with arrangements between three great powers, tomorrow, Tuesday, will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a holiday."

The Effects of War

In Britain, during the war in Europe, half a million homes were destroyed, thousands of ordinary people were killed and millions of lives had been torn apart.

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Did you know ...?
The three great powers were Britain, France and the Soviet Union, now known as Russia.

Bring on the Celebrations!

People began decorating the streets with banners, bunting and ribbons. They organised street parties where neighbours shared food, which was still rationed, and listened to the radio news broadcasts.

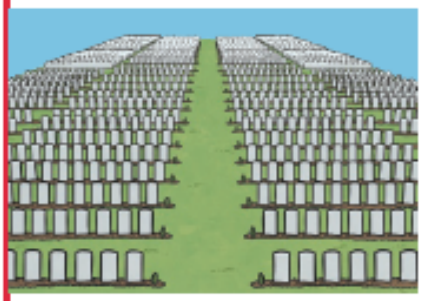
King George VI and the Queen appeared eight times on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and their two daughters, Princess Margaret and Princess Elizabeth – who is now Her Majesty the Queen – walked amongst the crowds! Churchill told the crowds, "This is your victory!"

Churchill spoke to the nation, reminding them that although Japan still had to be defeated, and the war was not yet over, for now Great Britain "May allow ourselves a brief period of rejoicing. God Save the King!"

The End of the VE Day

At 21:00, King George VI made a final broadcast to the nation. Buckingham Palace was lit up in floodlights for the first time since the start of the war, and two searchlights formed a V, the sign of peace, above St Paul's Cathedral in London.

All the lights were turned off again the next day.



Although everyone was pleased the war in Europe had ended, for many the celebrations would have been a sad reminder of the loss of many loved ones. They would have been fighting abroad, caught by the enemy or died in air raids attacks. This meant that many did not completely feel the lasting joy of the time.

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Questions

1. In detail, explain why the VE Day ended.

2. What did General Jodl do?

3. What does 'the bell ringers were on standby' mean?

4. Explain, in your own words, the effects of war in Europe, on Britain.

5. What did Stalin do, and how did this affect Britain?

6. What date was VE Day?

7. Name two ways people might have lost loved ones during the war in Europe.

8. Describe how people celebrated VE Day.

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9. Why do you think the author has used an exclamation mark when commenting on the princesses walking around in the crowds in London?

10. Was this the end of the war? Explain your thoughts.

11. Why do you think two searchlights were lit in the shape of a V?

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Design a VE Day Medal

This medal celebrated the end of the First World War and was given to soldiers who had fought in active theatres of the war. It was a symbol of **great pride** but its design was also highly **symbolic**.

A rainbow symbolises the calm after the storm.

The years of the First World War – 1914-18

The colours are the combined colours of the Allied nations with red at the centre.

Winged figure is 'Victory'.

Bronze medal, not too expensive after the war, but long lasting.

Your task is to create a medal for British soldiers who served in the Second World War that is just as symbolic and creative.

Your medal can be any shape or size but you must have considered the metal and ribbon choices.

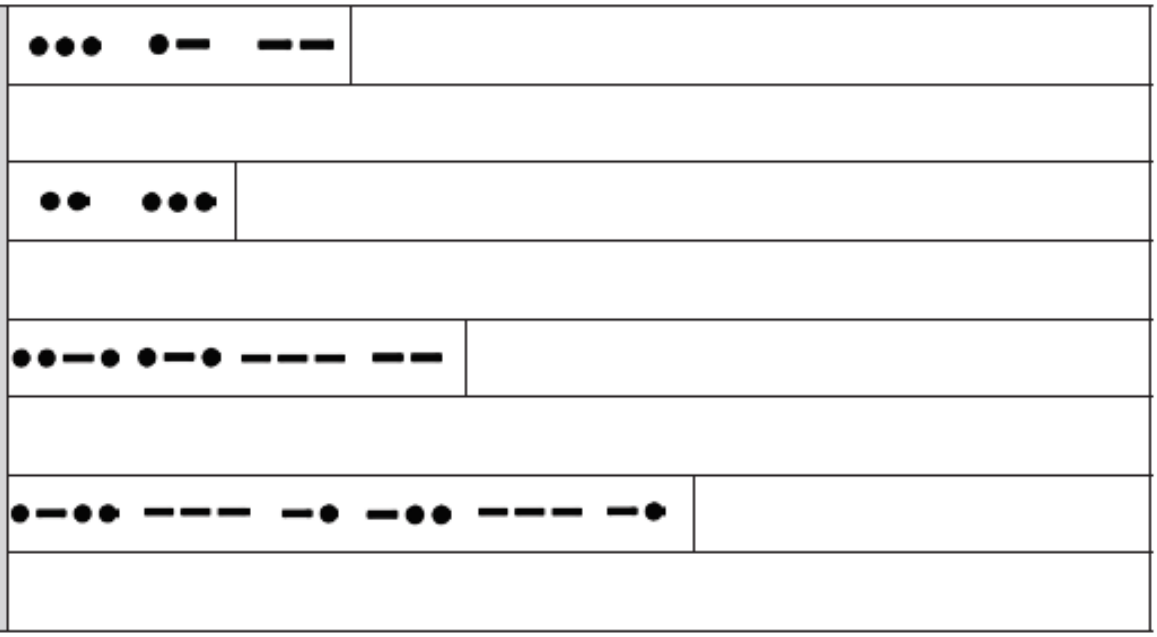
You must include:

- The years of the war (1939-45)
- The colours of the Allies
- A symbol to signify the war and the soldier's sacrifice and victory
- A reference to the many theatres of the fighting (Europe, Africa, Asia, Air, Sea, Land)
- Annotations to explain your choices

Morse Code

Morse code is a way to send messages without using words. The code has its own alphabet made up of short and long sounds or flashes of light. Use the Morse code alphabet to translate the messages below.

1



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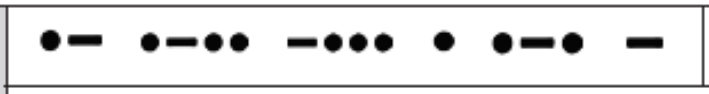
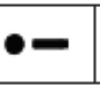
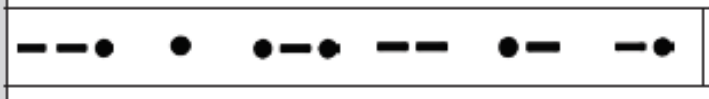
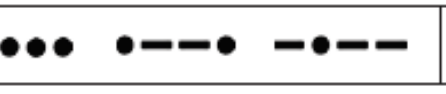
3		
		
		
		

Use the Morse code alphabet to write this sentence in code.

L I L Y I S T E N

_____

Y E A R S O L D

_____

Use basic circuit equipment (including a buzzer or light bulb) to share a message with a partner. Each dot is a short sound or flick of light and each dash is a longer sound or pulse of light.

_____

_____

_____

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

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