

Week 2 (4.5.20 – 8.5.20) overview – 75th Anniversary commemorations of VE day

The History this week takes you on a journey from an introduction to VE day and then goes back to look at 3 other areas before returning to VE day on Friday; World War 2 Overview, Play & Danger in the days of WW2, Food (Potatoes) at the time of WW2, VE day itself. To really understand the joy of VE day, one needs to know what came before so we've included some of that at a year 5 level. As well as the history we have also included each day some maths, reading and writing but it might be disguised within the History!

Netflix currently have both "World War 2 in colour" which is a PG rating (there is a follow up series which is a 15 so take care to select the right one) and "The Great Escape", also a PG. You may enjoy digging a bit deeper into the subject.

Maths – this week is focusing upon mental methods for addition and subtraction. Mental methods does not mean you cannot write anything down – one might do jottings to solve these but try to avoid the formal methods (column method) if you can. The mental methods will be challenging for many, especially counting back for subtraction (so instead try counting up from the smaller number to the larger number = the same answer).

We hope you enjoy the opportunities we've prepared, as always do email us some feedback to let us know if we are "hitting the mark" so to speak in terms of home learning.

Again we've tried to create some learning here that requires less / no screens. Nearly all the sheets enclosed can be done without using a screen. That said, the use of the internet here will teach more or clarify. The Education City online task before any sheets here will, most likely, be beneficial. If/when using Education city online, the tasks are also in the "My Classwork" folder ready and waiting to be used.

Timetable

If there is an Education City task we've put "Ed City" in the Name of Activity box as well and shown if it is tablet friendly (TF ☺).

Don't be intimidated by this suggested timetable, it is merely a guide and you are free to do as much or as little as you wish. **Send us any pictures you of anything you are particularly pleased with and we can add it to the galleries on the website if you'd like. It can be just of your learning if you would prefer your child not to be in the picture.**

Other ideas for this week – check the year 5 area of the website for fun / alternative other learning opportunities:

<https://www.st-marys-jun.hants.sch.uk/page/?title=Year+5&pid=321> or <https://tinyurl.com/y766qujv>

If you've not looked recently do scroll back through the last week at some of the suggestions as well as this week's.

Thank you for those who have sent in suggestions for the website of what you have enjoyed doing, some of them we are able to add.

As always – do email in any learning that you are really pleased with or any feedback that you have that might help & thank you to those who have.

Many thanks and best wishes,

The Year 5 team

<u>Day</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name of Activity</u>	<u>What are we learning?</u> Description of what to do (only if needed – most of this is obvious from the sheet but look here if stuck)
1	Writing	Gorillas in the List Ed City (TF ☺)	<u>Can I learn how bullet points are used?</u> Play the game, complete the sheet ahead of the next reading/history which needs you to use bullet points...
1	Reading / History	VE day – Victory in Europe	<u>Can I summarise?</u> Read the transcript (or watch the video - https://tinyurl.com/y767ts3d) two or three times. Then write a summary paragraph about it. It might be easier to write bullet points, up to 8 – more details on the activity sheet.
1	Maths	A I Caramba Ed City (TF ☺)	<u>Can I answer mental addition and subtraction calculations using 3, 4, 5 and 6 digit numbers?</u> You will need a timer for this one, perhaps print the sheet twice to see if you can beat your score...
1	History	“Family research”	Do you have an older relative who remembers VE day or the time of rationing after the war? If no one has a living memory of this, do you have a relative who knew someone who lived through WW2 and they could tell you what they were told. Ring them to ask them about it (ask your parents first before doing this). If not then ask your parents if their parents ever told them about VE day. Make notes about their answers if you choose or perhaps write down any questions you still want answered.
2	History	WW2 vs Covid ‘19	<u>Can I compare life today (during Covid-19) with WW2?</u> Read through the various information in and compare the similarities and differences between the two times – find 2 things that are similar (or more) and 2 things that are different (or more) THEN jot down your best 5 facts that you learnt – remember you can use the websites listed as well as in the information provided in here.
2	Reading	Code breaker	<u>Can I read and retrieve information?</u> Solve the wordsearch (No Answers for this one sadly – look it up at ducksters.com to do the online version if you wish – details on the page below) Crack the Enigma code (Enigma was the name of coding machine the Nazi’s used to encrypt their messages that they sent to each other)
2	Writing	Novel Approach Ed City (TF ☺)	<u>Can I Proof read?</u> Have a try at the online version, then look over the sheet where you have to do some correcting after first spotting the errors.
2	Maths	A I Don’t believe it Ed City (TF ☺)	<u>Can I answer mental addition and subtraction calculations using 3, 4, 5 and 6 digit numbers?</u> You will need a timer for this one, perhaps print the sheet twice to see if you can beat your score...or can you beat yesterday’s score?
3	Reading	Toys & Games during WW2	<u>Can I read and question?</u> Read the text and then write down 3 things you want to know more about as questions and also the 3 things that surprised you most / you found most interesting
	DT (sort of) & History / Games	Gas Mask Make and a play	<u>Can I work out how to play the games that children played to celebrate VE day?</u> Play & Danger – create a gas mask (replica and only if you want to / have the necessary resources at home to do so)

			Details of some of the games children played – read, research and play...
3	Maths	Robo Riot Ed City (TF ☺)	<u>Can I Answer mental subtraction calculations involving 3, 4, 5 and 6 digit numbers?</u> Try the game online then have a go at this sheet – beware of over or under cooking it e.g. 100 – 33 is not 77 even though your number bonds to 10 you know 10 – 3 = 7!
3	Writing	Hera Some Homonyms Ed City (TF ☺)	<u>Can I understand that homonyms are words that are both spelt and pronounced the same, but have different meanings?</u> Try the online task then try the sheet
4	History / Gardening / Art	Spud Tastic!	<u>Can I research the importance of potatoes in a war time diet? Could I find a sprouting potato to grow my own?</u> https://www.readersdigest.co.uk/food-drink/recipes/retro-recipes-10-thrifty-wartime-dishes Do some cooking related to WW2, some gardening and some drawing
4	Reading	Tater’ Pickers	<u>Can I read and question?</u> Read the text and then write down 3 things you want to know more about as questions and also the 3 things that surprised you most / you found most interesting
4	Writing/ History / Media	How did you feel on VE day? CBBC newsround Writing a diary from the point of view of someone else	<u>Can I reflect in the first person?</u> Have a look at the slides and see if you can think about how to complete the thought bubbles on the last slide & the additional sheet. Also think about all that you have learnt so far this week about the 6 years of the world war and how life was – why would VE day have been such a relief? You might also like to watch the Newsround program explaining what VE day was. How did that person feel that day – what might they have written in a diary entry for that day. Once you’ve completed the thought bubbles etc, write a short diary entry for that day from the point of view of the person retelling it in the slides – up to half a page if you struggle to write (or more if you can). This is also Friday’s task
4	Maths	Robo Stop Education City (TF☺)	<u>Can I Answer mental addition calculations involving 3, 4, 5 and 6 digit numbers?</u> Online, the on sheet – you know the drill!
5	Reading	VE DAY FACTFILE	<u>Can I read and retrieve?</u> Read and learn even more about VE day and answer the questions
5	Writing	How do you feel on VE day?	Complete your diary entry then use the editing skills you’ve learnt online. If you are really pleased with what you’ve done – send it in via email and we can add it to the website.
5	Maths	Shop (remember rationing!)	<u>Can I use mental calculations to solve money problems?</u> As well as the education city activity you might also like to set up your own shop and do some buying and change giving.
5	History / DT	Create bunting from recycling	Can you create your own bunting in the style of the ones the children would have made for the day. Most of it is from recycling, full details and template at the end of the pack or look online here: https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/4TrqYDyf4PMdLypxzyTwGDg/great-british-bunting

Useful Websites to accompany the History / VE Day learning – you do not need to use these, all essential information is in the pack.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Link</u> – easy to click on an onscreen copy, but if working from a paper copy the TinyURL will take you to the same place and is less complicated to type in	<u>Tiny URL</u> – shorter link, easier to type in if working from a paper copy
FACTS <u>A BBC site explaining what VE day was</u> <i>What was VE day and why are we commemorating it 75 years later?</i>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-ve-day/z7xtmfr	https://tinyurl.com/y767ts3d
FACTS <u>History KS2: World War Two:</u> <i>Using archive video and images from the Imperial War Museum, as well as first-person testimony from veterans and eye-witnesses, this series of short films offers a comprehensive overview of World War Two for primary schools.</i>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-world-war-two/zjnyscw	https://tinyurl.com/tkajya5
FUN <u>Instructions</u> <i>on how to create your own bunting from mostly items that would be recycled</i>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/4TrqYDyf4PMdLypxzyTwGDg/great-british-bunting	https://tinyurl.com/yao6ehpt
FACTS <u>BBC Newsround</u> <i>explaining the significance of VE day</i>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/48201749	https://tinyurl.com/ufqllhk
FACTS <u>Want to know more?</u> <i>This link takes you to the National Geographic and has a pack you can download should you wish (included in the pack in paper form)</i>	https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/primary-resource/second-world-war-primary-resource/	https://tinyurl.com/y8j7uwgg
FACTS <u>Want to know more?</u> <i>More information about WW2 (included in the pack in paper form)</i>	http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Britain.html	https://tinyurl.com/kjps5z
MAKE <u>How to make a gas mask look alike</u> <i>instructions (from an Australian website so some language differences!)</i>	http://john.curtin.edu.au/education/gasmask/index.html	https://tinyurl.com/yeh7ztdx
READ <u>Toys during WW2</u>	https://www.thevintagetoybox.com.au/blog/toysduringworldwar2	https://tinyurl.com/y9jetatz
COOKING <u>Potato recipes</u>	https://www.readersdigest.co.uk/food-drink/recipes/retro-recipes-10-thrifty-wartime-dishes https://www.lavenderandlovage.com/2015/05/celebrate-ve-day-with-potato-pete-and-an-authentic-wwii-recipe-whit-salad.html	https://tinyurl.com/yaczwyk3 or https://tinyurl.com/yat4d58r
USEFUL - <u>Libraries update:</u> <i>Their buildings may be temporarily closed but public libraries still have lots to offer their communities. Here at Libraries Connected, here they are showcasing the best digital services from public libraries in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.</i>	https://www.librariesconnected.org.uk/page/librariesfromhome **READING** <i>The pdf on the Y5 page called “reading at home” has lots of useful links for you as well to help with reading at home...</i>	https://tinyurl.com/ybqk5cqp A download on our webpage called “Reading at home - from the libraries - useful page with various clickable links”



Name: _____ Class: _____

Which bulleted list has been punctuated correctly?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 a Remember to bring: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pencil case● Pencil sharpener● Pair of compasses● Scissors | b Remember to bring: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pencil case● Pencil sharpener,● Pair of compasses,● Scissors. | c Remember to bring: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pencil case● Pencil sharpener● Pair of compasses● scissors. |
|--|--|--|

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2 a To make a smoothie, you will need: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Bananas● Honey● Vanilla yogurt,● Milk. | b To make a smoothie, you will need: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● bananas,● Honey,● Vanilla yogurt,● Milk. | c To make a smoothie, you will need: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Bananas;● Honey;● Vanilla yogurt;● Milk. |
|--|---|---|

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 3 a At the zoo, we saw: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Giraffes● Elephants● Monkeys;● lions. | b At the zoo, we saw: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Giraffes● Elephants● Monkeys● And Lions. | c At the zoo, we saw: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Giraffes● Elephants● Monkeys● Lions |
|--|--|---|

Use bullet point to complete the sentences.

- 1** My favourite books are:

- 2** I need to buy from the supermarket:



Gorillas in the List

Activity Sheet



Name: _____ Class: _____

3 I have been on holiday to:



Read the information, then write a list of facts about gorillas.
Use bullet points.

Gorillas are the largest living primates, and are native to Africa. They are typically divided into two groups, the mountain and the lowland gorillas. Gorillas are generally herbivores, and usually eat vegetation such as fruit, roots and tree bark. Gorillas live in groups called troops or bands, and have as many as 50 members in their bands. The troops are led by a dominant male called a silverback. Gorillas can live about 35 years in the wild.

Gorilla facts:

VE DAY – Victory in Europe READING – Can I summarise? Either watch the video or read this (a copy of what is said) then write a one paragraph summary of what took place – see space at the end of this text

Narrator: By 1945, the Second World War had gone on for nearly six years of bloodshed and sacrifice, but things were beginning to change.

Following the success of D-Day, the Allied armies in Western Europe from Britain, France, Canada and the United States started to advance on Berlin from the West. Meanwhile, Soviet forces (Russia in modern day thinking) were attacking from the East, leaving Nazi Germany surrounded.

On the seventh of May 1945 Nazi German officials agreed to a complete surrender. Special issues of newspapers were printed to announce the surrender and news that the war in Europe was finally over spread very quickly.

Details circulated that the next day, the eighth of May, would be a public holiday known as Victory in Europe Day, or VE day.

On VE Day the Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the royal family appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace. They were met by a huge crowd and chants of we 'want the king' for the reigning King George the sixth.

The royal family made eight appearances on the balcony that day to celebrate with the people and dancing, music and other celebrations continued into the night.

Alan recalls seeing the celebrations in London as he went on his paper round the next day.

Alan: People had had sing songs, bonfires, no bonfires allowed for six years and here we are with all this timber. People have carried a piano and other musical instruments out into the street and there had been a lot of jollity. But I went to bed reasonably early because I've got to get up at six and get this news out. And I went round my paper round where everyone had had a fire, a bonfire in the street. I kicked the embers back in and got all the fires going again and that was my contribution to VE Day.

Everyone had one thing in common, they had all survived and it was very very happy.

Narrator: But even though the war had ended in Europe VE Day was not the end of the Second World War. Fighting continued in the Asia Pacific region. While Germany had surrendered, Japan continued to fight.

The US had developed a terrifying weapon called the Atomic Bomb. In August 1945 they used this bomb on the city of Hiroshima in Japan, destroying almost the entire city. Three days later another atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Nagasaki, resulting in even more devastation.

On the same day, troops from the Soviet Union fought their way into Northern China, which had been ruled by the Japanese since 1931. Wanting to avoid further destruction and unable to stop the Soviet advance, Japan called for an end to the war and surrendered on the fifteenth of August 1945. This became known as VJ Day, Victory over Japan day.

Did you know? VE Day and VJ Day mark the end of hostilities and that soldiers, sailors and airmen would soon be coming home. But just because the fighting was over didn't mean everything had been fixed. Rationing continued until 1954, nearly ten years after the war had ended. And many women were not allowed to keep the important roles they had taken on during the war.

Despite the widespread celebrations after the war, many people also had bittersweet reactions. They had lost so much in the conflict, their homes, their friends and, for some, their family. Alan lost his mother in the war, during a bombing.

Alan: At the time, the feeling was keep a stiff upper lip, you are not to show them that you are upset and I didn't. But years later, I was. There is nothing like your mother, in terms of warmth and encouragement and that we missed.

Narrator: The war had come to an end and the Allies had been victorious but for everyone who survived, their lives had been changed forever.

Can I summarise? Read the transcript (or watch the video - <https://tinyurl.com/y767ts3d>) two or three times. Then write a summary paragraph about it. It might be easier to write bullet points, up to 8. CLUES / PROMPTS: What happened in Mainland Europe? When? What did it mean for people in London? What did Alan do? Who was still fighting? What happened to do with Japan? What was life like after the war?

[illegible]



Name: _____ Class: _____

Complete these calculations mentally, as quickly as you can.
Write in the box at the end, how long it took you to complete.

1 $500 + 1 =$ _____

2 $8,000 + 5 =$ _____

3 $700 - 1 =$ _____

4 $3,000 - 2 =$ _____

5 $2,795 - 150 =$ _____

6 $5,152 + 540 =$ _____

7 $2,439 + 5,100 =$ _____

8 $7,919 - 1,600 =$ _____

9 $4,272 + 1,520 =$ _____

10 $8,165 + 5,300 =$ _____

11 $3,644 - 1,240 =$ _____

12 $8,547 - 2,250 =$ _____

13 $13,250 - 3,500 =$ _____

14 $12,325 + 3,100 =$ _____

15 $52,546 + 5,200 =$ _____

16 $56,879 - 4,300 =$ _____

17 $85,250 - 6,150 =$ _____

18 $25,681 + 24,800 =$ _____

19 $55,254 - 13,200 =$ _____

20 $15,379 + 15,300 =$ _____

21 $165,250 + 52,000 =$ _____

22 $259,346 + 28,000 =$ _____

23 $325,000 - 120,000 =$ _____

24 $526,000 + 124,000 =$ _____

25 $645,200 + 231,300 =$ _____

26 $782,600 - 625,400 =$ _____

How long did it take you to complete the calculations:



Can I compare life today (during Covid-19) with WW2? Read through the various information in and compare the similarities and differences between the two times – find 3 things that are similar (or more) and 3 things that are different (or more). One has been done for you. Use your bullet point skills you learnt yesterday.

[illegible]

The below is taken from: <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/world-war-two/>

In September 1939, Britain entered into what would become the world's most devastating war to date.

World War 2 facts – a BIG PICTURE VIEW

- 1. World War 2** was a battle between two groups of countries – the “**Allies**” and the “**Axis**”. The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Before World War 2 began, Germany was ruled by a man named **Adolf Hitler**. Together with the **Nazi Party**, he wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.
- During the course of the war, German forces advanced through Europe. By the summer of **1941** they had invaded **France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia*** and the **USSR***.
- Millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they didn't fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the “best” and strongest race – and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as **Jews, Gypsies** and those with **physical and mental disabilities**. In an attempt to eliminate a “racial enemy” outside of Germany, such groups were also persecuted in the countries invaded by German forces.
- The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around **six million** Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the **Holocaust**. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing **World War I** and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.
- Around the same time that Germany fought for power in Europe, Japan wanted to control Asia and the Pacific. In **1937** (before World War 2 had officially begun) under **Emperor Hirohito**, Japan attacked China, bringing the two nations into years of conflict.
- The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States at their Naval Base at **Pearl Harbor** in **Hawaii**. On **8 December 1941** (the very next day), the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.
- Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were **Spain, Sweden** and **Switzerland** – who chose not to join either side.
- The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After **nuclear** attacks on Japan's major cities **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended.
- Around **64 million people** died in World War 2 – that's more than the *entire* population of the United Kingdom.

The below is taken from: <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Britain.html> (lots more to read on this website too if you want)

World War Two 1939 – 1945 and Britain

For almost six years from 1939 to 1945 Britain fought the toughest war it had ever experienced. World War II was total war - every person, every business, every service was involved.

Britain did not fight alone, the war also involved many countries. World War II involved 61 countries with 1.7 billion people (three quarters of the world's population).

Fifty million people lost their lives and hundreds of millions of people were injured.

How did the Second World War start?

After World War One ended in 1918, Germany had to give up land and was banned from having armed forces.

In 1933 the German people voted for a leader named Adolf Hitler, who led a political party in Germany called the National Socialists or Nazis. Hitler promised to make his country great again and quickly began to arm Germany again and to seize land from other countries.

Shortly before 5am on Friday 1st September, 1939, German forces stormed the Polish frontier. Tanks and motorised troops raced into the country over ground, supported by Stuka dive bombers overhead. A total of 1.25 million German soldiers swept into Poland.

When did World War Two begin?

World War Two in Europe began on 3rd September 1939, when the Prime Minister of Britain, Neville Chamberlain, declared war on Germany. It involved many of the world's countries.

Why did the Second World War start?

The Second World War was started by Germany in an unprovoked attack on Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany after Hitler had refused to abort his invasion of Poland.

The below is taken from: <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/war/protect.html>

How did people protect themselves during the war?

Children and some women were evacuated from the big cities into the countryside. People carried gas masks to protect themselves against a possible gas attack. People built air raid shelters in their gardens. All windows and doors were blacked out to make it harder for the enemy planes to spot where they lived.

What effect did the war have on people?

World War II brought a lot of suffering and hardship to thousands of people. German bombers made terrifying night raids. Families were broken up as men were sent to the front lines to fight, some never to return. Children were sent out of the cities to stay with strangers, away from the bombing. Shops were half empty of things to buy and what was available was often rationed. The peaceful routine of everyday life was shattered.

World War II

Find the words listed inside the word search puzzle. Go here for the [online version](#).

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

Churchill	solve
Allies	solve
Russia	solve
Nazi	solve
Iwo Jima	solve
Blitzkrieg	solve
Truman	solve
France	solve
Hitler	solve
Axis Powers	solve
Germany	solve
Roosevelt	solve
Fascism	solve
Luftwaffe	solve
Holocaust	solve
Atomic Bomb	solve
Eisenhower	solve
Pearl Harbor	solve
Stalingrad	solve
Joseph Stalin	solve

Courtesy of www.ducksters.com

No Answers for this one sadly – look it up at ducksters.com to do the online version if you wish.

Code breakers

Break the code using the information below. Find each coded letter on the top row, and read down to break the code.

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

Clue – the first 4 letters of the first word spell “Find”

CBWLBWV QELOP NPBWV TW OWQXMJYBEW BP T ROXM VEEL ZTM YE DOOJ POQXOYP.

YHO OWBVFT FTQHBWO ZTP QXOTYOL UM TXYHNX PQHOXUBNP.

OWQXMJYBEWP ZHOXO QEFFEWSM NPOL BW ZTXP YE BWCEXF NWBYP EC
YTQYBQP TWL OWOFM JEPBYBEWP.

YHOXO ZOXO HNWXLXOLP EC JOEJSO ZHE ZEXDOL EW OWQXMJYBEW
FTQHBWOP YE BWYOXQOJY OWOFM FOPPTVOP.



Name: _____ Class: _____

Read the sentences carefully and identify the spelling and punctuation errors.

- 1 "Fantastic This is great! A real crime at last! I've been waiting all my life for this moment. I always wanted to join the polece force.
- 2 Then suddenly, Sten the head of the Math's department came pottering into the lab. "Hey Stig. Whats up"
- 3 "Enough worrying" she told herself as she put her helmit on and glided toward the exit
- 4 Don't worry, Captain Allen," riya reassured her. "we've got this. Just let me talk you through it."
- 5 "I'm sorry, I'm a little nervous with it being my first day" I managed to spit out eventually
- 6 i had to stop panicking, this wasn't the end of the world just my first day at school.
- 7 She might get sick, or have to fight off wild creators. she was happy to take risks though, to continue her work
- 8 Before long, the creatures crept out of the undergrowth slowly carefully silently.
- 9 Can you help me " asked Klara. "i'm lost."
- 10 "Stop Stop! I want to eat you" showted the horse.



Name: _____ Class: _____

Add the punctuation to these sentences.

- 11 Run run as fast as you can You can't catch me I'm the gingerbread man
- 12 This is no good said the dog to the cat one day We will all perish without the ring's protection
- 13 Hey there you are Dan laughed I've been looking for you
- 14 Suddenly the force of the water pushes against the divers mouth dislodging his breathing tube
- 15 Then Emma heard a meowing sound I wonder if Snuggles has lost something too she laughed





Name: _____ Class: _____

Complete these calculations mentally, as quickly as you can.
Write in the box at the end, how long it took you to complete.

1 $700 + 5 =$ _____

2 $9,000 + 9 =$ _____

3 $500 - 5 =$ _____

4 $8,000 - 15 =$ _____

5 $7,895 - 250 =$ _____

6 $5,102 + 600 =$ _____

7 $3,439 + 5,200 =$ _____

8 $6,919 - 5,900 =$ _____

9 $2,272 + 1,420 =$ _____

10 $7,165 + 3,300 =$ _____

11 $8,644 - 7,140 =$ _____

12 $5,547 - 3,550 =$ _____

13 $16,250 - 1,200 =$ _____

14 $15,325 + 4,100 =$ _____

15 $62,654 + 45,200 =$ _____

16 $65,798 - 6,300 =$ _____

17 $58,650 - 5,150 =$ _____

18 $52,861 + 42,800 =$ _____

19 $44,452 - 23,200 =$ _____

20 $51,973 + 19,300 =$ _____

21 $561,550 + 25,000 =$ _____

22 $452,643 + 82,000 =$ _____

23 $523,000 - 150,000 =$ _____

24 $625,000 + 136,000 =$ _____

25 $546,200 + 242,300 =$ _____

26 $287,600 - 155,400 =$ _____

How long did it take you to complete the calculations:



Toys and Games during WW2

Toys and games have always reflected the attitudes, humour, and imagination of the culture and times that created them.

As toy historians Athelstan and Kathleen Spilhaus wrote, "A toy's appeal lies in the form and shape, the beauty of line, the colour and detail, the charm of miniaturization, and the humour of caricature. Some toys amuse us with their jerky antics; others add beauty to our lives with their grace and rhythm. Many do things we can't do in real life, thereby keeping us in touch with fantasy."

During WW2, children played many different games, both in groups and individually. Children commonly played Hopscotch, Four Square, Jump Rope, Chess etc. together, as well as all types of ball games. Young children loved to play jacks, marbles, play school and house, and played with cars or dolls. Kids in the neighbourhood loved playing games out on the street such as, "Red, Light, Green, Light", "Red Rover", "Hide and Seek", "Statutes" and many other games.

Board games were popular like Monopoly, Scrabble, Life, Checkers, Chess, Backgammon, Chinese Checkers, and Dominoes. Cards were a really big hit - Fish, Concentration, Crazy Eights, Hearts, and if old enough, Canasta, Gin Rummy, Solitaire, Slap Jack, War and 21. There were also games played in the water such as Marco Polo, dive bomb and water ballet. Children played for hours because they did not have video games or television. More often than not they made up their own games too.

In the evening children played cards, Chutes and Ladders (which is similar to Snakes and Ladders), Candy Land and Checkers. The boys enjoyed playing with army figures and the girls on the other hand liked the brand new Barbie doll. During the war, families were short of money so only the rich children had toys. Other children may have had a football and maybe if lucky, a couple of marbles.

Life wasn't all fun and games though, children still had to go to school, though some schools moved from the towns to the country. As well as ordinary lessons children learned air raid drills, leaving classrooms when the sirens sounded to go to air raid shelters. To raise money for the 'war effort', schools started 'Spitfire Funds' and National Savings Groups. More than 6,000 school savings groups started in 1940. Children saved money each week, instead of spending their pocket money on toys.

Most children left school at 14 (in 1944 the school leaving age was raised to 15). From school, most young people went to work. Only a few went to university. They could join the forces in 16. At 18 most young people knew they would be 'called up' (conscripted) for the Forces or for war work in factories, farms or coal mines. In 1945 German boys as young as 10 and 11 took part in fighting during the last weeks of the war.

At home, children listened to the radio. For many, their favourite programme was the teatime 'Children's Hour'. Children listened to music and comedy shows too, though perhaps not to the 'Radio Doctor' telling people how to stay healthy. People played records on a gramophone. Records in those days were black shiny discs, easily broken. At the cinema ('the pictures') you usually saw two films, or a cartoon and a film. There were Saturday morning film clubs for children.

Many toy factories were now making guns or plane parts or other war equipment, so there was a shortage of new toys. Children swapped old toys at 'toy-exchanges'. Many wartime toys were made of paper or card, because rubber, plastics, wood and metal were needed for the war. Lots of toys had a war theme. There were toy planes, toy tanks and toy battleships to float in the bath, there were books such as the 'ABC of Airplane Spotting', card games with pictures of soldiers and sailors, and a darts game with a picture of Hitler as the bull's-eye to throw at.

Most children though made their own toys. Many children played with a small motorbike wheel, and a stick, holding races along the streets. They also made their own trolleys with pram wheels which they used to run in the streets, which were fairly safe back then as there was so little traffic. Most of the children used to collect soldiers & cap badges, the German ones were the most popular.

Toy manufacturers had to come up with creative ways to continue production. Paper dolls, puzzles, and games increased in popularity thanks to their widespread availability. Toys, board games, and hobby sets with military and war motifs also became standard playthings. Ingenuity developed out of necessity. For example, **Lionel Corporation**, famous for its trains, produced military items such as compasses during the war. However, in an effort to stay connected with its toy customers, Lionel created the Wartime Freight Train made entirely out of heavy-duty paper stock. It wasn't the same as a Lionel electric train, but it was the best the company could offer under these circumstances.

The outbreak of World War II not only stumped the European toy industry, but also that in America. US metal was rationed and toys were placed on a list of unnecessary goods. A number of manufacturers including Daisy Outdoor Products and the Smethport Specialty Company were suddenly prohibited from making play items from their factories. Many toy companies were forced out of business. Others were retooled and enlisted by the government. Buddy "L" Hubley, Strombecker and the Louis Marx Company were among many large American companies that went from making children's products to military supplies during the 1940s, and many, sadly, never found their way back.

Can I read and question? Read the text and then write down 3 things you want to know more about as questions and also the 3 things that surprised you most / you found most interesting

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

How to make a model gas mask -taken from: <http://john.curtin.edu.au/education/gasmask/index.html>

Materials - You will need the following to make your mask:

- black or olive green cardex (cardboard) - you will need one piece A3 size
- cellophane (any colour)
- bubble wrap
- hat or shirring elastic
- sticky tape
- scissors

Step 1: Mask outline

- [Download the mask outline](#) and print it (see page below where it is ready and waiting)
- Cut around the mask outline and cut out the mouth/nose hole and eye holes.
- Trace the outline, mouth/nose hole and eye holes onto cardex using a pencil
- Cut out mask. (See picture opposite.)



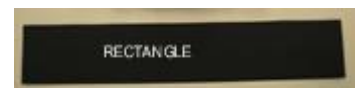
Step 2: Cellophane for eye holes

- Cut two circles of cellophane each with a radius of 4.75cm.
- Sticky tape cellophane over the back of each eye hole. (See picture opposite.)



Step 3: Cardex for nose filter

- Cut a rectangular piece of cardex 30cm long by 5.5cm wide. (See picture opposite.)
 - Make into a cylinder, overlapping by approximately 3cm. (See picture opposite.)
 - Sticky tape together. (See picture opposite.)
- The nose piece should fit the mouth/nose hole, not be bigger or smaller than it.



Step 4: Completing the filter and attaching it to the mask

- Cut two circles of bubblewrap each with a radius of 5.25cm.
- Put small pieces of sticky tape around the edge of the bubblewrap circles. (See picture A opposite.)
- Place the nose piece cylinder in the middle of one of the bubblewrap circles (see picture B opposite) and gently pull the sticky tape up the sides of the nose piece. Repeat this procedure at the other end of the nose piece.
- Place the completed nose piece on the front of the gas mask over the mouth/nose hole. and sticky tape in place. It looks neater to have the sticky tape on the back of the mask.
- Picture C opposite shows the front of the mask with the nose piece in place.



Step 5: Attaching the elastic

- Cut a piece of elastic 15 cm long. Sticky tape the elastic to the back of the mask halfway up the edge of the eye holes. (See picture opposite showing the back of the mask with elastic attached.) Now try on your mask. We hope you had fun making it and that you learnt a little about why gas masks were around in World War Two in Australia.





What games did children play on VE Day?

There were no computers during the war as they had not been invented yet. Here are some of the games that children played. How many do you recognise?

Name of game	What do we call it now?	How is it played
Hopscotch	Hopscotch	By hopping and jumping in patterns chalked on the paths outside
Four Square		
Jump Rope	Skipping	
Marbles		
Red Rover Red Rover		
Statues		
Hide and Seek		
Red Light Green Light		
Chutes and Ladders	Snakes and Ladders	
Candy Land		
Checkers.		

- 1) For the ones you don't know, can you find out what they were, write brief instructions and have a go at playing them?
- 2) Which two are your favourites? Why are they your favourites?



Name: _____ Class: _____

Complete these subtraction calculations.

① $200 - 2 =$ _____

② $4,000 - 1 =$ _____

③ $4,584 - 3,500 =$ _____

④ $7,305 - 2,200 =$ _____

⑤ $8,488 - 3,350 =$ _____

⑥ $8,568 - 4,520 =$ _____

⑦ $15,695 - 2,500 =$ _____

⑧ $26,866 - 7,300 =$ _____

⑨ $45,341 - 10,200 =$ _____

⑩ $26,674 - 13,100 =$ _____

⑪ $28,694 - 11,253 =$ _____

⑫ $59,486 - 33,241 =$ _____

⑬ $841,864 - 26,400 =$ _____

⑭ $315,845 - 25,654 =$ _____

⑮ $246,285 - 27,210 =$ _____

⑯ $349,652 - 46,130 =$ _____

⑰ $697,251 - 315,000 =$ _____

⑱ $465,813 - 165,000 =$ _____

⑲ $568,361 - 431,300 =$ _____

⑳ $734,914 - 131,500 =$ _____





Hera Some Homonyms

Activity Sheet

CLUES / ANSWERS: bank, spring, tear, fire, general, park, wave, jumper, iron, rose

Name: _____ Class: _____

What is the correct homonym for the definitions?

- 1 To have gotten up from lying down.
A prickly bush that bears fragrant flowers. _____
- 2 A hand-held instrument used to smooth clothes.
A strong, hard, magnetic grey material often used in construction. _____
- 3 A commander of an army.
Affecting all or most people or things. _____
- 4 A large public piece of land used for recreation.
To bring a vehicle to a halt and leave temporarily. _____
- 5 Move a hand to and fro in greeting or as a signal.
A long body of water curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore. _____
- 6 Liquid from a person's eye when they cry.
Pull something apart with force. _____
- 7 Very thin or narrow.
Good and satisfactory. _____
- 8 To move or jump rapidly.
The season after winter. _____
- 9 A store of money.
Land alongside or sloping down to a river _____
- 10 A knitted garment usually with long sleeves.
A person or animal that jumps. _____



Name: _____ Class: _____

What is the correct homonym for the definitions?

11 key

a _____

b _____

12 row

a _____

b _____

13 wound

a _____

b _____

14 watch

a _____

b _____



Spudtastic! – Much of our food is grown and comes from other countries. During WW2, it hard to get supplies and food for our country from other countries and so the foods that did grow in the UK were encouraged to be eaten. One such food was the potato. Here is some more information:

- 1) Potatoes could be easily grown in gardens or pots, even on balconies of flats. They are a very nutritious food and contain a huge amount of fibre (needed to fill people up) They were not reliant on ships to bring them to this country and they were cheap to grow. This made them a staple food in wartime diets and a food very commonly used in VE day recipes.
- 2) **One of the characters that encouraged people to eat potatoes during the war, was Potato Pete; and, he appeared in many WWII cookbooks and recipes leaflets.** Potatoes weren't just healthy, with research showing children get more Vitamin C, B1, B6, Folate, Iron, Magnesium and Potassium from potatoes than from the 5 super-foods; beetroot, bananas, nuts, broccoli and avocado combined, but they weren't rationed and being home-grown, they saved the fleet (the ships carrying food to the UK), insofar as there was no need to ship them from overseas to Great Britain.



WARTIME CHAMP

Here is a wartime version of the old Irish dish, Champ. Scrub and slice 1 lb potatoes and 1 lb carrots. Put in a saucepan with a teacupful of hot salted water and add a small cabbage finely shredded. Cover with the lid, cook steadily, giving an occasional shake until tender (about 15 minutes). The water should have just boiled away by then. Add a small teacupful of hot milk and mash well with a dash of pepper and more salt if necessary. Serve at once with a pat of margarine to each helping.



Song of Potato Pete

Potatoes new, potatoes old
Potato (in a salad) cold
Potatoes baked or mashed or
fried
Potatoes whole, potato pie
Enjoy them all, including chips
Remembering spuds don't come
in ships!

Why were potatoes at the heart of a lot of these recipes?

PLANT IT! Plant a manky looking potato, that has sprouts on it, in a pot to see if you can grow potatolets? They grow under the ground and the leaves grow above the ground. Harvesting takes place in late August / September depending on the potato – IMPORTANT search online, perhaps using “gardener’s world”, for more information!

COOK IT! Research wartime recipes and maybe try one of them at home

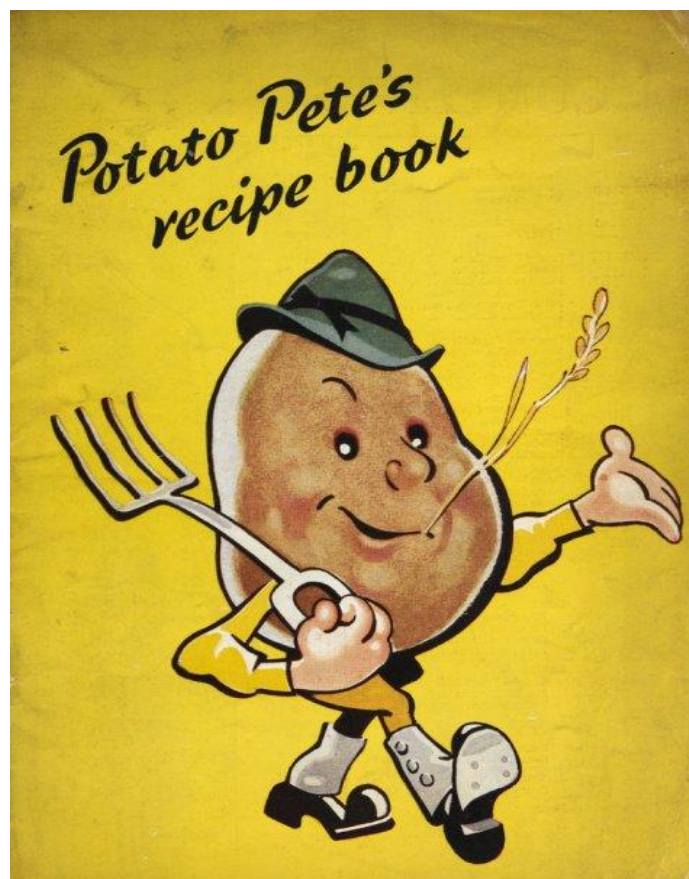
10 most popular ones are here;

<https://www.readersdigest.co.uk/food-drink/recipes/retro-recipes-10-thrifty-wartime-dishes>

or here

<https://www.lavenderandlovage.com/2015/05/celebrate-ve-day-with-potato-pete-and-an-authentic-wwii-recipe-whit-salad.html>

DRAW IT! Create a poster to advertise potatoes. Here were some from back then:



TATER' PICKERS – 1942/43

Taken from: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/00/a4132900.shtml>

The early part of October was "Tater" picking time during the last war.

We children looked forward to at least a week off school in order that the potatoes could be harvested in good time before the first frosts arrived. I was nine years old in 1942 and like everyone else not in the armed forces, we were expected to "do our bit" for the war effort, and effort it was at times. Food was scarce and every crop was precious.

Even basic commodities were hard to come by. Farmers produced as much food as possible to keep the nation fed, as little food from abroad got through due to German submarines sinking the supply convoys. That's where we came into the picture. Most men, except for the elderly or disabled were away in the fighting forces and farmhands were short, although exempted from the forces, as farming was work of national importance and a reserved occupation, many felt it their duty to "join up".

Come harvest time women and children were encouraged to get the crops in.

It was my first paid job and the hard-earned money in our pockets made us feel very important. We were friends with a farmer and his wife named Archer (yes, truly they were the Archers) who owned a farm at Lammas Hill, Wolston, a village in Warwickshire, and so it was to their farm together with many other children, both boys and girls that we made our way. We arrived at the farm for 8.30am and waited for the tractor and trailer to transport us up to the potato field.

Often the mornings were misty and chilly gradually warming up as the day progressed. Everyone took his or her own bucket along. We had no special clothing but everyone wore wellies with knee high woollen socks – mostly of a dismal dark grey colour I remember. Ordinary coats or macs were worn on chilly days and the girls wore pixie hoods (a woollen hat which tied under the chin) and usually hand knitted. Boys wore school caps but these often ended up in their pockets or were deposited on the muddy ground.

Our job was to pick up the potatoes turned up by the tractor. Each child had a length of field to work in. It was hard work too, bending down and placing the earthy potatoes into our buckets until it was full and then we emptied these full buckets into a nearby trailer and began picking all over again. Fine days when the soil was dry, were not too bad, but sometimes the fields were muddy with overnight rain, potatoes were wet and covered in thick earth, our hands became filthy and our wellies clogged and weighted down with mud. On rainy days of course no work could be done at all. We worked until a field was cleared. The farmer then put the potatoes into "clamps", which were long mounds of potatoes which were covered in straw and then earth was piled on the top to form a frost free storage. They resembled long barrows when completed.

During the following months, potatoes were put into one hundred weight sacks (112lbs) for sale to the shops during the winter months.

Women from the village also joined us in the fields but of course their pay was higher and a useful addition to their household budget.

We had a break for lunch and then resumed work in the afternoon. I seem to remember we worked until about 4.30pm. Some children worked harder than others and the boys often had "spud" fights throwing potatoes at each other until reprimanded by the farmer.

At the end of the day we climbed onto the trailer and had a ride back to the farm. This was the best part of the day and if possible I liked to ride on the back of the tractor which was very bumpy on the uneven

ground. Health and Safety regulations today would not allow it to happen, but I loved it in spite of getting a bruised lip once when my bucket jolted up into my face.

At the end of the week we were paid our hard won wages. I can't remember the exact amount but it was about two shillings a day (10p decimal currency). Ten shillings (50p) for five days work seemed a fortune to me. It was my very first pay packet. What a thrill, I was so proud. I saved a large part of it for buying Christmas presents. It's not long from October to December! Also, we were allowed to take as many potatoes home as we could carry in our buckets but as I had to walk a considerable way, my home was about a mile distant, half a bucket was just about as much as I could carry. Although potatoes and bread were not rationed until after the war in 1947, when food was even more scarce, due to the rest of starving Europe having to be fed, our mothers were glad of these extra potatoes. They tasted twice as good to me for I had harvested them myself.

Monica Evans (nee Timmins) May 2005

Can I read and question? Read the text and then write down 3 things you want to know more about as questions and also the 3 things that surprised you most / you found most interesting

[illegible]

How did you feel on VE Day?

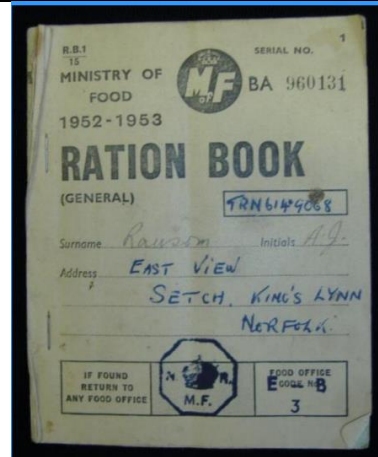
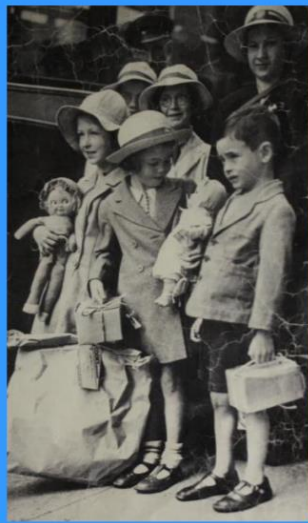


In this picture, Prime Minister Winston Churchill is giving the victory sign to crowds gathered in London on 8 May 1945.

'I couldn't wait for the war to end. When the Germans surrendered in 1945 we had a huge street party.'



'When the war ended I returned home to the city. My dad came back from the war and we were a proper family again.'



'Even though the war was over we still had rationing. Food was in short supply and it was still difficult to get coal.'

'Everyone was happy and dancing in the street, but all I could think was, "How can they be so happy when I'll never see my father again?" '

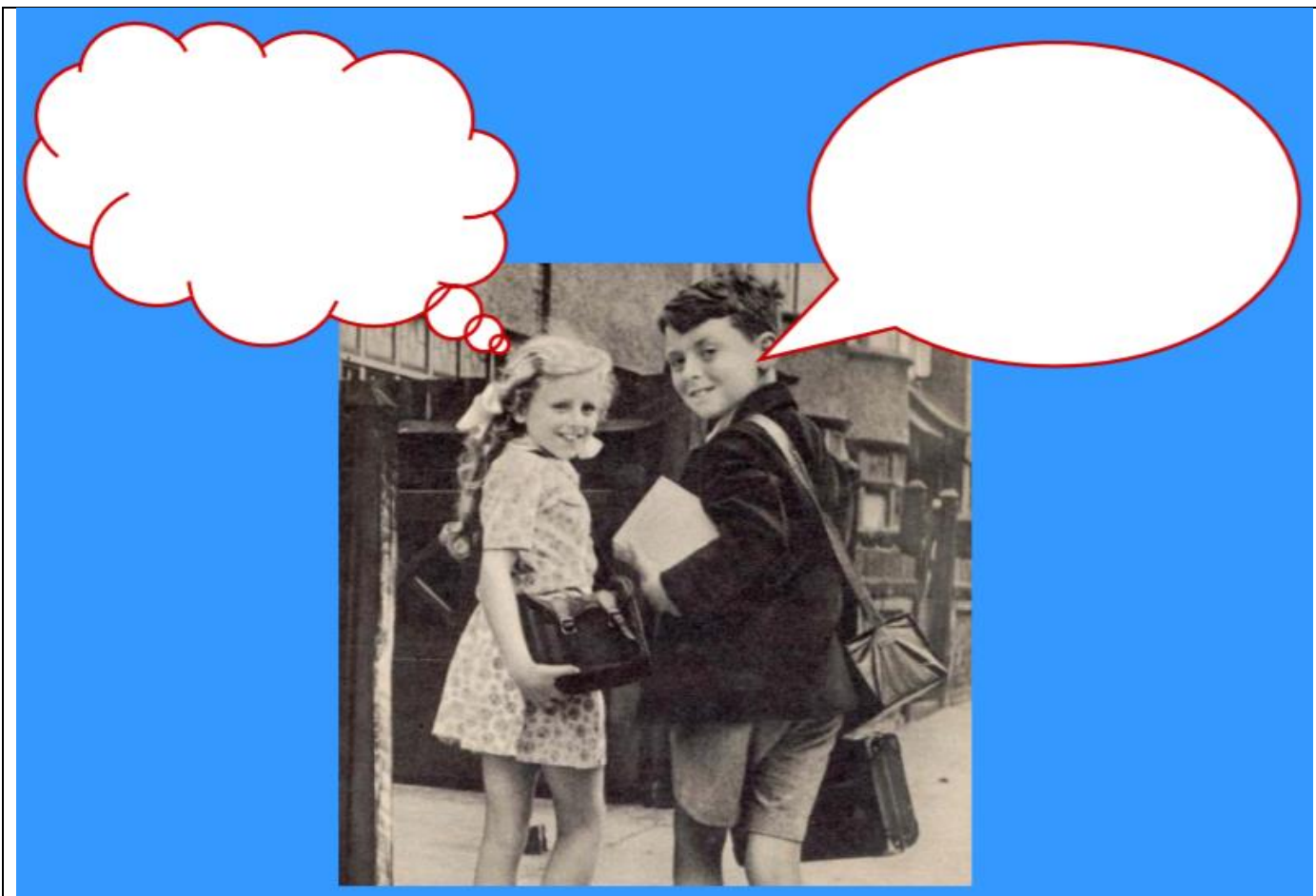


Choose a quote from the previous slides. Think about who said it, and what events might have led up to that point.

How was that person feeling at the end of the war?

Is it what you would expect?

Discuss what they would include in a diary entry for that evening.



VE Day Thoughts

Victory in Europe Day – or VE Day – is remembered on 8th May. It was the day when the end of the Second World War in Europe is celebrated.

What is remembered on VE Day?

Why do you think it is important to celebrate and recognise VE Day?



How do you think VE Day should be celebrated?

Can I reflect in the first person? Have a look at the slides and see if you can think about how to complete the thought bubbles. Also think about all that you have learnt so far this week about the 6 years of the world war and how life was – why would VE day have been such a relief? You might also like to watch the Newsround program explaining what VE day was. How did that person feel that day – what might they have written in a diary entry for that day. Once you've completed the thought bubbles etc, write a short diary entry for that day from the point of view of the person retelling it in the slides – up to half a page if you struggle to write (or more if you can).



Name: _____ Class: _____

Complete these addition calculations.

1 $400 + 1 =$ _____

2 $3,000 + 4 =$ _____

3 $1,200 + 2,400 =$ _____

4 $5,178 + 4,500 =$ _____

5 $6,341 + 2,700 =$ _____

6 $2,418 + 3,300 =$ _____

7 $12,278 + 2,700 =$ _____

8 $35,515 + 6,300 =$ _____

9 $18,800 + 3,100 =$ _____

10 $46,615 + 12,200 =$ _____

11 $67,385 + 31,400 =$ _____

12 $24,854 + 13,500 =$ _____

13 $475,249 + 24,000 =$ _____

14 $132,150 + 32,000 =$ _____

15 $336,478 + 81,000 =$ _____

16 $451,332 + 74,000 =$ _____

17 $453,000 + 216,000 =$ _____

18 $466,000 + 526,000 =$ _____

19 $258,773 + 24,000 =$ _____

20 $529,223 + 48,000 =$ _____



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?

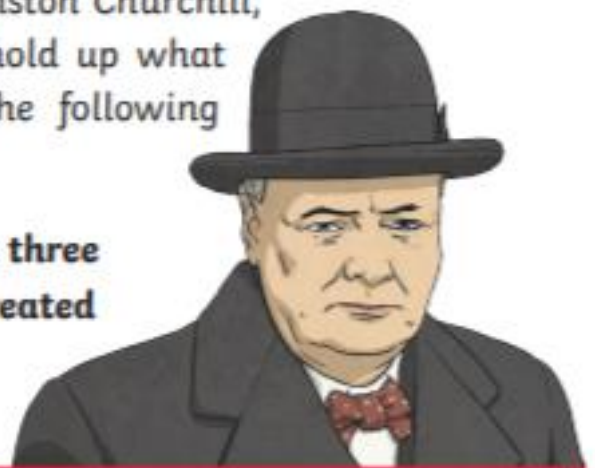
On the morning of 7th May, 1945, following Hitler's death in the April, the German President of the Third Reich, Grand Admiral Donitz, gave orders that General Jodl should go to the American Head Quarters based in France. Jodl surrendered on behalf of the Germans, to the Western and Russian officers,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



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.

1. In detail, explain what 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.

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?

Great British Bunting – taken from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/4TrqYDyf4PMdLypxzyTwGDg/great-british-bunting>

On Friday 8 May 2020 Britain will be commemorating the 75th anniversary of VE Day when the guns fell silent at the end of war in Europe.

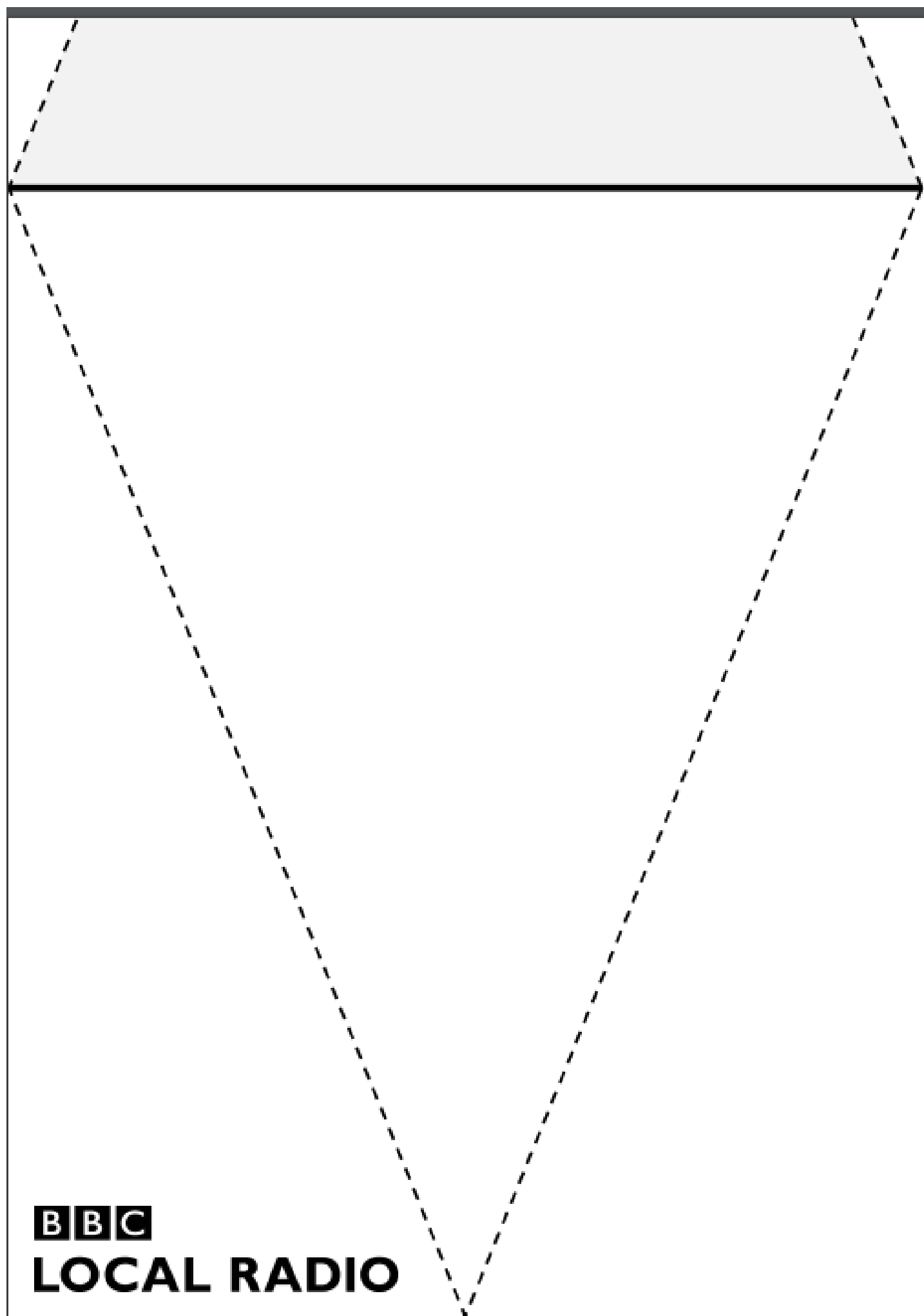
Due to the coronavirus restrictions most VE Day 75 events and street parties have had to be cancelled or postponed but we still want you to be able to mark the occasion, share your pride in our country and honour the men and women of WW2.

You can make your own special VE Day 75 ‘Great British Bunting’ to display in your window at home.

Read more on the website above but you get the idea...

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/4TrqYDyf4PMdLypxzyTwGDg/great-british-bunting>

Bunting template available over leaf or from the website or make your own!



BBC

LOCAL RADIO