

Monday 4th May

Dear Year 6,

We hope you and your families are keeping well and have had a good week.

Here are the activities for this week for you to follow and complete.

On Friday, the country will be celebrating VE day - the day when the Second World War ended in Europe. This year marks the 75th anniversary of this happening. With this in mind, we have tried to focus on activities linked to this important event in our history. (We will come back to our 'Doors' writing activities next week!).

Try to read for at least 20 minutes a day and take Accelerated Reader quizzes from home by using this link [Howley Grange Renaissance at home](#) and logging on as usual using your username and password. To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using on [Accelerated Reader Bookfinder](#). It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz - just keep a record of what you have read.

As always, remember to take time to relax, exercise and be kind to yourselves and each other.

Take care and keep smiling,

Mrs Graham and Mrs North



VE Day

What is VE Day?

VE Day stands for Victory in Europe Day, and is celebrated on the 8th May. It marked an end to the six years of suffering, misery but also endurance that defined the Second World War in Europe. Although it was not the end of the Second World War, it was the end of conflict in Europe.

How did it happen?

Hitler was the dictator of Germany, who had instigated the Second World War. After Hitler's death on 30th April 1945, the German President of the Third Reich, Grand Admiral Donitz, ordered that General Jodl go to the American General Eisenhower's Head Quarters based in France and surrender to the Western and Russian officers, agreeing to all their demands, on the 7th May.

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 put on standby ready to ring out the good news when an official notice was given.

Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Russian's Communist Party, was reluctant to announce the surrender but the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, did not want to give Stalin the satisfaction of holding up what everyone already knew anyway! 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 civilians killed and millions of lives had been disrupted.



Bring on the Celebrations!

People took to decorating the streets with banners, bunting and ribbons. They organised impromptu street parties where neighbours shared food, which was still rationed, and listened to the wireless 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 – mingled amongst the crowds! Churchill told the crowds, “This is your victory!”

Churchill attended a celebratory lunch with King George VI then addressed the nation, reminding them that although Japan still

had to be defeated, 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 illuminations were turned off the next day.



Although everyone was relieved that the war in Europe had ended, for many the celebrations would have been bittersweet. The loss of many loved ones, either fighting abroad, captured by the enemy or those who died in air raids, meant that many people felt a certain anti-climax after the celebrations.

Questions

1. Which negative words have been used to describe some of the effects of the fighting in Europe?

2. What prompted the German surrender, and why do you think this was?

3. Explain what it means when it says the bell ringers were “put on stand-by”.

4. What were some of the lasting effects on Britain, from the war?

5. Explain how Stalin affected Churchill.

6. What word has been used that means ‘unplanned’, and how does it relate to the sentence it is used in?

7. Explain what the paragraph in italics is about.

8. Why do you think it unusual that the princesses ‘mingled with the crowd’?

9. What two things did Churchill do on VE Day?

10. How do you think people felt on the 9th May? Explain your thoughts.



Maths Activity 1a - ten in ten 😊

1) 6.05 divided by $100 =$

2) $\frac{1}{2} \times 760 =$

3) $0.25 \times 740 =$

4) $17 - 7.682 =$

5) $8 \times 8 \times 10 =$

6) $5872 \times 56 =$

7) $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{9} =$

8) $70093 - 3584 =$

9) $5934 - \quad = 2008$

10) $6784 + \quad = 8734$

You know the rule!

Ten minutes to answer ten questions 😊

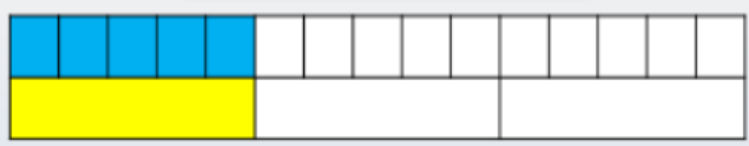
Maths Activity 1b - Use equivalence to compare fractions

We have included Learning Reminders that will help you with answering today's questions.

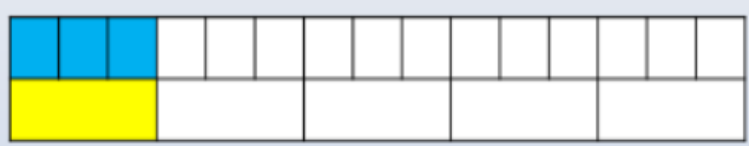
Don't forget that you can also use your Maths revision book to help you.

Compare fractions with different denominators using equivalence.

Which fractions with denominators less than 15 can be written as $\frac{1}{15}$ s?



$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15}$



$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{15}$

$\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$

We can write these as the same 'sort' of fractions, i.e. fractions with a common denominator, in this case $\frac{1}{15}$ s, to compare them.

Write both fractions as $\frac{1}{15}$ s, then write $>$ or $<$ to compare $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$.

$\frac{10}{15}$ and $\frac{9}{15}$
 $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$

Compare fractions with different denominators using equivalence.

List which fractions with denominators less than 20 can be written as $\frac{1}{20}$ s.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ s
- $\frac{1}{4}$ s
- $\frac{1}{5}$ s
- $\frac{1}{10}$ s

Now use equivalence with $\frac{1}{10}$ s to compare $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$, and equivalence with $\frac{1}{20}$ s to compare $\frac{7}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{5}{10} < \frac{6}{10}$, so $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5}$
 $\frac{14}{20} < \frac{15}{20}$, so $\frac{7}{10} < \frac{3}{4}$

How can we compare $\frac{7}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$?

Write the fractions as mixed numbers first, and then the fractional parts of each as $\frac{1}{20}$ s.

Maths Activity 1b **

Equivalent fractions

Use the fraction wall to help you join each fraction on the left to the equivalent fraction in its simplest form.

$$\frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{9}$$

$$\frac{3}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{10}$$

$$\frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{6}{8}$$

$$\frac{2}{6}$$

$$\frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{9}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

Challenge

Write some fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ but not on the fraction wall.

Maths Activity 1b ** continued

Comparing fractions

Write these fractions as $\frac{1}{6}$ s. Then write them in order, starting with the smallest first.

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

Write these fractions as $\frac{1}{10}$ s. Then write them in order, starting with the smallest first.

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{3}{5}$$

Write these fractions as $\frac{1}{12}$ s. Then write them in order, starting with the smallest first.

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Maths Activity 1b ***

Equivalent fractions

Ring all the fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{5}{20}$ $\frac{10}{30}$ $\frac{10}{40}$ $\frac{4}{16}$ $\frac{4}{100}$

Ring all the fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{4}{12}$ $\frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{10}{30}$ $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{5}{15}$ $\frac{6}{15}$

Ring all the fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{5}{15}$ $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{5}{20}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{20}{100}$ $\frac{10}{50}$ $\frac{4}{25}$

Complete this list of fractions equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{\square}{8}$ $\frac{\square}{12}$ $\frac{\square}{16}$ $\frac{\square}{20}$ $\frac{30}{\square}$ $\frac{\square}{60}$ $\frac{\square}{100}$ $\frac{21}{\square}$ $\frac{\square}{\square}$

Challenge 1

Ava says that she can write $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ as an equivalent number of fiftieths. Do you agree with her?

Challenge 2

Write at least 5 fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$.

Maths Activity 1b *** continued

Comparing fractions

Write these pairs of fractions as the same type of fraction to help compare them.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$

2. $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$

3. $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$

4. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$

5. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$

6. $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$

7. $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$

8. $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{7}$

Write the groups of fractions as the same type of fraction, then write each group in order from least to greatest.

1. $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{15}$

2. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{6}$

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

4. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{7}{9}$

Maths Activity 1c - Challenge

Check your understanding Questions

Write the missing numbers.

$$\square/6 = 4/\square$$

$$6/\square = \square/20$$

$$\square/10 > 1/\square$$

$$\square/32 > \square/8$$

Write three fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Write three fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$.

Now add $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$.

Science/D.T. - Morse code

Morse Code is a system of electronic communication. It uses dots, dashes, and spaces to represent letters, punctuation, and numbers. The symbols are arranged to spell out a message.

A U.S. artist and inventor named Samuel F.B. Morse created Morse Code in the 1830s. Before his invention, an important message could take weeks to reach its destination.

Morse code was extremely useful during the Second World War. It meant that people on land could communicate with ships and submarines; it enabled orders to be delivered quickly to different parts of the country or the rest of the world; it enabled operators to send encrypted codes and it also allowed the Allies to intercept and interpret codes sent by the axis powers (and vice versa). Morse code played a massive part in how the war was fought.

Morse Code Alphabet Chart

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	- - · ·	0	- - - - -	1	· - - - -
2	· · - - -	3	· · · - -	4	· · · · -	5	· · · · ·
6	- · · · ·	7	- - · · ·	8	- - - · ·	9	- - - - ·

VE Day family meal planning

The current situation has meant that VE Day celebrations have had to be cancelled or changed to keep everyone safe.

We have put together some war-time recipes that you and your family might want to try and perhaps plan to cook on Friday to celebrate VE Day in your home. As an alternative, you might want to re-create a street party for your family in your kitchen or garden (if it's dry!) and make sandwiches and cakes. You may want to find your own war-time recipes online too.

This is a completely optional activity so please don't worry if it's something you can't do - we totally understand. We have given you the ideas now so that you and your family have the rest of the week to prepare if you choose to do this activity.

We've also added a template for bunting which you can colour in and use to decorate your home. You may even want to make your own in red, white and blue.

Perhaps you can create your own invitations and menus for the day too. Maybe you could find some 1940s music on the internet and listen to it - or even dance to it!

This website <https://ve-vjday75.gov.uk/plan-your-ve-day-party/> has other recipe ideas as well as a playlist of songs that you could use.



WARTIME RECIPES

★ Pancakes ★

Ingredients

1 egg
4 oz of wholewheat flour
pinch salt
1/2 pint of milk and water mixed



Method

Mix all the wet ingredients together.

Mix all the dry ingredients together.

Once you have mixed the ingredients, slowly add the wet ingredients to the dry ingredients to create a stiff batter then continue add the rest. Beat it well until it's smooth.

Add a little bit of margarine into the pan and wait until it is bubbling.

Pour in the batter and cook until both sides of the batter are brown.

Serve with either syrup, jam or sprinkle a little bit of sugar.

Enjoy.

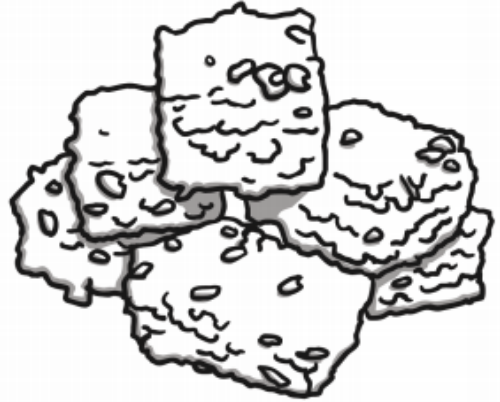
Makes 6-10 pancakes.

WARTIME RECIPES

★ Eggless Sponge ★

Ingredients

- 1/2 pint of tea (without any milk or tea leaves/bags)
- 3 oz butter/margarine
- 3 oz sugar
- 3 oz sultanas
- 10 oz wholewheat flour (add 3-4 teaspoons of baking powder)
- 1 teaspoon all spice (mixed spice)
- extra cinnamon if required



Method

Add the tea, sugar, butter and sultanas into a saucepan. Heat gently until the butter has melted, leave it to cool.

Mix all the dry ingredients together.

Add and mix the dry ingredients into the cooled liquid. Give it a beat and mix it well.

Grab a 7 inch cake tin and grease it. Put the mixture into it.

Cook on 180 degrees for around 45 minutes or more.

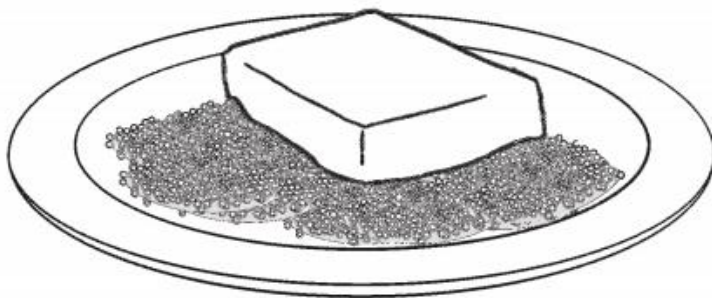
Serve and Enjoy!

WARTIME RECIPES

★ Cottage Pie ★

Ingredients

1 lb mince beef
several large potatoes
dried herbs
salt and pepper
2 oz cheese
beef stock(1 pint or more)
bisto gravy powder
peas and finely chopped carrots
chopped onions (optional)
blob butter or margarine



Method

Brown the mince and add the chopped vegetables, herbs and salt and pepper

Add beef stock, stir and simmer for 15 minutes. Add bistro powder towards the end to thicken it up.

Meanwhile, chop up the potatoes into small chunks and place in hot salted water and bring to boil, then drain.

Add the butter or margarine and mash together. Then add the milk so the mash is spreadable.

Place the beef sauce in a small tray or casserole dish and then spread the mashed potato on top.

Sprinkle grated cheese and herbs on the top and place in the oven for 20 minutes at 200C.

Finish off by placing it under the grill to brown.

Serve and Enjoy!

WARTIME RECIPES

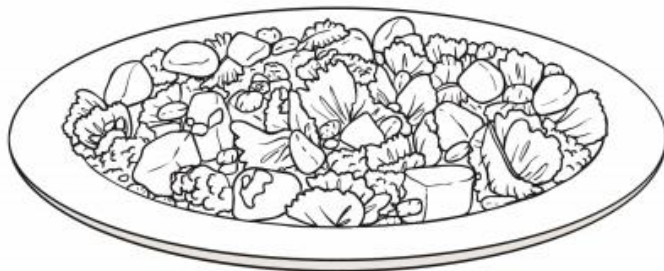
★ Bubble & Squeek ★

Ingredients

Mashed potatoes

Left over boiled cabbage, carrots, parsnips, sausages or vegan alternative (chopped)

Mushrooms and onion (chopped)



Method

Grab a frying pan and add a tablespoon of margarine. Heat until it bubbles.

Drop in the onion and mushroom and fry for a few minutes.

Add the chopped veg and meat into the pan. Mix it for a minute or so.

Add in the mashed potatoes and mix in with the other ingredients in the pan.

Press down the mixture with a spatula to brown and heat through.

Keep turning it over and heating it through so the edges brown.

Serve and enjoy!

WARTIME RECIPES

★ bread pudding ★

Ingredients

10 ounces of stale bread
2 ounces of margarine or butter
1 ounce of sugar
2 ounces of dried raisin sultanas
1 egg (fresh or dried)
milk to mix
cinnamon
extra sugar for topping



Method

Put bread and a little bit of water into the basin and leave for 10 minutes.

Squeeze the bread until it is fairly dry.

After, add the bread and all the ingredients (minus the spice) into the empty basin. Add a little bit of milk to give the bread a sticky consistency.

Gradually add the cinnamon a little bit at a time until you like the taste.

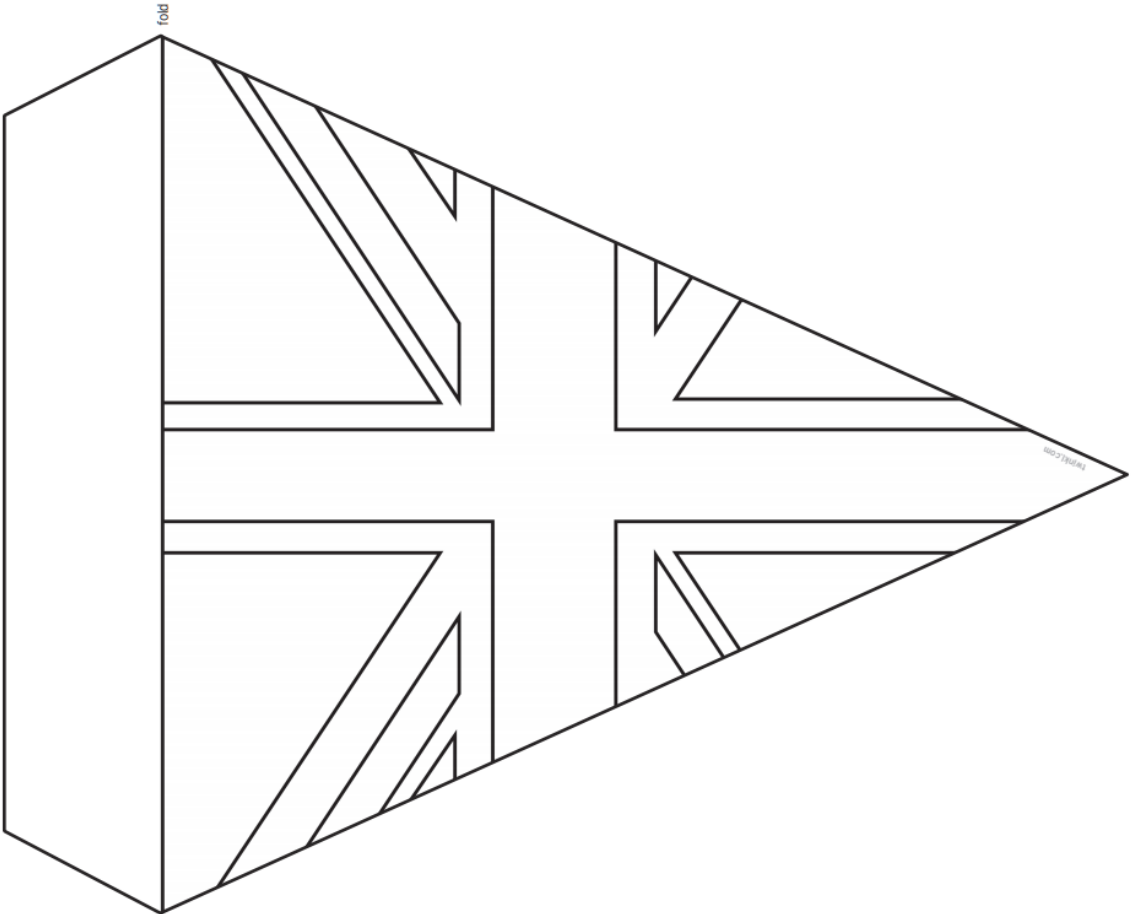
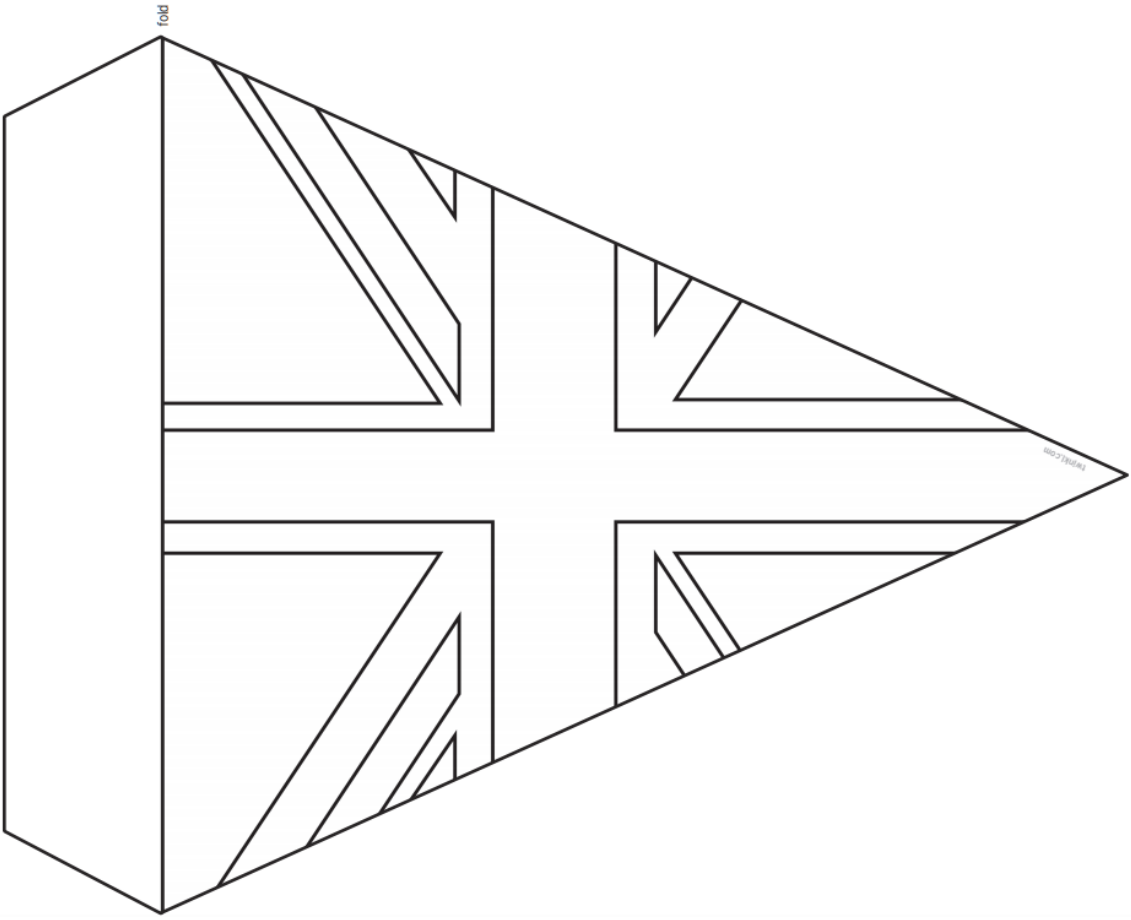
Place all the mixture into a greased pan (like a lasagna pan).

Cook at 160 degrees C for an hour until you see that the edges have become brown and the centre is hot.

10 minutes before the end of cooking, sprinkle some sugar on.

Allow it to cool. Finally, serve and enjoy.

Serves 8 to 10



Answers

1. Which negative words have been used to describe some of the effects of the fighting in Europe?
The negative words used to describe some of the effects of fighting in Europe are suffering and misery.
2. What prompted the German surrender, and why do you think this was?
The Germans surrendered because Hitler had died. He was the leader of the Germans, and had started the Second World War, so once he had died I think they knew they would not win so they had to surrender.
3. Explain what it means when it says the bell ringers were “put on stand-by”.
When it says the bell ringers were “put on stand-by”, it means they were ready and waiting to ring the bells to let everyone know the good news.
4. What were some of the lasting effects on Britain, from the war?
Some of the lasting effects on Britain from the war were, half a million homes were destroyed, thousands of civilians killed and millions of lives had been disrupted.
5. Explain how Stalin affected Churchill.
Stalin affected Churchill because he would not announce the surrender as he was reluctant to admit it had happened. This meant that Churchill could not announce the end of the war in Europe and celebrate VE Day.
6. What word has been used that means ‘unplanned’, and how does it relate to the sentence it is used in?
The word which has been used that means ‘unplanned’ is ‘impromptu’. It relates to the sentence it has been used in because people were not expecting VE Day, so the parties would have been unplanned and unexpected.
7. Explain what the paragraph in italics is about.
The paragraph in italics is explaining that some people did not feel completely happy about VE Day because their families or friends might have been killed, which meant the event was bittersweet.
8. Why do you think it unusual that the princesses ‘mingled with the crowd’?
Answers will vary.
9. What two things did Churchill do on VE Day?
On VE Day Churchill had a celebratory lunch with King George VI and talked to the nation, reminding them that the war wasn’t over, but that for one day, the British people could allow themselves a “brief period of rejoicing”.
10. How do you think people felt on the 9th May? Explain your thoughts.
Answers will vary.

ANSWERS Maths Activity 1a - ten in ten 😊

1) 0.0605

2) 380

3) 185

4) 9.318

5) 640

6) 328,832

7) $\frac{83}{72}$ and $1 \frac{11}{72}$

8) 66509

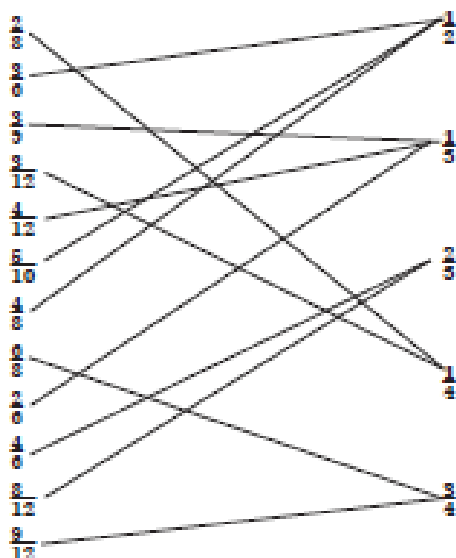
9) 3926

10) 1950

ANSWERS Maths Activity 1b **

Practice Sheet Answers

Equivalent fractions (mild)



Challenge

Write some fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ that are not on the fraction wall.

e.g. $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{4}{16}$ $\frac{5}{20}$ $\frac{6}{24}$, etc.

Ordering fractions (mild)

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$$

Order smallest first: $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$$

Order smallest first: $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{5}$

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{6}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{12}$$

Order smallest first: $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{6}$

ANSWERS Maths Activity 1b ***

Equivalent fractions (hot)

The fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ are: $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{5}{20}$ $\frac{10}{40}$ $\frac{4}{16}$

The fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ are: $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{4}{12}$ $\frac{10}{30}$ $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{5}{15}$

The fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{5}$ are: $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{20}{100}$ $\frac{10}{50}$

$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{9}{12}$ $\frac{12}{16}$ $\frac{15}{20}$ $\frac{30}{40}$ $\frac{45}{60}$ $\frac{75}{100}$ $\frac{21}{28}$ The final fraction in this list can be any that is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Challenge 1

Ava is partly correct: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{50}$ and $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{20}{50}$, but $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ cannot be written as fiftieths, because the denominators are not factors of 50.

Challenge 2

Fractions equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$ could include: $\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{6}{15}$ $\frac{8}{20}$ $\frac{10}{25}$ $\frac{12}{30}$ and so on

Comparing fractions (hot)

1. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} > \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$
2. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15} < \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{15}$
3. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{15} < \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{15}$
4. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{20} < \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{20}$
5. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20} < \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20}$
6. $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{45}{54} = \frac{15}{18} > \frac{7}{9} = \frac{42}{54} = \frac{14}{18}$
7. $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{20}{24} = \frac{10}{12} > \frac{3}{4} = \frac{18}{24} = \frac{9}{12}$
8. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{21} < \frac{2}{7} = \frac{14}{21}$

1. $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{4}{15}$ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15}$
2. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$
3. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{12}$ $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$
4. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{20}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20}$ $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20}$
5. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{18}$ $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{14}{18}$ $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{18}$

ANSWERS Maths Activity 1c - Challenge

Check your understanding

Answers

Write the missing numbers.

$$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{12}{20}$$

$$\frac{\square}{10} > \frac{1}{\square} \quad \text{e.g. } \frac{6}{10} > \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{10} > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\square}{32} > \frac{\square}{8} \quad \text{e.g. } \frac{20}{32} > \frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{32} > \frac{1}{8}.$$

For the 3rd and 4th of these many different answers are possible, are children able to explain their choice?

Write three fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$.

$$\text{E.g. } \frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{15}{20}, \frac{30}{40}.$$

Write three fractions which are equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$.

$$\text{E.g. } \frac{4}{10}, \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{20}, \frac{10}{25}, \frac{20}{50}.$$

Now add $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$. $1\frac{3}{20}$.

The lowest common denominator is twentieths:

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{15}{20} + \frac{8}{20} = \frac{23}{20} = 1\frac{3}{20}.$$

ANSWERS Science/D.T. Activity 1

THE FIRST MESSAGE SENT BY

TELEGRAPH USING MORSE

CODE WAS THE QUESTION

"WHAT HATH GOD BROUGHT?"