

Hello Year 4,

Today we are another day closer to being reunited. We hope you and your families are safe and well. We also hope, as well as engaging with home learning activities when you can, you are being kind to yourselves.

If your instrument is at home, did you manage to play it on your doorstep last Thursday? If not, why not aim to do it this Thursday?

This week's home learning is in a similar format to what you're used to by now. We will set you some daily tasks, which you can work on in any order but remember to work just as neatly and just as hard as you would at school. Answers can be found at the end of the PowerPoint (no cheating though!) so that you can self mark.

There is a slight difference this week though-if we'd have all been at school as normal-we wouldn't have been at school on Friday as it is a national bank holiday to celebrate the 75th anniversary of VE day so instead of lessons on Friday there are some optional activities, in Friday's PowerPoint, linked to VE day, which you and your family can do if you want to. You definitely don't need to do them all. Within this PowerPoint, there are some slides to help you understand a little more about VE day; what it is and why we celebrate it. We will also replace some of our usual foundation subjects throughout the week with activities linked to VE day. We hope you enjoy celebrating VE day throughout the week.

Keep going! You're all amazing!

Miss Adams, Miss Willams, Mr Guest & Mrs Layton-Boffey.



Reading at home

You should still be aiming to read for at least 20 minutes everyday.

Remember, you can now 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 [Accelerated Reader Bookfinder](#). It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz - just keep a record of what you have read.

Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!



VE DAY

8th May 1945

twinkl

Victory in Europe

Victory in Europe Day/ VE Day took place on May 8th 1945. It was a public holiday and day of celebration to mark the defeat of Germany by the Allied forces in World War 2.

VE Day marked the formal conclusion of the war with Germany and brought to an end six years of suffering, courage and endurance across the world.



Surrender

On the 7th May, at 2.41am, in front of some of the leaders of the Western Allies, Jodl signed a surrender document on behalf of Germany. This meant that the war in Europe was over, although World War II continued in other countries.



Photo courtesy of Ras67 (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Celebrations

As news of the surrender spread, the war-weary British began to rejoice straight away. During the previous six years, half a million homes had been destroyed, thousands of civilians (people who served on the home front) had been killed and many millions of lives disrupted, in Britain alone.

The news of a surrender was what everyone needed to hear.



Photo courtesy of Fae (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution

People ran out on to the streets, hanging bunting and banners and dancing. People organised impromptu (not planned) street parties, shared rationed food with the neighbours and listened to the wireless (radio) for updates.

Announcement

Yet the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had yet to make a formal announcement. He was being held back by Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union. Stalin wanted his own document of surrender signing, so he was holding off announcing the fall of Germany.

Churchill was not going to give Stalin the satisfaction of making Britain wait, so at 19:40, Churchill made this announcement over the radio:



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

Victory in Europe



Photo courtesy of W. wolny (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution

This photograph shows Churchill waving to crowds in Whitehall, London, on the day he broadcast to the nation that the war with Germany had been won, 8th May 1945.

Time to Celebrate



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Photo courtesy of Fæ (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution



Photo courtesy of Galt Museum & Archives (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution

London VE Day



Photo courtesy of BiblioArchives (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution



Photo courtesy of Fæ (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution

After suffering so many bombing raids, London was the place to be on VE Day and anyone who could reach the city did so. The centre of London was full of people wearing red, white and blue, waving flags, dancing and singing. Fireworks filled the sky with flashes of light.

Britain's Resolve and Strength

On VE Day, everyone, both in London and at home sitting by their wireless sets, wanted to hear just one man: Winston Churchill. At 3pm the Prime Minister broadcast to the nation. He praised the British spirit and reminded them that this was a victory of the great British nation as a whole. He also reminded them that the war continued against the Japanese, but 'we can all take a night off today'.



Photo courtesy of Fæ (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Crowds gathered in Trafalgar Square and up The Mall, waiting for Winston Churchill and King George VI to make an appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace.

"This is your victory!"

Shortly after Churchill's speech, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses came out onto the balcony at Buckingham Palace. It was to be the first of eight appearances by the King and Queen on VE Day. When the doors onto the balcony were opened again at 17:30, the Royal Family stepped out accompanied by the man of the hour, Churchill. Churchill later told the crowds:



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Photo courtesy of Common Good (@Wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

On VE day, there was a mix of feelings. It was a time for celebrating the end of the war, but it wasn't only a **celebration**.

Triumph and Sorrow on VE Day

“ Let us turn our thoughts to this day of ... triumph and ... sorrow.”

Winston Churchill

 **Triumph:** a great victory or achievement

 **Sorrow:** a feeling of great sadness





“ Let us remember those who will not come back...let us remember the men in all the services, and the women in all the services, who have laid down their lives. We have come to end of our tribulation and they are not with us at the moment of our rejoicing.”

King George VI

There was a lot of work still to do

What might they be thinking or feeling?



What do you notice in the background of this picture?



Millions of people lost their lives

18,000,000


18 million service personnel killed


45,000,000

45 million civilians killed

67,000

67 thousand killed in air raids in the UK

 **Civilian:** a person who served on the Home Front

 **Service personnel:** people serving in the armed forces

Soldiers returned home with memories of war and conflict

How do you think
returning soldiers
felt about coming
home?



Many people hadn't returned home yet

There were 40 million refugees scattered across Europe



This picture shows a large group of Polish refugees in Germany, waiting to be returned to Poland



Refugees: people who have been forced to leave their country due to war, violence, conflict or persecution.

Monday 4th May









Daily Activities

Daily Physical Activity



Physical Activity Challenges: 7 – 11 year olds



Challenge 1 – Multi-skills 	Challenge 2 – Fitness 	Challenge 3 – Mindfulness 	Challenge 4 – Dance 
<p>Treasure Chest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find 10 'treasure' items; socks, shoes, small toys, etc at one end of the room – this is your treasure chest. Run and collect an item and return it back to the start as quickly as possible. How many items can you collect in 60 seconds? Can you race against someone else to see who can collect the most items? <p>Easier way: Increase the time/bring the treasure chest closer Harder way: Put more items in the treasure chest</p>	<p>Jumping Dice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take it in turns to roll the dice. Perform the following actions, depending on which number your roll: Roll a 1 = Perform 20 star jumps Roll a 2 = Perform 20 tuck jumps Roll a 3 = Perform 20 pencil jumps Roll a 4 = Perform 20 jumps with a ½ turn Roll a 5 = Perform 20 jumps with a full turn Roll a 6 = Perform 20 squat jumps <p>Easier way: Reduce the number of moves Harder way: Roll the dice twice and combine the movements</p>	<p>Listening walks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst on a walk or in your garden, concentrate on the different sounds you can hear. Try and listen for things you might not normally notice (like the rustle of leaves, a bird chirping, the sound of shoes walking on the floor, the wind blowing etc.). When you get back home, name five things that you heard. 	<p>Action packed!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a storybook that you enjoy reading at home. Pick a page and try to pick out the movement words (verbs) in the text. Explore how you could move like the verbs. Can you link the movements together to create a simple dance? <p>Easier way: Use a picture book and see what actions you can identify. Harder way: Can you find a piece of music to perform your moves to?</p>
<p>Challenge 5 – Personal Best </p> <p>Standing Long Jump</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a line in your house or garden to stand on or use some tape or string. From this line, bend your knees and use your arms to jump as far forward as you can. How far did you jump? Repeat – can you jump further? What can you do to beat your previous distance? <p>Easier way: See how many jumps you can do from one end of your garden/lounge to the other Harder way: Repeat the challenge but hopping.</p>	<p>Challenge 6 – Problem solving </p> <p>Pick up sticks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a starting line in your house or garden. You are not allowed to touch or step over this line or go around the sides of it. Place an object (stick, fork, glue stick, felt tip pen) 30cm away from the line – can you reach it? Pick up the object and ask an adult to move it further away from the line. Can you reach it now? Repeat until it's too far away. Measure the distance you were able to reach it from <p>Easier way: Choose a larger object to pick up Harder way: Use a smaller object to pick up</p>	<p>Challenge 7 – Gymnastics </p> <p>Super sequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a short gymnastics sequence that contains a roll, a jump, a balance and a travel. Can you perform your sequence to an adult? How can you show that your sequence has a clear start and finish? <p>Easier way: Take out 1 element in the sequence Harder way: Can you repeat your sequence or add another form of travel?</p>	<p>Find out more</p> <p>Go Noodle gymnastics Twinkl problem solving Youth Sport Trust long jump Youth Sport Trust treasure chest Youth Sport Trust keep on the move Teaching Cave Dance Cosmic Kids Mindfulness</p> 

English

W.A.L.T: explain our understanding of what we have read.

Reading Vipers

Vocabulary
Infer
Predict
Explain
Retrieve
Sequence or Summarise



W.I.L.F:

- Read the fact file: VE Day on the following slides before answering the questions to show you understand the text.
- Remember you **can** look back at the text and scan it to find your answers-you **do not** need to answer the questions from memory.
- You do not need to print out the text unless you wish to read it using a tracker or highlight it.

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?

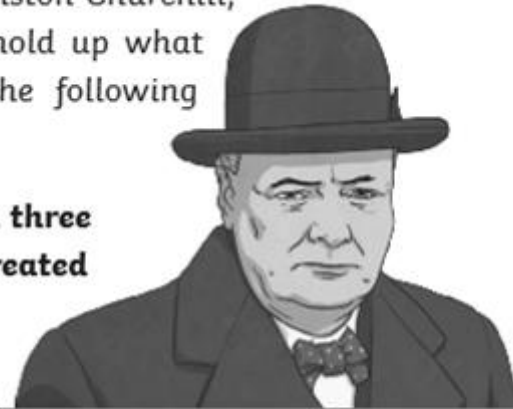
On the morning of 7th May, 1945, following Hitler's death in the April, the German President of the Third Reich, Grand Admiral Donitz, gave orders that General Jodl should go to the American Head Quarters based in France. Jodl surrendered on behalf of the Germans, to the Western and Russian officers,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



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.

VE Day: Questions

R/V	What does VE in VE Day stand for?	★
R	What date is VE day?	★
R/E	What did VE day end? Use the text to explain as fully as you can.	★
E	Explain what <i>General Jodl</i> did.	
E/i	What is meant by 'the bell ringers were on standby'?	
R	Who was <i>Winston Churchill</i> ?	★
S	In your own words, summarise the effects of the war on Britain.	
R	What did <i>Winston Churchill</i> tell the crowds who celebrated VE day?	

VE Day: Questions continued

V	What does the word rejoice mean?
R	Explain, as fully as you can, what happened on VE day 1945. 
R/I	What did the V above St. Paul's cathedral represent?
P	How do you think the people of Britain would have felt on VE day 1945. Give reasons from the text to support your answer.

Those children who often start English comprehension lessons with 'one star' should complete the questions with the star, if after looking at some of the other questions, you feel confident, have a go at answering some of the others-but do not put pressure on yourself to do so.

Those children who often start with 2 or 3 star should attempt to complete all the questions.

Maths



- Aim to spend 15 minutes playing on TT Rock Stars. If you are unable to access TT Rockstars online, work through the paper booklet you were given.

10-4-10

Complete in the same way as we do in school. Aim to complete as many questions as you can in 10 minutes. Miss them out if you're spending too long thinking about how to tackle them. You don't need to write the question. Only show your workings if you need to. You should use the squares in your Maths homework book as this will help you set out any written methods.

1. $66 \div \underline{\quad} = 6$

2. $56 \div \underline{\quad} = 8$

3. $4,523 = 4000 + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + 3$

4. $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + 90 + \underline{\quad} = 5,999$

5. $22 \times \underline{\quad} = 220$

6. $100 \times \underline{\quad} = 3300$

7. $9 \times \underline{\quad} = 4 \times 18$

8. $4,872 + 3,839 =$

9. $1,546 + 898 =$

10. $2,111 - 863 =$

Extension

11. $4 \times 12 = 30 + \underline{\quad}$

12. $56 \div 2 = \underline{\quad} \times 4$

13. $\underline{\quad} + 3,729 = 8,000$

14. $\underline{\quad} - 1,538 = 5,000$

15. $\underline{\quad} + 17.9 = 50$

16. $99.9 + \underline{\quad} = 100$

17. $4 - \text{two thirds} =$

18. $5 - \text{three quarters} =$

19. Name the factors of 30.

20. $57.3 + \underline{\quad} = 100$

Just checking you still can...

W.A.L.T: consolidate our understanding of pounds and pence.

Last week we explored money for the first time in year 4. In today's (and tomorrow's) lesson, you will practise calculating involving money to consolidate your understanding of pounds and pence.

W.I.L.F:

- Read the slides that follow this one. There will be questions for you to think about on each slide (think back to last Thursday's video where you learnt about pounds and pence). You may choose to jot down the answers as you go through but you don't have to. The answers will be on the following slide so that you can check if the answer you got (in your head or that you jotted down) was correct.

- Once you have read the slides, you will then find a worksheet for you to have a go at. They are starred-look at the star in the top left corner. Start with the sheet that has the star you often start on, in maths, and then you can always continue on if you feel confident but **do not** pressure yourself to. Our expectation is that you try to do **1** worksheet.

- As you're used to by now, the answers will be on the slides that follow the worksheets-no cheating though!

Introduction



- **Make 10p using only bronze coins.**
- **Make 50p using only silver coins.**
- **Make £1 using only silver coins.**

Is there more than one way of doing it?

Introduction

- **Make 10p using only bronze coins.**



- **Make 50p using only silver coins.**



- **Make £1 using only silver coins.**



Here is a selection of answers-did you do it differently?

Complete the table.

£	p	£ and p
2	26	
	907	
		£3.55

Complete the table.

£	p	£ and p
2	26	£2.26
	907	£9.07
3	55	£3.55

How much money is in each jar?

A



B



How much money is in each jar?



£1.95



£1.43

**I have five pound coins, a fifty pence coin and 2 ten pence coins.
How much money do I have altogether?**

I have five pound coins, a fifty pence coin and 2 ten pence coins.
How much money do I have altogether?

£5.70



Which is the correct written version for the amount of coins shown?

A) £2.05

B) £2.5

C) £2.50



Which is the correct written version for the amount of coins shown?

A) £2.05

B) £2.5

C) £2.50



What is the value of the underlined digit?

a) £11.65

b) £4.09

c) £11.20

What is the value of the underlined digit?

a) £11.65

60p

b) £4.09

9p

c) £11.20

£10



1a. Complete the table.

£	p	£ and p
3	30	£3.30
2	95	
1	50	



VF

1b. Complete the table.

£	p	£ and p
1	42	£1.42
2	59	
5		£5.23



VF

2a. How much money is in each jar? Give your answer as a decimal.



VF

2b. How much money is in each jar? Give your answer as a decimal.



VF

3a. I have a pound coin, a fifty pence coin and a five pence coin. How much money do I have altogether?



VF

3b. I have a pound coin, a twenty pence coin and a two pence coin. How much money do I have altogether?



VF

4a. Which is the correct written version of the coins shown?



- A) £1.52
- B) £1.25
- C) £152



VF

4b. Which is the correct written version of the coins shown?



- A) £1.01
- B) £110
- C) £1.10



VF

5a. What is the value of the underlined digit?

- a) £1.55
- b) £2.60
- c) £2.90



VF

5b. What is the value of the underlined digit?

- a) £1.55
- b) £2.60
- c) £2.90



VF



6a. Complete the table.

p	£ and p
255	
	£6.61
823	



VF

6b. Complete the table.

p	£ and p
	£2.99
215	
610	



VF

7a. How much money is in each jar? Give your answer in pence and as a decimal.



VF

7b. How much money is in each jar? Give your answer in pence and as a decimal.



VF

8a. I have one pound coin, a fifty pence coin and 4 twenty pence coins. How much money do I have altogether? Give your answer as a decimal.



VF

8b. I have a fifty pence coin, 3 twenty pence coins and 3 ten pence coins. How much money do I have altogether? Give your answer as a decimal.



VF

9a. Which is the correct written version of the coins shown?



- A) £1.2
B) £1.20
C) £1.02



VF

9b. Which is the correct written version of the money shown?



- A) £6.01
B) £6.10
C) £610



VF

10a. What is the value of the underlined digit?

- a) £10.15 b) £2.06 c) £12.93



VF

10b. What is the value of the underlined digit?

- a) £10.55 b) £21.60 c) £2.91



VF



11a. Complete the table.

p	£ and p
	£4.30
1,272	
909	



VF



VF

11b. Complete the table.

p	£ and p
2450	
	£8.77
1001	

12a. How much money is in each jar?
Give your answer in pence and as a decimal.



VF



VF

12b. How much money is in each jar?
Give your answer in pence and as a decimal.



13a. I have 2 pound coins, 3 fifty pence coins and 6 twenty pence coins. How much money do I have altogether?



VF



VF

13b. I have 4 two pound coins, a fifty pence coin and 9 twenty pence coins. How much money do I have altogether?

14a. Which is the correct written version of the amount of money shown?



- A) £21.05
- B) £2.150
- C) £21.50



VF



VF

14b. Which is the correct written version of the amount of money shown?



- A) £16.5
- B) £16.05
- C) £16.50

15a. What is the value of the underlined digit?

- a) £30.65
- b) £29.96
- c) £12.93



VF



VF

15b. What is the value of the underlined digit?

- a) £10.05
- b) £210.65
- c) £12.99

Topic: VE

day activity

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.

Design a VE day medal



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

If you would prefer to design your medal on a larger scale first then you will find an enlarged template on the following slide (alternatively you could have a go at drawing it yourself). We would love to see your designs upon our return to school.



Answers

READING - VE Day: Answers

R/V	What does VE in VE Day stand for? Victory in Europe.
R	What date is VE day? 8 th May.
R	What did VE day end? Use the text to explain as fully as you can. VE day ended the Second World War in Europe. It ended six years of suffering and misery.
E	Explain what General Jodl did. Went to the American Headquarters and surrendered on behalf of the Germans.
E/i	What is meant by 'the bell ringers were on standby'? The bell ringers were waiting to be told when they could ring the bells to tell people the good news.
R	Who was Winston Churchill? The British Prime minister.
S	In your own words, summarise the effects of the war on Britain. Lots of people's lives were badly affected as millions of ordinary people lost their lives and homes were destroyed.
R	What did Winston Churchill tell the crowds who celebrated VE day? "This is your victory!"

VE Day: Answers continued

V	<p>What does the word rejoice mean? Feel or show great joy or delight.</p>
R	<p>Explain, as fully as you can, what happened on VE day 1945. The people of Britain celebrated-they decorated the streets with buntings, banners and ribbons. They had parties in the street and shared rationed food. The king and the Queen at the time made lots of appearances. Winston Churchill spoke to crowds of people to share the good news.</p>
R/i	<p>What did the V above St. Paul's cathedral represent? A symbol of peace.</p>
P	<p>How do you think the people of Britain would have felt on VE day 1945. Give reasons from the text to support your answer. This is your own opinion- your ideas may include: happy/relieved because the war had ended in Europe etc./sad-as people celebrated many loved ones weren't there to join in the celebrations and they would have been reminded of this.</p>

10-4-10 Answers

1. $66 \div 11 = 6$
2. $56 \div 7 = 8$
3. $4,523 = 4000 + 500 + 20 + 3$
4. $5000 + 900 + 90 + 9 = 5,999$
5. $22 \times 10 = 220$
6. $100 \times 33 = 3300$
7. $9 \times 8 = 4 \times 18$
8. $4,872 + 3,839 = 8,711$
9. $1,546 + 898 = 2,444$
10. $2,111 - 863 = 1,248$

Extension

11. $4 \times 12 = 30 + 18$
12. $56 \div 2 = 7 \times 4$
13. $4,271 + 3,729 = 8,000$
14. $6,538 - 1,538 = 5,000$
15. $32.1 + 17.9 = 50$
16. $99.9 + 0.1 = 100$
17. $4 - \text{two thirds} = 10 \text{ thirds or } 3 \text{ whole and } 1 \text{ third}$
18. $5 - \text{three quarters} = 17 \text{ quarters or } 4 \text{ whole and } 1 \text{ quarter}$
19. Name the factors of 30. **1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30**
20. $57.3 + 42.7 = 100$

Maths Answers



1a. £2.95, £1.50

2a. £1.52, £1.12

3a. £1.55

4a. A

5a. £1, £2, 90p

1b. £2.59, 23

2b. £1.51, £1.25

3b. £1.22

4b. C

5b. 50p, 60p, £2



6a. £2.55, 661, £8.23

7a. 185p and £1.85, 172p and £1.72

8a. £2.30

9a. C

10a. 10p, 6p, £10

6b. 299, £2.15, £6.10

7b. 161p and £1.61, 180p and £1.80

8b. £1.40

9b. B

10b. 50p, £1, 90p



11a. 430, £12.72, £9.09

12a. 1,061p and £10.61, 212p and £2.12

13a. £4.70

14a. C

15a. 60p, £9, £10

11b. £24.50, 877, £10.01

12b. 212p and £2.12, 1,010p and £10.10

13b. £10.30

14b. B

15b. 5p, £10, 90p