

Year 5 & 6 Homework - Week 4

*****Homework is due in on Wednesday 12th May, please complete it in your red homework books and hand it in on time. *****

WORDS OF THE WEEK:

For the words below, please find out the definition and create sentences using the words.

Lenient

Omen

Spelling:

A spelling test will be done on the Friday, so please learn the spellings below. Write the definition and create a sentence for each word below.

necessary

neighbour

nuisance

occupy

occur

opportunity

parliament

persuade

physical

prejudice

privilege

profession

programme

SUNFLOWER PROJECT

'And your Lord revealed to the bees; Build your hives in mountains, trees and what they build. Then eat from every fruit and follow your Lord's enslaved paths...'

"The Earth is green and beautiful, and Allah has appointed you his stewards over it. The whole Earth has been created a place of worship, pure and clean. Whoever plants a tree and diligently looks after it until it matures, and bears fruit is rewarded."

In light to these beautiful sayings, highlighting the importance of bees amongst other creatures, taking care of our environment, and the children studying the book 'Holes' in English, we have launched a sunflower project for year 5&6.

It is a **competition** to see who can grow a sunflower at home to save the bees, and measure to see if your sunflower is growing the tallest.

Students will be provided with the seeds and will therefore be expected to complete their **ongoing** homework for this project across this term, given different activities to complete every week.

Good luck to you and your sunflower plants year 5& 6!

YEAR 5 & 6 MATHS:

In Maths this week, Year 5 & 6 have been learning to find percentages of an amount. Please complete the questions in the pages below to develop your understanding of the topic.

YEAR 5+6 WORKSHEET:

Eva says,



50% is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$
To find 50% of an amount, I can divide by 2

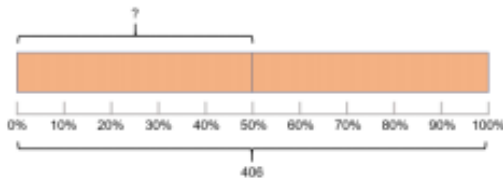
Complete the sentences.

25% is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\square}$ To find 25% of an amount, divide by ___

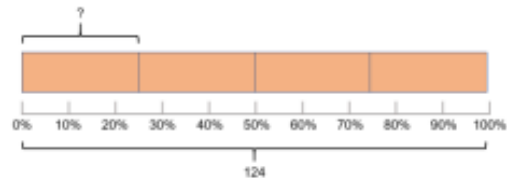
10% is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\square}$ To find 10% of an amount, divide by ___

1% is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\square}$ To find 1% of an amount, divide by ___

Use the bar models to help you complete the calculations.



50% of 406 =



25% of 124 =

Find:

50% of 300	25% of 300	10% of 300	1% of 300
50% of 30	25% of 30	10% of 30	1% of 30
50% of 60	25% of 60	10% of 60	1% of 60

Mo says,

To find 10% you divide by
10, so to find 50% you
divide by 50



Do you agree? Explain why.

Eva says to find 1% of a number, you
divide by 100

Whitney says to find 1% of a number, you
divide by 10 and then by 10 again.

Who do you agree with?
Explain your answer.

ENGLISH

Both Year 5 & 6 – Please read the text below, and answer the reading comprehension questions.

The D-Day Landings

On 6 June 1944, a military force of thousands descended on France, in a desperate and determined attempt to stop Adolf Hitler and his Nazi troops from winning World War II. The dictator and his army had already invaded and taken over huge areas of Europe.

The Normandy landings, later called the 'D-Day' landings, were a pivotal event in World War II and began a sustained attack that lasted for a total of 11 months. The operation, which was codenamed Overlord, involved a huge amount of planning and deception. It undoubtedly had a major impact on the outcome of the war.

Why was the day of the landings called 'D-Day'?

Strangely, the 'D' in 'D-Day' just stands for 'Day'. In this campaign, the army referred to the date of attack as 'D-Day' and the time of attack as 'H-Hour', simply to prevent the actual details of the plan from falling into enemy hands. They referred to the days and hours around D-Day and H-Hour using pluses and minuses: for example, the day after D-Day was 'D+1', and three hours before the attack was 'H-3'

How did the landings start?

The D-Day landings were carried out five years after World War II began. The Nazi army had assembled on the Normandy coastline, in northern France, but would soon encounter the Allied forces of Britain, America and Canada.

The initial wave of attacks on the Nazi forces involved planes and warships targeting their positions along the French coastline, in a bid to damage their defences and make it easier for troops to arrive by sea. At the same time, paratroopers descended from planes behind enemy lines. Their aim was to destroy key targets and capture bridges and roads, in order to support the entry of troops from the sea and prevent the Nazi forces from being able to move around easily. During this time, it is thought that dummies were dropped from planes in an effort to confuse the Nazis and create panic amongst their troops.

Early on the morning of 6 June, at around 6.30 am, Allied troops began to land along an 80 kilometre stretch of beach bordering Normandy in northern France. It is thought that a total of 156,000 troops had arrived in Normandy by the end of D-Day and that nearly 7,000 vessels were involved in the mission.

What happened during the battle?

The D-Day fighting took place mainly on five beaches in Normandy which were codenamed Juno, Gold, Omaha, Sword and Utah. The number of soldiers injured and killed varied from beach to beach. The heaviest fighting occurred on Omaha beach, on which American troops landed. In the ferocious fighting, many of the American soldiers lost their lives — but eventually the beach was taken. By the end of the day, the Allies had secured a foothold along the coast and were able to advance further into France.

In total, it is thought that the Allied forces suffered around 10,000 casualties that day, including both the injured and the killed. In the months that led up to the invasion, thousands of aircrew also lost their lives in missions linked to the operation. Although exact numbers are not known, it is believed that between 4,000 and 9,000 Nazi soldiers were killed in the fighting on 6 June.

What happened after D-Day?

Following the initial invasion, the first wave of troops pressed further inland, allowing more and more Allied troops to arrive in France. The determined attack saw many of the Nazi soldiers being captured or forced to retreat by the Allied troops. By the end of August 1944 — less than three months after the D-Day operation — the Nazis were retreating out of France.

The war did not end immediately, but the D-Day operation had a significant impact on the Nazi forces' through Europe. The war finally ended in Europe when the Nazi forces surrendered on 7th May 1945.

How is D-Day remembered?

Since 2007, the annual Normandy D-Day Festival has commemorated the arrival of the Allied forces and remembered the soldiers who died during the attack. Parachute landings, musical firework displays, picnics, parades and concerts all take place as part of the festival.

Significant world leaders, including Barack Obama and Queen Elizabeth II of England, have attended ceremonies paying tribute to the fallen soldiers. They commemorate those from across the world who bravely fought and sacrificed their lives trying to bring World War II to an end and to re-establish peace across Europe.

D-Day Landings - Matching

Draw a line to match the information, using the text to help you.

paratroopers
American troops
Overlord
Barack Obama

10,000
nearly 7,000
five
heaviest fighting

Nazi surrender
D-Day
D-Day invasion began
Normandy commemorations

D-Day operation codename
attended tributes
landed on Omaha beach
landed behind enemy lines

casualties
Omaha beach
vessels
beaches

around 6.30am
6 June 1944
7 May 1945
Since 2007

D-Day Landings - Label

Label the information with the correct date, place or name.

<i>the five beaches of Normandy</i>	
<i>D-Day operation codename</i>	
<i>military force of thousands descended on</i>	
<i>pivotal event in World War II</i>	

<i>the time that D-Day began</i>	
<i>length of the beach of Normandy</i>	
<i>number of German troops killed</i>	
<i>date the Nazis surrendered</i>	
<i>number of beaches involved</i>	
<i>D-Day date</i>	