Y5 Spring Term Quick Starts

	÷10	÷100	÷1000
7384			
952			

First 5 prime numbers:_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

III= _____ XXVI = _____ CCCLXVI = _____

3748÷ 15 =_____ 277 x 32 = _____ 3747 + 36.33= _____ 34 -4.55=_____

1/3 + 2/3= _____ 1/8 + 2/8 + 2/8 =_____

1/4 x 3/6 = 1/5 x 7=_____

Y5 Spring Term Quick Starts

	÷10	÷100	÷1000
3827			
89			

1^2_____ 2^2 _____ 3^2_____ 4^2 _____ 5^2 _____

XII= _____ CXIV = _____ MCCXXIX = _____

3373÷ 15 =_____ 228 x 42 = _____ 3347 + 61.38= _____ 54 -6.57=_____

5/8 + 2/8= _____ 1/9 + 3/9 + 2/9 =_____

1/7 x 2/5 = 4/8 x 4 =_____

Y5 Spring Term Quick Starts

	÷10	÷100	÷1000
2342			
342			

6^2_____ 7^2 _____ 8^2_____ 9^2 _____ 10^2 _____

LXIV= _____ CCCXXV = _____ MMII = _____

5737 ÷ 15 =_____ 234 x 24 = _____ 2323 + 11.23= _____ 89 - 7.34=_____

4/10 + 3/10 = _____ 4/15 + 3/15 + 6/15 =_____

3/4 x 3/6 = 3/9 x 6 =_____

Y5 Spring Term Quick Starts

	÷10	÷100	÷1000
3746			
4983			

11^2 _____ 12^2 _____ 13^2 _____ 14^2 _____ 15^2 _____

XXXIX= _____ CXXII = _____ MMCCXXI = _____

7357 ÷ 15 =_____ 423 x 25 = _____ 2673 + 17.23= _____ 90 – 5.36=_____

3/10 + 6/10 = _____ 3/15 + 3/15 + 5/15 =_____

2/6 x 2/6 = 5/8 x 6 =_____

Y5 Spring Term Quick Starts

	÷10	÷100	÷1000
3627			
343			

1^3 _____ 2^3 _____ 3^3 _____ 4^3 _____ 5^3 _____

XIX= _____ CCCLXIII = _____ MCCCXIII = _____

3534 ÷ 16 =_____ 345 x 28 = _____ 6373 + 21.56= _____ 70 – 4.64=_____

2/9 + 5/9 = _____ 2/16 + 6/16 + 5/16 =_____

3/4 x 1/9 = 4/7 x 7 =_____

Y5 Spring Term Quick Starts

	÷10	÷100	÷1000
212			
3563			

6^3 _____ 7^3 _____ 8^3 _____ 9^3 _____ 510^3 _____

XXXIII= _____ CCXXXVI = _____ MCXVI = _____

3534 ÷ 17 =_____ 345 x 35 = _____ 6373 + 45.35= _____ 70 – 14.56=_____

2/9 + 7/9 = _____ 5/16 + 5/16 + 5/16 =_____

4/4 x 1/8 = 2/8 x 9 =_____

Writing Task:

Write a set of instructions. These could be about anything you choose: making a meal, making your bed, playing a game, some crafts you may have been doing. Instructions need: introduction, equipment list, steps to follow on how to do what if being taught, a safety warning. You also need to include sub-headings.

Research Task:

Your topic next half term is WWII. Posters played a huge part of WWII, public safety posters and propaganda posters were used by both sides. Re-

search some different WWII posters and have a go at creating your own. Write up about what the posters were used for.

D- Day

D-Day Facts

- 6th June 1944 was D-Day.
- Allied (1) forces landed in Normandy (France).
- It began the liberation of Western Europe from the German occupation (2).
- Over 150 000 soldiers landed on the beaches of Northern France.

Why Did It Take Place?

Germany had invaded France and most of Europe. Hitler was trying to take over Britain from France. However, Britain and the United States had managed to slow down the advancing (3) German forces. They were now able to strike back. The Allies gathered troops and equipment in Britain in preparation for the landings. They also increased the number of air strikes and bombings in German territory. Just before the invasion, over 1000 bombs a day were hitting German targets. They bombed railways, bridges, airfields, and other important places to slow down and delay the German army in its advance.

Did You Know?

- The D-Day landings were planned for a clear, moonlit night.
- The landings needed a high tide to be successful.
- The plans were called Operation Overlord.

What Were the Plans?

The Germans knew that troops were gathering in the South of England. They could tell preparations were in place, but they didn't know when or where the attacks would happen. They thought the invasion would be at Calais (a much shorter sea crossing), so enemy troops were sent there.

The Attack

The first part of the attack began with paratroopers—These were the men who jumped out of planes using parachutes. They jumped at night in the pitch dark and landed behind enemy lines. Their job was to destroy important targets and capture bridges so that the main invasion force could land on the beaches. Thousands of dummies were dropped to make the enemy think that many more men were parachuting down.

The next stage of the battle involved thousands of planes—They dropped bombs on German defences. Shortly after that, warships began to bomb the beaches from the water.

While the bombing was going on, members of the French Resistance spoiled the German communications by cutting telephone lines and destroying railways.

Finally, the main invasion force of over 6000 ships carrying troops, weapons, tanks, and equipment approached the beaches of Normandy.

Glossary

1. Most troops came from Britain, USA, Canada or France. However, they were also supported by troops from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Poland.
2. The invasion and control of a country or area by enemy forces.
3. To move or bring forward: The general advanced his troops to the new position.

D- Day

Tasks:

Highlight the main ideas in the text. Using this information, write a summary of the text in the space below.

Reading Questions:

1. In which part of France did the Allied forces land?
2. What does the word liberation mean?
3. Who were the British commander and the American general in charge of the attack?
4. How did the codebreakers help the Allied plans?
5. How do you think 'the right weather, a full moon, and high tide conditions' would help the invasion plans?
6. If you had to make a name for the trick 'Operation Fortitude' what would it be and why?
7. As well as soldier paratroopers, what else was dropped from the aeroplanes during the attack? Why did this happen?
8. How did the BBC holiday snaps competition help the invasion plans?
9. Why do you think Erwin Rommel went home if the weather was bad?
10. What does the word 'outnumbered' mean?

SPAG

Co-ordinating conjunctions

These are words which connect two main clauses together

Words like: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Miss Brady is going to the park and she is going for a run.

'and' is the co-ordinating conjunction here as it together to main clauses.

Under line the co-ordinating conjunctions in the sentences below

The dog barked loudly so the cat ran away.

The tree swayed but the wind was not blowing.

The children did their homework and they helped their parents to tidy up.

Write your own range of sentences that contain co-ordinating conjunctions.