

**Maths – Fractions of amounts**

The 132 challenge is back!

Quick Practice – complete the following division questions. Show your working out.

1)  $2,100 \div 7 =$

2)  $843 \div 3 =$

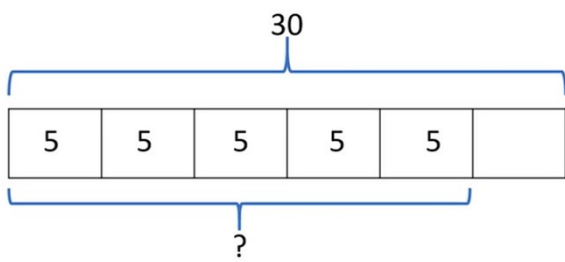
3)  $955 \div 5 =$

4)  $816 \div 24 =$


Main Lesson – Fractions of amounts

Complete the missing number in the bar model. Explain why  $\frac{5}{6}$  of 30 is 25.

$\frac{5}{6}$  of 30 = 25



$30 \div 6 = 5$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

Show me that five sixths of 30 equals 25.

Complete the following questions on the squared paper in your folder.

- 1)  $\frac{4}{5}$  of 125    2)  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 120    3)  $\frac{6}{7}$  of 105    4)  $\frac{5}{6}$  of 126    5)  $\frac{4}{7}$  of 126

# The 132 Challenge Award



Ark Bentworth  
Primary Academy

Can you complete ALL these times tables questions in the time limit for your year?

My Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Challenge Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**BRONZE = 80-99**

**SILVER = 100-131**

**GOLD = 132**

1x	10x	2x	5x
3x	11x	4x	9x
6x	7x	8x	12x

1x2=	5x4=	12x4=	7x8=	9x5=	11x5=
1x5=	3x10=	3x3=	8x2=	5x3=	12x2=
6x4=	9x3=	6x8=	4x6=	11x4=	5x6=
2x10=	2x5=	6x2=	10x4=	8x5=	2x7=
10x3=	2x6=	1x6=	1x4=	5x2=	4x2=
4x10=	2x3=	8x4=	8x8=	12x9=	1x7=
11x2=	2x8=	8x12=	7x5=	11x6=	4x4=
7x12=	1x10=	2x2=	4x3=	6x3=	11x9=
7x4=	8x3=	7x10=	3x7=	3x4=	10x2=
6x12=	3x5=	6x5=	2x4=	10x10=	10x5=
11x3=	5x8=	12x3=	9x10=	12x5=	12x6=
3x6=	7x2=	5x5=	10x6=	3x2=	1x8=
5x12=	4x5=	9x6=	8x11=	6x6=	7x3=
1x3=	5x10=	9x4=	9x2=	11x10=	12x7=
4x8=	8x6=	6x10=	9x12=	11x8=	7x6=
4x12=	4x7=	10x7=	7x11=	8x7=	10x8=
7x7=	3x8=	9x11=	5x7=	6x11=	5x11=
8x9=	8x10=	11x7=	10x12=	9x8=	9x7=
3x12=	6x7=	7x9=	10x11=	12x8=	3x11=
5x9=	4x11=	11x11=	2x9=	2x11=	4x9=
2x12=	6x9=	1x9=	9x9=	3x9=	10x9=
11x12=	12x11=	1x12=	12x10=	1x11=	12x12=

Note: Y2 – 5 mins    Y3 – 4 ½ mins    Y4 – 4 mins    Y5 – 3 ½ mins    Y6 – 3 mins

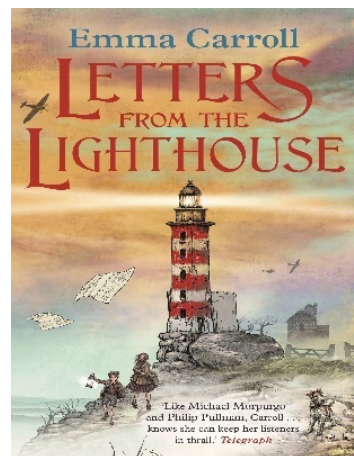
My score = \_\_\_\_\_ out of 132



**Reading – Chapter 9**

Read chapter 9 (pp. 82 -92) of ‘Letters from the Lighthouse’ and answer the following questions (full sentences please)

- 1) Describe the conversation between Queenie, Cliff and Esther on p.82.
- 2) Olive was very frustrated and attacked Esther. Explain why Olive was feeling frustrated. pp.82 -83
- 3) On page 85, the author said that ‘Queenie roared.’ Why did the author choose this word?
- 4) ON p. 92, the author reveals a big change for Olive and Cliff. What is that big change and why do you think it has to happen?



**Writing – Build a sentence/paragraph**

Last lesson: We learnt about **FANBOYS** and **DASH**. Remember the acronyms **FANBOYS** and **DASH** to give you a prompt with your writing. We practiced on Friday so that we could use these ideas today!

Here is the next two paragraphs of the model text. Underline or highlight the part of the text you want to edit and rewrite your super duper improved version on the lines underneath.

If you need more space and you are writing more independently, please use the lined paper.

Your ideas, your writing, you are in charge!

We arrived on the shoreline and immediately we were under attack. The steps of each boot

landed on the soil like an explosion. We charged forward and there was so much noise. I

couldn't think straight and it was hard to see anything or anyone. The sand got in my

mouth and the water in the puddles made my feet wet. We didn't have anytime to stop.

Each soldier seemed to go in a different direction, it was still hard to see where we were

going. There were parts of planes that had been shot down from the sky, some of the parts

were still smoking and whirring. I tried to run around them but I stumbled. The uniform

was heavy and my backpack with my supplies and equipment made it even worse. I

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Year 6 Remote Learning

stopped to take a breath and felt sick to my stomach. I looked at the other soldiers and

their faces were blank... Or perhaps I just couldn't see from the ash and fire around me?

Without warning, shots were firing. Bodies began to drop to the ground. It felt like I was in

a movie, but this was real. It became difficult to separate the films I had seen to what I

could now see with my own eyes. I didn't understand. We continued to run, stopping

occasionally to look around us. The memories of loved ones at home were flying in the air

towards the clouds, like letters written on pieces of paper.



Some soldiers had pets including dogs during their time in the trenches in the First World War.  
Can you use this idea in your version of the recount?

Advantages

Disadvantages

Lesson 3



# What was trench warfare?

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Western Front stretched 400 or more miles through France and Belgium.</li> <li>There were 3 trenches, the front-line trench, the support trench and the reserve trench.</li> <li>No Man's Land was the area between the trenches that neither side controlled.</li> <li>Trenches protected soldiers but the conditions in them were terrible.</li> <li>The Battle of the Somme is known as the most devastating and costly battles of World War One.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>artillery</li> <li>munitions</li> <li>Allies</li> <li>Central Powers</li> <li>No Man's Land</li> <li>trench</li> <li>bombardment</li> <li>decisive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>civilians</li> <li>attrition</li> <li>conflict</li> </ul>



## Knowledge Quiz 3.2

1. How many soldiers did the British army have in 1914?

- 700,000
- 800,000
- 70,000
- 7million

2. What was introduced to force all men to enlist in the army?

- conscription
- propaganda
- volunteering

3. What did the government produce to influence men's thoughts about joining the war?

- conscription
- propaganda
- volunteering

4. Which colony provided the British Empire with the most soldiers?

- South Africa
- Canada
- India
- New Zealand

5. Which medal are people still petitioning for Walter Tull to receive?

- British War Medal
- Victory Medal
- Military Cross



## What was a trench system and why was it used?

The Western Front was located through France and Belgium and stretched 400 miles or more across the land.

The modern weapons of the First World War helped create a **stalemate**. This meant that armies were forced to dig trenches to seek cover and protection. This new war of **attrition** meant armies would try to wear the enemy down through constant attack. The new weapons that were used included huge field guns that could fire explosive shells, shrapnel and poison gas on the enemy and heavy fire could cause major destruction. The machine gun was one of the deadliest weapons as it could be fired from a defensive position and could kill many quickly. A mortar, when dropped into a tube, could fire 20 bombs per minute and had a range of 1,100 metres. Mines were buried underground in No Man's Land and would explode when the enemy came into contact with them. Tanks and Aircraft were also newly developed.



A trench system was introduced in 1914 whereby both the **Allies** (Britain, France and Russia) and the **Central Powers** (Germany and Austria-Hungary) dug trenches. The trench system usually started with a front-line trench which could be merely 50 yards to 1 mile from the enemy. Second there would be a support trench and third a reserve line trench. Well-built trenches did not run in straight lines. In fact, they were zigzagged every few yards to avoid being fired at in one sweeping motion. Largely, the **trench** system protected the soldiers from the worst effects of the new weapons being used. They hid the soldiers and made it difficult for the enemy to find a clear target.



What were each of the trenches called? \_\_\_\_\_

What shape were the trenches? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

How did the trenches protect soldiers? \_\_\_\_\_



Match the correct weapon to the image:



Field Gun



Mortar



Machine Gun



What was No Man's Land?

**No Man's Land** was a stretch of territory between the trenches that was not controlled by either side. Its width changed along the Western Front. At Zonnebeke, British and German soldiers were only seven yards apart!

No Man's Land was covered with barbed wire, water-filled shell holes, bodies and military equipment that had broken or been abandoned. No Man's Land was often described as 'hell on earth'. When soldiers crossed No Man's Land they relied on artillery for support. This meant the soldiers left in the trenches covered their fellow soldiers by attacking the enemy as they crossed. Sometimes the barbed wire was not cut properly, and soldiers struggled to get through. This made them an easy target for snipers. Yet most of the wounds soldiers suffered were caused by shells exploding. As men died, it was difficult to recover their bodies from No Man's Land and they would sadly pass them when they had to cross.

Soldiers would often sleep for short times in the day and be required to stay awake at night. Small patrols were often sent out at night to spy on the enemy. They would crawl into No Man's Land and often use shell holes for cover. They would try to find out where new enemy trenches had been dug and any other information about weapons to help aid their effort.



Where was No Man's Land?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name three things you would find in No Man's Land: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## How was a trench made?

Trenches were long and narrow and just deep enough to allow soldiers to stand in them without being seen. They were guarded by barbed wire across the top. Sandbags were filled with mud and stacked on top of one another to line the walls of the trenches. This provided protection for the soldiers below. There were observation points to spy on the enemy. A periscope was used to allow soldiers to see across the battlefield safely. A periscope was a tall post with mirrors either end. Due to the time of year, the weather was often cold and there was a lot of rain. This caused thick, wet mud to build in the trenches, so soldiers were often filthy. The trenches also filled with water sometimes to calf height which meant medical problems like trench foot caused serious discomfort and infection. At the bottom of the trenches were duckboards. These were wooden boards with planks of wood spaced apart. These helped to drain water away, but men had to be careful not to lose their footing and slip or trip. Soldiers also ended up sharing the trenches with enormous rats who gnawed through the food rations and spread disease. The trenches went on for miles. There were many different areas like operations dugouts to plan out attacks. A dugout was a hole in the side of the trench that was dug around 2ft by 4ft and then was roofed with corrugated iron. Dugouts were places that the men would rest or sleep. As the war went on, dugouts became larger.



**Using the information above annotate this image of a trench.  
What would we have been able to see in a trench?  
Add as much accurate detail as possible.**







### What was life like for a soldier in a trench?

There were long periods of time where nothing would happen, and soldiers would be bored in the trenches. However, there was a constant threat of random shelling and shots from snipers on both sides. Soldiers would spend time in their day digging other trenches and refilling sandbags to rebuild the damage caused to the trench walls. Other daily duties included cleaning their weapons for inspection, fixing barbed wire and emptying the latrines (trench toilets). It was common to see dogs in the trenches. They were trained to carry messages between trenches, scout for hidden enemies and carry medical supplies to the injured. As well as being loved pets, they also played a vital part in killing the rats that were spreading disease.



When soldiers were not fighting or working in the trenches, they ate their ration of meat and vegetables each day. As the war went on, the food they were given became more limited and unpleasant such as stale bread, tasteless biscuits and watery stew. In the free time they had they would write letters home, pick lice from their clothes or even play cards. Writing and receiving letters became a lifeline for many soldiers as they would go months without seeing their families. Many soldiers kept diaries and journals to record their experiences and feelings about the war.



### In what ways were these things important in the trenches?

	Importance
