



Thursday 21st May 2020

Home Learning – Year 6 - Week 5 – Thursday

<p>Reading</p> 	<p>Turn to pages 2 and 3 for the reading text then answer these questions in your exercise book. The text is the same as yesterday.</p> <p>Once you have answered the following questions, go to page 5 for the answers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why do you think the journalists were given the wrong information?2. What was the purpose of the war shrines?3. Why was the fighting suspended?4. What would have been the effect in Britain if whole battalions were wiped out?5. What is your opinion of the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer.
<p>Writing</p> 	<p>Today, you will be focusing on using figurative language in your writing. Click the link below to access the lesson.</p> <p>https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/english/setting-description-lesson-4-figurative-language-year-6-wk3-4</p> <p>We recommend setting aside 1 hour to complete this lesson.</p>
<p>Maths</p> 	<p>Follow the link below to access the lesson. In today's lesson, you will look for general rules relating to coordinates and then work on finding missing coordinates.</p> <p>https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/maths/to-solve-practical-coordinate-problems-year-6-wk4-4</p>
<p>Science</p> 	<p>Your task for today is to design and draw a poster that shows children what they need to do to be healthy.</p> <p>To get you started, watch this video about healthy living and read the information on the page. You can always do more research to help you with your poster.</p> <p>Go to page 4 to see an example poster</p>
<p>Fabulous Finish</p> 	<p>Don't forget to do at least 30 minutes Reading for Pleasure!</p> <p>We recommend: Dragon Tales. This is a collection of stories about Dragons from all around the world! You can listen to the book and read along at the same time. https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/api/digital_books/1248.html</p> <p>Arithmetic: 1) $8 \div 100$ 2) $999 - 10.2$ 3) $\frac{8}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$ 4) 76×37</p> <p>Spellings: official, artificial, initial, confidential, special, financial, essential, partial.</p>

Reading Text

Battle of the Somme

The Battle of the Somme took place during the First World War in France by the River Somme. It began on 1st July 1916 and ended on 18th November 1916. The French army had lost many soldiers to the German army at Verdun. The British Army were ordered to help the French army defend themselves against the Germans.

Trenches

During WWI, huge trenches were dug into the ground wherever there was a battle. The soldiers would live in the trenches and, when ordered to, had to climb up out of the trenches and run towards the enemy troops.

This was called "going over the top". Trenches were muddy, narrow and damp.

The British Plan

The plan was to fire at the German lines and then advance towards them on foot and fight face to face.

Many British commanders did not think this was a very good strategy, but others like the British General, Douglas Haig, thought it was the best thing to do.

On that first day, the British Army fired 1 738 000 shells at the German trenches. Then they advanced towards them. It was catastrophic.

The Germans were hardly affected as they hid deep in their trenches. The British soldiers were mown down by German machine gun fire.

The British Army suffered 20 000 casualties on that first day!

It has been reported that the Germans were so horrified at the vast number of British soldiers who were killed that day that some of them refused to keep firing.

Many people in Britain were angry at the huge loss of so many young men, and called it The Lost Generation.



Back in Britain, people began to build simple war shrines in honour of the fallen soldiers.

These were simple, wooden handmade tablets with the names of the men carved into them.

Battle of the Somme

Did you know?

The British Army had soldiers from other countries fighting with them. The men came from Ireland, Newfoundland, South Africa and India.

No Man's Land

The area between the British trenches and German trenches was called No Man's Land. On 14th July 1916, the British Army soldiers gathered here at night, ready to launch a massive dawn attack.

At 3.20am the British pounded the enemy lines and the Germans were taken by surprise. On 13th November 1916, the British attacked the German defences and captured 7,000 German prisoners.

The End of the War

Winter was closing in. The terrible weather meant men were trying to fight in muddy, boggy fields. Fighting was suspended. The plan was to carry on fighting in February, but the Germans decided to retreat. The battle was officially over on 18th November 1916.

Battle of the Somme Facts

- It had been a terrible battle, with 420 000 casualties for the British Army.
- The French lost 200 000 men.
- The Germans lost 500 000 men.
- In 141 days, the British had only advanced 7 miles.
- Many men from Britain had been grouped together in battalions from the same town. The groups were called British Pals.

Journalists were given misinformation about the battle, and reported that, "German prisoners are surrendering freely and a good many have already fallen into our hands." This was not true.

A GUIDE TO HEALTHY EATING

Eating a balanced diet is important for our physical and mental health. This means eating the right kinds of food in the right quantity, to maintain a healthy weight and ensure we're getting the nutrients we need.

GOOD FATS lower disease risk and keep the heart and brain healthy. These include monosaturated and polyunsaturated fats, and Omega 3. Sources of good fats include fish, avocados, nuts, seeds and vegetable oils.

BAD FATS are harmful to health. Trans fats found in processed food increase cholesterol and the risk of heart attacks, stroke, cancer and obesity. Saturated fats are less damaging but should still be eaten in moderation. Sources of bad fats include processed food, red meat, butter, cheese, ice cream, cakes and pastries.



Reading Answers

Why do you think journalists were given the wrong information?

Journalists were given the wrong information so that the British public would think the soldiers were winning and doing better than they actually were.

What was the purpose of war shrines?

To honour and remember the dead soldiers.

Why was the fighting suspended?

Because the weather was so awful and they could no longer fight in the mud.

What would have been the effect in Britain if whole battalions were wiped out?

If a battalion was wiped out, then a town could lose most, if not all of, their young men.

What is your opinion of the Battle of the Somme? Explain your opinion.

Own response, opinions must be justified.