

Question 1

Complete the table
converting between
grams and kilograms.

Grams	Kilograms
817	
276	
	0.254
	0.72
156	
	0.874
	0.6234
305	
	0.3

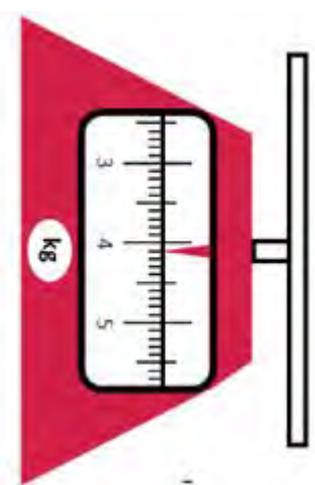


Question 2

An eight week old puppy is put on the scales.

Six months later, the puppy weighs 8.7 kg more.

What is the mass of the puppy now in **grams**?

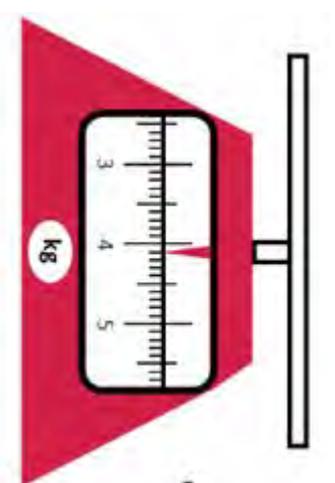


Question 3

A pirate finds some gold bars. He needs to know how many grams of gold he has in order to sell.

He weighs **one third** of the bars.

What is the total mass of the bars in **grams**?



Question 4

I have been tracking the weight of my new kitten, Apricat.

At the end of week one, Apricat had gained 380 g.

At the end of the second week, he gained 0.09 kg.

At the end of the third week, he had gained 0.27 kg.

Apricat now weighs 2.01 kg.

What was his weight at the beginning in grams?

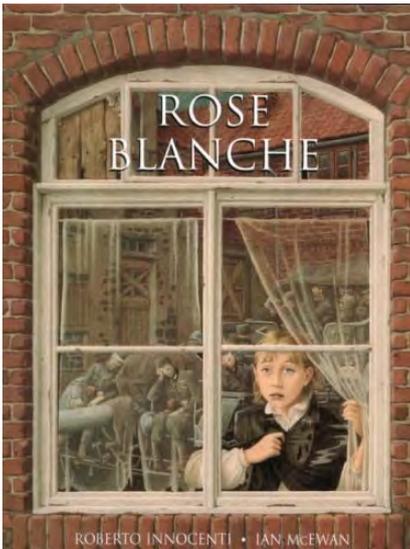


Reading – Rose Blanche

The next reading unit is a picture book called 'Rose Blanche'. It is written from the perspective of a young girl who lives in Germany and sees parts of the war first-hand. She realises that something unsettling is happening nearby and goes to find out what it is. She finds something that she doesn't understand.

Making predictions about a text 'Rose Blanche', using point and evidence to respond.

Answers on lined paper/exercise book/DB document, with date and full sentences please.



- 1) What do you think the story is about?
- 2) Where is the story set?
- 3) How do you know that this story is set during wartime?
- 4) There are soldiers in the reflection of the window. What might they be doing?
- 5) What suggests that this person is surprised by what they can see?

Writing – Plan Formal Letter of Acceptance

Warm Up: Formal and Informal Language

Main lesson: Plan your formal letter of acceptance. To prepare for this plan, we have:

- Read and analysed an example of a formal invitation
- Read and analysed an example of a formal letter of acceptance
- Analysed the important parts of a formal acceptance letter.

Now it is time for us to prepare our own plan! Bullet points and notes are enough for this step.

Here is the plan for your own formal letter of acceptance. You will have some choice here, you can change the:

- Name of the sender (e.g Veda Russell)
- Name of the recipient (e.g. Olive Johnstone)
- The date of the event (e.g. 28th July 1945 but it should be between May – August 1945)
- The event that you are attending (e.g. high tea for evacuees)
- The setting of the event that you are attending (e.g. Buckingham Palace)

The following things should remain the same as they are important to the historical timing of the event

- Senders address (The Ministry of Defence Address)
- Date of the Letter

Address

Date

Subject

Formal Greeting to recipient

.....

Thank you for sending the invitation

.....

.....

Explanation of why you are happy to receive the invitation # 1 and # 2

.....

.....

.....

Prediction of the wonderful things that will happen at the event

.....

How you feel about accepting the invitation

.....

Well wishes for the future and anticipation of attending the event and salutation from the sender of the invitation

.....

.....



Lesson 5

How did the First World War end and what followed?



Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The First World War ended at 11am on 11th November 1918.Germany signed the armistice, an agreement for peace and stopped the fighting. Neither side surrendered nor won.The Treaty of Versailles gave Germany harsh peace terms to follow such as taking blame for starting the war.World War I was known as the "war to end all wars" because of the great slaughter and destruction it caused.Civilians had experienced hardship and loss throughout the war.Soldiers that did come home after the war were often physically injured or struggled mentally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">counterattackednegotiationsarmisticerationingcenotaphTreaty of Versaillesreparations



Knowledge Quiz 3.4

1. Which jobs were seen as jobs 'only for men' before the war?

nurse

mechanic

munitions worker

police officer

2. How many women became munitions workers by the end of the war?

700,000–1 million

800,000 –1 million

900,000–1 million

3. What age did women receive the vote after the war?

21

25

30

35

4. How long did women have to wait until they received the vote aged 21?

5 years

10 years

20 years

2 years

5. Was working in a munitions factory dangerous? Give two examples.

yes

no



How did the war come to an end?

By 1918, both the Allies and the Central Powers were exhausted and had encountered many casualties. Germany had held a strong position at the beginning of 1918 and when Russia left the war in 1917 this only strengthened their position further. However, Britain and France **counterattacked** strongly and when the United States joined the war against Germany in April 1917, the Allies had been able to push the German forces steadily back. The United States were able to send new troops to fight and this soon outnumbered the Germans. Germany was also suffering from starvation on both fronts. Germany and their allies, Austro-Hungary and Turkey soon realized it was no longer possible to win the war.



On November 7, three vehicles travelled across No Man's Land in northern France waving a white flag. German representatives boarded a train and travelled through the night to reach Ferdinand Foch's railway carriage headquarters at Compiègne. Here the German's began **negotiations** for an **armistice**.



What were the three main reasons that Germany believed it was no longer possible to win the war?



What was Armistice Day?

After four long years of fighting, World War One ended at 11am on 11th November 1918. On this day, Germany signed an armistice, which is an agreement for peace, and the fighting stopped. Neither side surrendered.

Although Germany tried to negotiate terms, the Allies continued to deliver a harsh deal. The Germans agreed to pull their troops out of France, Belgium and Luxembourg within 15 days, or risk becoming prisoners of the Allies. They also handed over 5,000 artillery pieces, 25,000 machine guns and 1,700 airplanes, along with 5,000 railroad locomotives, 5,000 trucks and 150,000 wagons to the Allies.



Crowds of people formed in France, Britain, Ireland and all over Europe to celebrate the news of the war ending. However, for many soldiers it was hard to believe. From the trenches, soldiers found out the news in different ways from newspapers, from their commanding officers and from the other soldiers. The feeling of relief was mixed with sadness as they thought of all the men that had died and wouldn't be coming home with them.



When was the armistice signed? _____

How did soldiers feel? _____

How did people react at home? _____

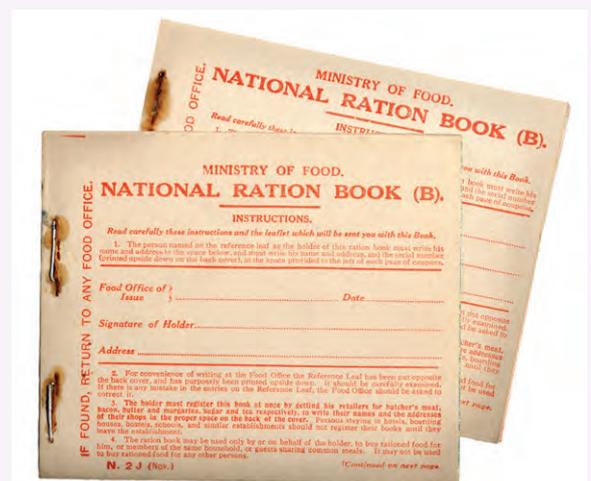


What had people experienced during the war and how did lives change?

During this global war, many civilians died from disease and starvation at home. Lots of food was sent away to feed the soldiers fighting the war. Ships that were bringing supplies to Britain were often attacked by German U boats so there was less food, and it became more expensive. In 1918, the government introduced **rationing** a new law that meant all food was shared out fairly. Sugar, meat, flour, butter, margarine and milk were all rationed so that everyone got what they needed. The rich found out what it felt like to be hungry and some of the poorest families ended up with more than they normally would. However, poor families would still eat only one meal a day and only one meal in the week would include meat.

Each person was given special ration cards, even King George and Queen Mary. The cards could only be used at certain shops. Families had to say which butcher, baker and grocer they would buy food from. The rules were very strict. Anyone found cheating could be fined or even sent to prison.

People had learnt that it was important not to waste anything. Women would repair socks and stockings and men hammered new soles and heels on boots and shoes. They had to be inventive in the kitchen, not wasting one scrap of food.





When was rationing introduced? _____

What was rationed? _____

What did people learn to do in order to support the war effort? _____



How did soldiers' lives change after the war?

Both soldiers and ordinary citizens lost their lives as a result of the fighting. World War I was known as the "war to end all wars" because of the great slaughter and destruction it caused. Approximately, 17 million were killed and a further 20 million were injured.

Despite all the celebrations that followed the signing of the armistice, there was also deep sadness. Most families lost someone they loved, and many soldiers did not return. They were buried in huge graves in France and Belgium. Huge **cenotaphs** were erected in memorial of the fallen soldiers and the poppy became an important symbol of remembrance as they sprung up on the battlefield. Those that did return suffered from physical injuries, often loss of limbs or struggled mentally with what they had seen. It was difficult to forget about the horrors of the war.

Back in Britain, men found it difficult to find work. Training centres were set up to support ex-servicemen and retrain them in new jobs, such as cobblers, electricians and jewellers. However, their lives were never the same again.



How did soldiers feel after the war ended? _____

What types of injuries did soldiers suffered? _____

How were the fallen soldiers remembered? _____

How did the government try to help soldiers get new jobs? _____