

HOME GUARD MISSING
WORDS PUZZLE (VERSION TWO)

The Home _____ were created in 1940 and they were originally called the 'LDV', which stood for Local Defence _____. They started when a government minister called Anthony Eden asked for men to help to defend the country, who were either too _____ or too old to join the Army, Navy or Air Force. Within _____ hours of the radio broadcast, over _____ men had turned up to their local Police Station to volunteer.

At the start of the organisation, the only uniform that the men were given was a small _____ with the letters LDV on it, and this caused them to be given the nickname the "Look, _____ and Vanish' brigade because people thought they would just run away if the _____ invaded. They also had no _____ and were left to either invent their own or use any weapons they already had, such as old shotguns or World War One pistols. Some examples of the weapons they used were _____ tin bombs, cricket bats and pitchforks. Eventually each man was given a real uniform and rifle, but even then they were only given a few _____ each and were told not to waste them!

As the war progressed the Home Guard were used in a variety of different roles, such as finding and _____ unexploded bombs, helping with rescue work, shooting _____ guns or creating roadblocks to try to find enemy _____, and their work became very important because it allowed the army to go away and fight without worrying about having to defend the country. There was also a _____ Home Guard section, which was just as important and helped with a lot of the duties of the regular Home Guard soldiers. In _____, when it was clear the Germans were being _____ the Home Guard was 'stood down' and their place in British History as having been a brave and dedicated set of soldiers was secured.

Missing Words

1944 24 250,000 anti-aircraft armband bullets cocoa
defeated Duck Germans Guard guarding spies
Volunteers weapons Women's young

HOME GUARD MISSING WORDS PUZZLE

Teacher's marking copy

The Home **x(Guard)x** were created in 1940 and they were originally called the 'LDV', which stood for Local Defence **x(Volunteers)x**. They started when a government minister called Anthony Eden asked for men to help to defend the country, who were either too **x(young)x** or too old to join the Army, Navy or Air Force. Within **x(24)x** hours of the radio broadcast, over **x(250,000)x** men had turned up to their local Police Station to volunteer.

At the start of the organisation, the only uniform that the men were given was a small **x(armband)x** with the letters LDV on it, and this caused them to be given the nickname the "Look, **x(Duck)x** and Vanish' brigade because people thought they would just run away if the **x(Germans)x** invaded. They also had no **x(weapons)x** and were left to either invent their own or use any weapons they already had, such as old shotguns or World War One pistols. Some examples of the weapons they used were **x(cocoa)x** tin bombs, cricket bats and pitchforks. Eventually each man was given a real uniform and rifle, but even then they were only given a few **x(bullets)x** each and were told not to waste them!

As the war progressed the Home Guard were used in a variety of different roles, such as finding and **x(guarding)x** unexploded bombs, helping with rescue work, shooting **x(anti-aircraft)x** guns or creating roadblocks to try to find enemy **x(spies)x**, and their work became very important because it allowed the army to go away and fight without worrying about having to defend the country. There was also a **x(Women's)x** Home Guard section, which was just as important and helped with a lot of the duties of the regular Home Guard soldiers. In **x(1944)x**, when it was clear the Germans were being **x(defeated)x** the Home Guard was 'stood down' and their place in British History as having been a brave and dedicated set of soldiers was secured.