

# Monday 20th January

## TBAT: spell Y5/6 words correctly.

c\_mp\_tit\_on

conscience

\_o\_sci\_us

co\_t\_ov\_rs\_

c\_nveni\_n\_e

\_o\_res\_o\_d

c\_iti\_i\_e

c\_rio\_ity

de\_i\_it\_

de\_per\_te

**Challenge – Use two Yr 5/6 spellings in a sentence with a relative clause.**

# Times Tables

1. Flat screen TV

Price: £625

Number sold: 23

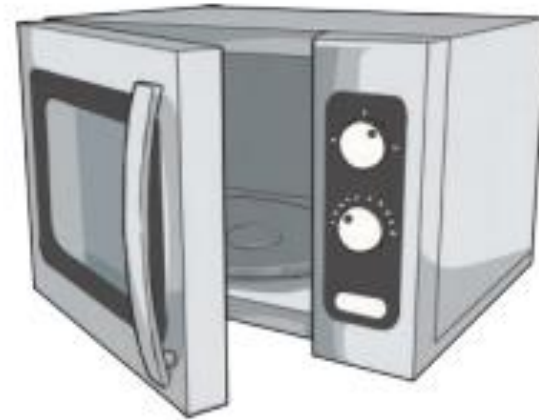


$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad 6 \quad 2 \quad 5 \\ \times \quad \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Microwave

Price: £218

Number sold: 62



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 8 \\ \times \quad \quad 6 \quad 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20.01.25

TBAT: name, classify and identify properties of quadrilaterals

3 in 3

[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](#)

1.  $365 \times 34$

2.  $9/17 \times 1/3 =$

3. Make this statement correct.

$$\mathbf{\pounds 3.99 \times 8 > \pounds 4.\_ \_ \times 7}$$

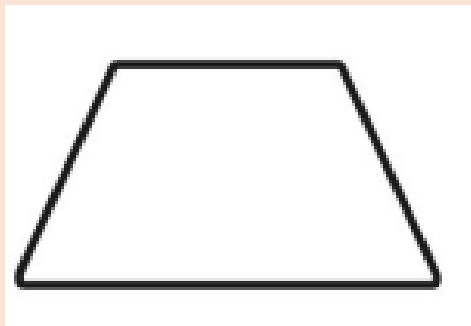
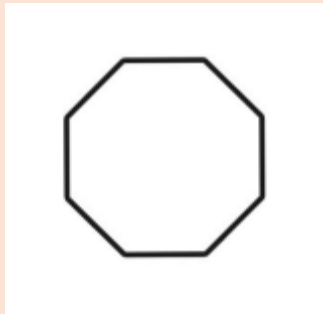
**Challenge** - The answer is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . What is the question?

20.01.25

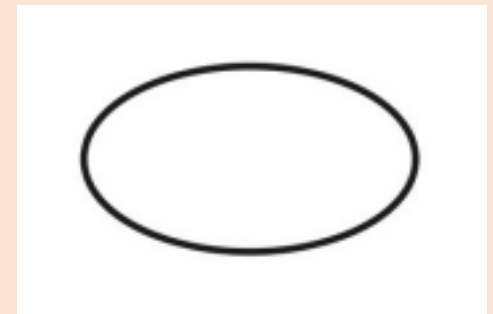
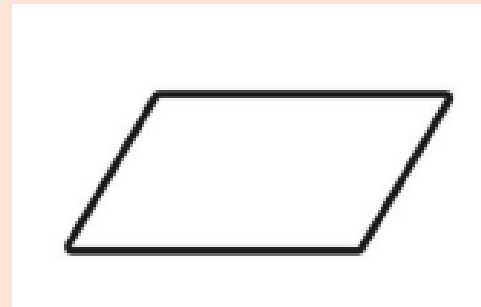
TBAT: name, classify and identify properties of quadrilaterals

Name each shape here.

Blue



Green

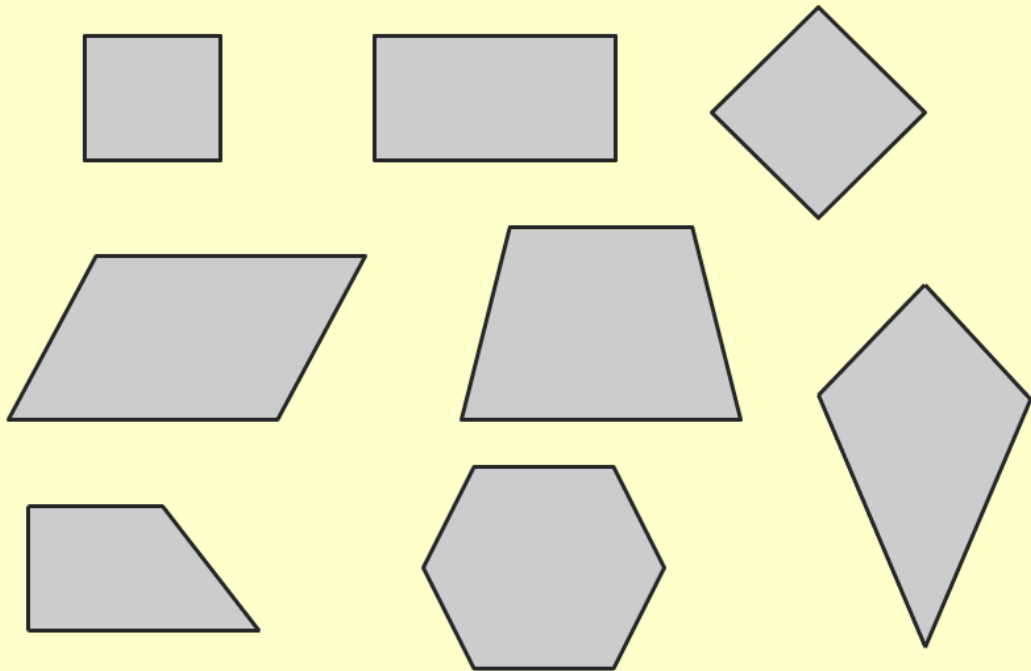


**How many types of triangle can you name?**

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TBAT: name, classify and identify properties of quadrilaterals

**Which shape is the odd one out?**



Which shape is the odd one out?

Why?

I can prove my answer by ....

**What do all quadrilaterals have in common?**

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TBAT: name, classify and identify properties of quadrilaterals

Tell me about this shape.

What is it called?

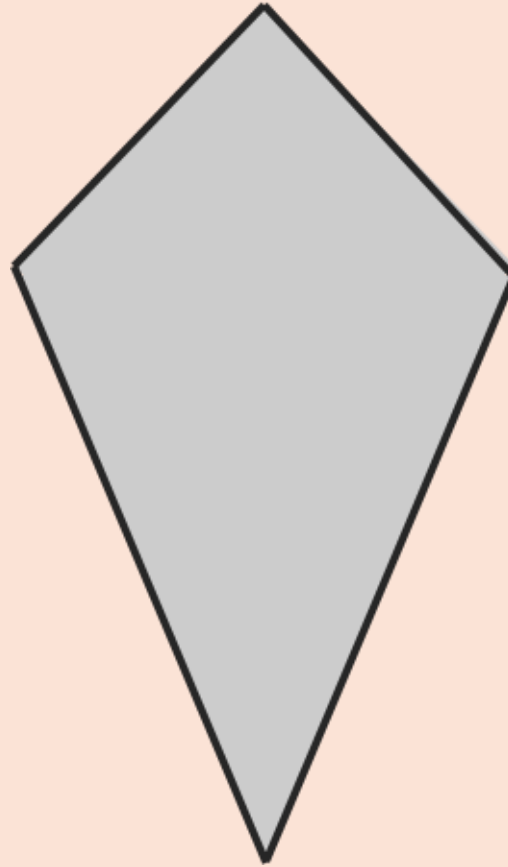
How many angles does it have?

What type of angles?

How many sides?

What are the sides like?

Any lines of symmetry?



**True or false? A parallelogram has no lines of symmetry. Explain your reasoning.**

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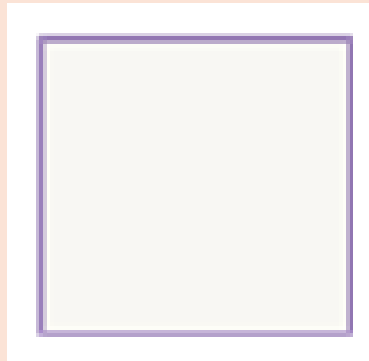
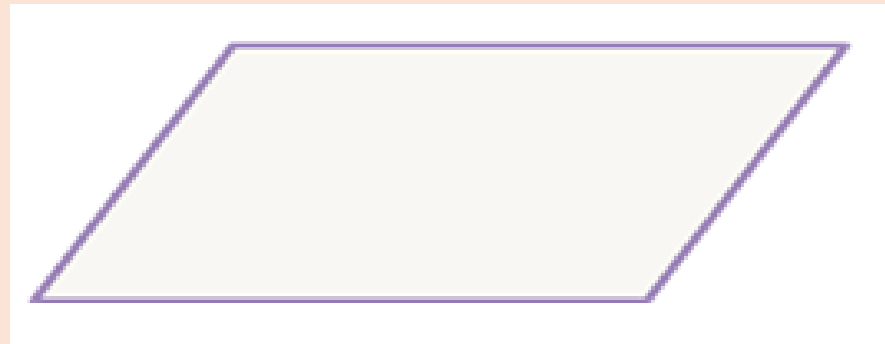
TBAT: name, classify and identify properties of quadrilaterals

Name and describe each shape and the properties it has.

Blue



Green





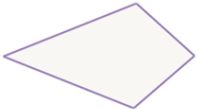



Challenge

A \_\_\_\_\_ has two sets of parallel sides, 2 matching acute and obtuse angles

20.01.25

# TBAT: name, classify and identify properties of quadrilaterals

	Name	Angles	Sides	Symmetry
				
				
				
				
				
				

**Challenge** – Prove me wrong. There is only two lines of symmetry in a square.

**Mastery Challenge** - answer true or false for each statement below and explain your choice.

- All Quadrilaterals have at least 1 line of symmetry.
- All quadrilaterals have at least 1 pair of matching angles.
- Trapeziums have only one pair of parallel sides.
- A square could also be classified as a rectangle.
- All shapes with 4 right angles have two lines of symmetry.
- The diagonals of a rectangle are always the same length.

## **Mastery with Greater Depth -**

I have at least 1 line of symmetry.

I have more than two matching angles.

What shape/s could I be and why?



Monday 20th January

TBAT: explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words .

3 in 3

As human activity changes over the centuries, so does the size of its settlements. This is as true around the world as it is in the United Kingdom. In England, London has been the largest city since the Norman conquest in 1066. Meanwhile, other places have risen or fallen in the rankings depending on how people's jobs have changed. For example, some 700 years ago, farming and sea trade were really important, so places like Bristol, King's Lynn, Lincoln and Norwich were amongst the largest in the country. Fast-forward a few hundred years and the scene looked very different. Huge new factories and mills drew people in from the fields. That meant that places like Manchester and Birmingham rapidly grew to become amongst the top five cities by population in England.

1. According to the text, what has caused the sizes of settlements to change?
2. **Find** and **copy** the names of two towns that were amongst the largest in England 700 years ago.
3. '... places have risen or fallen in the rankings.'

What does the word **rankings** mean?

Monday 20th January

TBAT: explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words .

Words we will find in the text:

**Tutor** - a private teacher.

**Chambers** - a private room, especially a bedroom.

**Swordsmanship** - the skill of a man who fights with a sword.

**Periodic table** - a table of the chemical elements used in science.



**Periodic Table of the Elements**

H	He																
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne										
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar										
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
Fr	Ra	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og	
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu			
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr			

Monday 20th January

TBAT: explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words.

Summarise

Which of the following would be the most suitable summary of the 4th paragraph?

**Professor Devereux's appearance**

**Professor Devereux's personality**

**Professor Devereux's wheelchair**

**Professor Devereux's history**

Inference

1. What kind of person do you think Professor Devereux was? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
2. What impressions do you get of the house? Give two impressions, using evidence from the text to support your answer.

Monday 20th January

TBAT: explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words .

Choice of Words

1. Find and copy a sentence that suggests the professor is extremely old.
2. Why did the author use the fronted adverbial '**As far as Percy knew**' in the second paragraph?
3. Why does the author compare the professor to the bricks and mortar of Poll Manor?
4. Why does the author refer to Father's cooking as a '**concoction**'?
5. What does this description tell us about Professor Devereux?

**Challenge – Find evidence from the text to support each statement.**

Professor Devereux is a smart person.	
They have a large home.	
Professor Devereux is not a happy person.	

Monday 20th January

TBAT: explain why a variable is used in a program.

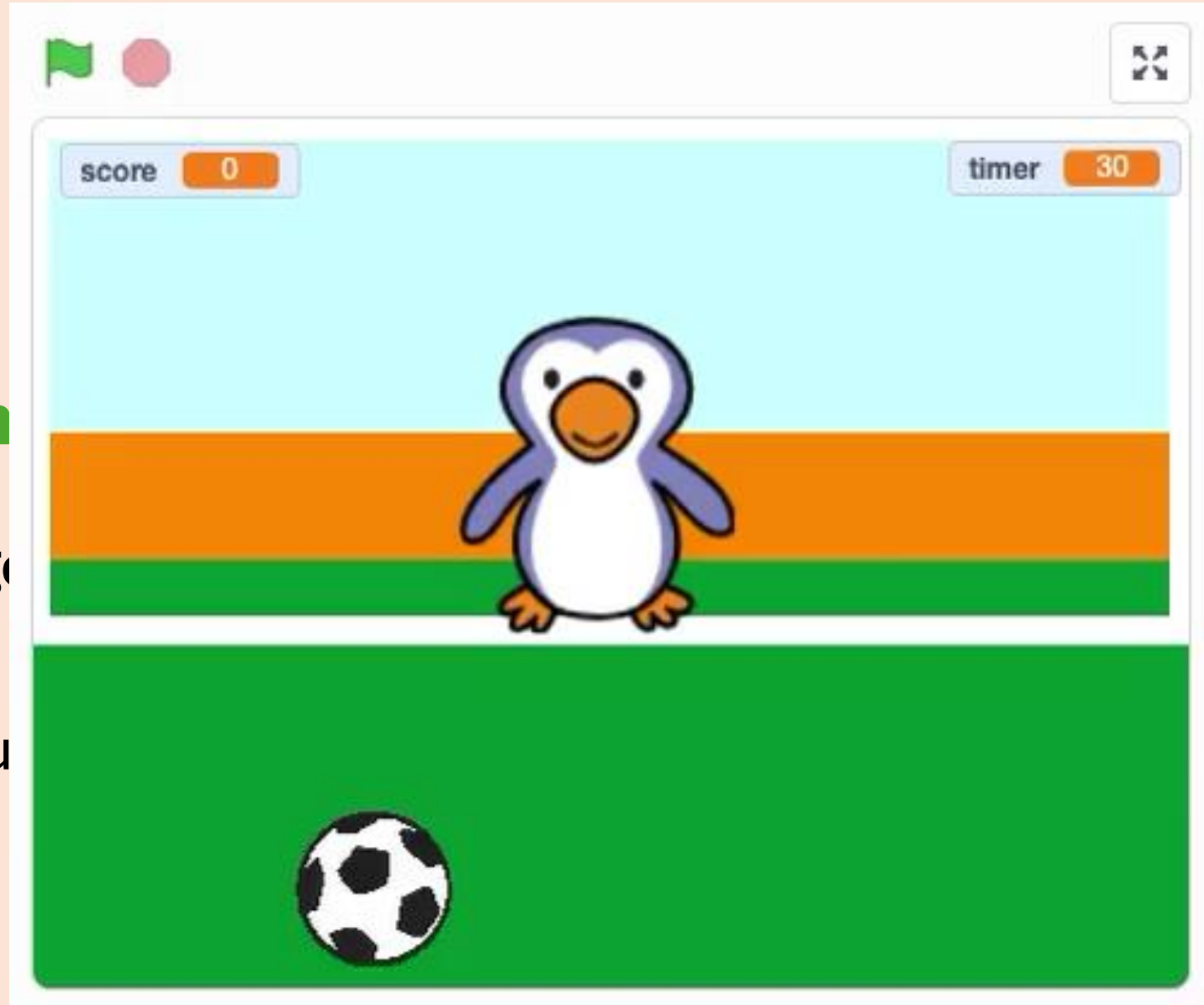
## What is a variable?

## What variables were we working with last lesson

A variable can be **set** and **changed** while a program is run.

This is a video of a game being run

What values are being **set** and **changed** in this game?



Monday 20th January

TBAT: explain why a variable is used in a program.

A variable is a placeholder in the memory of a computer. It can hold **one value** at a time.

Each variable in a program is **named**.

Write down the **name** and **value** of these variables.

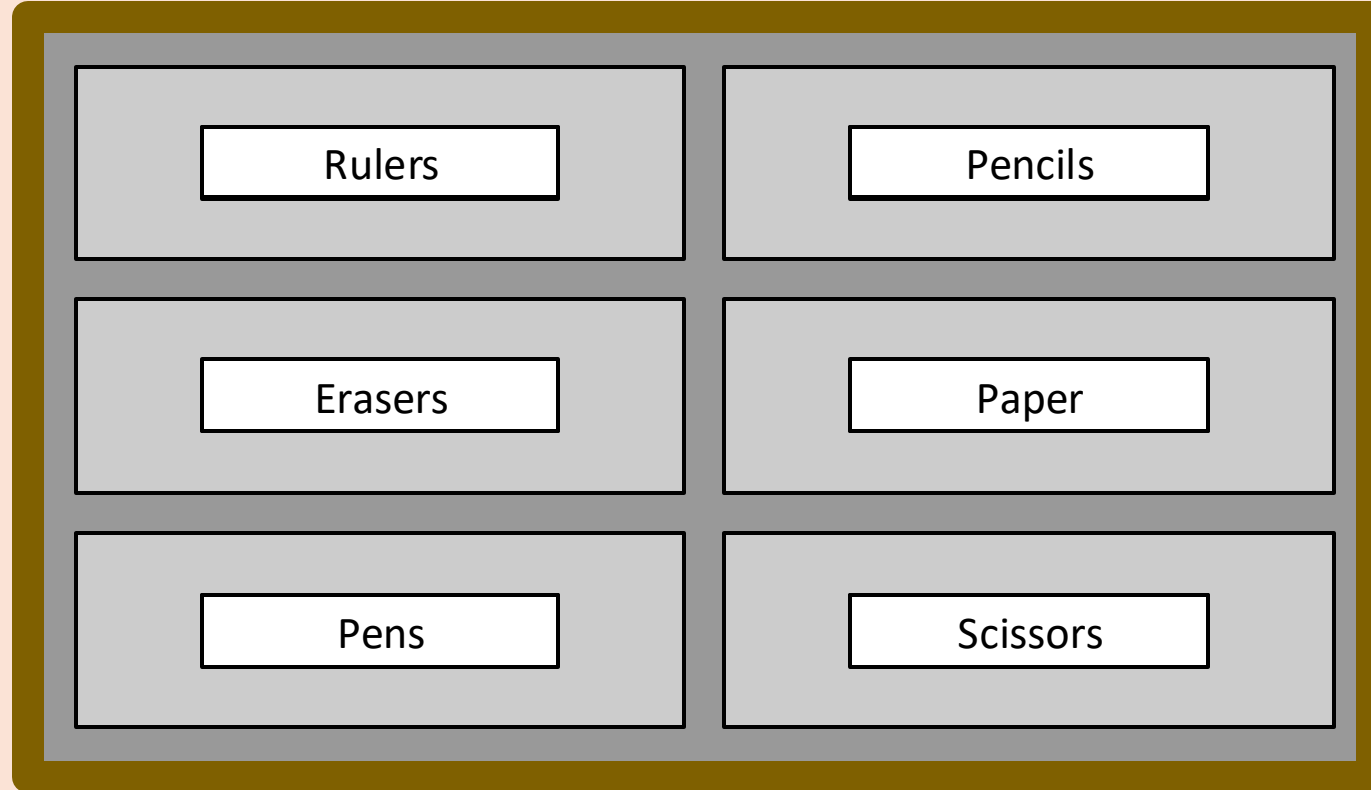


Name: Number  
Value: 162

Name: Favourite\_food  
Value: Chocolate cake

**Why is 'Number' not a useful name for a variable?**

Which drawer are the pencils in?



Why isn't it more helpful? Think, pair, share.



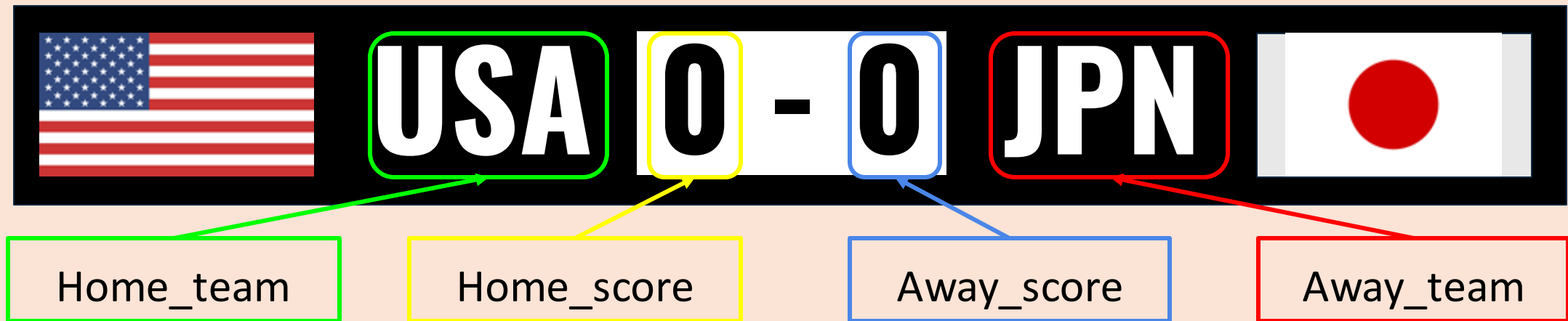
# Naming variables

Just like drawers, variables are named so that you know what they contain.

To help when programming, variable names should be short and unique.

They should contain underscores instead of spaces. Below are variable names that could be used for a scoreboard.

Home\_team





# Make a scoreboard in Scratch

You are going to make a project that simulates a scoreboard in Scratch.

Each time you click on a flag sprite, the score for that country will increase by one.

Project template:  
[ncce.io/scoreboard](https://ncce.io/scoreboard)

