Thursday 6th February Morning Challenge

1. What number is 100 less than 8043?	
2. What are the two missing numbers? _____, 150, 190, 230, _____, 310	
3. Jack chose a number, doubled it, then added 5. His answer was 31. What did he start with?	
4. Write one quarter as a decimal.	
5. Write the missing number: 0.7 x _____ = 700	
6. Flour costs 17p for 100g. How much would 500g cost?	
7. Complete this with the correct inequality: 0.7 _____ 7/100	
8. Round 38,476 to the nearest 1000.	
9. Write a prime number between 10 and 30.	
10. Write the missing number: 3 x ___ = (5 x 6) + 3	

Thursday 6th February

TBAT: spell words using a hyphen

Can you use two hyphenated words in a sentence with a semi-colon?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	man-eating	Co-ordinate	Co-operate	Re-enter	Co-own	Cricket-crazy
2	Fun-loving	Brown-eyed	cold-hearted	short-legged	Slow-moving	Never-ending
3	Far-reaching	Short-haired	Heavy-footed	Circle-patterned	Shark-like	Elephant-like
4	Lion-like	life-like	mother-in-law	High-rise	Sixty-two	Fast-running
5	man-eating	Co-ordinate	Co-operate	Re-enter	Co-own	Cricket-crazy
6	Fun-loving	Brown-eyed	cold-hearted	short-legged	Slow-moving	Never-ending

06.02.25

TBAT: use long division with remainders as fractions.

3 in 3

Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks

1. _____ = 375 x 46

2. 28 + 3 x 9 =

3. Identify all prime numbers between 10 – 20.

Challenge - Erin says, “A triangle has 2 obtuse angles and 1 acute angle.”

Is she correct? Yes or No?

Explain how you know.

06.02.25

TBAT: use long division with remainders as fractions.

Haggis has a bag of 500 biscuits. He eats 12 biscuits a day.

How many days will the biscuits last for?

06.02.25

TBAT: use long division with remainders as fractions.

Sam completes a long division and writes:

$5{,}400 \div 35 = 153 \text{ r } 45$ $\qquad$ $5{,}400 \div 35 = 153\frac{45}{35}$

Sam is incorrect. Explain why.

Challenge - If the answer to a division problem is 22 ¼, what could the question be?

06.02.25

TBAT: use long division with remainders as fractions.

1) Andeep and Sam have solved some equations. Re-write their answers so that the **remainders** are expressed as **fractions**.

a) 412 ÷ 32 = 12 r28 b) 709 ÷ 18 = 39 r7 c) 498 ÷ 15 = 33 r3

Challenge - If the answer to a division problem is 5 ½ , how many questions can you think of?

1. 450 ÷ 16 =
2. 3433 ÷ 13 =
3. 2034 ÷ 14 =
4. 3,840 apples are put into bags. Each bag contains 28 apples. How many bags are used?
5. 4,900 pears are put into bags. Each bag contains 32 pears. How many bags are used?
6. Cooper the dog has a bag of 800 biscuits. He eats 14 biscuits a day. How many days do the biscuits last?

Challenge -

1) Look at these division calculations and decide if the statements are true or false. Explain your reasoning.

495 ÷ 15 =	367 ÷ 15 =
855 ÷ 15 =	954 ÷ 15 =

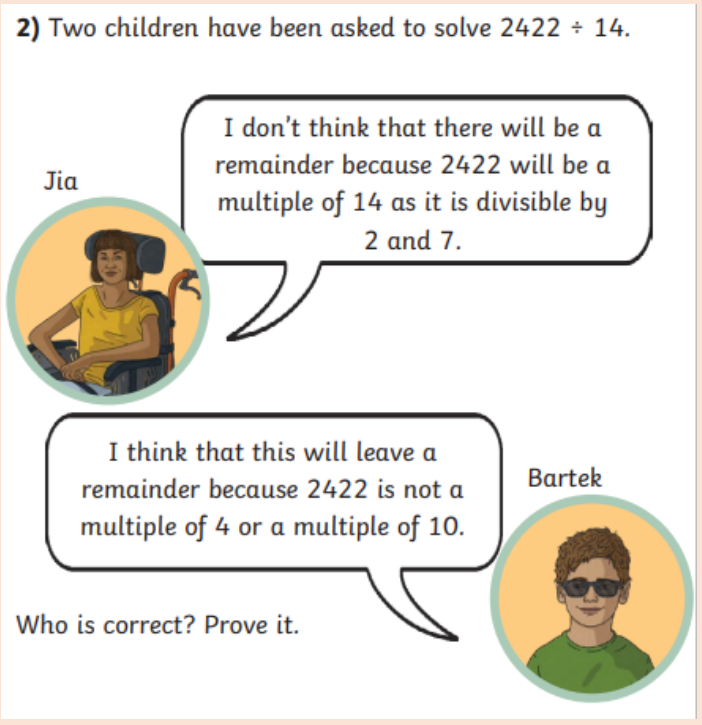
a) Only two of these calculations will leave a remainder because the other two questions have dividends which are multiples of 15.

b) One of these calculations has a remainder which is odd.

c) Two of these calculations can also be divided by 45 without leaving a remainder.

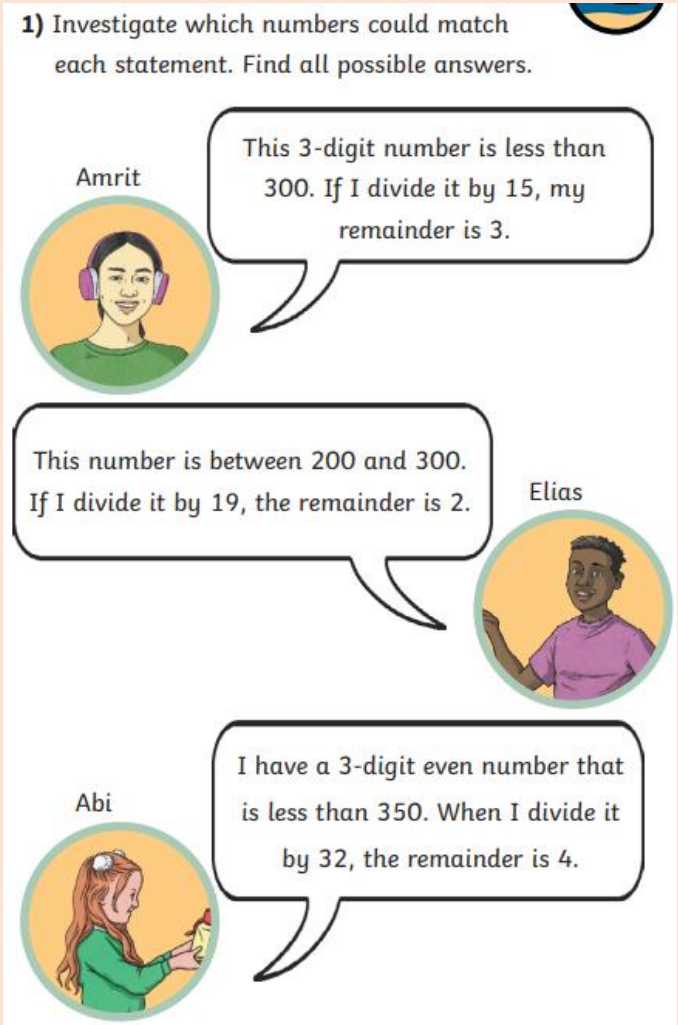
Mastery Challenge -

2) Two children have been asked to solve 2422 ÷ 14.



Mastery with Greater Depth -

1) Investigate which numbers could match each statement. Find all possible answers.



Thursday 6th February

TBAT: write a recount from an evacuee's perspective.

3 in 3 – ON WHITEBAORDS

1. Circle the correct **pronoun** to complete each sentence below so that it is written in **Standard English**.

Where are (them / those) socks that I bought yesterday?

He looked hard but he couldn't find (them / those) amongst the rubbish.

"I like (them / those) ones," he said to his grandmother.

2. Rewrite the underlined verbs in each sentence below so that they are written in the **simple past** tense.

I <u>am reading</u> a book about a witch and a wizard who <u>have to</u> battle dark forces.

My mum <u>is bringing</u> me a new book home from the library.

3. Replace the underlined words in each sentence with an appropriate **contraction**.

<u>You are</u> not permitted to wear your football boots inside.

Unless you concentrate, I <u>shall not</u> help you.

<u>Mine is</u> the only coat left on the peg.

<u>CHALLENGE</u>: Name all of the punctuation that can be used to indicate parenthesis.

Thursday 6th February

TBAT: write a recount from an evacuee's perspective.

Finish this sentence:

Olive was livid; _____

Finish this sentence:

Cliff had blood all down his shirt; _____

Challenge – can you write a sentence about Cliff that uses a relative clause?

Thursday 6th February

TBAT: write a recount from an evacuee's perspective.

WTS Criteria:

- Capital letters for proper nouns
- Full stops
- Finger spaces
- Legible writing
- Y3/4 words

EXS Criteria:

- First person
- Past tense
- Parenthesis or relative clause
- 2 of the Year 5 /6 spelling words spelt correctly
- **Joined handwriting**

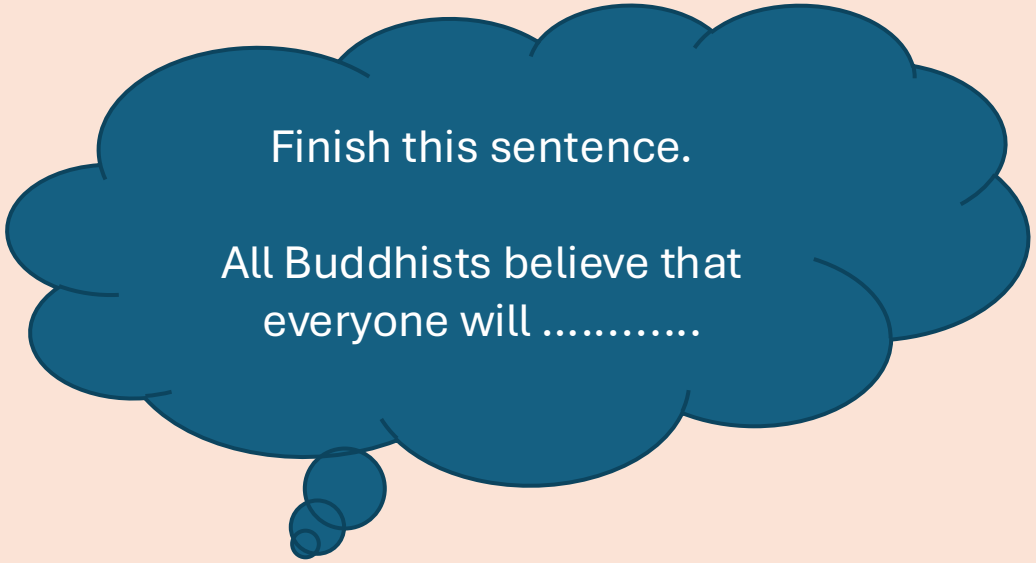
GDS Criteria:

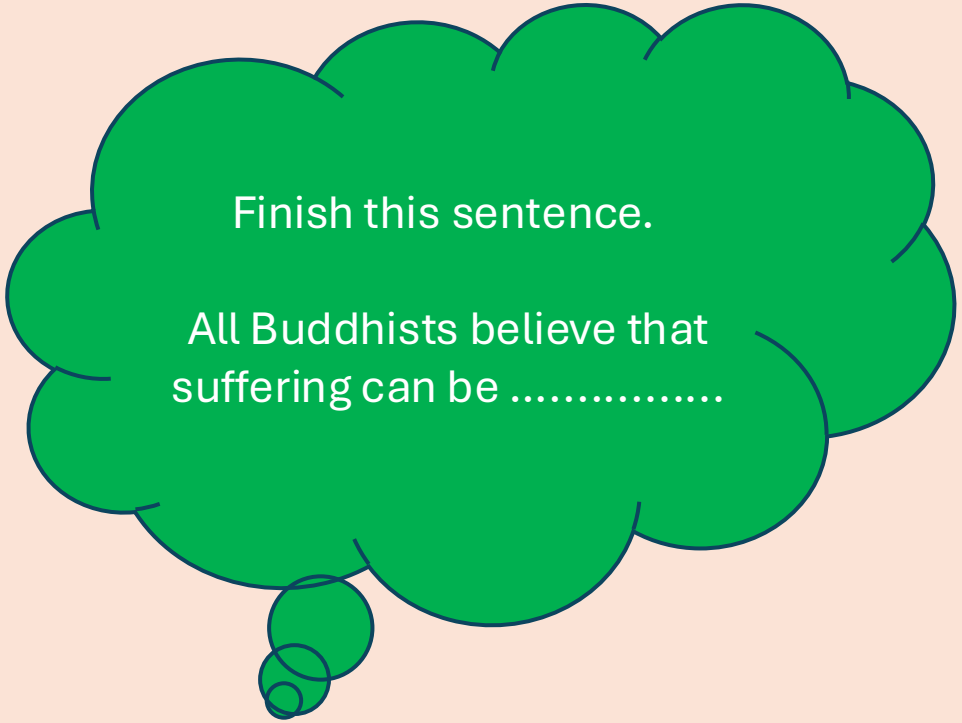
- 5 of the Year 5/6 words spelt correctly
- Ambitious vocabulary
- Emotive language used – provoking emotion from the reader
- Range of punctuation () - ;

Challenge – Can you include a colon in your writing?

Thursday 6th February

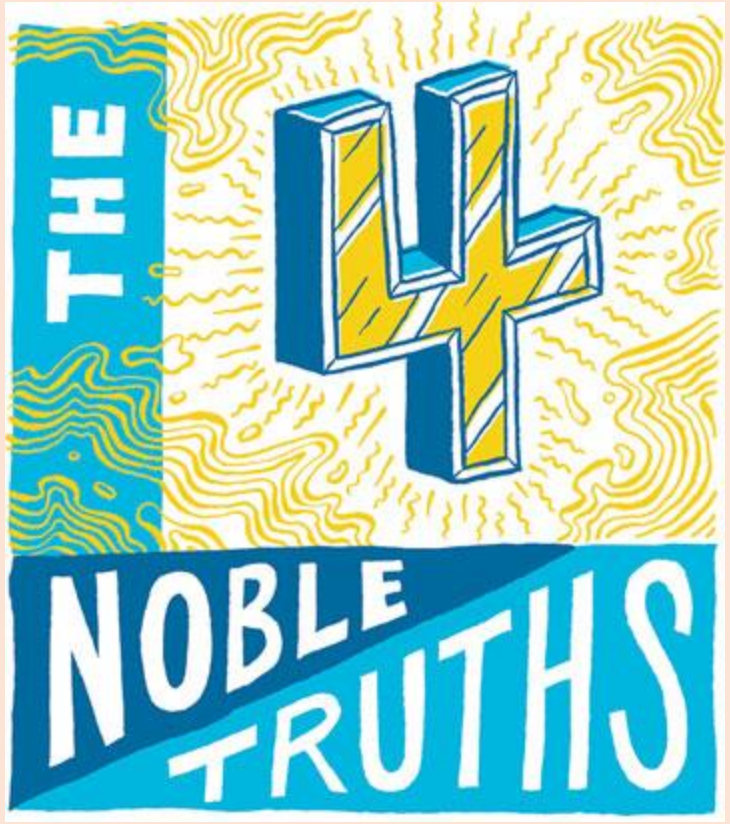
TBAT: understand how Buddhists try to end suffering through the eight-fold path





***CHALLENGE*: Talk to a partner. Do you think suffering can be ended?**

Last lesson we looked at one of Buddha's most important teachings: **The Four Noble Truths**

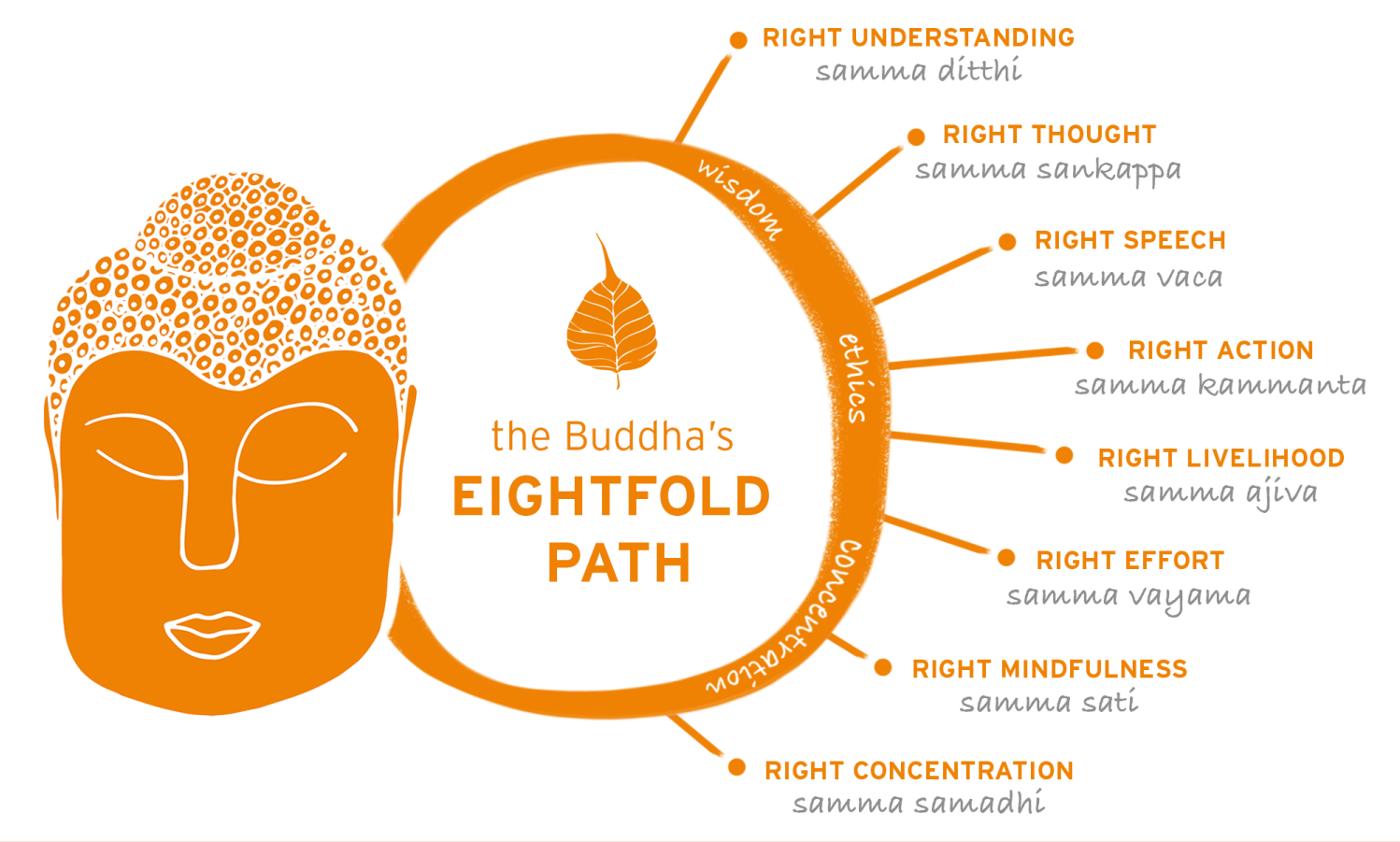


1. All creatures suffer

2. Suffering is caused by selfishness

3. Suffering can come to an end

4. There is a way to end suffering



The Eightfold Path is made up of eight areas of life which Buddhists can work to improve on.

By following the Eightfold Path Buddhists hope to reduce suffering for themselves and others.

Wisdom	Right Understanding
	Right Intent
Morality	Right Speech
	Right Action
	Right Livelihood
Concentration	Right Effort
	Right Mindfulness
	Right Concentration

The Eightfold Path divides into these three categories.

Buddhists should try and be wise and thoughtful in their lives (wisdom).

Buddhists should try to do the right thing (morality).

Buddhists should concentrate on the world around them and their own actions (concentration).

Wisdom – knowing the truth

Right Understanding

Buddhists try to have a clear view of the world which is not obstructed – they seek to see things as they really are.

Right Intent

It is really important to Buddhists to do things for the right reasons. Having the right intent means acting without selfishness and hatred.

Morality – what is right and wrong

Right Speech

Put simply Buddhists try to speak in a way that doesn't hurt others. Unkind words, swearing, lies and gossip should be avoided.

Right Action

The Buddha taught that acting in a way that avoids harm is really important. People should avoid killing, stealing and any other action that harms people.

Right Livelihood

Livelihood means the job you do. Buddhists try to work in fields which don't cause harm or encourage dishonesty.

Concentration – considering the world

Right Effort

Buddhists try to be aware and in control of what is happening in their mind. They want to limit and dispose of harmful thoughts and focus on the positive.

Right Mindfulness

Mindfulness is about being conscious and aware of your surroundings. Buddhists try to be present in the moment and conscious of others.

Right Concentration

Buddhists must practice meditation in order to calm the mind and understand reality. We will look at this in detail next lesson.

Thursday 6th February

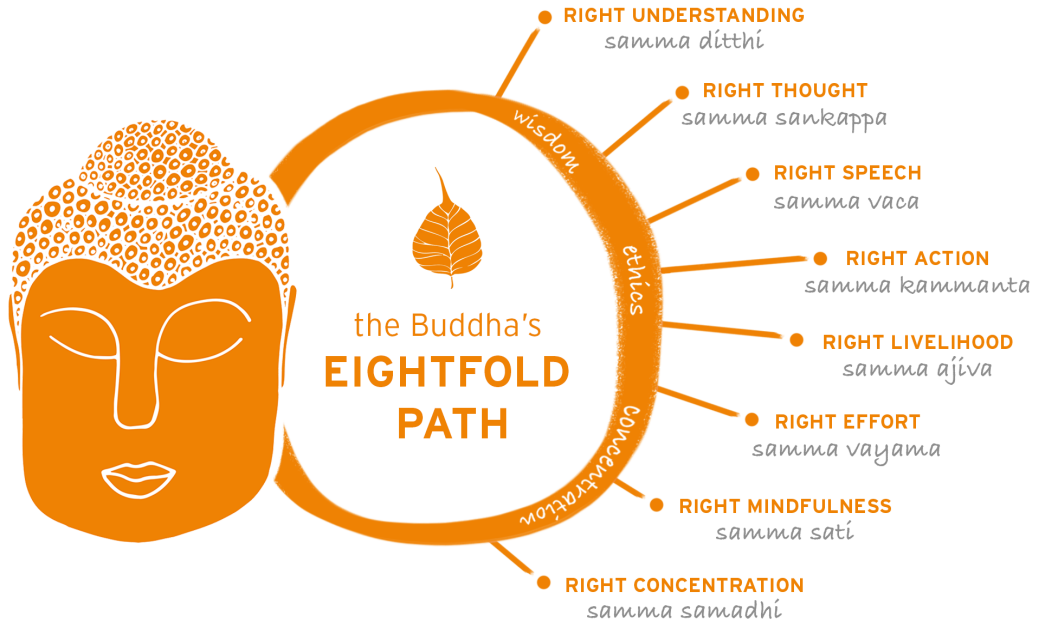
TBAT: understand how Buddhists try to end suffering through the eight-fold path

1. Draw the eight-fold path into your book.

2. How hard do you think it is for Buddhists to end suffering?

3. What challenges could they face?

4. How might Buddhists overcome these challenges?



***CHALLENGE*: how does a Buddha use mindfulness?**

Wednesday 6th February

TBAT: inform the reader of key details learnt

Name 2 key facts you have learnt about light this half term. Explain them to your partner.

Name two ways you can present information. Explain them to your partner.

Challenge – using the words refraction and bend. Write a definition of what happens to light rays when they hit water.

Sir Isaac Newton's
Colour Experiments

Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) was a famous scientist and mathematician. His experiments into light and colour were groundbreaking and have contributed greatly to our understanding today. In the late 1660s, Newton started to develop his theory of colour.

At the time, people believed that:

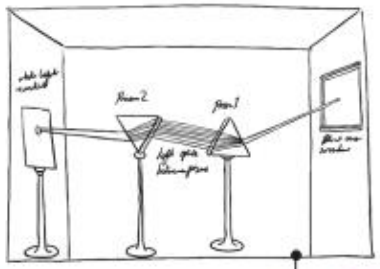
- colour was caused by a mixture of light and dark;
- red was the lightest colour with the least amount of dark added to it;
- blue was the darkest colour and the last step before black.

People also thought that prisms actively coloured light. Newton set out to prove this wrong in what was to become known as his crucial experiment. Around this time, there was a deadly outbreak of the bubonic plague in Cambridge, where Newton usually worked.

He moved back home to the Lincolnshire countryside for a while, until it was safe to return to the city.

While living on the family farm, Newton began conducting lots of experiments and began to form his theories.

Newton's Crucial Experiment



Newton's sketch of his crucial experiment

1. He used a hole in his shutter to direct a beam of sunlight into his room.
2. He **refracted** this beam of light using a prism
3. As he saw the spectrum of colours form, Newton then used another prism to refract the separated rays of coloured light back into a ray of white light.

Glossary

Refracted - When a ray of light changes direction when it enters water, air or glass at an angle.

This proved that light is made up of colours. From this, Newton invented the phrase 'colour spectrum', choosing to split the spectrum into the seven colours we know today: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Rays of coloured light refracted through a prism.

Although the spectrum is continuous, with no boundaries between each individual colour, he selected the number seven because he believed it to be a special number.

Newton was able to show that each colour has its own angle of refraction. He used this to prove that an object's colour is a property of the light reflecting off it, rather than a characteristic of the object itself.

Newton felt that he learnt a lot from other scientists, such as Galileo and Copernicus.

"If I have seen a little farther than others, it is because I stand on the shoulders of giants."

– Sir Isaac Newton

Colour Blindness

What do you see inside the circles?

Some people have a condition called colour vision deficiency, more commonly known as colour blindness, which means they cannot see all the colours. Ishihara plates, named after a Japanese professor, are used to test for various types of colour blindness. Someone with a colour vision deficiency might not be able to see the numbers inside these circles.

Newton carried out further investigations into light and colour, publishing his book 'Opticks' in 1704. For the first time, it explained how rainbows were caused by raindrops refracting sunlight. Some scientists consider this the most influential book of that century.

By scientifically proving the colours we see in a rainbow *(our visible spectrum)*, Newton made it possible for others to experiment with colour in a scientific way. His work led to advancements in many areas, including optics, physics, chemistry and the study of colour in nature.

Wednesday 6th February

TBAT: inform the reader of key details learnt

Using your knowledge and knowledge organisers you need to present your knowledge in an informative way. This could be:

- Non-chronological report.
- An informative poster.
- A report.

Or any another …

Be creative.

Challenge – Can you include a colon in your writing?

WTS Criteria:

- Capital letters for proper nouns
- Full stops
- Finger spaces
- Legible writing
- Y3/4 words
- Bullet points

EXS Criteria:

- Formal language
- Present tense – third person
- Headings and Subheadings
- Parenthesis or relative clause
- Facts and evidence
- 2 of the Year 5 /6 spelling words spelt correctly
- **Joined handwriting**

GDS Criteria:

- 5 of the Year 5/6 words spelt correctly
- Ambitious vocabulary
- Range of punctuation () - ;

06.02.25

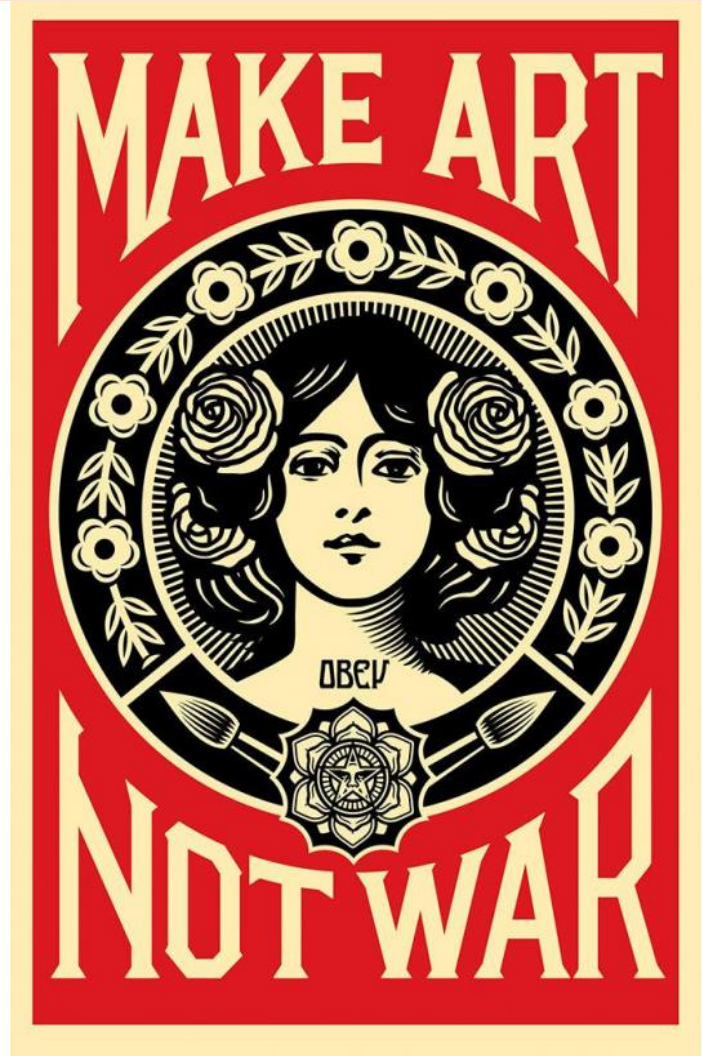
TBAT: design a poster showing your "message to the world."

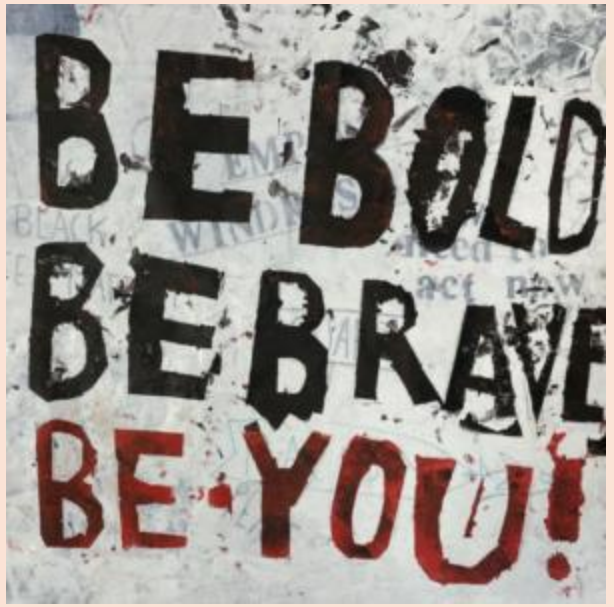
Last week, we looked at Shepard Fairey, a famous artist and activist.

What can you remember about his work?

06.02.25

TBAT: design a poster showing your "message to the world."





Thursday 6th February

Dance

To copy and create actions with consideration to stimulus.

Success Criteria

- Consider dynamics and facial expressions.
- Use dance actions to tell the story.