

Tuesday 3rd June

Morning Challenge

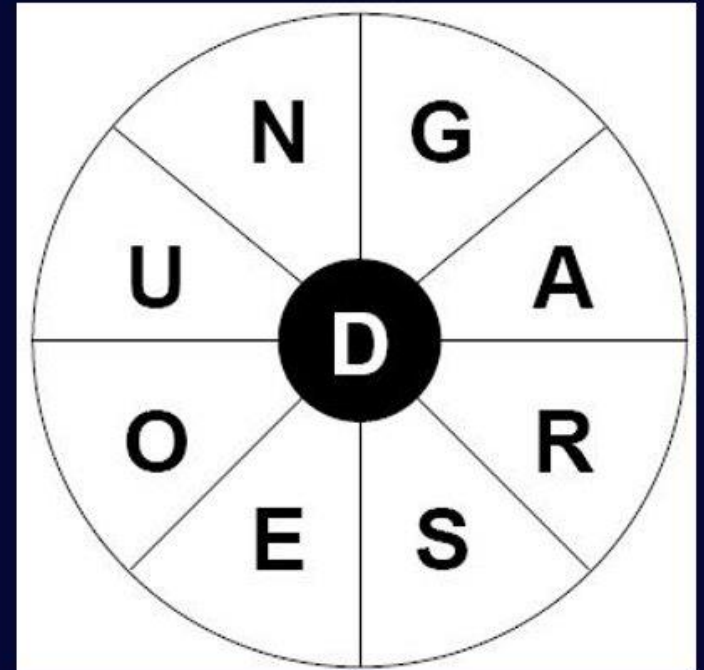
WORD WHEELS

Try and find the longest word
(there is a nine letter word hidden
in all of the wheels)

Try and find the most words!

The rules:

- You must use the centre letter in each word
- You can use each letter only once



TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

3 in 3

1. $1.53\text{L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$

2. $105 \text{ miles} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ km}$

3. Ellie has a bag of flour that contains 6095grams. She likes to bakes cakes that use 205grams of flour each. If she bakes 14 cakes, how much flour will be left in the bag in kg?

Order all the numbers on this slide and your answers in ascending order.

03.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

Warm Up

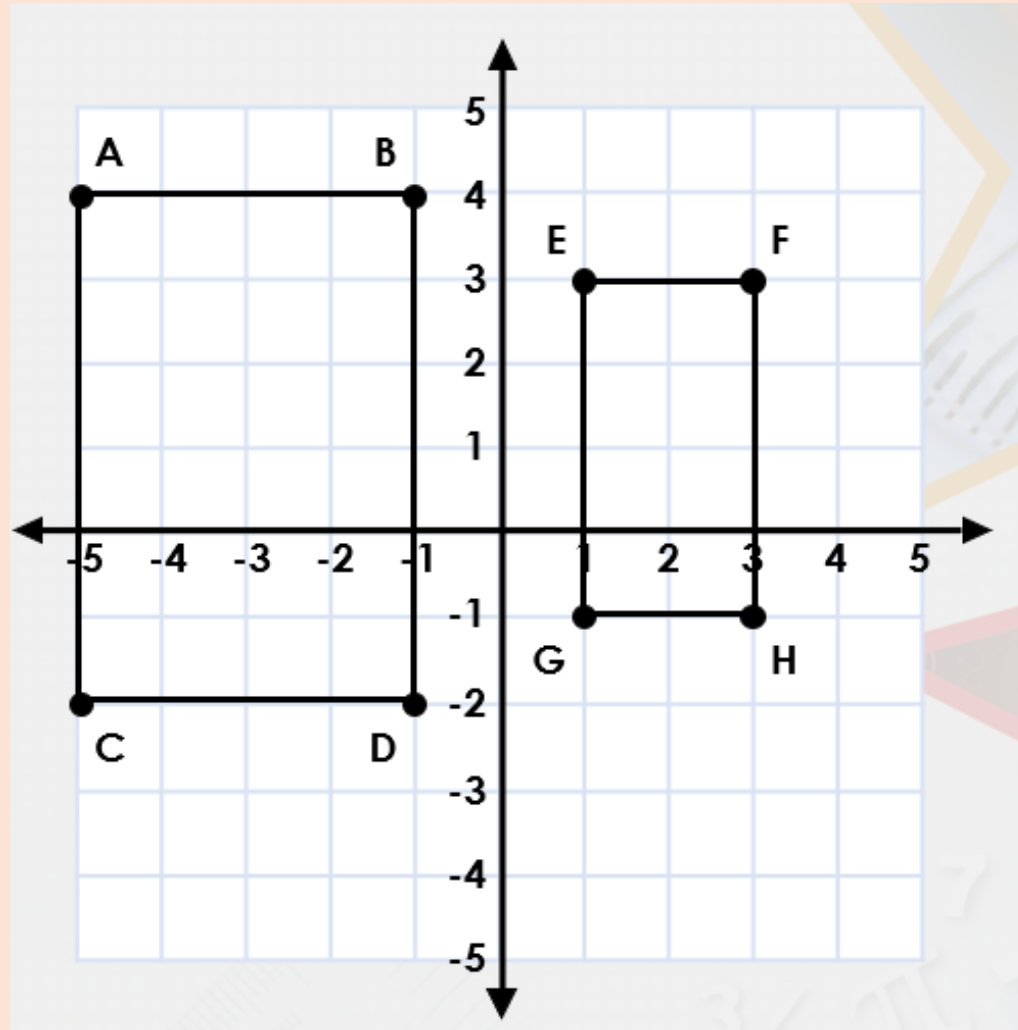
What are the coordinates of:

Blue

Shape B

Green

Shape A



Challenge
– how can
you make
your
shape a
square?

03.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

7a. Sam thinks that the coordinates below make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

$(-1, -1)$

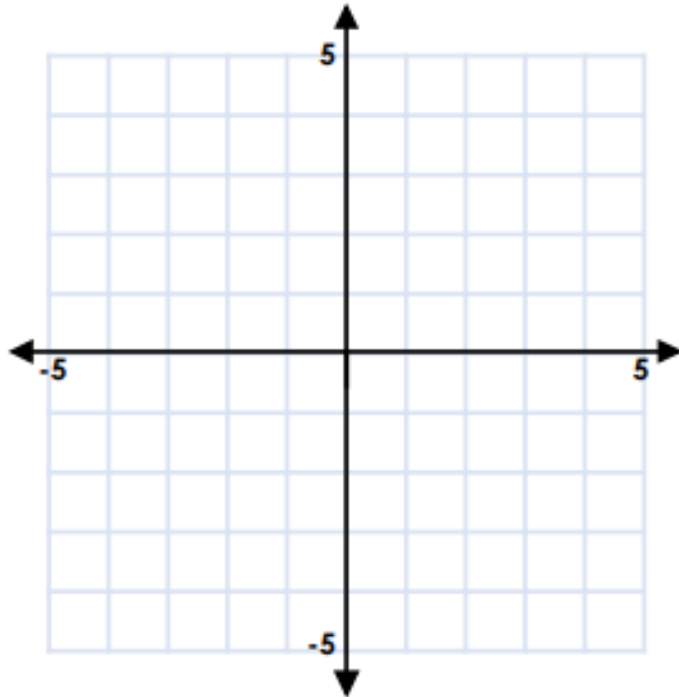
$(1, -1)$

$(2, 1)$

$(-2, 1)$

$(2, 3)$

$(-1, 3)$



Is he correct? Explain why.

R

Draw this quadrant in your book.

Plot the points.

Join them up.

Is Sam correct? Explain why?

What fits where?

03.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants **Independent**

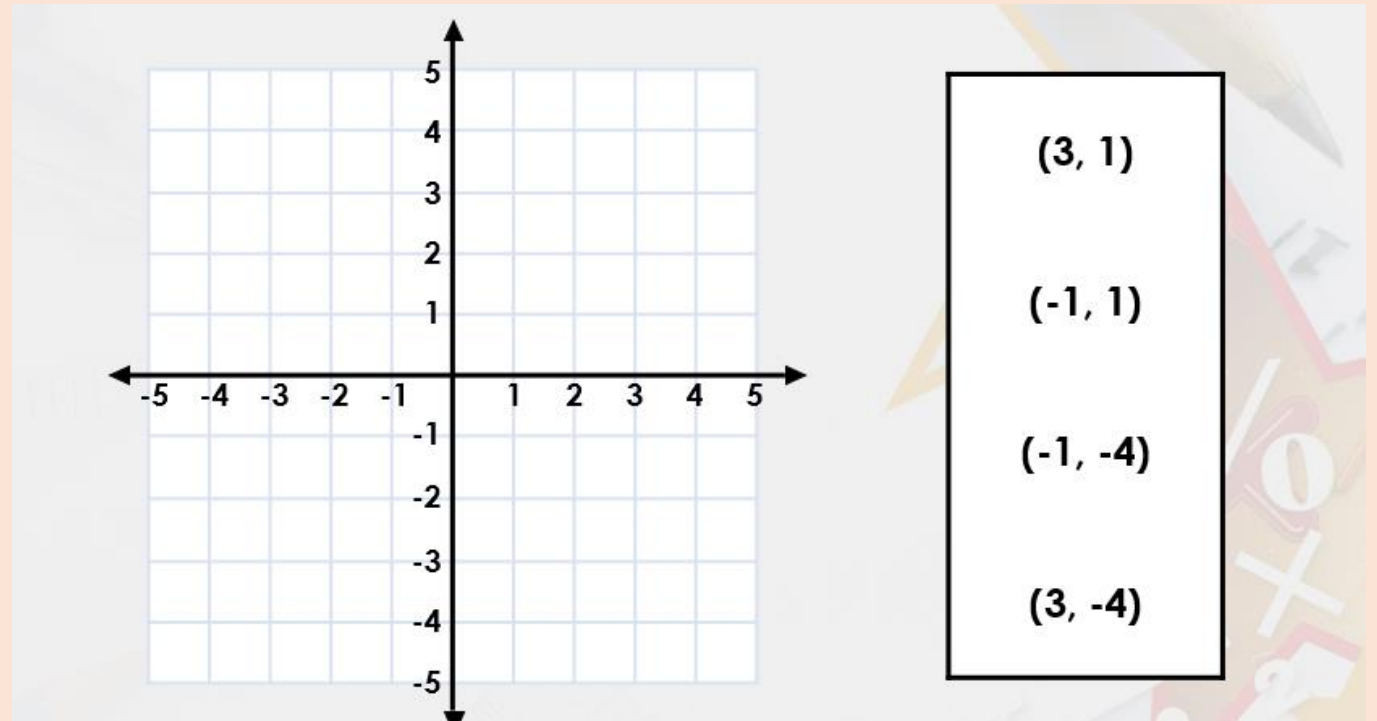
Using your old grid. Plot these points and explain whether your statement is true or false.

Blue

These coordinates make a square.

Green

These coordinates make a rectangle.



How change this shape to a square?

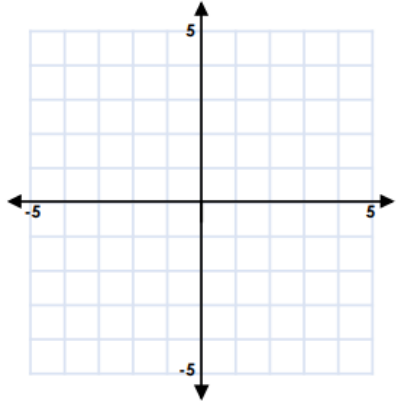
02.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

Challenge

7a. Sam thinks that the coordinates below make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

- $(-1, -1)$
- $(1, -1)$
- $(2, 1)$
- $(-2, 1)$
- $(2, 3)$
- $(-1, 3)$

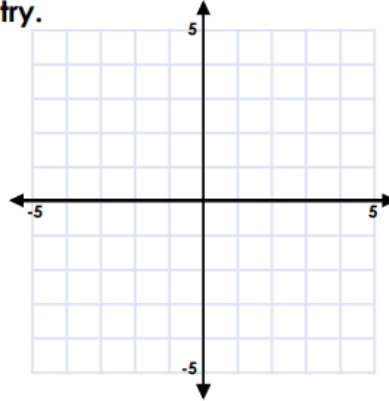


Is he correct? Explain why.

R

7b. Daisy thinks that the coordinates below make a pentagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

- $(0, 1)$
- $(2, 0)$
- $(1, -1)$
- $(-1, -2)$
- $(-2, 0)$

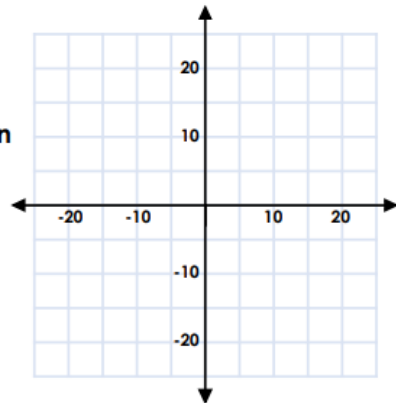


Is she correct? Explain why.

R

8a. Follow the clues. What could the missing coordinates of the shape be?

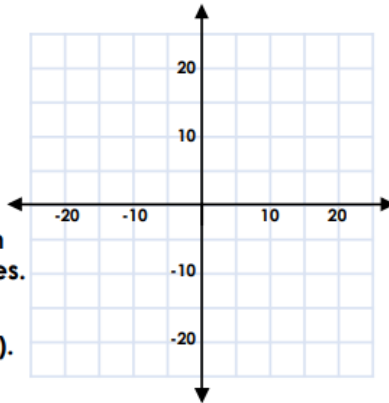
- The shape has one pair of parallel sides.
- The shape has fewer sides than a hexagon.
- The shape crosses all four quadrants.
- One of the points is $(-15, -20)$.



PS

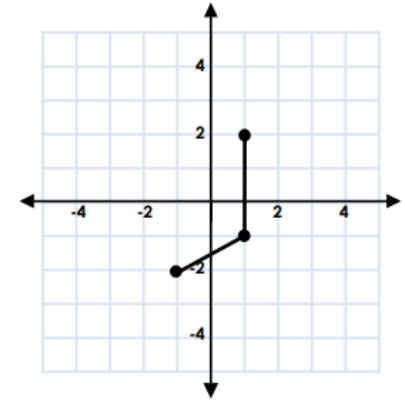
8b. Follow the clues. What could the missing coordinates of the shape be?

- The shape is a regular polygon.
- The shape crosses all four quadrants.
- At least three points have 0 in their coordinates.
- One of the points is $(10, 10)$.



PS

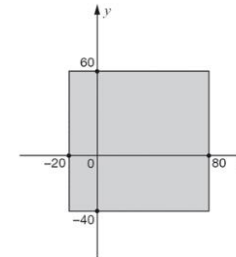
9b. Jess is plotting the coordinates of a hexagon with a horizontal line of symmetry. Find the missing coordinates.



PS

Mastery Challenge

Here is a shaded square on x and y axes.



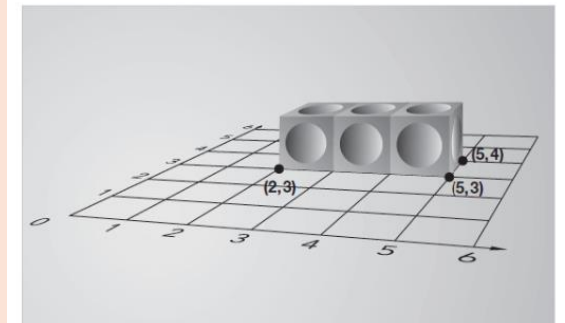
For each of these points, put a tick (✓) to show if it is inside the square or outside the square.

	inside the square	outside the square
$(50, 70)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$(60, -30)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$(-10, 50)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$(-30, -30)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 marks

Mastery with Greater Depth

Alfie places three cubes on a coordinate grid. The base of his shape is a rectangle.



Complete this sentence:

The four vertices of the rectangle are

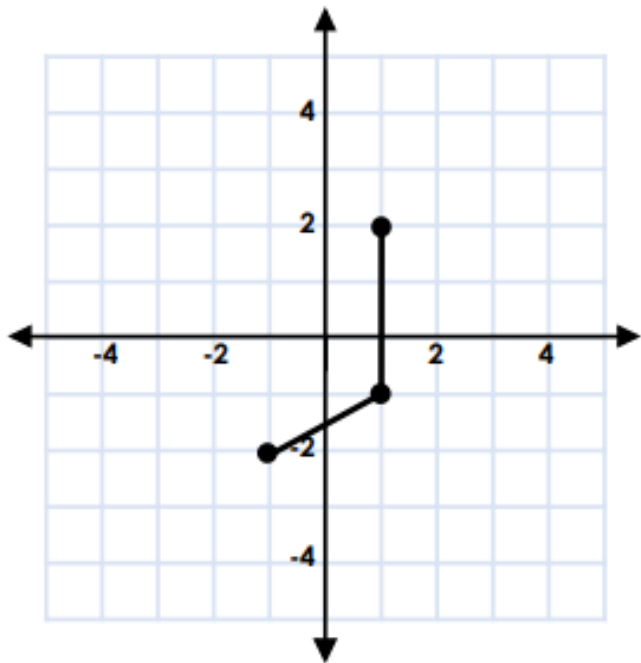
$(2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, $(5, 4)$

and

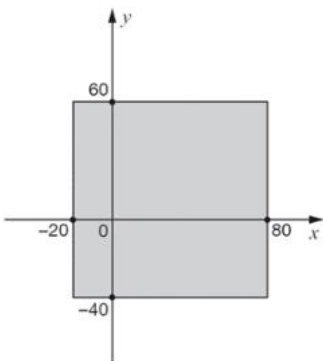
(\quad, \quad)

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

9b. Jess is plotting the coordinates of a hexagon with a horizontal line of symmetry. Find the missing coordinates.



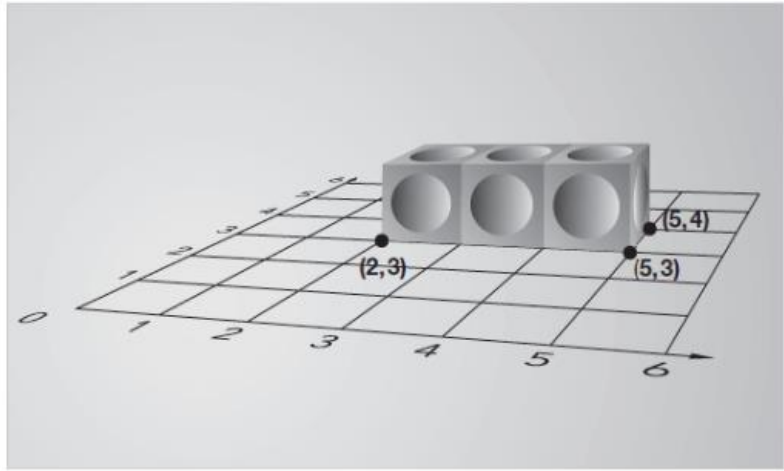
Here is a shaded square on x and y axes.



For each of these points, put a tick (✓) to show if it is inside the square or outside the square.

	inside the square	outside the square
<p>(50, 70)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p>(-10, 50)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>(-30, -30)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Alfie places three cubes on a coordinate grid.
The base of his shape is a rectangle.



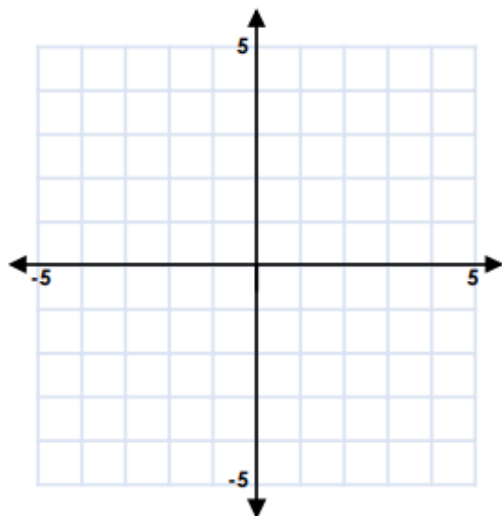
Complete this sentence:

The four **vertices** of the rectangle are

(2, 3), (5, 3), (5, 4) and

7a. Sam thinks that the coordinates below make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

$(-1, -1)$
 $(1, -1)$
 $(2, 1)$
 $(-2, 1)$
 $(2, 3)$
 $(-1, 3)$

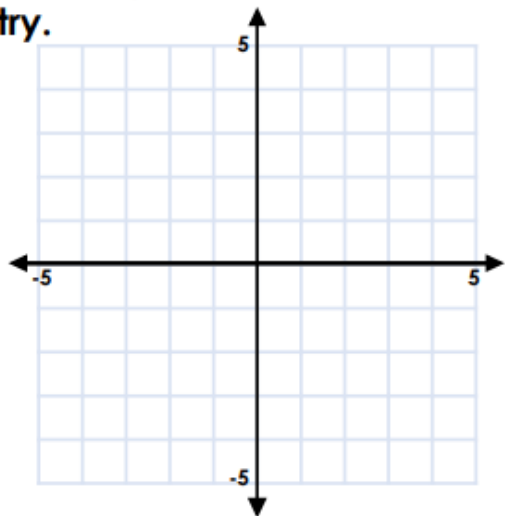


Is he correct? Explain why.

R

7b. Daisy thinks that the coordinates below make a pentagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

$(0, 1)$
 $(2, 0)$
 $(1, -1)$
 $(-1, -2)$
 $(-2, 0)$



Is she correct? Explain why.

R

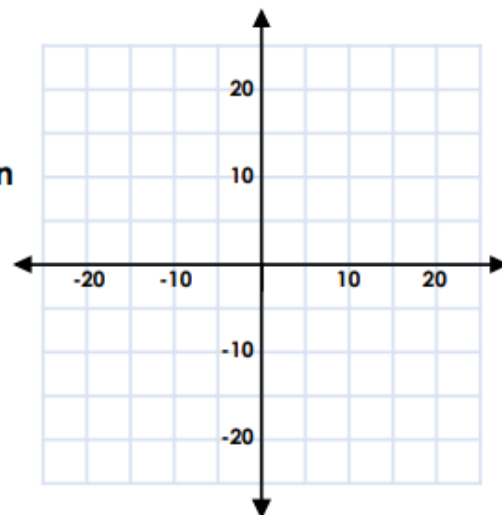
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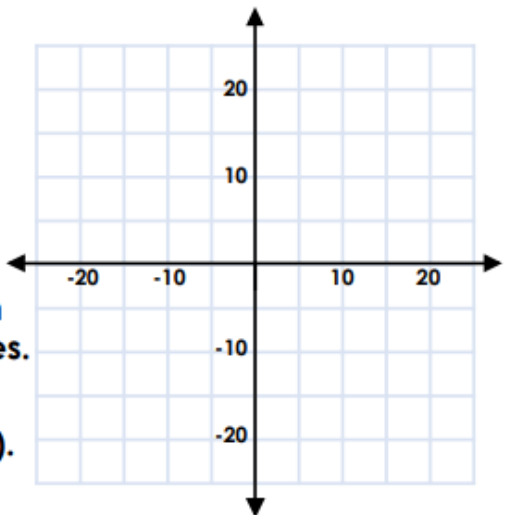
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The shape crosses all four quadrants.

At least three points have 0 in their coordinates.

One of the points is $(10, 10)$.



PS

Tuesday 3rd June

KQ: How did Britain fight in the Second World War?

Knowledge Quiz

1.What year did Hitler become Führer?

1932 1933 1934 1935

2.Who was Britain's prime minister when Britain declared war on Germany?

Joseph Stalin Neville Chamberlain Adolf Hitler Winston Churchill

3. What did Chamberlain give Hitler?

Czechoslovakia Sudetenland France

4. What country did Hitler invade that made Britain and France declare war?

Austria Czechoslovakia Poland Soviet Union

5. Who did Hitler make a pact with?

Austria Britain France Soviet Union

Knowledge quiz

Knowledge quiz 2.6 answers

1. What year did Hitler become Führer?

1932

1933

1934

1935

2. Who was Britain's prime minister when Britain declared war on Germany?

Joseph Stalin

Neville Chamberlain

Adolf Hitler

Winston Churchill

3. What did Chamberlain give Hitler?

Czechoslovakia

Sudetenland

France

Knowledge quiz 2.6 answers

4. What country did Hitler invade that made Britain and France declare war?

Austria

Czechoslovakia

Poland

Soviet Union

5. Who did Hitler make a pact with?

Austria

Britain

France

Soviet Union

The key term for this lesson is
technology.
Technology is the development
of machinery.



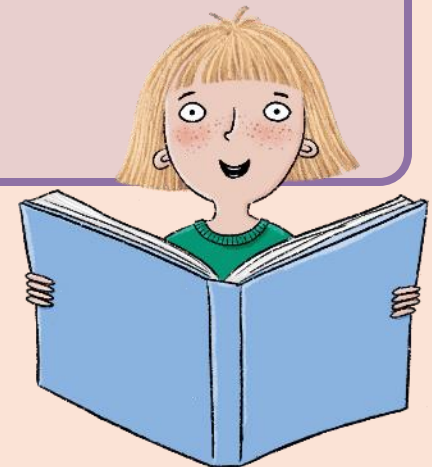
How did Britain fight in the Second World War?

Key knowledge

- By June 1940, much of Western Europe was under German occupation.
- Conscription was brought in immediately for British men aged 18–41 to serve in the armed forces.
- Many other countries from the British Empire also fought alongside Britain.
- The Second World War affected nearly every country in the world.
- The Second World War was fought on land, at sea, and in the air. Air forces played a huge part.

Key vocabulary

- Allies
- Axis
- Blitzkrieg
- conscription
- occupation
- surrendered
- **technology**



What do you think
is happening in
this photograph?

How might these
soldiers be feeling?



How had the Second World War progressed in Western Europe?

After war was declared in 1939, the British and German navies fought battles at sea. On land, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway in April 1940. At the same time, Germany used '**Blitzkrieg**' or lightning war to attack the Netherlands and Belgium from the skies. By June 1940, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and then Norway had **surrendered** to Germany.

In May 1940, Germany invaded France. French, British, and Belgian forces fought back but in June 1940, France was split into two zones. The northern half was under German **occupation**. The southern half was led by a French government, but still under threat.



How had the Second World War progressed in Western Europe?



Complete the timeline of war in Western Europe.

Lesson 7: Retrieval

1939

April 1940

May 1940

June 1940



Complete the timeline of war in Western Europe.

1939

**The Second World War began.
The British and German navies fought.**

April 1940

Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.

Germany uses Blitzkrieg on the Netherlands and Belgium.

May 1940

Germany invaded France.

June 1940

Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium had surrendered to Germany.

France is split into two zones.

Italy declared war on France and Britain.



Who fought for Britain in the Second World War?

When war began, all British men between 18 and 41 were conscripted to fight. **Conscription** was compulsory so there was no choice, unless you were medically unfit or worked in a key job, such as farming, medicine, or engineering.

This meant that men could be called up to fight. By the end of 1939, over 1.5 million men had joined the British armed forces and were split between the army, navy, and RAF (Royal Air Force).

MILITARY TRAINING ACT, 1939

MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

Date. 24 AUG 1939

Mr. R. A. Cope
5 Sunning Way, Overholt Hill
Danbury, Cheshire

Registration No. C.G.W. 228

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with the Military Training Act, 1939, you are required to present yourself for military training on Friday day 15th Sept. 1939, at 10 a.m., or as early as possible thereafter on that day, to 2nd Field Militia Depot R.A. Fargo Amersburg (Wilts) (nearest railway station).

Do not use if not applicable. A Travelling Warrant for your journey is enclosed. Before starting your journey you must exchange the warrant for a ticket at the booking office named on the warrant.

At the arrival station there will be a non-commissioned officer on duty between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. to direct you.

A Postal Order for 4s., being an advance which will be recovered from your pay, is also enclosed. You will be supplied with a complete outfit consisting of uniform, equipment, underwear, socks, washing necessaries, shaving and cleaning kit. You may bring with you a suitcase containing other articles which you feel you may need, but you are advised not to bring too much in case you find difficulty in storing it in your kit box.

You should also take with you your Unemployment Book and your Health and Pensions Insurance contribution card (including Exempt Persons Book and Card) and, wherever possible, the Record Card issued to you by your Approved Society. If unable to bring a Record Card, you should write on your contribution card particulars of your Society membership (name of Approved Society, membership number, etc.), as given on your Medical Card. (If you are compulsorily insured for contributory pensions only and do not use contribution cards, you should take the Certificate of Pensions Insurance (Form X.C.6) which can be obtained from your employer.)

Immediately on receipt of this notice, you should inform your employer of the date upon which you are required to report for military training.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. HAMILTON
Manager.

M.R.12
(4543) W. 1381-185 240,000 6/39 T.S. 677



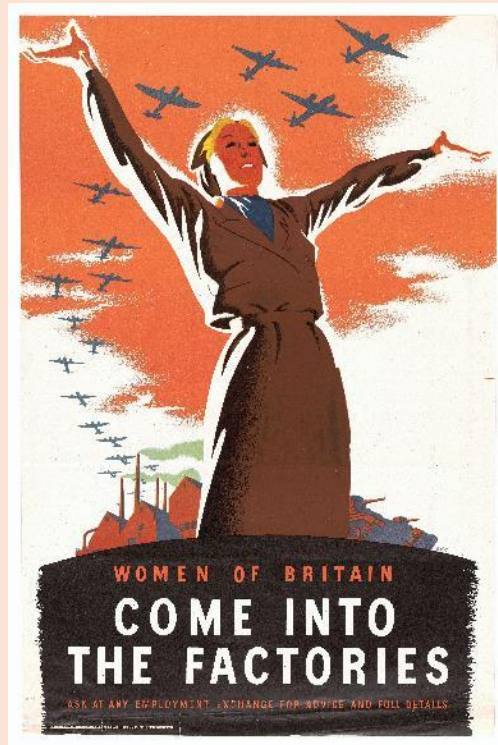
Who fought for Britain in the Second World War?

In 1941, conscription was also brought in for unmarried and childless women aged 20–30. They could be called up to work as munition workers, engineers, air raid wardens, and air-force control-system workers. Many volunteered.

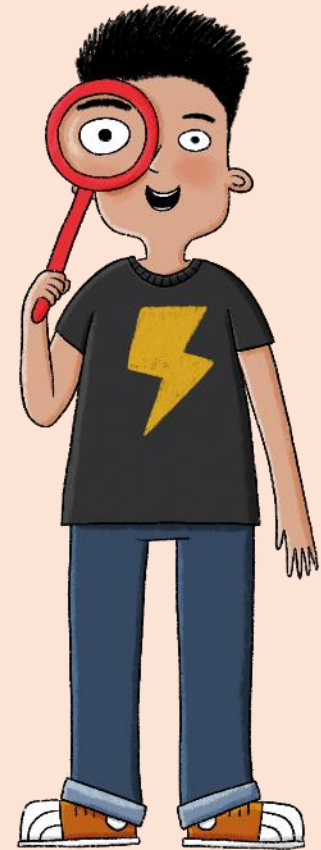
People from many other countries from the British Empire fought alongside the British, either because they had no choice or because they volunteered to. In total, 8,586,000 men were signed up for military service including those from the UK, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand.



What do these posters tell us about who helped Britain fight the Second World War?



How might people have felt when they saw these posters?



Where was the Second World War fought?

As time continued, more and more countries joined the war. Some changed sides.

- Hitler formed an alliance with Italy. In June 1940, Italy declared war on France and Britain.
- In September 1940, Japan allied with Germany and Italy.
- Germany invaded and occupied more and more of Eastern Europe. Then, on 22 June 1941, Hitler went back on the Non-aggression Pact and invaded the Soviet Union.
- On 7 December 1941, the Japanese navy attacked the US naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The next day, Japan declared war on the USA and Britain, bringing the USA into the war.

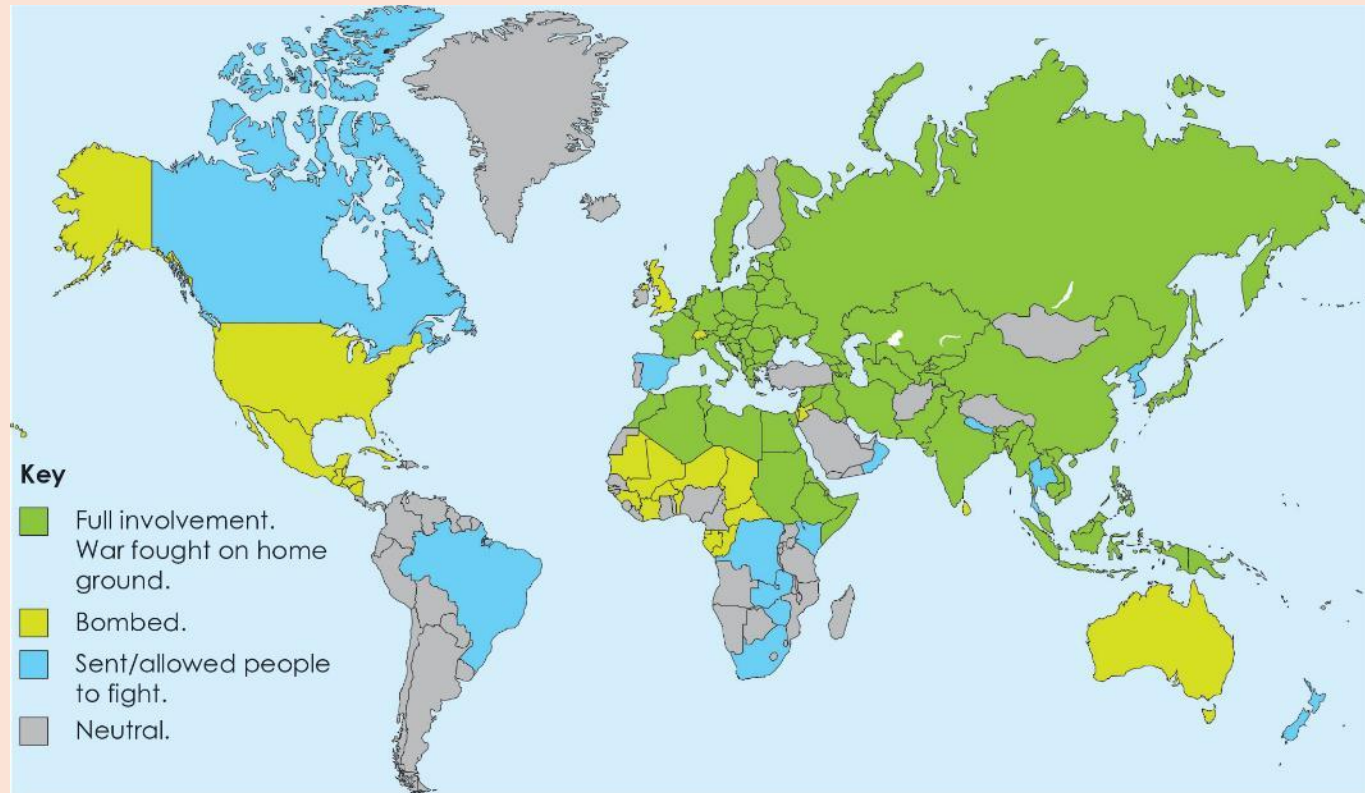


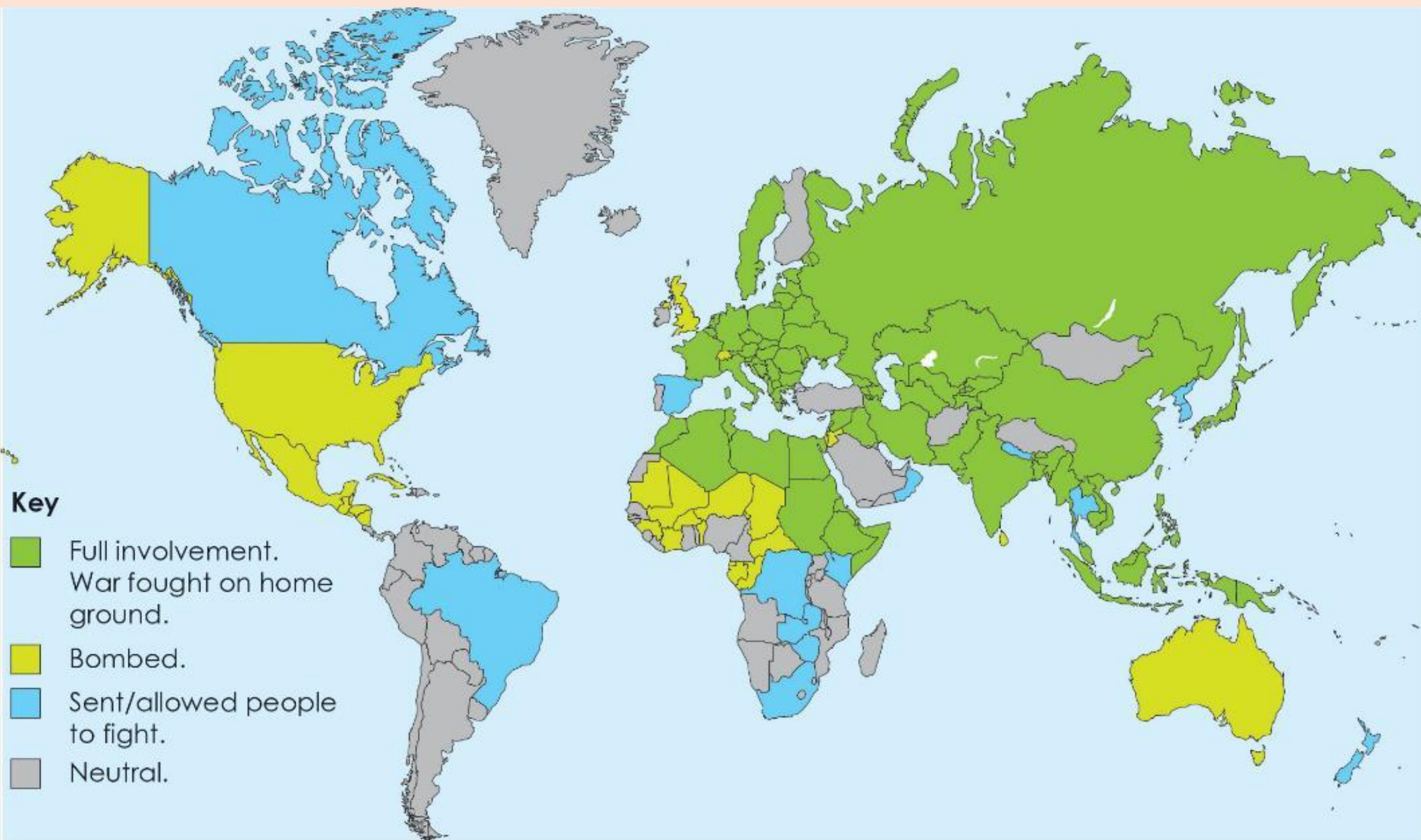
Where was World War Two fought?

Those on the side of Germany, Japan, and Italy were known as **Axis** forces. The opposition, including Britain, France, the USA, and the Soviet Union were known as the **Allies**.

The Second World War affected nearly every country in the world.

Involvement of countries in the Second World War across the globe





Using the map and an atlas, answer these questions.

1. Name two countries that did not see fighting on land or were bombed but that sent troops to fight in the war.

2. Name two countries in Asia where the war was fought.

3. Name two countries that were bombed in the war but did not see fighting on land.

4. Name two neutral countries.



Using the map and an atlas, answer these questions.

Answers could include any of the following, or others.

1. Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Spain, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Oman, Nepal, Thailand, Korea, New Zealand.
2. The Soviet Union, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Singapore, Philippines, Borneo, Malaysia, Indonesia, Syria, Iraq, Iran.
3. The USA (Hawaii and Alaska), Britain, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Australia, Mauritania, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Chad, Cameroon.
4. Republic of Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Columbia, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay.



How was the Second World War fought?

Trench warfare was not really used in the Second World War. The war was fought at sea with battleships and on land with troops and tanks.

Air forces on both sides played a massive part in how the war was fought due to huge advances in **technology**.

Radar on the larger, improved planes meant that fighting could now take place in the dark as pilots didn't need light to see. Planes could fly longer and be more heavily armed.



How was the Second World War fought?

The three main types of plane used were bombers, fighters, and transport planes but there were many different models of each.

The most famous planes were the British Supermarine Spitfire, the German Messerschmitt Bf 109, and the USA's P51 Mustang.



Label these aircraft using the list below.

Supermarine Spitfire

Messerschmitt Bf 109

P51 Mustang

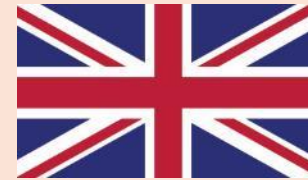
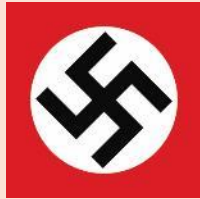


Label these aircraft using the list below.

Supermarine Spitfire

Messerschmitt Bf 109

P51 Mustang



P51 Mustang



Messerschmitt Bf 109



Supermarine Spitfire



What was the Dunkirk Evacuation?

Germany invaded France in May 1940. The British Expeditionary Force (BEF), and troops from France and Belgium were forced back to the French port of Dunkirk.

Do you remember this picture? It shows troops on the beach at Dunkirk. They were surrounded by German forces. Their only hope was to be rescued by sea.

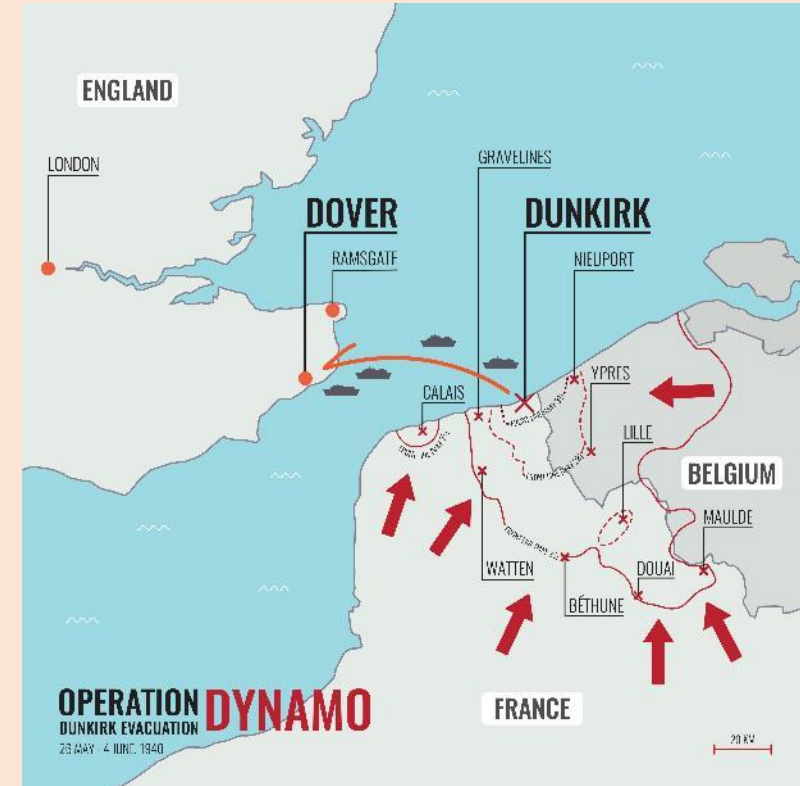


What was the Dunkirk evacuation?

The British Royal Navy planned to evacuate troops to Britain. 'Operation Dynamo' began on 26 May.

The Royal Air Force provided protection from German aircraft. However, the ships and troops were under constant fire and there was little shelter on the beaches.

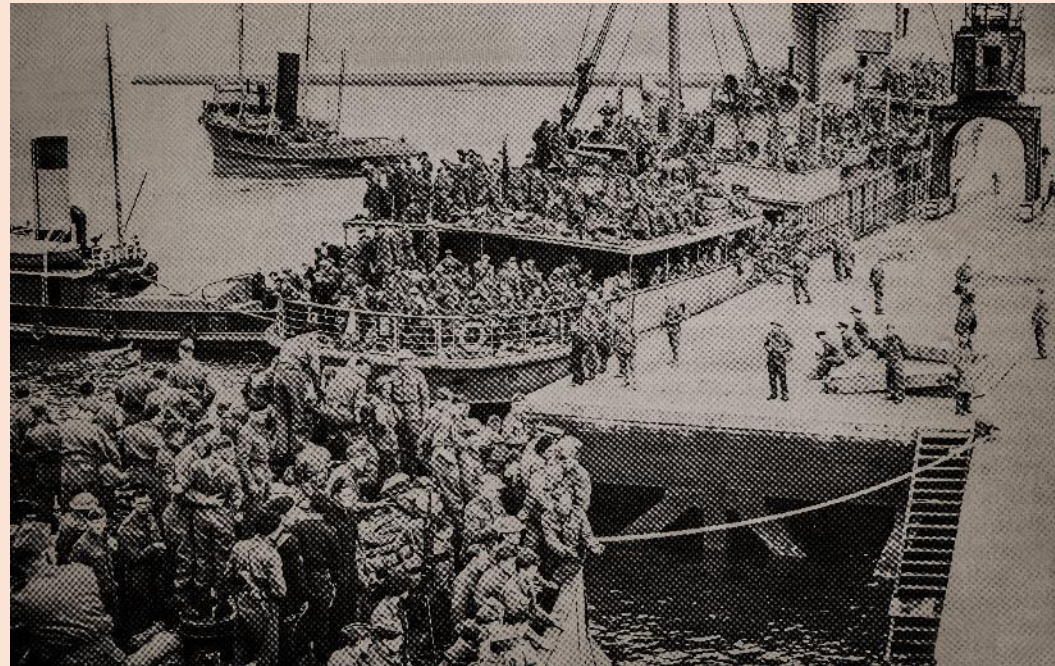
Part of the problem was that the large warships could not get close to the beaches, so troops had to wade and then swim out to the boats or use piers.



What was the Dunkirk evacuation?

The Royal Navy asked civilians in Britain who owned smaller boats to come and help because they could get right up to the shore. Around 700 of these 'little ships' joined the cause.

In the plans, Operation Dynamo hoped to rescue 45,000 people. The Royal Navy, supported by the little boats, actually managed to bring over 338,000 troops, including around 140,000 French and Belgian soldiers back to Britain.



Boats arriving back in Britain during Operation Dynamo



What was the Battle of Britain?

Hitler made sure that his air force, the Luftwaffe, was the largest and most impressive in the world.

However, the British Royal Air Force (RAF) had developed the best fighter aircraft in the world, the Supermarine Spitfire.

After the evacuation from Dunkirk, Britain was still protected from Germany by the English Channel. Germany planned to invade Britain using the Luftwaffe.



What was the Battle of Britain?

On 10 July 1940, the Luftwaffe began their attack on the British Air Force in the skies above England. They wanted to destroy the RAF so that they could safely invade Britain.

The air-fights lasted for months. However, by October, the invasion was called off as the Luftwaffe could not defeat the RAF. This was mainly due to the RAF knowing the geography of their own land and to the role of radar operators, many of whom were women, working to track and alert the RAF to incoming attacks. This was a major defeat for Hitler and Nazi Germany.



Exit Ticket: Do you think Hitler was surprised that Germany didn't win the Battle of Britain? Explain your answers.



Tuesday 3rd June

KQ: How can we make a difference?

Knowledge Quiz

1. Which of the climate zones is the coldest?

tropical temperate subpolar arid

2. Which of these climate changes affect land use? (Circle **two** answers.)

rise in temperature extra crops climate zones extra rainfall

3. What is the impact of an increase in rainfall? (Circle **two** answers.)

plants move plants die farmers struggle crops don't grow

4. Why are less predictable weather patterns bad for farming?

Farms never get enough water.

Farmers never get enough sunshine.

Farming depends on regular temperature and rainfall levels.

Knowledge quiz 2.5

1. Which of the climate zones is the coldest?

tropical

temperate

subpolar

arid

2. Which of these climate changes affect land use? (Circle **two** answers)

rise in temperature

extra crops

climate zones

extra rainfall

3. What is the impact of an increase in rainfall? (Circle **two** answers.)

plants move

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crops don't grow

4. Why are less predictable weather patterns bad for farming?

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What is climate change?



In this lesson, we will learn how to become global citizens, and the steps we can take to reduce our carbon footprint.



The key term in this lesson is **carbon footprint**.

Your carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere because of your own energy needs.



How can we make a difference?

Key knowledge

- A global citizen is someone who is aware of the wider world and understands their place in it.
- There are simple steps each of us can do to reduce our greenhouse emissions and our carbon footprint.
- The Paris Agreement is an international treaty which aims to reduce the emissions that different countries produce and prevent the global temperature from increasing further.
- Greta Thunberg is an environmentalist activist known for her activism around the climate crisis.

Key vocabulary

- activist
- emissions
- environmentalist
- global citizen
- treaty



What is global citizenship?

A **global citizen** is someone who is aware of and understands the wider world and their place in it. They take an active role in their community, and work with others to make our planet more equal, fair, and **sustainable**. Global citizenship is about each global citizen maintaining values and an understanding that even though we live in one country, for example the UK, the global issues we learn about affect all of us.



What can I do to stop global warming?

Everyone has a **carbon footprint**. Your carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere because of your own energy needs. You need transportation, electricity, food, clothing, and other goods.

Stopping global warming isn't going to happen overnight. However, there are simple steps each of us can do to reduce our greenhouse **emissions** and our carbon footprint. Your choices can make a difference.



What can I do to stop global warming?

It doesn't mean we have to change our lives completely! Here are a few simple changes, which we can try and add to our every-day life:

- Shop less. Every time you throw or give something away, reflect on how many things you buy and discard. This all creates waste. Buy less, or only buy things that last a long time.
- Use less electricity. Turning off the lights and the TV when leaving the room is a great starting point.
- Use less water. Having a quick shower instead of a bath is better for the environment and don't leave the tap running when you brush your teeth.
- Recycle. Try to recycle as much rubbish as possible. If things are recycled, factories don't have to make as many new things. This means factories will burn fewer fossil fuels.



What can I do to stop global warming?

- Use less plastic. Reusing shopping bags is a great way to stop the production of plastic. Plastic is very harmful to the environment as it takes thousands of years to decompose.
- Cycle/walk more instead of using motor vehicles. Taking fewer car journeys will result in less air pollution and less petrol being produced.
- Plant trees. Planting trees will not only help the air but wildlife, too. Try planting one in your garden or at a park nearby.
- Use public transport when needed instead of driving. When 20 people take the bus instead of using their cars, that's 19 fewer vehicles on the road!
- Buy **locally** grown food. Shops often sell food, which has been transported on aeroplanes from the other side of the world. In the process, lots of carbon dioxide is released in the atmosphere. Buying locally is much more environmentally friendly.



Make a global citizen pledge.

What are you going to do to try and reduce your personal global footprint?



What is global citizenship?

What is the Paris Agreement?

The Paris Agreement is an international **treaty** which was adopted in December 2015. It aims to reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming. The Paris Agreement set out to improve upon and replace the Kyoto Protocol, an earlier international treaty designed to reduce the release of greenhouse gases.

A total of 192 countries along with the European Union have joined the Paris Agreement. All of the countries that signed are required to make progress against emissions targets and significantly reduce the amount of greenhouse gases they produce. This is to prevent global temperatures from increasing more than 2°C above the temperature level set before the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. There is hope to improve this goal further by limiting the increase to 1.5°C.



Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Paris Agreement's main aim?

2. How many countries have backed the agreement?

3. What do countries need to do?



Answer the following questions.

1. What is the Paris Agreement's main aim?

**to reduce the emission of gases that contribute to
global warming**

2. How many countries have backed the agreement?

192 countries and the European Union

3. What do countries need to do?

**Progress against emissions targets and significantly
reduce the amount of greenhouse gases they produce.**



Who is Greta Thunberg?

There are many people who have tried to make a difference to the world we live in over the years. Those people have used their voice and taken action where they could to protect Earth for future generations. These people are sometimes called **environmentalists** or **activists**. An environmentalist is a person who is concerned about protecting the environment. An activist is a person who campaigns to bring about political or social change. Greta Thunberg is an environmental activist from Sweden known for her activism around the global climate crisis.



Who is Greta Thunberg?

Greta started her activism when she was 15. Initially, her protests focused on the Swedish government's climate targets, and she urged pupils around the world to make similar demands in their own countries. Greta's #FridaysforFuture global climate strike movement took the world by storm. As support for her cause grew, other strikes started around the world, inspiring more than 20,000 pupils around the world to join her in countries including Australia, the UK, Belgium, the US, and Japan.



Who is Greta Thunberg?

As her fame has grown, she has called for governments around the world to do more to cut global emissions. She has spoken to world leaders at international meetings, including the United Nations Climate Conference and the World Economic Forum in 2019. At the forum, she called for banks, firms, and governments to stop investing in and funding fossil fuels. Greta said, “The world’s leaders should invest their money in existing sustainable technologies, research and in restoring nature.” “The Greta Effect” has inspired young environmentalists across the world and has brought the global climate crisis to the public’s attention.



Answer the following questions.

1. What did Greta do to try and make a change?

2. What does Greta want governments to stop doing?

3. What does Greta want governments to start doing?

4. How did Greta inspire young people?

5. What is an activist?



Exit Ticket:

Inspired by Greta, what could you do to try and raise awareness of climate change?

