

Tuesday

Common Exception Words



m o s t e f t h i p k l
m n o p q r o t u r w x
o z a b c d l f g e i j
n l m g o l d r s t u v
l x y z l b c d t t g h
y j k l d n o p e y r t
u v w x y z a b a d e f
g h i j b r e a k p a r
o l d v w x y z a b t d
e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t e v e r y z a b
b o t h g h i j k l m n



most
only
both
old

cold
gold
told
every

great
break
steak
pretty



24.06.25

Morning Challenge

Spellings

Contractions with Apostrophes

Contractions are words that have been shortened to make one word. Usually, the letters that have been removed are replaced with an apostrophe. These words all contain an apostrophe to show where the missing letters were...

Contractions with Apostrophes

can + not	→	can no t	→	can't
did + not	→	did no t	→	didn't
has + not	→	has no t	→	hasn't
could + not	→	could no t	→	couldn't
it + is	→	it i s	→	it's
would + not	→	would no t	→	wouldn't
should + not	→	should no t	→	shouldn't
was + not	→	was no t	→	wasn't

Can you air write an apostrophe with your finger?

Can you write an apostrophe on the back of your hand?

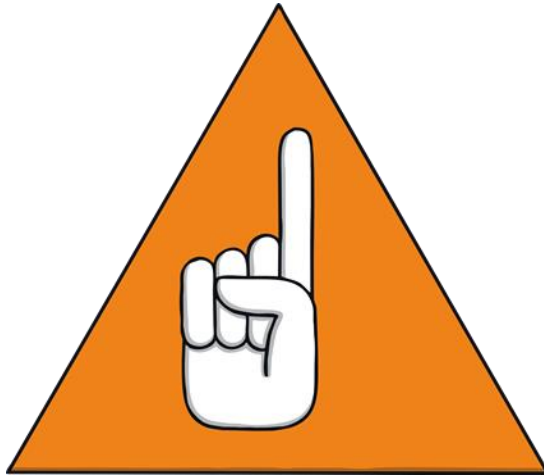
Be Careful!

This pair of words sound the same but are not spelt the same. They are **homophones**.

One of the spellings does not follow the pattern we are looking at.

it's

We have to hear them in a sentence to understand which spelling is needed.



its

“It’s dinner time!”

Here, the words ‘**it is**’ are squeezed together to become **it’s**. The apostrophe is used to show that the ‘**i**’ from ‘**is**’ is missing.



The cat left a trail of pawprints on the carpet because its paws were muddy.

Here '**its**' means 'the paws belonging to the cat' but there is no apostrophe. **It** does not follow the rule of adding apostrophe + s to show possession. You just add **s**.



Contractions without Apostrophes

Sometimes a longer word is shortened to a shorter word without an apostrophe. This often happens with the titles that are used before people's names.

These titles do not contain an apostrophe...

Mr/Mrs

Mister → Mr

Missus → Mrs

Don't forget!
Mrs and **Mr** are part of people's names so they both always begin with a **capital letter**.

Using your finger, can you write the word 'Mr' or 'Mrs' on a partner's back?

Can they guess the word you have written?



Here are this week's spellings to practise.

can't

wouldn't

didn't

shouldn't

hasn't

wasn't

couldn't

Mr

it's

Mrs

Can you write 3 of the contracted words into 3 sentences?

Have you put the apostrophe in the right place?

LITERACY

Tuesday 24th June
TBAT: improve language

3 in 3

Can you make these sentences correct?

1. The cat runned up the tree.
2. She don't like carrots.
3. Him is played with the ball.

Tuesday 24th June
TBAT: improve language
Can you think of adjectives for this picture?



Can you improve the adjectives and make them better?

Tuesday 24th June

TBAT: improve language

We can change words from Tier 1 to Tier 2, which makes them better and more exciting.

Tier 1 Word	Tier 2 Word
big	enormous
nice	delightful
happy	joyful
small	tiny / miniature
sad	gloomy

Tuesday 24th June
TBAT: improve language

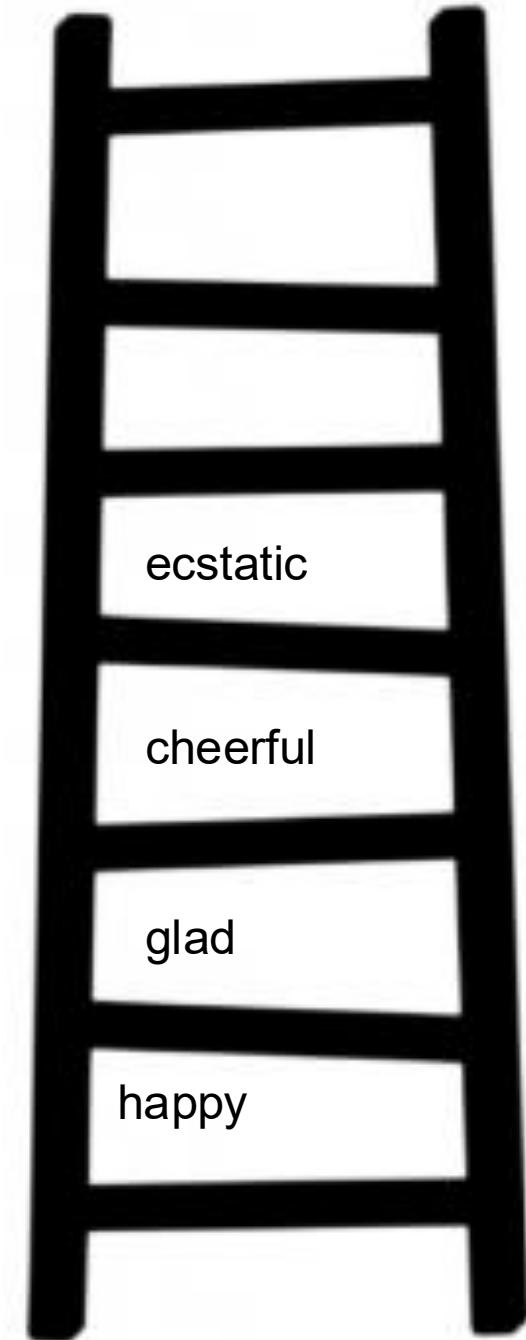
Can we improve these sentences by changing the adjective from Tier 1 to Tier 2?

The **big** dog ran.

She had a **nice** dress.

Tuesday 24th June
TBAT: improve language

Can you complete the
ladder by improving the
words and making them
better?



Tuesday 24th June
TBAT: improve language

Can you complete the
ladder by improving the
words and making them
better?

Your turn



Tuesday 24th June
TBAT: improve language

In your book, can you make a word chain of 3 adjectives which move from Tier 1 to Tier 2?

big 

dark 

small 

shiny 

Can you write the final words into sentences?

BREAK

MATHS

24.06.25

T.B.A.T. recognise the inverse

3 in 3

1)

Which option below
shows 54 partitioned
correctly?

$50 + 40$

$5 + 4$

$50 + 4$

2)

**Calculate 17
+ 15**

3)

**Calculate 16
+ 18**

CHALLENGE: Explain how you could use the calculation from question 2 to help you solve question 3.

What do you notice about these equations?

- What patterns can you see?
- How would you explain them?

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 4 \times 3 = 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 4 = 8 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 5 = 10 \\ 4 \times 5 = 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 6 = 12 \\ 4 \times 6 = 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 7 = 14 \\ 4 \times 7 = 28 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 8 = 16 \\ 4 \times 8 = 32 \end{array}$$



whole



group



inverse

multiply

divide



share



What do we know? What do we not know?

30 passengers are on the plane.
Passengers sit in rows of three.
There are ten rows.

- Have a go at representing it.
- What can you see?



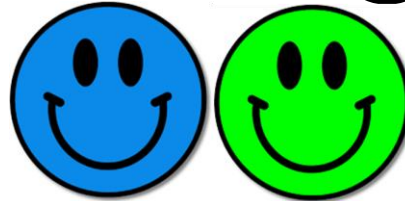
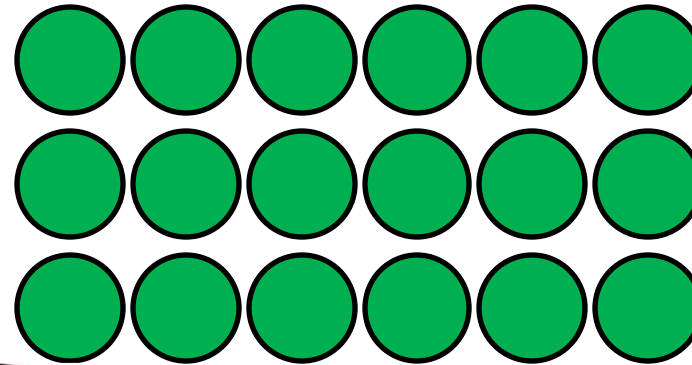
What do we know? What do we not know?

Passengers sit in rows of four.
There are eight rows.
32 passengers are on the plane.

- Have a go at representing it.
- What can you see?

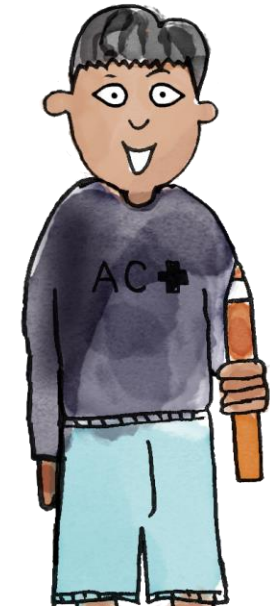


Josie has three bags.
Each bag has six toys.
She has 18 toys.



There are ? equal
groups of ?. The
whole is ?.

I know the whole is
? and there are ?
equal groups of ?.

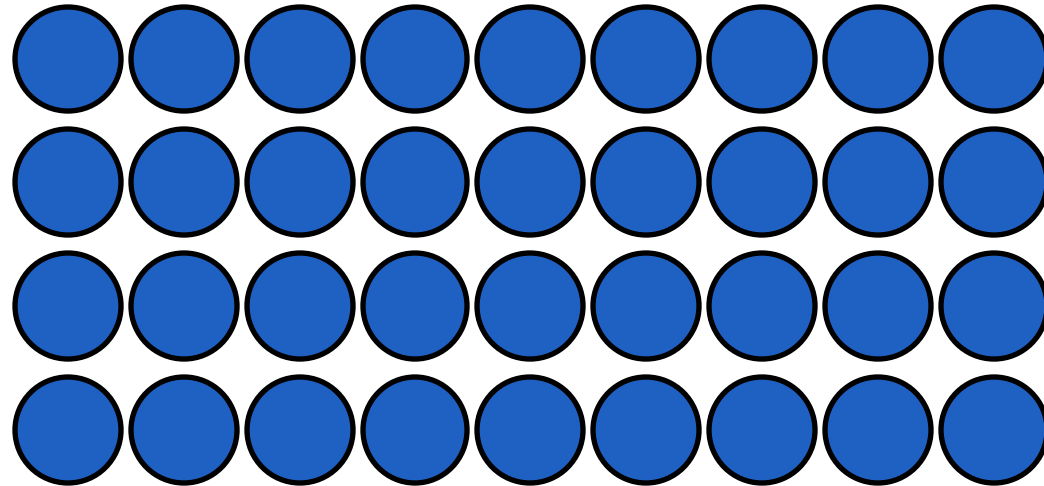


- whole equal group inverse multiply divide share

What's the same? What's different?

There are nine rows of seats.
Each row seats four passengers.
36 passengers can sit down.

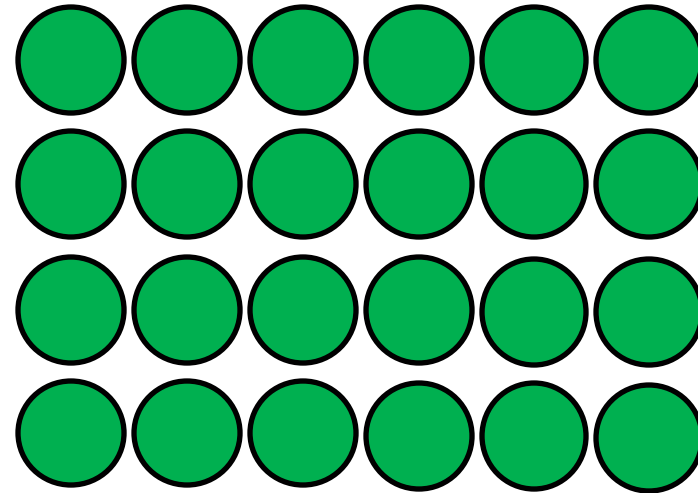
36 passengers can sit down.
Each row seats four passengers.
There are nine rows.





- Represent and describe the multiplication and division sentence.

Luca buys four bags of crisps.
Each bag has six packs of crisps.
He has 24 packs of crisps.

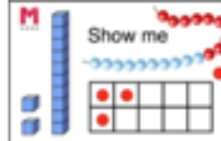


There are four
equal groups of six.
The whole is 24.

I know the whole is 24.
There are four equal
groups of six.



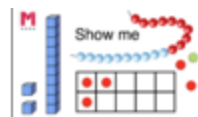
Represent and describe the multiplication and division sentence.



One plane requires two pilots. There are five planes ready to fly. Ten pilots will be flying.	A plane sits 30 people altogether. They sit in six rows of five.
There are seven stacks of ten airplane trays. There are 70 airplane trays.	The co-pilot has four rows of buttons with nine buttons in each row. There are 36 buttons altogether.
12 seats are needed in part of the plane. They are rows of two. There are six rows.	Each trailer can hold eight suitcases. There are four trailers. There are 32 suitcases.
Each car holds three people and luggage. 15 people are going to the airport. Five cars are needed.	Jude buys three packs of sweets for the plane. She has 27 sweets. There are nine sweets in a pack.

CHALLENGE

Part 1: Represent and describe the multiplication and division sentence.



Each car holds three people and luggage. 15 people are going to the airport. Five cars are needed.	Jude buys three packs of sweets for the plane. She has 27 sweets. There are nine sweets in a pack.
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GREATER DEPTH

Part 2: Create two of your own problems with no unknown values. Then show me how your problem could be described as a multiplication or a division.

LUNCH

MUSIC

LESSON
1

Unit: Travel

Musical focus: Performance
Subject link: English

LESSON PLAN

LESSON LEARNING

- Exploring patterns of physical movement in a game song
- Responding to a song with movement
- Using simple musical vocabulary to describe music

TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Simama kaa

Sing a Tanzanian game song, adding movements to the beat

- Children:
- learn the movements to a traditional East African singing game;
 - learn to sing a song in Swahili;
 - perform a singing game with travelling movements.

Going to town on a bus

Sing a rhyming song and add actions

- Children:
- listen and recall transport featured in the lyrics of a song;
 - learn to sing the song, taking notice of the rhyming words;
 - create actions to perform with the song.

Going to town accompaniment

Accompany *Going to town on a bus* with voices and tuned percussion

- Children:
- listen to a song and identify the accompaniment pattern;
 - sing and play an accompaniment pattern with a song;
 - perform the song with a tuned accompaniment.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED

- Tuned percussion – notes F and G

VOCABULARY

- Beat
- Rhythm
- Accompaniment

EXTENDED LEARNING

Add an untuned percussion accompaniment to ***Simama kaa***, such as drums playing a steady beat.

SUMMER FAYRE