Tuesday 9th September
Morning Challenge

1) Use the column method to find the answer to each calculation.

a)

	3	4	3	7	8
+	7	8	4	3	5

b)

	7	8	9	4	2
−		9	4	7	2

c) 478 392 + 4673

d) 94 837 − 76 924

3) Work out the missing digits.

	4	5	□	8	5	7
+	□	5	2	6	□	8
	8	0	3	□	0	5

4) A shop has £234 654 worth of stock. They sell £78 962 worth of stock in the first week and sell £129 875 worth of stock in the second week.
What is the value of the stock they have left?

Tuesday 9th September

TBAT: add suffixes starting with a vowel to words with more than one syllable.

What is a stressed syllable?

What is an unstressed syllable?

Can you give your partner an example?

Tuesday 9th September

TBAT: add suffixes starting with a vowel to words with more than one syllable.

What happens to the word forget when you add:

ing

en

Write your definition.

Tuesday 9th September

TBAT: add suffixes starting with a vowel to words with more than one syllable.

Add the suffixes: -ation, -ing, -en, -er and –ed to these words below to make a new word. The new word must be grammatically correct.

Forget

Forgot

Begin

Prefer

Garden

Limit

Write the spelling pattern that happens for the words funny + -er and sunny + -est.

09.09.25

TBAT: read, write and compare 1, 2 and 3-place decimal numbers.

3 in 3

1. 18 x 11 =

2. 3,456 – 457 =

3. 4/5 + ____ = 1

Use **each digit once** to make the **largest number** you can. Write down the number in **words**.

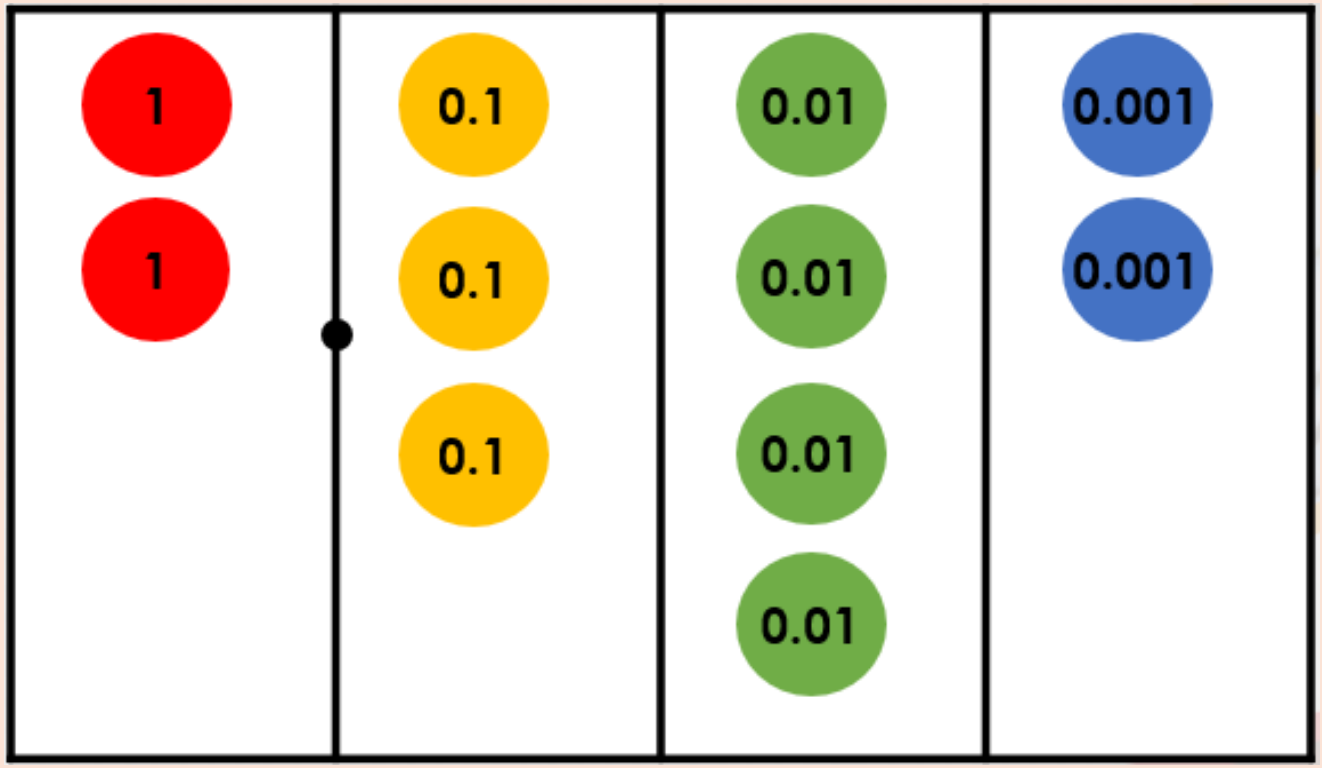
Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks

09.09.25

TBAT: read, write and compare 1-, 2- and 3-place decimal numbers.

Write a decimal number larger than this decimal.

Write a decimal number smaller than this decimal.



What is the value of the underlined digits in the following

45.<u>1</u>73	8.2<u>8</u>0	20.<u>6</u>3	101.00<u>3</u>

09.09.25

TBAT: read, write and compare 1-, 2- and 3-place decimal numbers.

Use the digit cards to make the statements correct. You can only use the cards once.

9	7	6

A. 4.51 > 3.4 ☐

B. 6.08 < 6.0 ☐

C. 8.2 ☐ = 8.27

Complete the statement using >, < or = to make it correct.

3.59km ☐ 3.29km ☐ 3290m

09.09.25

TBAT: read, write and compare 1-, 2- and 3-place decimal numbers.

Which rows of decimals are placed correctly in ascending order?

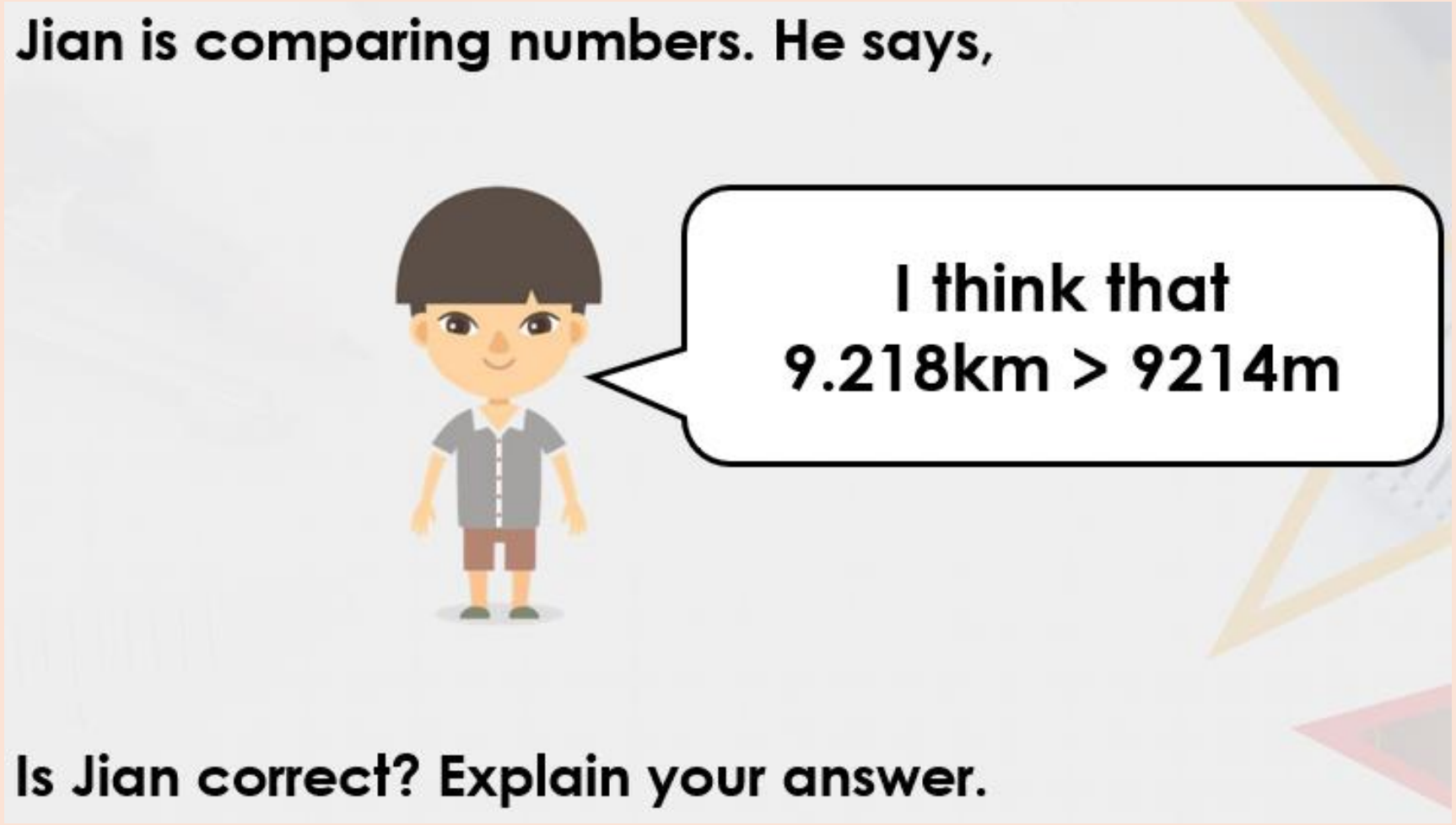
1.709	1.719	1.83	1.904	
3.48	3.5	3.508	3.099	
6.039	6.531	6.635	6.75	

Complete the statement using >, < or = to make it correct.

852cm ☐ 8.491m ☐ 8.49m

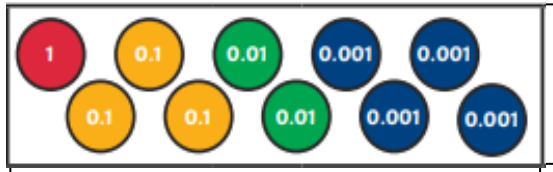
09.09.25

TBAT: read, write and compare 1-, 2- and 3-place decimal numbers.



09.09.25

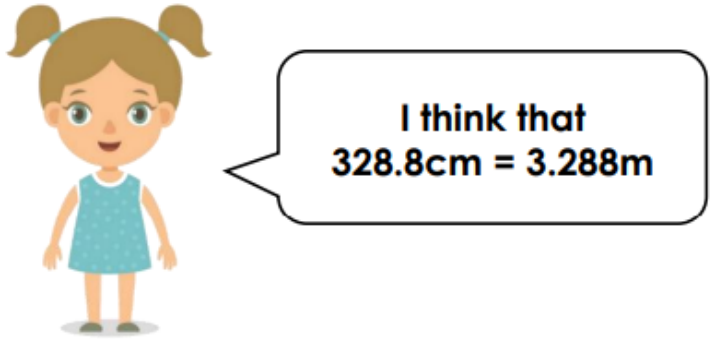
TBAT: read, write and compare 1-, 2- and 3-place decimal numbers.

		1+0.3+0.03
3.25km		3.204km
1.792		1.8
1+0.5+0.05		1 whole, 4 tenths and 5 hundredths
1.08		1 whole and 8 tenths

RP –
Same writes 0 wholes, 3 tenths, 4 hundredths and 5 thousandths.
James writes 0 wholes, 3 tenths, 4 hundredths and 6 thousandths.
Write each number in numerals.
Which is bigger?

Challenge

Emily is comparing numbers. She says,



Is Emily correct? Explain your answer.

Mastery Challenge

Sam made a number between 28.29 ÷ 10 and 0.254 x 10 using counters on a place value chart.

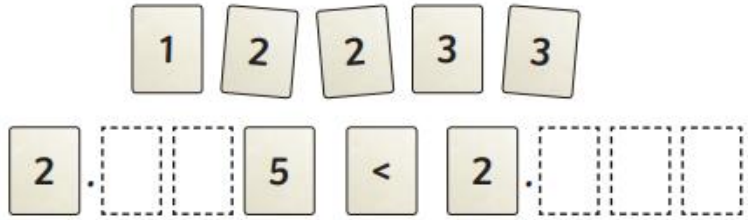
1	0.1	0.01	0.001
● ●			

Seven of the counters have fallen off.

List 3 possibilities of what Sam's number could be.

Mastery with Greater Depth

Using each digit card only once, find 5 possible solutions that complete this statement.



09.09.25

TBAT: read, write and compare 1-, 2- and 3-place decimal numbers.

		1+0.3+0.03
3.25km		3.204km
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09.09.25

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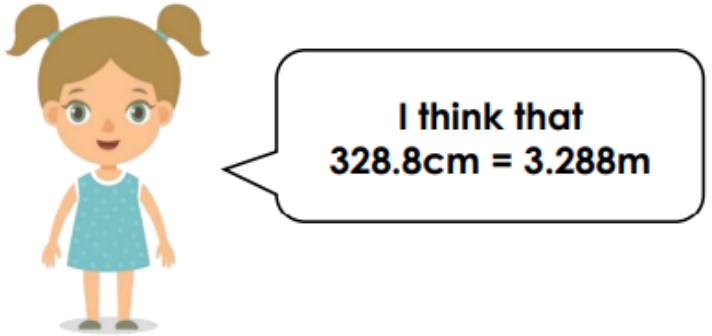

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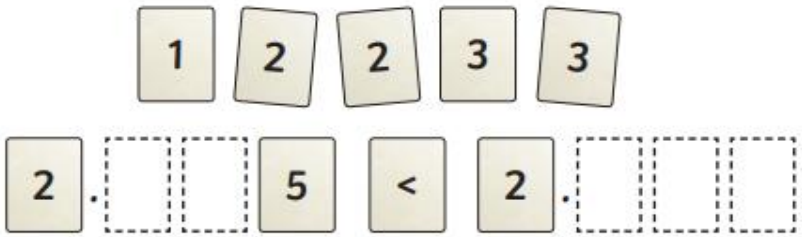


Tuesday 9th September

TBAT: write a letter/guide in the style of a character

3 in 3

1. Place the hyphen in the sentence below:

   The man eating snake slithered along.

2. Circle the modal verb in the sentence below:

   I should complete my homework by Monday.

3. What tense is the sentence below?

   Sarah was kicking the ball against the fence.

Add an adverb to sentence 1.

Tuesday 9th September

TBAT: write a letter/guide in the style of a character

Partner discussion – Spot the errors.

Greeting yung explorers! Nigel Billingsley here (intrepid adventurer, guide, and expert on surviving the most dangerous jungles known to humankind Today, howeva, I brung you survivel instrutions for somthing even wilder than jumanji itself… **Year !**

How could this be improved?

Challenge

How would you introduce our topic of the letter/guide?

Tuesday 9th September
TBAT: write a letter/guide in the style of a character

Opening line and Introductory paragraph

Greetings, young adventurers of Year 6!
Allow me to introduce myself: Nigel Billingsley, at your service. Explorer of wild frontiers, deliverer of essential information, and here today with one vital mission – to ensure *you* survive the perilous jungle that is… **Year 6!**

Salutations, young voyagers! Nigel Billingsley at your service — explorer of unknown realms and bearer of vital instructions for conquering the treacherous territory ahead: Year 6.

Ah, there you are! I am Nigel Billingsley — guide, adventurer, and professional deliverer of exposition. Today, I bring you the map and compass you'll need to survive the jungle otherwise known as Year 6.

Good day, explorers! I am Nigel Billingsley, and it is my solemn duty to brief you on your next adventure: surviving the mighty quest that lies before you… Year 6!

Tuesday 9th September

TBAT: write a letter/guide in the style of a character

Main paragraph (s) - What do year 6 need to have to survive?

Now listen carefully, for in Year 6, much like in Jumanji, you begin with **three lives.** Waste them, and things may get rather tricky indeed.

⚔️ Life 1: Don't Lose It on Homework!
Forgetting your homework is like being squashed by a charging rhino — dramatic, noisy, and completely avoidable. Stay organised, hand it in, and keep that life safe.

---

1. Face the Challenges.
   Year 6 comes with quests such as SATs, projects, and new responsibilities. Tackle them head-on! Remember: no adventurer ever succeeded by hiding in the bushes.
2. Trust Your Team.
   Friends, teachers, and classmates are your allies. Stick together, support each other, and you'll make it through even the toughest missions.

Challenge

Can you include a rhetorical question in your writing?

Tuesday 9th September
TBAT: explore beat and syncopation through a song and body percussion.

Key vocabulary:

Structure – refers to the arrangement and order of the parts or sections of the music.

Beat – basic unit or pulse in music.

Syncopation - a variety of rhythms played together to make a piece of music, making part or all of a tune or piece of music off-beat.

Melody - collection of musical tones that are grouped together as a single entity.

The Collins Hub Educator > Library

Tuesday 9th September

KQ: What can maps tell us about the world?

How can maps and fieldwork help us to understand a place?

What do maps NOT tell us?

Tuesday 9th September
KQ: What can maps tell us about the world?

Key Vocabulary:

Border - a real or artificial line that separates geographic areas.

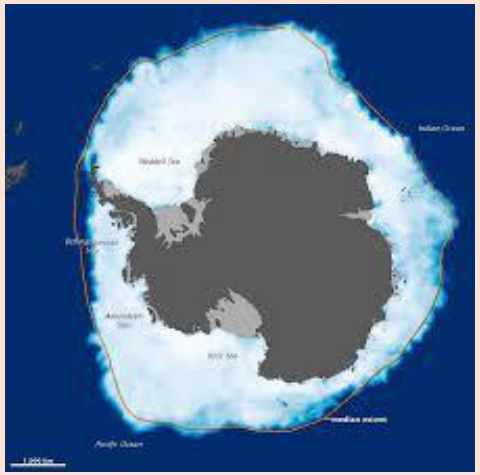
Distortion - the misrepresentation of shape, area, distance, or direction of or between geographic features when compared to their true measurements.

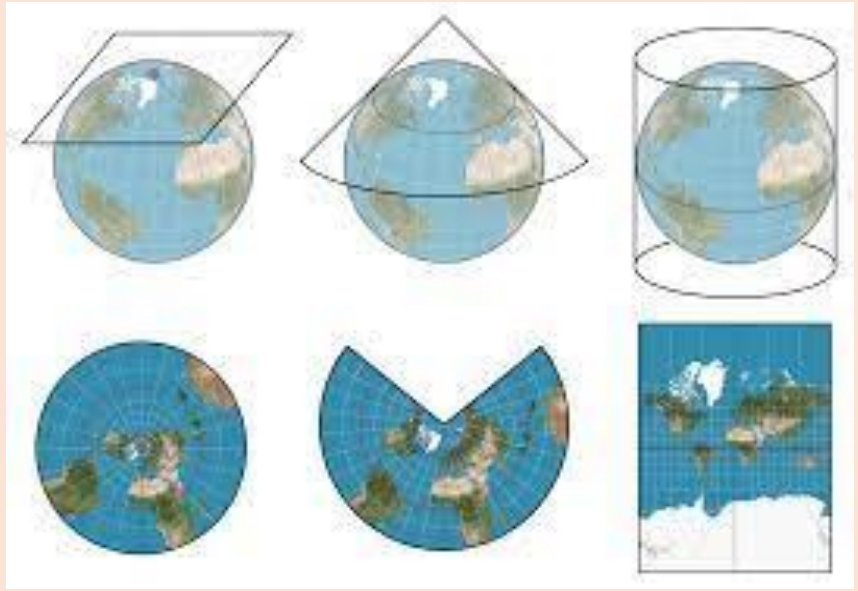
Human feature - things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.

Landmass - a large region or area of land that is in one piece and not broken up by oceans.

Physical feature - like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

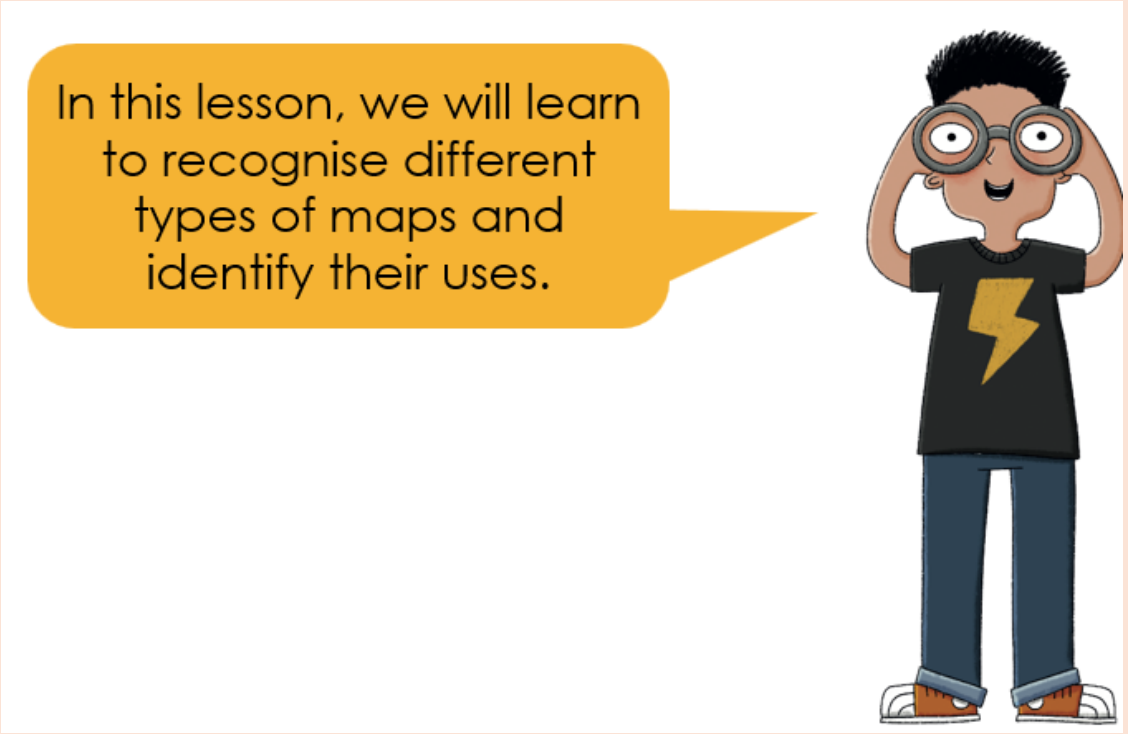
Projection - the system of transformation of the spherical surface onto a plane surface.

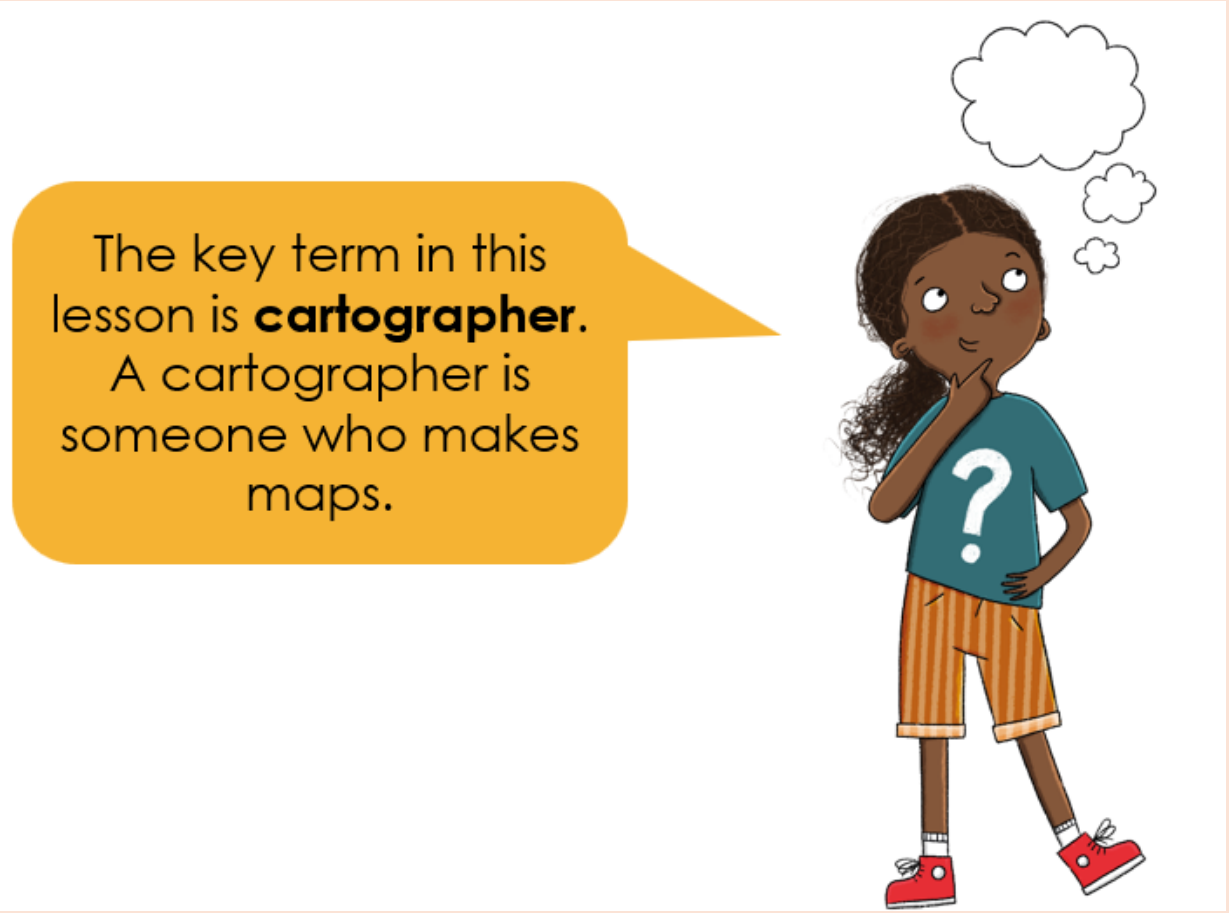




Tuesday 9th September

KQ: What can maps tell us about the world?





Tuesday 9th September

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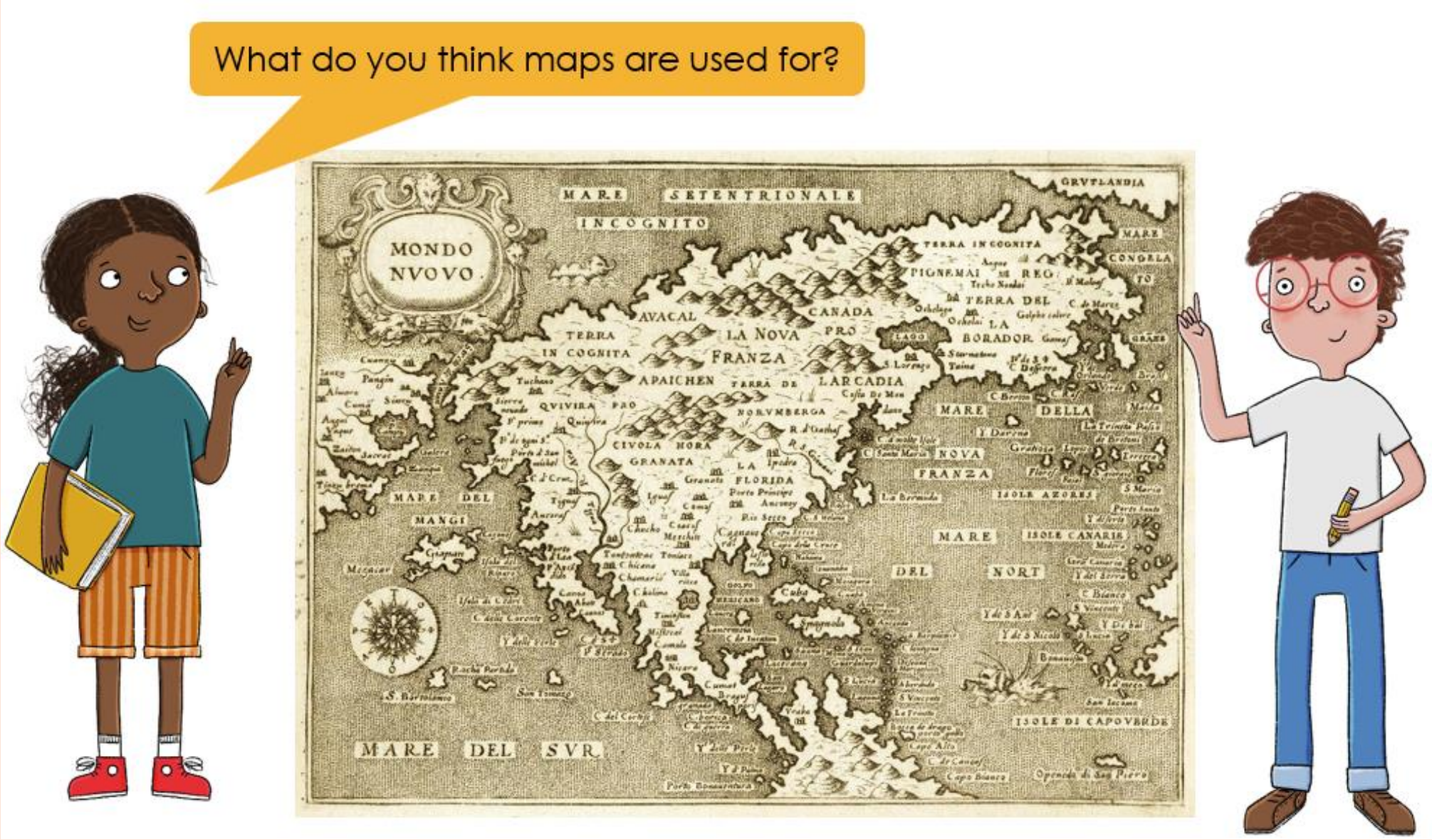

Tuesday 9th September

KQ: What can maps tell us about the world?

3 in 3

Geographers use maps to help them get a better overview of the area they are studying. There are many types of maps, which have different purposes. The main purpose of a map is to show where things are. Maps can do this in many ways. Maps may show features that you can see. For example, they may show **physical features**, such as forests, rivers, and lakes, and they may show **human features**, such as buildings and roads. They may also show things that cannot be seen, such as **political boundaries** and temperatures. Maps can show distance using a map scale and they can be drawn with different amounts of detail.

1. What is the main purpose of a map?
2. Why do geographers use maps?
3. What is the difference between physical features and human features?

What are some different types of maps?

A physical map uses colours to show the natural landscape features of Earth. A political map shows the **borders** of countries, states, counties, and cities. A road and street map shows roads, streets, and specific places such as museums. A **topographic** map shows the shape and height of the land on Earth's surface. A **thematic** map shows information about one particular topic, such as temperature, rainfall, religion, or languages.

Study the map.
Write the type of map underneath the image.

Study the map.
Write the type of map underneath the image.

road and street map

Study the map.
Write the type of map underneath the image.

Lesson 1: Investigation

Study the map.
Write the type of map underneath the image.

thematic map

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Lesson 1: Investigation

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political map

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physical map

Lesson 1: Investigation

Study the map.
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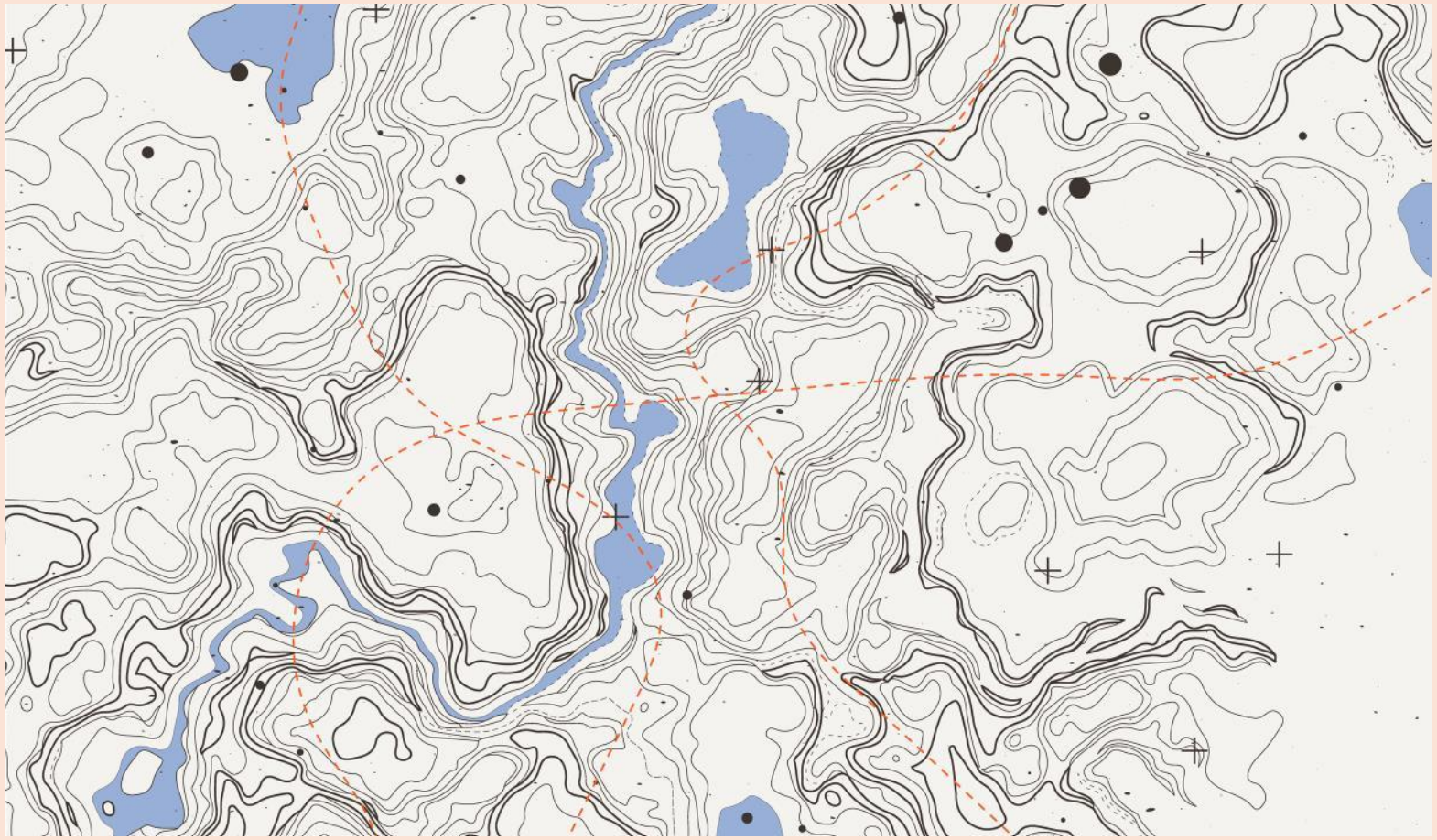

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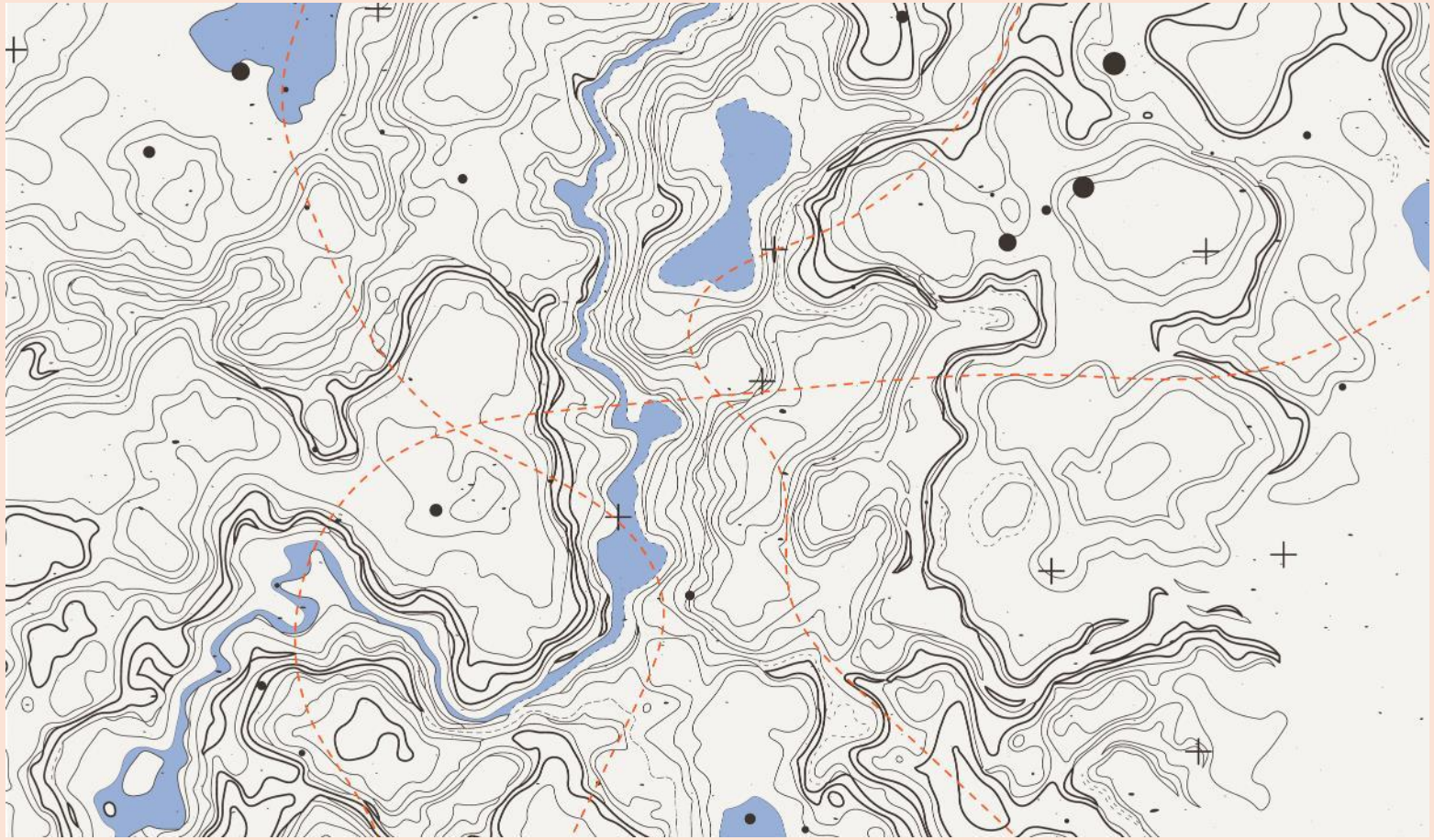


topographic map

Look at the maps and answer the questions.

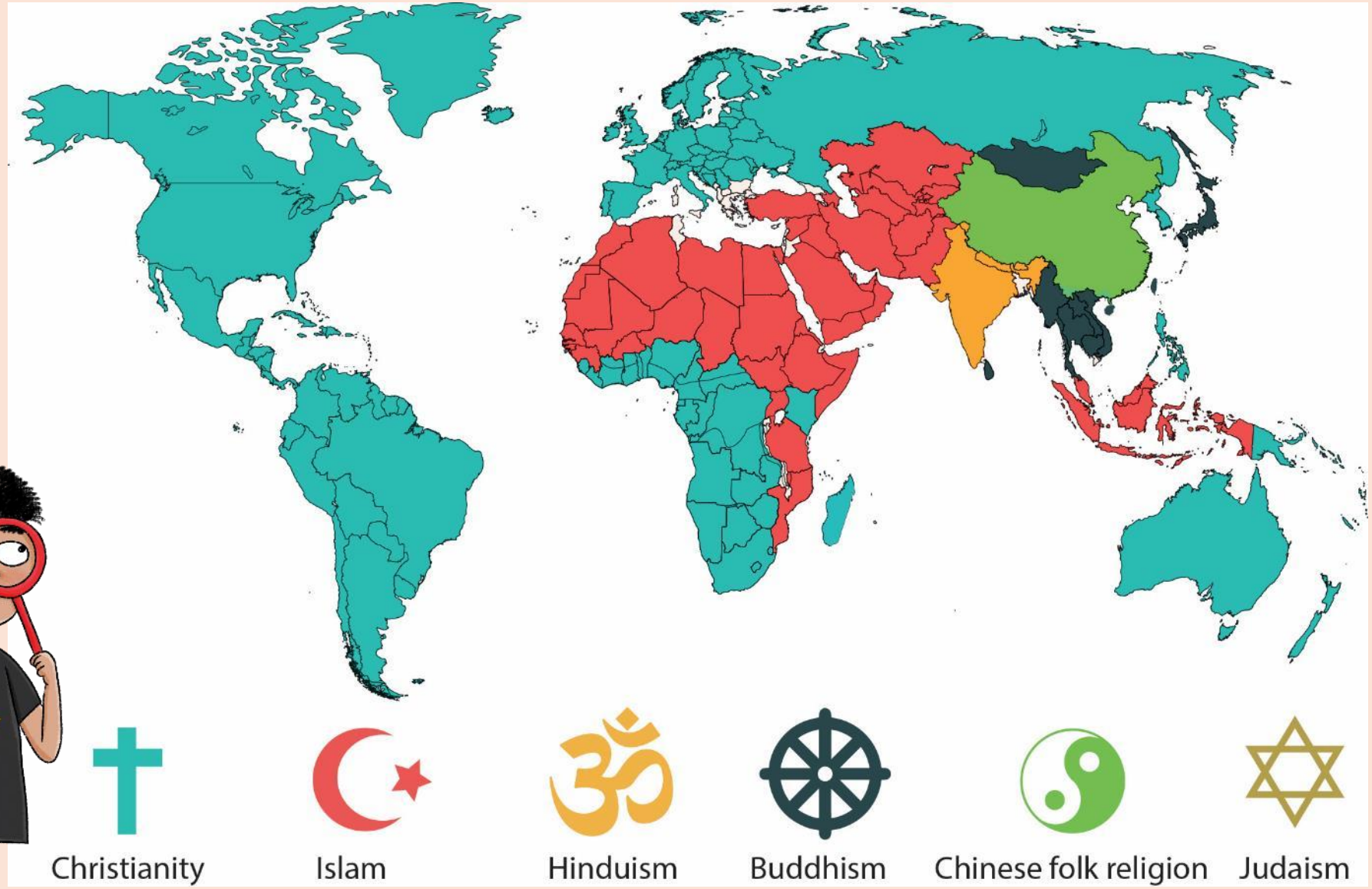
1

Look at the maps and answer the questions.

2

Look at the maps and answer the questions.

3



Look at the maps and answer the questions.

1. These maps are all examples of _____ maps.

2. What does map 1 show you?

_____

3. What does map 2 show you?

_____

4. What does map 3 show you?

_____

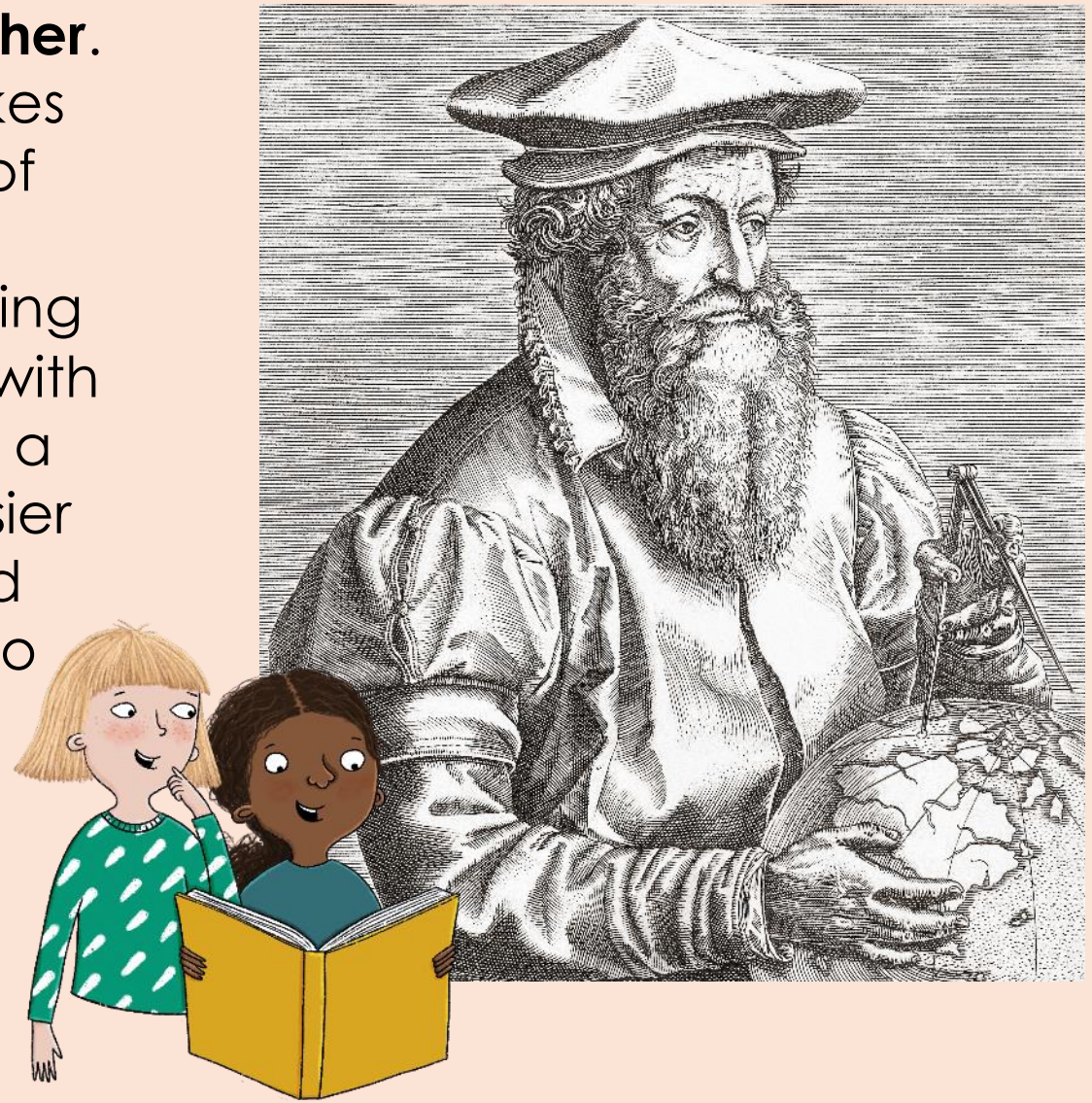
Do maps always tell the truth?

Maps can affect our understanding of the world. Different maps are designed for different uses and have different **projections**. The Earth is curved and most maps are flat. A projection is the way in which the world is 'flattened' to fit on a map. Sometimes maps can make **landmasses** appear bigger or smaller than they are. This is called **distortion**.

Lesson 1: Read

Do maps always tell the truth?

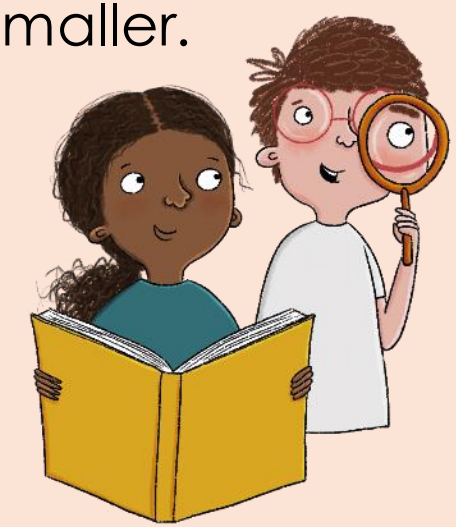
Gerardus Mercator was a **cartographer**. A cartographer is a person who makes maps. Mercator made many maps of places around the world. In 1569, he flattened our spherical planet, creating a new two-dimensional world map, with **latitude** and **longitude** lines drawn in a straight grid. This made the Earth easier for sailors to **navigate** and they could use the latitude and longitude lines to plot a straight **route**.



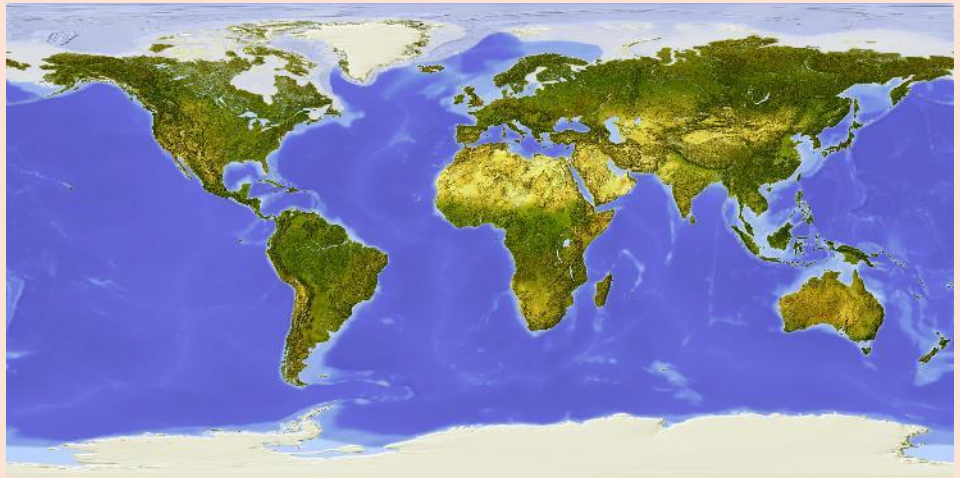
Lesson 1: Read

Do maps always tell the truth?

Because the projection of Mercator's map was designed for navigation and not for land geography, there are problems with the way landmasses are represented. The map distorts the sizes of countries. This means that some countries and continents look larger than they really are, and some look smaller.



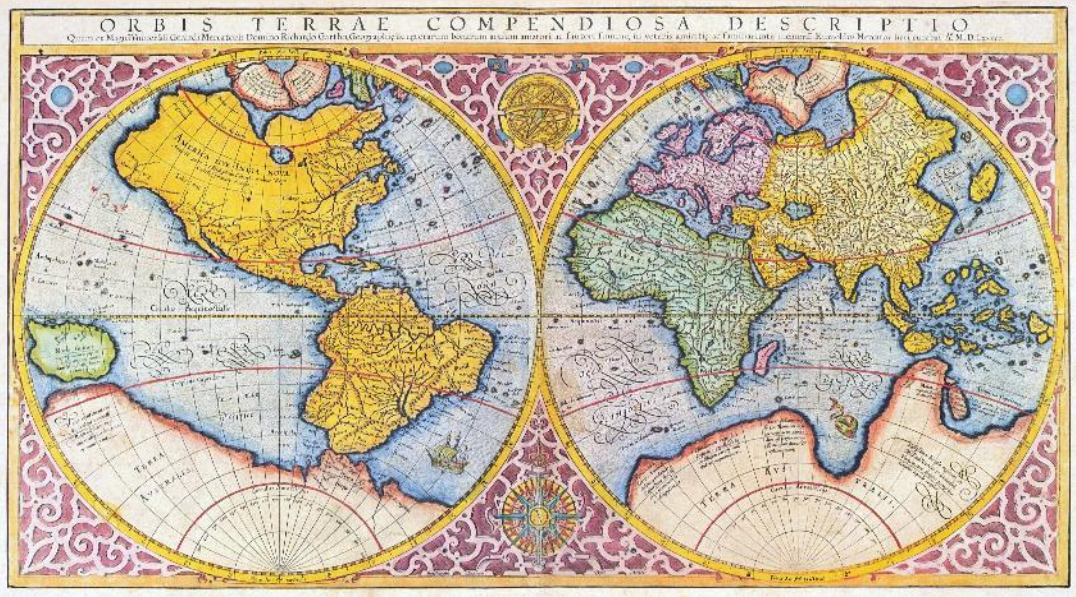
A world map based on Mercator's famous 1569 projection



A modern world map

Lesson 1: Read

Compare the sizes of landmasses on the Mercator map with those on the modern world map. What do you notice?



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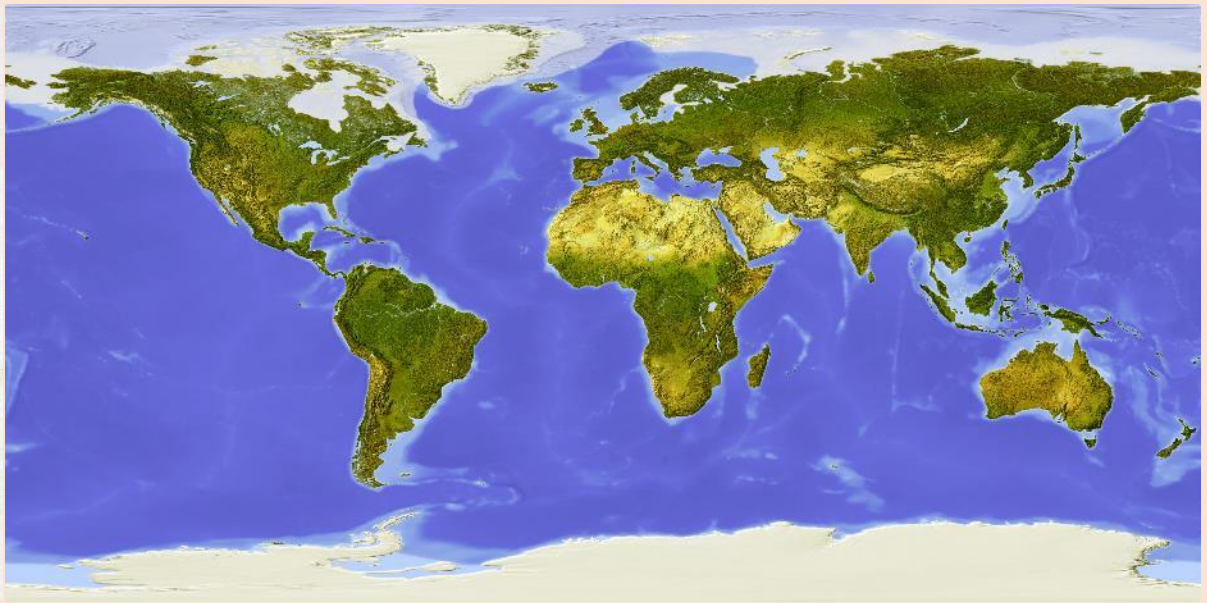


A modern world map

Word Bank:
distort
landmass
continent

Exit Ticket: Why do you think it's important to create new maps to represent countries more accurately?

Lesson 1: Write

mardi 9 septembre

TBAT: improve French pronunciation.

Dashboard (languageangels.com)

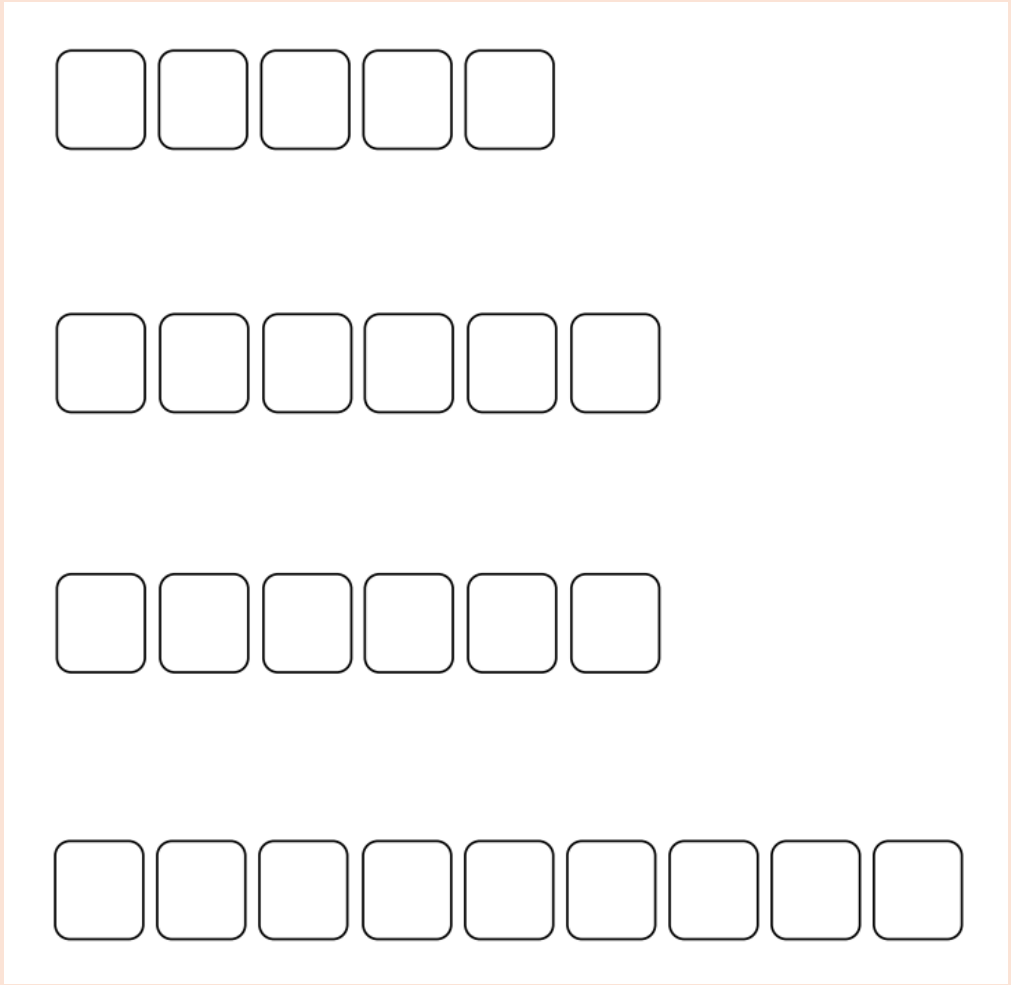
Chat	**Frog**
Chien	**Horse**
Cheval	**Bird**
Cochon	**Sheep**
Oiseau	**Fish**
Mouton	**Cat**
Poisson	**Dog**
Grenouille	**Pig**

Match each animal to its English equivalent.

mardi 9 septembre

TBAT: improve French pronunciation.

Dashboard (languageangels.com)



Write down each French word by listening to the letter given.

Challenge – can you find the missing letters for these words and write their English equivalent.

1) p _ _ re

2) _ _ ien

3) b _ _ jour

4) s _ _ ris