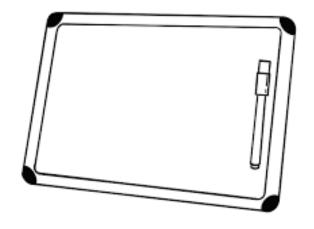
#### 09.9.25



#### Number Bonds Challenges

Number Bonds Challenge 1

- 1) Find the answers to the number bond challenge.
  - 2) Read a book from the bookshelf.

1 + 4 =	0 + 5 =	3 + 2 =
3 + 3 =	2 + 4 =	3 + 3 =
4 + 1 =	1 + 4 =	4 + 2 =
6 + 0 =	5 + 1 =	5 + O =
2 + 4 =	4 + 2 =	2 + 4 =
3 + 2 =	0 + 5 =	3 + 3 =
5 + 1 =	6 + 0 =	1 + 5 =
0 + 6 =	2 + 4 =	6 + 0 =
3 + 3 =	5 + 1 =	4 + 1 =
2 + 3 =	3 + 2 =	O + 5 =
3 + 2 =	4 + 1 =	5 + 1 =
1 + 5 =	0 + 5 =	2 + 4 =
3 + 3 =	2 + 3 =	1 + 4 =
4 + 2 =	1 + 4 =	3 + 2 =

#### 09.09.25

#### **Number Bonds Challenges**

#### Number Bonds Challenge 1

0 + 5 =

+ 4 =	0 + 5 =	3 + 2 =	
3 + 3 =	2 + 4 =	3 + 3 =	
4 + 1 =	1 + 4 =	4 + 2 =	
6 + 0 =	5 + 1 =	5 + 0 =	
2 + 4 =	4 + 2 =	2 + 4 =	
3 + 2 =	0 + 5 =	3 + 3 =	
5 + 1 =	6 + 0 =	1 + 5 =	
0 + 6 =	2 + 4 =	6 + 0 =	
3 + 3 =	5 + 1 =	4 + 1 =	
2 + 3 =	3 + 2 =	0 + 5 =	
3 + 2 =	4 + 1 =	5 + 1 =	
1 + 5 =	0 + 5 =	2 + 4 =	
3 + 3 =	2 + 3 =	1 + 4 =	
4 + 2 =	1 + 4 =	3 + 2 =	

#### 09.09.25

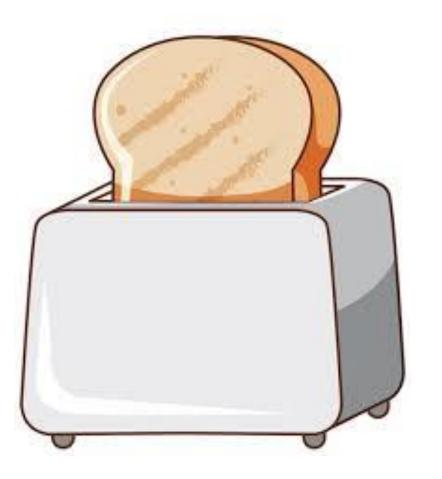
#### Number Bonds Challenges

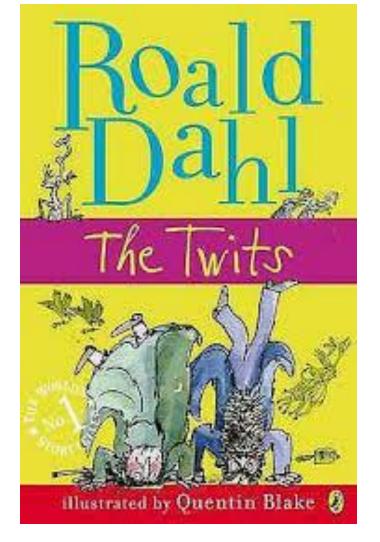
#### Number Bonds Challenge 1

1 + 4 =	0 + 5 =	3 + 2 =
3 + 3 =	2 + 4 =	3 + 3 =
4 + 1 =	1 + 4 =	4 + 2 =
6 + 0 =	5 + 1 =	5 + 0 =
2 + 4 =	4 + 2 =	2 + 4 =
3 + 2 =	0 + 5 =	3 + 3 =
5 + 1 =	6 + 0 =	1 + 5 =
0 + 6 =	2 + 4 =	6 + 0 =
3 + 3 =	5 + 1 =	4 + 1 =
2 + 3 =	3 + 2 =	0 + 5 =
3 + 2 =	4 + 1 =	5 + 1 =
1 + 5 =	0 + 5 =	2 + 4 =
3 + 3 =	2 + 3 =	1 + 4 =
4 + 2 =	1 + 4 =	3 + 2 =

### TOAST AND STORY

8.50 - 9.05





# SPELLING ASSESSMENT Y1 CEW 9.05 - 9.20





#### T.B.A.T. Identify and use adjectives to describe nouns



- 1. Look around the room.
- 2. Think about the people, places, animals and things you can see.
- 3. Share these with a buddy.



Look!



Think!



Share!

T.B.A.T. Identify and use adjectives to describe nouns

On this sunny summer afternoon, Little Billy was kneeling on a chair in the living room, gazing out through the window at the wonderful world beyond.

Find the **nouns** in the sentence above.





Look!



Think!



Share!

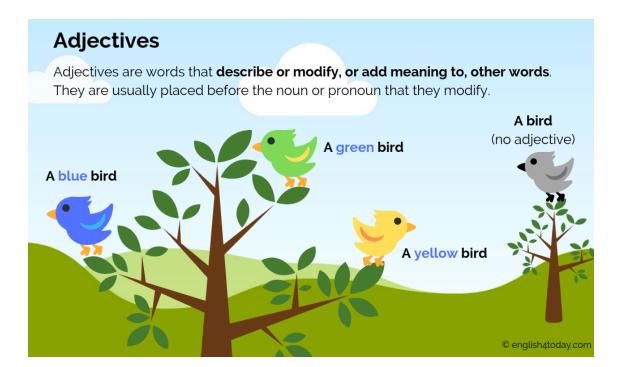
WHOLE CLASS

T.B.A.T. Identify and use adjectives to describe nouns

On this sunny summer afternoon, Little Billy was kneeling on a chair in the living room, gazing out through the window at the wonderful world beyond.

Which words describe the nouns? Find the adjectives in the

sentence above.





Look!



Think!



Share!

T.B.A.T. Identify and use nouns

How many types of food can you think of?

Think for yourself

Share with your partner

Share with the class





Look!



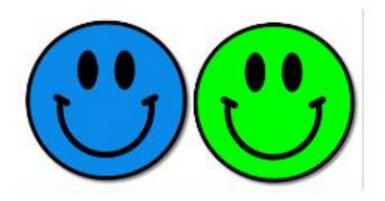
Think!



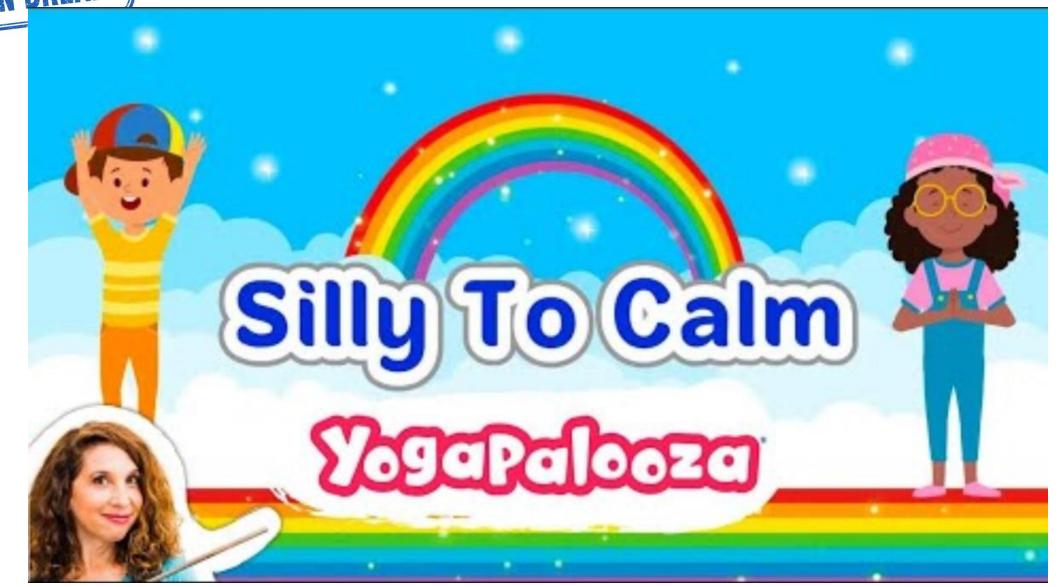
Share!

Tuesday 9th. September
T.B.A.T. Identify and use nouns

# Which of these do you think that Mr Twit might get stuck in his beard?



BRAIN BREAK



#### T.B.A.T. Identify and use nouns

# Can you write a description of Mr Twit's beard? Can we read these words together?

beetles butter cheese chips chocolate sauce cornflakes crumbs dirt fish fingers ice cream jam scrambled eggs soup spiders spinach stew toast tomato ketchup worms



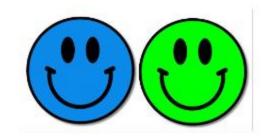
Look!



Think!



Share!



#### MR TWIT'S BEARD

Imagine what other foods you might find in Mr Twit's beard and write an ingredients list.



One spoonful of
A few
A handful of
A dollop of
Some
A sprinkle of
Finally, lots of

#### CHALLENGE

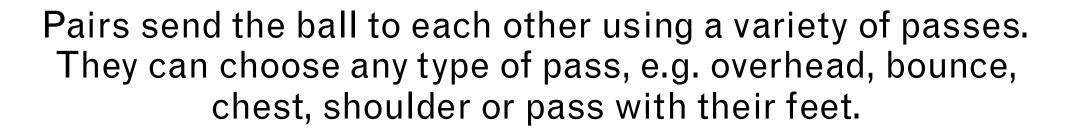
Can you add your own sentence to the list?

## Break

### PE

Keep possession of the ball:

Possession is **good** because it means you can score goals. In pairs with one ball, stand 3m apart. Aim is to keep possession by not losing control of the ball.



Check that your teammate is ready to receive the ball before passing to them. Call their name if they are not looking at you.





#### **Lesson Pre-read**

Invasion games are games where there are two teams and two goals. Teams try to score in the opposite team's goal.

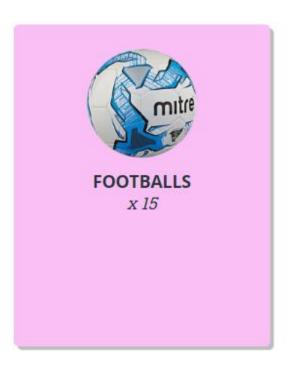
Football, handball, rugby, netball, basketball, hockey.

#### **Learning Objective**

# To understand what being in possession means and support a teammate to do this.

### Equipment









#### WARM UP

#### Movers:

- If a team has the ball they are in possession and are known as attackers.
  - If they don't have the ball they are known as **defenders**.
- It is always important to be on the move, ready to react to changes in the game.

A Give half of the pupils a ball each, they are the **attackers**. All pupils travel around using a variety of movements **e.g. jogging, skipping, side-stepping and hopping (whilst holding their ball if they have one).** 

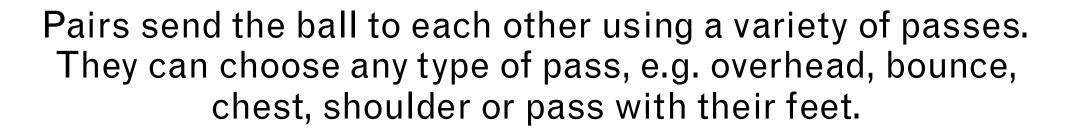
When the teacher says 'goal', pupils give their ball to a defender, change roles and their movement action.

Attackers move around whilst moving their ball e.g. dribble with hands, dribble with feet, throw and catch etc. Defenders choose their own way to travel as before. When the teacher says 'goal', pupils give their ball to a defender and change roles.

When coming close to someone, stop and control your ball. Keep looking up to know where other people are.

Keep possession of the ball:

Possession is **good** because it means you can score goals. In pairs with one ball, stand 3m apart. Aim is to keep possession by not losing control of the ball.



Check that your teammate is ready to receive the ball before passing to them. Call their name if they are not looking at you.



Keep possession of the ball:

# How many passes can they complete in 1 minute?

Rule: You can only hold on to the ball for 3 seconds.



Keep possession of the ball:

All pairs move around while passing the ball. Keep the same speed as your partner and stay close to each other to keep possession.

Focus on changing direction to find free space. Send the ball when your partner is looking at you.



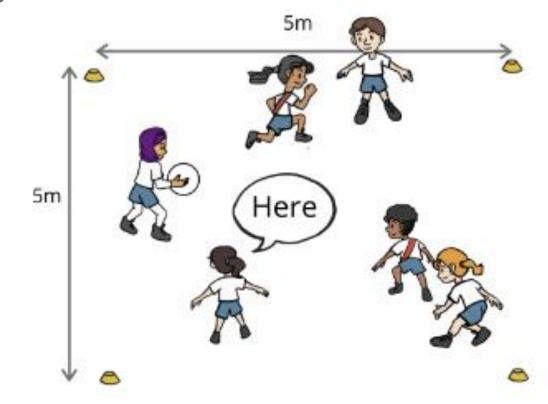
#### Possession game:

Pupils work in groups of six with one ball and four cones. Create a 5m x 5m area. Four attackers play against two defenders.

Attackers aim to make ten passes without the defenders touching the ball. They can use any pass of their choice. They can only keep the ball for 3 seconds. Change the defence every few minutes.

Move into space away from the defenders. Send the ball away from defenders and to someone in space.

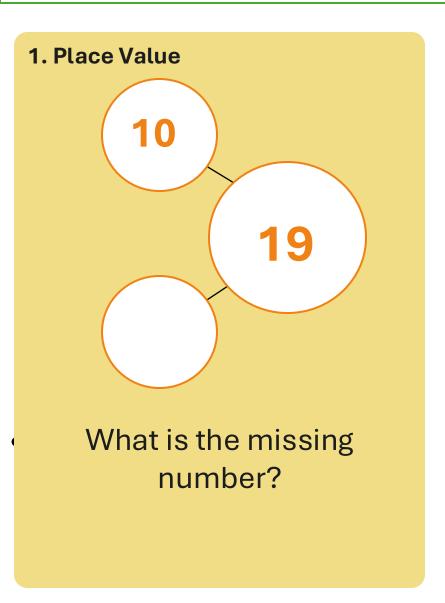
Make this easier by playing to eight passes. Make this harder by stating that attackers must use a different pass to the one that they received

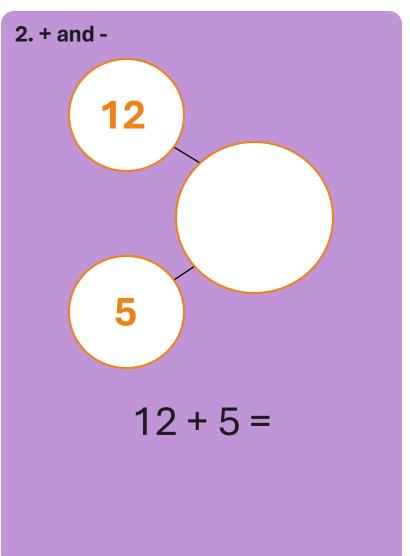


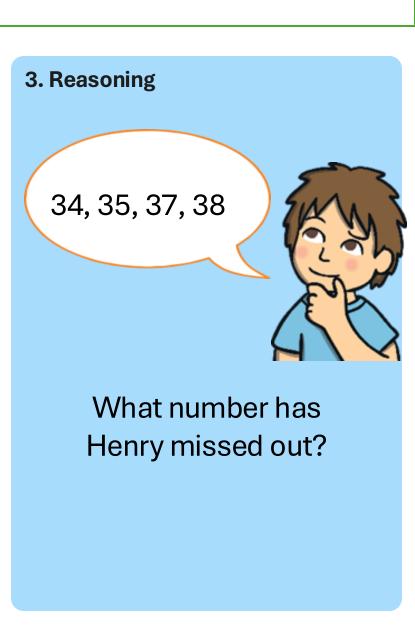
### Lunch

### MATHS

#### T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones in a 2-digit number



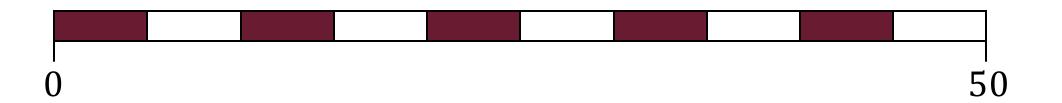




<u>09.9.25</u>	<u>09.9.25</u>
T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones	T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones
in a 2-digit number	<u>in a 2-digit number</u>
09.9.25	<u>09.9.25</u>
T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones	T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones
in a 2-digit number	<u>in a 2-digit number</u>
09.9.25	<u>09.9.25</u>
T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones	T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones
in a 2-digit number	in a 2-digit number
09.9.25	<u>09.9.25</u>
T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones	T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones
in a 2-digit number	in a 2-digit number
09.9.25	<u>09.9.25</u>
T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones	T.B.A.T. identify tens and ones
in a 2-digit number	in a 2-digit number



# BLUE/GREEN: Counting in fives • Let's count forwards and backwards in fives.







To identify tens and ones in a 2-digit number

• ones tens



1-digit number

.

value

worth

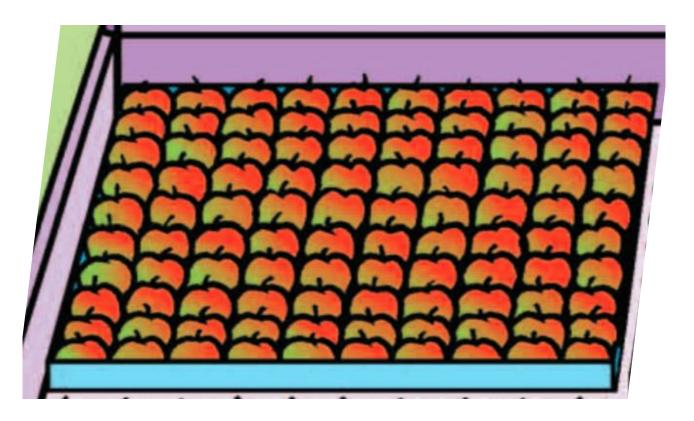






- How many apples are in each row?
- How many apples are in a box?

I think there are \_\_\_\_ apples because ...







Use cubes to represent 46 apples.

Now use cubes to represent **64** apples.

What's the same? What's different?



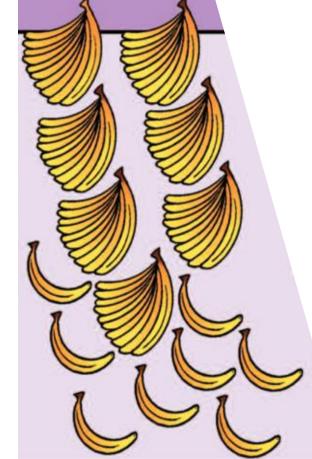
### Representing 2-digit numbers

There are

tens and

ones.

Tens	Ones



How could we show this on a bead string?

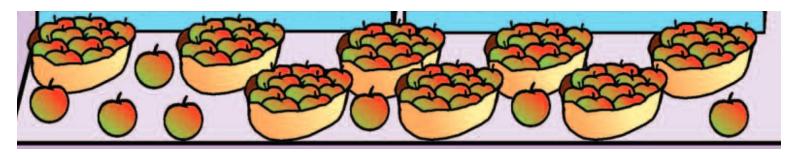






### Representing 2-digit numbers





There are tens

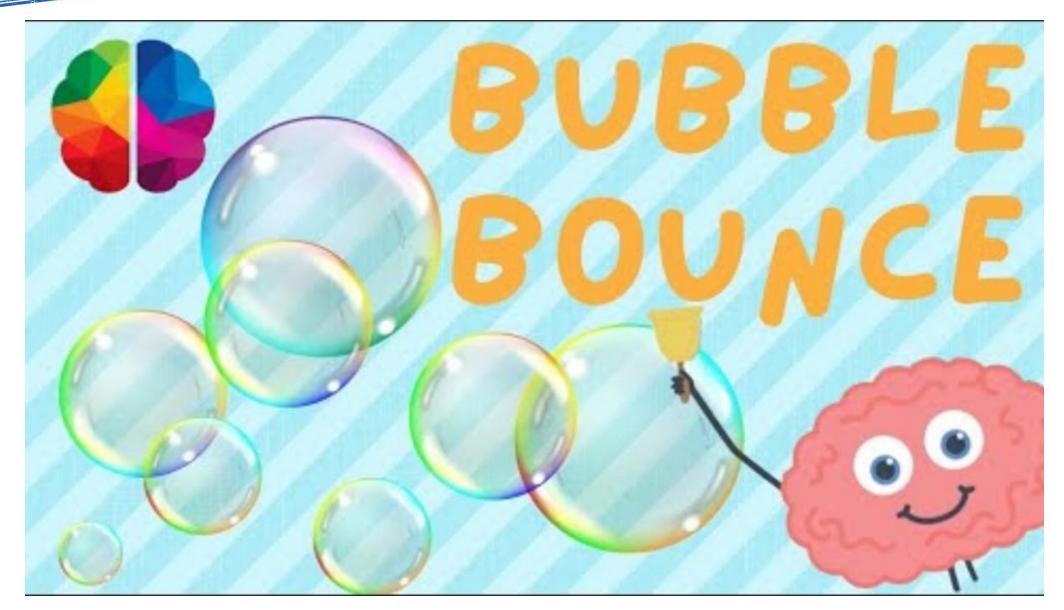
and ones.

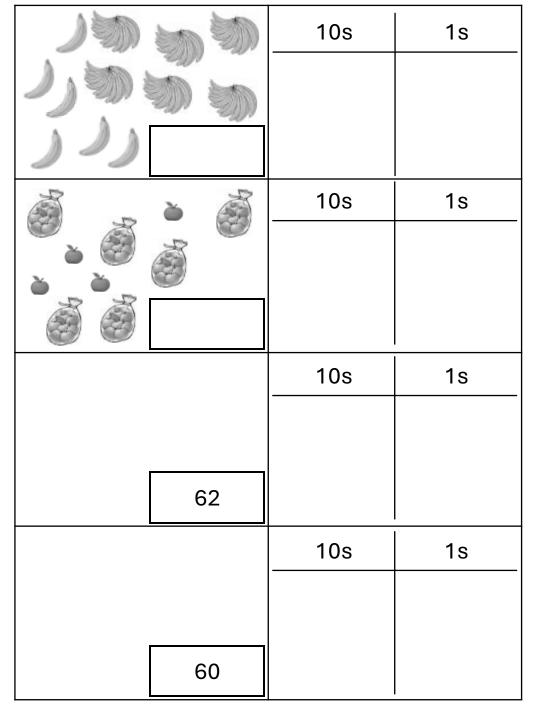
There are altogether.

Tens	Ones



BRAIN BREAK

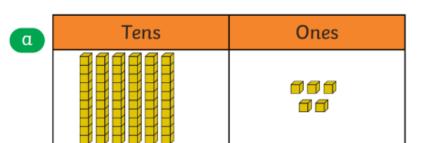




Use Dienes on a place value chart to represent how many fruit there are.

#### **CHALLENGE**

What numbers are represented on the place value grids?



b	Tens	Ones		
	1	9		



#### **GREATER DEPTH**

Simon is trying to make the number 61.



Is he right? Can you explain your answer?

Tens	Ones
	11111



#### **GREATER DEPTH**

Simon is trying to make the number 61.



Is he right? Can you explain your answer?

Tens	Ones
	99999



#### **GREATER DEPTH**

Simon is trying to make the number 61.



Is	he	right?	Can	you	explain	your	answer?
----	----	--------	-----	-----	---------	------	---------

Tens	Ones
	99999



#### **GREATER DEPTH**

Simon is trying to make the number 61. Is he right? Can you explain your answer?



Tens	Ones
	77777 7777



## Break

### ART - Pioneers

### T.B.A.T. explore my local environment (school, home, etc) and collect things which catch my eye.

Video Link

#### Andy Goldsworthy

Andy Goldsworthy is a British Sculptor who has become know for making art from things he finds in the landscape. Sometimes he creates the artwork in the landscape itself (he calls this "land art"), but in this video he shares how he takes ice and rocks from the landscape and lets it make a "drawing" as it thaws in his studio.

The video is suitable for children, however depending upon the abilities/experience of the children in your class you may wish to watch the video yourself, then turn the sound down as you play it to the children, using your own voice to help share what the artist is doing.

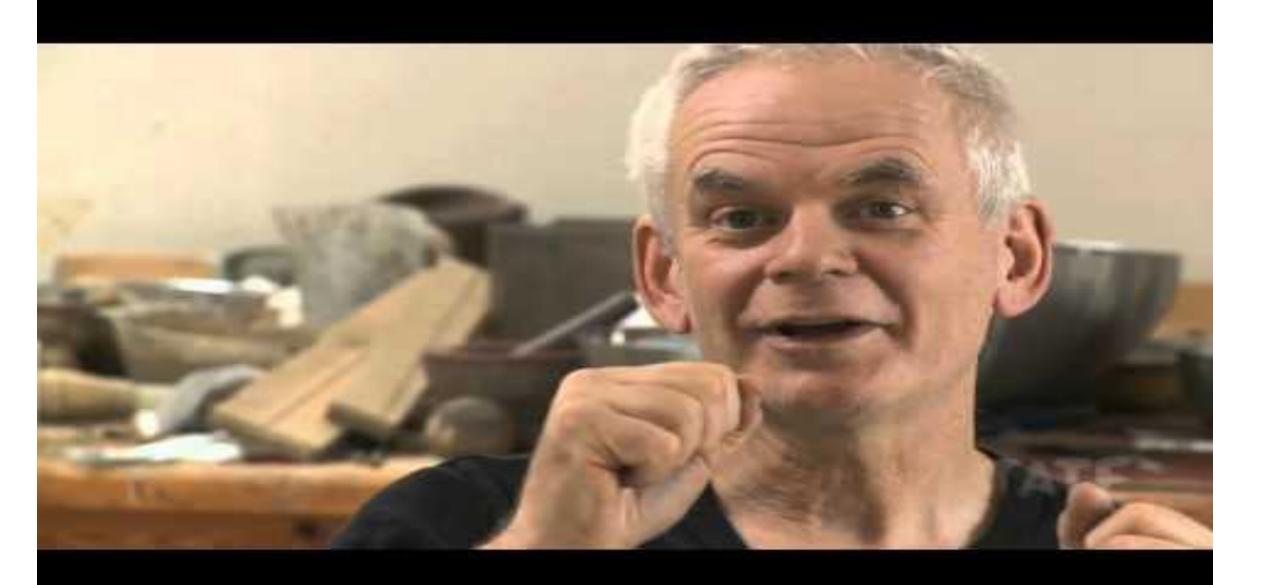




Think!



Say it!



Andy Goldsworthy says: "Art has this amazing ability to show you what's there."

What do you think he means by that?

Do you like the artwork in the video more because you can see how it has been made?

How much control does Andy have over the artwork he makes? Does he want more control?



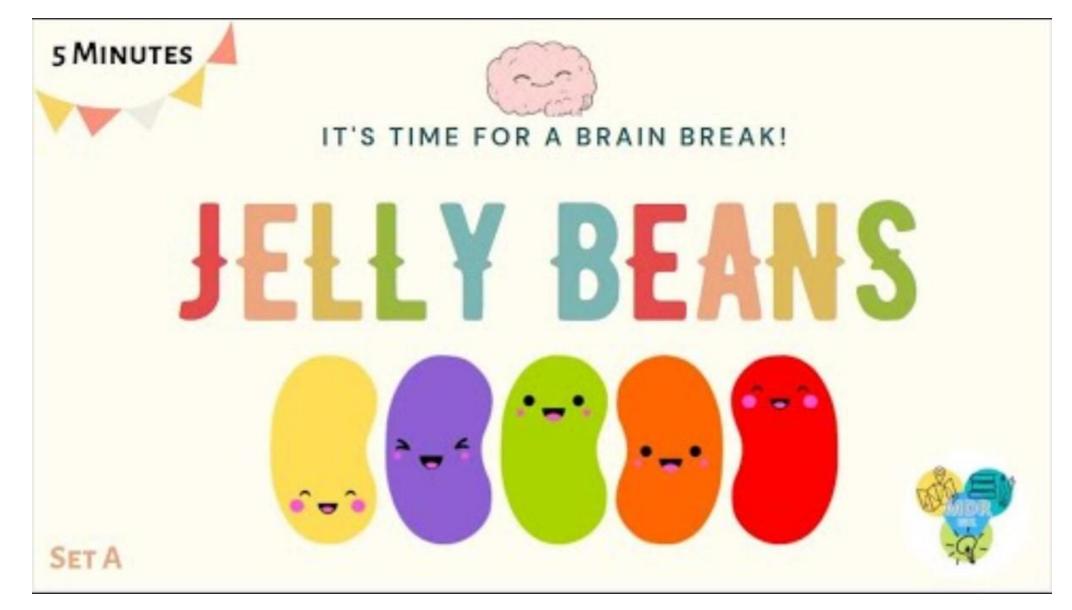


Think!

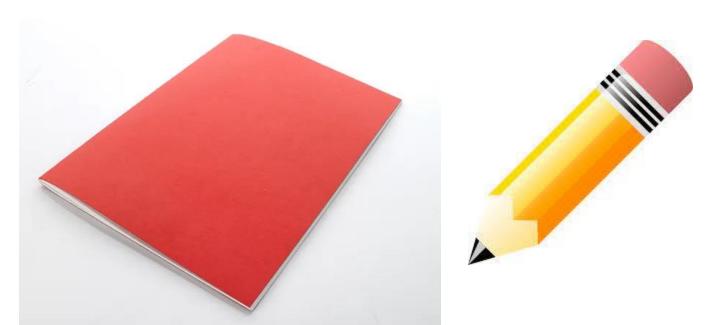


Say it!





Use sketchbooks to make visual lists of places and things you could explore and collect in your school, home and area.





Think!



Explore!



Draw!

### Computing - Investigators