

Monday 29th September

Morning Challenge

Question time

1. How do you think the snail feels to have such a lovely shell?
2. How do you think other snails feel when they see the shell?
3. Why do you think some snails are happy and some are jealous?



29.09.25
Times tables



4 Times Table Song (APT be Rosé and Bruno Mars)

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.



[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](#)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.

3 in 3

How many days in a week?

How many months in a year?

___ minutes = 1 hour.

Challenge

___ hours = 1 day

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.

Partner Work

Use the numbers to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

There are _____ days in a year.

There are _____ months in a year.

There are _____ days in a leap year.

There are _____ days in a week.

Leap years happen every _____ years.

7

365

4

366

12

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.



Days Of The Week Addams Family (Parody) |
Fun songs for Big Kids, Preschoolers and
Toddlers



12 Months of the Year | Exercise
Song for Kids | Learn the Months |
Jack Hartmann

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.

Blue

Can you name the
days of the week?

Green

Can you name the months
of the year?

Challenge

Which month has a leap year?

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

In this month, there are no school holidays.

In this month we have to come to school for 31 days.



Teddy

Do you agree with Teddy?
Explain your thinking.
Which month could it be?

Thinking Time: Do we have to go to school every day of the month?

I agree/ disagree because ...

29.09.25

TBAT: read a calendar.

Independent Task:

Here are the months January, February and March shown on a calendar:

January							February							March						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	29	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Answer these questions about the calendar.

- 1) Is this year a leap year? How do you know?

- 2) How many days are there in this year? Explain your answer.

- 3) How many Thursdays are there in March?

- 4) What day is 24th February?

- 5) What date is the second Friday in March?



Challenge:

Complete the statements.

1 day = 24 hours	___ days = 120 hours
2 days = ___ hours	___ days = 60 hours
___ days = 240 hours	20 days = ___ hours

Mastery:

Whitney asks Rosie and Jack a question.

Some months have 31 days, some months have 30 days. How many months have 28 days?



Only February has 28 days.



Rosie

Every month has 28 days.



Jack

Who do you agree with? Explain your thinking.

Mastery Greater Depth:

3a. Jackson has torn his calendar.

April					
M	T	W	Th	F	Sa
			1	2	
5	6	7	8	9	
12	13	14	15		
19	20	21			
26	27				

He goes swimming every Saturday. How many times will he go swimming in April? Explain how you know.

Monday 29th September

TBAT: use horizontal and diagonal joins.

Straight

Campaign

Contain

Brain

Faint

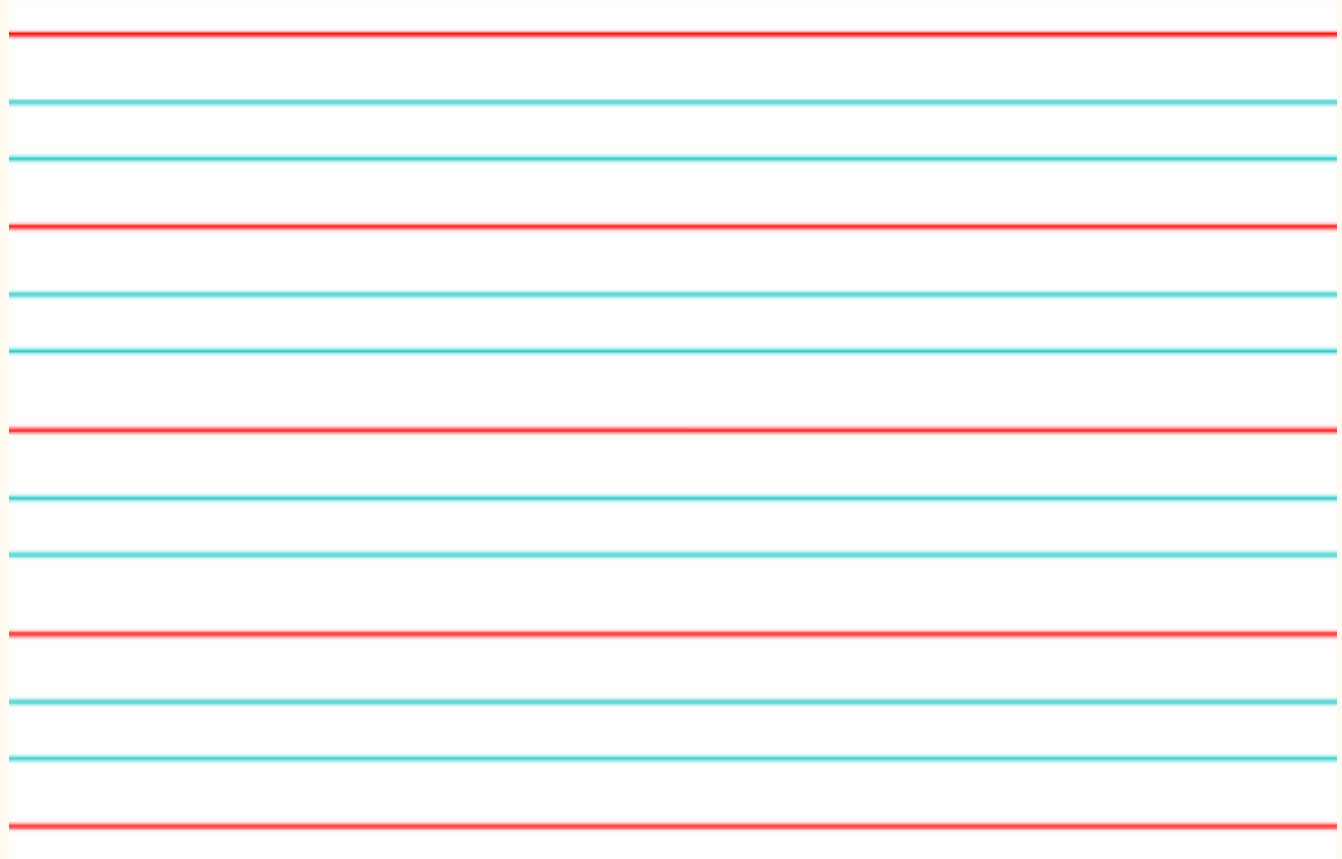
Waist

Claim

Praise

Complaint

Afraid



Challenge - Use each Y3/4 word in a correctly punctuated sentence. Include a conjunction.

Monday 29th September

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

3 in 3

1. Tick the sentence that uses **Standard English**.

Tick **one**

I ain't got no money.

1

I ain't got some money.

2

I don't have no money.

3

I don't have any money.

4

2. Tick the sentences which are **commands**.

Tick **two**

You look very tired today.

1

Pick up your coat.

2

Wait for the bell to ring.

3

Tigers are close to extinction.

4

3. Tick to show whether each sentence is in the **past tense** or the **present tense**.

Sentence	Past tense	Present tense
Samir is late.		
I caught a cold.		
The bird flew away.		

Write each sentence (q3) in a different tense.

Monday 29th September

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Words you will come across in the text:

Dash - a small amount of something.

Optional - something you can choose.

How to Make a Fruit Smoothie

Fruit smoothies are a fun and healthy way to enjoy more fruit and a great way to try something new. They are easy to make and there are so many possibilities using different fruits.

Here are two smoothie recipes. They include different fruits but the method for making them is the same.

Strawberry and Banana Smoothie

Ingredients

1 cup of fresh or frozen strawberries
1 large banana
2 cups of apple juice
A **dash** of lemon juice

Optional Extras

A teaspoon of honey
A tablespoon of yogurt



Super Berry Smoothie

Ingredients

1 cup of fresh or frozen mixed berries
1 large banana
2 cups of apple juice
A dash of lemon juice

Optional Extras

A teaspoon of honey
A tablespoon of yogurt



Equipment

Blender
Chopping board
Knife
Lemon squeezer
Measuring cups
A glass
A teaspoon
A tablespoon



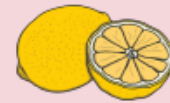
Remember

Always ask an adult to help you in the kitchen.

How to Make a Fruit Smoothie

Method

1. First, wash your hands.
2. Then, gently peel the banana.
3. Next, carefully slice the banana.
4. After that, chop any large berries into smaller pieces. Small berries can be left whole.
5. Then, put all of the prepared fruit into the blender.
6. Now, cut the lemon in half.
7. Use the lemon squeezer to squeeze the juice from one half of the lemon.
8. After that, add a few drops of the lemon juice to the fruit inside the blender.
9. Finally, pour in two cups of apple juice and blend everything together.



Your smoothie is now ready for a taste test. Pour a little into a glass to try.



Did You Know...?

You can add honey to sweeten your smoothie.
You can add yoghurt to thicken your smoothie.



Optional Extras

You can choose to add any of the extra ingredients and blend your smoothie again.

Pour the finished smoothie into a glass and enjoy!

Glossary

dash: A small amount of something added to something else.

optional: Something you can choose to do.

Monday 29th September

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following ingredients is not included in the recipe?

Lemon juice

Orange juice

Apple juice

2. How should the banana be cut?

Sliced

Small pieces

Chunks

3. What should you remember?

To ask an adult for help

To have a go without an adult

Monday 29th September

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Retrieval questions

1. Which optional extras could you add to your smoothie?
2. What is the final instruction in the method?
3. Fill in the missing word.
Use the lemon squeezer to _____ the juice from one half of the lemon.
4. What can be added to the smoothie to thicken it?

Next, carefully slice the banana.

Why do you think the word carefully has been used in this instruction? Explain your answer.

Lundi 29 Septembre

TBAT: recognise, recall and spell numbers 1-10.

[Dashboard \(languageangels.com\)](https://www.languageangels.com)

Lesson 4 - I am Learning French



Lundi 29 Septembre

TBAT: recognise, recall and spell
numbers 1-10.

1 u _

2 d _ _ _

3 t _ _ _ _

4 q _ _ _ _ _

5 c _ _ _

6 s _ _

7 s _ _ _

8 h _ _ _

9 n _ _ _

10 d _ _

Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

3 in 3

[KS2 Geography: Navigating and living in the UK - BBC Teach](#)

1. What was one of the main ways of transporting materials in the UK?
2. How many countries is the UK made up of?
3. Which two communities are named in the video that the UK is made up of?

Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

Key Vocabulary

Settlement - a place where people have chosen to live.

City - a large settlement.

Hamlet - a small settlement.

Settlements - cities, towns, villages and hamlets.

Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

A **settlement** is a place where people choose to live. They vary in size, type and location, but they are all a place where people have chosen to make their homes.

The types of settlement people in the UK live in are a **city**, a **town**, a **village**, and a **hamlet**.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

A **hamlet** is the smallest settlement.
There are a very small number of houses and no other facilities, for example no school.



A **village** is larger than a hamlet.
There is likely to be a primary school, some shops, a post office, a village hall, and a church.
Villages can have up to a thousand people living there.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

A **town** is larger than a village. Usually, tens of thousands of people live in towns. There are lots of houses, more than one school, many shops or a shopping centre, a railway station, and a hospital.



A **city** is the largest settlement. Cities have a large **population**, lots of houses, lots of buildings, hospitals, schools, multiple stations, universities, and religious buildings.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

A long time ago, humans moved around from place to place looking for food and water, so settlements were often **temporary**.

As humans advanced and developed farming, they built more **permanent** settlements. They had to choose where these permanent settlements were built. This depended on some **key factors**.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

People needed access to **water**.
This is why many settlements were
built near to rivers or lakes.

People also needed access to
food, such as wild animals, plants
and trees.

The land also needed to be
suitable for **farming**—flat and
open, but also sheltered (for
example sheltered from strong
winds and rain by hills or
mountains).



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

People also needed access to **resources** such as wood and stone for building their settlements, and for making fires for cooking.

Settlements were sometimes built on slightly higher ground so that they could be protected from enemies.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

How did people decide where to settle?

How does this affect where settlements
are today?

Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

Settlements can be found in **urban** areas and **rural** areas. Settlements in urban areas are usually cities or towns. Most cities are larger than towns. Settlements in urban areas have a large population and have many buildings and other structures made by people. Urban areas are often noisy and busy. Most people in the United Kingdom live in urban areas.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

Settlements in rural areas are usually villages or hamlets. They are located outside of the busy towns and cities.

A rural area has a low population, more open spaces, and areas of farmland. There are also fewer buildings. Rural areas are often much quieter than built-up ones.



Monday 29th September

Q. Where have people chosen to settle in the UK?

Complete the following table.
Answer the question of the lesson.

	Rural	Urban
Towns and cities		
Small population		
Forest		
Nature		
Large population		
Structures made by people		
Noisy and busy		
Villages and hamlets		
Quiet		
Farmland		

Which features of settlements can be found in both the rural and urban areas?