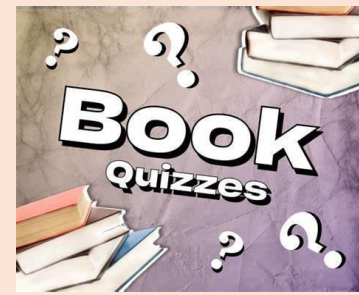


# Monday 6th October 2025

## Morning Challenge



### 7 Times Table Maths Mastery Mat

Complete the sentences to match the array.



There are  equal rows of .

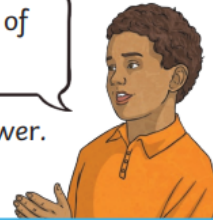
There are  equal columns of .

There are  counters altogether.

True or false?

All multiples of 7 are odd.

Explain your answer.



Each carriage on a train holds 7 passengers.

The train has 12 carriages.

What is the total number of passengers that can travel on the train?

passengers



Complete these calculations.

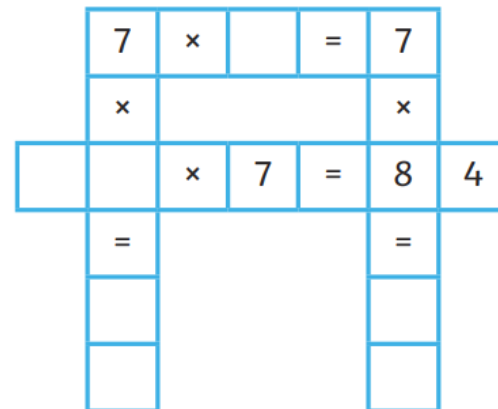
$$7 \times 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$84 \div \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 12$$

$$0 \times 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \div 2$$

Complete the puzzle. 1 digit per square.



Circle the numbers that are **multiples of 7**.

42

64

14

21

48

56

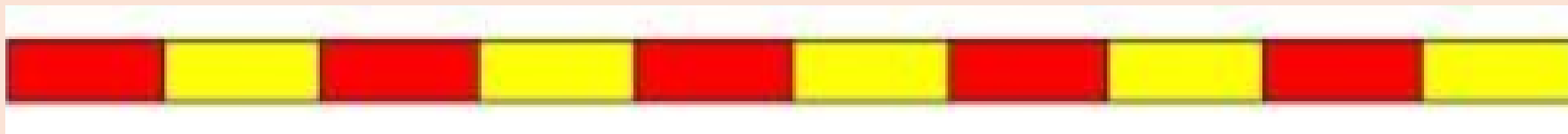
35

76

06.10.2025

# Times tables

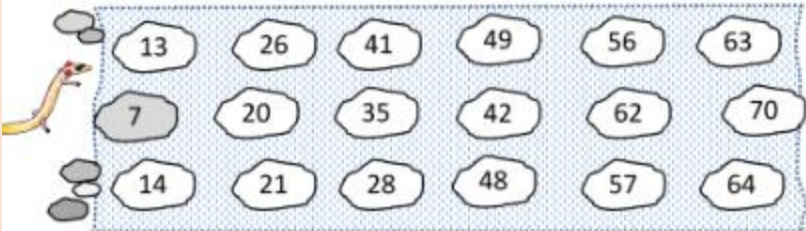
Counting stick: x7



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**7 TIMES TABLE - COUNT BY 7S RIVER CROSSING**

Help Captain Salamander to cross the river by shading the stepping stones counting up in 7s.



Count by 7s up to 70

7 → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_

Fill in the missing numbers in the 7 times table.

7 x 1 = 7   7 x 2 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 3 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 4 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 5 = \_\_\_\_  
7 x 6 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 7 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 8 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 9 = \_\_\_\_   7 x 10 = \_\_\_\_

Draw lines to match the 7 times table fact to its answer.

7 x 4	70	7 x 1	56
7 x 2	42	7 x 3	49
7 x 5	28	7 x 8	7
7 x 10	14	7 x 7	63
7 x 6	35	7 x 9	21

06.10.2025

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

3 in 3

1)  $46 + 234 =$

2)  $85 \times 5 =$

3)  $92 + 25 + 17 =$

Challenge:  $9:20 > 9:50$  What is the time interval?

06.10.2025

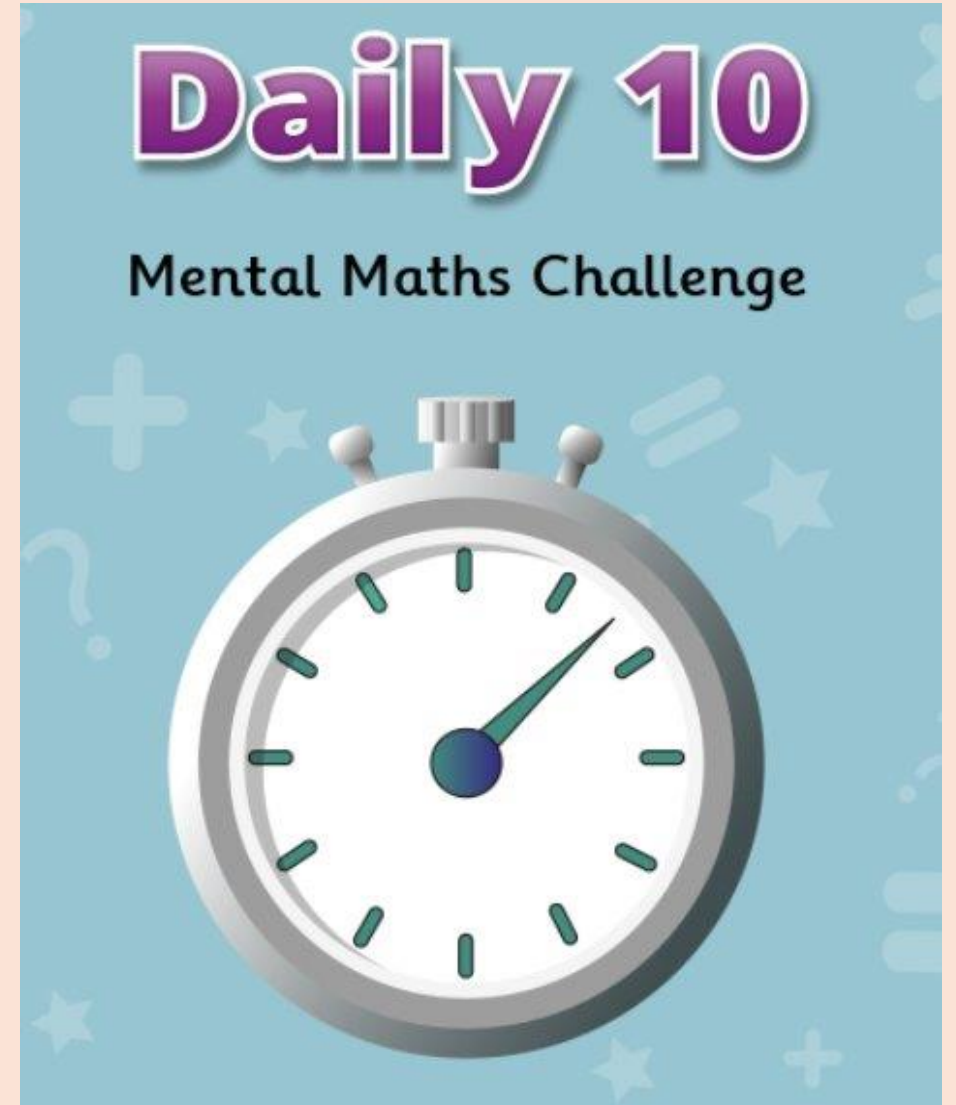
TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

Key Vocabulary  
metres

centimetres

millimetres

[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](#)  
Level 4- 7 times tables



06.10.2025

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

Millimetre = mm

Centimetre = cm

How do I write 'two millimetres'?

How do I write 'four centimetres'?

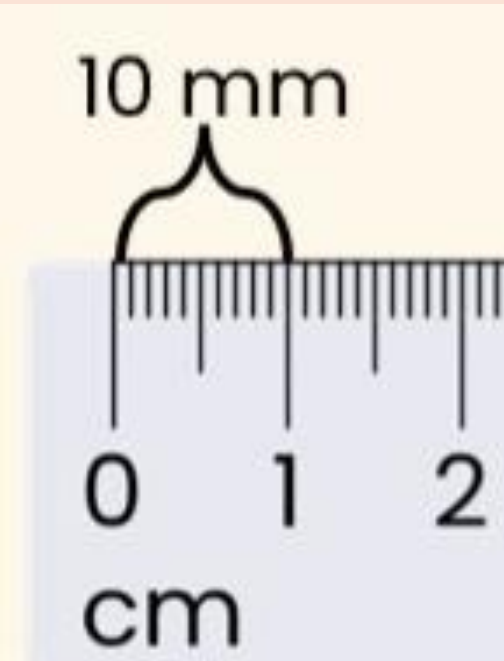
06.10.2025

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

Partner talk

# How many mm are in 1cm?

There are 10mm in 1 cm



Look at the ruler on your desk  
and count the millimetre marks  
between 0cm and 1cm.

06.10.2025

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

## Turn and talk

$$1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$$

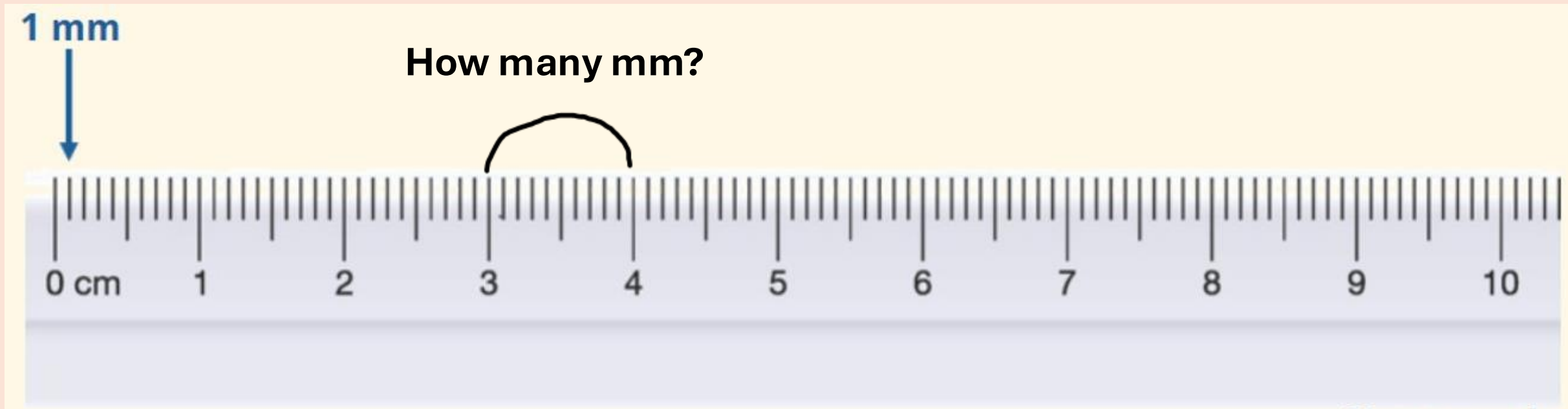
$$2\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{mm}$$

$$4\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$10\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The shortest unit of measurement of length is the millimetre. Each little line on a ruler measures 1mm. Therefore, we use millimetres to measure VERY short lengths.

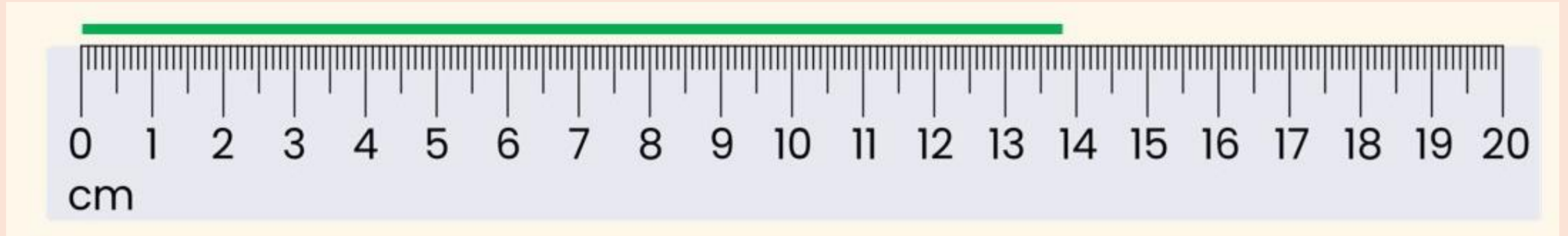


**What number do we ALWAYS start measuring from unless stated otherwise?**

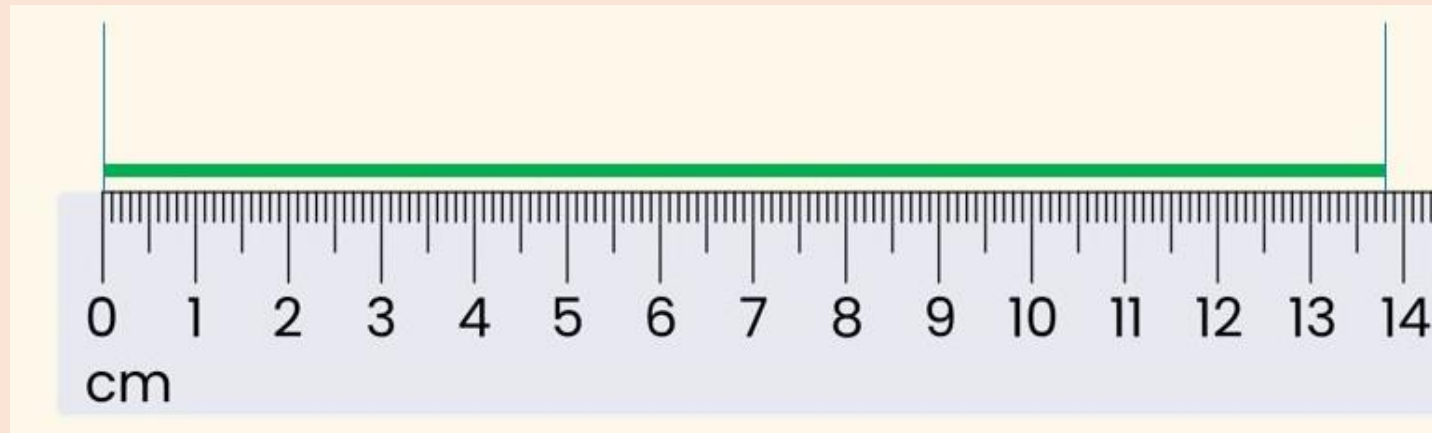


Measurements often fall in between centimetres. Therefore,  
we have to measure in both cm and mm!

If we look at this line, we can see that it starts at 0 and ends between 13cm and 14cm.

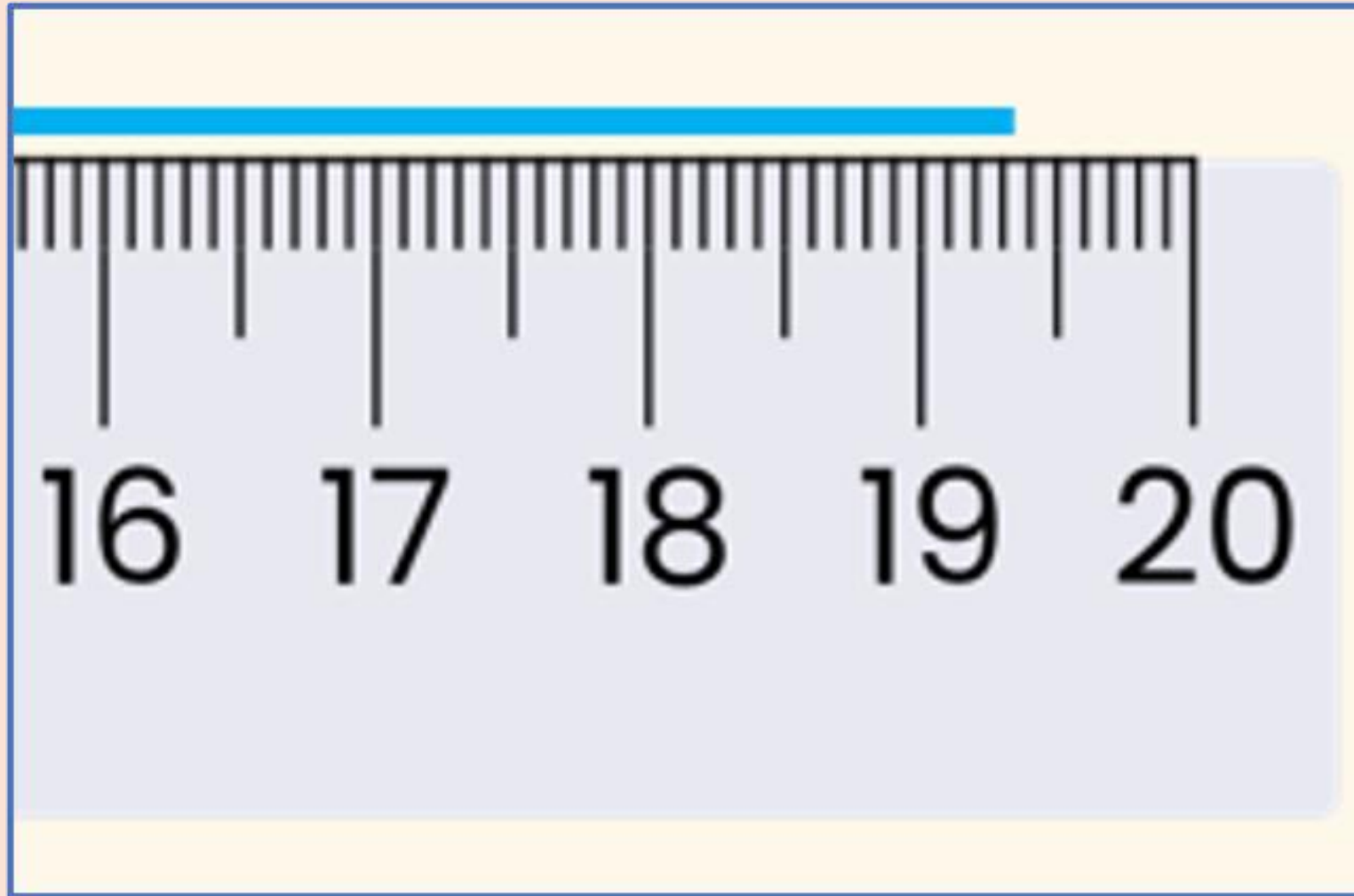


We need to look at the centimetre in which the line has passed and then count the millimetres.

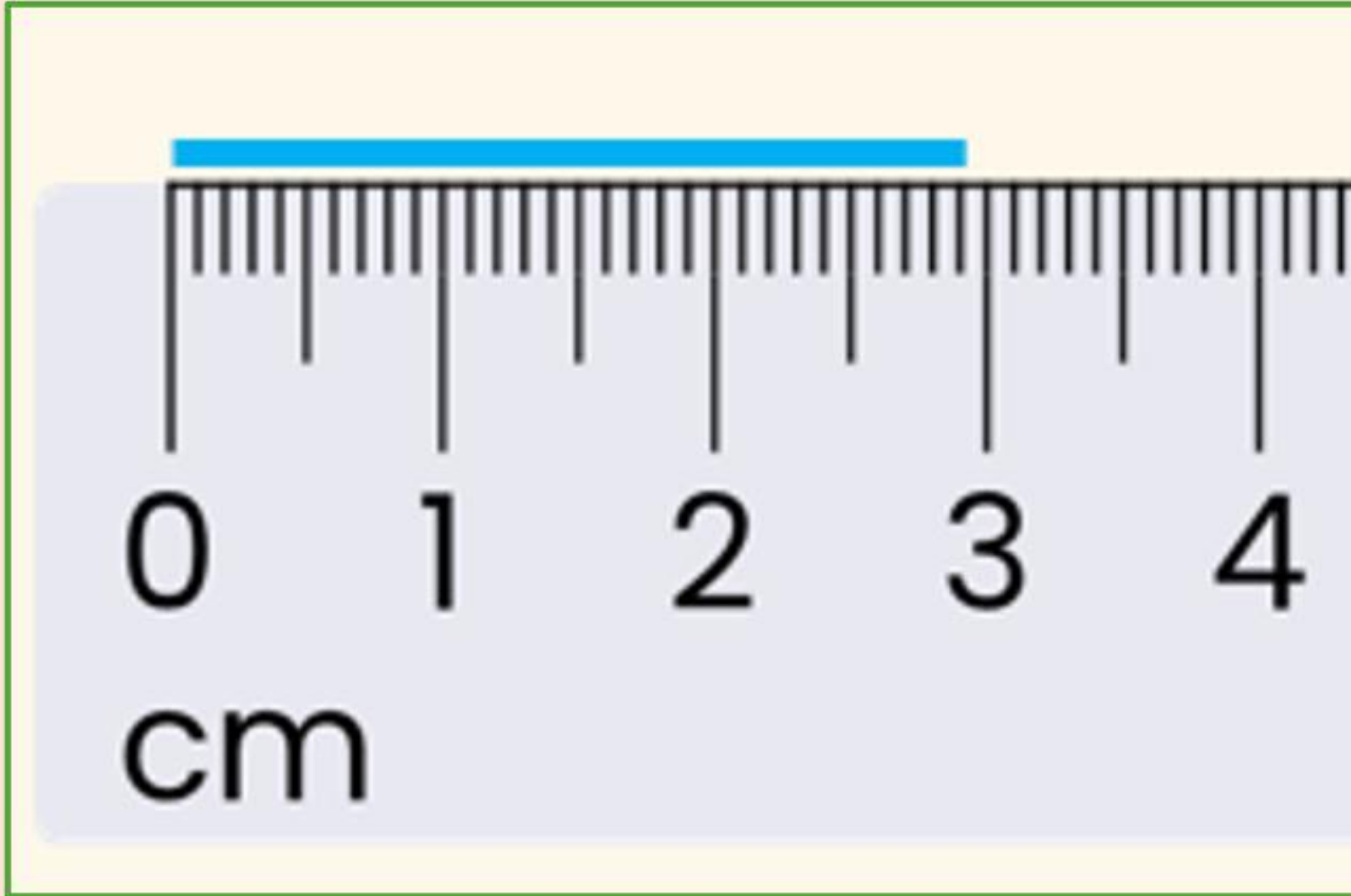


**This line is  
13cm and  
8mm**

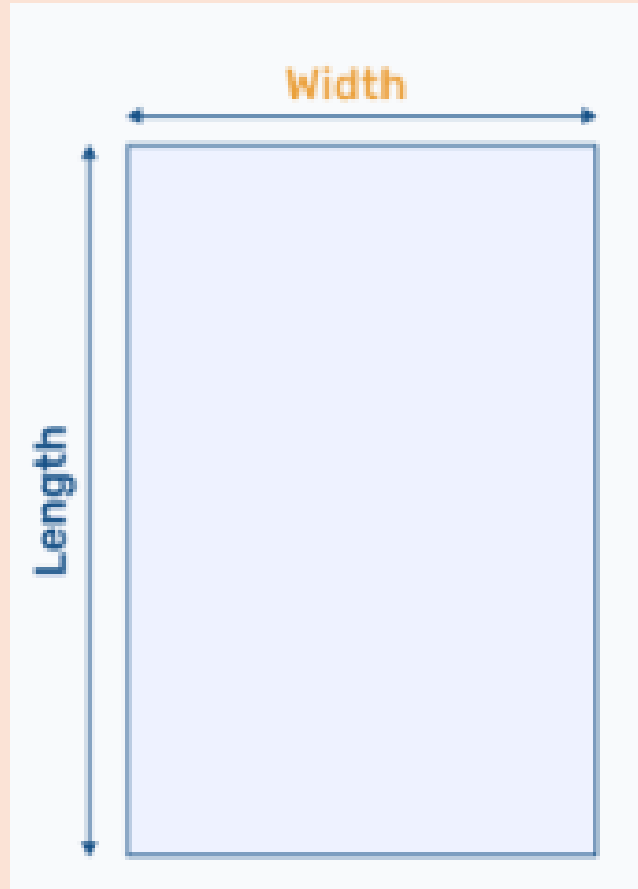
What is the measurement for the blue line?



What is the measurement for the blue line?



We need to measure in length and width, using both cm and mm

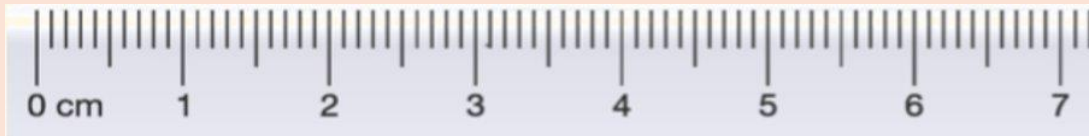
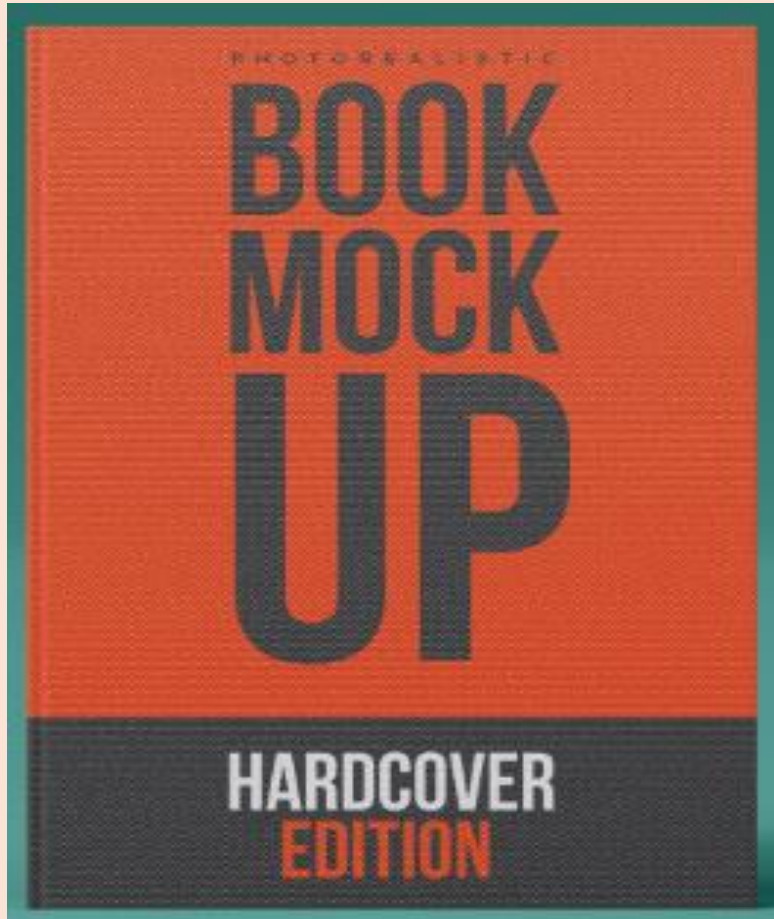


**Length** – How long something is

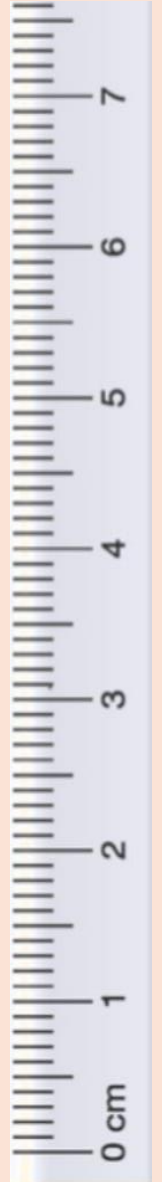
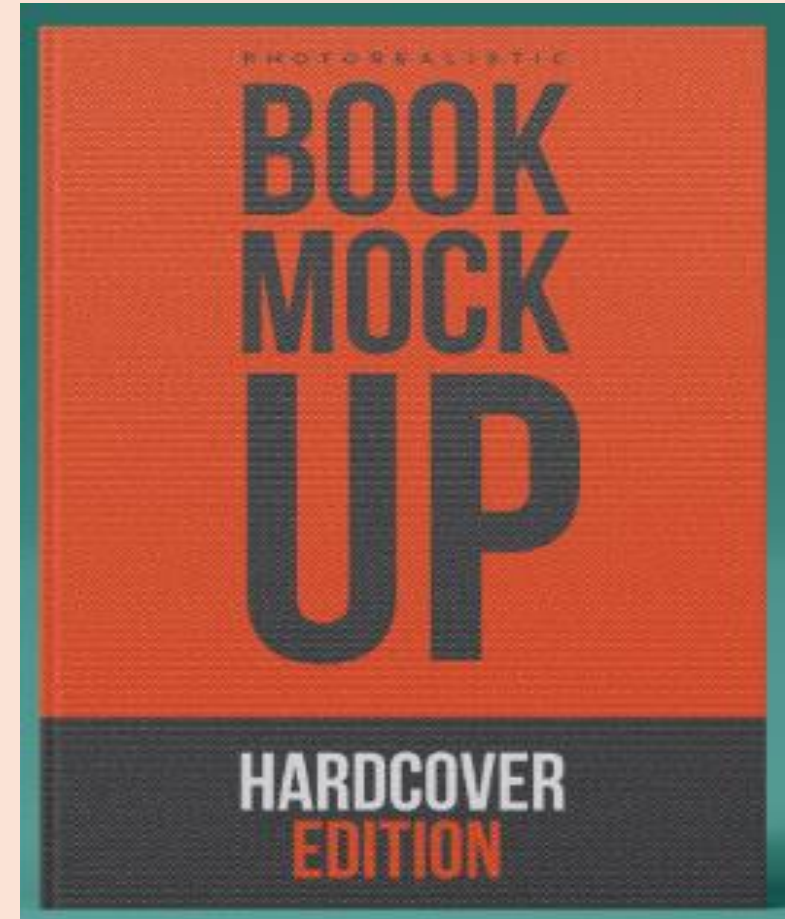
**Width** – How wide something is

# Measure the length and width of the book

**Width**



**Length**



# Measure the length and width of the glue stick

**Width**



**Length**



06.10.2025

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

Blue/green

Answer the following questions in your book.

Measure the length of the line



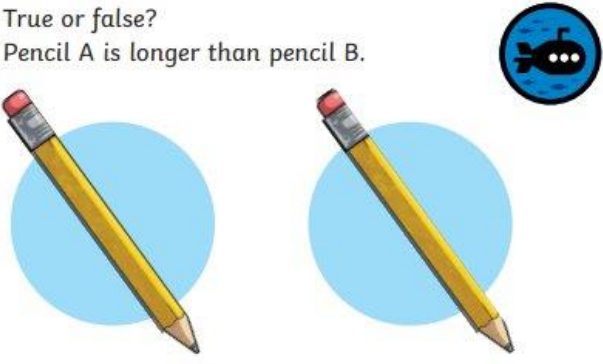
Independent

Object	Length measurement in cm/mm LENGTH	Length measurement in cm/mm WIDTH
Glue stick		
Yellow analogue clock		
RE book		
Coloured pen		
Reading planner		

RP: Meena is measuring two crayons.  
Crayon A is 11 cm long.  
Crayon B is 108 mm long.  
Meena says: “Crayon A is longer because 11 is more than 108.”  
Is Meena correct?

Challenge

True or false?  
Pencil A is longer than pencil B.



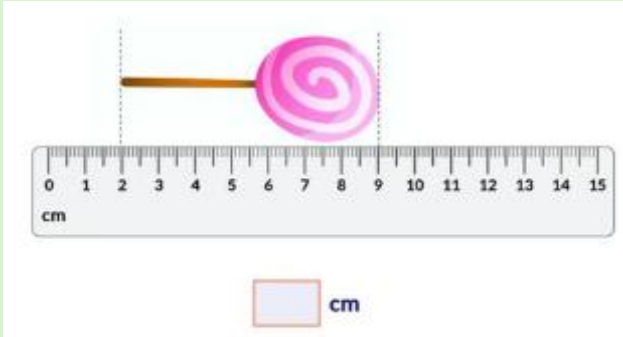
A: 8cm and 5mm

B: 85mm

Explain your answer.

Mastery challenge

Measure the length of the lollipop

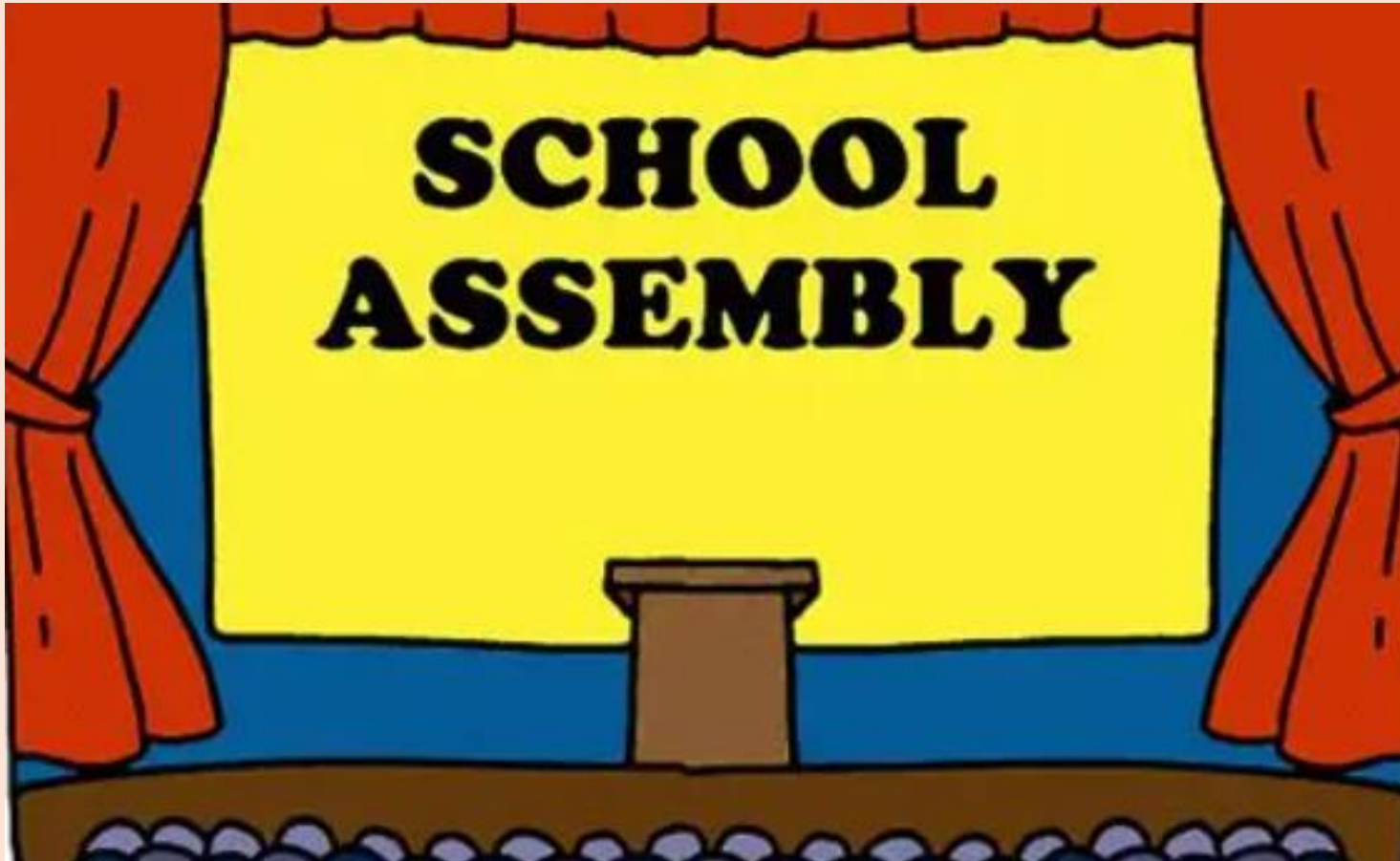


Greater Depth mastery

Pencil A starts at 0 cm and ends at the 13.7 cm mark.  
Pencil B starts at 1 cm and ends at the 14.4 cm mark.  
**Question:**  
Which pencil is longer?  
Explain how you know, using only the centimeter markings.



Assembly - 10am



Monday 6th October 2025

Word work – spelling rule

## **What is a homophone?**

**A homophone is when two words sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.**

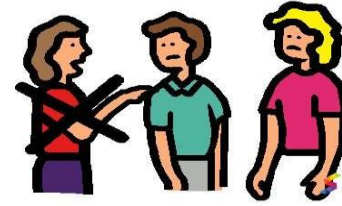
For example:

- **two**, **to**, and **too** all sound the same, but they mean different things.
- **flour** (what we use to bake) and **flower** (a plant that blooms) sound the same but are spelled differently.

**medal**



**meddle**



**missed**



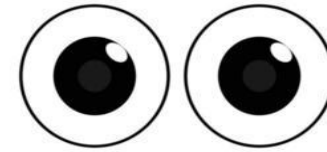
**mist**



**scene**



**seen**



**board**



**bored**



**which**



**witch**



Monday 6th October 2025

TBAT: recognise new vocabulary and apply inference skills.

3 in 3

The **Iceni** were a Celtic tribe who lived in the east of England about 2,000 years ago, during the time of the Romans. Their land was mostly in what we now call **Norfolk**.

The Iceni were known for being strong and brave. They lived in **roundhouses** made from wood, straw, and mud. They grew crops, kept animals, and made beautiful metal jewellery.

The most famous person from the Iceni tribe was **Queen Boudica**. When the Romans took control of their land, Boudica led a rebellion against them. Even though the Iceni did not win, Boudica is remembered as a courageous leader.

1. Where did the Iceni tribe live?
2. What type of houses did the Iceni live in?
3. Who was the famous queen of the Iceni tribe?

Monday 6th October 2025

TBAT: recognise new vocabulary and apply inference skills.

**Blue** – Can you find the adjectives in this sentence?

*The noble knight rode a strong, white horse.*

**Green** – Which adverb tells us *how* the cat ran in this sentence?

*The cat ran quickly across the garden.*

**Challenge** – Add the correct punctuation to this sentence.

*Sarah exclaimed I cannot wait to go to the park*

Monday 6th October 2025

TBAT: recognise new vocabulary and apply inference skills..

**Vocabulary -**

**Auburn** - a reddish-brown colour



**Scholars** - people who are highly educated  
Or experts in a topic



**Noble** - A noble family is a very important family, often from long ago, who had special titles (like king, queen, lord, or lady) and sometimes lived in castles.





## Who Was Boudicca and What Was She Like?



Boudicca was a British queen. She fought against the Romans as they invaded Britain. **Scholars** agree that she was born into a noble family with royal blood.

Boudicca is believed to have been very tall and to have had long, **auburn** hair. Stories tell that she was frightening to be around because she had a fierce look in her eye and a harsh, stern voice. Although it is not known for certain, she is believed to have worn a thick, colourful cloak and a large, golden necklace.

## When Did She Live?

Boudicca is thought to have lived between AD 30 and AD 60.

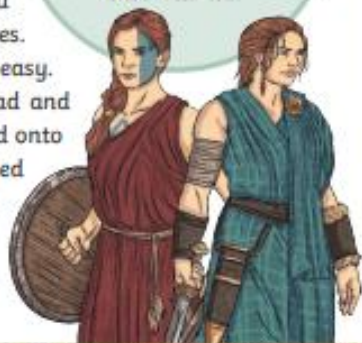
## What Is Boudicca Famous For?

Boudicca's husband was Prasutagus. Prasutagus was the king and leader of the Iceni people. After the death of her husband, the Roman army broke a promise that they had made to Prasutagus so Boudicca led the Iceni people in a battle against them.

## What Exactly Was Her Name?

Most of the things that we know about Boudicca today come from the works of Tacitus. Tacitus had been taught how to read and write so he wrote about the history of the Roman empire in an ancient language called Latin.

Many people were interested in what Tacitus had written and wanted a copy to read for themselves. However, copying books in ancient times was not easy. To copy a book, someone who knew how to read and write would need to copy the book word by word onto new paper. It is thought that somebody who copied Tacitus's work in 1624 might have accidentally misspelt Boudicca as Boadicea. Her name has even been spelt as Buduica, Voadiciea and Bunduca throughout the ages!



## Did you know...?

Boudicca and Prasutagus had two daughters but nobody knows their names.

Nobody alive today knows exactly how Boudicca's name would have been pronounced. Even if Boudicca herself could tell us, she would likely not have known how to write it down. However, most people now agree that the correct spelling is Boudicca and that her name would probably have been pronounced as Boo-dih-cah.

## What Happened to Boudicca?

Nobody knows exactly what happened to Boudicca. While some scholars believe that Boudicca poisoned herself to avoid being captured by the Romans, others believe that she simply became ill during battle.

## Did you know...?

The name Boudicca is thought to come from the Celtic word 'boudā' which means 'victory'.

## Glossary

**auburn:** A reddish-brown colour.

**scholars:** People who are highly educated or experts in a topic.



Monday 6th October 2025

TBAT: recognise new vocabulary and apply inference skills.

## Multiple choice

1. Boudicca is thought to have lived between which years?

**AD 30 and AD 60**

**AD 50 and AD 70**

**AD 45 and AD 60**

2. Who was Boudicca's husband?

**Tacitus**

**Prasutagus**

**Bunduca**

3. What colour was Boudicca's necklace?

**Silver**

**Gold**

**Bronze**



Monday 6th October 2025

TBAT: retrieve information from a text

1. *...to have had long, auburn hair.*

**Which of these is closest in meaning to auburn?**

- Brownish-black
- Reddish-brown
- Blondish-brown

2. *...she is believed to have worn a thick, colourful cloak.*

**Which word in this sentence shows that nobody knows this fact for certain?**

- believed
- have
- cloak

3. Why do some scholar believe that Boudicca poisoned herself?

4. Why does no-one know the name of Boudica's daughters?

5. Why do you think people were interested in what Tacitus had written?

**Challenge**

**Summarise why Boudicca began to fight the Romans.**

Monday 6th October 2025

Q- How did the Romans try to defend the land they took while taking more?

### **How did the Romans try to defend the land they took while taking more?**

As the Romans invaded more land, they had to find ways to defend it. They built **forts** in newly conquered areas to keep soldiers ready and protect against attacks. All forts were built using the **same layout**, so Roman soldiers would know their way around, no matter where they were.

Later, Emperor **Hadrian** decided it was more important to protect the land already taken than to keep expanding. In **122 CE**, he ordered the building of **Hadrian's Wall** — a huge stone wall between Roman Britain and Caledonia (now Scotland). It was 75 miles long and full of forts and watchtowers. It showed the power of Rome and helped protect the empire from enemies in the north.

3 in 3

- 1) Why did Roman forts all follow the same layout?
- 2) What was the purpose of Hadrian's Wall?
- 3) How do you think the wall helped the Romans feel more in control?

Why did the Romans invade Britain and how successful were they?



# Who was Boudicca and how did she challenge Roman rule in Britain?

## Key knowledge

- To defend land they had taken, the Romans built forts. Forts all followed the same plan.
- In 112CE, Emperor Hadrian began building Hadrian's Wall, which stretched 75 miles across the north of Roman lands in Britain.
- We can find out about how Romans defended their land by looking at different sources.

## Key vocabulary

- barracks
- Caledonia
- defence
- **fort**
- Hadrian's Wall



Monday 6th October 2025

Q- How did the Romans try to defend the land they took while taking more?

The key term for this lesson is  
**fort.**

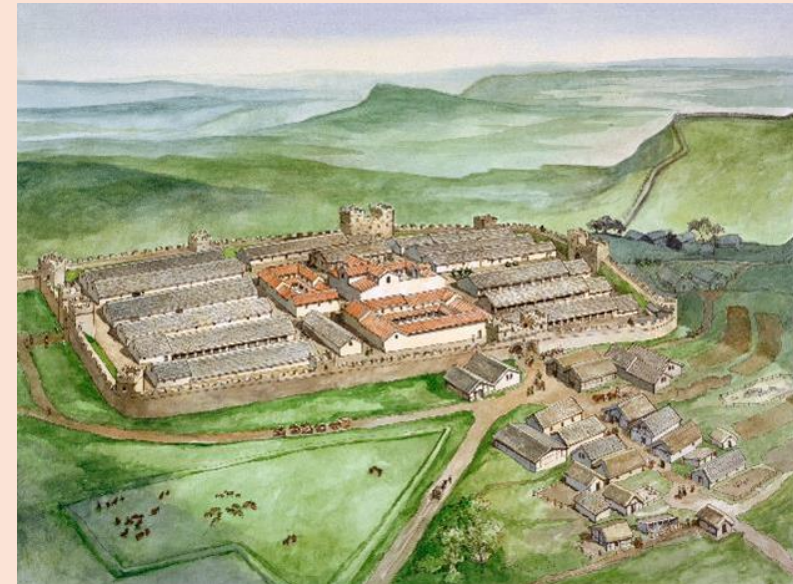
A fort is a walled settlement used to defend against attackers. It is often used as an army base.





What do these two images show us?

How does one help us to understand the other?



Lesson 4: Talk task



## What was in a Roman fort?

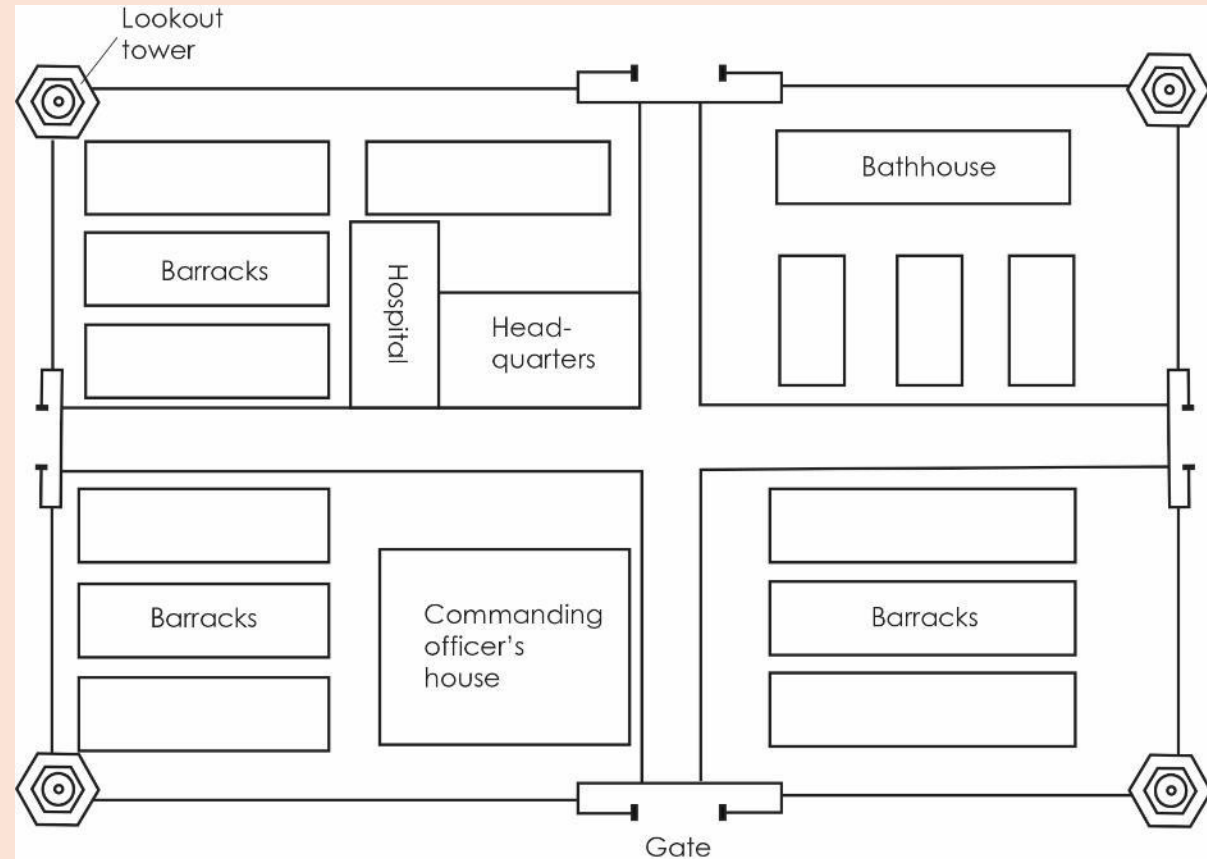
- We know about Roman forts from the ruins they left behind.
- These sites help historians learn about Roman life and defence.
- Romans built forts to protect land they had invaded.
- Forts helped soldiers stay ready to stop rebellions.
- Soldiers lived inside the forts.
- All forts had the same layout, so troops could easily find their way around—anywhere in the Empire.

**Why do you think all Roman forts were built the same way?**



# What was in a Roman fort?

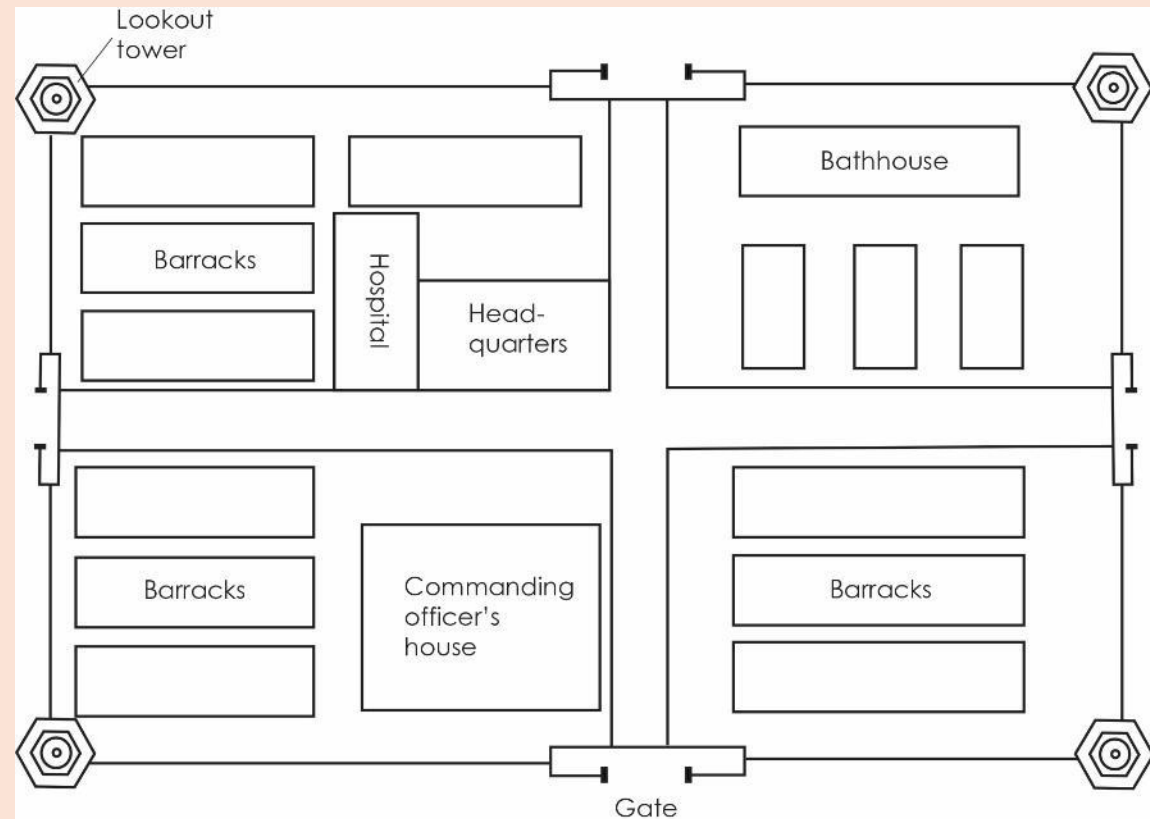
- Forts were surrounded by a large wall with lookout towers along it.
- Four gates were linked by streets.
- In the very centre was the headquarters. In larger forts this was next to the hospital.





# What was in a Roman fort?

- Also in the centre was a granary (where food was stored) and workshops.
- The largest building in the fort was the commanding officer's house.
- Rows of **barracks** were where the soldiers lived, and they all looked the same.
- All forts had a bathhouse and latrines (toilets), usually away from other buildings.



Use the key words to label this reconstruction of a Roman fort.

barracks

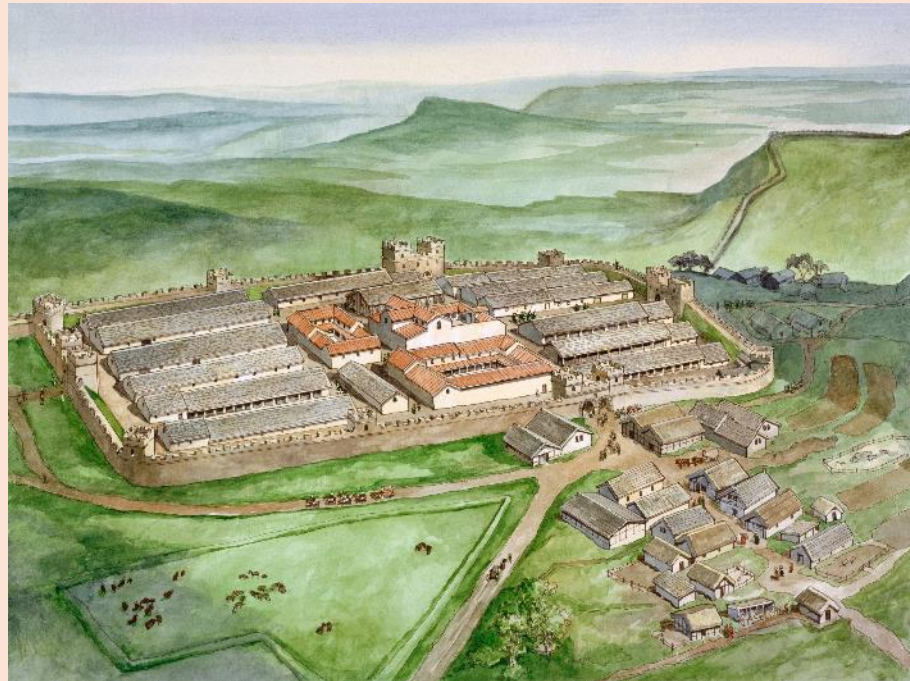
bathhouse

commanding officer's house

headquarters

hospital

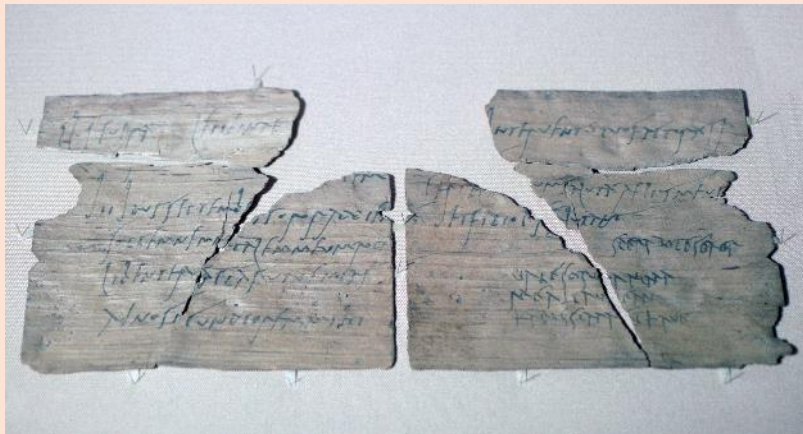
lookout tower



## Analysing a written source

Archaeological sites of Roman forts contain more than the ruins of buildings!

Look at this source. Who wrote it? Who is it about? Where was it found? What is it describing? Why was it written?



***“... the Britons are unprotected by armour ... There are very many cavalry [soldiers on horseback]. The cavalry do not use swords nor do [they] ... throw javelins.”***

From a written tablet found at Vindolanda Fort, northern England



## Analysing a written source

Who?

Where?

What?

Why?

***“... the Britons are unprotected by armour ... There are very many cavalry [soldiers on horseback]. The cavalry do not use swords nor do [they] ... throw javelins.”***

From a written tablet found at Vindolanda Fort, northern England



# What was Hadrian's Wall and why was it built?

## Trouble in Caledonia

- By 71 CE, some Scottish tribes were causing problems for the Romans.
- The Roman army marched north to defeat them.
- They built forts to protect the area.
- In 77 CE, General Julius Agricola wanted to take land in Caledonia, not just defend it.
- Roman troops pushed further north and won many battles.
- In 84 CE, Agricola was called back to Rome by the Emperor.
- Without enough soldiers, the Romans lost control of Caledonia.
- The remaining Romans were open to attack.





# What was Hadrian's Wall and why was it built?

## Hadrian's Big Decision

- In 117 CE, a new emperor was declared — Hadrian.
- He thought it was better to protect land already taken, not keep invading.
- In 122 CE, Hadrian visited Britain.
- He ordered a huge wall to be built on the border with Caledonia.
- The wall marked the northern edge of the Roman Empire.
- It was also a symbol of Roman power and control.



# What was Hadrian's Wall and why was it built?

## Building Hadrian's Wall

- Hadrian's Wall was the largest structure built by the Romans.
- It took six years to build.
- It was 75 miles long, from the North Sea to the Irish Sea.
- The wall had 17 large forts and 80 smaller forts.
- Parts of the wall still exist today.
- These ruins help us learn about Roman life.



## Bing Videos





This is where Hadrian's wall was built on a map.



Monday 6th October 2025

Q- How did the Romans try to defend the land they took while taking more?

## Independent task

- 1) Draw where Hadrian's Wall was built on this map.



- 2) Why was Hadrian's Wall built?

**Hadrian's Wall was built because .....**

# Brain break

[8 Hours of Oddly Satisfying Videos with Calming Music  
For Stress Relief & Meditation](#)

[Bubble Bounce! Mindfulness for Children \(Mindful  
Looking\)](#)

lundi 6 octobre

TBAT: to learn how to ask and answer the question Où habites-tu?



Language angels: [languageangels.com/resource/1/5/27/133](https://languageangels.com/resource/1/5/27/133)

lundi 6 octobre

**TBAT:** to learn how to ask and answer the question Où habites-tu?

## Independent task

Nom: \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Decide if the following personal details written in French are TRUE (✓) or FALSE (✗).  
Look carefully at the clues in the pictures to help you decide!



9 years old,  
Marseille,  
France

Je m'appelle Patrick.  
J'ai neuf ans.  
J'habite à Marseille.  
Je suis français.

☐

10 years old,  
Lyon,  
France

Je m'appelle Cécile.  
J'ai huit ans.  
J'habite à Lyon.  
Je suis anglaise.

☐

7 years old,  
Bordeaux,  
France

Je m'appelle Marie.  
J'ai sept ans.  
J'habite à Paris.  
Je suis française.

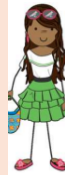
☐

8 years old,  
Bruxelles,  
Belgique

Je m'appelle Antonio.  
J'ai huit ans.  
J'habite à Bruxelles.  
Je suis belge.

☐

**Challenge:** In your book, write the correct sentences for Daeb using the information provided.



Daphne  
20 years old  
Nice

Je m'appelle Daphne.  
J'ai vingt ans.  
J'habite à Nice.



Daeb  
14 years old  
Alger

.....

.....

.....

lundi 6 octobre

TBAT: to learn how to ask and answer the question Où habites-tu?





Check your **answers** and use a **green pen** to correct any spellings

## Independent task

## Challenge

**ANSWERS**

INSTRUCTIONS: Decide if the following personal details written in French are TRUE (✓) or FALSE (✗). Look carefully at the clues in the pictures to help you decide!

 9 years old, Marseille, France	Je m'appelle Patrick. J'ai neuf ans. J'habite à Marseille. Je suis français.	✓
 7 years old, Bordeaux, France	Je m'appelle Marie. J'ai sept ans. J'habite à Paris. Je suis française.	✗
 10 years old, Lyon, France	Je m'appelle Cécile. J'ai huit ans. J'habite à Lyon. Je suis anglaise.	✗
 8 years old, Bruxelles, Belgique	Je m'appelle Antonio. J'ai huit ans. J'habite à Bruxelles. Je suis belge.	✓

LANGUAGE ANGELS

Je m'appelle Daeb.  
J'ai quatorze ans.  
J'habite à Alger.