

Wednesday 1st October 2025

Morning challenge

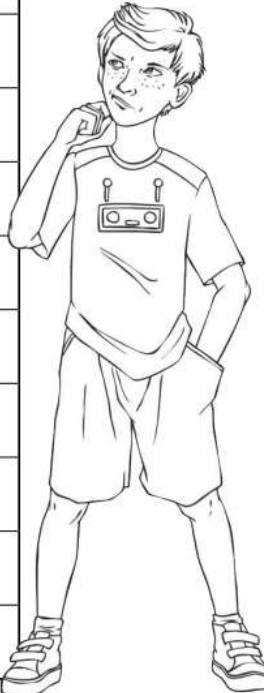

# 1) Complete feedback in Geography books.

Check every date and TBAT  
is underlined.

Spellings written x 3

Questions answered

2)



24-Hour Time	12-Hour Time
03:15	
	4:00 p.m.
	7:30 a.m.
18:45	
14:30	
	5:30 a.m.
	10:45 p.m.
17:30	
09:15	
	6:30 a.m.
22:30	

Wednesday 1st October  
Spelling thief

s\_mbol

\_yste\_y

l\_rics

o\_ygen

sym\_tom

p\_ysic\_l

s\_stem

\_yp\_cal

c\_ysta\_

r\_yth\_



### Challenge

Guess the word.

- something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain
- a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indicating a condition of disease

Timestables back of maths books

Can you use your knowledge of the 3x multiplication table to identify the multiples of 3

366

64

23

45

940

201

53

74

452

525

6

12

738

366

64

23

45

940

201

452

53

74

525

6

12

738

What do you notice about the 9 times table?

Do you spot any patterns?



TBAT- calculate intervals of time.

1 in 1

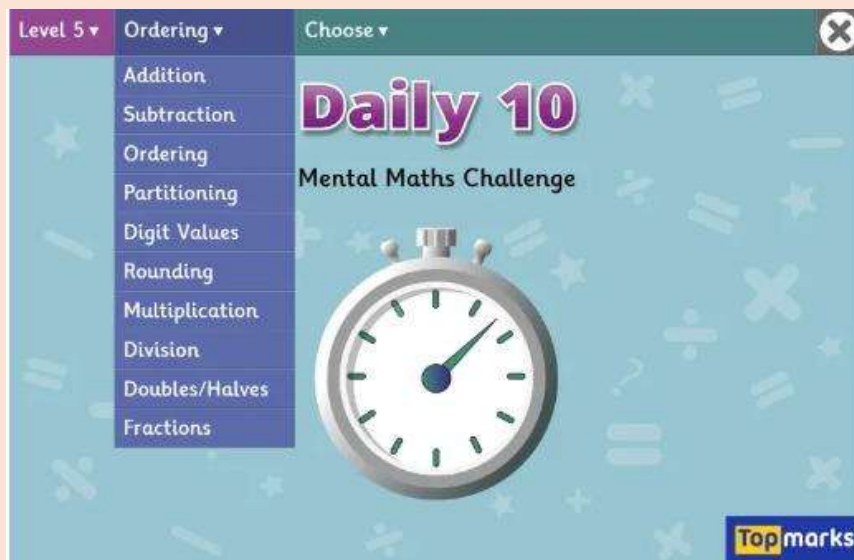
minutes in an hour	7
hours in a day	365
days in a week	60
days in a fortnight	12
days in a year	24
months in a year	14

Challenge:

If there are 360 seconds in 3 minutes, how many seconds are there in 6 minutes?

# Daily 10

x 9s



Daily 10 - Mental  
Maths Challenge -  
Topmarks

One hour = 60 minutes

**Blue**

$\frac{1}{4}$  an hour =

**Green**

$\frac{1}{2}$  an hour =

Ch:  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour



Order the sets of times from earliest to latest, using the numbers 1-4.

Blue.

10:35 am	<input type="text"/>
4:53 pm	<input type="text"/>
8:26 am	<input type="text"/>
8:36 pm	<input type="text"/>

Green

5:47 pm	<input type="text"/>
11:03 am	<input type="text"/>
12:20 pm	<input type="text"/>
4:59 am	<input type="text"/>

Challenge: Write the pm times in the 24-hour time.

When we calculate duration, we need to know two of the following: the start time, the end time, or how long something lasts.



4 : 28 PM

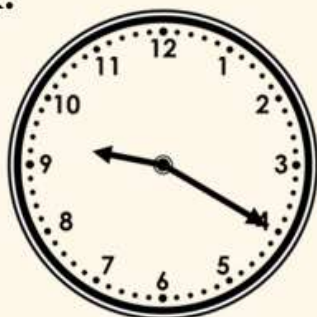
### Remember

Martha catches the afternoon bus at the time shown on the analogue clock. She gets home at the time shown on the digital clock. How long was her bus journey?

For Martha's journey, we know the start time and end time.

Is Martha's journey longer than one hour?

Ben's club is 1 hour and 15 minutes long. It begins at the time shown on the analogue clock in the morning. Record the finish time on a 12-hour digital clock.



— : — — AM

Start time:  
9 : 20 AM

End time:  
— : — — AM

Complete the number line by showing the hours and minutes in two separate jumps to find out what time the club finishes.

Alisha and Lucas are discussing the duration of time between the two clocks.



Alisha

I think the duration is 1 hour 19 minutes.

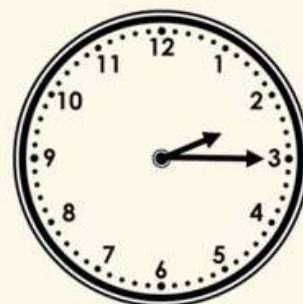
11 : 56 AM

Start time AM

I think the duration is 2 hours and 19 minutes.



Lucas



End time PM

Is Alisha or Lucas correct? Explain your answer.

Blue

What time does the  
16:03 train from Derby  
arrive at Coventry?

Green

What time does the  
19:17 train from  
Walsall arrive in  
London?

**Challenge:** The  
18:21 train arrived into  
London 8 minutes late.  
What time did it arrive?



### Sheffield to London, evening

<b>Sheffield</b>	<b>15:36</b>	<b>16:33</b>	<b>17:33</b>	<b>18:33</b>
<b>Derby</b>	<b>16:03</b>	<b>17:02</b>	<b>18:03</b>	<b>19:03</b>
<b>Walsall</b>	<b>17:19</b>	<b>18:21</b>	<b>19:17</b>	<b>20:24</b>
<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>17:33</b>	<b>18:35</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20:37</b>
<b>Coventry</b>	<b>17:49</b>	<b>18:51</b>	<b>19:43</b>	<b>20:53</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>18:56</b>	<b>19:54</b>	<b>20:46</b>	<b>21:56</b>





## Sheffield to London, evening

Sheffield	15:36	16:33	17:33	18:33
Derby	16:03	17:02	18:03	19:03
Walsall	17:19	18:21	19:17	20:24
Birmingham	17:33	18:35	—	20:37
Coventry	17:49	18:51	19:43	20:53
London	18:56	19:54	20:46	21:56

‘The 16:33 train departing from Sheffield is running approximately 27 minutes late due to cows escaping onto the line. Customers will be relieved to hear that no cows were harmed. The train was due in Birmingham at 18:35 and is now due to arrive in Birmingham at ...?’

Independent:



Hint: It says  
MORNING.

London to Sheffield, morning				
London	05:23	06:25	07:18	08:23
Coventry	06:21	07:22	08:20	09:27
Birmingham	——	——	08:35	09:42
Walsall	06:47	07:48	08:50	09:57
Derby	08:02	09:02	10:20	11:20
Sheffield	08:30	09:30	10:54	11:53

- 1) The 07:18 service from London to Sheffield has been delayed in Birmingham and is now running 17 minutes behind schedule. It is due to arrive in Walsall at \_\_\_\_\_. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause passengers.'
- 2) The 08:23 service from London is running approximately 47 minutes late. It is now due in at Derby at \_\_\_\_\_. We apologise for the 47 minute delay of this train.



## Independent

1. Joe gets up at 08:30 and takes 45 minutes to eat breakfast, wash, brush his teeth and get dressed. The time is now...?
2. Joe catches the 09:25 bus and gets into town 38 minutes later. The time is now...?
3. He meets his friends and they spend  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours looking around the shops. The time is now...?
4. Joe and his mates then go for lunch. They leave the café 1 hour 20 minutes later. The time is now...?
5. Next, they go and see a film. It starts at 13:55 and finishes 95 minutes later. The time is now...?

Challenge: Create your own 'treat day' timetable using 24-hour clock format and recording the length of each activity.




Wednesday 1st October  
TBAT: know the features of a persuasive text.

3 in 3

1. Who would use this brochure?
2. Why is the title on the front cover in large and bold print?
3. How do the pictures in each section help you know what each section is about?

Explain what the purpose of a persuasive text is.

## Parts of a Brochure

<b>Grooming</b>  <p>Dogs don't need a bath as often as humans do. For a puppy, you should wash them every one to two weeks. Use a gentle shampoo and conditioner.</p> <p>If they have long hair, they may need to be brushed and if their nails are long, use nail clippers to keep them short.</p>	<b>Training</b> <p>You will need to help your puppy learn where to go to the toilet. They only have a little bladder and need to go often. Use training mats to help them find one spot to go.</p> <p>Puppy preschool is a great place to take puppies to help them socialise with other dogs and learn good habits.</p> 	 <b>Congratulations on your New Puppy!</b> <p>This brochure will give you some simple tips to get started in your new adventure together.</p> 
<b>Sleeping</b> <p>Puppies love to sleep! Make sure that they have a bed to make them feel safe and secure and something soft and comfortable that they can snuggle into.</p> <p>They also may like a comfort toy to sleep with that has a familiar smell and softness.</p> 	 <b>Feeding</b> <p>A well balanced diet is very important for puppies while they are growing.</p> <p>Starting your puppy with two or three meals a day will help them to fill up their little tummies without letting them eat too much.</p> <p>Some puppies eat really quickly, so look for a bowl that helps to slow down their eating.</p>	<b>Playing</b> <p>Puppies are full of energy! They need to be played with regularly to stop them from developing bad habits (like chewing your shoes).</p> <p>Provide a variety of toys that your puppy can play with when you are not around to help entertain them.</p> <p>Toys to chew, toys to cuddle and toys that make them think.</p> 

Wednesday 1st October

TBAT: know the features of a persuasive text.

Name a persuasive device? (How can we persuade our readers to do something we want them to do?)

What are the four purposes of writing?

Explain the difference between writing to persuade and writing to inform.

Wednesday 1st October

TBAT: know the features of a persuasive text.

Talk partners:

What is the difference between an advert, a leaflet and a brochure?

[Adverts, brochures and leaflets - BBC Bitesize](#)

# What is the **purpose** of persuasive texts?

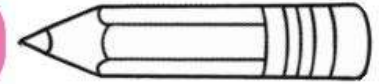
- To try to get people to do what you want them to do!
- Typical persuasive texts include:  
advertisements, charity leaflets and  
travel brochures

# Persuasive Language:

- ❑ **Rule of 3:** repeat something three times to make the reader pay attention- *It's an exciting, thrilling and a roller coaster of a trip!*
- ❑ **Emotive language:** powerful words that stir emotion in the reader- *helpless, heartless, barbaric* etc...
- ❑ **Rhetorical questions:** questions that do not need an answer but make the reader think. *Could you let these poor dogs starve to death?*
- ❑ **Statistics:** providing evidence to prove to the reader that what you are saying is true! *99% of customers agree that...*
- ❑ **Personal pronouns:** using 'you' and 'we' to get the reader involved.
- ❑ **Imagery:** creating a picture in the reader's head.



# ..... Persuasive Leaflets .....



## Does your persuasive leaflet include...

a clear title that tells the reader the topic of the leaflet and gives an idea of the viewpoint?	
an introduction that shows your point of view?	
strong arguments with evidence or justification?	
short sentences in the present tense?	
opinions presented as facts?	
only one side of an argument discussed?	
cause and effect conjunctions?	
images to support your arguments?	
exaggeration?	
emotive language?	
persuasive devices?	
rhetorical questions?	
a conclusion which sums up the main arguments?	

## Rhetorical Questions

Can you imagine...?  
Is it right that...?  
Have you ever considered...?  
Did you know...?  
Would you like to...?  
Why should...?

## Persuasive Devices

modal verbs	modal adverbs	emotive language
facts and statistics	rhetorical questions	powerful exclamations
repetition	exaggeration	alliteration

## Sentence Starters

It can also be said that...	Anyone can see that...
Another important point is...	Unfortunately, many people do not realise...
Without a doubt...	For these reasons...
It is important to remember...	It is undeniable that...

## Cause and Effect Conjunctions

due to	owing to	so	as a result of	resulting in	thanks to	.....
.....	for	because	hence	similarly	consequently	on account of
						accordingly
						therefore
						since
						whereas

## Leaflet Layouts

Leaflets are usually designed in columns with pictures and sometimes graphs or statistics scattered throughout the text to help keep the reader interested.

In a persuasive leaflet, remember to use pictures and information that will support your argument and convince the reader of your point of view.

## **Ghostly Manor**

Fancy a holiday with a difference? Come and experience a most unusual holiday at Ghostly Manor. Could anything be more exciting?

This sixteenth-century manor is teeming with the oldest, scariest and most infamous ghosts in the country. You have to come and experience this for yourselves.

Open during the coldest months of winter we offer special rates and action-packed weekend haunts. Customer comments show that 95% of our guests leave Ghostly Manor as satisfied customers. We doubt you will find a holiday more exhilarating, fearsome and spine tingling at any time of the year.

All bedrooms are built to the highest specifications with creaking floors and creepy portraits and mirrors on all walls. There are rooms to suit even the most daring of holidaymakers. So what are you waiting for? Come to Ghostly Manor and enjoy a memorable hair-raising experience!



# Task:

In pairs, look through the travel brochures provided.

Try and identify any persuasive language used. Also look at the layout and presentation of the leaflets.

**Find me:**

**1 place to see**

**1 thing to do**

**An interesting fact about your place**

# Challenge:

Write the vocabulary in the correct column in the table.

**20% off! Whilst stocks last.**

The Moon orbits the Earth.

Bang! The firework exploded...

Do you want bright, white teeth?

Cut along the dotted line.

I am writing to request...

For a limited time only!

## Snow closes local schools!

This roaring, red, racing car is the must have toy of the year.

"What do you want for tea?" asked Mum.

Cool trainers, designed for cool kids!

The tangy, orange flavour will tickle your taste buds.

Many thanks for your reply...

Smart people choose smart prices!

[illegible]

Wednesday 1st October

Q: What are the different ways Purim is celebrated.

3 in 3

What foods are eaten to symbolise a sweet new year? (Tick **1** correct answer) At Rosh Hashanah Jews may use the Hebrew greeting ... (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ apples
- ☐ bananas
- ☐ potatoes

- ☐ Shabbat Shalom
- ☐ Shana Tovah
- ☐ Chag Sameach

Rosh Hashanah is celebrated ... (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ in the same way
- ☐ in lots of different ways
- ☐ on the same day

## Keywords

hamantaschen

triangular pastries

Purim

a festival that commemorates the saving of the ancient Jewish community in Persia

mitzvah

a good deed

charity

giving help to people in need



How is Purim celebrated?



What can you see in the picture?



These children are dressed up for the Jewish festival of **Purim**.

The Jewish festival of **Purim** is celebrated in early spring.



How is Purim celebrated?

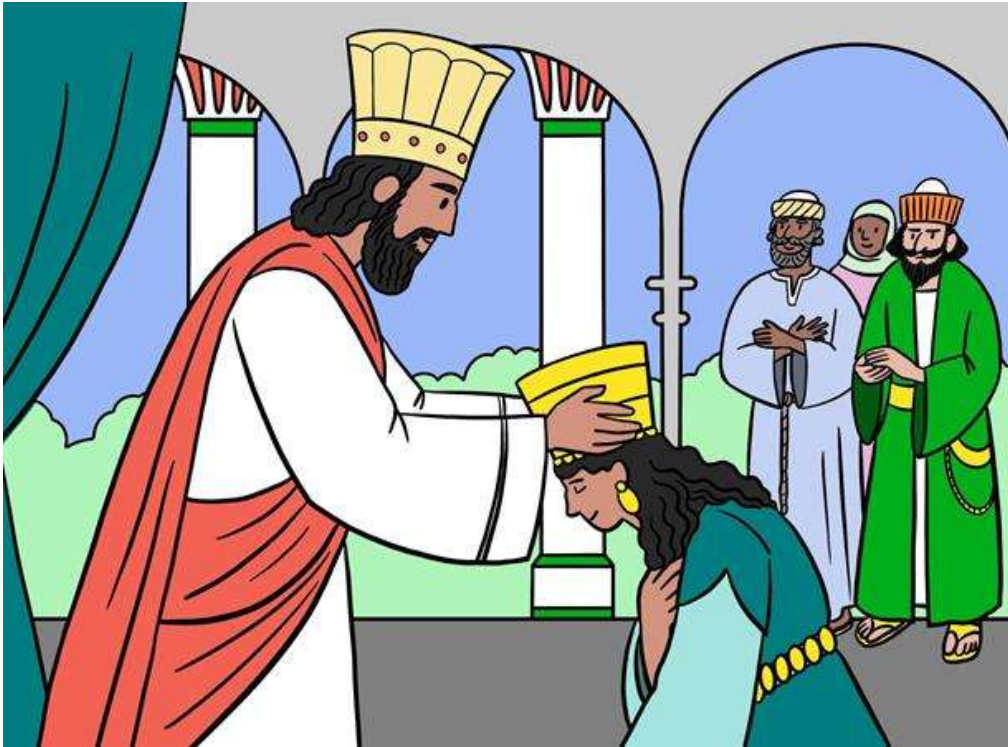


sweet pastries called **hamantaschen**

**Purim** is a lively festival with many traditions including party games and sweet food.



## How is Purim celebrated?



The parties are a reminder of the banquet Queen Esther gave for the King.



## How is Purim celebrated?



children dressed up for **Purim**

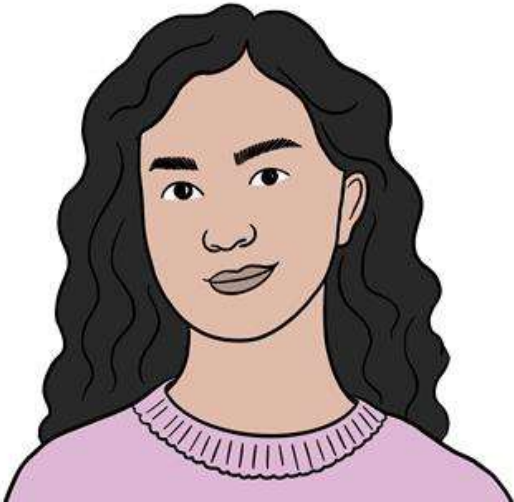
It is traditional to dress up as characters from the story of Esther.

In modern times, children might choose to dress up as anything they like!





Rebecca has a Jewish worldview. She attends a Progressive synagogue with her family.

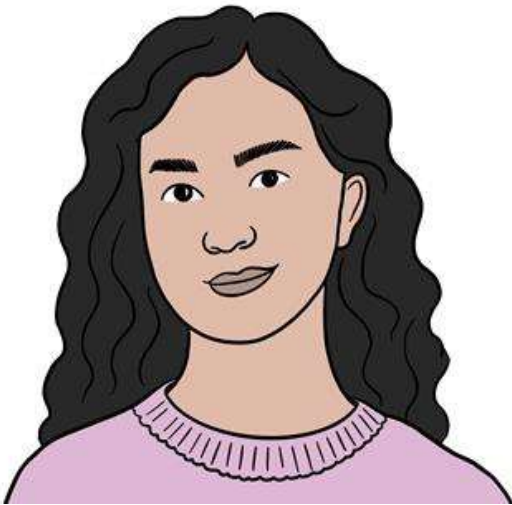


Rebecca

Celebrating **Purim** reminds me that I belong in the Jewish community.

It is important to have fun together as well as being serious.





Rebecca

We go to the synagogue at **Purim**, but it feels very different because we are all dressed up in silly clothes, even the grown ups!

When I was little I liked to wear my princess dress and a crown to look like Queen Esther.



How is Purim celebrated?



Check

## True or false?

Jewish festivals are always reflective and serious.

**T** True

**F** False



Why?

Festivals like **Purim** involve fun and silliness as well as times for reflection.



## How is Purim celebrated?



Explanation



## The book of Esther

Image: 'Megillat Esther' Chefallen, 2009, [CC BY-SA 3.0](#), via Wikimedia Commons

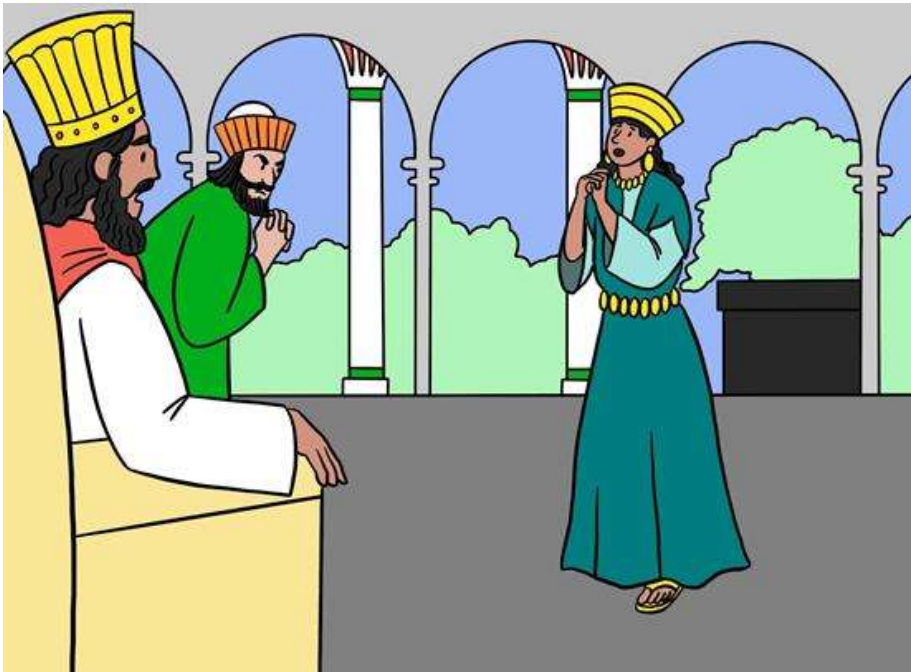
The story of Esther is read at the synagogue at **Purim**.

The book of Esther has its own special scroll called the Megillah.

It is important for Jews to hear every word of the story, so it is read twice, once at the start of **Purim** and again at the end.



## How is Purim celebrated?



Esther pleads with the king

The story tells of evil Haman's wicked plot to kill all the Jews. It shows the courage of beautiful Queen Esther as she pleaded with the king and saved her people.





a gragger

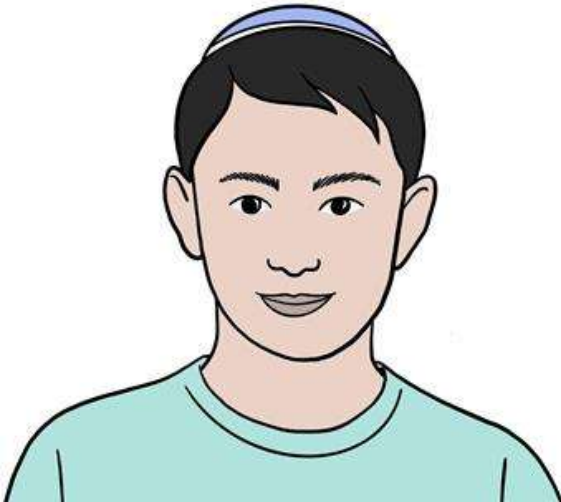
The book of Esther is read in silence ... except for the times when evil Haman is mentioned. When they hear his name, people boo and hiss.

To make even more noise, people use special rattles called graggers.

Some people write 'Haman' on the soles of their shoes and stamp their feet.



Rafi has a Jewish worldview. He attends an Orthodox synagogue with his family.

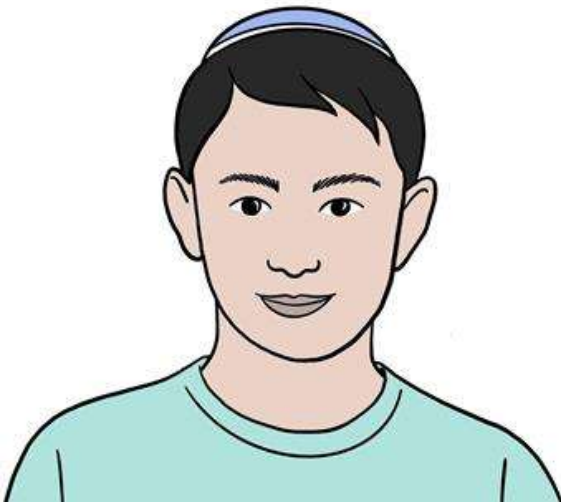


Rafi

I go to the synagogue with my family to hear the story of Esther being read aloud from the scroll.

The best part is when we all get to boo and hiss when we hear Haman's name. I make a lot of noise by shaking my gragger to drown out his name.





Rafi

I like knowing that the story of Esther has been told like this for many years.

My parents and grandparents all remember shouting and hissing at Haman's name. One day I might be bringing my own children to the synagogue to shake their graggers!





How is Purim celebrated?



Check

What happens when Haman's name is mentioned during the reading of the book of Esther?  
Choose two.

**a**

people boo, hiss and shake rattles



**b**

people stamp their feet



**c**

people listen quietly and reflect on the story



## How is Purim celebrated?



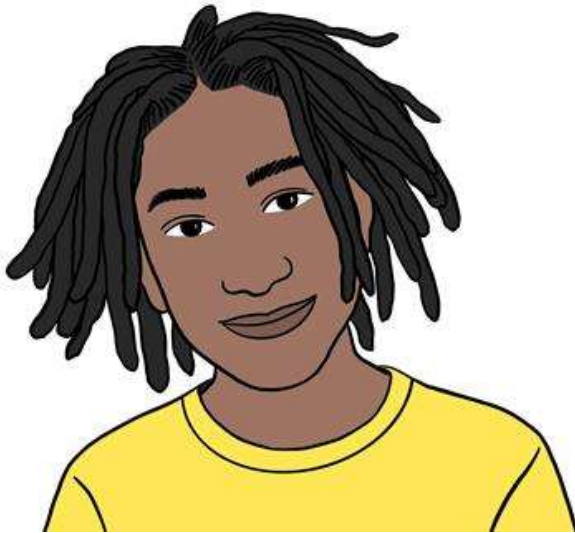
**Hamantaschen** (haman's pockets)

**Hamantaschen** are sweet triangular pastries filled with poppy seeds.

The name means 'Haman's pockets' and they are another reminder of the story of Esther and Haman.



Michael has a secular Jewish worldview.



Michael

We don't go to the synagogue at **Purim**, but we usually invite all our friends round for a party with silly games and lots of cake and sweet food.

My gran makes the best **hamantaschen**. She makes traditional poppy seed ones, but she also fills some with lemon curd or jam.



## How is Purim celebrated?



Michael

Even though we are not religious, we like to celebrate our Jewish identity.

Eating **hamantaschen** reminds me of Haman, the baddie in the story of Esther. I remember pictures of Haman in a story book my gran used to read to me when I was little.



How is Purim celebrated?



Check

What are **hamantaschen**?

**a**

the scroll of the book of Esther

**b**

sweet triangular pastries



**c**

noisy rattles to drown out Haman's name



Wednesday 1st October

Q: How are plants pollinated by animals and what are the common features of pollinators.

3 in 3


Match the part of the plant to its function. Write the correct letter in each box

a	flower		reproduction
b	stem		making food for the plant
c	leaves		supporting the plant and transporting water and nutrients
d	roots		anchoring the plant and absorbing water and nutrients

What is pollen? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ tiny seeds inside a flower's ovary which is used to produce new plants
- ☐ a sticky liquid stored inside the flower which is used to attract pollinators
- ☐ a fine powder made on the anthers of a flower which is used to produce seeds

Match the part of the flower to its name. Write the correct letter in each box



a	A		stigma
b	B		petal
c	C		anther



## Keywords

pollination

Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower of the same species.

pollen

Pollen is a very fine powder made by the anthers of a flower. It is needed to make a seed.

anther

An anther is a male part of a flower that produces pollen.

stigma

The stigma is a sticky part at the top of the female parts of a flower.

pollinator

A pollinator is an animal which pollinates a flowering plant.



## Pollination by animals



Plants can reproduce in different ways.

Do you know the different ways that plants can produce offspring?



plants



Middle image: COULANGES/Shutterstock.com

## Pollination by animals



Flowering plants can reproduce by making seeds.

For a flower to be able to make seeds, first **pollination** has to happen.



plants bearing seeds



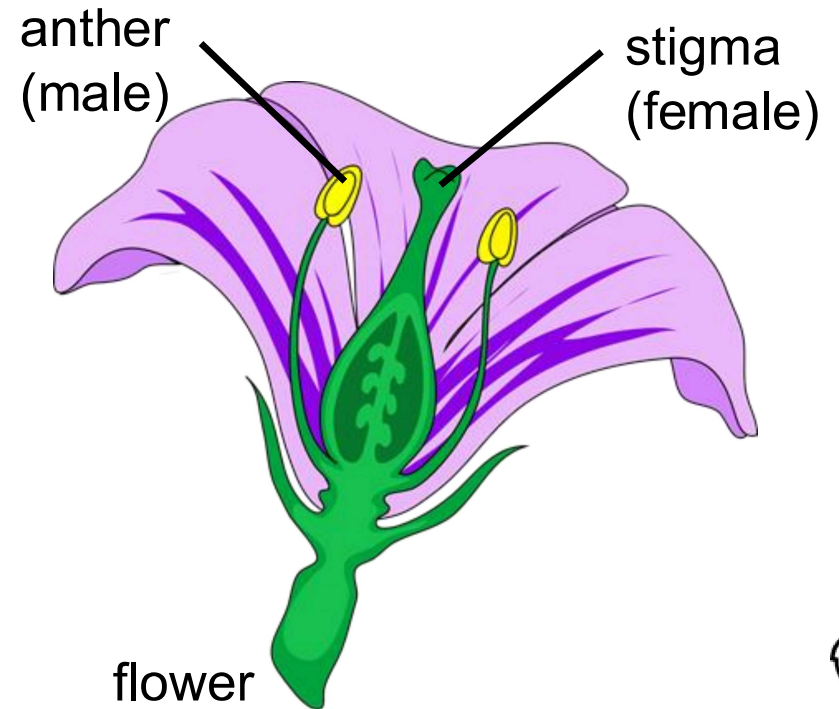
**Pollination** is when **pollen** from an **anther** (male part) is transferred to a **stigma** (female part).



Aisha

How does the pollen get from an anther of one flower to a stigma of another flower?

What do you think?



What is pollination?

- a** When pollen is formed by the anthers of a flower.
- b** When pollen is used by animals to make honey.
- c** When pollen from an anther lands on the stigma of another flower.





## Pollination by animals



Some flowers are **pollinated** by wind.

These types of flowers have very small and light **pollen** which is blown from **anthers** by the wind.

Some of the pollen then lands on the **stigmas** of other flowers of the same type, causing pollination.



wind pollinated flowers



Many flowering plants are **pollinated** by animals.

Flowers make small amounts of nectar, which is a sugary liquid used as a food source for many animals.

Animals visit flowers seeking the nectar.

As they brush past the **anthers** of the flower to get to the nectar, **pollen** is rubbed off onto their bodies.



bee covered in pollen





## Pollination by animals



When the animal then visits another flower of the same type, some of the **pollen** on its body is rubbed off onto the sticky **stigma**.

same type, some of the **pollen** on its body

The flower has now been **pollinated**.



pollination



Although it is useful for plants when animals **pollinate** them, the animals aren't doing it on purpose.

They are visiting flowers to find food for themselves, not to help the plants to reproduce.

Both the plants and the animals that pollinate them benefit from this relationship.



bird pollinating flowers



Wednesday 1st October

Q: How are plants pollinated by animals and what are the common features of pollinators.

True or false

**Animals pollinate plants because ...**

they want the flowers to survive and reproduce, so pollinate to help out.

**Wrong**

they gather food from flowers, and pollen is transported as they move around.

Sam makes a model to help explain how **pollination** by animals works.

She puts some sweets into a cupcake case.

Sam



The cupcake case represents the flower and the sweets represent the nectar inside it.



Sam's model



Then Sam adds cheese puff crisps to the top of her flower.

Can you work out what these represent?



Sam's model



The crisps represent the anthers of the flower. They are covered in dusty flavouring just like real anthers are covered in pollen.



Sam



crisps



anthers



## Pollination by animals



Sam also draws some more flowers to visit on some kitchen roll and adds 'nectar' to these, because **pollinating** animals usually visit many flowers at a time.



Sam's model



Sam





Sam pretends to be a hungry animal.

She visits her first flower and reaches down past the **anthers** to get to the nectar underneath.



collecting nectar



Sam

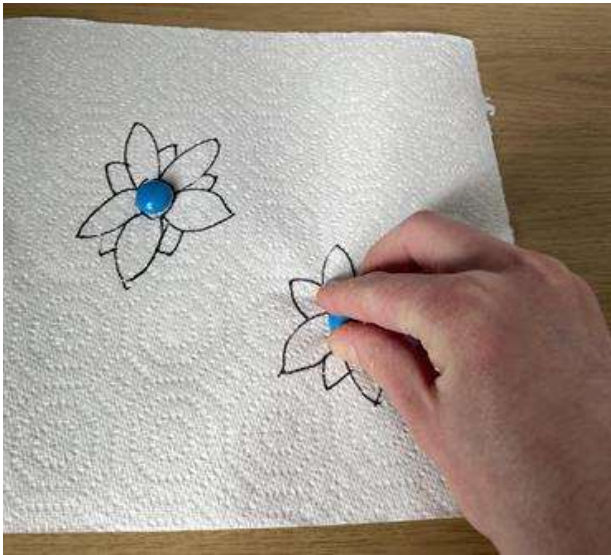
She notices her fingers are covered in **pollen** after she does this.



pollen-covered fingers



Then Sam visits her other flowers, picking up nectar as she goes.



collecting nectar

She notices that pollen from the first flower has brushed off onto her other flowers as she collects more nectar. They have been pollinated.



pollinated flower



## Pollination by animals



Check

Which process does Sam's model help to explain?

**a**

seed dispersal

**b**

seed formation

**c**

germination

**d**

pollination



## Pollinators



We call animals that **pollinate** flowers **pollinators**.

Many flowers are pollinated by insects, including bees, butterflies and beetles.



bee



butterfly



beetle



## Pollinators



Some flowers are **pollinated** by birds, including hummingbirds and sunbirds.



hummingbird



sunbird





## Pollinators

Flowers can also be **pollinated** by small mammals, including bats, honey possums and elephant shrews.



bat



honey possum



elephant shrew



Wednesday 1st October

Q: How are plants pollinated by animals and what are the common features of pollinators.

What is a pollinator?

True or false - Pollination is only done by bees.



## Pollinators

Can you see any features of these animals that make them good **pollinators**?



bat



bee



butterfly



## Pollinators



Many **pollinators** have furry bodies which **pollen** sticks to easily.



bee



bat



## Pollinators



Lots of **pollinators** have wings, making it easy for them to quickly move from one flower to another.

This means **pollen** can be spread across many flowers over a short space of time.



hummingbird



butterfly



## Pollinators



Some **pollinators** also have long noses, snouts or **pollen** as they dig deep inside flowers to find nectar.

beaks which can easily become covered in



elephant shrew



bat



hummingbird





## Task B

### Pollinators



Imagine you are a pollinator who has been busy collecting nectar from flowers.

Write a diary entry explaining what happened as you were collecting nectar and how pollen was moved from flower to flower as you went about your day.



## Task B

### Pollinators



Feedback

Imagine you are a pollinator and explain how you pollinated flowers in a diary entry.

Dear diary,

Today has been a very busy (and messy) day. I flew straight to the nearest flower I could find as soon as I woke up. Luckily, it was really easy to find because of its brightly coloured petals. You'll never believe what happened as I delved deep into the flower to drink all the nectar; I got covered in some dusty yellow stuff. It stuck to my nose and my fur and made me look quite ridiculous. I was still hungry so I went to find another flower and, would you believe it, I picked up even more dusty stuff in this one too! Luckily some of it brushed off onto a sticky bit of the flower but there was still lots stuck to me. This kept happening all day, with some of the dusty stuff rubbing off on each flower and more being added. What a palaver!



Wednesday 1st October

Q: How are plants pollinated by animals and what are the common features of pollinators.

Exit questions

A pollinator is an \_\_\_\_\_ that transfers \_\_\_\_\_ from one flower to another.

Pollination is when \_\_\_\_\_ from an \_\_\_\_\_ lands on the \_\_\_\_\_ of another flower.

Which features are often found on animals that are pollinators?

long tails, stigma, furry bodies, anther, wings, pollen, animal, long noses or beaks,



Wednesday 1st October

Q: How are plants pollinated by animals and what are the common features of pollinators.

Challenge Question:

Many plants rely on animals to help them reproduce. Explain how animals pollinate plants and describe at least three common features that make an animal a good pollinator. Give examples in your answer.

Greater Depth Question:

Some plants are pollinated by the wind, while others rely on animals such as bees, birds, or bats. Compare and contrast how animal pollination is different from wind pollination. Explain why plants that depend on animals often have brightly coloured flowers, strong scents, or sweet nectar, and discuss how these features help the plant survive and reproduce.

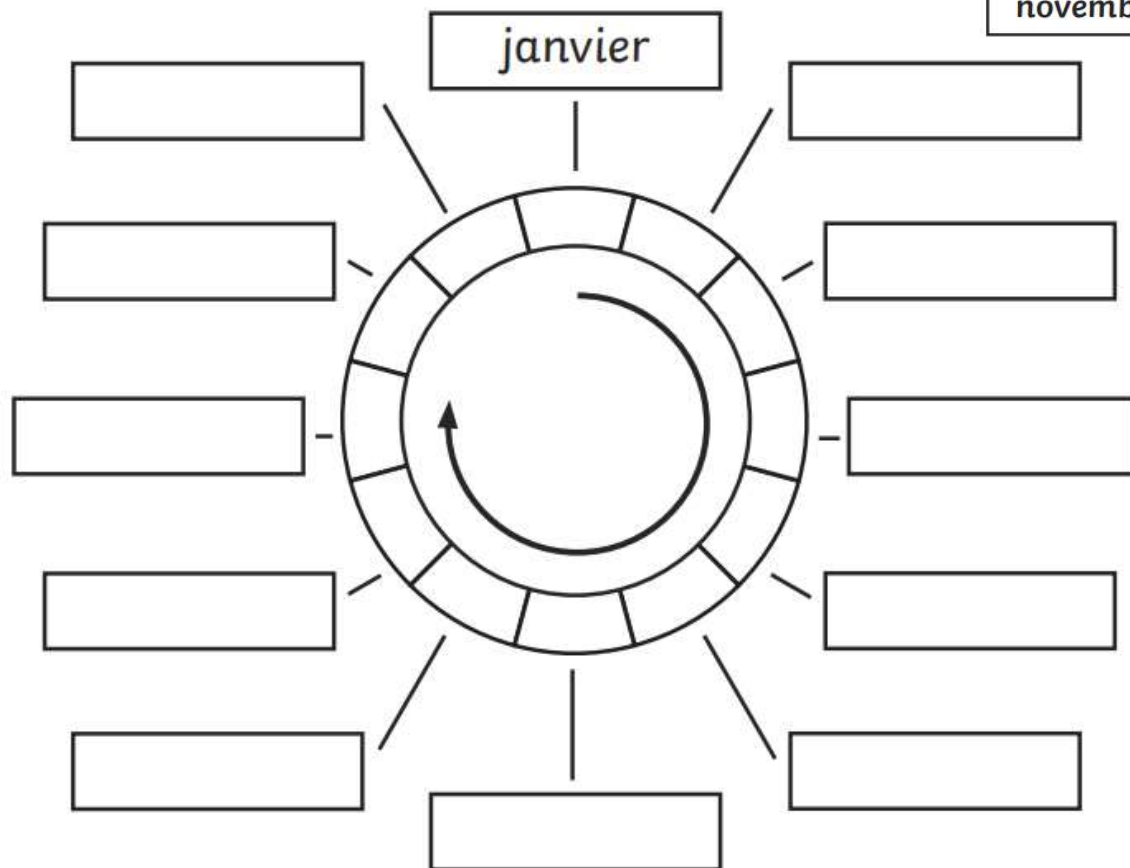
# Language Angels – Date – Lesson 3

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

# TBAT- know the French numbers 21-31.

2 in 2

septembre	mai	juillet
mars	décembre	octobre
juin	août	février
novembre	avril	



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2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

neuf

quatre

un

six

dix

sept

zéro

cinq

huit

deux

- Slides 3 + 4 to recap numbers to 20
- Slides 7 – 21 learn new numbers
- Slides 22-27 game – which number is covered?
- Slide 34- 40 listening activity circle the date (printed)
- Slide 48 – talk partners: what do you notice?
- Slide 51 – matching the numbers (printed)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	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			

21	vingt-cinq
22	vingt-quatre
23	vingt-et-un
24	vingt-neuf
25	trente
26	vingt-six
27	vingt-deux
28	vingt-trois
29	vingt-huit
30	trente-et-un
31	vingt-sept