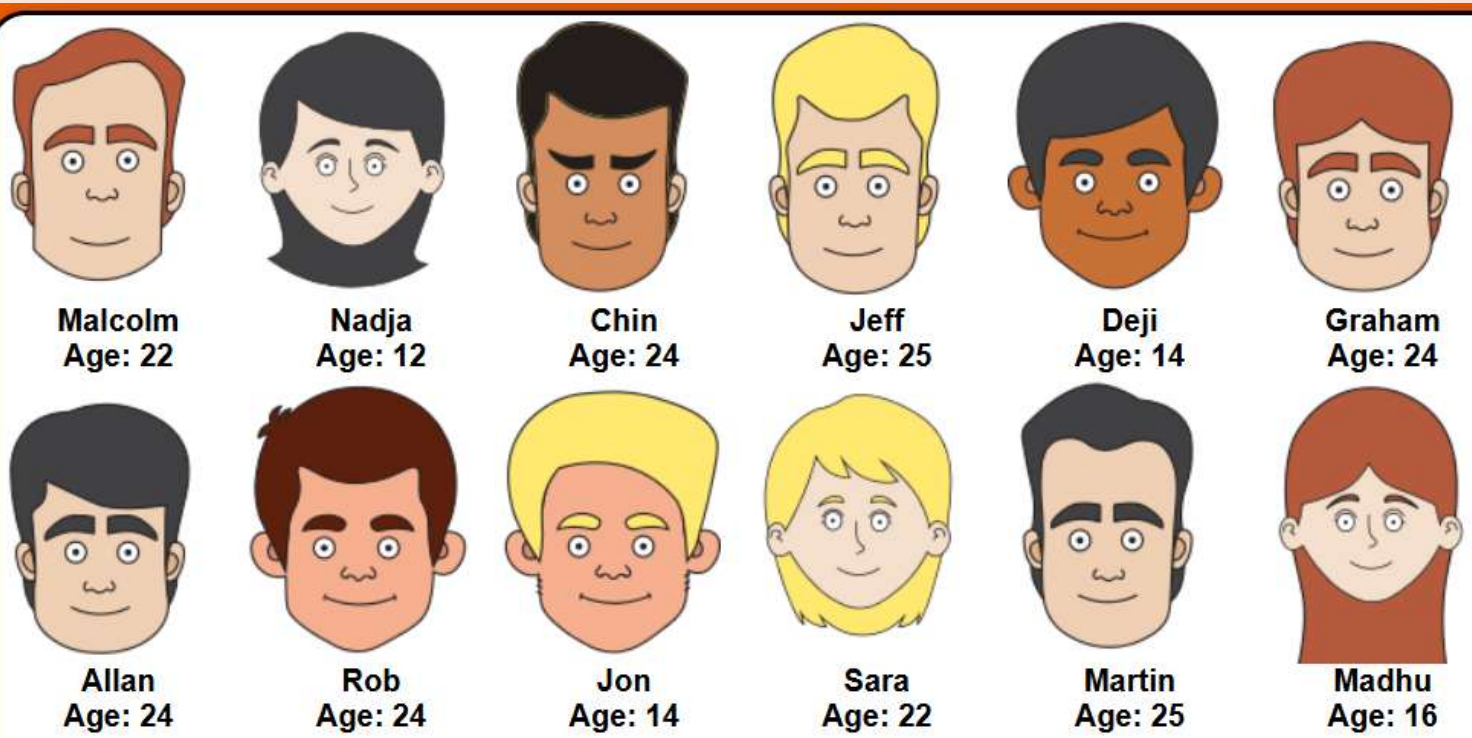
Wednesday 8th October 2025



The total age of all those in the athletics team is 68.

The total age of all those in the swimming team is 36.

The total age of all those in the maths quiz team is 83.

Who is in each team? (A person may be in more than one team!)

Is it your day for TTRS?

Read your book and quiz if you need to.

Venturers Morning Challenge

Complete any feedback in Geography, go through every piece, have you made all corrections?

Date and TBAT underlined every lesson?

Wednesday 8th October
Word work

Unjumble these words

cclye
ucpocy
geyhine
plyap
yemhr

Use this weeks spelling words to create relative clauses.

Relative pronouns: who, which, whose, that, whom

E.g.
The scientist, **who identified the new species,** received an award for her discovery.

apply
supply
identify
occupy
multiply

rhyme
cycle
python
hygiene
hyphen

Partner Work: How can we remember the 9 times tables?

1 × 9 = 09	7 × 9 = 63
2 × 9 = 18	8 × 9 = 72
3 × 9 = 27	9 × 9 = 81
4 × 9 = 36	10 × 9 = 90
5 × 9 = 45	11 × 9 = 99
6 × 9 = 54	12 × 9 = 108

Complete the questions and then write the divisible number sentence.

____ x 9	=	18
9 x ____	=	90
9 x ____	=	36
____ x 9	=	9
____ x 9	=	63
____ x 9	=	45
9 x ____	=	27
9 x ____	=	81
____ x 9	=	0
9 x ____	=	54
____ x 9	=	72

TBAT- convert units of measurement.

3 in 3

1) 5.6 x 100 =

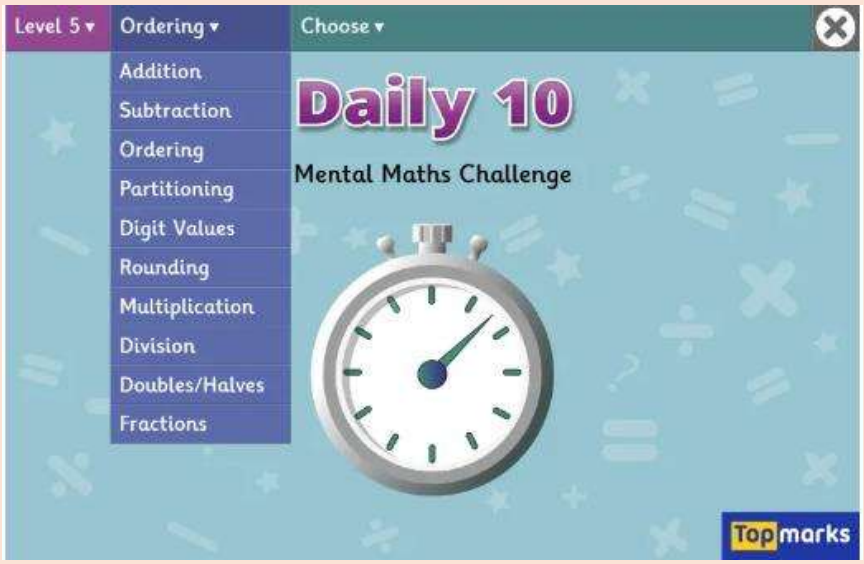
2) True or false? a)14:30 = 2: 30pm b) 07:25am = 19:25

3) One piece of string measured 16mm. The other was double this length. What is the length of string b, write your answer in cm.

Challenge: The perimeter of a square is 20cm. What is the length of one side?

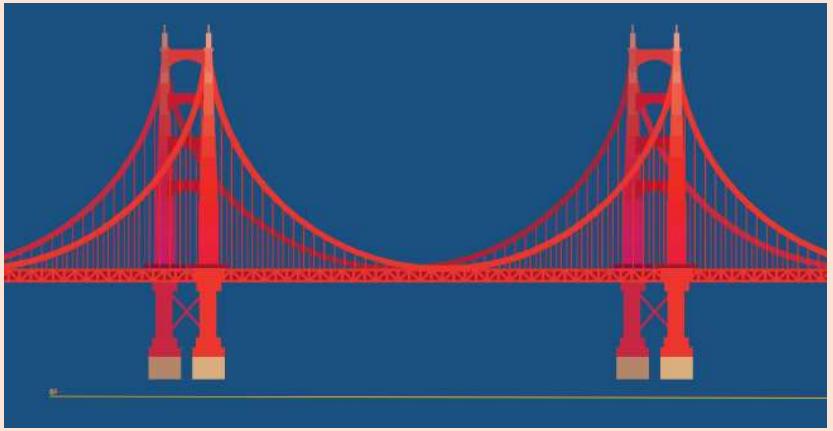
Daily 10

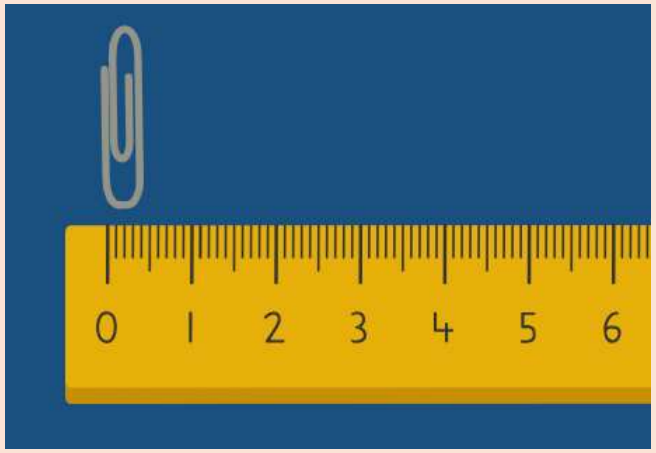
x 9s

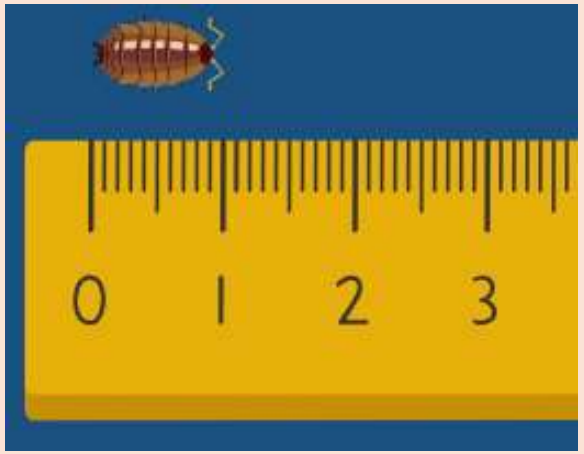


[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks]

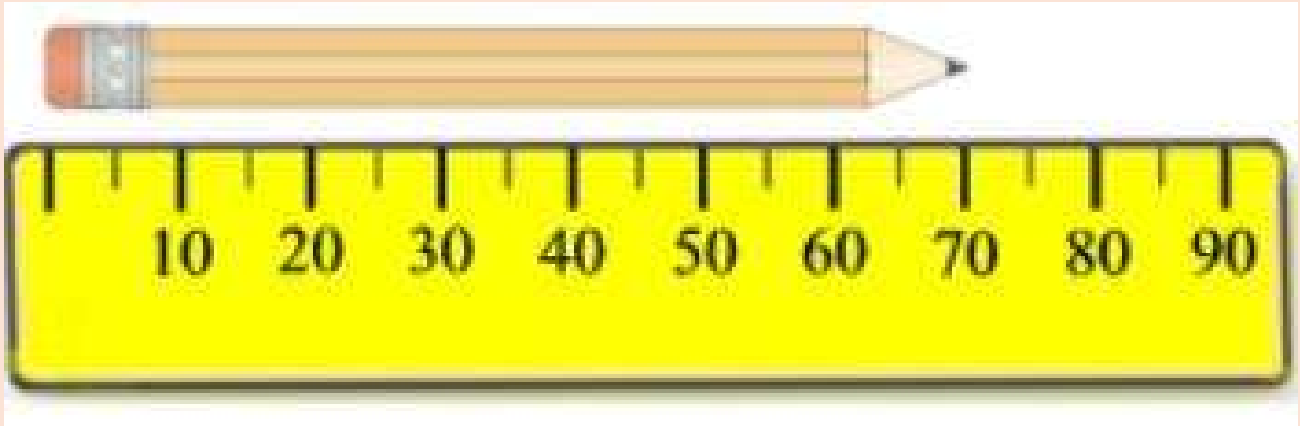
Talk partners: Mm, cm, m or km?





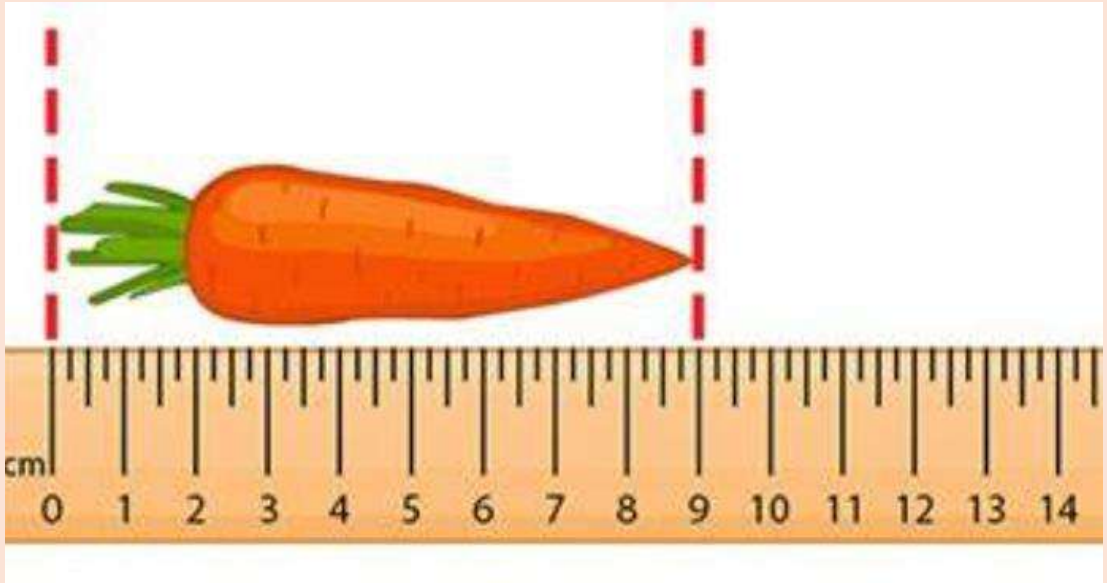


Blue



Record mm and cm.

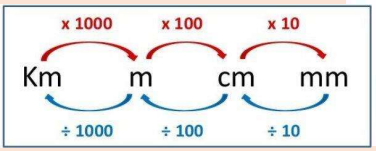
Green



Partner Work: Add the correct symbol.

52cm ○ 5200mm

3.2m ○ 98cm

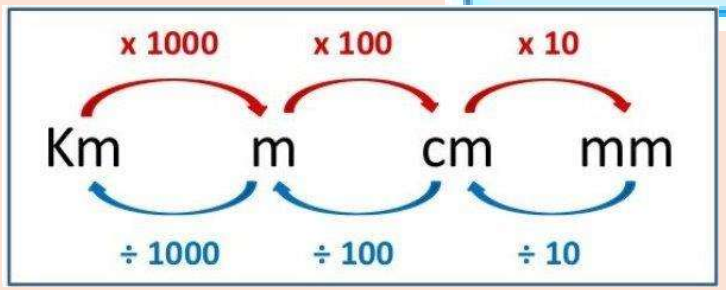


Blue

4m ○ 48cm

Green

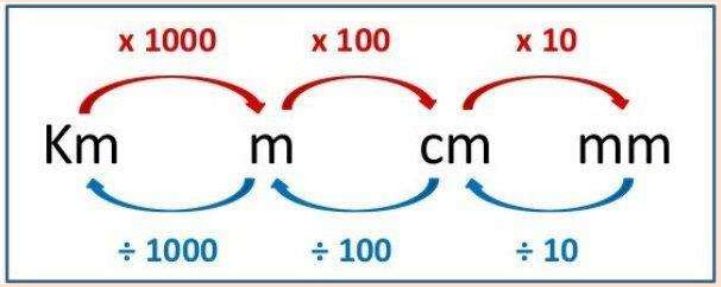
1.5m ○ 150cm



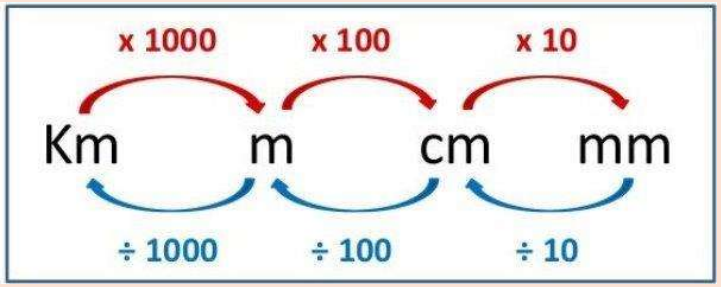
Position whiteboards in class:

Order these lengths from shortest to longest.

1.6m	1000mm	200cm	0.4m	150cm



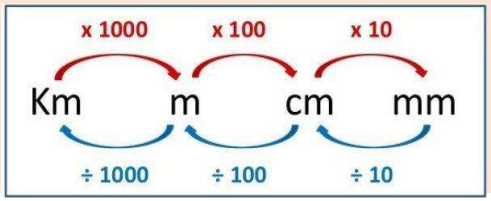
Whiteboard Work:



Match these measurements:

7m	7000m
0.7mm	700cm
7km	70mm
7cm	0.7km
700m	0.07cm

Independent:



Millimetres (mm)	Centimetres (cm)	Metres (m)
		0.04
600		
	340	
		4500
90		

5 Mo and Rosie are measuring the length of the playground.

I'm going to measure it in metres.

Mo

Rosie

I'm going to measure it in centimetres.

a) Whose unit of measure is more appropriate? _____

Explain your answer.

b) Rosie has measured the length of the playground as 563 cm.

What answer will Mo get in metres? ☐ m

The table shows the heights of four sunflowers.

Sunflower	A	B	C	D
Height	0.86 m	91 cm	640 mm	72 cm

Put the sunflowers in order, starting with the shortest.

Challenge: Which of these statements are false? Explain your understanding.

A To convert mm to cm, you need to multiply the number of millimetres by 10.

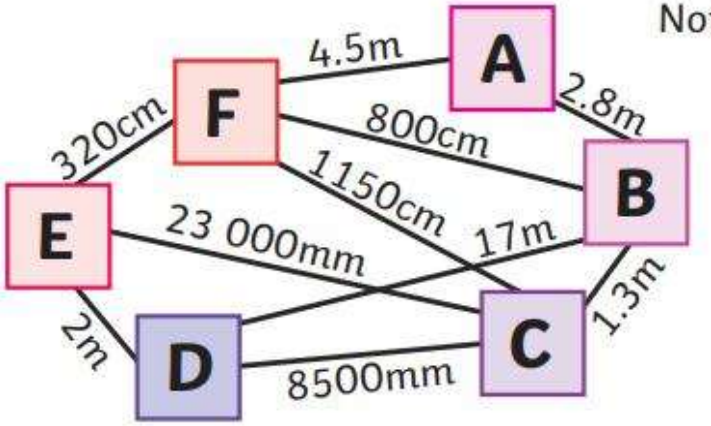
B To convert m to cm, you need to multiply the number of metres by 100.

C To convert mm to m, you need to divide the number of millimetres by 100.

Mastery:

Priya travels between all of these areas of the playground. She goes from area A to area B and visits each area once. She returns to area A at the end.

Not to scale



What are the lengths of three possible routes? Give your answers in metres.

Wednesday 8th October
TBAT: Write a travel brochure (cont).

3 in 3
1. Find and copy a word Which means "to recognise".

2. Which word is closest in meaning to **undeniable:**
Certain
Doubtful
Questionable

3. Who designed St. Pauls's Cathedral?

Create a rhetorical question to include in this persuasive text.

Westminster Abbey

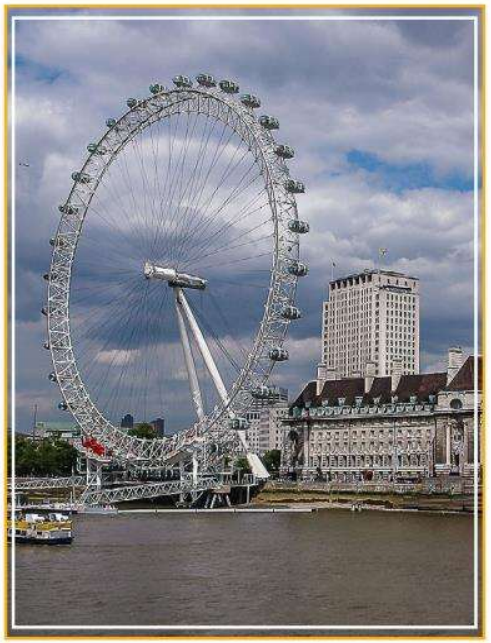
Known worldwide as an established place for important royal events, Westminster Abbey dates back almost a millennium. Its variety of detailed tombs and memorials, sacred Coronation Chair and staggering architecture make it a must-see attraction.

St Paul's Cathedral

This graceful and grand cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666 after the medieval St Paul's burnt down during the disastrous Great Fire of London. Climb and explore inside its iconic dome and hear the nail-biting story about the night it was a target of the German army during the Second World War.

The London Eye

How would you like to have all of London at your feet? This colossal structure is the best way to see all of this great city. From the top of the Eye, you can see for miles and easily distinguish many historical places to visit.



The British Museum

It is undeniable that the British Museum is recognised as one of the first public museums in British history. It is known as the home of several significant artefacts, such as the Parthenon Sculptures, the Rosetta Stone and the Sophilos Vase. Immerse yourself in its exhilarating exhibits and enjoy a tasty lunch in its bright cafe.

If you haven't explored London, you're missing out on a life-changing trip!

Wednesday 8th October

TBAT: write a travel brochure (cont).

Paragraph 2 – **animals**

- What is the theme of the paragraph? List reasons linked to this theme.
- How will you introduce the paragraph?
- How will the paragraph end or link to the next one?
- What animals **could** the reader see in Indonesia?

  Include exciting adjectives to describe what can be seen.

If you love animals, Indonesia is the perfect place for you! Where else **could** you find such an incredible mix of creatures, both big and small? You **might** spot gentle orangutans swinging gracefully through the treetops, or shy Komodo dragons sunbathing on rocky islands. Deep in the rainforest, you **will** hear colourful birds singing sweetly, and you **could** even see dolphins jumping playfully beside your boat. Isn't that amazing? Indonesia's wildlife is truly one of a kind — from the mysterious tigers of Sumatra to the glittering fish that dart through the coral reefs. You **should** visit soon, before you miss the chance to witness these extraordinary animals in their natural homes. Imagine how wonderful it would feel to see such beauty with your own eyes!

Wednesday 8th October
TBAT: write a travel brochure (cont).

Paragraph 3 – **culture**

What is the theme of the paragraph? List reasons linked to this theme.

How will you introduce the paragraph?

How will the paragraph end or link to the next one?

What **will** the reader experience in Indonesia?

Include exciting adjectives to describe what can be seen.

Indonesia's culture is as colourful and exciting as its landscapes! You **should** visit the busy markets filled with bright fabrics, spicy smells, and friendly smiles. You **might** see graceful dancers performing traditional Balinese dances, wearing glittering costumes that shimmer in the sunlight. The people, who are always kind and welcoming, **will** happily share their music, food, and stories with you. Have you ever tried delicious satay skewers or heard the rhythmic sounds of the gamelan? Every island offers a different tradition, making Indonesia a place bursting with life and creativity.

Wednesday 8th October
TBAT: write a travel brochure (cont).

Paragraph 4 – **conclusion**

- How will you summarise Indonesia?
- How will you deliver he impact at the end?
- What information will you include on the last page/panel?
- You will need to include emotive language.

So, what are you waiting for? Indonesia truly has it all — amazing landscapes, fascinating animals, and a rich, joyful culture. You **must** visit soon to see this unforgettable country for yourself!

Wednesday 8th October

Q: What are the life cycles of different plants.

3 in 3

A life cycle is... (Tick **1** correct answer)

- [ ] the way an animal is born.
- [ ] what happens to an animal's body after it dies.
- [ ] the way in which a living thing changes throughout its life.
- [ ] the amount of time a living thing is alive after it is born.

Which part of a plant contains the parts used for reproduction? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- [ ] flower
- [ ] stem
- [ ] leaf
- [ ] root

When pollen is transferred from one flower to a stigma of another flower by animals or the wind, it is called... (Tick **1** correct answer)

- [ ] pollination.
- [ ] fertilisation.
- [ ] pollen dispersal.
- [ ] seed formation.

Keywords

life cycle	A life cycle is the way in which a living thing changes throughout its life.
germination	Germination is when a plant starts to grow from a seed.
pollination	Pollination is when pollen from a male anther is transferred to the female stigma of a flower.
fertilisation	Fertilisation happens when pollen from a male anther reaches a female ovary in a flower.
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the way seeds are spread out from their parent plant.

Plants are living things that grow and reproduce.

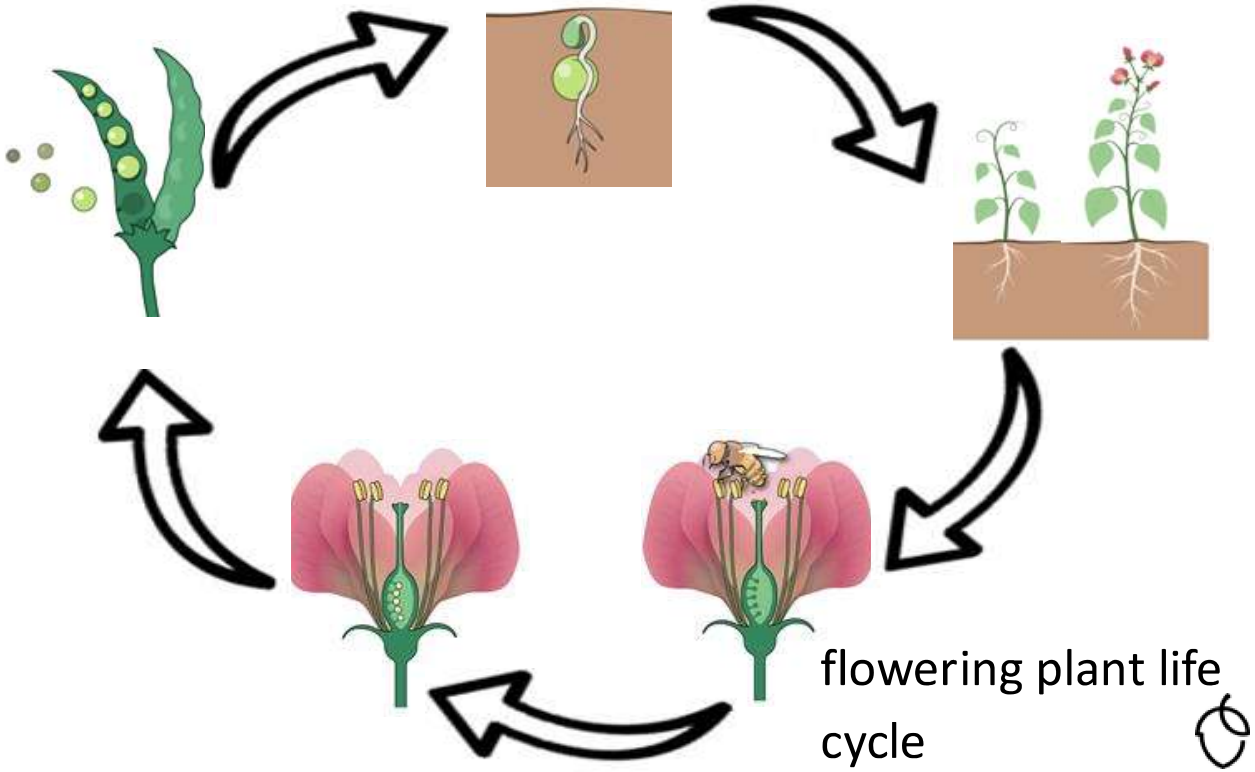
All living things, including plants, have **life cycles**.

plants

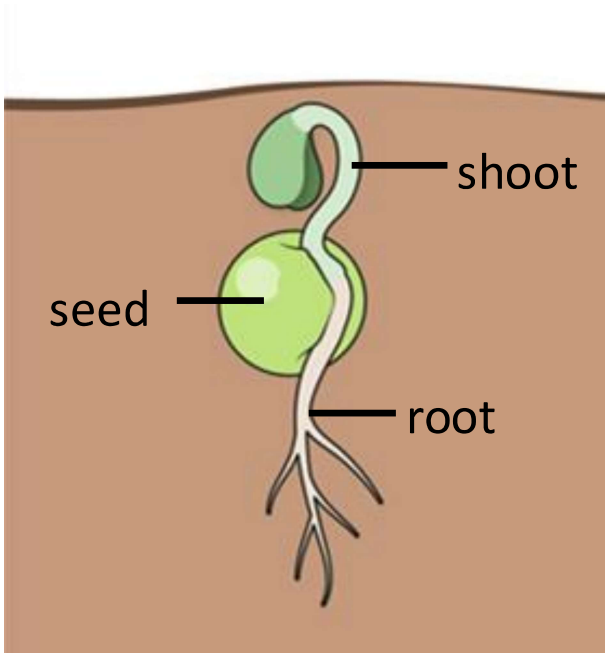
Explanation

Different types of plants have different **life cycles** but many have similar stages.

There are five stages in the life cycle of most flowering plants.



First, seeds **germinate** and begin to grow.

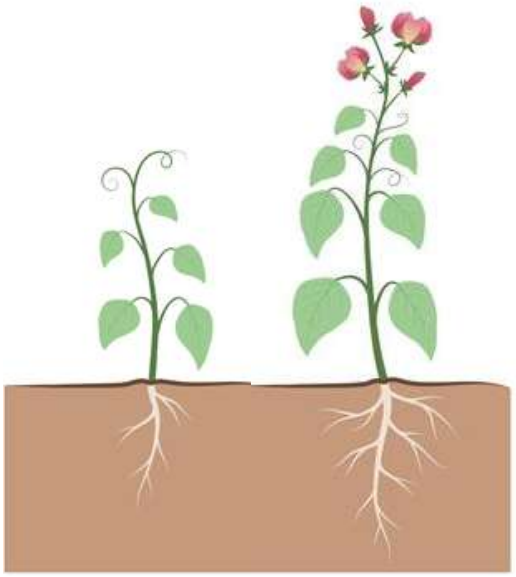


germination diagram

germinating seed

The next stage in the flowering plant **life cycle** is growing and flowering.

During this stage, the plants get larger and grow leaves and flowers.



growing and flowering diagram

growing and flowering plants

Pollination comes next; this is when pollen from a flower's anther is transferred to the stigma of another flower of the same type.

Pollination can happen by animals or the wind.

animal pollination

wind pollinated plant

Wednesday 8th October

Q: What are the life cycles of different plants.

What is the name for the life cycle stage when the plant first begins to grow from a seed?

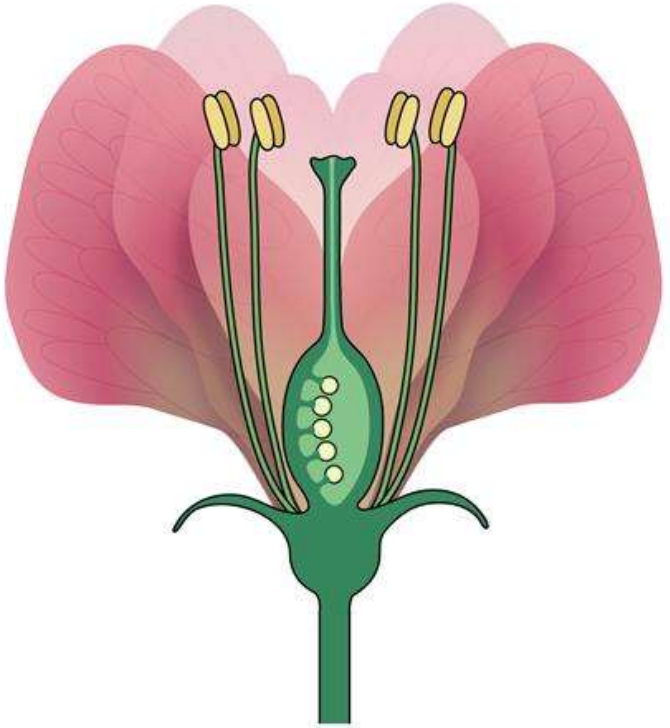
What is it called when pollen from an anther of one flower lands on the stigma of another flower?

Explanation

Then, **fertilisation** happens.

This is when the pollen moves down from the stigma to the ovary of a flower.

Once a flower has been fertilised, seeds form inside the ovaries.



seed formation in the ovary

Check

Which of the following shows the correct order of events in a plant's life cycle?

a pollination, fertilisation, seed formation

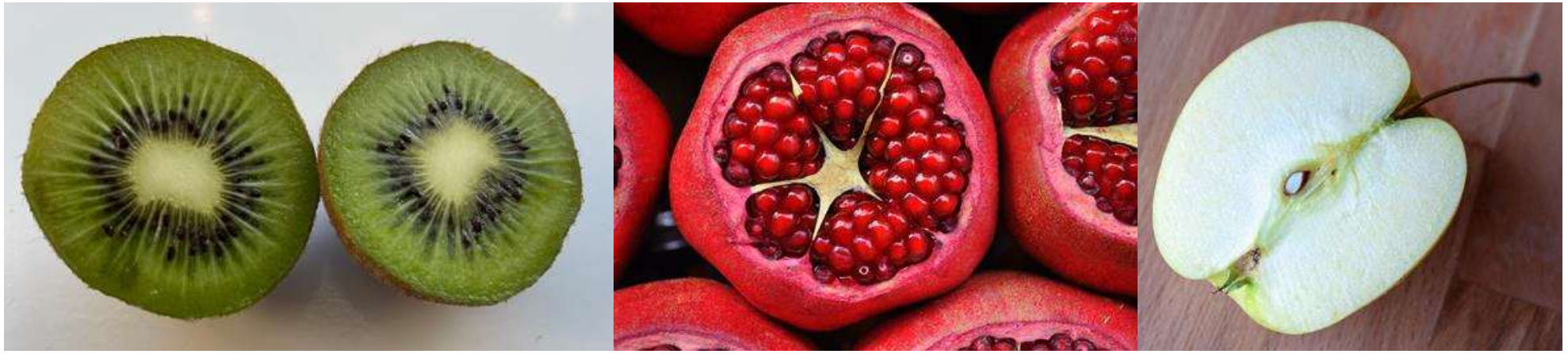
b pollination, seed formation, fertilisation

c fertilisation, pollination, seed formation

d fertilisation, seed formation, pollination

In most plants, the ovary of the flower becomes a fruit as seeds form.

The fruit helps to protect the growing seeds from damage.



fruits containing seeds

Wednesday 8th October

Q: What are the life cycles of different plants.

Talk partners

These foods all have seeds inside but they aren't sweet and juicy. Do you think they are fruits?

Explanation

If something has developed from a flower and contains seeds, it is a fruit.

Some fruits are things that we don't consider to be fruit in our everyday lives, such as cucumbers, peppers and pumpkins.

There are also many fruits that we can't eat, such as rosehips and horse chestnut fruit.

rosehips

horse chestnut fruit

Explanation

Seed dispersal is the next stage in the flowering plant **life cycle**.

When the seeds are fully formed, they are dispersed away from the plant.

Seeds can be dispersed by wind, water, animals or explosion.

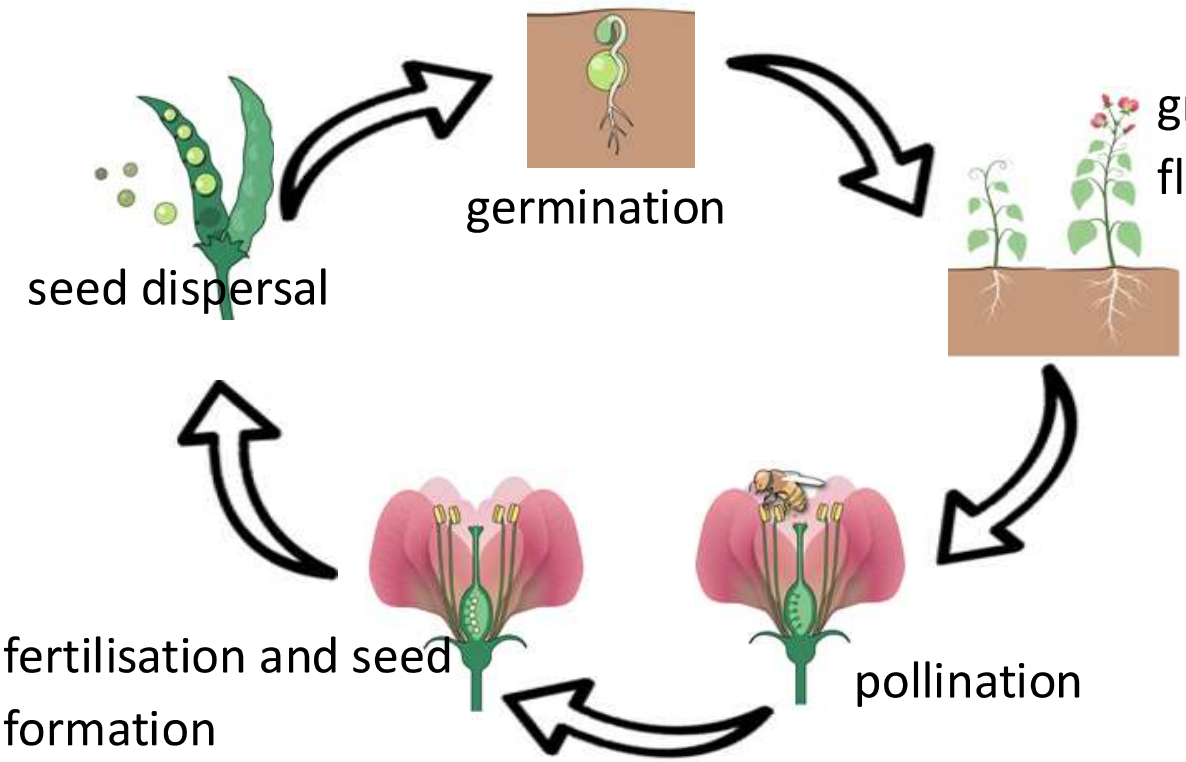
wind dispersed seeds

water dispersed seeds

animal dispersed seeds

Explanation

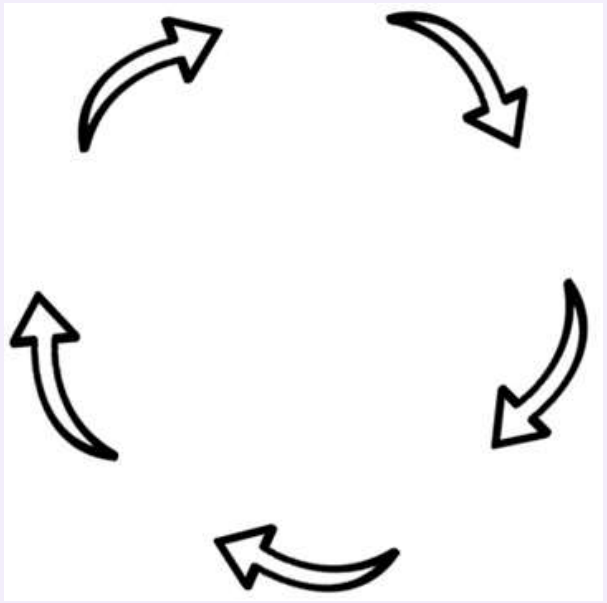
After the seeds have been **dispersed**, they may **germinate** and the **life cycle** starts all over again.



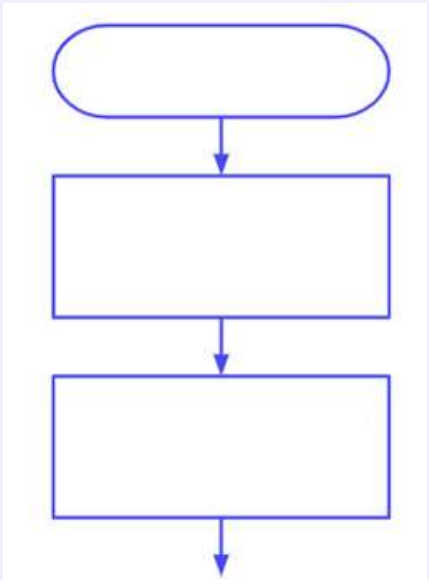
Scientific diagrams, like this one, are often used to show life cycles.

Check

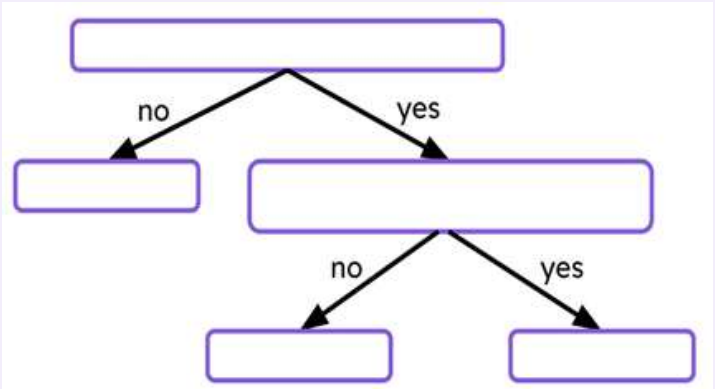
Which diagram would be best to represent a life cycle?



a ✓



b

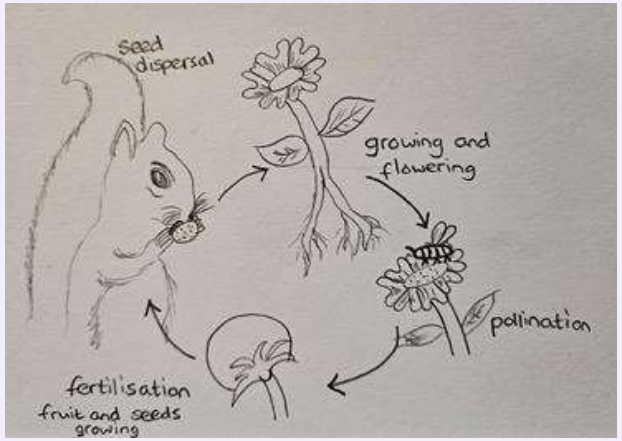


c

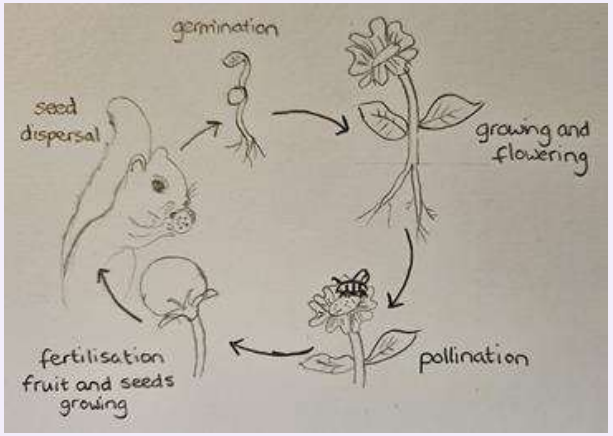
Flowering plant life cycles

Check

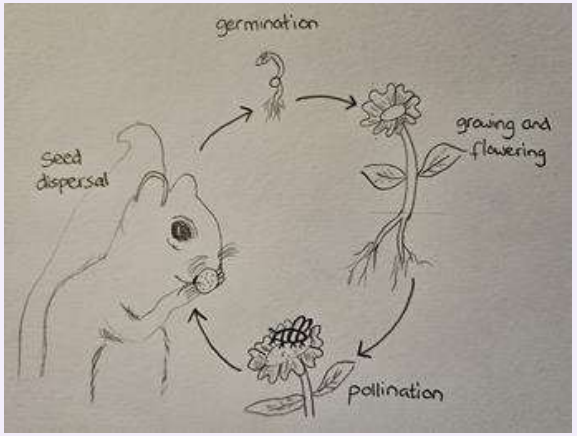
Which plant life cycle diagram is correct?



a



b ✓



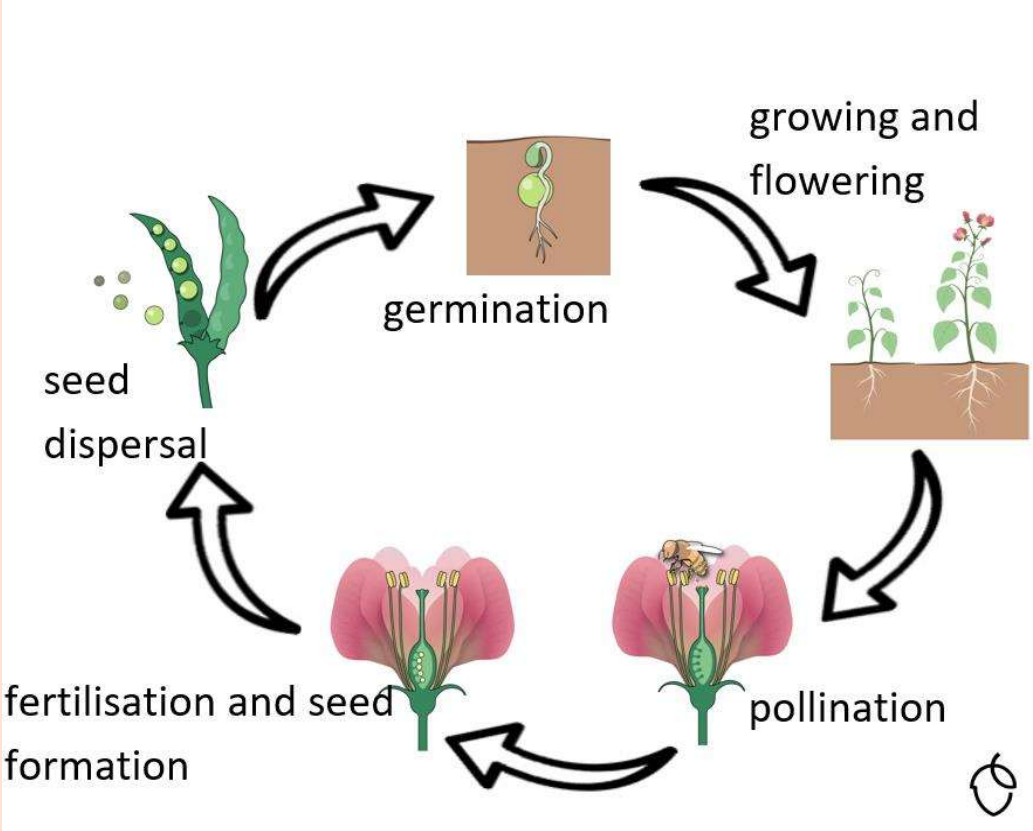
c

Wednesday 8th October

Q: What are the life cycles of different plants.

In books – draw and explain what happens at each stage in a flowering plant's life cycle.

- germination – the seed begins to grow
- growing and flowering – the plant becomes larger and grows flowers
- pollination – pollen is transferred from the anthers to the stigma of a flower either by animals or the wind
- fertilisation and seed formation – pollen moves from the stigma to the ovaries where seeds are made
- seed dispersal – seeds are spread away from the parent plant



Explanation

Most flowering plants have similar **life cycle** stages but there are some differences between different species.

For example, some seeds, like cress seeds, can **germinate** very quickly after only a few days of being in the right conditions.

Some seeds can take much longer to germinate; some types of palm seeds can take 3 – 6 months to sprout.

cress

coconut palm

Different types of plants take different lengths of time to grow and flower and can be **pollinated** in different ways.

animal pollinated flower

wind pollinated flowers

After they are formed, seeds are **dispersed** in different ways.

seeds dispersed by wind

seed dispersed by animals

seed dispersed by water

observing a plant

We can find out about the **life cycles** of different plants by observing them over time.

We can make careful observations and measurements of plants as they **germinate**, grow and **disperse their seeds** to learn more about them.

Finding out more about plant life cycles

Explanation

We can also learn more about plant **life cycles** by carrying out research using secondary sources of information such as books, websites and videos.

reading secondary sources

Wednesday 8th October

Q: What are the life cycles of different plants.

Using a laptop – 1 between 2

Carry out research using secondary sources to find out more about the life cycles of these plants and complete the table.

	watermelon plant	okra
time taken to germinate		
flower appearance		
pollination method		
seed dispersal method		

watermelon plant

okra

Challenge

Draw a life cycle diagram for one of the plants you researched.

Task B

Finding out more about plant life cycles

Feedback

Carry out research to complete the table.

	watermelon plant	okra
time taken to germinate	4-12 days	7-14 days
flower appearance	yellow with five petals	pale yellow flowers with five petals and a dark purple centre
pollination method	animals	animals
seed dispersal method	animals	explosion

Wednesday 8th October

Q: What are the life cycles of different plants.

Exit Questions

Plants are living things that _____ and _____.

Flowering plant life cycle stages include:

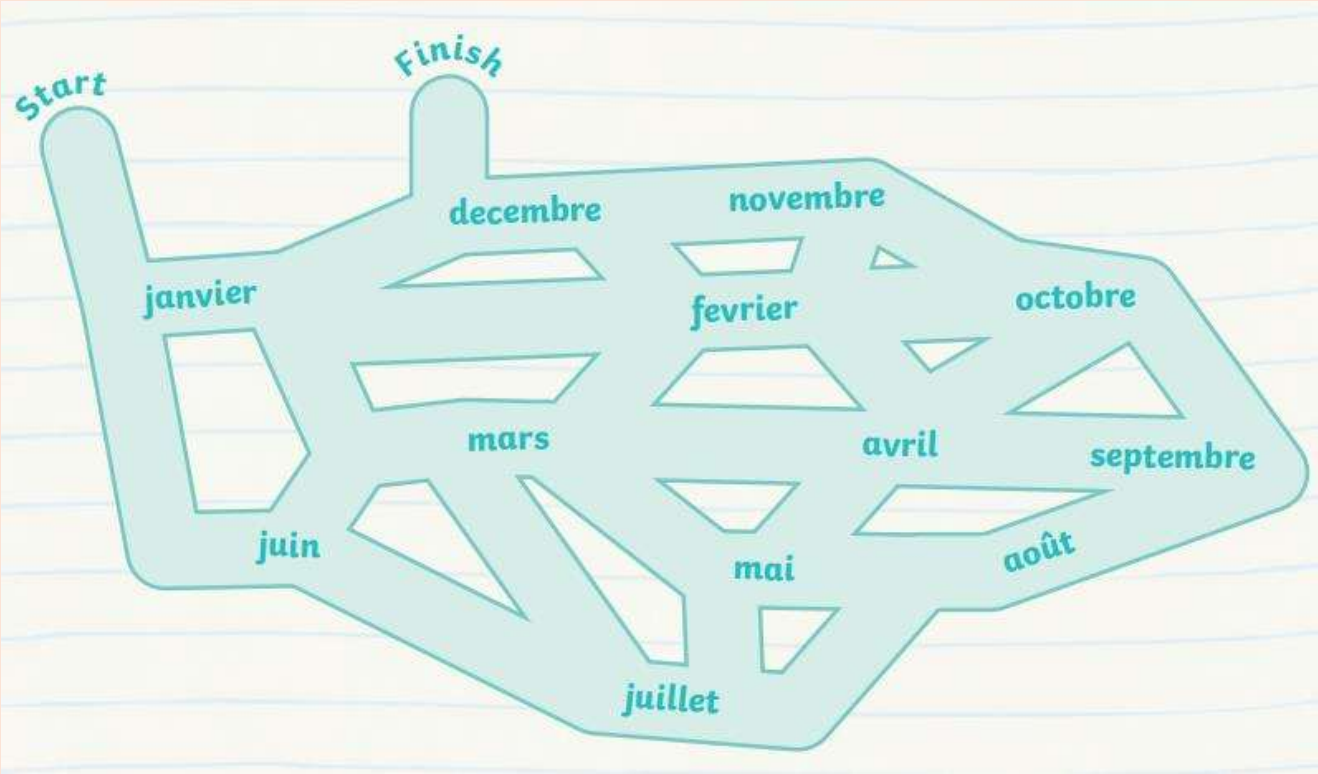
- germination
- _____
- pollination
- _____
- seed dispersal

We can find out more about plant life cycles by _____ them over time or carrying out research using _____ sources.

seed formation, observing, growing, fertilisation, reproduce, secondary, flowering, grow

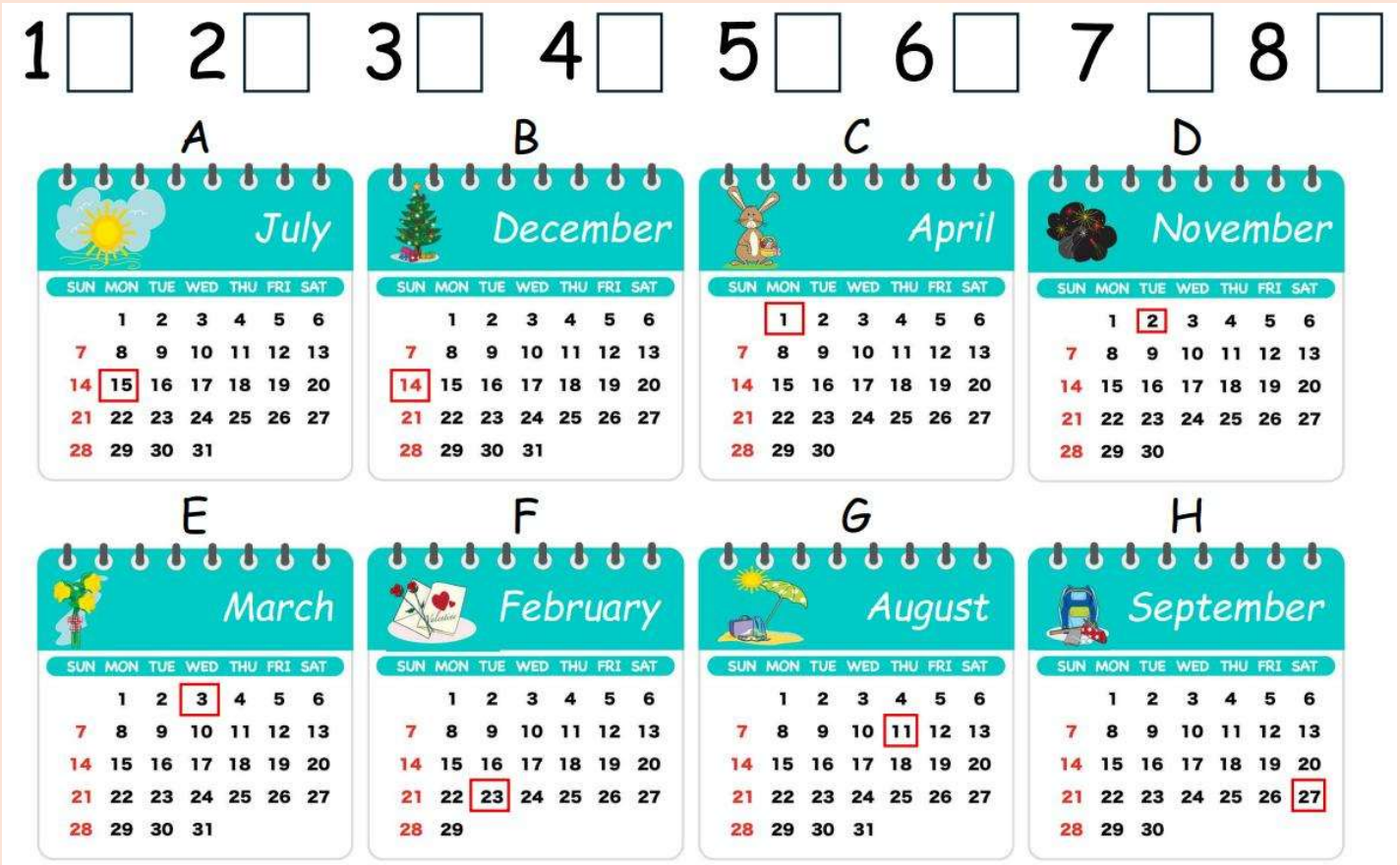
mercredi 8 Octobre

TBAT- write the date in French.



Slide 25

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐



Slide 41

1) Today is Friday 6th May.

Aujourd'hui, c'est vendredi six mai.

2) Today is Tuesday 21st June.

3) Today is Monday 3rd January.

4) Today is Wednesday 9th December.

5) Today is Saturday 18th March.

Challenge:

Aujourd'hui, c'est jeudi deux mai.

Aujourd'hui, c'est mardi deux mai.

Aujourd'hui, c'est mercredi dix juin.

Aujourd'hui, c'est samedi deux mars.

Aujourd'hui, c'est dimanche quinze mars.

Aujourd'hui, c'est lundi quinze octobre.