

Monday 20th October

Year 6 - Reading Café

Describe your impression of Kensuke or label a picture of him using evidence about his personality.



Monday 20th October

Reading Café

TBAT: explain the meaning of words in context.

3 in 3

There was a sudden rush of icy air as the door was opened. Standing at the front of the queue, Morgan was able to look down at the dark shapes far below; just the occasional pinprick of yellow light betraying the location of a house. Suddenly, he heard a voice yelling in his ear, ‘Go, go, go!’ and a sharp push propelled him out into mid-air. As the ground rushed up to meet him, he counted slowly to ten, then pulled the cord. With a jolt, the parachute opened, the roar of the wind and engines faded, and he began to drift downwards in near silence.

- 1. What is the name of the main character in this text?**
- 2. Apart from dark shapes, what could he see on the ground?**
- 3. What did he do straight after he had counted to ten?**

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Reading Café

TBAT: explain the meaning of words in context.

Words we will find in the text:

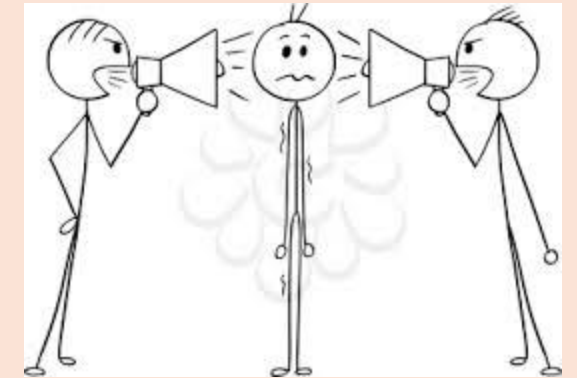
Sullen - bad tempered or uncommunicative

Rehearsing – to practise over and over

Recreation ground – a piece of public land used for sports and games.

Interfering – intervene in a situation without invitation or necessity.

Reconciliation - the restoration of friendly relations.



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Reading Café

TBAT: explain the meaning of words in context.

Multiple Choice

1. Which word is closest in meaning to reproached? (page 131)

told off

praised

anger

commended

2. Choose the best word to match the description of life on the island.

We no longer talked to one another as we had before. We lived each of us in our separate cocoons, quite civil, always polite, but not together anymore.

(page 132)

sheltered

lonesome

remote

social

Monday 20th October

Reading Café

Focus 1.

TBAT: explain the meaning of words in context.

Retrieval

1. Find two pieces of evidence that show Michael feels guilty.
2. Name two of Kensuke's family members.
3. Write two statements Kensuke said when he was talking to the turtles.

Inference

1. Michael, Kensuke and Stella spent all night looking after the baby turtles. How do you think this made Michael feel and why?

Support your inference answer above with evidence from the text.

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Reading Café

Focus 2.

TBAT: explain the meaning of words in context.

Words in Context

1. What does the phrase '*long and aching silence*' suggest about Michael and Kensuke's relationship? (page 131)
2. Find and copy a word on page 131 that means 'to be enveloped in a comforting, protective or lonely way'.
3. Re-read page 135, what is meant by the word 'honourable'?
4. Give a simple definition of the word 'bemused' on page 136.
5. On 137, find and copy a word that means 'sitting down with a leg each side of an object.'

Re-read page 137, explain what the phrase 'Once at sea, the stories simply flowed.' Means.

Give two reasons as to what this means.

Mastery

On page 133, Kensuke changed his mind about something. Explain in detail giving 3 or more points using the text as evidence. For one of your explanations use the words 'reviewed one's position'.

Times tables

20.10.25

TBAT: subtract decimal numbers.

3 in 3

1. $3,798 \div 9 =$

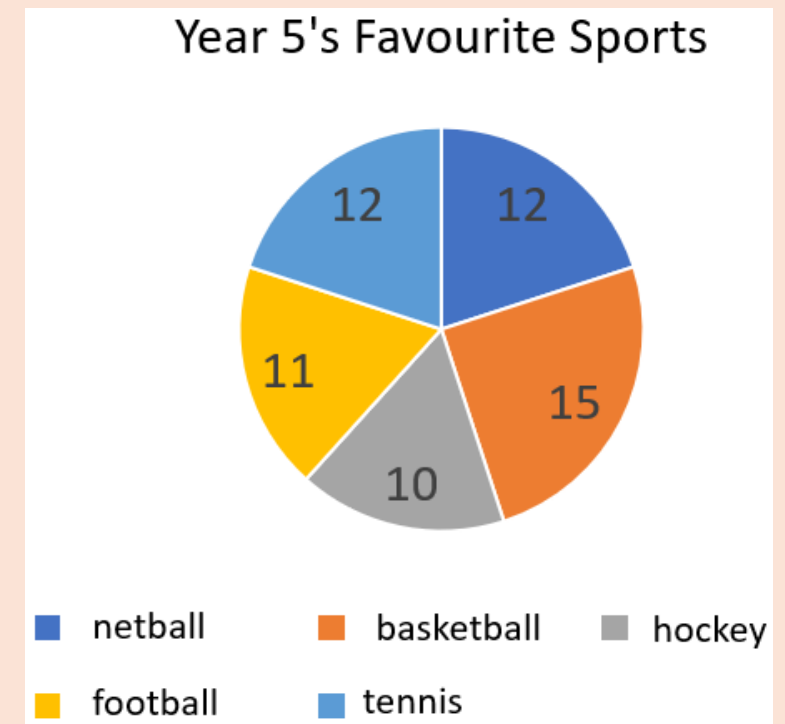
2. $4 \times \frac{2}{5} =$

3. Year 5 pupils were asked to vote for their favourite sports. The pie chart shows the results.

- a) What **percentage** of the pupils preferred basketball?
- b) What **fraction** of the pupils preferred tennis?
Simplify your answer.

Mr Todd buys 7 drinks at 48p each and 8 drinks at 52p each.

What is the total cost of the 15 drinks?



20.10.25

TBAT: subtract decimal numbers.

	9	.	2	8	0
-	5	.	0	6	7
		.			

$$10.097 - 5.107 =$$

$$8.782 - 7.692 =$$

There was 9.652L of water in a cooler. Jess drank 4.72L at the weekend. How many ml of water left?

20.10.25

TBAT: subtract decimal numbers.

	3.208
8.57	

6.104	
8.65	

Dennis says,



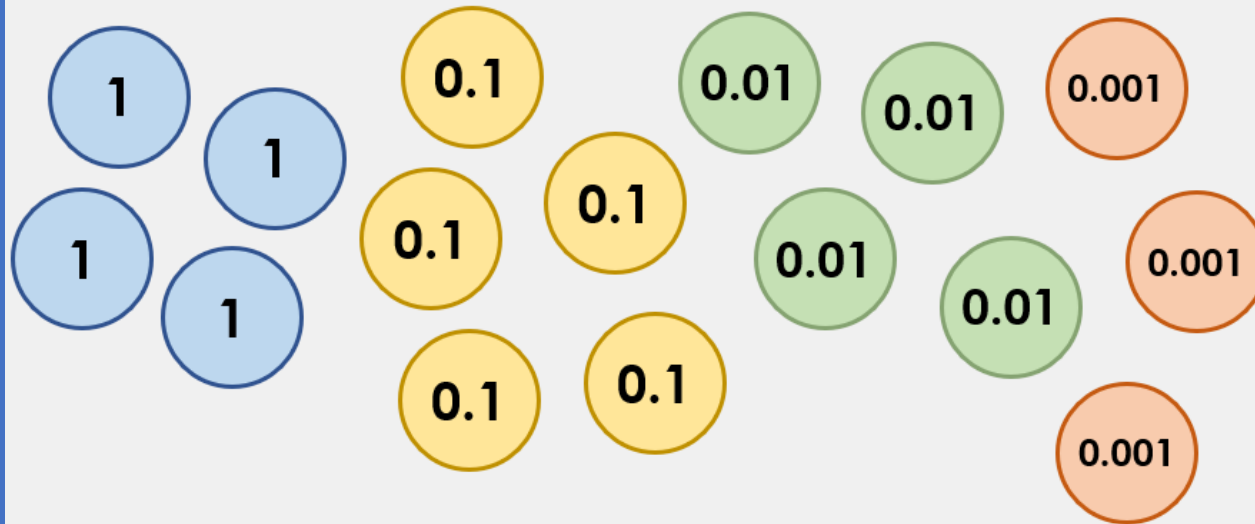
$$2.98 - 3.295 = 0.315$$

Explain his mistake.

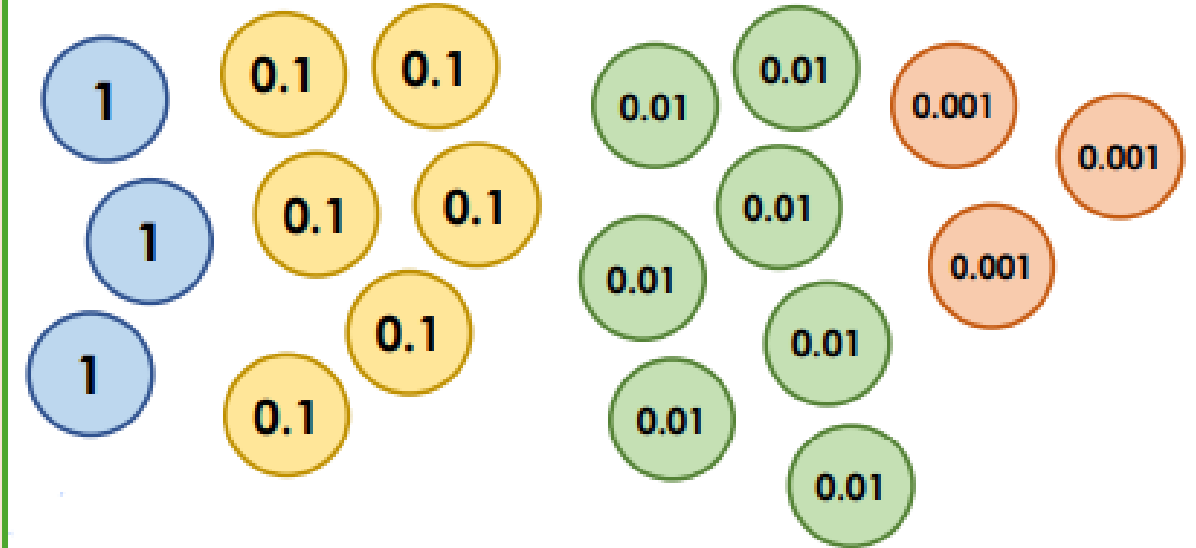
20.10.25

TBAT: subtract decimal numbers.

Subtract 1.62 from the following:



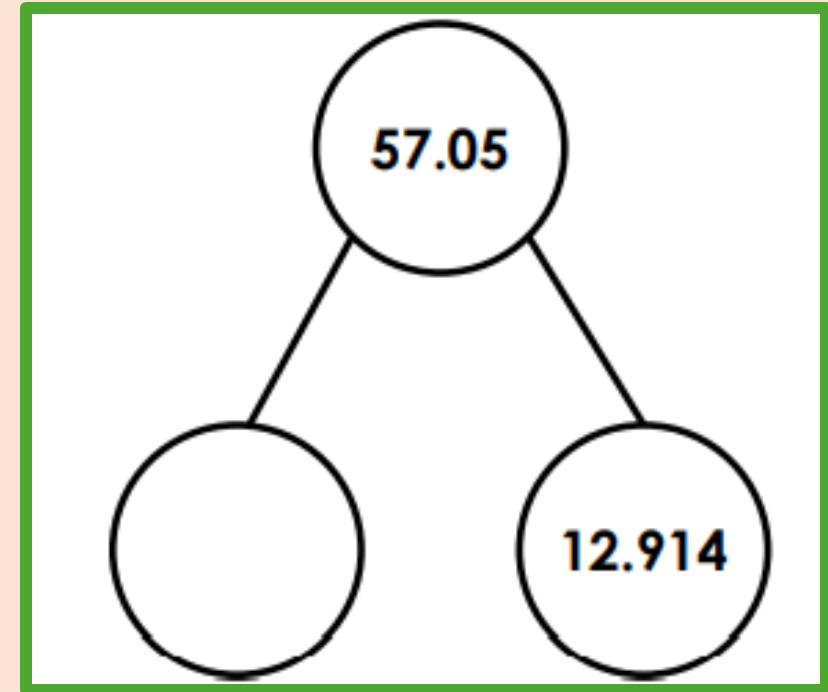
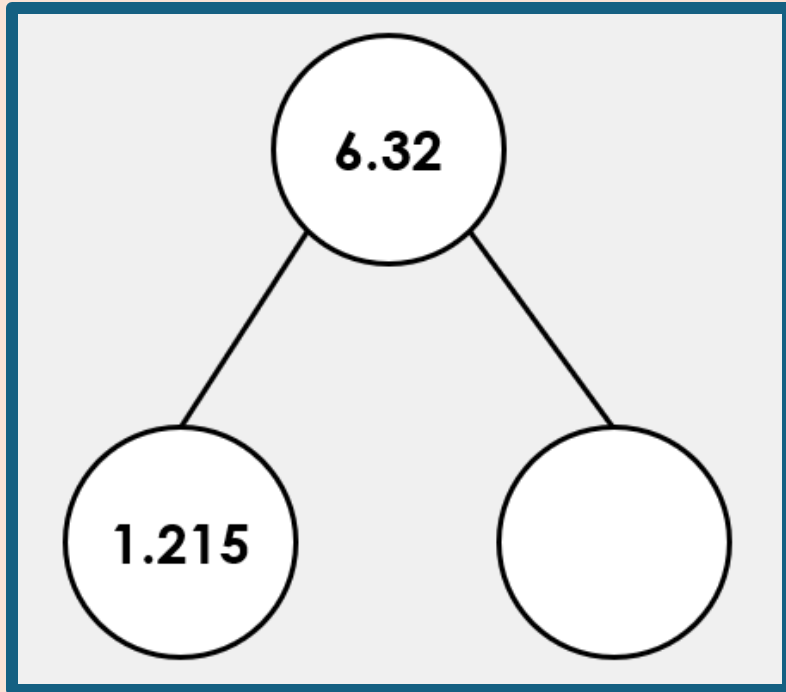
Subtract 1.39 from the following:



Sandra and Harry are shopping. They have £10. They spend £3.68 on a ball. How much change will they have? Explain what would be the most efficient strategy to calculate this.

20.10.25

TBAT: subtract decimal numbers.



5 9 2 4

$$\begin{array}{r} \square . 7 \square \\ - 1 . \square 6 5 \\ \hline 4 . 3 2 5 \end{array}$$

20.10.25

TBAT: subtract decimal numbers.

1. $41.376 - 20.047 =$

2. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 3.829 - 0.38$

3. $12.3 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9.781$

4. $54.72 - 8.99 =$

5. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 3.4 - 2.85$

6. $18.27 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 3.99$

Challenge

Which of these calculations are incorrect?
Explain the mistake then work out the correct answer.

a)

	4	.	3	8	2
-			1	6	3
	4	.	2	1	9

b)

	3	.	6	4	
-	1	.	3	7	2
	2	.	2	7	2

c)

	5	.	6		
-	2	.	3	8	
	3	.	2	2	

Mastery Challenge

Find the missing digits.

	4	.		8	
-	1	.	4	6	
		.	9		7

		.	5	2	1
-	1	.			
	2	.	0	6	

Mastery with Greater Depth

Here is a subtraction calculation with all the numbers hidden. The answer is between 4 and 5. What could the calculation be? Find 4 possible calculations.

	?	.	?	?	?
-	?	.	?	?	

Monday 21st October

YEAR 6

Handball

Lesson 5

Success Criteria

- Communicate with your team to apply tactics.
 - Move on to the ball to intercept.
- Put pressure on attackers by delaying them.

To use the appropriate defensive technique for the situation.

KQ – Can I explain how data is transferred across the internet?

Quick Quiz

1 What is the main role of a Domain Name Server (DNS)? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ to store music files
- ☐ to match website names to IP addresses
- ☐ to print documents
- ☐ to send emails

2 What is the name for the unique number given to each device on a network?

3 What do the letters “IP” stand for in the term “IP address”?

4 Match the example to what it is: (Write the correct letter in each box)

a	192.168.4.8
b	www.learn.co.uk
c	sending a message
d	“hello”, 42, “cat”

	communication
	an IP address
	data
	a website name

Challenge -

Which of these is NOT a job of the DNS? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ finding the IP address for a website name
- ☐ helping your computer connect to websites
- ☐ translating website names into numbers
- ☐ changing the background colour on your screen

Keywords

packet	small chunks of a whole file that are sent (transmitted) over a network. Each packet contains a header and a payload.
header	part of a packet that contains addressing and other data
network	a group of connected computers
payload	part of a packet that contains the message being sent

Identify what makes up a data packet



Explanation

A **packet** is a small piece of data sent across a **network**.



Izzy

It's like sending lots of small parcels instead of one big box.



Izzy

Why split a file into **packets**?

Large files are split into **packets** so they can be sent more reliably, and if part is lost, only the missing **packets** need to be re-sent rather than the entire file.

There are two main parts to a data **packet**.

A **header** is information about the sender, receiver, **packet** order and total number of **packets**.

A data **payload** is the part of the file being sent.

A short message could be sent by splitting it into multiple **packets**.

Packet 1: Hello

Packet 2: , how

Packet 3: are you?

Each **packet** needs a **header** to say what part it is.

Packets are numbered so the receiving computer can put them back together in the correct order.

1. Hello
2. , how
3. are you?



Lucas

What is a **network**?

A **network** is a group of connected computers that can send data to each other.



Lucas

How do **packets** move?

Packets are sent from router to router until they reach the right address. Different **packets** may travel through different routes.

Data is sent in **packets** over both the internet and smaller internal **networks**.

Describe how packets move across networks

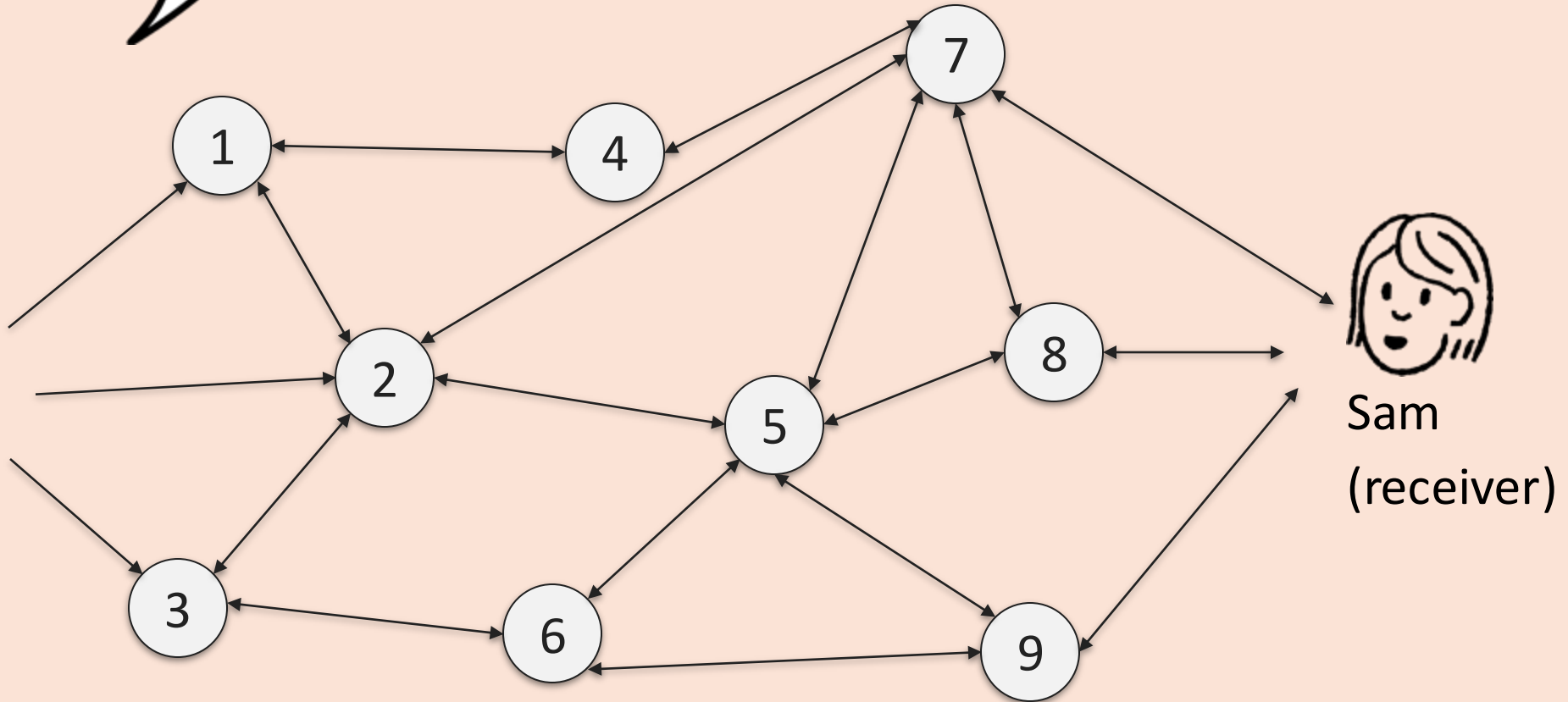
There are many different routes through **networks**.



Lucas



Izzy
(sender)



Not all **packets** take the same route. For example:

packet 1 goes through routers 1, 4 and 7

packet 2 goes through routers 2, 5 and 8

packet 3 goes through routers 3, 6 and 9



Sam

They all take different paths but end up in the same place.



Jun

What ensures that **packets** get to the right place?

The **packet header** identifies/states/says the destination for the data, it includes:

- the sender's IP address
- the receiver's IP address
- the **packet** number and the total number of **packets**

This information tells routers where to send the **packet** to.

When all **packets** arrive at the destination, the device reassembles them using the **packet** numbers in the **header**.

Packet 3: packets

Packet 1: Data is

Packet 1: Data is

Packet 2: transferred in

Packet 2: transferred in

Packet 3: packets



Lucas

What happens if something goes wrong?

If a **packet** is missing, the receiver asks for it again. This ensures the full message is received.

Data **packets** are made up of **headers** and **payload**.

The **headers** contain the information about the message and the **payload** contains the message.

Everything sent over the internet such as videos, images, or text is broken into **packets**.

These **packets** are sent across a **network**. **Headers** are used to show a **packets** destination. Once all the **packets** have been received, they are put back together to make a full message.

Monday 20th October

KQ – Can I explain how data is transferred across the internet?

Answer the following questions:

1.

Why do we break data into **packets**?

2.

What happens if a **packet** is missing or mixed up?

3.

How does the computer know the right order?

Challenge:
Explain in your own words **why it's better to send data in packets** rather than as one big piece of information.

Describe how packets move across networks.

the steps of the journey	number
Each packet is given a header .	
The device reassembles the message.	
The message is split into packets .	
Packets arrive out of order.	
Packets are sent across a network .	

KQ – Can I explain how data is transferred across the internet?

Exit Quiz

- 1 Which of these best describes a network? (Tick 1 correct answer)
- ☐ a group of connected computers
- ☐ a single laptop
- ☐ a type of software
- ☐ a printer
- 2 What is the name for a small chunk of data sent across a network?
-
- 3 Which statement is correct about how data travels over the internet? (Tick 1 correct answer)
- ☐ Data is sent all at once in one big file.
- ☐ Data is hidden in pictures.
- ☐ Data is split into packets and sent separately.
- ☐ Data is only sent at night.

Challenge -

Match each part of a packet header to its correct description: (Write the correct letter in each box)

a	packet number
b	number of packets
c	sender's IP address
d	recipient's IP address

	the address of the device sending the packet
	the total number of packets in the whole message
	the address of the device meant to receive the packet
	the unique number given to this specific packet

What is the part of a data packet that carries the actual information being sent across a network?