

Tuesday 20th January

Morning Challenge

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. One table can seat 9 people. How many tables will be needed for 45 people? | |
| 2. What is missing from this calculation? $500,000 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 93 = 505,093$ | |
| 3. Miss Smith has 5 litres of juice. She uses 2.9 litres. How much juice is left? | |
| 4. In a race, Jack runs $\frac{1}{5}$ and Ellie runs $\frac{2}{5}$. How much is left to run? | |
| 5. Write $\frac{23}{5}$ as a mixed number. | |
| 6. One box of cereal costs £3.10. If you buy one, you get one half price. How much does 2 boxes cost? | |
| 7. What is the remainder when you divide 30 by 4? | |
| 8. Two bananas weigh the same as three oranges. If one banana weighs 60g, how much does one orange weigh? | |
| 9. What is the value of the 7 in 9,074,318? | |
| 10. One inch is 2.5cm. How many inches is 25cm? | |

Tuesday 20th January

Whiteboards

TBAT: Add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer.

Look at what happens when we add different vowel suffixes to the root word 'refer'.

refer + ence = reference

refer + ee = referee

refer + ing = referring

refer + ed = referred

refer + al = referral

What has happened to some of the words?

In some of the words, the 'r' is doubled when the vowel suffix is added. But why?

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: Add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer.

What is the different about these words?

referring referred referral
reference referee

Can you hear the difference?

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: Add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer.

What is the different about these words?

preferring

preferred

preference

transferring

transference

Can you hear the difference?

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: Add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer.

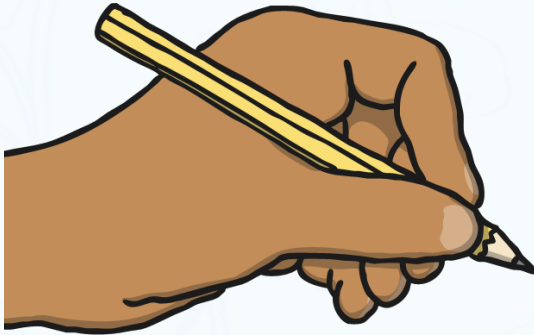
WHITEBOARDS

Let's speed write!

How many times in the next minute
can you write...

referee

accurately?



Try to write in a cursive
style to help you write at a
faster pace!

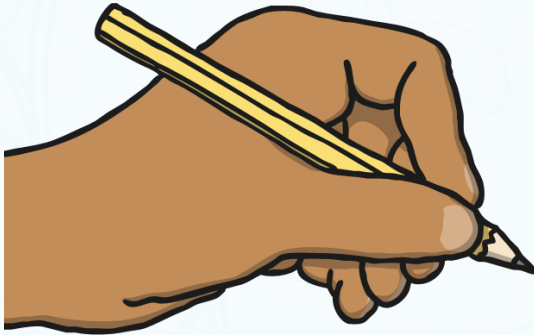
Time's up!

Let's speed write!

How many times in the next minute
can you write...

referral

accurately?



Try to write in a cursive
style to help you write at a
faster pace!

Time's up!

Let's speed write!

How many times in the next minute
can you write...

preference

accurately?



Try to write in a cursive
style to help you write at a
faster pace!

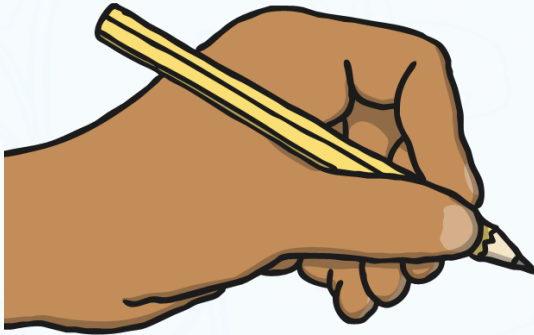
Time's up!

Let's speed write!

How many times in the next minute
can you write...

preferred

accurately?



Try to write in a cursive
style to help you write at a
faster pace!

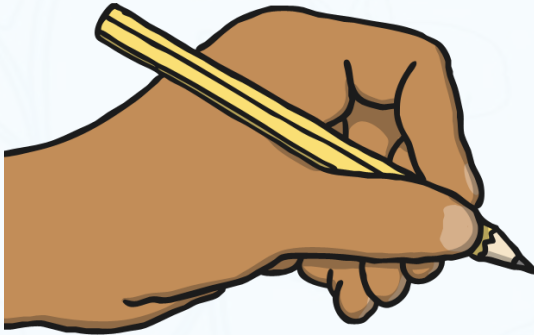
Time's up!

Let's speed write!

How many times in the next minute
can you write...

transference

accurately?



Try to write in a cursive
style to help you write at a
faster pace!

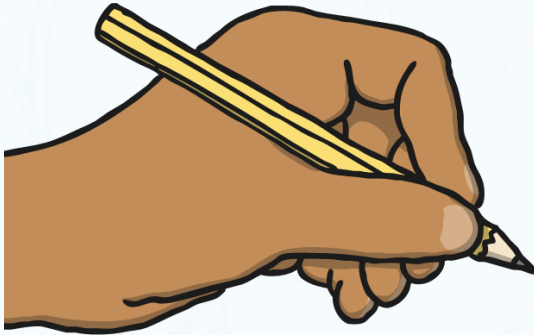
Time's up!

Let's speed write!

How many times in the next minute
can you write...

transferred

accurately?



Try to write in a cursive
style to help you write at a
faster pace!

Time's up!

Times Tables

3. Washing machine

Price: £476

Number sold: 54



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad 4 \quad 7 \quad 6 \\ \times \quad \quad 5 \quad 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. Tablet computer

Price: £743

Number sold: 39



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad 7 \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \times \quad \quad 3 \quad 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20.01.26

TBAT: calculate missing angles in 2D shapes.

3 in 3

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

1. $£13.45 \times 8 =$

2. $3456 \times 17 =$

3. Describe the properties of this shape.

I am a 2D shape.

I have two obtuse angles and two acute angles.

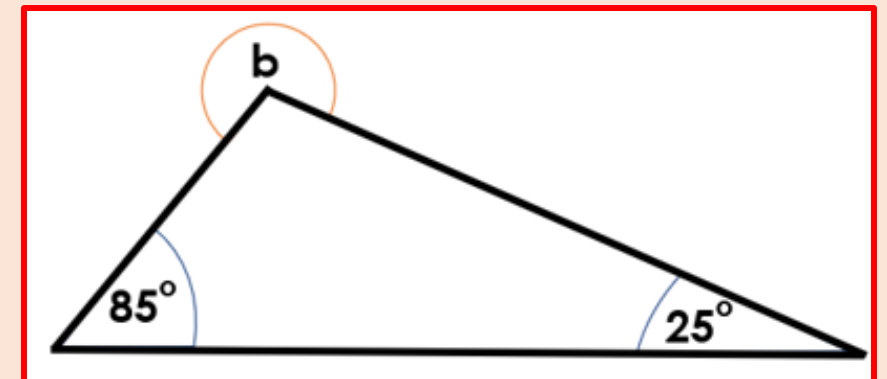
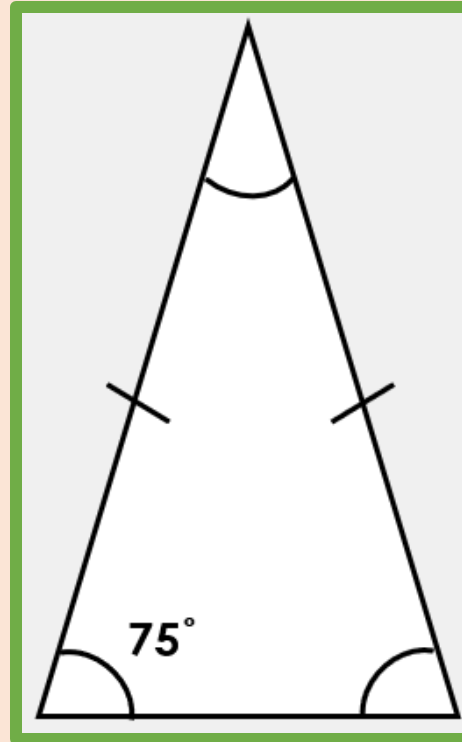
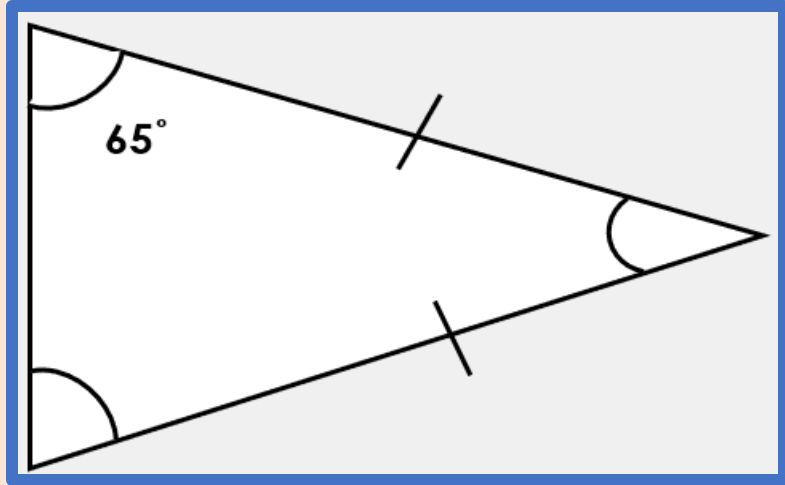
I have two pairs of parallel lines.

What shape am I?



20.01.26

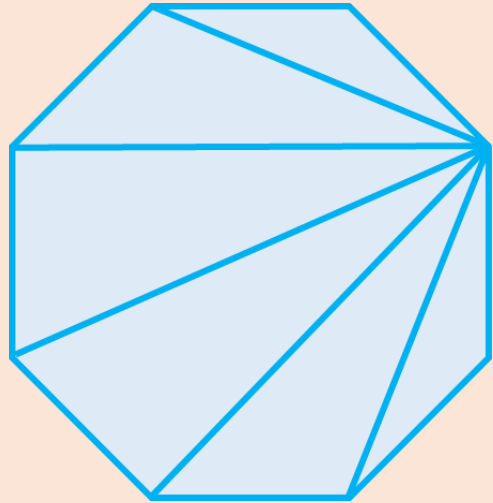
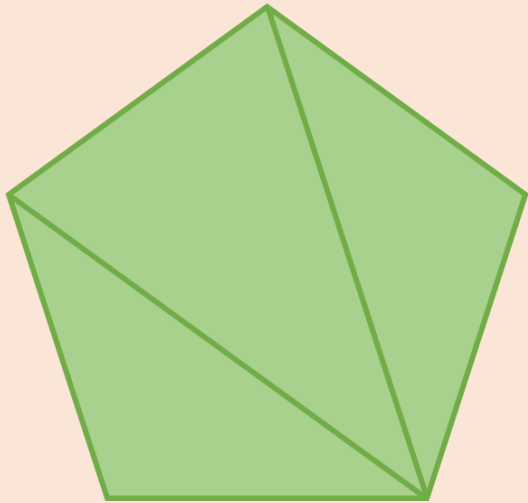
TBAT: calculate missing angles in 2D shapes.



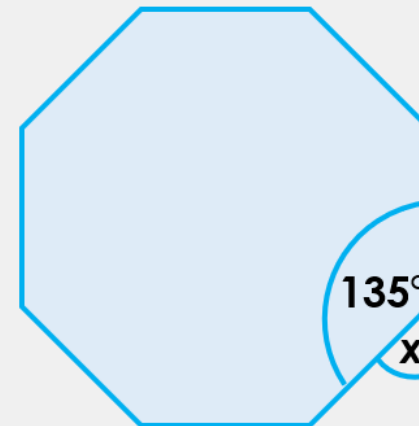
20.01.26

TBAT: calculate missing angles in 2D shapes.

Think about the sum of the angles in each triangle. Use this to help you work out the sum of the interior angles in the shapes.



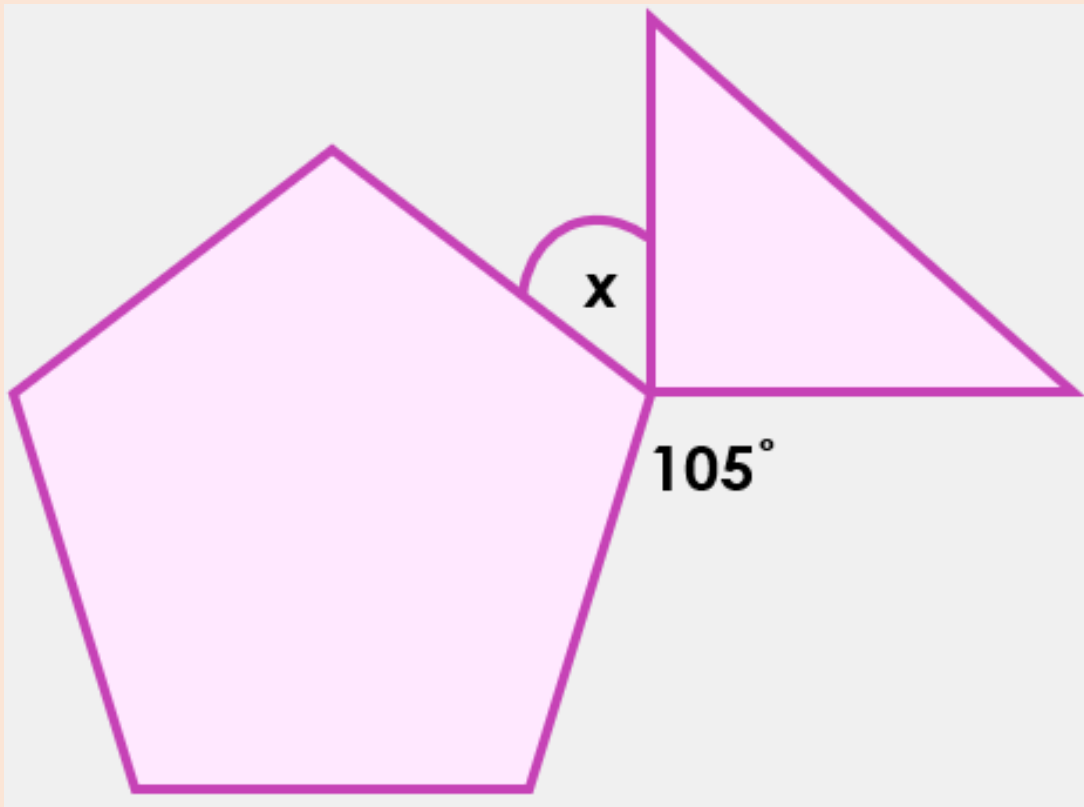
Think about the sum of angles on a straight line. Use this to help you to work out the exterior angles in this octagon (x).



20.01.26

TBAT: calculate missing angles in 2D shapes.

Use your understanding of interior angles of a polygon and angles at a point to help you calculate the size of angle x.



To find the sum of the interior angles of any polygon, you multiply the number of sides by 90° .



Jamie

I think this is true because I know the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral is 360° , and $90^\circ \times 4 = 360^\circ$.

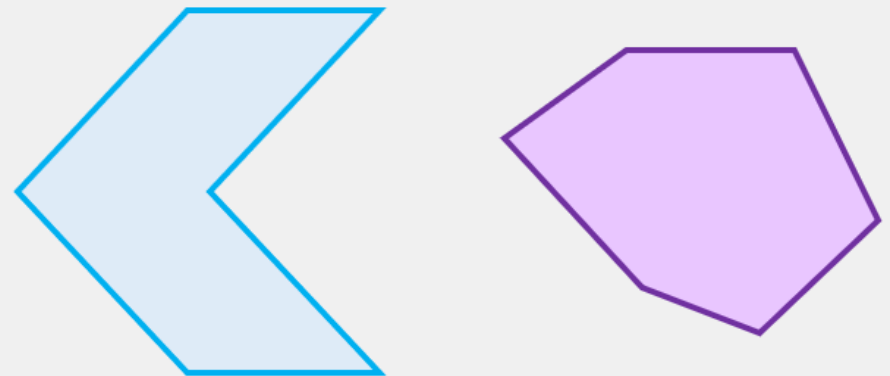
20.01.26

TBAT: calculate missing angles in 2D shapes.

The sum of the angles in a polygon is 360° . What is the name of the polygon?

The sum of the angles in a regular polygon is 540° . What is the name of the polygon?

The sum of the interior angles of any hexagon will always equal 720° .



Convince me that this is true.

20.01.26

TBAT: calculate missing angles in 2D shapes.

| Shape | Interior Angles |
|----------|-----------------|
| Pentagon | |
| Hexagon | |
| Heptagon | |
| Octagon | |

Challenge

Is this statement always, sometimes or never true? Explain your answer and give examples to prove your thinking.

To find the sum of the interior angles of any polygon, multiply the number of sides by 180° .

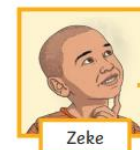
Mastery Challenge

- 2) Jia and Zeke are predicting the sum of the interior angles of this dodecagon (a 12-sided shape). Who is correct? Prove it!



Jia

I think that the sum of the interior angles of a regular dodecagon is 1800° because the shape would be split into 10 triangles.

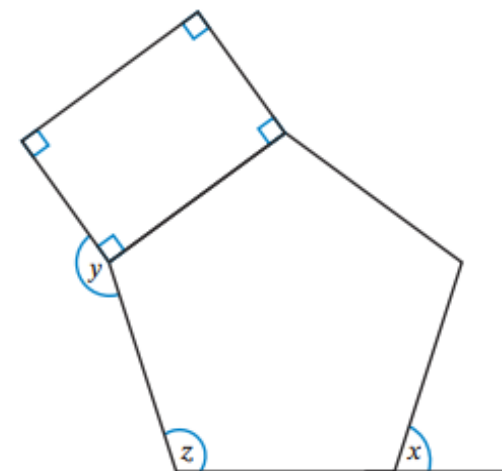


Zeke

I disagree with Emily. I think that a dodecagon would be split into 8 triangles so the sum of the interior angles would be 1440° .

Mastery with Greater Depth

- 1) This shape has been made from joining together a regular pentagon and a rectangle. Calculate angles x , y and z .



$y =$ _____

$z =$ _____

$x =$ _____

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: write a suspense story.

2 in 2

Add the semi-colons to this sentence.

The doll was identical: pink fluffy bobble hat on their head pink mittens to match black, covered in snow, trousers and brown wavy hair.

Expand the following sentence.
She saw it.

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: write a suspense story.

Identify the errors

As Alma continued down the tite alleyway she all of a sudden skidded to a halt as her eyes are drawn towards a wall. The wall was illustrated with the names of boys and girls each carefully scribed in white chalk - some large some small some straight, some crooked.

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: write a suspense story.

As Alma continued down the tight alleyway, she all of a sudden skidded to a halt as her eyes were drawn towards a wall. The wall was illustrated with the names of boys and girls; each carefully scribed in white chalk - some large, some small, some straight, some crooked. As she stood at the wall, staring at each and every signature, Alma's face curved into a smile and she picked up the little stump of chalk that rested on the stone floor below the wall. "How did this get here?" she muttered under her breath, with delight. And before she knew it, she had etched her sweet name, 'Alma', on the grey canvas. Alma took a deep breath and gazed up at her name adoringly, dropping the chalk back on to the floor.

But, at that moment, an eerie metallic creak pierced the silence of the winter's day. Alma no longer felt alone and was suddenly compelled to turn around...

Select two examples of vocabulary or phrases that you believe effectively adds description.

Find two examples of vocabulary or phrases that you believe effectively builds suspense.

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: write a suspense story.

Continue to read up until Alma tries to enter the shop.
Now read the second example of this paragraph.

Talk partners: Which do you prefer and why?
Although one is shorter than the other, what are the main events that occur in both examples?

Her jaw fell open- there were so many names! She picked up a piece of the chalk. With a flourish, she wrote her name: Alma. She stood back once more to admire her handwriting when, out of nowhere, she felt a sudden chill up her spine.

She turned cautiously and at that moment, she saw the doll. Puzzled, she ambled over to the shop window, where she then stood motionless. Realising the similarities between herself and the doll, she pressed her now numb face against the window for a closer look. She was right. The doll was identical: pink fluffy bobble hat on their head; pink mittens to match; black, covered in snow, trousers and brown wavy hair. She ran to the door. She gripped the handle and pulled as hard as she could but it wouldn't budge. In annoyance, Alma grabbed a handle of snow and aimed at the door. Frustrated, she stormed away.

You will be writing the next part of the story today.

- 1) Describe the setting.
- 2) Alma seeing the wall and writing her name.
- 2) She spots the doll in the window.

Steps to success:

Descriptive vocabulary- including a range of synonyms (not repeating the same words)

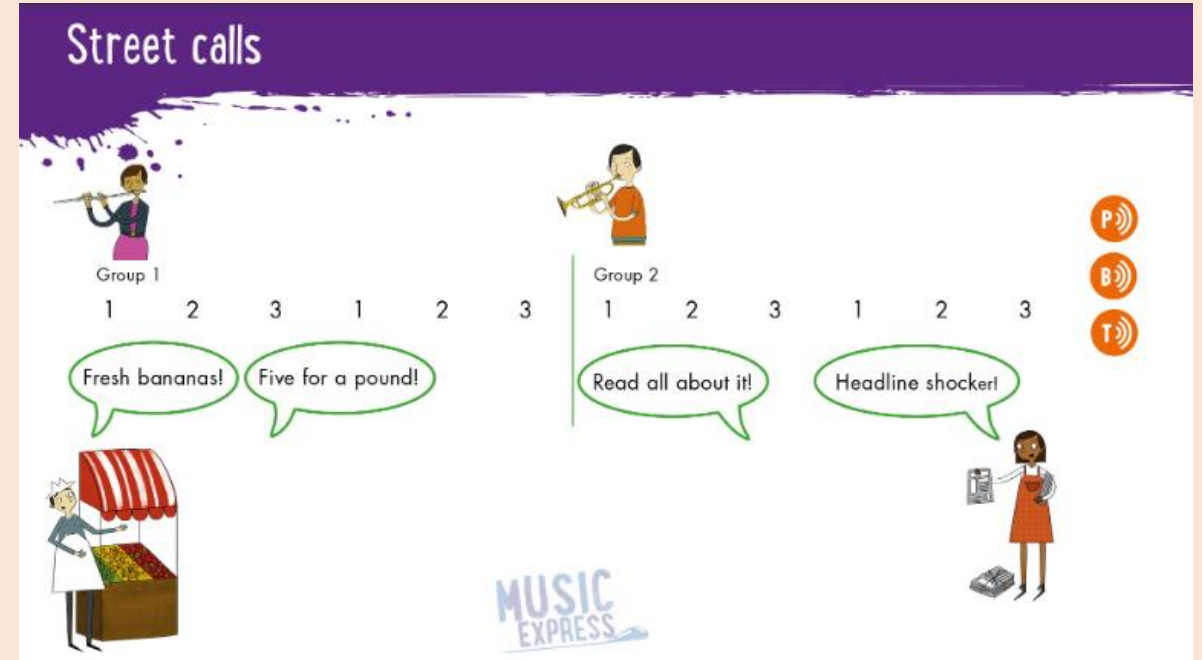
Varied sentence openers

Range of sentence structures: some short sentences and some multi clause using conjunctions or ;

Paragraphs to separate your ideas where appropriate

Tuesday 20th January

TBAT: improvise parts of a song.



Challenge

Can you think of a new street call that could be used during the song?

Tuesday 20th January

Reading Booster

Around 2,500 years ago, Siddhartha Gautama was a wealthy prince in India. However, Siddhartha was unhappy and longed to discover joy and the meaning of life. He decided to leave his grand palace behind and start his own spiritual journey. After many years of learning, Siddhartha sat under a large bodhi tree and vowed to meditate there until he had the answers he was looking for.

Read through the short text and answer the questions below.

Retrieval

Where did Siddhartha sit to seek the answers, he was looking for?

Purpose

What is the purpose of this text?

Rise and Read: Session 1

Around 2,500 years ago, Siddhartha Gautama was a wealthy prince in India. However, Siddhartha was unhappy and longed to discover joy and the meaning of life. He decided to leave his grand palace behind and start his own spiritual journey. After many years of learning, Siddhartha sat under a large bodhi tree and vowed to meditate there until he had the answers he was looking for.

Read through the short text and answer the questions below.

Retrieval

He sat beneath a bodhi tree.

Purpose

Various answers, for example:
To inform the reader of the journey Siddhartha took to enlightenment.

Rise and Read: Session 2

On the morning of the 8th December, after a long night of meditation, Siddhartha finally reached enlightenment and became Buddha which means 'wise one'. Now, every year on the 8th December, Buddhists celebrate Bodhi Day. Some choose to meditate or study the Dharma, which contains the teachings of Buddha, whilst others choose to mark the occasion with a traditional meal. Bodhi Day is also a day of performing kind acts towards others.

Read through the short text and answer the questions below.

Vocabulary

Find and copy a word that means the same as 'event'.

Inference

Why might some Buddhists choose to meditate on Bodhi Day?

Rise and Read: Session 2

On the morning of the 8th December, after a long night of meditation, Siddhartha finally reached enlightenment and became Buddha which means 'wise one'. Now, every year on the 8th December, Buddhists celebrate Bodhi Day. Some choose to meditate or study the Dharma, which contains the teachings of Buddha, whilst others choose to mark the occasion with a traditional meal. Bodhi Day is also a day of performing kind acts towards others.

Read through the short text and answer the questions below.

Vocabulary

occasion

Inference

Various answers, for example:
They might choose to meditate because it connects them to Siddhartha meditating under the bodhi tree.

Rise and Read: Session 3



Examine the image and answer the questions below.

Prediction

What do you think is happening in the picture?

Inference

What does the boy's clothing tell us about him?

Rise and Read: Session 3



Examine the image and answer the questions below.

Prediction

Various answers, for example:
I think the lady is giving some food to the young boy.

Inference

Various answers, for example:
The boy's clothes suggest he could be a young Buddhist monk.

Rise and Read: Session 4

Dear Father,

I have decided to leave our extravagant palace and set out on a journey of enlightenment. It is not that I don't love you or our family, but I cannot find the answers I seek within these palace walls.

I realise that I am a deep thinker and want to understand the meaning of human life. I want to know how we can help end the suffering in the world. I know this task will be difficult, but I am determined to return with the knowledge I need.

From,

Siddhartha

Read the passage and tick whether the following statements are true or false.

| | True | False |
|--|------|-------|
| The writer disliked his family. | | |
| The writer was a deep thinker. | | |
| The writer thinks that finding enlightenment will be simple. | | |

Rise and Read: Session 4

Dear Father,

I have decided to leave our extravagant palace and set out on a journey of enlightenment. It is not that I don't love you or our family, but I cannot find the answers I seek within these palace walls.

I realise that I am a deep thinker and want to understand the meaning of human life. I want to know how we can help end the suffering in the world. I know this task will be difficult, but I am determined to return with the knowledge I need.

From,

Siddhartha

Read the passage and tick whether the following statements are true or false.

| | True | False |
|--|------|-------|
| The writer disliked his family. | | ✓ |
| The writer was a deep thinker. | ✓ | |
| The writer thinks that finding enlightenment will be simple. | | ✓ |

Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Knowledge Quiz

1. How many soldiers did the British army have in 1914?

70,000

700,000

800,000

7 million

2. What was introduced to force men to enlist in the army?

conscription

propaganda

volunteering

3. What did the government produce to influence men's thoughts about joining the war?

conscription

propaganda

volunteering

4. Where did most British troops and British Empire troops fight during the war?

Africa

Asia

Europe

Middle East

5. Which medal are people still petitioning for Walter Tull to receive?

British War Medal

Victory Medal

Military Cross

Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Key Vocabulary

Allies - a state formally cooperating with another for a military.

artillery - large-calibre guns used in warfare on land

front - stretch of land where warring countries confront each other and engage in battle.

No Man's Land - disputed ground between the front lines or trenches of two opposing armies

trench warfare - a type of fighting where both sides dig deep, long, narrow ditches into the ground. Soldiers both live and fight in them.

Western Front - the zone of fighting in western Europe in the First World War, in which the German army engaged the armies to its west, i.e. France, the UK (and its dominions), and, from 1917, the US.



Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Who do you think
these people are?



Where do you
think they are?



Tuesday 20th January

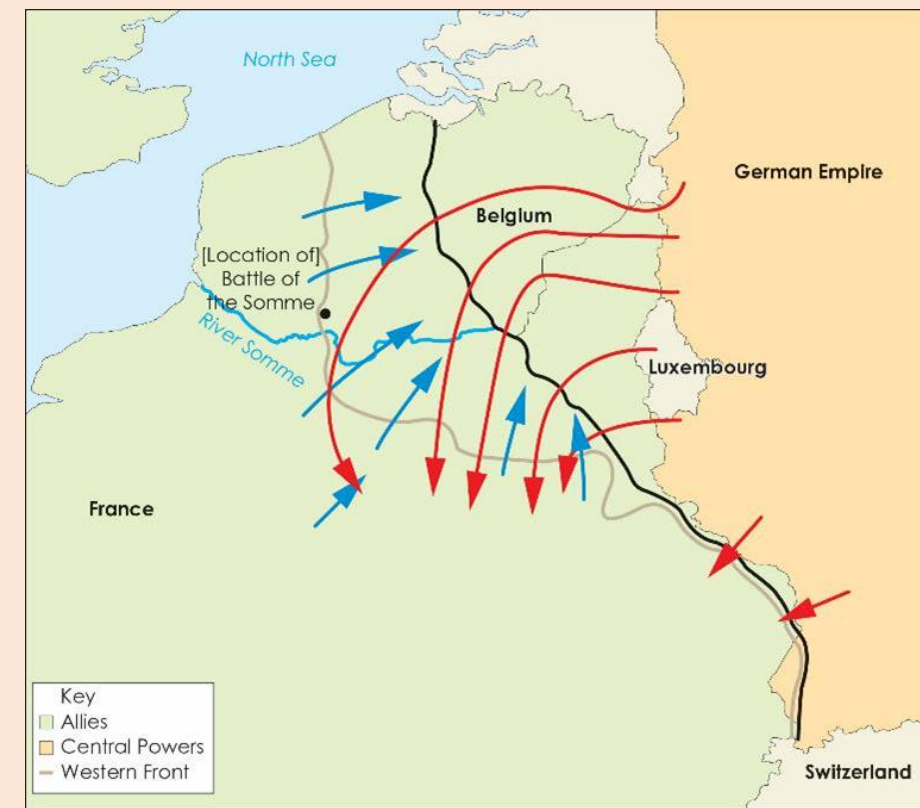
KQ: What was trench warfare?

What was the Western Front?

A stretch of land called 'the Western Front' became the main focus of British and British Empire forces. The German army invaded Belgium on 4 August 1914, and it looked as though they were going to quickly defeat first Belgium then France.

However, the British and the far larger French forces stopped the German advance in north-east France. Both sides were forced to dig trenches to defend their positions.

By the end of 1914, the Western Front stretched over 400 miles across France and Belgium. Trenches ran from the North Sea to Switzerland.



3 in 3

1. What was the Western Front?
2. How did both armies protect their positions?
3. How long was the Western Front?

Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

What was a trench system?

The trench system was used by both the **Allies** (Britain, France, Russia, and, from 1915, Italy) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria–Hungary, and Turkey). It was not just one trench but a whole network of trenches where soldiers fought and lived. Largely, the trench system hid the soldiers and made it difficult for the enemy to find a clear target with its weapons.

These weapons included **artillery**, machine guns, and poison gas. A mortar could fire 20 bombs per minute and had a range of 1,100 metres. Mines, tanks, and aircraft were also used.

Trenches were also used to launch attacks, when large numbers of soldiers would go ‘over the top’ and try to capture the enemy’s trenches. This is called ‘**trench warfare**’.



Tuesday 21st January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Match the key word to its definition.

Trench

An over 400-mile-long trench system from North Sea to Switzerland.

Western Front

Artillery, machine guns, field guns, mortars, tanks, mines, and poisonous gases.

Weapons

A ditch that hid soldiers from their enemies.

Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Partner discussion -

How well do you think a trench would protect soldiers from enemy attack?



Use the last activity to support your answer.



Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

What was the trench like?

Trenches were long and narrow, and just deep enough to allow soldiers to stand in them without being seen. They were guarded by barbed wire across the top. Sandbags were filled with mud and stacked on top of one another to line the walls and protect the soldiers. There were observation points to spy on the enemy.

In summer, the trenches were hot and smelly. In winter, they were cold, muddy, and waterlogged.



This meant medical problems like trench foot (damage to the feet caused by the cold and water), which caused serious discomfort and infection.

At the bottom of the trenches were duckboards. These were wooden boards with planks of wood spaced apart. These helped to drain water away, but men had to be careful not to slip or trip. There were also rats that gnawed through food and spread disease.

Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

What was the trench like?

A dugout was a hole in the side of the trench. They were used for planning attacks and were places for the men to rest or sleep. As the war went on, dugouts became larger.

No Man's Land was a stretch of territory between the trenches that was not controlled by either side.



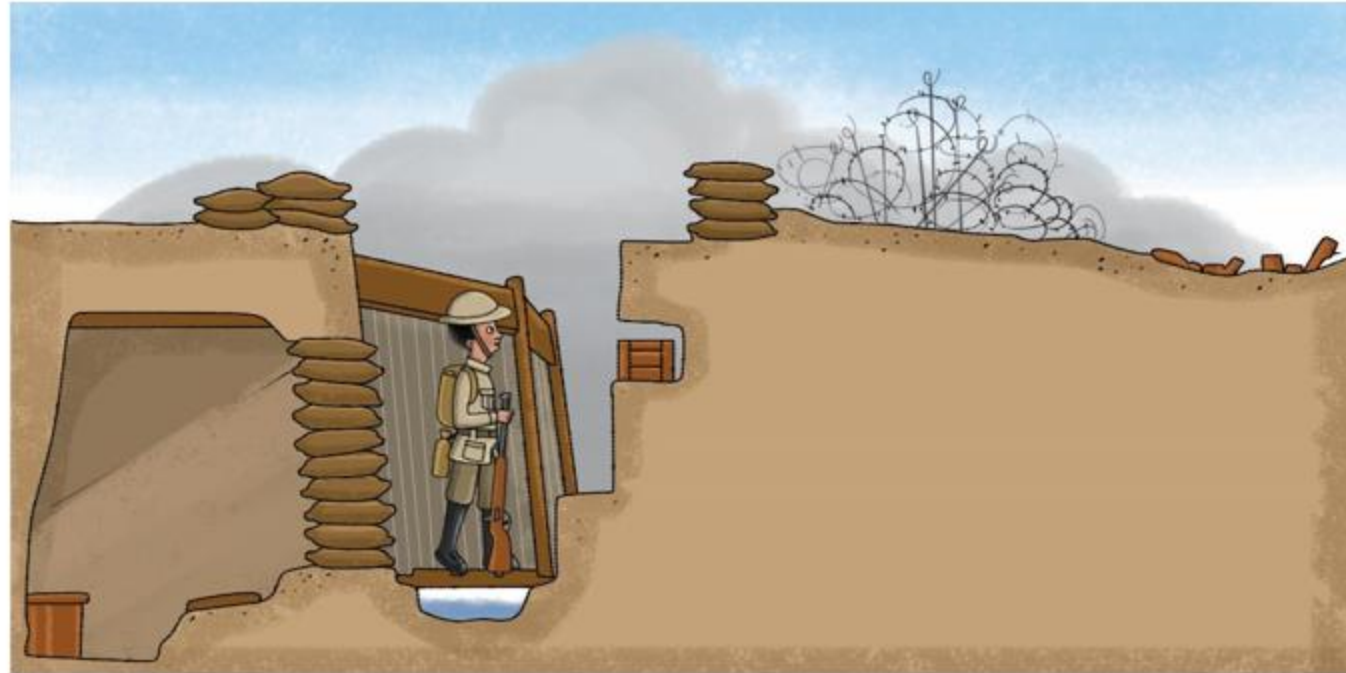
What was the trench like?

Write 5 main bullet points from what we have read.

Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Label the diagram of a trench with words below.



No Man's Land

dugout

barbed wire

frontline trench

sandbags

duckboards

What was No Man's Land?

No Man's Land continued all across the Western Front, though the distance between the trenches varied. At Zonnebeke, British and German soldiers were only about 6.5 metres apart! No Man's Land was covered with barbed wire, water-filled shell holes, bodies, and military equipment that had broken or been abandoned.



What was No Man's Land?

When soldiers crossed No Man's Land, they relied on soldiers left in the trenches to protect them by attacking the enemy. Sometimes the barbed wire was not cut properly, and soldiers struggled to get through. This made them an easy target for snipers. Yet most of the wounds that soldiers suffered were caused by exploding bombs.



What was No Man's Land?

Soldiers would sleep for short times in the day. They had to stay awake at night. Small patrols were often sent out at night to spy on the enemy. They would crawl into No Man's Land using shell holes for cover. They would try to find out where new enemy trenches had been dug and any other information about weapons to help aid their effort.



Tuesday 20th January

KQ: What was trench warfare?

Do you know what
these images show?

Match the images to
the labels?



Dugout

Trench

No Man's Land

What was life like for a soldier on the Western Front?

Soldiers actually spent very little time in the frontline trenches—often only three days a month—unless there was a major attack happening. They would spend more time in the reserve trenches where conditions were much better. Over half of the time, soldiers would live away from the trenches altogether where they could rest and recover.

When they were in the trenches there were long periods of time where nothing would happen. However, there was a constant threat of random shelling and gunfire on both sides. Soldiers would spend their days repairing trenches or digging new ones. Other daily duties included cleaning their weapons, transporting supplies, and emptying the latrines (trench toilets).

When soldiers were not fighting or working in the trenches, they ate their ration of meat and vegetables each day.

In the free time they had, they would write letters home or play games such as cards. Writing and receiving letters became a lifeline for many soldiers as they would go months without seeing their families. Many soldiers kept diaries and journals to record their experiences and feelings about the war.



Next week, you are going to write a diary entry as a WW1 soldier on the Western Front.

Write down 5 main points from the text to use in your writing.

Challenge – What were important items in the trenches and why were they important?

mardi 20 janvier

languageangels.com/resource/1/6/75/689

TBAT: write activities completed at the weekend

Qu'est-ce que
tu fais
le week-end ?

mardi 13 janvier

TBAT: tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes.

1.

Fill in the missing gaps for each activity.

1 J_ jo_e à l'ord_n_teur

2 _e m_ lè_e

3 Je prend_ m_n
pet_t déj_ _ner

4 Je v_i_
à l_ pi_ci_e

5 Je jo_e au f_ _t

7 Je me co_ _he

6 Je v_is a_ ciné_a

8 Je l_s d_s ba_ _es
dess_ _ées

9 Je reg_ _de la t_l_

10 J'éc_ _te
d_ la musi_ _e

Challenge – write down in French:

' I have my breakfast at nine thirty in the morning. '