<u>Monday 16th March</u>

<u>Morning Challenge</u>

<u>Work out these calculations in your challenge book</u>

1. 356 + 426 =
2. 655 – 382 =
3. Half of 148 =
4. Double 56 =
5. 2/5 of 35 =
6. 1/4 + 2/4 =
7. 34 x 8 =
8. 38 x 5 =

16.03.26
TBAT: order 3-digit numbers.

<u>Key vocabulary</u>
Ascending
Descending

Daily 10 - Mental Maths
Challenge - Topmarks

Daily 10

Mental Maths Challenge

<u>3 in 3</u>

1. 33 ÷ ____ = 11
2. 5/6 - 2/6 =

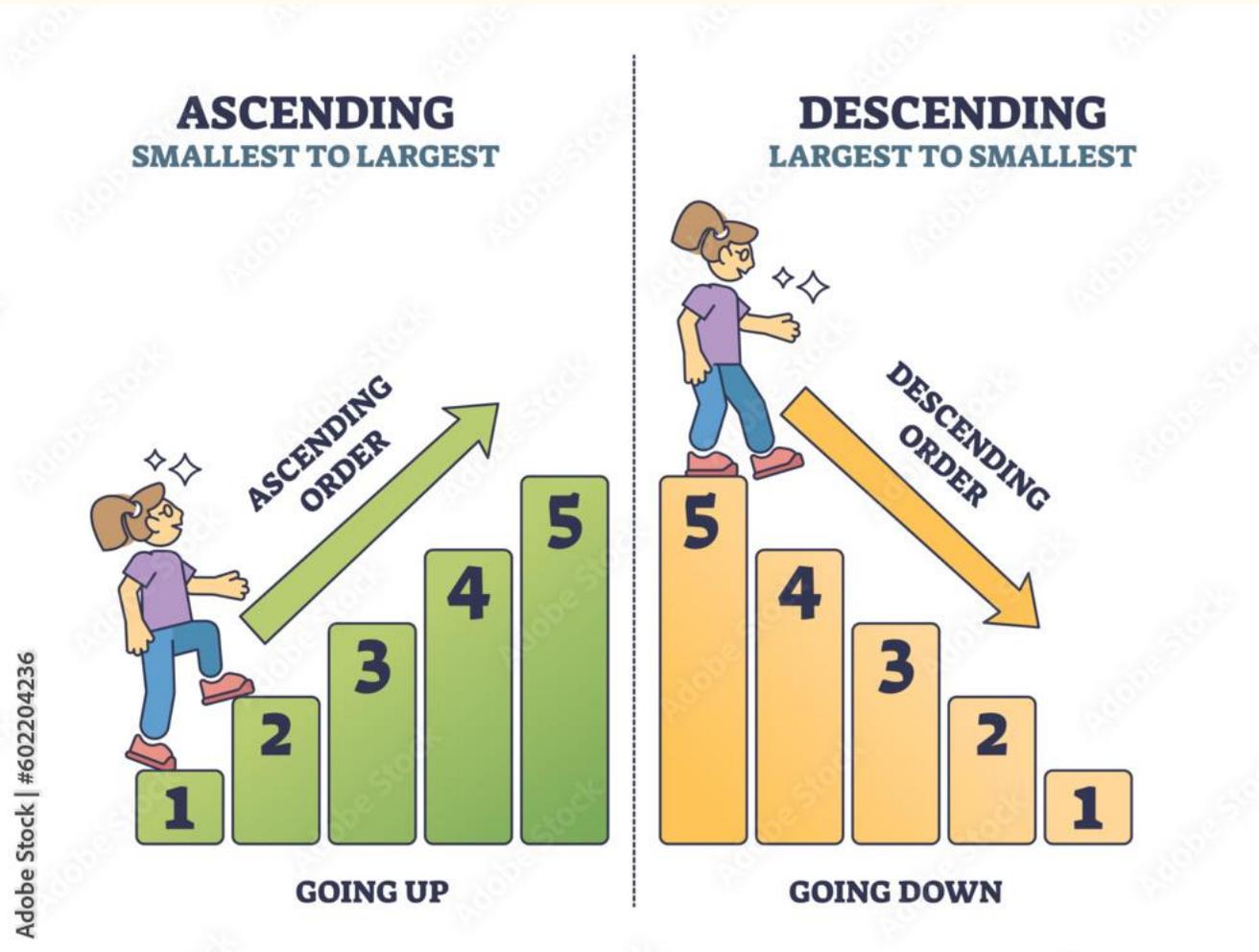3. Mitul bought 250g of apples. Jake bought 125g more than Mitul. How many grams did Jake buy?

Challenge
Write the following numbers in **ascending** order.
345   67   202   220

TBAT: order 3-digit numbers.
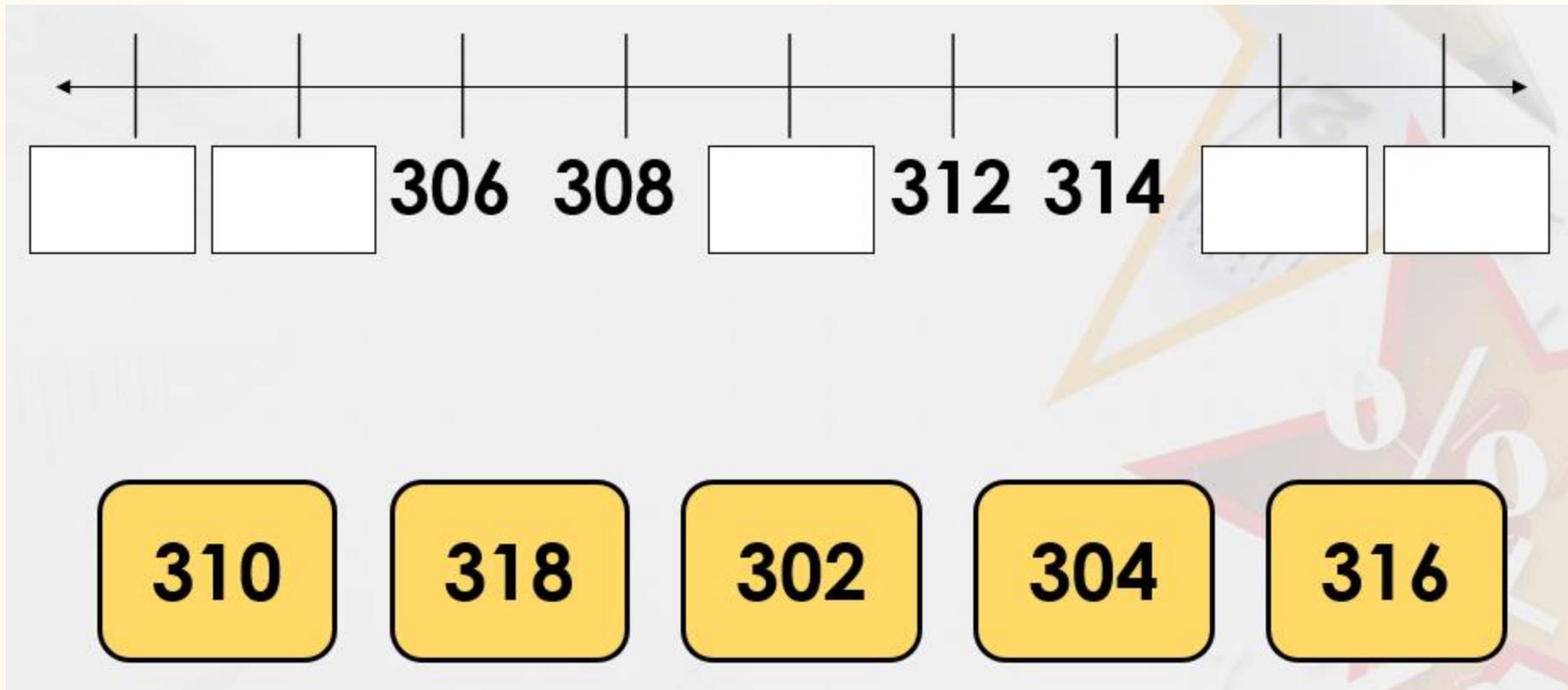

When ordering numbers, you are often asked to do so in ascending order descending order.

On whiteboards

Place these numbers in order on the number line.

| | | 306 | 308 | | 312 | 314 | | |

310   318   302   304   316

TBAT: order 3-digit numbers.

How can we work out which number comes first?

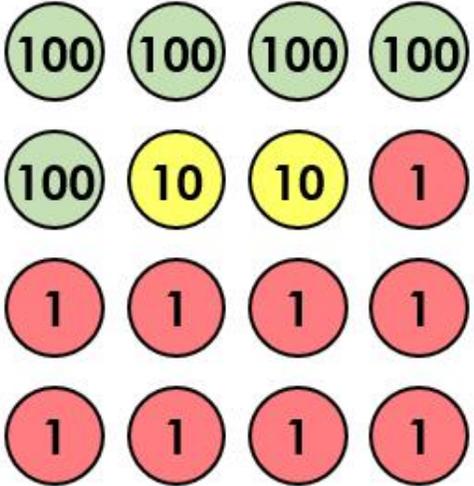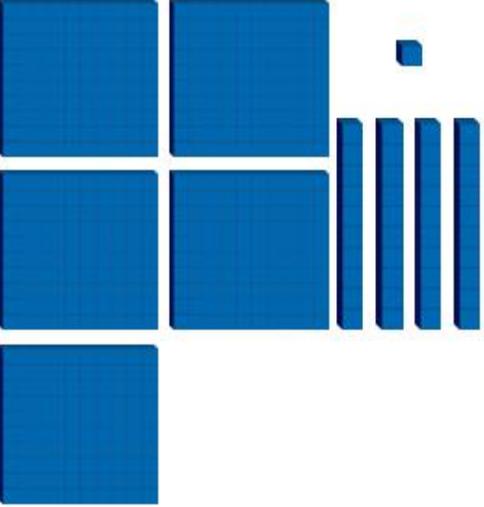**Put these numbers in descending order.**

| 779 | 809 | 791 | 890 | 719 |

890 , 809 , 791 , 779 , 719

16.03.26
TBAT: order 3-digit numbers.

Knowledge check

What is each representation worth?

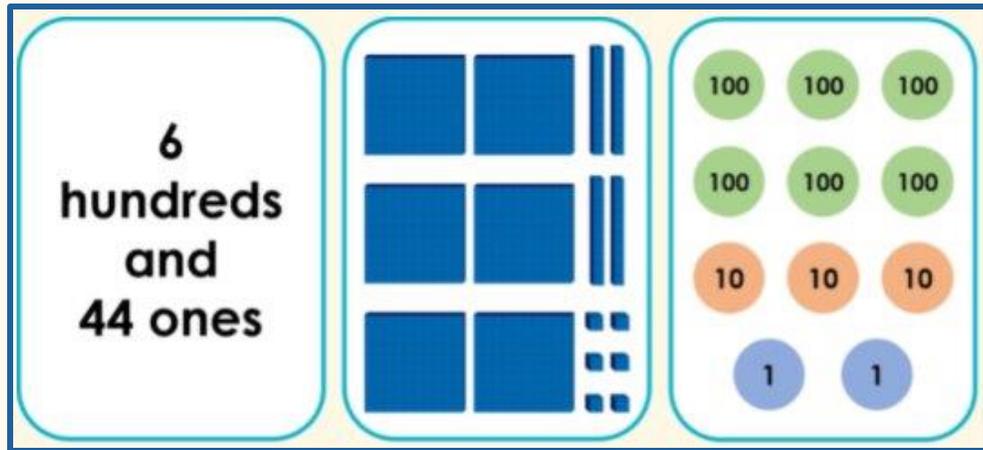| 500 + 35	(100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (10) (10) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	
A =	B =	C =

List the numbers in ascending order.

_____ , _____ , _____

Order the following numbers in ascending order.

562   872   358
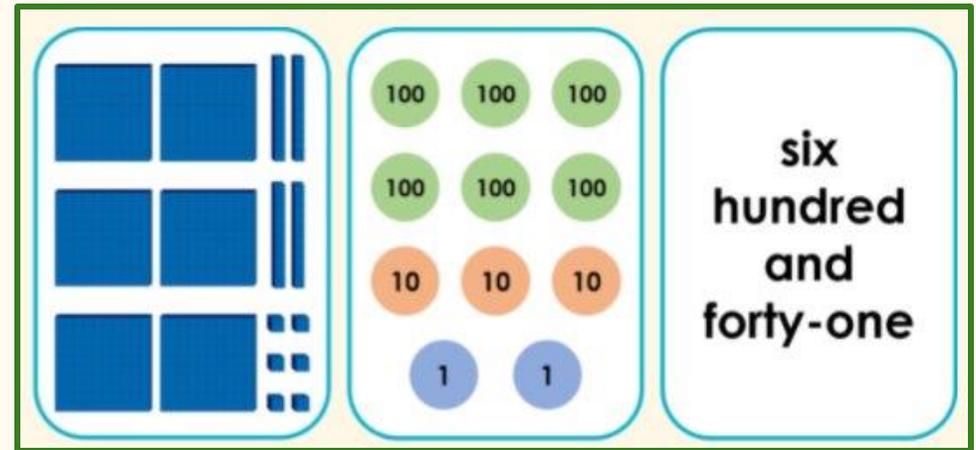
462   777   158

Challenge:
Which number could be missing from the following sequence?
245, 325, _____, 472, _____, 572

<u>16.03.26</u>
<u>TBAT: order 3-digit numbers.</u>

<u>Independent</u>

Order the following numbers in descending order.
1. 257 , 574, 694, 358
2. 258, 365, 479, 954
3. 627, 584, 745, 108

Order the following in ascending order.
4. 645, 546, 987, 574.
5. 847, 184, 148, 874.
6. 554, 455, 545, 454

16.03.26
TBAT: order 3-digit numbers.

Challenge

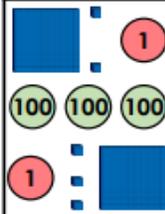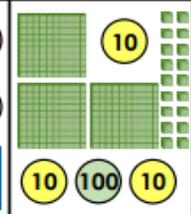**11a. What is each representation worth?**

			one hundred, 38 tens and 10 ones	400 + 119
A =	B =	C =	D =	

List the numbers in descending order.

Mastery

7a. Rigby the racoon wants to reach the cherries. He can only travel in the maze by finding up to 6 ascending numbers.

806	800 + thirteen	700 + 139	868
7 hundreds, 9 tens and 22 ones	83 tens and 1 one	838	664 + 200
810 + 44	nine hundred and twenty	900 + seventeen	nine hundred and three
8 hundreds, 10 tens and 21 ones	917	6 hundreds, 33 tens and 9 ones	🍒

How many routes can he take?

Greater Depth

Anya has this sequence of numbers from smallest to greatest:

341 < 347 < 352 < ☐ < 355

Which of these numbers could be her missing number?

352   353   354   355

Explain why.

Warm up – fine warm up – rotating wrists

Posture – are you sitting reading to write?

Right-handed posture

Left-handed posture

Monday 16th March

TBAT: spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que'.

league

plague

rogue

vague

fatigue

unique

antique

mosque

cheque

technique

Monday 16th March

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

3 in 3

3. Underline all the **direct speech** in the sentence below.

"Buster!" shouted Dad. "Come here, boy!"

4. Read this sentence. **Circle the adverbs.**

Slowly and silently, the snake slithered unnoticed through the grass.

7. Change the verb in the sentence below to use **the present perfect** form of the verb.

He [   ] in Birmingham since he was very small.

↑

to live

Write sentences that include the adverbs:
- Quickly
- Quietly
- Carefully.

Monday 16th March

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Partner talk:

What is inferencing?

How do we inference a text?

Inferring is a bit like being a detective. You have to find the clues to work out the hidden information.

Imagine the main character in a story skips into a room, smiling brightly and waving to their friends. You could infer that the character is happy.

The text hasn't told you the character is happy, but you can work it out from the clues given.

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Words in a text:
- **Evacuees** — People (often children) who are moved to a safer place during a dangerous time, like a war.
- **Flat** — A home inside a bigger building, usually one of many homes stacked on top of each other.
- **Rations** — Small, limited amounts of food or supplies that people are given when there isn't enough for everyone.
- **Anderson Shelter** — A small, metal shelter people used in World War II to stay safe during air raids. It was usually built in the garden.
- **Attic** — The space or room at the very top of a house, just under the roof.
- **Barbed wire** — Sharp, twisted wire used to stop people or animals from getting through an area.
- **Dunes** — Hills made of sand, usually found on beaches or in deserts.

Monday 16th March

TBAT: make inferences from the text.
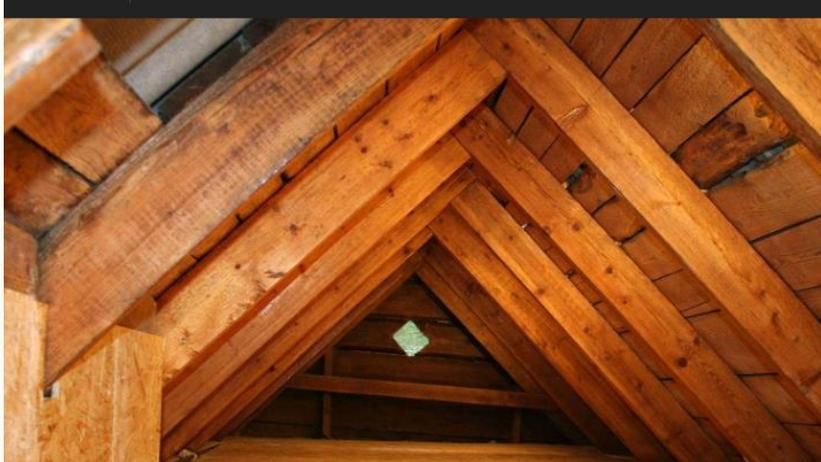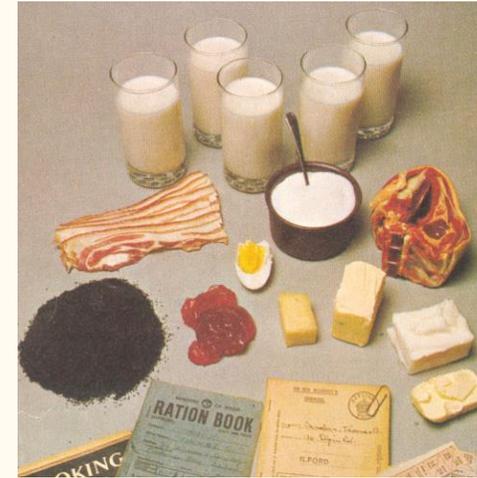
Monday 16th March

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

We are going to echo read this text.

I read one sentence, you then repeat.

---

33 Henry Avenue
Rustington
Sussex
30th September, 1939

Dear Mum,

I'm writing to tell you that I arrived safely and to say thank you for the new hair slides you packed in my case. How lovely to have a nice surprise after such a long day!

When we got to Rustington, we all had to go into the village hall where they gave us milk and buns. I shared mine with my best friend Rita Evans because she dropped hers on the floor. After that, we were lined up along the wall and people from the village came to choose evacuees to take home. Some children went together especially the brothers and sisters but unfortunately Rita and I got split up. I was disappointed but it didn't matter as a really smiley lady called Mrs Clark asked, "Would you like to come and stay with me dearie?" So now, that's where I am. She says I've to call her Auntie Ivy and her husband is Uncle Bob. What do you think of that?

Their house is a bit different to our flat in London. It stands in the middle of a fine-looking garden with lots of vegetables growing and there's even some chickens! Uncle Bob says it all helps to prop up our rations. He's apparently been working every evening with their neighbour Mr Jacques to dig out spaces for an Anderson Shelter. They've dug up a load of grass and they're going to put it back over the top afterwards to hide the metal. Auntie Ivy says he had to dig out all his prize roses to build the shelter but she thinks actually he can replant them over its roof. I took a peek inside and it's got little beds for us all like a doll's house. Smells a bit damp and musty mind you so I don't know about sleeping in it. Unless there's an air raid, I'm in the attic on a sort of canvas cot bed. It's alright but I can't see out since there's only a little skylight and it's too high up for me. Teddy lives on the bed and when we go to sleep, we say a little prayer for you all back in London so you'll be safe.

Guess what we did yesterday? We went paddling in the sea and built sandcastles! It was incredible fun and we splashed each other. Auntie Ivy says we won't be able to do it again though because the Home Guard are busily putting barbed wire along the beaches to stop the Germans' ships invading from the sea. There are also anti-aircraft guns in the dunes to stop the planes.

Have you had a letter from Dad yet? I asked Uncle Bob if he was going to join up but he's in a reserved occupation at the water board so he has to stay in Sussex.

I miss you, Nanny and Didi very much. Can you come and visit me here soon? Please write and tell me what's happening at home.

Lots of love,

Jane X

p.s. Auntie Ivy says I can send you a jar of her homemade strawberry jam. It's yummy!

Multiple Choice

1. Who is Jane's best friend?
   Jessica   Rita   Sally

2. What is growing in the garden?
   Fruit   Flowers   Vegetables

3. What does the shelter smell like?
   Damp and musty   Fresh washing   Smoke

Monday 16th March

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Inference questions (use evidence from text to help your answers):

1. How do you think Jane felt after her journey?

2. In paragraph 2, how did Jane feel once she met Auntie Ivy and Uncle Bob?

3. What kind of people are Auntie Ivy and Uncle Bob?

4. What do you think Jane was thinking when she saw the shelter?

5. Put a tick in the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is a fact or an opinion.

   Challenge- Why do you think Jane's letter to her Mum was quite positive?

	Fact	Opinion
Jane was disappointed she was split from her friend.		
Auntie and Uncle wanted to hide the metal shelter.		
Jane is worried about her Dad.		

<u>lundi 16th mars</u>
<u>TBAT: learn about the season Spring.</u>

Thinking time
What are the four seasons in French? List them.

les fleurs poussent   Au printemps

et   les oiseaux chantent

Monday 16th March
Q. What is it like in the countries of Western and Southern Europe?

3 in 3

Poland is an Eastern European country with flat land, forests, and busy cities like Warsaw. It is known for tasty food such as pierogi and for having the beautiful Tatra Mountains. Sweden is a Western European country made of many islands and big forests, and it can get very snowy in winter. Its capital city is Stockholm, and Sweden is known for inventions, Viking history, and looking after nature.

1. Where in Europe is Poland and Sweden located?
2. What is the land and weather like in each country?
3. What are Poland and Sweden known for?

Which country do you think would be colder in winter, Poland or Sweden?
Write one sentence explaining why.

Monday 16th March
Q. What is it like in the countries of Western and Southern Europe?

Which of these are Northern European countries? (Choose **two**.)

Turkey   Denmark   Norway   Portugal

Which of these are Eastern European countries? (Choose **two**.)
Russia   Sweden   France   Poland

Which word means 'the number of people living in a place'?
language   currency   population   religion

In this lesson, we will learn about countries in Western and Southern Europe.

The key term in this lesson is **population.**
Population is the number of people living in a place.

What is it like in the countries of Western and Southern Europe?

Key knowledge

- Each country in Western and Southern Europe has a capital city.

- Grid references can be used to find places on a map.

- Belgium is one of the countries in Western Europe.

- Spain is one of the countries in Southern Europe.

Key vocabulary

- capital city
- currency
- human geography
- language
- physical geography
- population
- traditional

Use your atlas to find out whether these capital cities are in Western Europe or Southern Europe

Country	Capital City	Western Europe or Southern Europe?
Netherlands		
Belgium		
Luxembourg		
Germany		
Spain		
Albania		
Andorra		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
United Kingdom		
Austria		

Western Europe or Southern Europe?

Country	Capital City	Western Europe or Southern Europe?
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Western
Belgium	Brussels	Western
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Western
Germany	Berlin	Western
Spain	Madrid	Southern
Albania	Tirana	Southern
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	Southern
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Southern
United Kingdom	London	Western
Austria	Vienna	Western

What is it like in Belgium?

Belgium Culture | Fun Facts
About Belgium - YouTube

Belgium is one of the smallest countries in Europe. The land is mostly flat towards the coastal areas, but there are forests and areas of higher land further inland and towards the south-east. Belgium experiences mild winters and cool summers.

There are three official **languages** spoken in Belgium: in the north, people mostly speak Flemish (*Dutch*); in the south, people mostly speak *French*.
In other parts of Belgium, the most commonly spoken language is *German*.

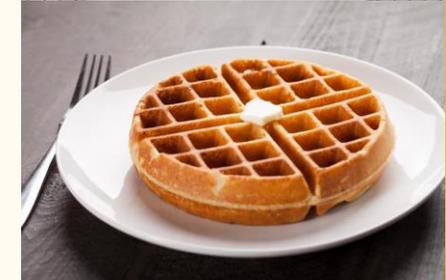## What is it like in Belgium?

Belgium is one of the most populated countries in Europe, with a **population** of between 11 and 12 million.

The largest city is the capital city, Brussels.

Belgium is ruled by a prime minister and a monarchy. People vote for a new prime minister in elections that take place every four years.

Belgium is famous for waffles, chocolate and fries. Another dish which is often called the Belgian national dish is 'moules frites' or mussels and fries.

What is it like in Spain?

Countries of the World: Discover Spain! | Fun Facts About Spain for Kids - YouTube

Spain is in Southern Europe and shares a border with Portugal.

In addition to the mainland, the Balearic Islands to the east are also part of Spain. The largest four islands are *Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza, and Formentera*.

Spain has a population of almost 50 million people. Most people live in and around the capital of Madrid in the centre of the country, or around the coasts in cities such as Barcelona.

Spanish is the official language of the entire country. Other forms of Spanish, such as Catalan and Galician, are also spoken.

What is it like in Spain?

Most of the land in Spain is mountainous. Towards the coasts the land flattens, and here the land is good for farming. Spain has hot summers.

Spain has a monarch and an elected prime minister. Spain is also separated into 17 different regions, and each region manages its own schools, hospitals, and other public services.

One of the most popular dishes in Spain is paella, which contains rice, seafood, and chicken.

Chorizo is a type of **traditional** sausage in Spain.

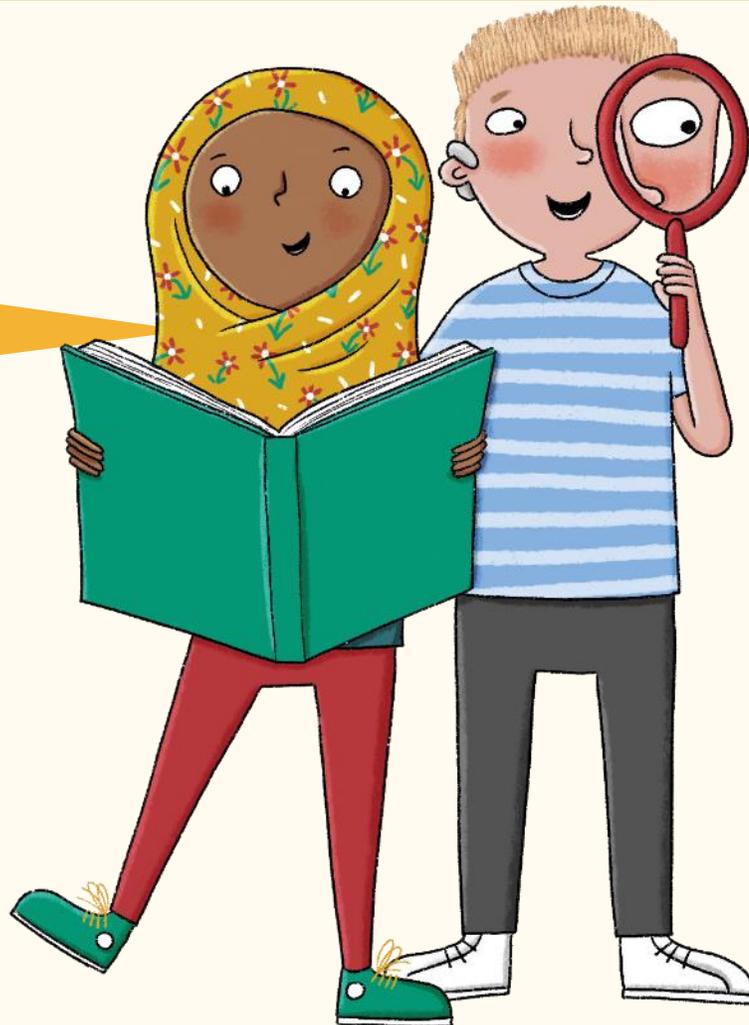# What are the similarities and differences between Spain and Belgium?

Similarities	Differences
Both countries have a monarchy and a prime minister.	

Exit question
What is it like in the countries of Western and Southern Europe?

List three points to summarise what you have learnt.

Can you tell your partner an answer to the lesson question?