

Monday 27th April Morning Challenge



Inference

1. What has happened in the picture?
2. Who did the tomb belong to?
3. Where has the mummy gone?
4. What do you think the hieroglyphics say?
5. What else was in the tomb?
6. If this were a story, what would happen next?

Monday 27th April

TBAT: spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou'.

Warm up – fine warm up – rotating wrists

Posture – are you sitting reading to write?

Right-handed posture



Left-handed posture

Monday 27th April

TBAT: spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou'.

enough

young

touch

double

trouble

country

courage

rough

tough

cousin

Challenge - Use each Y3/4 word in a correctly punctuated sentence.
Include a conjunction.

27.04.26

Times table practice

4x table.

Label the counting stick - what numbers first and why?

(Post its)

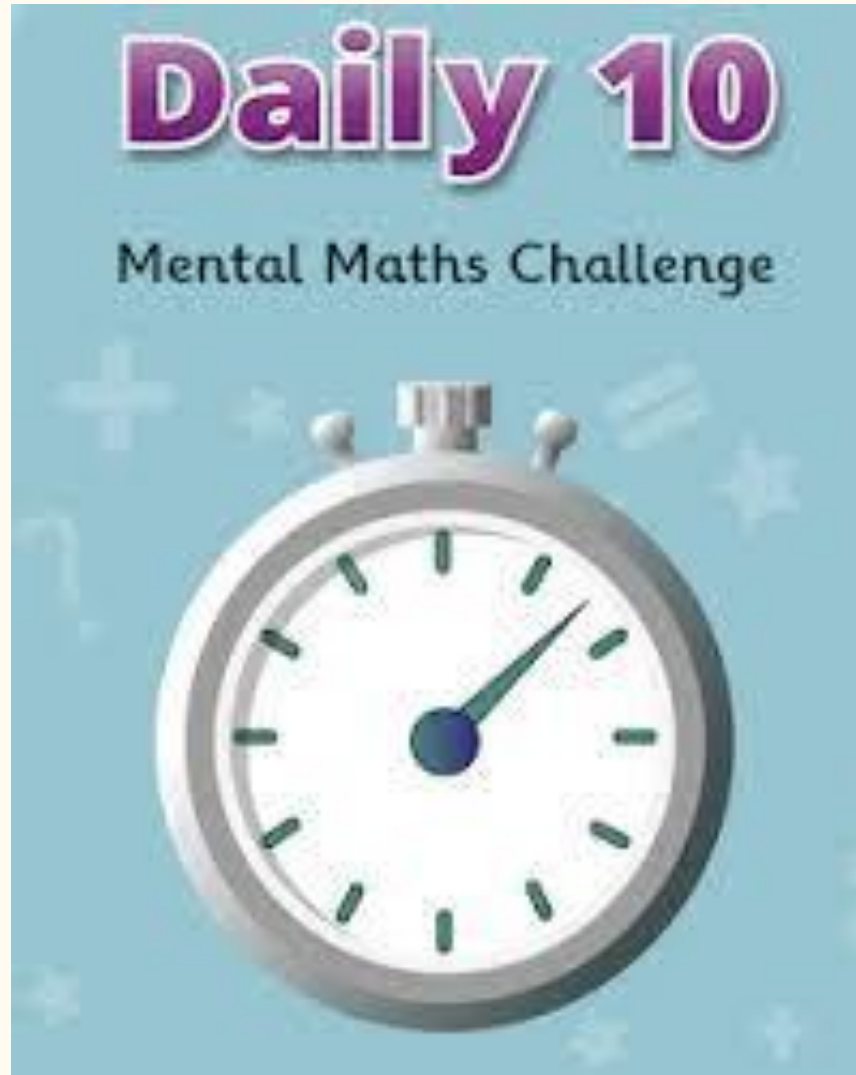


27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

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

4x



27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

3 in 3

$$1.522 + 314 =$$

$$2.\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 22 =$$

$$3.542 - 322 =$$

Complete the following: $3 \times \square = 12$ $4 \times \square = 20$

$\square \times 3 = 15$ $8 \times \square = 24$

27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

Talk partners

What are the methods that we already use to multiply 2-digit numbers by 1 -digit numbers?

27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

How can the following question be solved:

$$34 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

x	30	4
2		

27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

Talk partners

How would the following questions be solved:

$$23 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

x		

$$42 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

x		

27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

Solve the following question on your whiteboard using the grid method:

$$61 \times 3 =$$

$$27 \times 4 =$$

Compare the two questions using $>$ $<$ or $=$

27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

How could the question be solved:

8b. Fatima is thinking of a number.



I multiplied a number by 3. I then added 10 and the answer was 73.

What is Fatima's number?
Explain how you know.

27.04.26

TBAT: use the grid method to multiply.

Independent

1. $21 \times 4 =$

2. $34 \times 4 =$

3. $31 \times 2 =$

4. $44 \times 3 =$

5. $32 \times 3 =$

6. $25 \times 3 =$

RP: Mrs Evans buys 4 packs of felt pens for her class. Each pack has 23 felt pens inside.

- How many felt pens are there altogether? Show your working out.

Challenge

Is Elena's statement correct? Prove it!



Elena

If I multiply 46 by 5,
the answer is 250.

$$5 \times 46 = 250$$

24.04.26

TBAT: begin to use the grid method.

Mastery

Use these numbers to make as many different 2-digit number \times 1-digit number multiplications as you can and work out the answers.

17	22	37	43
2	4	5	

Mastery with GD

$$\square \square \times \square = ?$$

Putting the digits 1, 2 and 3 in the empty boxes, how many different calculations can you make?

Which one gives the largest answer?

Which one gives the smallest answer?

Monday 24th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

3 in 3

Liam was walking along the beach when he noticed something shiny sticking out of the sand. He brushed it gently with his hand and uncovered a small silver key. It felt warm, even though the wind was cold. Liam looked around, wondering who might have dropped it, but the beach was empty.

He slipped the key into his pocket and kept walking. A few minutes later, he spotted a wooden treasure chest half-buried near the rocks. The lock on the front was rusty, but the shape looked just right for a small key. Liam's heart beat faster as he reached into his pocket and stepped closer to the chest.

1. What did Liam find sticking out of the sand?
2. Where did Liam find the treasure chest?
3. What colour was the key he discovered?

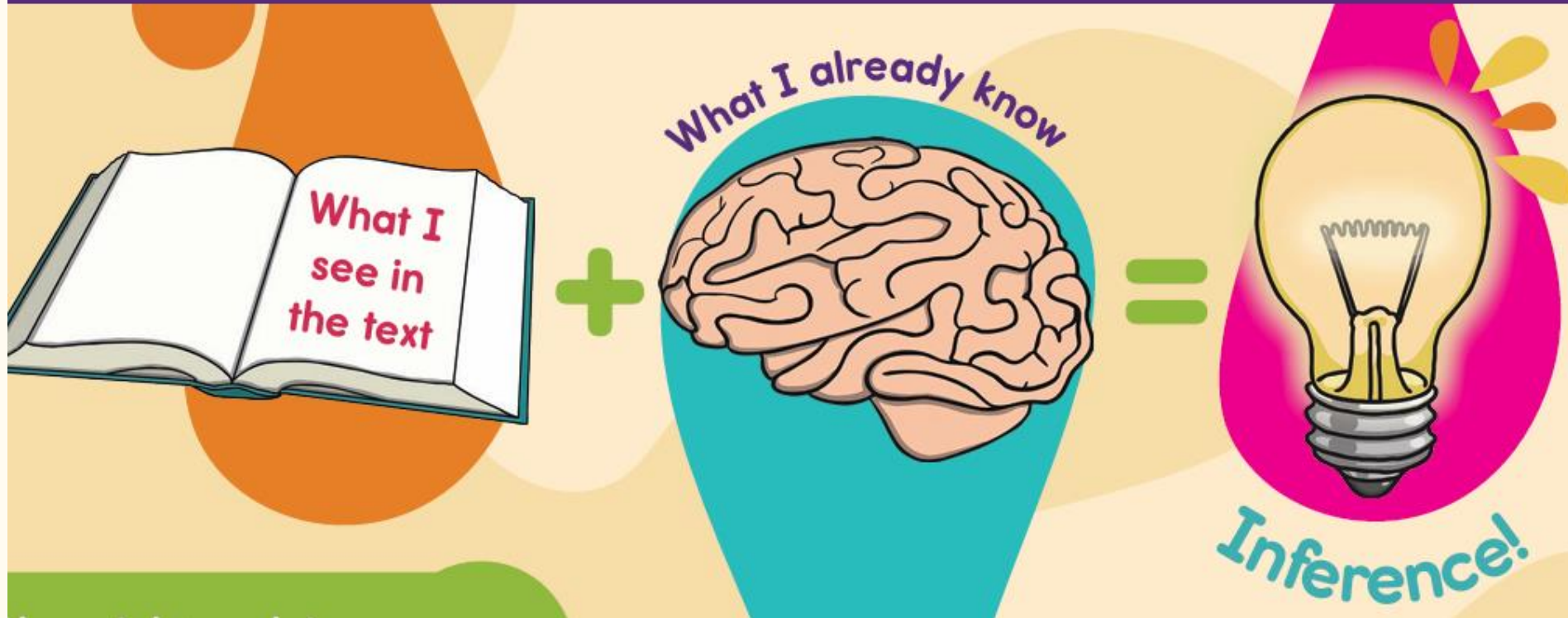
Why do you think Liam's heart beat faster when he saw the chest?

Monday 24th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Making Inferences

When you make an inference, you are working out something that is not completely explained in the text.



Monday 24th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

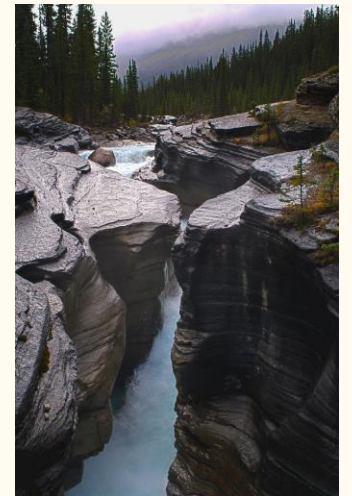
[Nim's Island - PDF Free Download](#)

(Read from end of page 18 – 21)



Words in the text:

- **Towed** - When something is pulled along behind something else (like a car towing a trailer).
- **Machete** - A large, heavy knife used for cutting through plants.
- **Hoisted** - When something is lifted up, usually with effort.
- **Sternly** - Speaking or acting in a serious, strict way.
- **Plankton** - Tiny sea creatures that float in the water and are food for many fish.
 - **Chasm** - A deep, wide crack in the ground.



Monday 24th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Multiple Choice

1. What did Nim like more than bananas?

Going swimming Swinging the machete Camping

2. Where did Fred race Nim to?

The sea The cave The top of the waterfall

3. What food did Fred not like?

Avocado Peas Bananas

Monday 24th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Inference questions -

1. Why do you think Fred likes going places where Selkie can't follow?
2. Why does Nim say she won't bring Fred to the garden again?
3. Why does Nim imagine scary pictures when Jack doesn't call?
4. Why might Nim enjoy pretending to be a hero before she goes to sleep?

What does it show about Nim that she continues reading even when her eyes ache and her torch is fading?

lundi 27 avril

TBAT: learn how to name five more verbs in French.

What is the verb for singing?

What is the verb for dancing?

[languageangels.com/resource/1/4/147/779](https://www.languageangels.com/resource/1/4/147/779)

lundi 27 avril

TBAT: learn how to name five more verbs in French.



[languageangels.com/resource/1/4/147/779](https://www.languageangels.com/resource/1/4/147/779)

lundi 27 avril

TBAT: learn how to name five more verbs in French.

Match the verb
to the number
as you hear it.

1

2

3

4

5



Slide 27.

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

3 in 3

1. Who was one of the most famous ancient Egyptian pharaohs?
2. How many treasures were found inside the tomb?
3. Why do you think the pharaoh had so much gold buried with him?

Explain why lots could be learnt from the discovery of the tomb. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Pharaohs

Egyptian rulers were called pharaohs. They were like kings and were seen as religious leaders that were a bridge between the gods and the Egyptians.

One of the most famous ancient Egyptian pharaohs was Tutankhamun. In 1922, his tomb was discovered by a group of explorers. This discovery was hugely important due to the good condition they found his body in. They also found over 3000 treasures inside, which were either made from or covered in gold. Lots could be learnt from this discovery. The tomb was split into many different rooms.

Did You Know...?

Tutankhamun is also referred to as King Tut.



Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

Laws are a set of rules that people must follow.

Taxes are amounts of money that people must pay to their rulers.

Subjects are people who are controlled by a ruler.

The **pyramids** were large stone buildings that the Ancient Egyptians buried their pharaohs in during the Old Kingdom.

A **chariot** is a wheeled vehicle pulled by horses, often used in war.

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

The rulers of Ancient Egypt were called pharaohs.

Pharaohs had great control over their **subjects**.

They decided on all the **laws** and set **taxes** that their **subjects** had to pay.

The pharaohs also owned all the land in Egypt.



A drawing
of a
pharaoh



Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

The pharaohs were so powerful that their **subjects** thought of them as both human and gods!

They believed that the pharaohs were directly related to the gods and that the pharaohs could communicate with the gods by performing special ceremonies in temples.



A drawing
of a
pharaoh



Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted for more than 3,000 years!

Historians divide the history of Ancient Egypt into three main periods:

- the Old Kingdom (about 2686 to 2160 BCE)
- the Middle Kingdom (about 2055 to 1650 BCE)
- the New Kingdom (about 1550 to 1069 BCE).



Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

Many **pyramids** were built during the Old Kingdom.

The main purpose of the **pyramids** was to be a place where the pharaoh's human body would be buried when they died.



Photo of a **pyramid**

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

It was believed that the pharaoh's spirit would continue to live on in the spirit world, called the afterlife.

In the afterlife, the pharaoh would still need all their things and so the **pyramids** were also filled with the pharaoh's treasures.



Photo of a **pyramid**



Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

Knowledge check

True or false?

Pharaohs lived in **pyramids**.

T True

F False

I agree/disagree because...

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

The Middle Kingdom

A place called the Valley of the Kings was built during the Middle Kingdom.

This became the new place where pharaohs were buried instead of inside **pyramids**.



Photo of the Valley of the Kings

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

The New Kingdom

The New Kingdom Ancient Egyptians began to use new vehicles called **chariots** during battle.

The **chariots** had wheels and were pulled by horses attached to the **chariot** by a harness.



Artwork showing a **chariot**

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

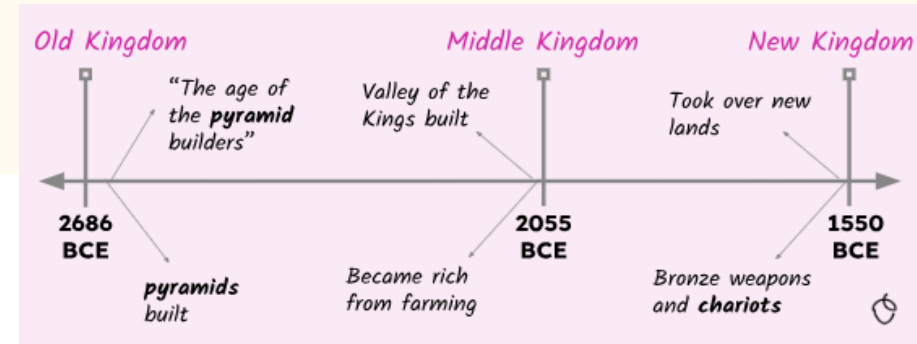
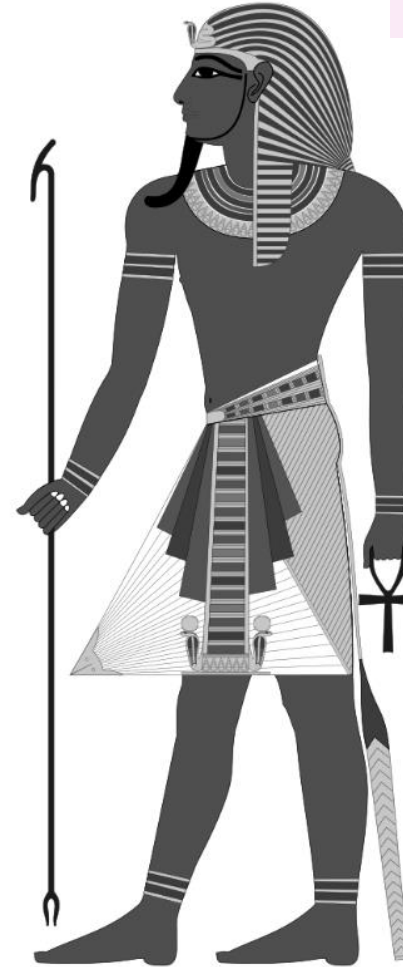
Independent task

Write all the information you know about pharaohs.

Include:

- The powers pharaohs had in Ancient Egypt.
- The beliefs the Ancient Egyptian people had about the pharaohs.

Pharaoh



Explain how the kingdoms of Egypt changed over time.

In which period would you argue the Egyptians were most successful and why?

Monday 27th April

Q. How did the kingdoms of Egypt change over time?

Example:

Pharaoh

*Owned all the
land in Egypt*

*Set **taxes** for
their **subjects***

*Decided the
laws*



*Their **subjects**
believed that they
were both human
and gods*

*Their **subjects**
believed that they
did ceremonies in
temples to
communicate with
gods*