

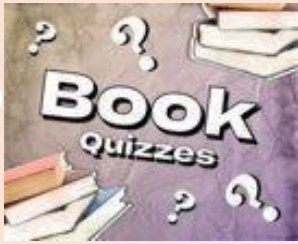
Tuesday 5th May 2026

05.05.26

Morning Challenge

Good
Morning

TIMES
TABLES
ROCK
STARS



Solve in morning challenge books:

- $45 \div 10 =$ _____
- $320 \div 10 =$ _____
- $87 \div 10 =$ _____
- $150 \div 10 =$ _____
- $999 \div 10 =$ _____
- $34 \div 100 =$ _____
- $560 \div 100 =$ _____
- $72 \div 100 =$ _____
- $805 \div 100 =$ _____
- $1200 \div 100 =$ _____

05.05.26

Times tables

Whiteboards- Use your 9 times table knowledge to work out the answers to these questions.

$$108 \div 9 =$$

$$81 \div 9 =$$

$$54 \div 9 =$$

$$90 \div 9 =$$

$$27 \div 9 =$$

$$72 \div 9 =$$

$$45 \div 9 =$$

$$9 \div 9 =$$

$$1 \times 9 = 9$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90$$

$$11 \times 9 = 99$$

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

Challenge- write the inverse

05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

3 in 3

1) $4/8 + 7/8 =$

2) $279 \times 8 =$

3) $7334 - 153 =$

The perimeter of a hexagon is 66cm.

How long is one side?



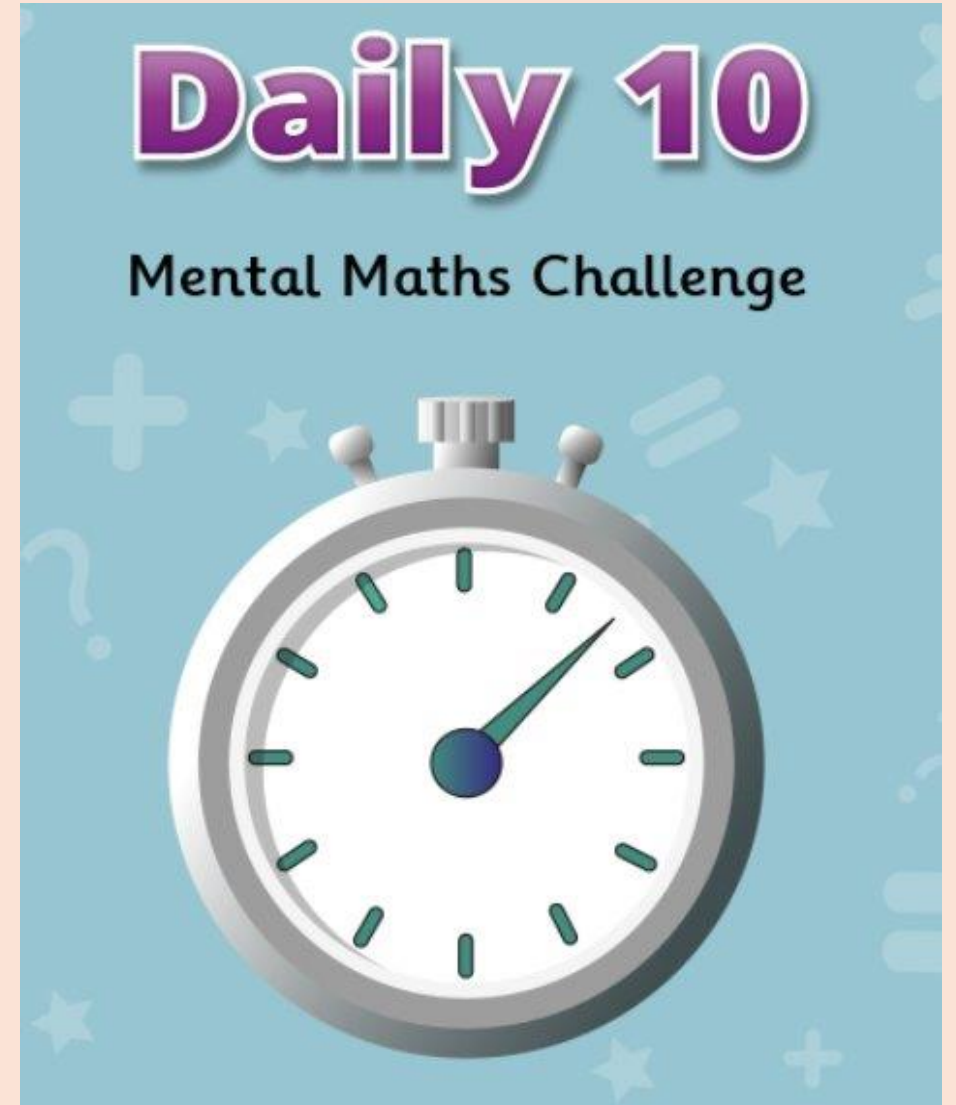
05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Key vocabulary

Numeral

[Daily 10 - Mental
Maths Challenge -
Topmarks](#)
Level 4- 12 times
tables



05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Which ones have you seen before?

Whiteboards- Write the Roman numerals for the numbers 12 and 15.

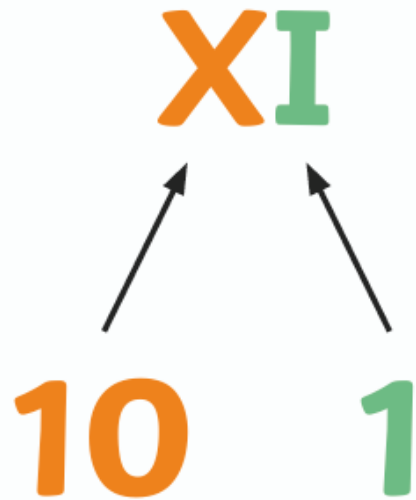
I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1000
XX	20	MD	1500

05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

When a Roman numeral with a smaller value comes after a Roman numeral with an equal or greater value, they are added together.

Example:

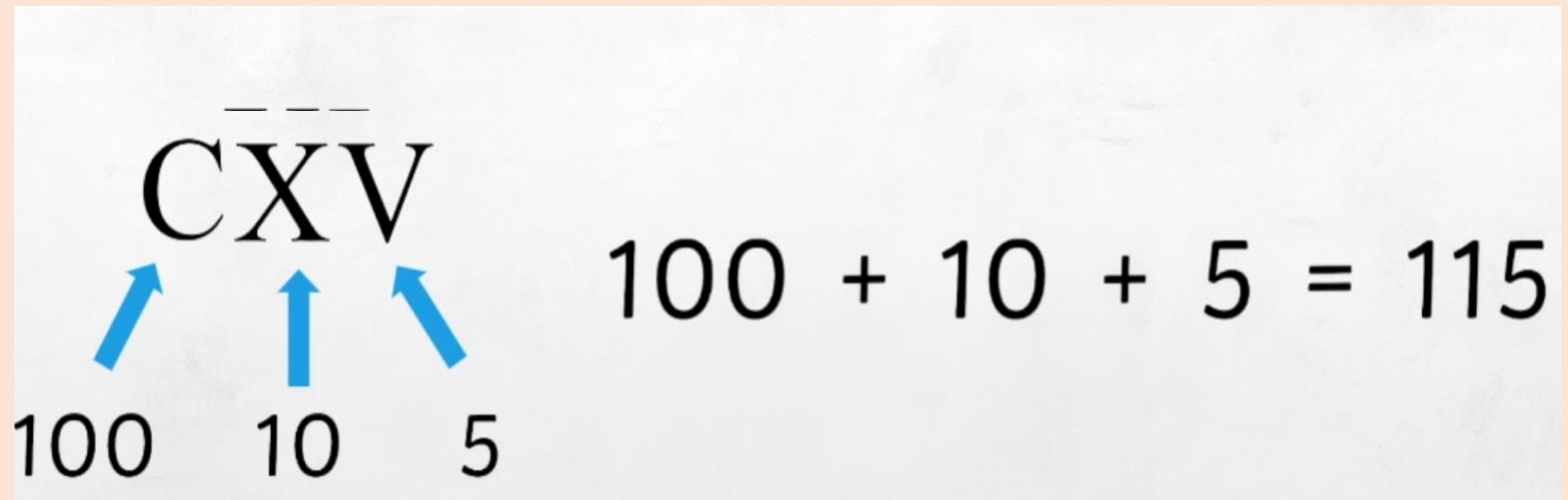


$$10 + 1 = 11$$

05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

The smaller values (10 and 5) come after the greater value (100), therefore we simply add them together.



05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Whiteboards: What number is this?

XVII 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 17

05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

When a Roman numeral with a smaller value comes before a numeral with a greater value, it is subtracted from the value of the greater numeral.

Example:

X **C**
↑ ↑
10 **100**

$$100 - 10 = 90$$

X (10) has a smaller value than C (100), therefore 10 is subtracted from 100.

05.05.26

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Whiteboards: What number is this?

XIX

$$= 10 + (10 - 1) = 19$$

$$X = 10$$

$$IX = (10 - 1) = 9$$

1 has a smaller value than 10, therefore we subtract 1 from 10 (10-1)

06.05.25

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Whiteboards

Match the representations to the correct numbers.

25

80

76

51

LXXX

LI

XXV

LXXVI

06.05.25

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Whiteboards

13 =

61 =

75 =

06.05.25

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Whiteboards

19 =

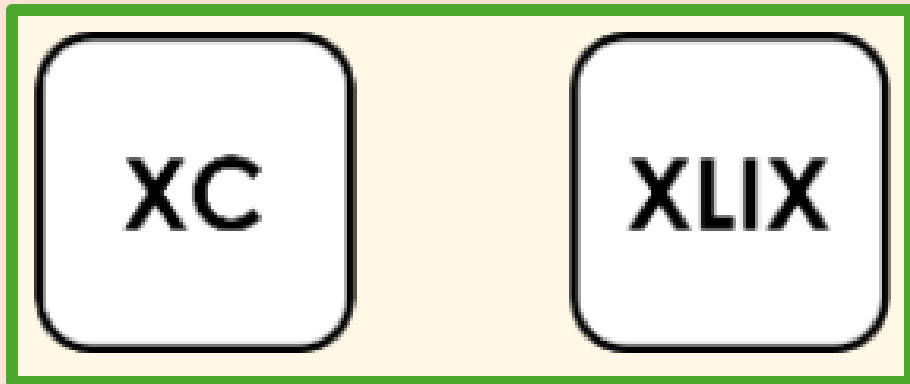
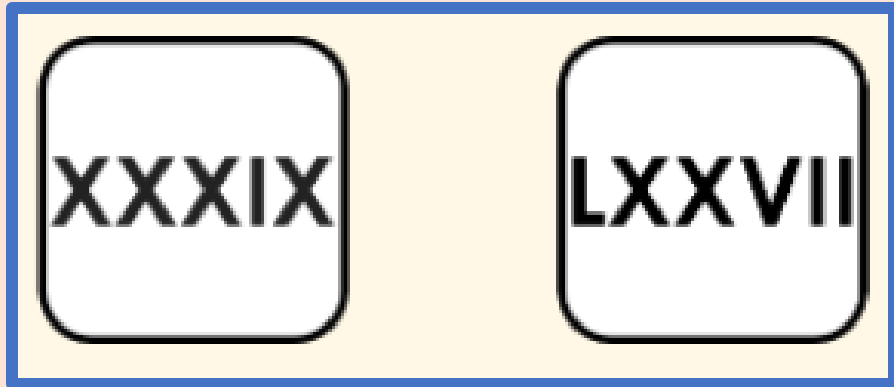
79 =

87 =

05.05.25

TBAT: recognise and read Roman numerals to 100.

Blue / Green



I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1000
XX	20	MD	1500

Independent

Roman Numeral	Number	Words
		three
	50	
XLVIII		
LXXXVII		
	99	

RP-

Sophie is thinking of a number written in Roman numerals.

- It is made using the symbols L, X, and V.
- The value of the number is greater than 40 but less than 70.
- The number is 5 more than XL.

What number is Sophie thinking of? Write your answer in Roman numerals and in digits.

Challenge

Use Roman numerals to complete the number sequences.

6	7			10		
		LXXX	LXX	LX		

Mastery challenge

Complete the bar models.

A		XLI	B	IV	C
	LXVI	IX			
				XCV	

Greater Depth mastery

Jay says:



If I add together a Roman numeral with a V, X and L, my answer will always be greater than 65.

Is his statement correct? Prove it.

Tuesday 5th May 2026

Spelling rule - prefix 'ex-'

A **prefix** is a group of letters added to the **start of a word** to change its meaning.

The prefix **ex-** means out, outside or from something.

When we add **ex-** to the start of a word, it tells us that something is:

- out/outside
- From something

For example, Exit – ex- = out → a way out

External – ex- = outside → on the outside.

Talk partners

Can you think of any other words that start with the prefix '**ex-**'?

Spellings - Word definitions

Exit – a way out of a place.

Extend – to make something longer or bigger.

Explode – to burst suddenly with a loud noise.

Excursion – a short trip taken for learning or fun.

Exchange – to give something and receive something else.

Export – to send goods to another country to sell.

Exclaim – to say something loudly or with excitement.

Expel – to force someone to leave a school or place.

External – on the outside; not inside.

Exterior – the outside part of something.

exit

extend

explode

excursion

exchange

export

exclaim

expel

external

exterior

Tuesday 5th May 2026

TBAT: make inferences by using clues from the text.

3 in 3

What Is a Bank Holiday?

A bank holiday is a special day when banks, schools and many people do not work. On a bank holiday, most adults have the day off and children do not go to school. Many shops and places stay open but they may open later or close earlier.

In the UK, bank holidays often celebrate important events or seasons, such as Christmas, Easter or the start of summer. People use bank holidays to relax, spend time with family, go on trips or take part in fun activities.

- 1. What is a bank holiday?**
- 2. Name one thing people might do on a bank holiday.**
- 3. Can you name one time of year when there is a bank holiday?**

Tuesday 5th May 2026

TBAT: make inferences by using clues from the text.

Blue – Rewrite the sentence below using suitable pronouns.

Tom went to the shop because Tom needed some bread.

Green – Rewrite the sentence below using suitable pronouns.

The girls had one coat but the girls needed two.

Challenge – Write a sentence that has a proper noun and pronouns.

Tuesday 5th May 2026

TBAT: make inferences by using clues from the text.

Vocabulary/phrases in the text

Hubbub – a busy/noisy situation



Mackerel – a type of fish



Delayed – to be late or slow

Gloating - to feel or show great pride or satisfaction, often when someone else does badly or fails.



This chapter also contains lots of nonsense words that Roald Dahl is so famous for!

Tuesday 5th May 2026

TBAT: make inferences by using clues from the text.

Read chapter 9 – The recipe – Pages 82 - 85

Multiple choice

1. What hadn't the boy done for days?

washed read eaten

2. What type of mice did The Grand High Witch see?

field mice house mice white mice

3. What did The Grand High Witch say she would turn the boy into?

a mouse a mackerel a witch

Now read Pgs 85 - 90

Tuesday 5th May 2026

TBAT: make inferences by using clues from the text.

Inference questions

1. Why had it seemed like forever that the boy was there?
2. Why was The Grand High Witch puzzled to see the mice?
3. Why did the boy begin to sweat?
4. Why is the alarm clock an ingredient?
5. Why do you think Roald Dahl used so many made up words?

Challenge

Summarise the chapter in less than 30 words.

Tuesday 5th May 2026

Q – What are the changes to the UK's population?

3 in 3

Migration is when people move from one country to another to live. Emigration means leaving your home country, while immigration means arriving in a new country. Many people have migrated to the UK over time for reasons such as work, safety, or to be with family. This has caused the UK population to increase and become more diverse, with people bringing new cultures, skills, and traditions.

1)What is the difference between emigration and immigration?

2)Give one reason why people have migrated to the UK.

3)How has migration affected the UK population?

Keywords

census

A census is the official collection of data about a whole population.

data

Data is a collection of information that can be analysed to help us answer a question.

inhabitants

Inhabitants are the people who live in a defined area.

population

The population is the total number of people living in a particular area.

What do you think the population is in the UK?

68.75 million

What about the population in London?

9.09 million

A **census** is an official count of the **inhabitants** of an area.

It is carried out every ten years. The most recent **census** took place in 2021.

There are quite a lot of questions on the **census**.

Data is collected from each household.

Everyone in the family has to be added, and it is against the law to lie on the form.



The **census** is carried out on a particular date.

Everyone has to say where they lived on that date.

The **census** in 2021 took place on the 21st March 2021.

This would have been the first time you appeared on a **census** if you were born after 2011.



It usually collects information such as:

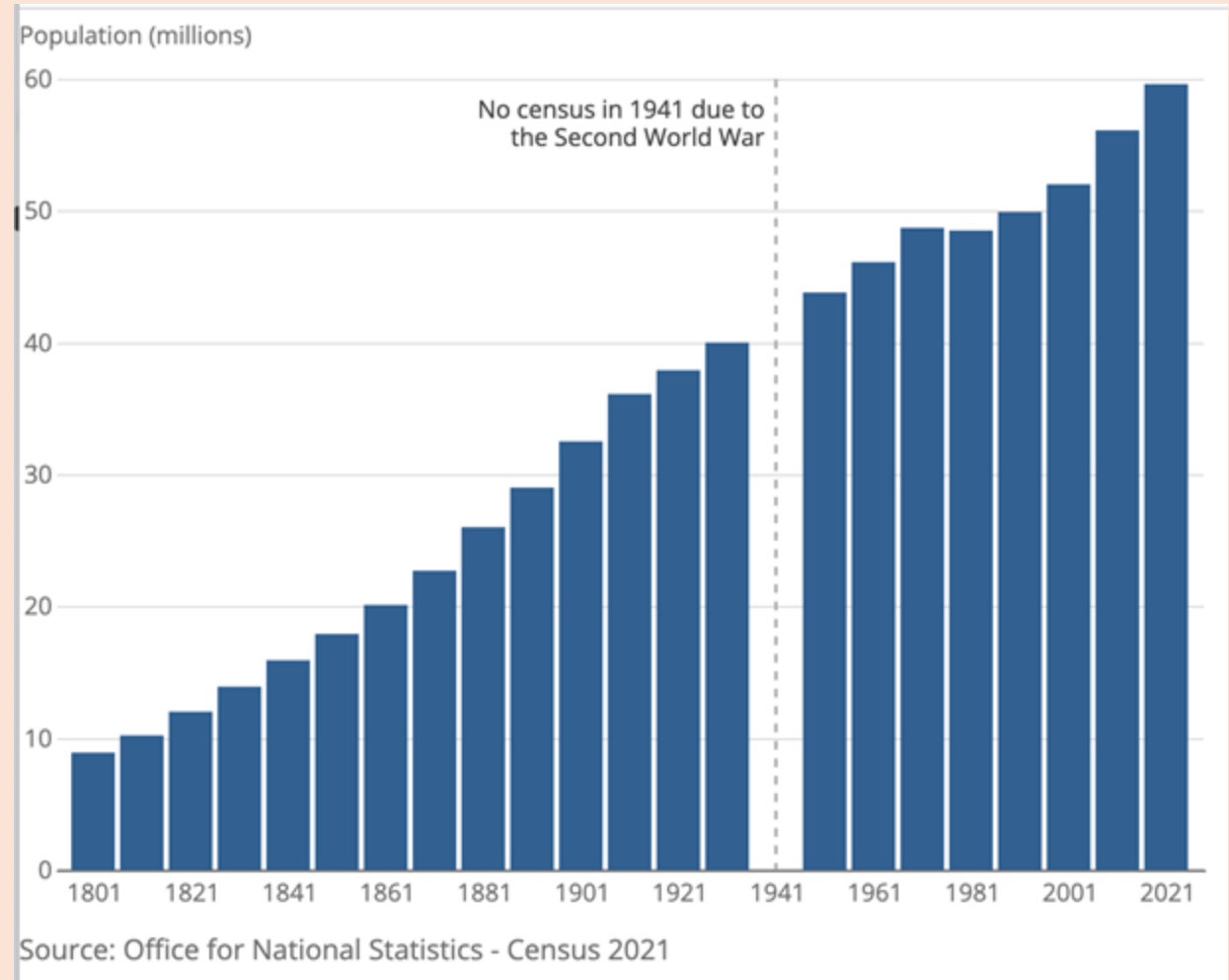
- how many people live in the country
- people's **age**
- where people **live**
- people's **jobs**
- languages spoken
- country of birth
- household information (who lives together)



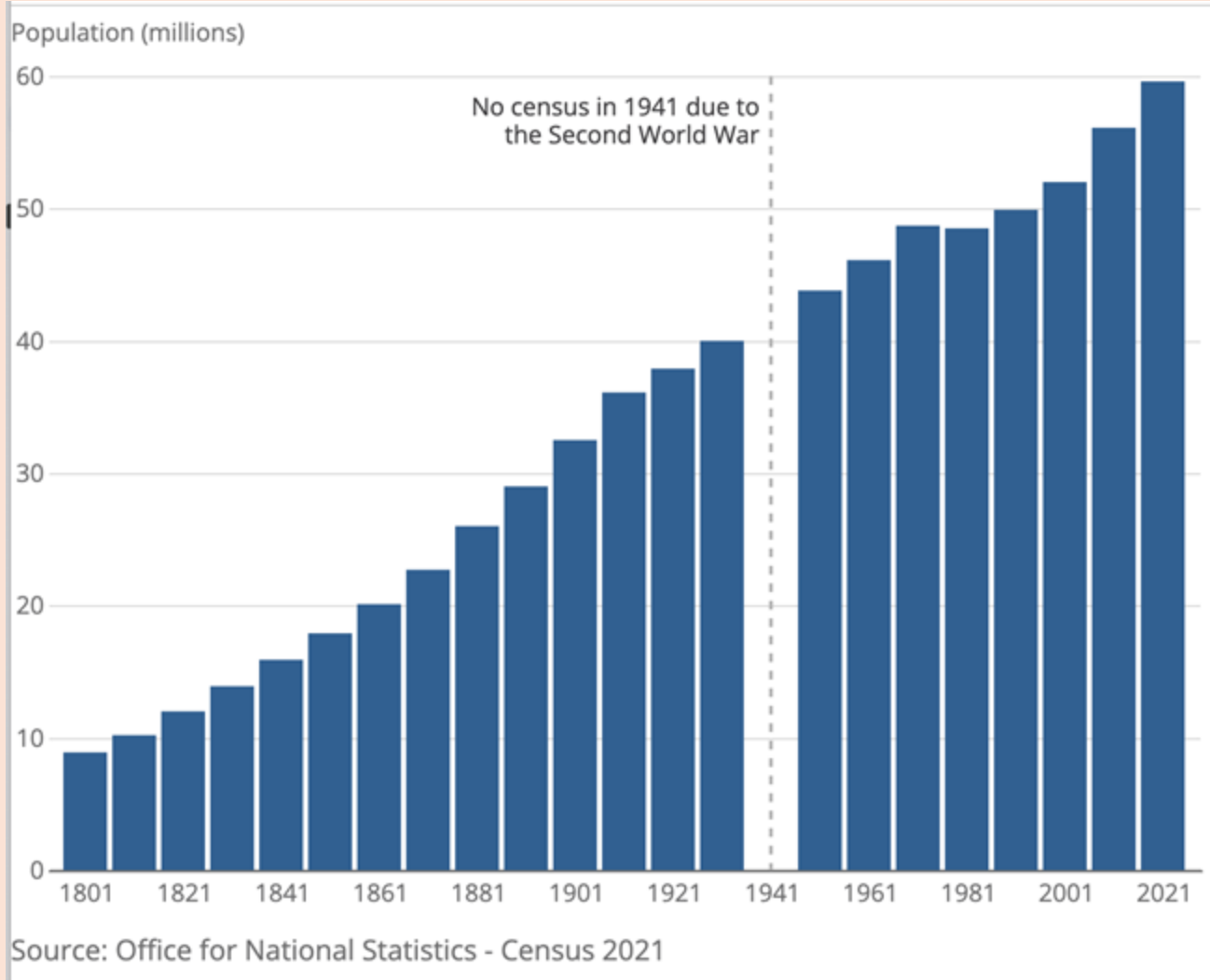


The **census** tells us how the **population** is changing.

The graph shows how the **population** of the UK has increased since 1801. This is using **data** from each **census**.



How do we find out about the UK's population?



No **census** was held in 1941 because of the Second World War.

Over ten years, we might expect some changes to the **population**:

- The number of **inhabitants** will have risen.
- There are likely to be more older people in the **population**.
- Some people will have moved house: some into the countryside and others will have moved into cities.



What other changes might we see?

- Some people will have left school and started a job.
- Some people will have finished working and retired.
- Some people will have started work in a new location or now work from home.
- Some people's health will have changed.



Task: Can you explain what type of information the **census** collects and what it will tell us?



A census is _____

It collects information such as _____

WAGOLL- A census is an official count of people in a country. It collects information such as how many people there are, where they live, and sometimes details like age or jobs.

Task A How do we find out about the UK's population?

Around the classroom, there are 4 sheets of paper with questions. **They include:**

How old are you?

How many people live in your house?

How many vehicles do you have at home (cars, vans etc)?

How many languages can you speak?

You will go round the room and write your answer on the sheet in the tally.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

8	9	10

HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN YOUR HOUSE?

2	
3	
4	
5	
-	

HOW MANY VEHICLES DO YOU HAVE AT HOME?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
-	

HOW MANY LANGUAGES CAN YOU SPEAK?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Task A How do we find out about the UK's population?

Each group will now take one of the questions and analyse the data.

You will need to write the question in your book, draw the tally and complete it using the data.

Example:

How old are you?

8	9	10
////	//	///

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

8	9	10

HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN YOUR HOUSE?

2	
3	
4	
5	
~	

HOW MANY VEHICLES DO YOU HAVE AT HOME?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
~	

HOW MANY LANGUAGES CAN YOU SPEAK?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Migration has led to changes in cities.

Migrants tend to live in cities because this is where there are more jobs available.

Migrants to cities tend to be adults of working age.



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Migrants tend to live in cities because this is where there are more jobs available.

Migrants to cities tend to be adults of working age.



An ageing **population** needs looking after. Older people are more likely to need medical care, so there are lots of people needed to look after them.

Many immigrants find work in the care and health sectors.



Migration has also brought changes to rural areas.

Although there is a lot of machinery used in farming, some crops still have to be picked and processed by hand.

This is often done by migrant workers from the EU and elsewhere.



Migration has brought a need for more school places for the children of immigrants.

New schools take a lot of time to build, so some schools have seen more pupils joining, which may mean larger class sizes.



There are also changes in the creative industries, as music, poetry and other arts attract young people from different backgrounds and the culture they bring influences UK culture.

For example, Caribbean musicians introduced styles such as ska and reggae into UK culture.



Exit task: Tell your partner what migration means.



mardi 5 mai

TBAT: learn the days of the week and morning/afternoon.

Turn and talk:

How do you say 'it is 5 degrees' in French?

How do you say 'in the North' in French?



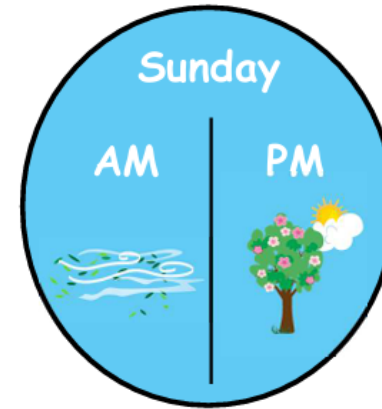
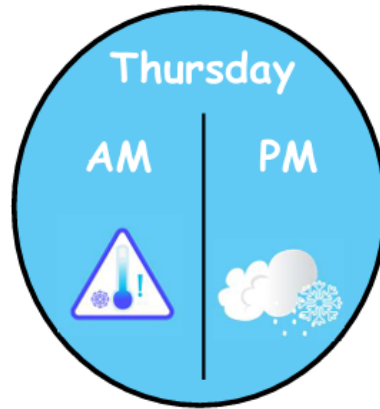
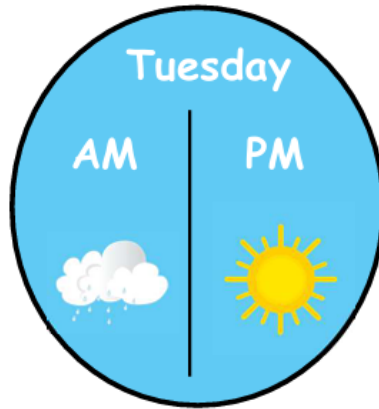
© LANGUAGE ANGELS

mardi 5 mai

TBAT: learn the days of the week and morning/afternoon.

Nom: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Look at the weather symbols and complete the texts in French, using the Word Bank to help you.



Mardi,
il pleut le,
mais l'après-midi,
il y a du

.....,
il fait le matin
et,
il neige.

.....,
il y a du vent matin,
..... l'après-midi,
il beau.

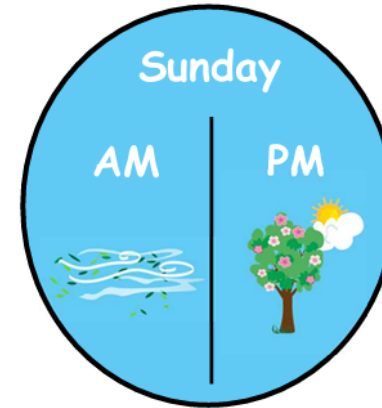
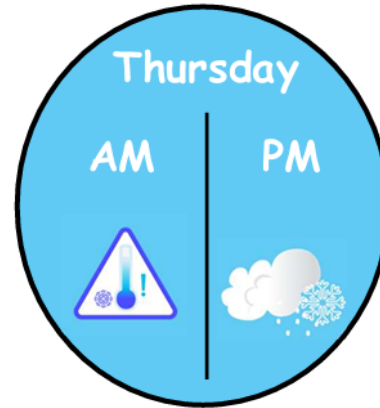
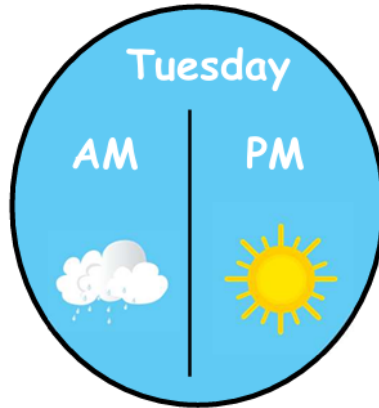
WORD BANK	le	Jeudi	fait	mais	matin
	soleil	l'après-midi	froid	Dimanche	

mardi 5 mai

TBAT: learn the days of the week and morning/afternoon.

Nom: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Read each French text and match it to the correct lettered circle. Be careful! There are more texts than lettered circles! Cross out the texts that don't have a match.



Mardi,
il pleut le matin,
mais l'après-midi,
il y a du soleil.

Jeudi,
il fait froid le matin
et l'après-midi,
il neige.

Dimanche,
il y a du vent le matin,
mais/et l'après-midi,
il fait beau.