

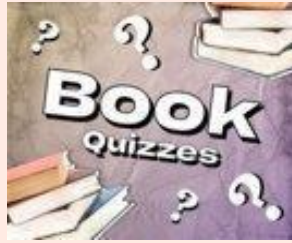
Monday 11th May 2026

11.05.26

Morning Challenge

Good
Morning

TIMES
TABLES
ROCK
STARS



$1 \times 12 =$	$1 \times 10 =$	$7 \times 3 =$
$2 \times 8 =$	$2 \times 12 =$	$7 \times 6 =$
$12 \times 2 =$	$2 \times 4 =$	$1 \times 6 =$
$6 \times 9 =$	$4 \times 10 =$	$9 \times 5 =$
$5 \times 8 =$	$3 \times 6 =$	$7 \times 11 =$
$12 \times 3 =$	$6 \times 2 =$	$8 \times 4 =$
$5 \times 10 =$	$1 \times 8 =$	$5 \times 6 =$
$12 \times 4 =$	$8 \times 10 =$	$8 \times 2 =$
$9 \times 8 =$	$12 \times 8 =$	$8 \times 6 =$
$3 \times 2 =$	$4 \times 12 =$	$9 \times 10 =$
$11 \times 8 =$	$11 \times 10 =$	$8 \times 8 =$
$7 \times 10 =$	$4 \times 8 =$	$10 \times 8 =$

11.05.26

Times tables

Whiteboards

Division facts

$$72 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$54 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$36 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$48 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$66 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$30 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$18 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Challenge: write the inverse

Counting stick: x6

1 x	2 x	3 x	4 x	5 x	6 x	7 x	8 x	9 x	10 x	11 x	12 x
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11.05.26

TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

3 in 3

1) $75 \times 100 =$

2) $9.28 + 4.5 =$

3) Find $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36

Challenge

A film starts at **3:47 pm**
and ends at **6:15 pm**.

How long does the film
last?

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TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

Key vocabulary:

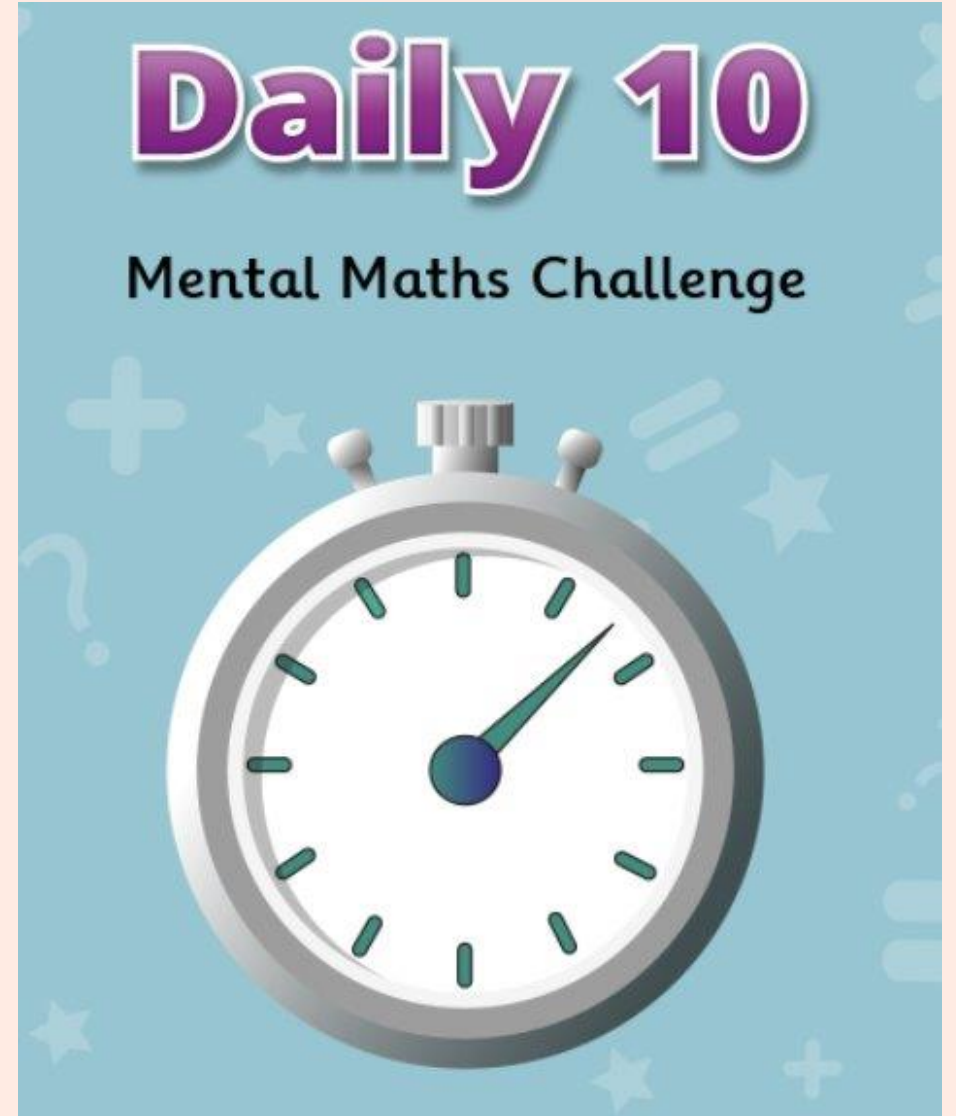
Ones

Tenths

Hundredths

decimal

[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](#)
Level 4- 6 times tables



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TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

Re-cap

What is a decimal?

What does the decimal point do?

0.1 = one tenth

0.05 = five hundredths

What is 0.3?

What is 0.07?

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TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

On your whiteboards, write these as decimals:

two point four five →

zero point nine eight →

three point zero six →

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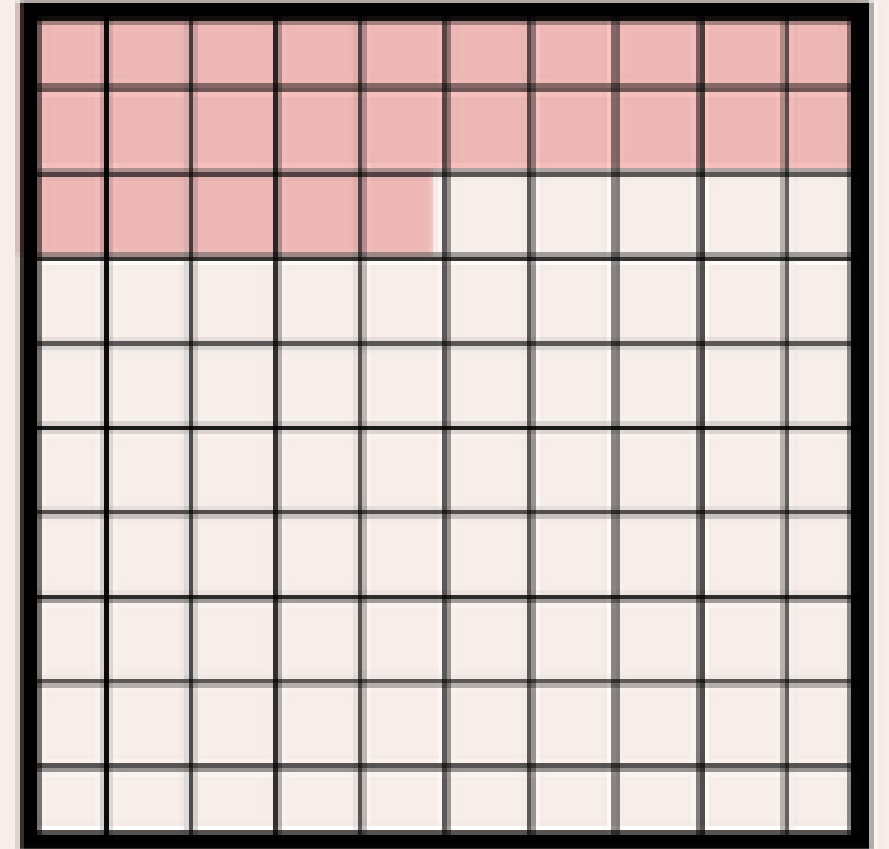
TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

There are **100 hundredths in a whole**

- A whole shape can be split into **100 equal parts**
- Each small square = **1 hundredth (0.01)**

0.25 means **twenty-five hundredths**

That is **25 out of 100**



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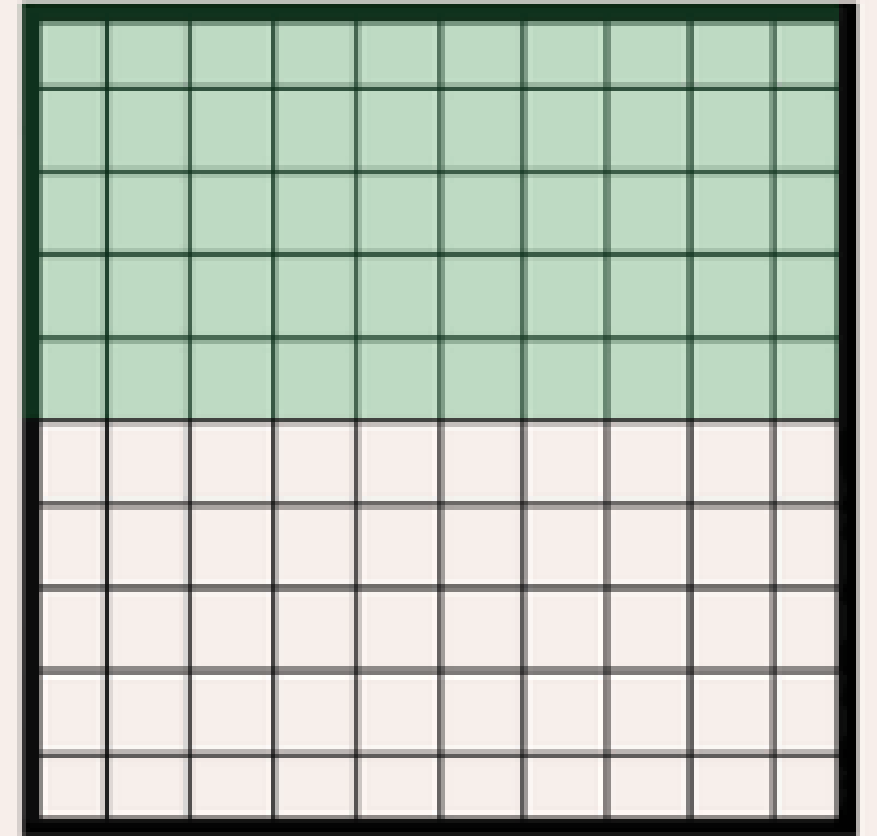
TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

There are **100 hundredths in a whole**

What decimal is this representing?

0.5 means 5 tenths

That is 50 out of 100



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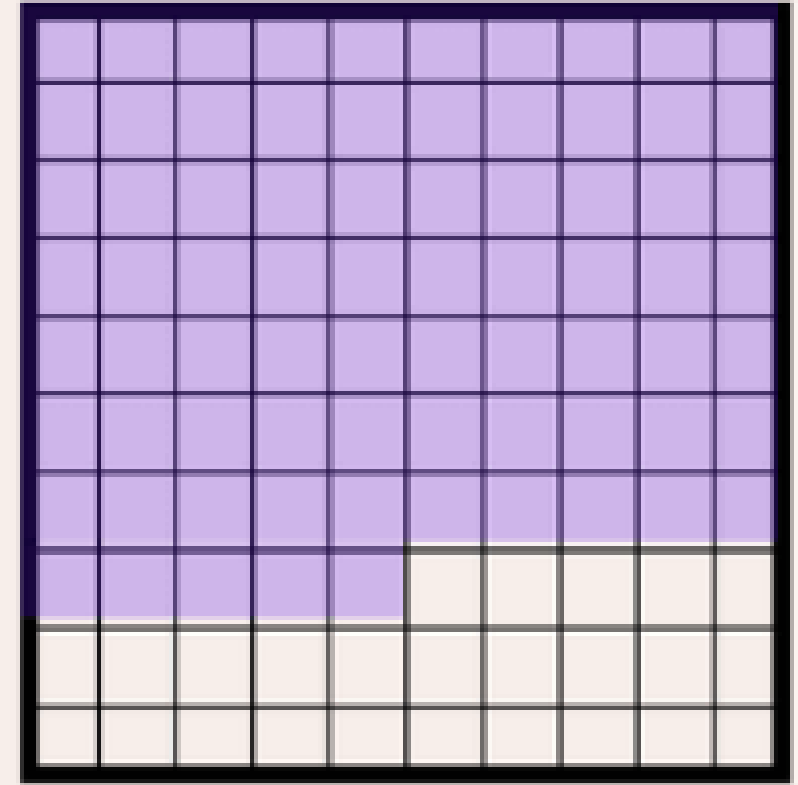
TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

There are **100 hundredths in a whole**

What decimal is this representing?

0.75 means 75 hundredths

That is 75 out of 100



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TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

On your place value charts, write the number:

6.29

How many tenths does it have?

How many hundredths does it have?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal point	Tenths	Hundredths

11.05.26

TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

On your place value charts, write the number:

19.36

How many tenths does it have?

How many hundredths does it have?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal point	Tenths	Hundredths

11.05.26

TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

On your place value charts, write the number:

1.06

How many tenths does it have?

How many hundredths does it have?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal point	Tenths	Hundredths

11.05.26

TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

On your place value charts, write the number:

182.07

How many tenths does it have?

How many hundredths does it have?

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal point	Tenths	Hundredths

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TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

Turn and talk

True or false:

0.70 = 0.7

2.05 is five tenths

1.99 is less than 2

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TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

0.8 = 0.80 because adding a zero at the end of a decimal does not change its value.

Therefore, Mia says that **0.80 is the same as 0.080**. Is she correct? Explain your reasoning to your partner.

11.05.26

TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

Write these as decimals

Blue

Thirteen point eight six

Twenty point nine seven

Green

Twenty-one point one eight

four point six nine

Challenge: A number with more digits is always bigger. True or false?

11.05.26

TBAT: read and write 2-place decimals.

1) Write the names for the decimal numbers:

7.27 - _____

20.46 - _____

9.09 - _____

72.3 - _____

2)

What decimal is being represented?

Shade it out of 100

Mark it on a number line

Write decimal

RP) Which is more: £2.45 or £2.54?

Explain how you know.

Challenge

Maisie says that 6.90 is different from 6.9.

**Do you think she is correct?
Explain your reasoning.**

Mastery Challenge

1) Order these from smallest to largest:

0.5, 0.05, 5.0, 50.05, 55.0, 0.55, 0.505

2) Explain why 0.5 is bigger than 0.05

Greater depth mastery

Fill in all the missing numbers.

0.4 < _____ < 0.41

Monday 11th May 2026

Spelling rule - prefix 'non-'

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

The prefix **non-** means '**not**' or '**the opposite of**'

So, when you add **non-** to the start of a word, it usually means something does not have that quality.

Words with the prefix '**non-**' often use a *hyphen* to make them easier to read and understand.

For example, non-fiction → not fiction (real information)

non-stop → without stopping

Talk partners

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

Spellings - Word meaning

non-stick – something that food does not stick to (like a frying pan)

non-stop – without stopping

non-starter – something that will not work or cannot begin

non-smoker – a person who does not smoke

nonsense – words or ideas that do not make sense

non-fiction – writing that is about real facts and true events

non-drip – something that does not drip or make drops

non-violent – not using violence; peaceful

non-profit – an organisation that does not try to make money

non-believer – a person who does not believe in something

non-stick

non-stop

non-starter

non-smoker

nonsense

non-fiction

non-drip

non-violent

non-profit

non-believer

Monday 11th May 2026

TBAT: retrieve information and infer meaning from a text.

3 in 3

Ella liked exploring her grandad's shed. One day, she found a small wooden box. Inside were shiny marbles and an old photo of her grandad as a boy.

Grandad smiled when he saw it. "Those were my favourite," he said.

Ella realised the marbles were special because of the memories.

Soon, they were playing together, laughing.

Inference Questions:

- 1. Why did Grandad smile when he saw the marbles?**
- 2. How do you think Ella felt when she saw the photo?**
- 3. Why are the marbles special even though they are old?**

Monday 11th May 2026

TBAT: retrieve information and infer meaning from a text.

Blue – What does infer mean?

Green – What does retrieve mean?

Challenge – How can you summarise information to tell someone else?

Monday 11th May 2026

TBAT: retrieve information and infer meaning from a text.

Vocabulary/phrases in the text

Feeble – weak or not very strong



Unbearable – so bad or strong that you cannot stand it anymore



Exterminated – completely destroyed or got rid of something



Bristles – short, hard hairs that feel rough



Monday 11th May 2026

TBAT: retrieve information and infer meaning from a text.

Read chapter 11 – The Ancient ones

Multiple choice

1. Where did the Grand High Witch keep the potion?

In a bag in her pocket in a box

2. What was the bottle made of?

Glass metal wood

3. What did the witches get a whiff of?

Sweets dog droppings rat droppings

Monday 11th May 2026

TBAT: retrieve information and infer meaning from a text.

Retrieval questions

1. What can't the ancient ones do?
2. How many doses are in one bottle?
3. What is The Grand High Witch's room number?
4. How did they know the boy was in there?

Inference questions

5. What's going to happen if an adult eats one of the sweets?
6. Why did the witch at the back of the room screech?

Challenge

Predict what you think will happen in the next chapter. Give reasons why.

Monday 11th May 2026

Q - Why do people move within the UK?

3 in 3

3 in 3

1) Fill in blanks

People move to get a new _____.

They might want a bigger _____.

Some people move to live in the _____.

2) Tick the reasons why people move:

- To find a better job
- To change the weather
- To be near family
- To go to a better school

3) Write one sentence explaining one reason why people move.

People move because

Monday 11th May 2026

Q - Why do people move within the UK?

Blue – What does migration mean?

Green – What is immigration?

Challenge - Give one reason why people might move to a different country.

Keywords

belonging

Belonging is the feeling that you fit in in the group or place you are in.

economic

Economic means things to do with the way money is made or spent.

quality of life

Someone's quality of life is a measure of how happy, healthy and comfortable they are.

There are many reasons why people might move within the UK to live in a new home. Why do you think people may want to move home?



Jun:

- People move to go to university
- People move for a new job
- People move when their family grows too big for their house or flat
- People move to be closer to family
- People move when they finish work and retire

People may move to another place for a new job.

This is an **economic** reason to move.



Some people move to have a better **quality of life**.

We moved house so that my sister and I could get places in a school together.

We moved to a bigger house where I can access the garden.

We moved to a house near the countryside so that we could go for walks every day in the fresh air.





Which of these pictures show a feature that would improve your **quality of life**?



a



b



c

People hope for a sense of **belonging** to the place that they live.

When people don't feel that they **belong** in a place it might make them want to move.

What makes you feel like you **belong** in the place that you live?

I feel that I **belong** where I live as it is where all my family and friends are.



Andeep:

What are some of the features that people might want to live near to, or move closer to, in order to improve their **quality of life**?

Add examples from your own local area.

Lots of people move to Norfolk because ...

Consider:

The seaside

Typically quiet

Lots of seasonal jobs

Friendly people



Here is an example of what your list might look like:

- A good school for children to attend.
- An open space, e.g. woodland, park or river to walk the dog and get some fresh air.
- A good range of services including a doctors' surgery and dentist.
- A quiet location, away from busy roads and industries.
- A friendly local community and a sense of **belonging**.

We are going to research someone's moves to different places in the UK during their life and present their story on a map.

We will need the following information:

- where the people have lived
- the reasons why they moved

Adding the year for each move would add an extra level of detail to our research.



Mr Thorpe was born in Portsmouth and lived there until he was 3 years old.

His parents made the decision to move to Thatcham which is a town in Berkshire. Mr Thorpe's father got a new job in Berkshire.

Portsmouth is known for its beaches and tourism. Berkshire is close to London so it is good for commuting.



After living in Thatcham for 20 years (1982-2002), Mr Thorpe decided to move to Norfolk.

Why do you think he decided to move?

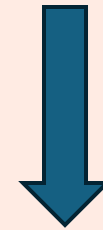
Mr Thorpe moved because Berkshire was a busy place very near to London. Therefore, it was expensive to live there and was typically noisy and crowded.

He took an interest in Norfolk after visiting his brother who came to university here. He has lived here since 2002.



Berkshire

County in South East England



Norfolk

Ceremonial county in England

Lots of people decide to move to Norfolk.

Here's why:

- Peaceful and quiet
- Lots of countryside and nature
- Nice beaches and outdoor spaces
- More space and better value housing
- Good for families
- Slower, more relaxed lifestyle

Norfolk

Ceremonial county in England

Lots of people tend to move here during retirement.



- 1) Make a list of the locations in order that Mr Thorpe lived in, and write down why he lived there/moved there. (Portsmouth, Berkshire, Norfolk)
- 2) Mark the locations on the map. For each move, you will need to add a dot or cross to mark the place and an arrow to show the move.
- 3) Label the map to name the places and add why the person moved.



Task B How can we map movement within the UK?

Find Portsmouth in the Atlas (page 23) and label it on your map.

Then, draw an arrow to Berkshire.

Lastly, draw an arrow to Norfolk (find in Atlas)



Task B

How can we map movement within the UK?



Example

Portsmouth:

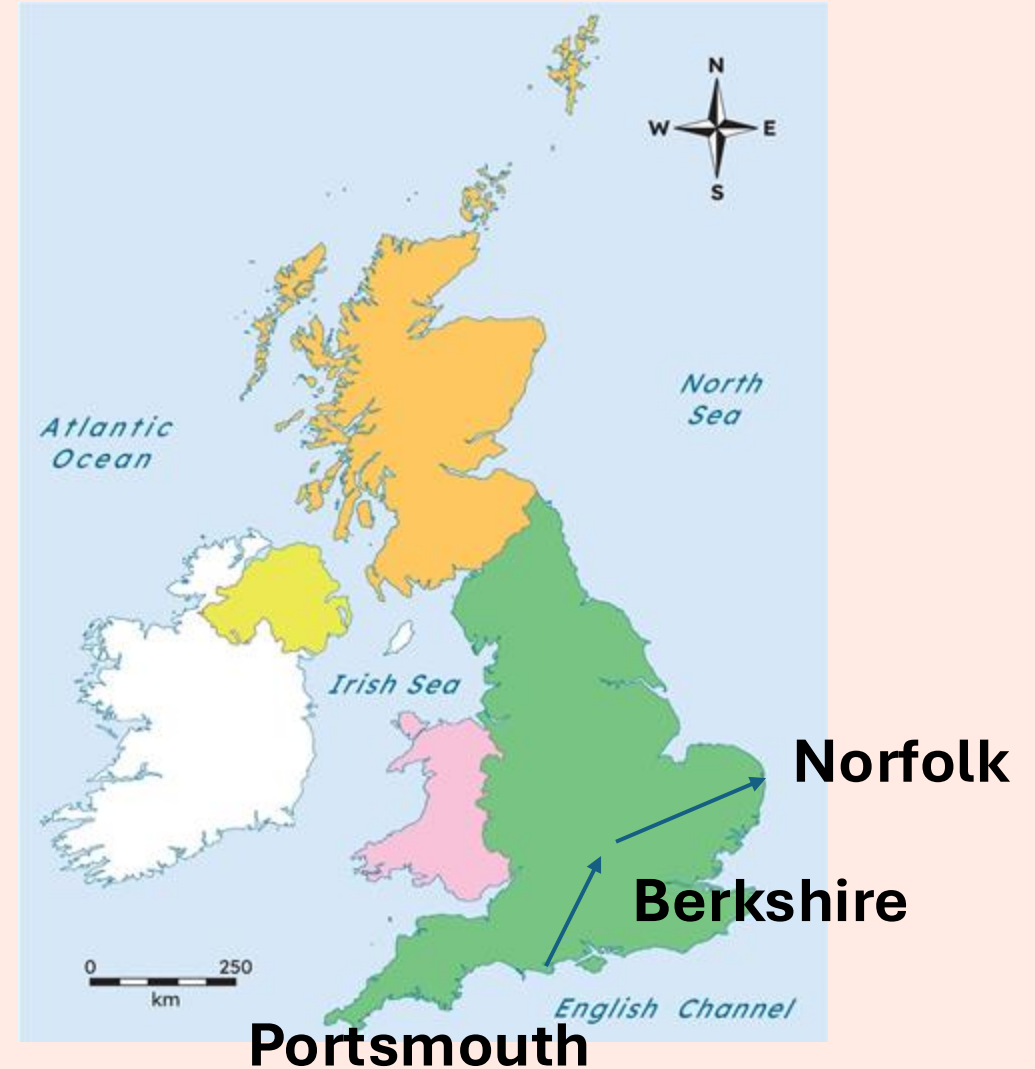
My Thorpe lived here until he was 3 years old. His parents then decided to move to Berkshire.

Berkshire:

Mr Thorpe's family moved here because it was near to London and was suitable for his father's new job.

Norfolk:

Mr Thorpe decided to move to Norfolk to escape the crowding and expense of living in Berkshire. It is quieter and more peaceful here, also a lot cheaper.



lundi 11 mai

TBAT: present a weather forecast.

Turn and talk:

How do you say 'it is windy' in French?

How do you say 'it is sunny' in French?



lundi 11 mai

TBAT: present a weather forecast.

Independent

Nom: _____ INSTRUCTIONS: Using the Oral Scaffold to help you, complete the grey boxes.
You will need to choose some information of your own to make your weather forecast presentation.

● Introduce yourself: Bonjour ! Je m'appelle

● Choose a day of the week: Aujourd'hui, c'est

● Welcome your viewers: Bienvenue au bulletin météo !

● Pick one compass point: Dans,

● Choose 2 different weather types and join with the conjunction AND or BUT :

il
.....
il

● Choose between either morning or afternoon:,

● Choose the temperature and fill in the number: il fait degrés.

● Say goodbye to your viewers: Au revoir !

