

Monday 18th May 2026

TBAT: Use joins consistently.

sincere

interfere

sphere

adhere

severe

persevere

atmosphere

mere

hemisphere

austere

Are there any words you are unsure of?

*Use a dictionary to look them up and
then use them in a sentence.*



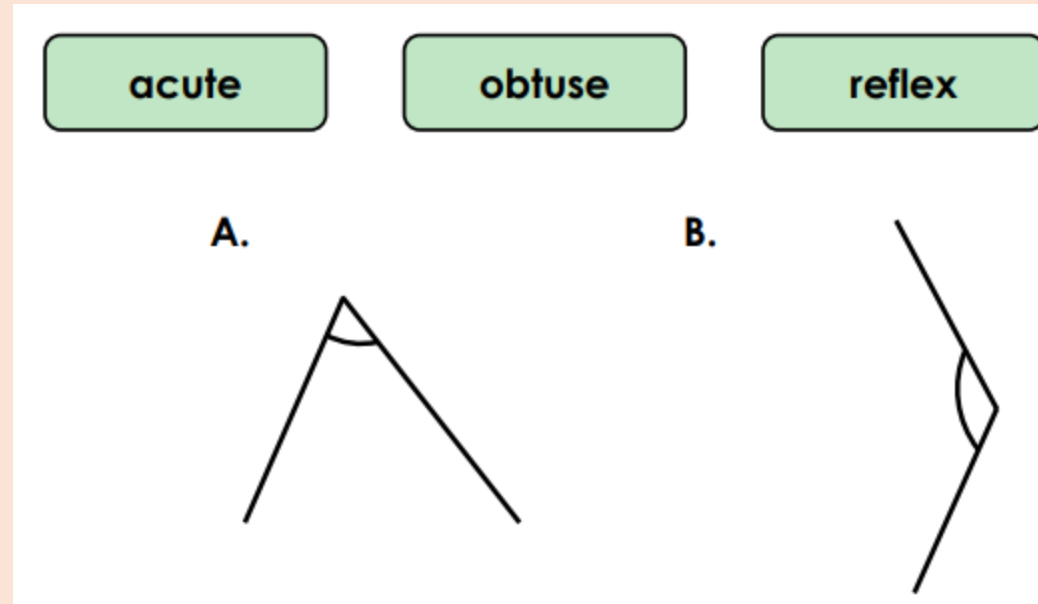
18.5.26

TBAT- estimate the size of an angle.

3 in 3

1) $456 \times 7 =$

2) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} =$



Challenge: What shape am I?

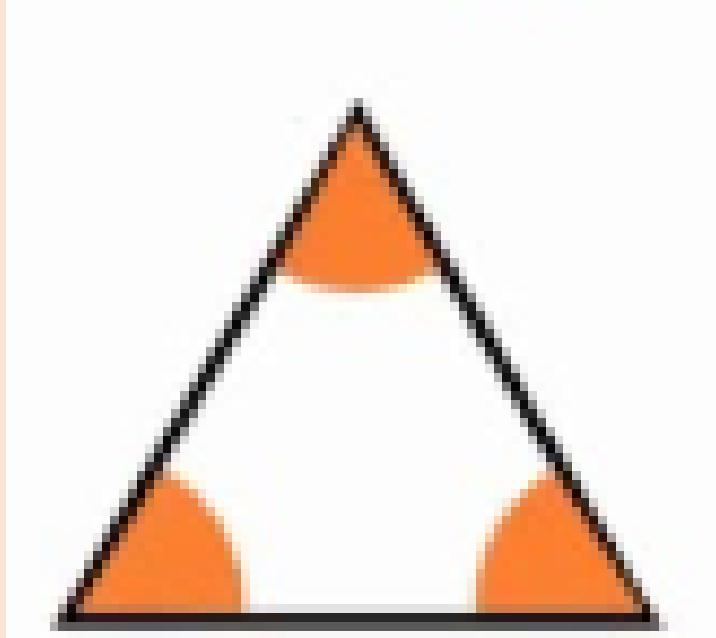
I have two square faces and four rectangular faces.

Daily 10

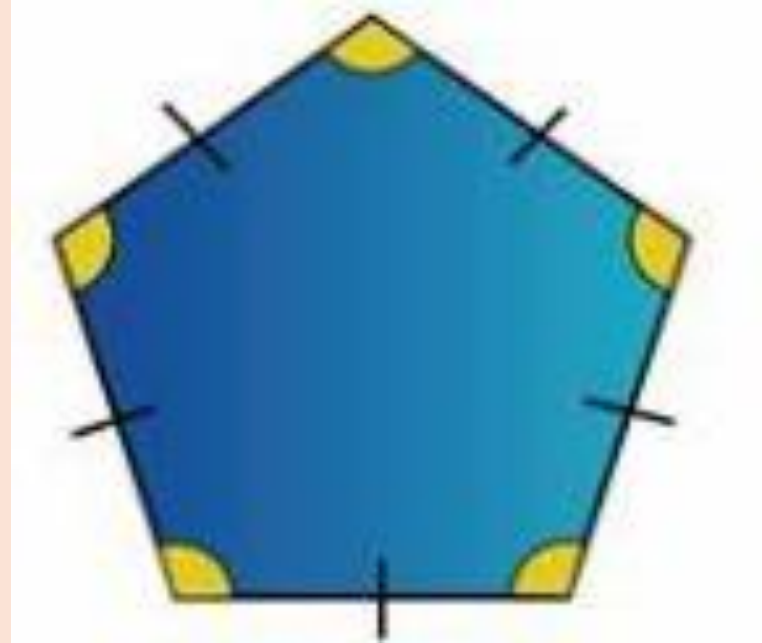
[Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks](#)

What types of angles are in the shape below?

Blue



Green



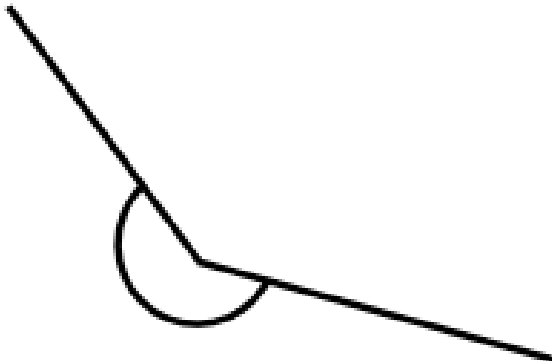
Challenge: What is the size of each angle? Explain how you know.

Talk partners:

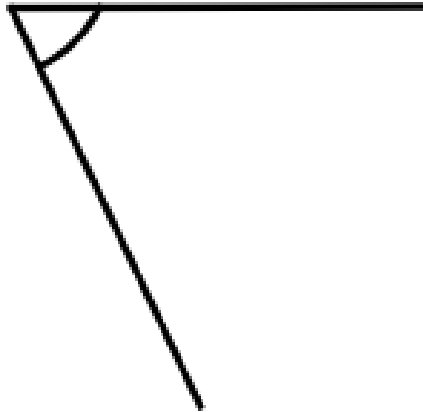
A.



B.



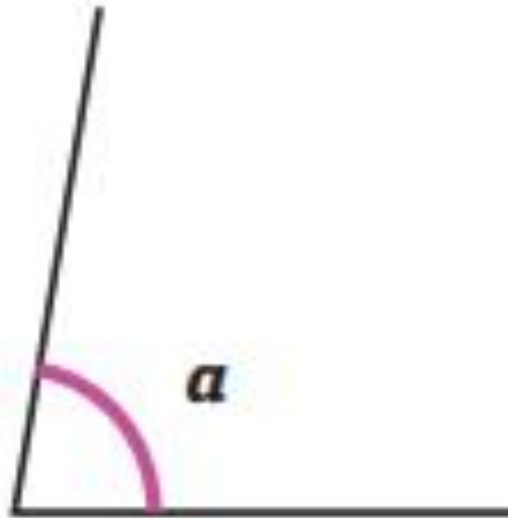
C.



$>90^\circ$	$<90^\circ$ and $>180^\circ$	$>180^\circ$

Whiteboard work:

1) Do you agree with Joseph? Explain why.



Joseph



I estimate
that angle a
is 100° .

Talk partners and Whiteboard work:

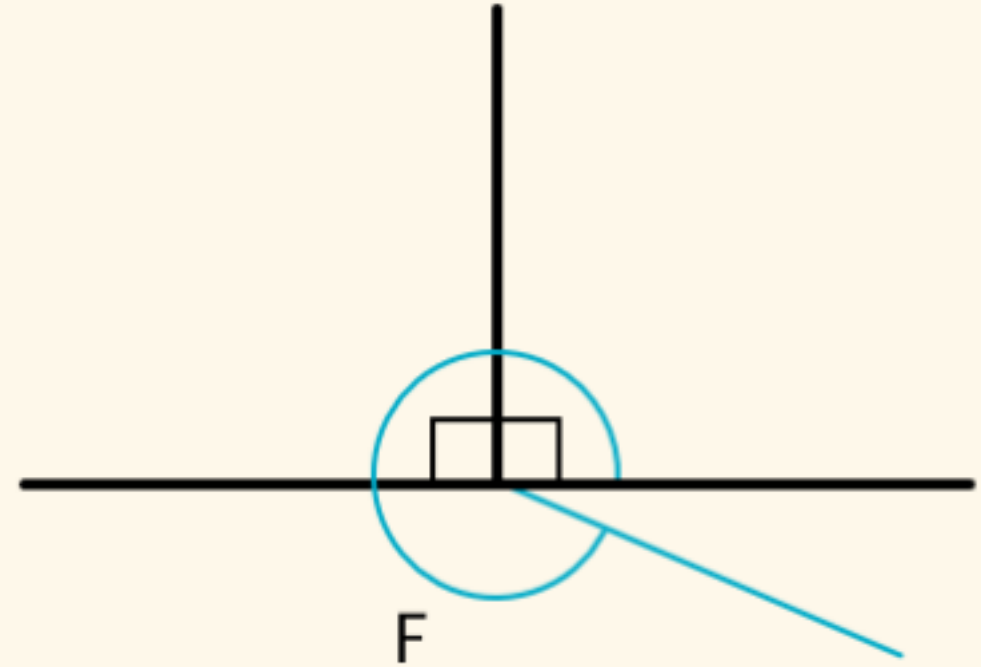
Ruby and Felix are estimating the size of the angle below.



I estimate angle F to be 340° .



I estimate angle F to be 345° .



Who is correct? Explain your reasoning.

Checkpoint question:



Alisha is 11 today and is having 5 friends over at the weekend. Her mum has made her favourite chocolate cake and each of them have a slice.



Draw an estimate of how big each piece of cake will be.

Independent:

1. Use the angles below to answer the questions. Use the dotted guide lines to help. Do not use a protractor.

Estimate the size of...

the smallest angle.

the largest angle that is not reflex.

the reflex angle.

2. Estimate to match each angle from the shape to its approximate size.

Angle label	Degrees
	35°
	95°
	115°
	70°
	230°
	175°

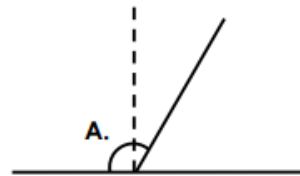
3. Shifah and Zakir are estimating the size of angle A.



I estimate angle A is 120° because it is closer to 135° than 90° and the marked angle is obtuse.

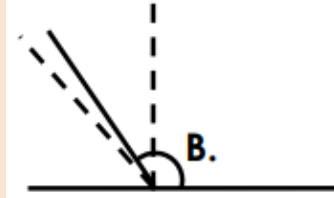


I estimate angle A is 100° because the angle is obtuse and is nearer to 90° than to 180°.



Who has made a more accurate estimate? Explain your answer.

1b. Sam and Taj have estimated the size of angle B shown below.



Sam's answer = 130°

Taj's answer = 140°

Taj says,

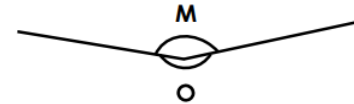


We have different answers but we are estimating so we are both correct.

Do you agree? Explain your answer.

3. Abdul and Alisha are trying to classify the angles below.

They say:



Angle O is a reflex angle and angle M is an obtuse angle.

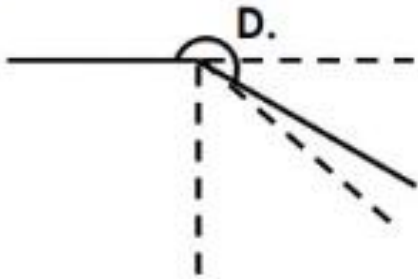
Angles M and O are reflex angles as they are both greater than 180°.



Who is correct? Prove it.

Challenge:

2b. Explain how you would estimate the size of angle D marked below.



You could use the sentence opener and words below to help you.

To estimate the angle I would...

approximately

greater than

less than

reflex

closer to

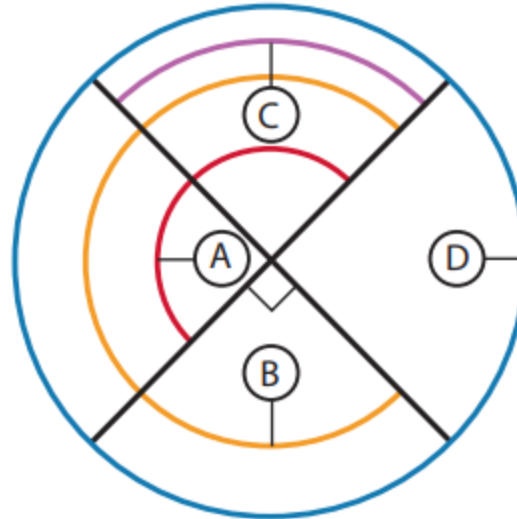
Mastery

The circle is divided into quarters by the two diameter lines and four angles A, B, C and D are marked.

Are the statements below true or false?

- Angle C is the smallest angle.
- Angle D is the largest angle.
- All the angles are the same size.
- Angle B is a right angle.
- Angle B is an obtuse angle.

Explain your reasoning.



Monday 18th May

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from the text.

3 in 3

Hidden behind a crooked, ivy-covered gate lay a secret garden, bursting with wild, tangled beauty. The soft, emerald grass shimmered like a sparkling sea in the gentle sunlight, while tall, whispering trees swayed as if they were sharing ancient secrets. Bright, jewel-coloured flowers nodded sleepily in the breeze, their delicate petals glowing like tiny lanterns. A narrow, winding path twisted through the garden like a silent snake, leading to a forgotten, moss-covered stone bench. Nearby, a sleepy fountain trickled quietly, its clear water laughing as it danced over smooth rocks. The sweet, honeyed scent of blooming roses wrapped around the air like a warm blanket, inviting anyone brave enough to enter. Butterflies fluttered lazily, painting the air with flashes of colour, while curious birds chirped cheerful songs from hidden branches. It felt as though the garden was alive, watching, waiting, and welcoming visitors into its magical, hidden world.

1. What covered the gate at the entrance to the garden?
2. What did the path look like as it moved through the garden?
3. What sound did the fountain make?

Monday 18th May

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from the text.

A Mystical Garden

At the end of a winding, pebble-strewn path lay a mysterious, hidden garden, wrapped in a cloak of shimmering sunlight and whispering shadows. Tall, silver-leaved trees stretched their long, graceful branches towards the sky, as if they were reaching out to greet the golden morning. Beneath them, a carpet of soft, emerald-green moss spread across the ground like nature's own velvet blanket, inviting anyone who entered to walk gently and quietly.

Clusters of delicate, jewel-coloured flowers nodded in the gentle breeze, their petals glowing like tiny lanterns in the light. The bright, sapphire-blue butterflies fluttered lazily from blossom to blossom, painting the air with colour as they danced. Nearby, a crystal-clear pond shimmered like a sheet of glass, reflecting the cloud-dotted sky above. Water lilies floated peacefully on its surface, while the quiet water seemed to hum a gentle lullaby.

The garden felt alive. Twisting vines curled playfully around old, weather-worn stone arches, as though they were trying to hug them. A choir of hidden birds filled the air with sweet, musical songs, their voices rising and falling like a soothing melody. Even the curious, golden sunlight tiptoed through the leaves, casting dappled patterns on the ground.

In the centre stood an ancient, towering oak tree, its thick, gnarled trunk etched with time. It watched over the garden like a wise, silent guardian, protecting every petal, leaf and creature within. Around its roots, glowing mushrooms huddled together like a group of secret-keepers, lighting the shadows with a soft, magical glow. Anyone who stepped into this enchanted, secret garden could feel its calm, welcoming magic. It was a place where the wind whispered stories, the flowers seemed to smile, and time itself slowed down, as if the garden wanted its visitors to stay forever.

Monday 18th May

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from the text.

1. What is described as looking like a “sheet of glass”?

- A) The silver-leaved trees
- B) The crystal-clear pond
- C) The emerald-green moss
- D) The stone arches

2. How is the ancient oak tree described in the garden?

- A) Like a playful child
- B) Like a bright lantern
- C) Like a wise, silent guardian
- D) Like a flowing river

3. Which example of personification is used in the text?

- A) “Flowers glowing like tiny lanterns”
- B) “Butterflies fluttered like dancers”
- C) “The sunlight tiptoed through the leaves”
- D) “The pond shimmered like glass”

Monday 18th May

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from the text.

1. What kind of path leads to the garden?
2. What covers the ground beneath the trees?
3. What creatures flutter from flower to flower?
4. What is in the centre of the garden?
5. Why might the garden be described as “hidden” and “mysterious”?
6. How does the garden make visitors feel? Explain your answer.
7. Why is the oak tree described as a “guardian”?
8. What do the glowing mushrooms suggest about the garden?

Monday 18th May

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from the text.

1. What kind of path leads to the garden?

Answer: A winding, pebble-strewn path.

2. What covers the ground beneath the trees?

Answer: A carpet of soft, emerald-green moss.

3. What creatures flutter from flower to flower?

Answer: Bright, sapphire-blue butterflies.

4. What is in the centre of the garden?

Answer: An ancient, towering oak tree.

5. Why might the garden be described as “hidden” and “mysterious”?

Possible answer: Because it is not easy to find and feels magical or secretive.

6. How does the garden make visitors feel? Explain your answer.

Possible answer: Calm and peaceful, because it is described with soothing images like gentle breezes, soft moss, and quiet water.

7. Why is the oak tree described as a “guardian”?

Possible answer: Because it stands protectively over the garden, as if watching and caring for everything inside it.

8. What do the glowing mushrooms suggest about the garden?

Possible answer: That the garden is magical or enchanted, as glowing mushrooms are unusual in real life.

Monday 18th May

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from the text.

Challenge

How does the writer use language to create a magical atmosphere in the garden? Give two examples from the text and explain their effect.

Monday 18th May

TBAT: group objects to make them easier to work with.

3 in 3
(Orally)

1 Match the term to its definition: (Write the correct letter in each box)

a	Layer
b	Object
c	Order

	The front-to-back position of objects
	A level where objects sit on top or behind each other
	A shape or line that can be moved and changed

2 Put these actions in order for changing the position of an object: (Use numbers to show the correct order)

	Select the object
	Move its layer to the desired position
	Check the new order of objects

3 What is the main advantage of using layers in vector drawings? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- It makes editing objects easier
- It limits the number of objects you can add
- It flattens the image
- It locks all objects in place

Keywords

copy

to make a new version of an object

paste

to place a copied object into your drawing

duplicate

to make a copy of an object and paste it in one step

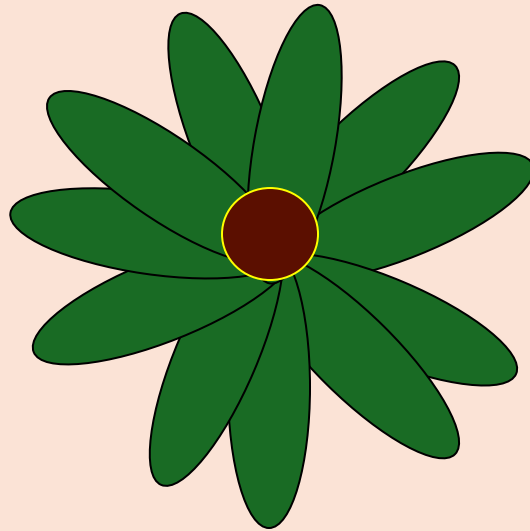
group

to link two or more objects together so they move and change as one



Alex

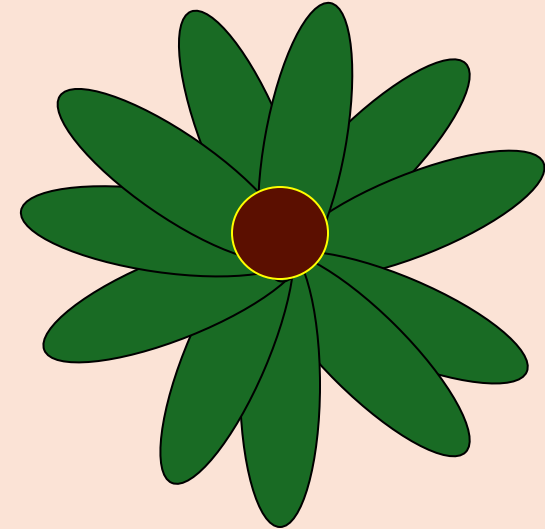
What could I do to make the drawing process quicker?





Alex

What could I do to make the drawing process quicker?



You could **copy** and **paste** or **duplicate** objects that are the same and are repeated many times.



Alex

What is **duplicating**?

Duplicate – This action **copies** and **pastes** an object in one single step, often placing the **duplicate** immediately near the original. It is faster and ideal for quickly repeating objects.

Copy and **paste** – This involves two separate steps — **copying** the object first and then **pasting** it. It gives you more control over where the **pasted** object is placed but takes slightly longer.



Sam

How do I **duplicate**?

You can use **copy** and **paste** to **duplicate** an object:

- use ctrl + c on your keyboard to **copy**
- use ctrl + v on your keyboard to **paste**





Sam

How do I **duplicate**?

Or you can use the **duplicate** option:

- click on your shape
- click edit at the top
- click **duplicate**
- or use the keyboard shortcut ctrl + d



Duplicating copies and pastes in one step.



Which shortcut can you use to **copy** objects in Google Drawings?

a

ctrl + v

b

ctrl + z

c

ctrl + c



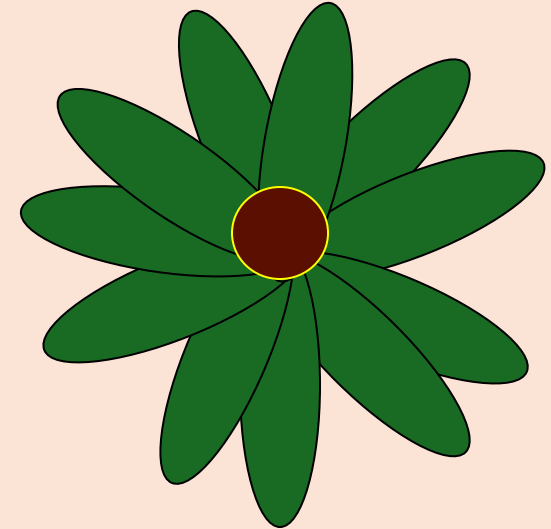
d

ctrl + p

When **duplicating**, dragging the mouse over a section will select all of the objects in that section. It allows you to temporarily work with all the objects as one.

But every part needs to be selected each time.

Multiple objects can be selected at once and then **grouped**. This treats all the selected shapes as one.



Duplicate drawing objects

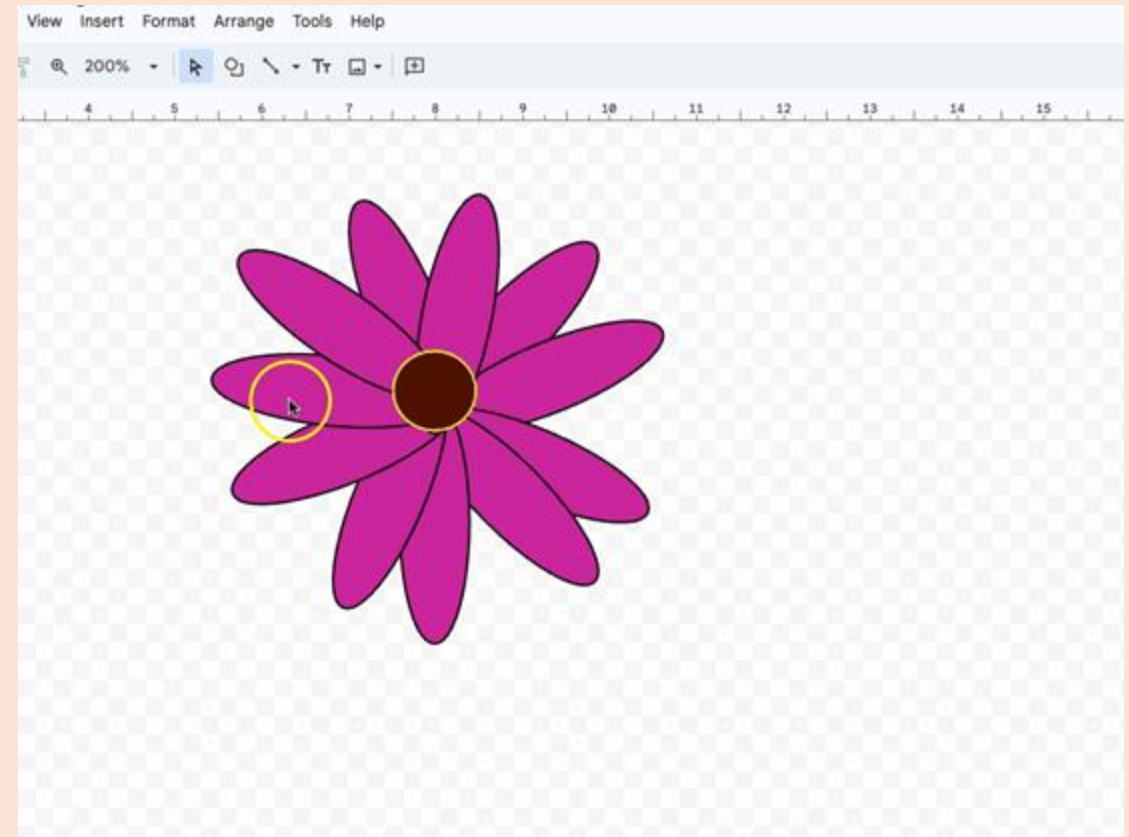


Explanation

To make the flower easier to move, resize or change colour, select all the shapes and choose **group**.

It is also possible to use the right click of a mouse and choose **group** there.

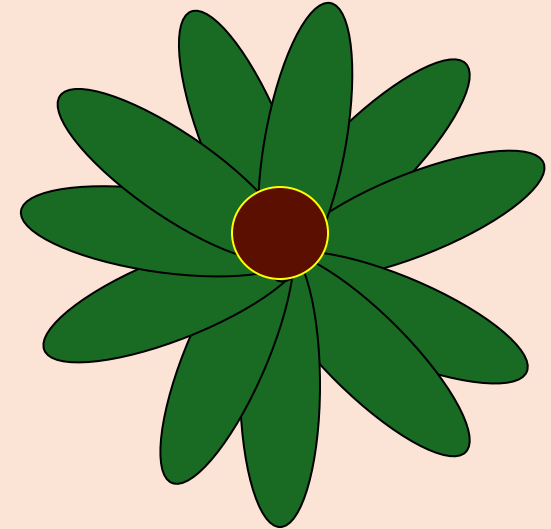
To ungroup, the process is the same, just select ungroup.



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If the objects are **grouped** together:

- they can be moved together
- it is easier to **copy, paste** and reuse
- there is less chance of something getting left behind



True or false?

Grouping objects lets you move them as one object.

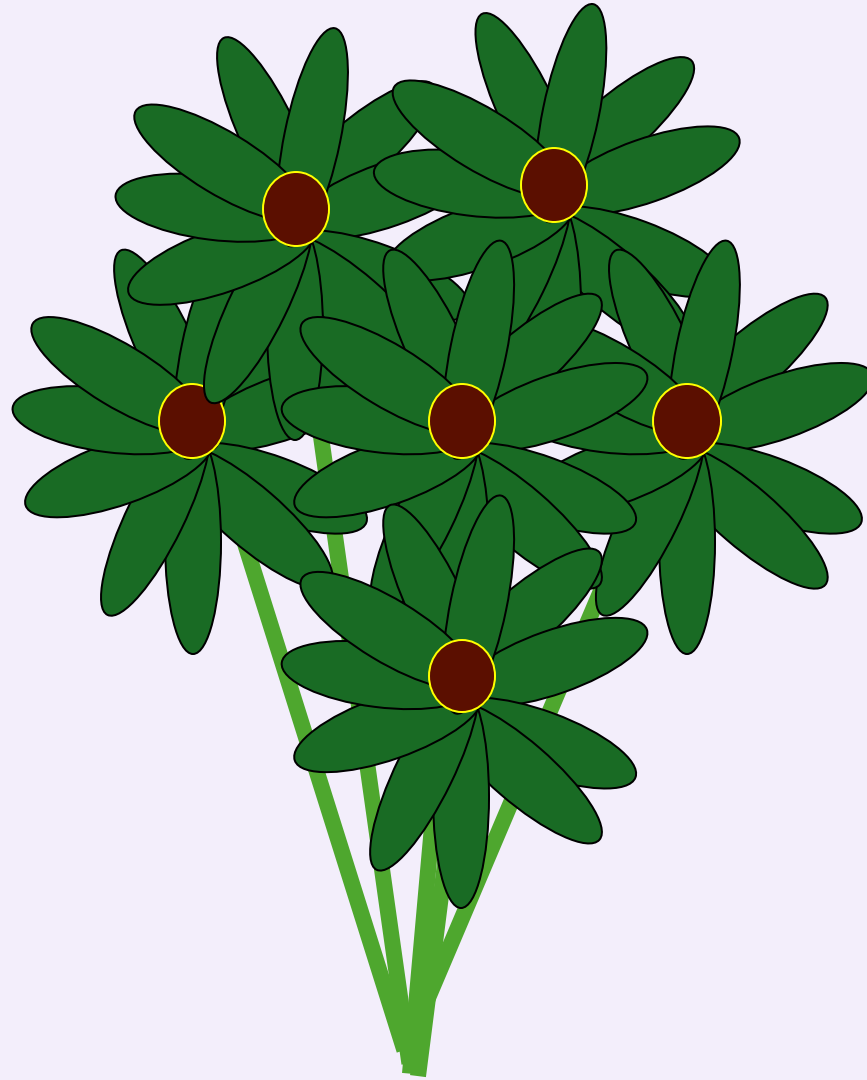
T True ✓

F False



Open Paint:

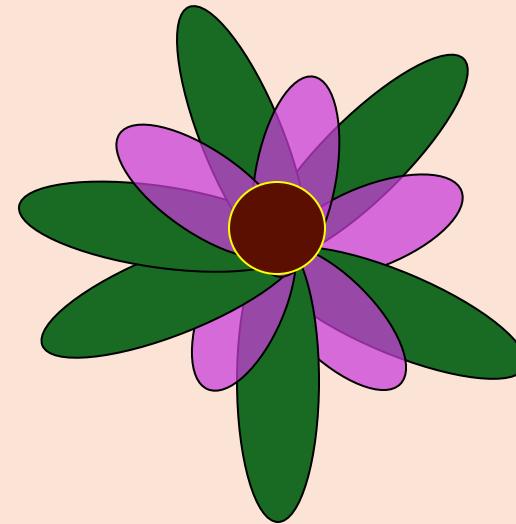
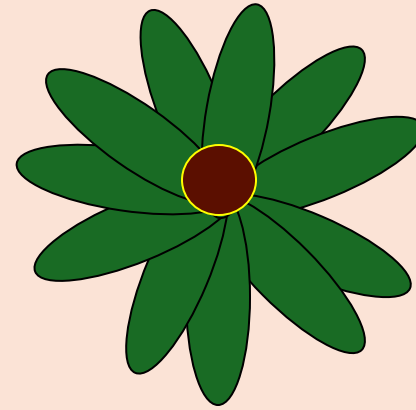
- Use the shape tools to build one flower.
- Select and **group** the flower.
- **Duplicate** it to make a bunch of flowers.



Sometimes part of a **group** might need to be changed.

This might mean having to ungroup.

For example, you might want to change one or two petal colours or sizes.





Sam

How do I ungroup?

- Select the **grouped** objects.
- Right-click and choose **ungroup**.
- OR use the **arrange** menu.



Once they are ungrouped, each shape can be changed on its own.

It is important to be careful because all the objects can now move around on their own.

They can be **grouped** together again when the changes have been made.



What does ungrouping allow you to do?

a

add more shapes

b

move everything at once

c

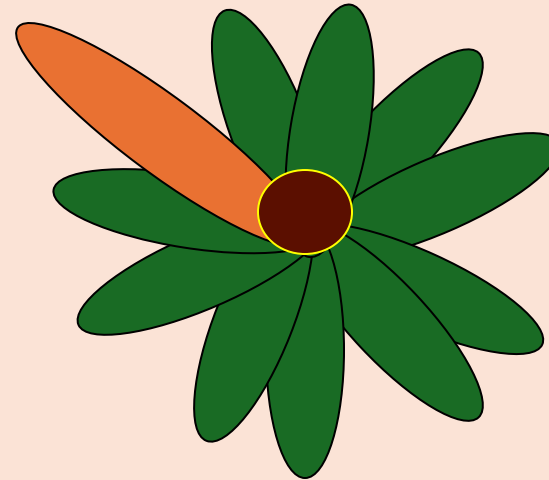
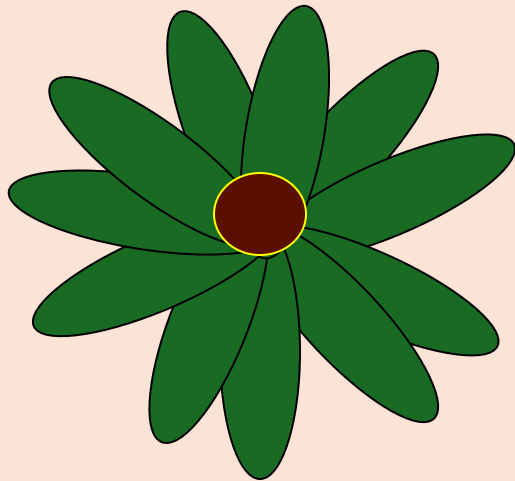
change individual parts of a **grouped** object

d

change the background colour



Some changes that might need to be made while not **grouped**.



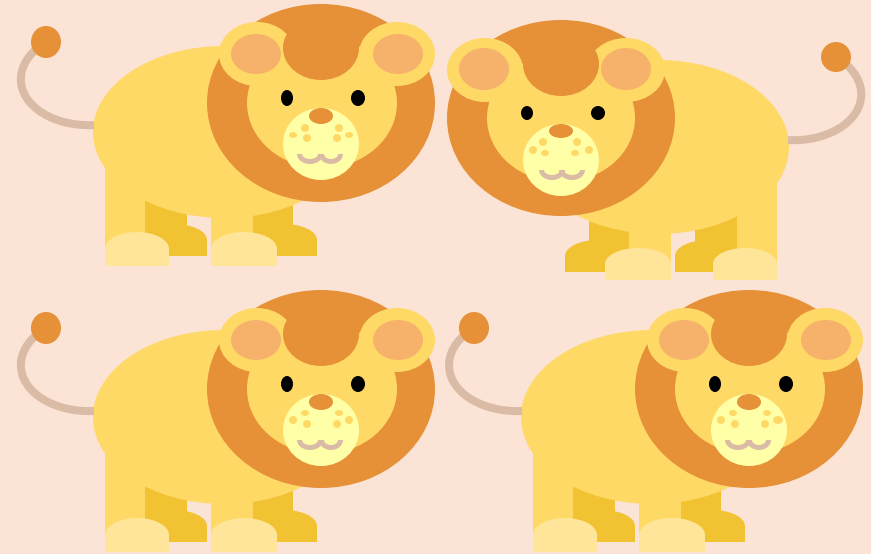
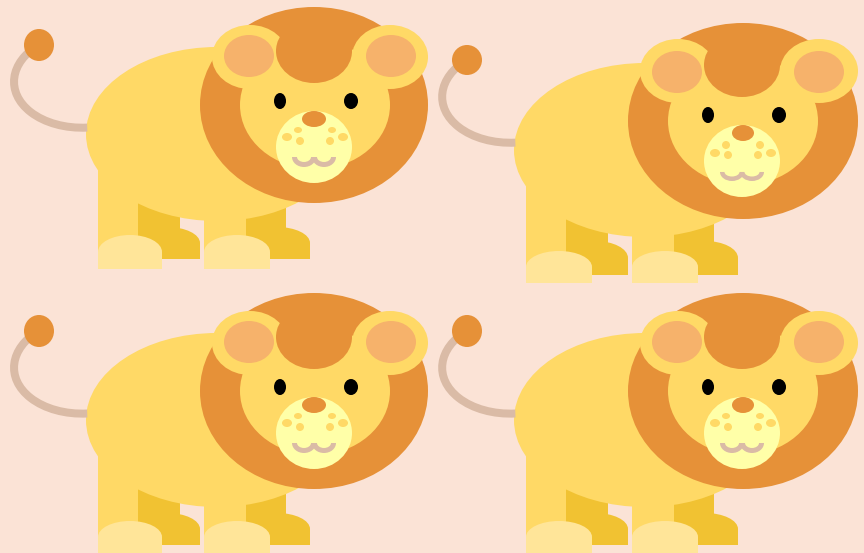
One or more petals changing colour or size.

Some changes that might need to be made while not **grouped**.



A beak made bigger or a part of the eye moving.

Some changes that might need to be made while not **grouped**.



One lion from the group facing a different direction to the rest.



True or false?

You must **group** objects before you can change them.

T True

F False ✓

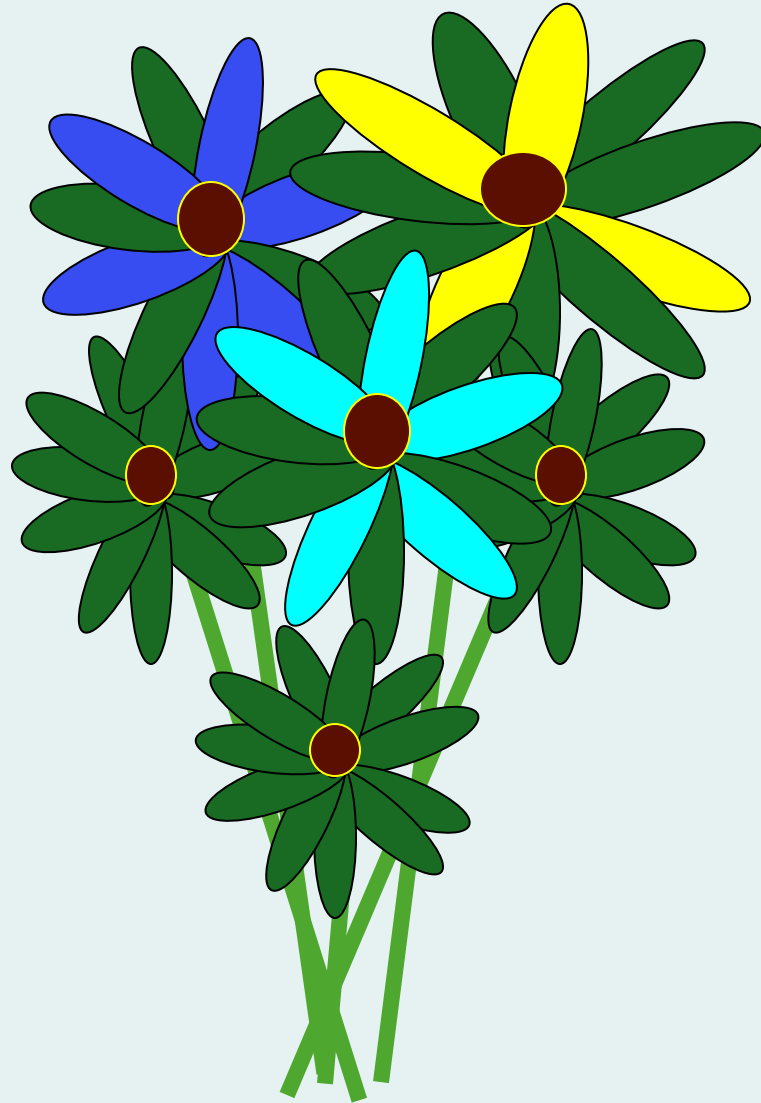
Why?

Ungrouping lets you change parts individually.



Choose a **group** that was created in Task A.

- Ungroup it.
- Make a change (resize, colour, rotate).
- Regroup it when done.
- Repeat with a second object.





Sam

Why would I reuse a **group**?

Reusing **groups** can save time and keep drawings consistent. It is useful for scenes with repeated features, e.g. trees, flowers, animals.



Andeep

Can I add a background to my vector drawing?

Vector drawings can be added to a photo or coloured background. This helps to add detail, make it realistic or show the setting.



Andeep

Can I add a background to my vector drawing?

To add a background, choose **insert** and **image** and choose the image that you have found.

Would any of your **grouped** objects work in these backgrounds?





By making the flowers a **group**, it is easy to add them to any background.



You made a lots of flowers. What is the best way to reuse them in a garden background?

a **group** them before **copying**



b draw each flower again

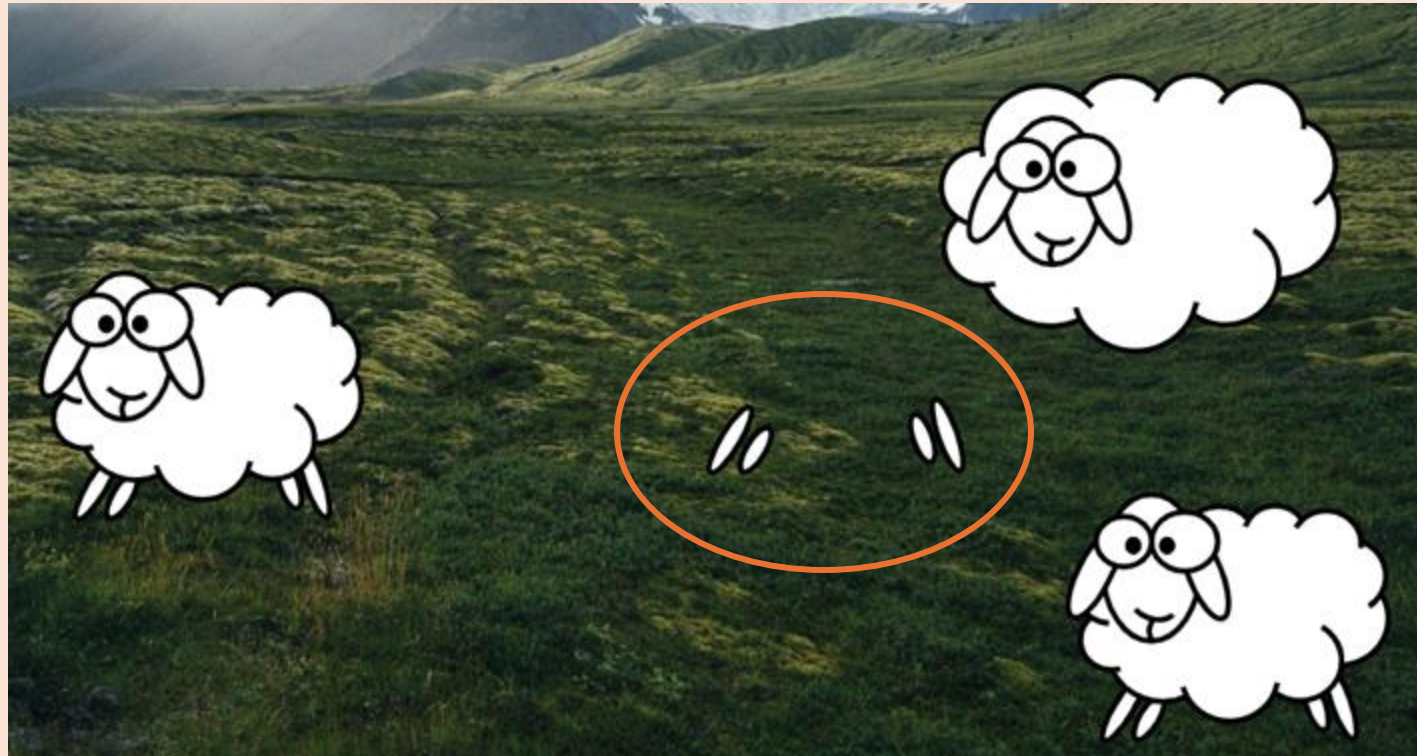
c use undo and start over

d use the eraser to delete them

What is wrong with this picture?



The sheep was not **grouped** when it was moved.





True or false?

You cannot reuse a **group** in a different drawing.



True



False



Why?

You can **copy groups** and add them to different drawings.



Sam

How do I add a photo background?

1. Click **insert**.
2. Select **image**.
3. Choose **upload from computer** or **search the web**.
4. Click and resize the image on the canvas.



Open Paint:

- Choose one of your **grouped** drawings or create a new one (e.g. flower, parrot, tree).
- Open a blank canvas and add a photo background or colour the background.
- **Paste** and reuse the **group** in the new scene.
- Use size, colour and rotation tools to vary the copies.



Share your creations with the rest of the class.



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Learning Objective

To explore attacking skills in different situations.

Success Criteria

- As soon as a pass has been made, move into a new space to receive another pass.
 - If you don't receive a ball, move again.
- Move into space showing an awareness of your teammates and the defenders.
 - Use a variety of passes to suit the distance you need to throw.
- Use verbal and non verbal communication to show where and when you want to receive the ball.

Whole Child Objectives

Social: To communicate with my teammates on where I want to receive a ball.

Emotional: To be honest with playing to the rules and owning up to any rule breaks.

Thinking: To decide how much power I need to put into a pass dependent on distance.