

Monday 22nd June 2026

22.06.26

Morning Challenge

Good
Morning

TIMES
TABLES
ROCK
STARS

Book
quizzes

“The Forbidden Words”

Describe a day at the beach...

BUT you cannot use the words: **sun, sand, sea, water**

Write 3-4 sentences and be creative with vocabulary!

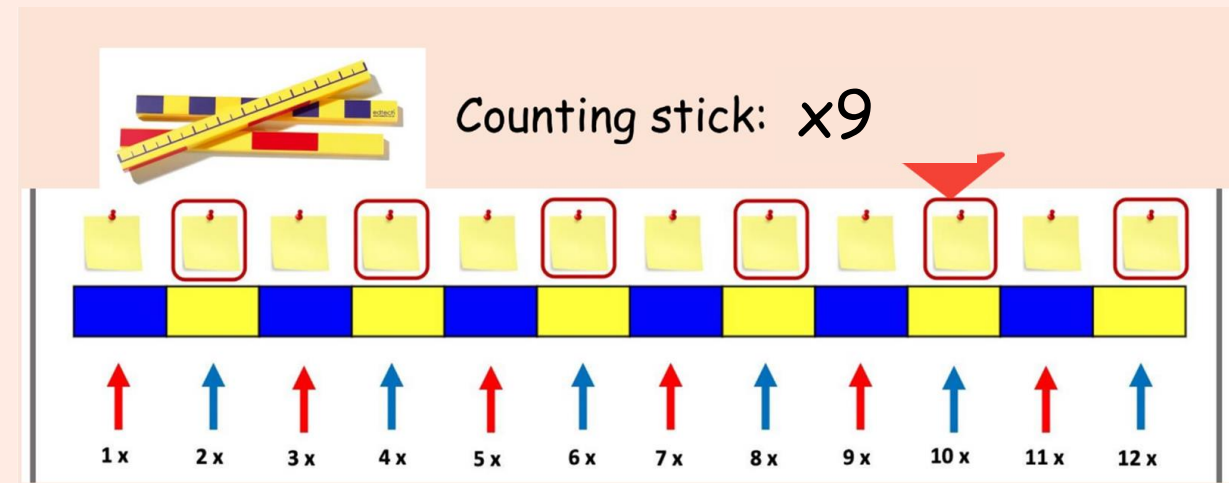


22.06.26

Times tables

Whiteboards

Multiplication word problems.



- There are 9 apples in each bag. How many apples are in 4 bags?
- A class has 9 pencils in each pot. How many pencils are in 6 pots?
- There are 9 birds on each tree. How many birds are on 7 trees?
- A shop sells 9 stickers in each pack. How many stickers are in 5 packs?

22.06.26

TBAT: revise misconceptions for reasoning style questions.

You will need
your Arithmetic
paper, Paper 1
Reasoning, and
a whiteboard
and pen.

3.

Arithmetic

$7,604 = 4 + \boxed{} + 600$											

1 mark

18.

$864 \times 10 =$

1 mark

34.

$10 \div 100 =$

$10 \div 100 =$											

1 mark

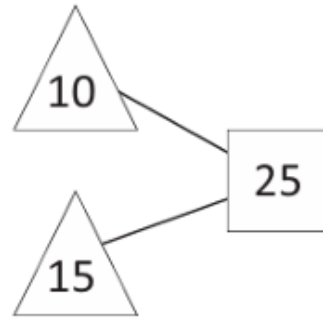
1.

Complete the table.

words	number
twenty-five	25
	17
seventy	

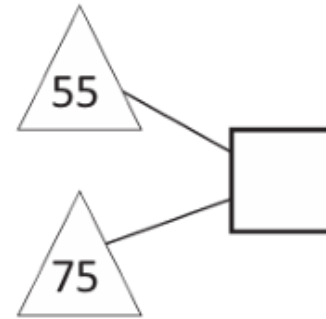
1 mark

The numbers in the two triangles add up to the number in the square.



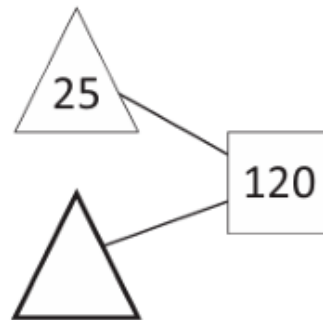
Using the same rule, complete the missing numbers in each diagram.

a)



1 mark

b)



3.

Dev used **four coins** to pay for a pen costing 25p.

Put a circle around each coin he used.



1 mark

4.

Write the three missing numbers in this multiplication grid.

x	9	6	
3		18	21
8	72		56
6	54	36	42

1 mark

5.

Complete these calculations.

$$15 \div 10 = \boxed{}$$

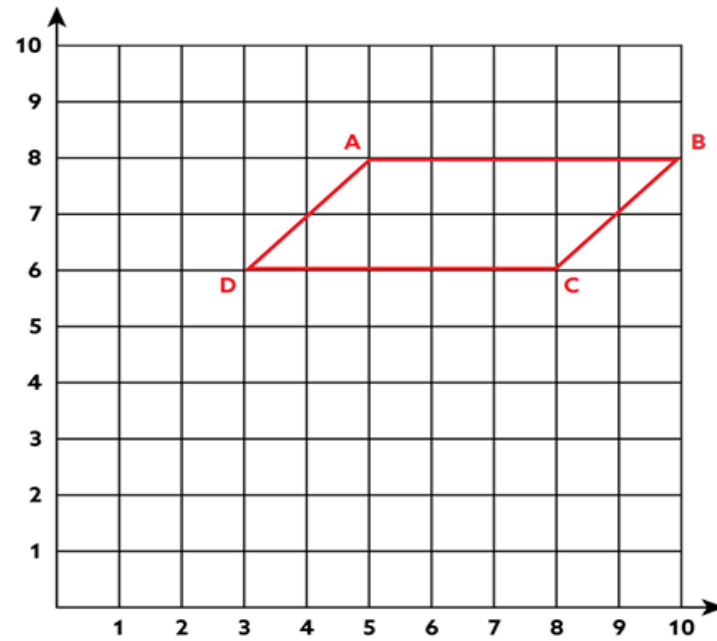
$$20 \div \boxed{} = 0.2$$

$$88 \div \boxed{} = 8.8$$

$$\boxed{} \div 10 = 3.1$$

2 marks

6.



a) What are the coordinates of the points A, B, C and D?

A(__ , __) B(__ , __) C(__ , __) D(__ , __)

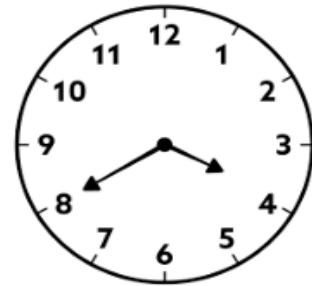
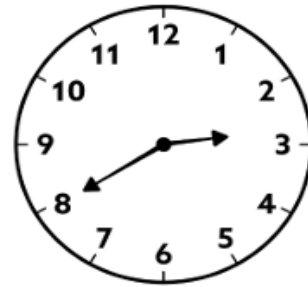
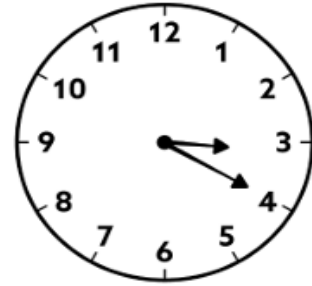
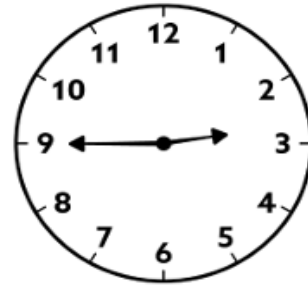
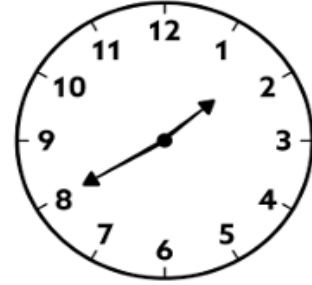
1 mark

b) What shape has been drawn?

1 mark

7.

Tick the clock which shows twenty minutes to three.



8.

Here is part of a number sequence.

The numbers in the sequence **increase by 25 each time.**

75 100 125 150 175 200 ...

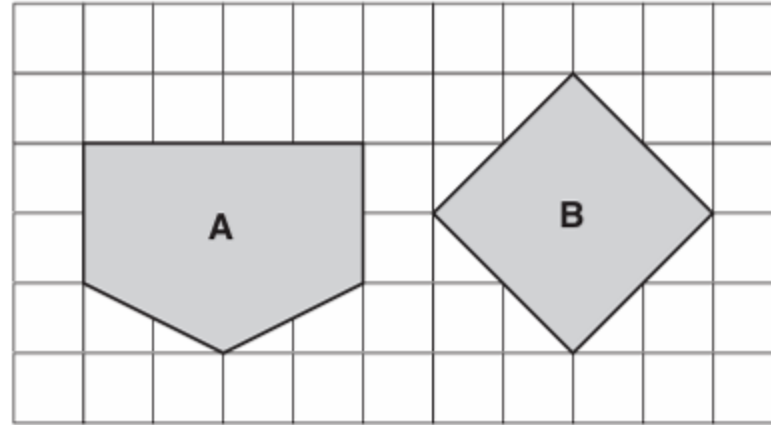
Circle all of the numbers below that will appear in the sequence.

235 250 345 400 215

1 mark

9.

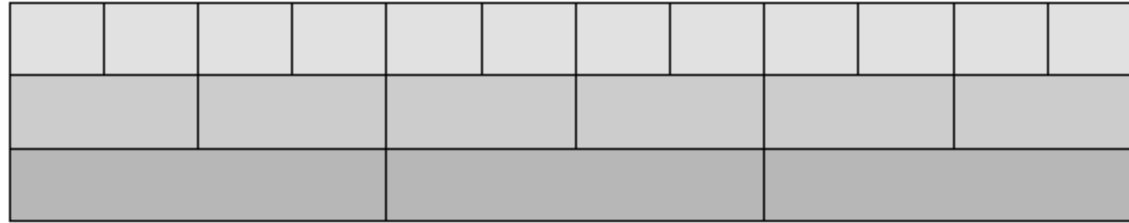
Here are two shapes on a grid.



Complete the table.

	A	B
Number of right angles		
Number of pairs of parallel lines		

2 marks

10.

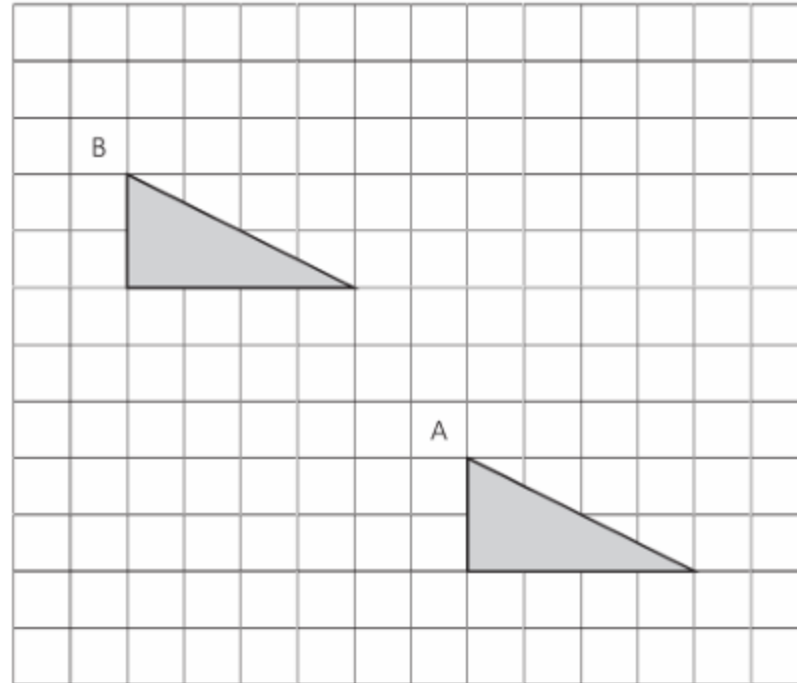
Use the diagram to write the two missing values to make this equivalent fraction statement correct.

$$\frac{\square}{3} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{4}{\square}$$

1 mark

13.

A triangle is translated from position A to position B.



Complete the sentence.

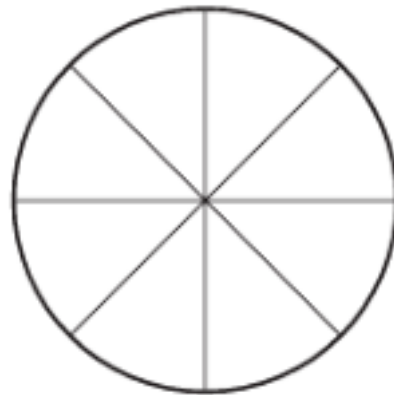
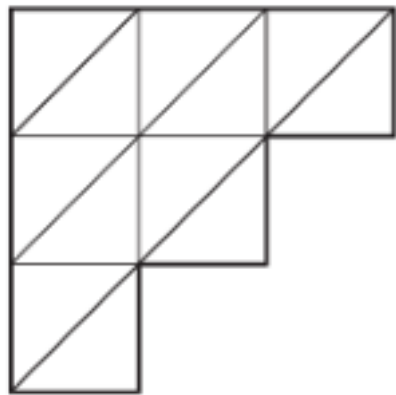
The triangle has moved squares to the left

and squares up.

14.

Each diagram below is divided into equal sections.

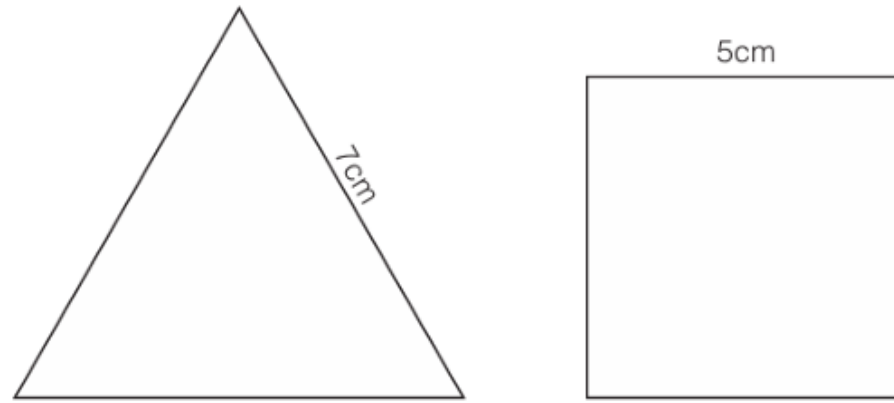
Shade one quarter of each diagram.



2 marks

15.

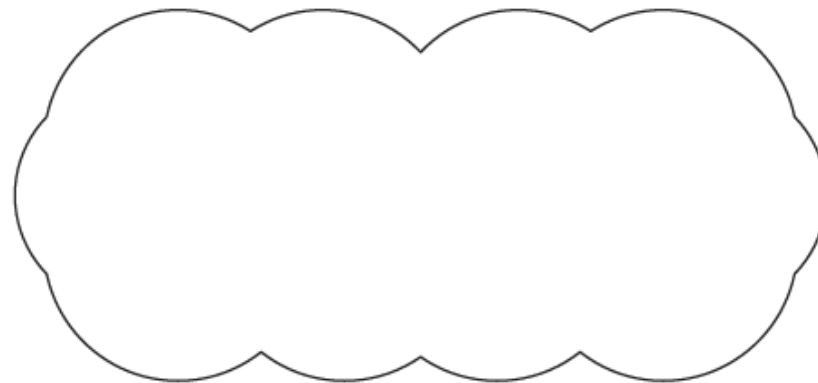
Katie says the perimeter of this equilateral triangle and the square are both the same.



Not to scale

Do you agree? Circle **Yes** or **No**

Explain your answer.

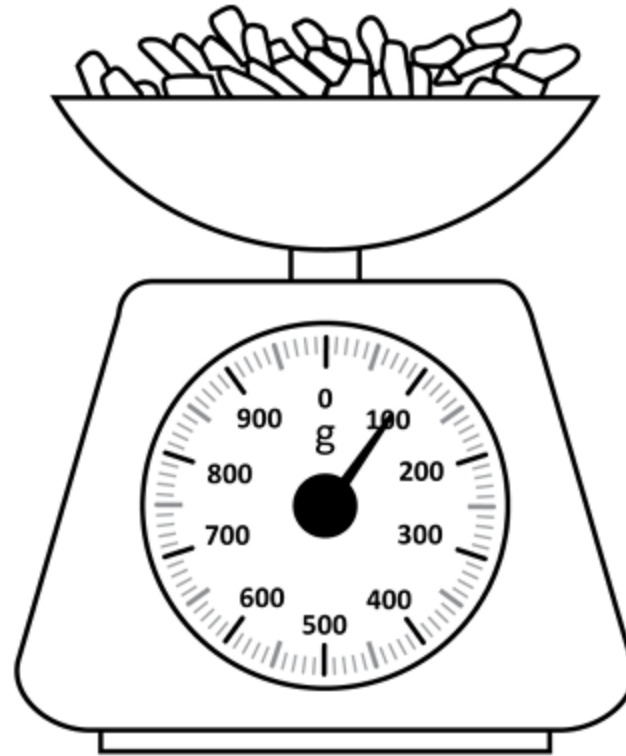


2 marks

16.

I need $\frac{1}{4}$ kg of pasta to make dinner.

How much more pasta do I need to add to the scales?



1 mark

17.

Three pieces of ribbon together measure 1 metre in length.

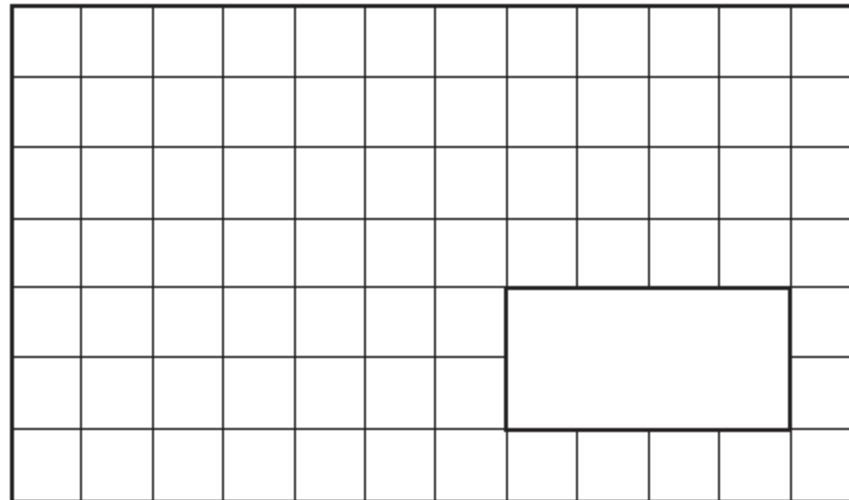
One piece of ribbon is 14 cm long. The next piece of ribbon is 29 cm long.

14cm	29cm	?
------	------	---

How long is the third piece of ribbon?



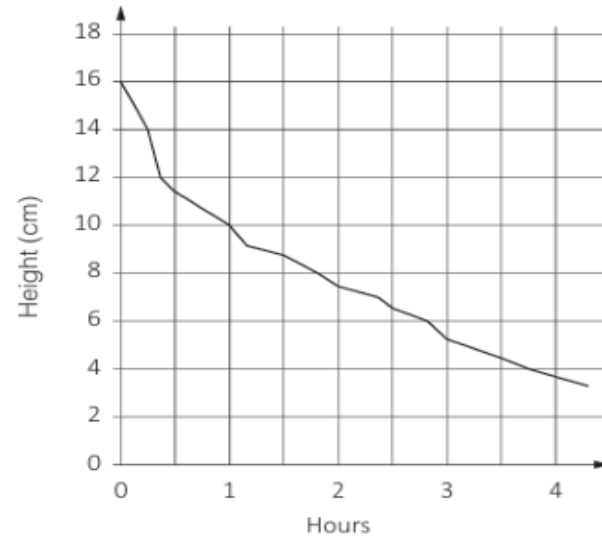
Show your working.



2 marks

18.

This graph shows the height of a candle as it burns.



Look at the graph.

a) What is the height of the candle after 1 hour?

 cm

1 mark

b) How long does the candle take to burn down from 16 cm to 4 cm?

 hrs mins

1 mark

Assembly 10am

Monday 22nd June 2026

Spelling rule – suffix **-ous**

The suffix **-ous** means “**full of**” or “**having**” a quality.

So, when you see a word ending in **-ous**, it often describes something that has a lot of that thing or quality.

For example, fame - **becomes** - **famous**
courage - **courageous**

This week's spellings have a **root word** that ends in ‘**e**’

Drop the ‘**e**’ but not ‘**ge**’

Spellings - Word meaning

famous – well known by many people

nervous – feeling worried or a bit scared about something that might happen

ridiculous – very silly or unreasonable

carnivorous – an animal that eats meat

herbivorous – an animal that eats plants

porous – full of tiny holes that let air or water pass through

adventurous – willing to try new, exciting, or risky things

courageous – very brave, even when something is difficult or scary

outrageous – shocking or very surprising, often in a bad or silly way

advantageous – helpful or giving you a good chance of success

famous

nervous

ridiculous

carnivorous

herbivorous

porous

adventurous

courageous

outrageous

advantageous

Monday 22nd June 2026

TBAT: infer meaning from a text.

3 in 3

1. Add a comma to the sentence below.

The large shiny monsters stood in a line.

2. Write the missing conjunction in the sentence below.

Varjak padded across the road _____ he thought of Tam and Holly. (*because/as*)

3. Circle the preposition in this sentence.

The full moon hung brightly in the sky.

Monday 22nd June 2026

TBAT: infer meaning from a text.

Vocabulary/phrases in the text

Slunk – move smoothly and quietly with gliding steps



Desolate – a place that is empty or lonely



Courtyard – an unroofed area, enclosed by walls

Potent – strong, intense smell



Flinch – a quick movement caused by fear or pain



Monday 22nd June 2026

TBAT: infer meaning from a text.

Read chapter 13

Multiple choice

1. What was the alley full of?

dogs rubbish bags insects

2. How did Varjak feel in the courtyard?

happy worried nervous

3. What did Varjak hear in the distance?

sirens wailing shouting cats screeching

Monday 22nd June 2026

TBAT: infer meaning from a text.

Inference questions

1. How is Varjak feeling on Page 96? Explain using evidence from the text.
2. Top of page 96 – How do you think the alley smelled?
3. How is the ginger tomcat similar to Julian? How is he different? (Pg 100)
4. Look at the paragraph in Chapter 13, which starts, '*This was it*'. What might Varjak be thinking and feeling?
5. Why has the author chosen colours to represent the pain? (Pg 103)

Challenge

What is the effect of the white text superimposed onto the black background on page 103? Why do you think the illustrator has done this?

Monday 22nd June 2026

Q - What are the similarities and differences between Ancient Athenian and British Democracy?

3 in 3

Democracy is a system of government where the people have the power to make decisions about how their country is run. This usually happens through voting, where citizens choose their leaders or decide on important issues. In a democracy, everyone's voice is meant to be heard, and leaders are expected to represent the people fairly.

1)What does democracy mean?

2)How do people take part in a democracy?

3)Why is voting important in a democracy?

Monday 22nd June 2026

Q - What are the similarities and differences between Ancient Athenian and British Democracy?

Blue – What is one fact about the Modern day Olympics?

Green – What is one fact about the Ancient Greek Olympics?

Challenge- What are the benefits of the Olympic Games?

Keywords

Direct democracy is a form of government where the people have a direct say over how a country is run.

An organisation set up for a specific purpose, usually serving the public, is called an **institution**.

Places where law cases and arguments are heard and judgments are made are called **courts**.

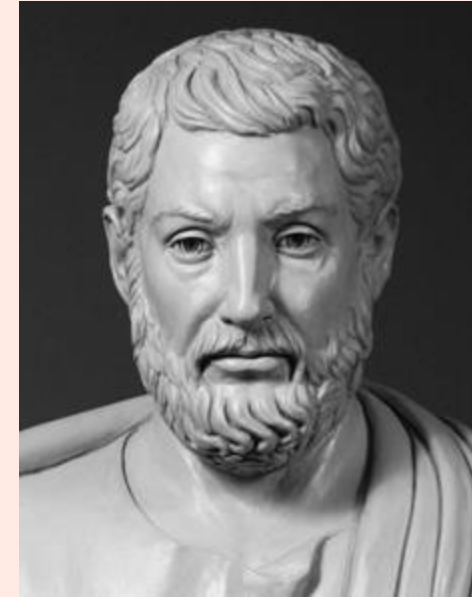
To choose someone by voting for them to represent you in government is to **elect** them.

A **legacy** is the long-lasting impact of historical events, actions, a person or group of people.



In the city-state of Athens, the Ancient Greeks were the first people in history to form a **direct democracy** in around 431 BCE.

This meant that there was not just one ruler in charge of all the laws and important decisions. As a **direct democracy**, the men of Athens had a say in everything.



Statue of Cleisthenes who set up the first **direct democracy** in Athens

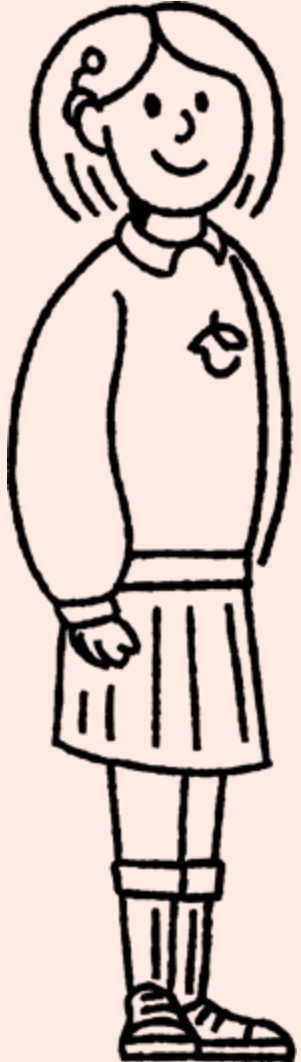
Turn and talk: Why do you think only the men had a say?

In Athenian **direct democracy**, the men cast votes as a way to reach important decisions and to **elect** representatives of the people.

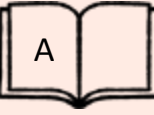
Votes were carried out by a show of hands or the counting of stones or pieces of broken pottery.



Have you ever voted for anything?
Do you know any adults who have voted in an election?



There were three main **institutions** that together created the essential parts of **direct democracy** in ancient Athens. Let's find out what they were!



The **Assembly** or **Ekklesia** happened once a month in a place called the Pnyx (pronounced nix), a hillside near the centre of Athens.

Around 6,000 men would gather for this democratic meeting.



Photo of the Pnyx

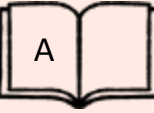


The **Council** or **Boule** was made up of about 500 men which the Ekklesia would **elect** as their representatives.

The Boule voted to pass new laws and were responsible for running the city-state of Athens. They held a lot of responsibility.

Women were not allowed to take part in the Ekklesia or be elected to the Boule.





The **Courts** or **Dikasteria** was how the ancient Athenians dealt with people who broke the law.

In the **courts**, judges listened to cases, decided if the person was guilty and announced a punishment publicly.

In city-states that had no **direct democracy**, a single ruler would decide punishments and people could not defend themselves.



Task A

Democracy in Ancient Greece

Make notes about each **institution** in your table.

Include:

- its name in English
- what it did and what it was responsible for

Ekklesia	Boule	Dikasteria

Ancient Athens Democracy – Fact Sheet

✦ Ekklesia (Assembly)

- **English name:** Assembly
- **Who was involved:** All male Athenian citizens (usually 18+)
- **Main responsibilities:**
 - Debated and voted on laws
 - Decided on war and peace
 - Discussed foreign policy
 - Made important decisions for Athens
- **Key fact:** Any citizen could speak and vote, making it the heart of Athenian democracy

✦ Boule (Council of 500)

- **English name:** Council of 500
- **Who was involved:** 500 citizens chosen randomly (by lot) each year
- **Main responsibilities:**
 - Prepared topics and laws for the Ekklesia to discuss
 - Managed day-to-day running of the government
 - Supervised public officials
- **Key fact:** It helped organise and keep the government running smoothly

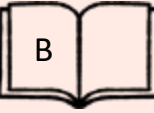
✦ Dikasteria (Law Courts)

- **English name:** People's Courts / Law Courts
- **Who was involved:** Large juries of ordinary citizens (sometimes hundreds)
- **Main responsibilities:**
 - Heard legal cases and disputes
 - Decided guilt or innocence
 - Determined punishments
 - Held officials accountable
- **Key fact:** There were no judges—juries of citizens made all decisions

Make notes about each **institution** in the table.

Your answer may include

Ekklesia	Boule	Dikestria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Assembly• Gathered once a month at the Pnyx• Men only - about 6,000• Talked about issues• Elected 500 men to be the Boule	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Council• Men only - 500• Voted to decide new laws• Ran the city-state business• Had a lot of responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Courts• Places where criminals would go before judges• Arguments could be given and listened to• Judges would make decisions publicly



The ancient Athenian system of **direct democracy** has left a lasting **legacy** around the world as many countries today use different types of democracy, including modern Britain.

Modern Britain does have a king, but he is not involved in any political debates or voting.



Which of these photos shows somewhere the British king lives?

Houses of Parliament



a

Courts of Justice

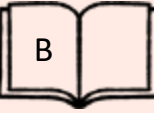


b

Buckingham Palace



c ✓



There are **similarities** and **differences** between ancient Athenian democracy and modern British democracy.

Britain is not a **direct democracy** like ancient Athens was.

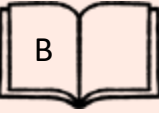
Instead, Britain is a **representative democracy**.

People in Britain vote for an MP to **represent** their constituency in the Houses of Parliament.





Modern British democracy is **similar** to ancient Athenian democracy as the Ekklesia also voted to **elect** representatives to the Boule just as people in Britain **elect** representatives (MPs).

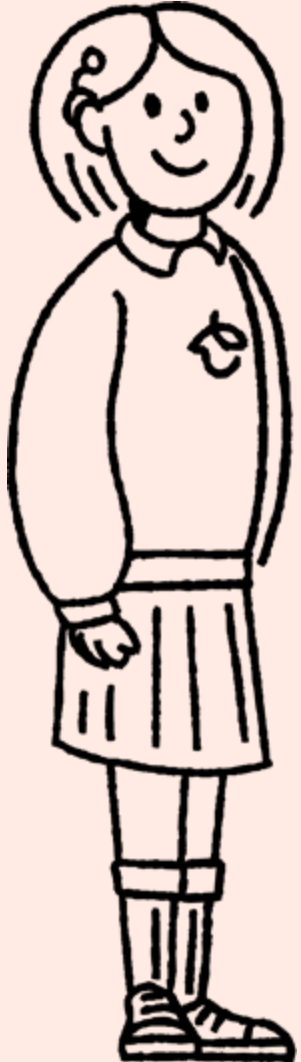
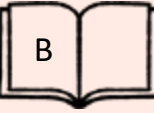


In modern Britain, an elected MP attends debates at the Houses of Parliament in London. They talk about issues and have votes to make important decisions.

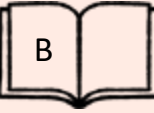
21 MPs hold lots of responsibility for running the country - they are called **government ministers** and include the Prime Minister, who leads the government.



Photo of the Houses of Parliament in London where MPs meet



Modern British democracy is **similar** to ancient Athenian democracy as the government ministers are like the Boule, who had responsibilities for running the city-state of Athens.



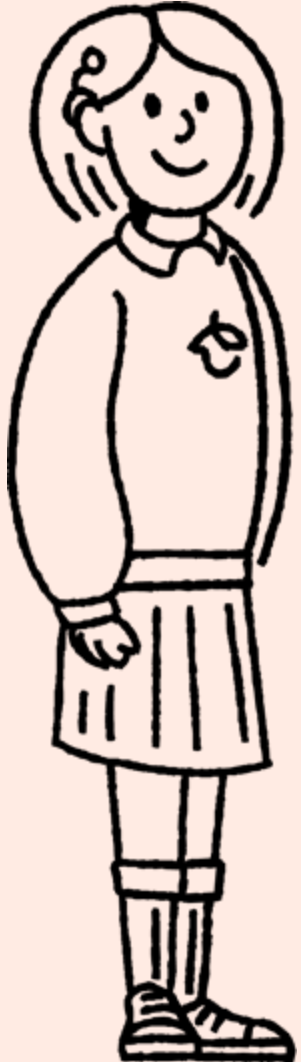
Unlike ancient Athens, in modern Britain all adults can be part of democracy.

Women have the right to vote in elections, to stand as candidates in elections and to be elected.

There are currently 225 female MPs out of a total of 650 MPs.



Photo of Margaret Thatcher,
Britain's first female Prime
Minister

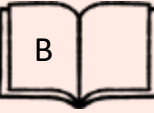


Modern British democracy is **different** to ancient Athenian democracy as all adults can be a part of it.



Decide if the following statements are true or false.
Put a tick in the correct column for each statement.

	true	false
Modern Britain is a direct democracy .		✓
In modern Britain only men can vote.		✓
In modern Britain all adults can vote.	✓	
In modern Britain the king makes all important decisions.		✓
In modern Britain, MPs are elected by the people.	✓	



In modern Britain, like in ancient Athens, there are **courts**.

In British courts, judges listen to arguments and make decisions based on advice and guidance.

In modern Britain, there are strict rules to make sure that **courts** run fairly.



Photo of the Royal **Courts** of Justice in London



Modern British democracy is **similar** to ancient Athenian democracy as Britain has **courts** like the Dikasteria where judges hear cases and make judgements.



Draw in your books and fill in the table:

Feature	Athens	Britain
Who can vote		
How decisions are made		
Key groups		

You may have said:

Feature	Athens	Britain
Who can vote	Free adult men only (citizens)	All adult citizens (men and women)
How decisions are made	Citizens vote directly in the Ekklesia	People elect MPs who make decisions
Key groups	Ekklesia, Boule, Dikasteria	MPs, government ministers, Parliament

Exit task:

Write 3 things you have learnt in today's lesson.



EXIT
TICKET

Today I Learned...

The image shows a graphic of an exit ticket. It is a horizontal rectangle with a light blue left side and a white right side, separated by a dashed line. The left side has the words "EXIT" and "TICKET" written vertically in bold black letters. The right side has the text "Today I Learned..." written in a simple black font.

Monday 22nd June 2026

TBAT: identify some of the changes which happen to our bodies.

Think, pair, share

What changes have happened to you?

What was good about it? What was difficult about it?

Ground rules

Listen to others.



Laura

Respect privacy.



Andeep

No judgement!



Jacob

Choose your level of participation.



Izzy

Puberty is the process of our body changing as we get older and closer to adulthood.

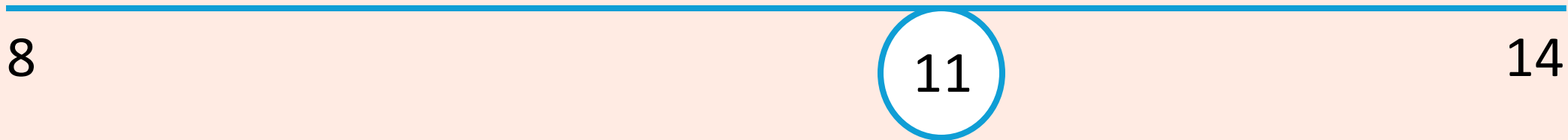
We go through both **emotional** and **physical** changes during **puberty**. This means both our bodies and our emotions change.

Everyone experiences **puberty** differently and there is no normal way to experience **puberty**.



Everyone starts **puberty** at a different time.

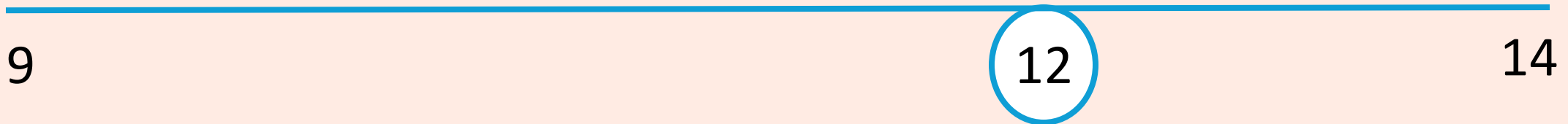
Female puberty usually starts between eight and 14 years old.



Most females will start **puberty** at around 11, but it is normal for **puberty** to start earlier or later than this.

Male **puberty** starts differently for everyone too.

It is typical for **male puberty** to start anywhere between nine and 14.



Most males will start **puberty** at around 12, but it is normal to start earlier or later than this.

There are many **physical** changes that happen to both males and females during **puberty**.



both get **taller**



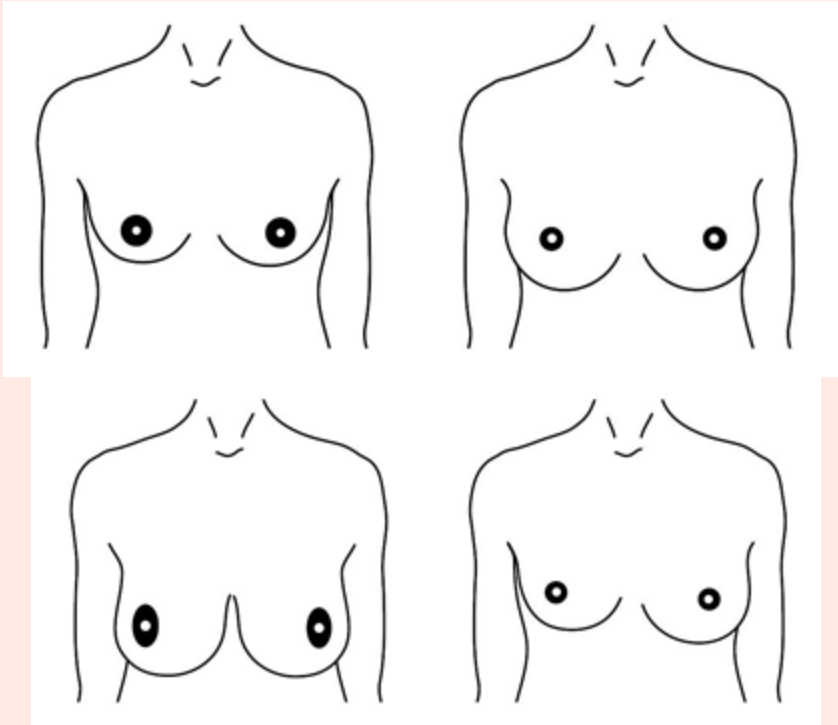
both develop **body hair**



both develop an increased **body odour**

During **puberty**, females will develop **breasts**.

Some males may also develop breast tissue which often goes away over time.



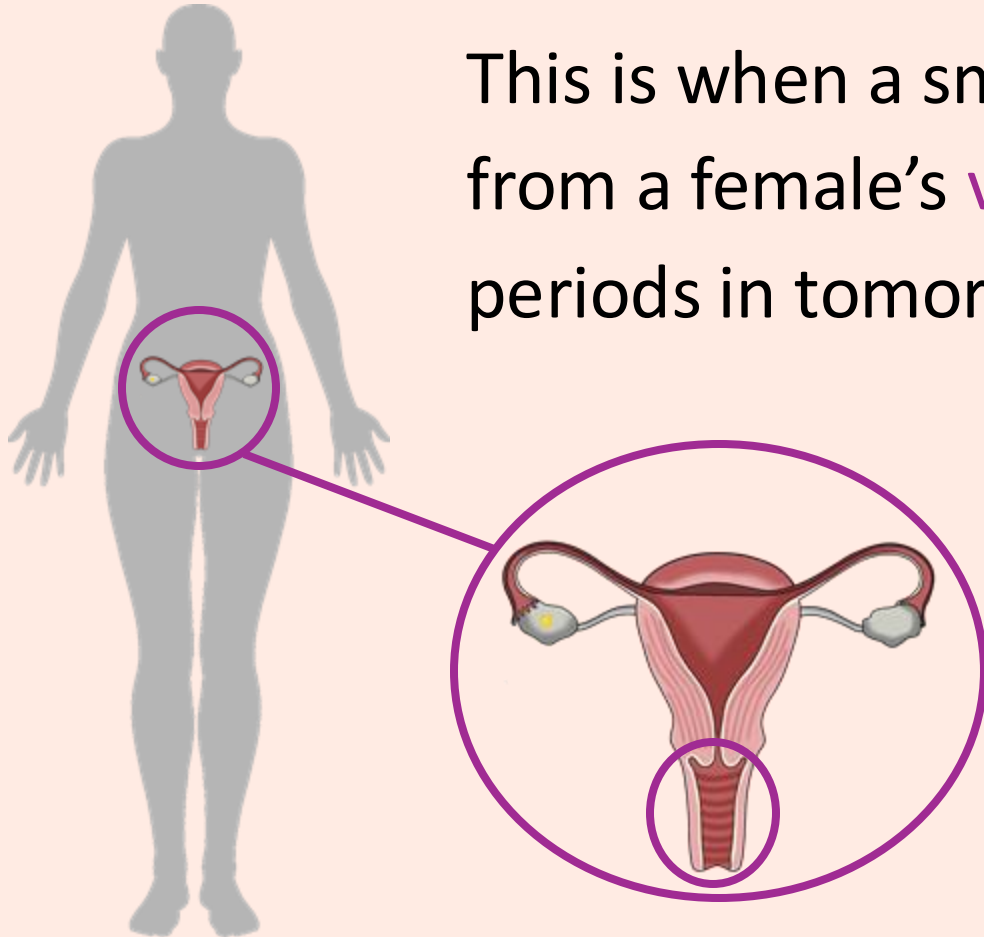
Breasts are able to produce milk if that person gets pregnant.

It is normal for someone's breasts to be different sizes as they develop.

Everyone's breasts are different shapes and sizes.

Females will also start to have **periods**.

This is when a small amount of blood comes out from a female's **vagina**. We will learn more about periods in tomorrow's lesson.

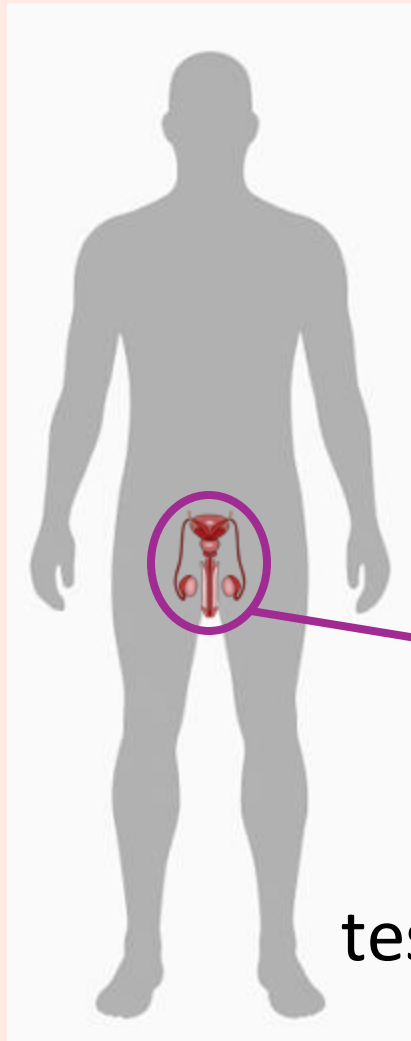


The vagina is part of a female's **genitals**. It is on the inside of the body.

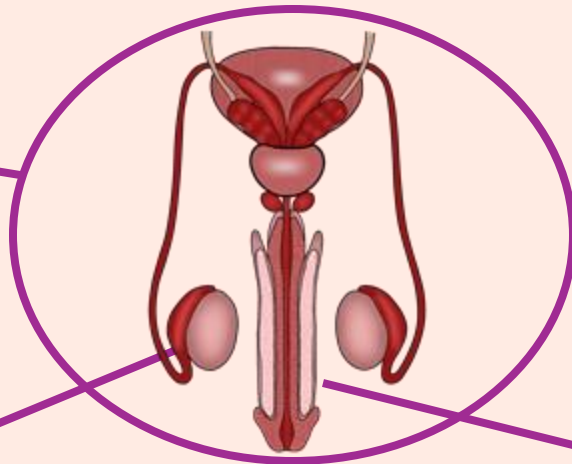
For males, their voice will get significantly deeper.

Female voices also deepen, but it is not as noticeable as in males.

Male **genitals** will also get larger. This means their **penis** and **testicles**.



testicles



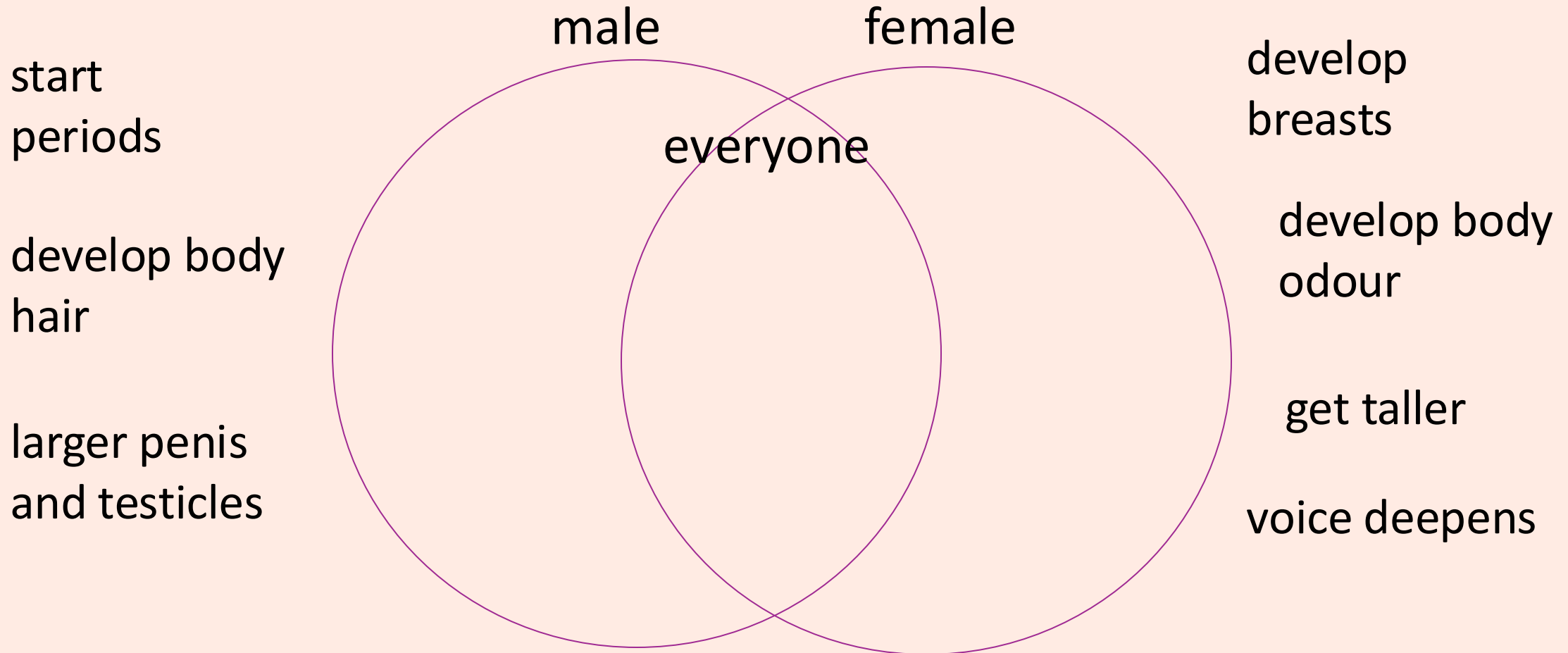
penis

Task B

What physical changes happen during puberty?



Add the physical changes that happen during **puberty** to the correct area of the diagram.



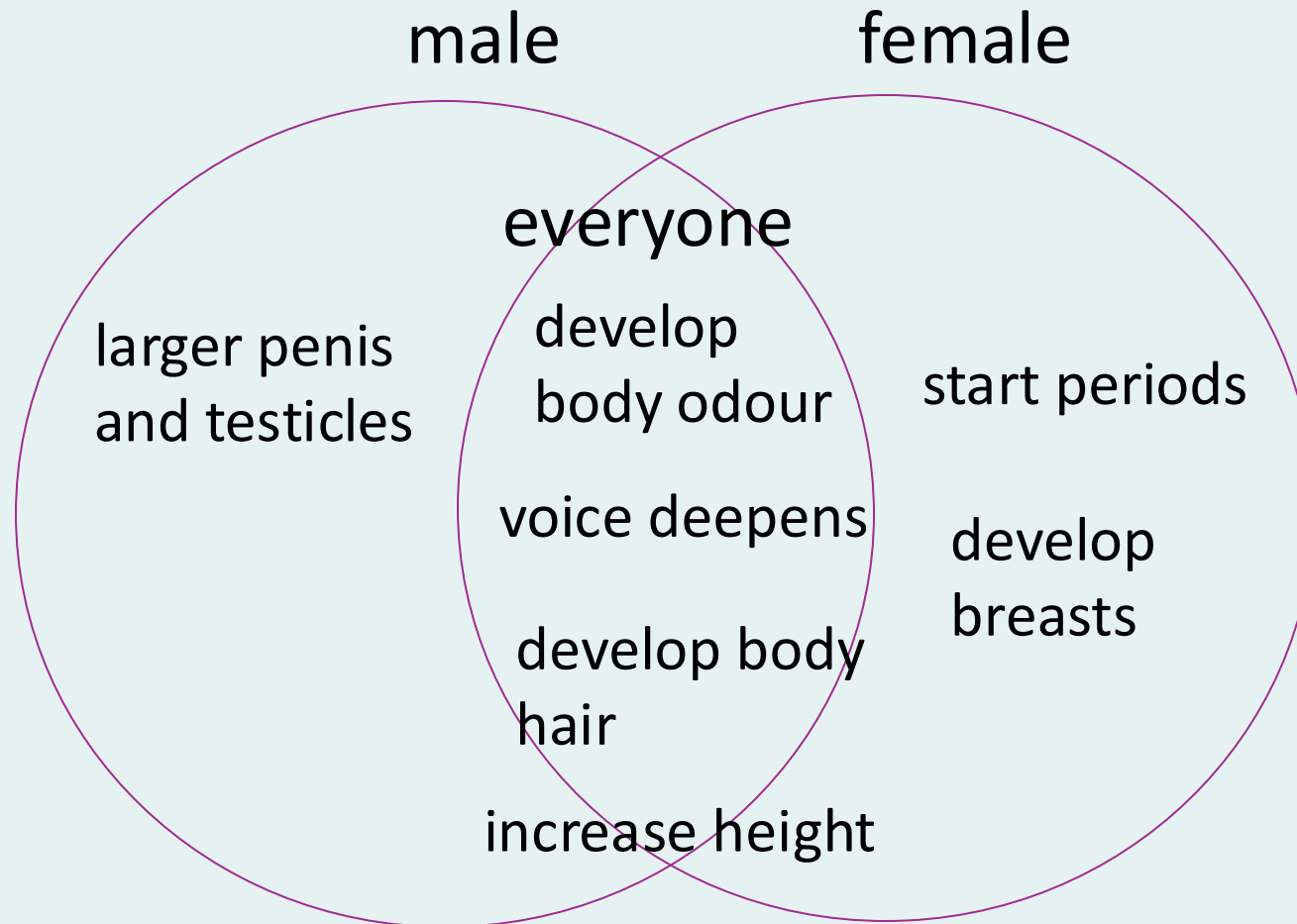
Task B

What physical changes happen during puberty?



Feedback

Add the parts of the body that may change during **puberty** to the right place on the diagram. Your diagram should look like this:





As well as going through **physical** changes during **puberty**, we also go through **emotional** changes.

This is usually because of **hormones** in our body, which can change how we feel. This is called our **mood**.

This is usual and everyone experiences these **emotional** changes differently.

What emotional changes happen during puberty?



Sam

I feel more tired than usual.

Sometimes, I feel sad.



Jun



Laura

I get angry more often.

One minute I'm happy, the next I feel upset!



Andeep

What emotional changes happen during puberty?



Looking after our body can also help us manage our mood. It is important to ...



eat healthily



exercise



get enough sleep

Puberty can also involve starting to notice people we find attractive.

We might start to notice the way people look and start to think about relationships.



Izzy

It is common to have these feelings or not have them at all!



If you are worried about relationships, you could...

- write or draw how you feel
- remind yourself that how you feel is normal
- talk to a trusted adult
- spend time with friends and do things you enjoy.

Give **one** piece of advice to each person on how they can manage how they are feeling.



Jun

I feel sad more often than I used to.



Aisha

I want to go out to different places with my new friends!



Sam

I feel embarrassed about finding somebody else attractive.

lundi 22 juin

TBAT: identify which animals live in specific habitats and look at some of their adaptations.

Turn and talk:

How do you say
'animals' in French?

How do you say
'plants' in French?

Les habitats 

lundi 22 juin

TBAT: identify which animals live in specific habitats and look at some of their adaptations.

Independent

Nom:

Animals Gap Fill (With Word Bank)



_____ habite dans le désert.



_____ habite dans l'océan.



_____ habite dans l'Arctique.



_____ habite dans la prairie.



_____ habite dans la forêt tropicale.

Word Bank:

Le singe araignée, Le chameau, Le requin, Le lapin,
L'ours blanc

Animals Gap Fill - ANSWERS



Le chameau habite dans le désert.



Le requin habite dans l'océan.



L'ours blanc habite dans l'Arctique.



Le lapin habite dans la prairie.



Le singe araignée habite dans la forêt tropicale.

Word Bank:

Le singe araignée, Le chameau, Le requin, Le lapin,
L'ours blanc