

Thursday 10th September 2026

10.09.26

Morning Challenge



Write these words from the Year 3 & 4 spellings in alphabetical order.

1. Straight, breath, group, reign, arrive, fruit.
2. Perhaps, complete, possess, height, answer.
3. Earth, actual, special, position, bicycle.
4. Regular, busy, medicine, woman, island.

Challenge – Chose two of these words and write them in full sentences.

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Close reading

What can you infer about the Giant from the way he moves close to the houses and stays in the shadows?

What is a greengrocer's shop?

Who?

It wasn't a human. It couldn't be. It was four times as tall as the tallest human. It was so tall its head was higher than the upstairs windows of the houses. Sophie opened her mouth to scream, but no sound came out. Her throat, like her whole body, was frozen with fright.

This was the witching hour all right.

The tall black figure was coming her way. It was keeping very close to the houses across the street, hiding in the shadowy places where there was no moonlight.

On and on it came, nearer and nearer. But it was moving in spurts. It would stop, then it would move on, then it would stop again.

But what on earth was it doing?

Ah-ha! Sophie could see now what it was up to. It was stopping in front of each house. It would stop and peer into the upstairs window of each house in the street. It actually had to bend down to peer into the upstairs windows. That's how tall it was.

It would stop and peer in. Then it would slide on to the next house and stop again, and peer in, and so on all along the street.

It was much closer now and Sophie could see it more clearly.

Looking at it carefully, she decided it *had* to be some kind of **PERSON**. Obviously it was not a human. But it was definitely a **PERSON**.

A **GIANT PERSON**, perhaps.

Sophie stared hard across the misty moonlit street. The Giant (if that was what he was) was wearing a long **BLACK CLOAK**.

In one hand he was holding what looked like a **VERY LONG, THIN TRUMPET**.

In the other hand, he held a **LARGE SUITCASE**.

The Giant had stopped now right in front of Mr and Mrs Goochey's house. The Goocheys had a greengrocer's shop in the middle of the High Street, and the family lived above the shop. The two Goochey children slept in the upstairs front room, Sophie knew that.

The Giant was peering through the window into the room where Michael and Jane Goochey were sleeping. From across the street, Sophie watched and held her breath.

Why do you think Sophie could not scream when she saw the Giant?

Why do you think the Giant stops and looks through the upstairs windows of each house?

What does the word "peer" mean in the sentence

She saw the Giant step back a pace and put the suitcase down on the pavement. He bent over and opened the suitcase. He took something out of it. It looked like a glass jar, one of those square ones with a screw top. He unscrewed the top of the jar and poured what was in it into the end of the long trumpet thing.

Sophie watched, trembling.



What does the word "glimpse" mean?

She saw the Giant straighten up again and she saw him poke the trumpet in through the open upstairs window of the room where the Goochey children were sleeping. She saw the Giant take a deep breath and *whoof*, he blew through the trumpet.

No noise came out, but it was obvious to Sophie that whatever had been in the jar had now been blown through the trumpet into the Goochey children's bedroom.

What could it be?

Why do you think Sophie wonders, "What could it be?" after the Giant blows through the trumpet?

As the Giant withdrew the trumpet from the window and bent down to pick up the suitcase he happened to turn his head and glance across the street.

In the moonlight, Sophie caught a glimpse of an enormous long pale wrinkly face with the most enormous ears. The nose was as sharp as a knife, and above the nose there were two bright flashing eyes, and the eyes were staring straight at Sophie. There was a fierce and devilish look about them.

Sophie gave a yelp and pulled back from the window. She flew across the dormitory and jumped into her bed and hid under the blanket.

And there she crouched, still as a mouse, and tingling all over.

Why does Sophie run across the dormitory, jump into bed, and hide under the blanket?

10.09.26

Times tables

Beat the teacher

2 helpers will stand at the front and ask the class and teacher questions from the 6 times tables.

You must write the answer as quick as you can and hold it up.

The winner will receive the point- either class or teacher!

Keep a tally on the board- first to 10 wins.



= 6

= 12

= 18

= 24

= 30

= 36

= 42

= 48

= 54

= 60

= 66

= 72

TBAT: subtract 3-digit numbers.

Use column method.

2) $56 - 23 =$

3) $736 + 216 =$

$$809 - 456 =$$
[illegible]

10/09/26

TBAT: subtract 3-digit numbers.

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

Key Vocabulary

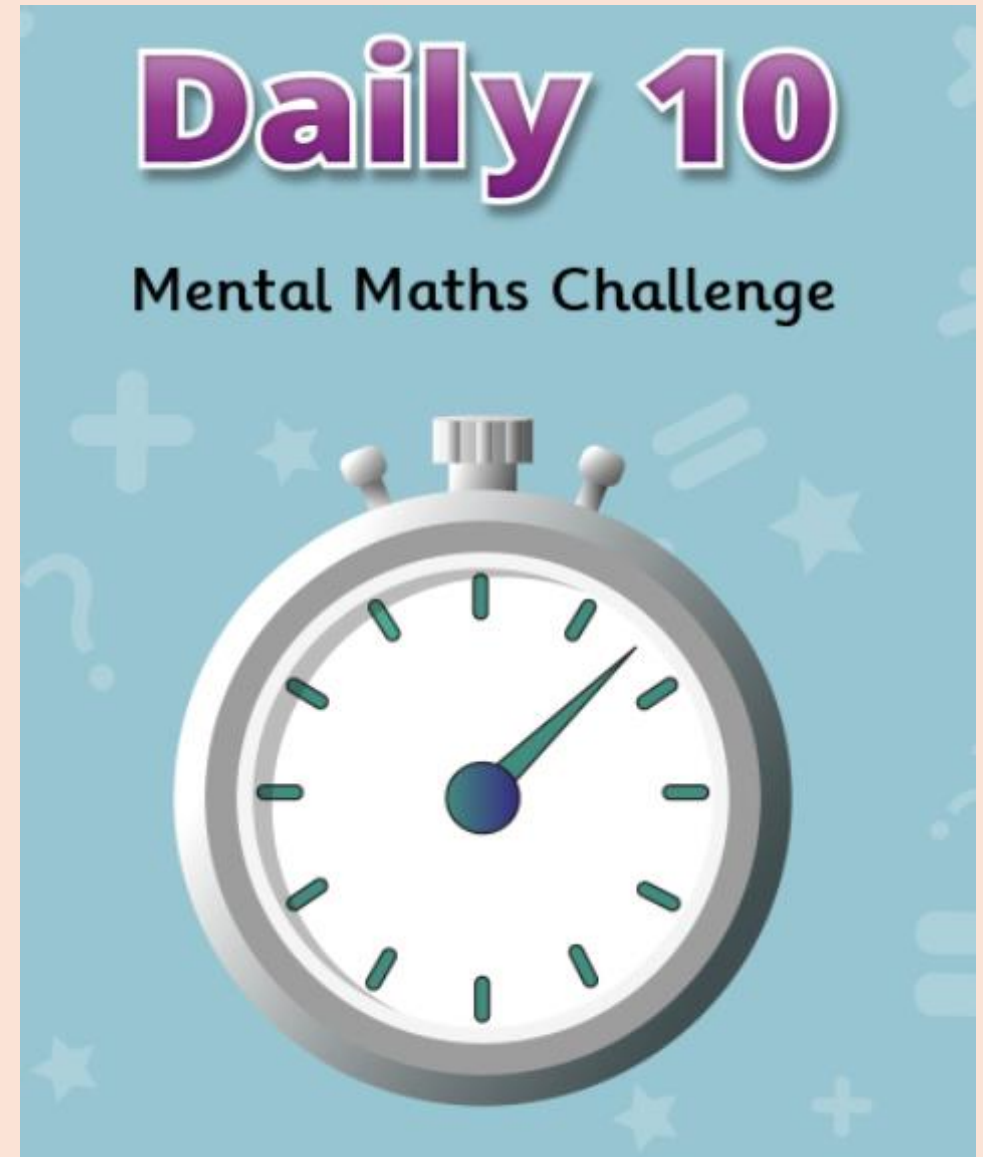
Subtract

Hundreds

Tens

Ones

Bridging/carry across



Tled

$$847 - 132 =$$

Whiteboards

$$859 - 135 =$$

Challenge: $736 - 129 =$

Tled

$$784 - 436 =$$

Whiteboards

$$947 - 253 =$$

Challenge: $809 - 121 =$

Whiteboards

$$837 - 135 =$$

Challenge: $632 - 179 =$

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TBAT: subtract 3-digit numbers.

Independent

Answer the following questions in your book.

Blue

$$\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ - 450 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Green

$$\begin{array}{r} 726 \\ - 419 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Challenge: Freya has been given 340 chocolate coins. There were 560 in total. How many are left?

Independent

$$1. 872 - 352 =$$

$$2. 523 - 120 =$$

$$3. 652 - 320 =$$

$$4. 965 - 212 =$$

$$5. 511 - 370 =$$

$$6. 874 - 352 =$$

RP: Amir had 542 stickers in his collection.
He gave 187 stickers to his friends.
Amir says he has 365 stickers left.
Is Amir correct? Explain how you know.

Challenge

$$1) 735 - 198 =$$

$$2) 549 - 187 =$$

Mastery Challenge

A library had 845 books on its shelves.

During the year, 278 books were removed because they were damaged.

The librarian says there are 577 books left. **Is the librarian correct? Explain your answer.**

Greater depth

5. Mike starts with eight hundreds, seven tens and nine ones and subtracts a number.

He spills paint on his answer.

35 

What could Mike's subtraction calculation have been? Give two possible answers.

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TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

3 in 3

Some people think Rose should go into the tunnel because it might help her find useful information about where she needs to go next. They argue this could be important evidence in her quest. However, others believe she should stay away from the tunnel since it looks dark and unsafe. This balanced argument aims to explore both opinions before a final decision is made.

- 1) What is one reason people think Rose should enter the tunnel?**
- 2) Why do some people believe she should stay away?**
- 3) What is the purpose of a balanced argument?**

Challenge: What could make an argument unfair, and what might happen if only one side is explained?

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TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

Blue – Do you think Rose should go into the tunnel?
Why?

Green – What reasons could someone give *against* her entering?

Challenge- Which side of the argument do you think is stronger, and why?

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

Today, you will be writing **the introduction to a balanced argument** using the checklist:

- Introduce the issue
- Explain briefly that people disagree
- Include a subordinating conjunction
- Use a fronted adverbial
- Use formal tone
- Write in present tense and third person

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TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

In your books, write the title:

Should Rose go into the tunnel?

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TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

WAGOLL Introduction Paragraph

In the story, Rose discovers a mysterious tunnel, and many people disagree about whether she should enter it. At first, some believe she ought to explore it because it may contain important clues that could help her continue her journey. However, others argue that she should remain outside, since the tunnel appears unsafe and could put her at risk. Overall, this discussion will explain the different viewpoints so the reader can consider both sides before forming an opinion.

Reminder: You cannot be biased. Your argument must be strong for both FOR and AGAINST!

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

Leave a line underneath your title.

Your opening sentence should briefly introduce the issue of whether Rose should go into the tunnel.

Sentence starter ideas:

In the story, Rose and her brother discover a ...

Rose and her brother notice a strange tunnel, which causes some disagreement....

In the story, Rose and her brother face an important decision when they find a tunnel...

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

The middle sentences briefly outline the two opposing viewpoints to keep the argument balanced.

Sentence starter ideas:

Some people think Rose should enter the tunnel because...

Many argue that Rose ought to go inside since...

However, others think she should stay outside because...

On the other hand, many believe she should avoid the tunnel since...

You must use a
subordinating
conjunction in
your sentences!

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: write the introduction to a balanced argument.

The last sentence explains what the argument will discuss overall.

Sentence starter ideas:

Overall, this argument will explore...

In this discussion, both viewpoints will be considered so that...

This balanced argument will examine whether...

Overall, the aim of this piece is to explain both sides of the debate about...

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: explain who Guru Nanak was and describe his journeys as a guru.

Lesson 2 Keywords

Repeat after me...

guru

a spiritual teacher

Guru Nanak

is considered the first Sikh guru

Sikh

a learner and follower of the Sikhi religion

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TBAT: explain who Guru Nanak was and describe his journeys as a guru.

Turn and talk

BLUE partners- Who was Guru Nanak?

GREEN partners- Why is he important to Sikhs?

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: explain who Guru Nanak was and describe his journeys as a guru.

Guru Nanak was the first **guru** and founder of the **Sikhi** religion, and his teachings are still followed by many **Sikhs** around the world.

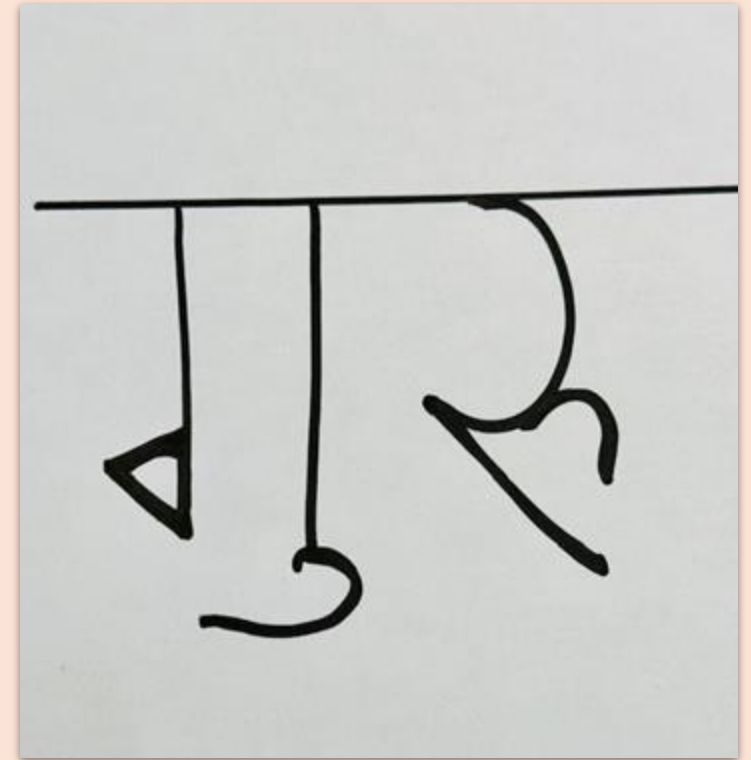
Guru Nanak wanted everyone to be treated equally, and he showed people that love and kindness are the most important things in the world.



Guru Nanak

The word '**guru**' comes from the ancient language of Sanskrit, where it means 'one who removes darkness'.

In simple words, a **guru** helps light the way for others by showing them how to live better.

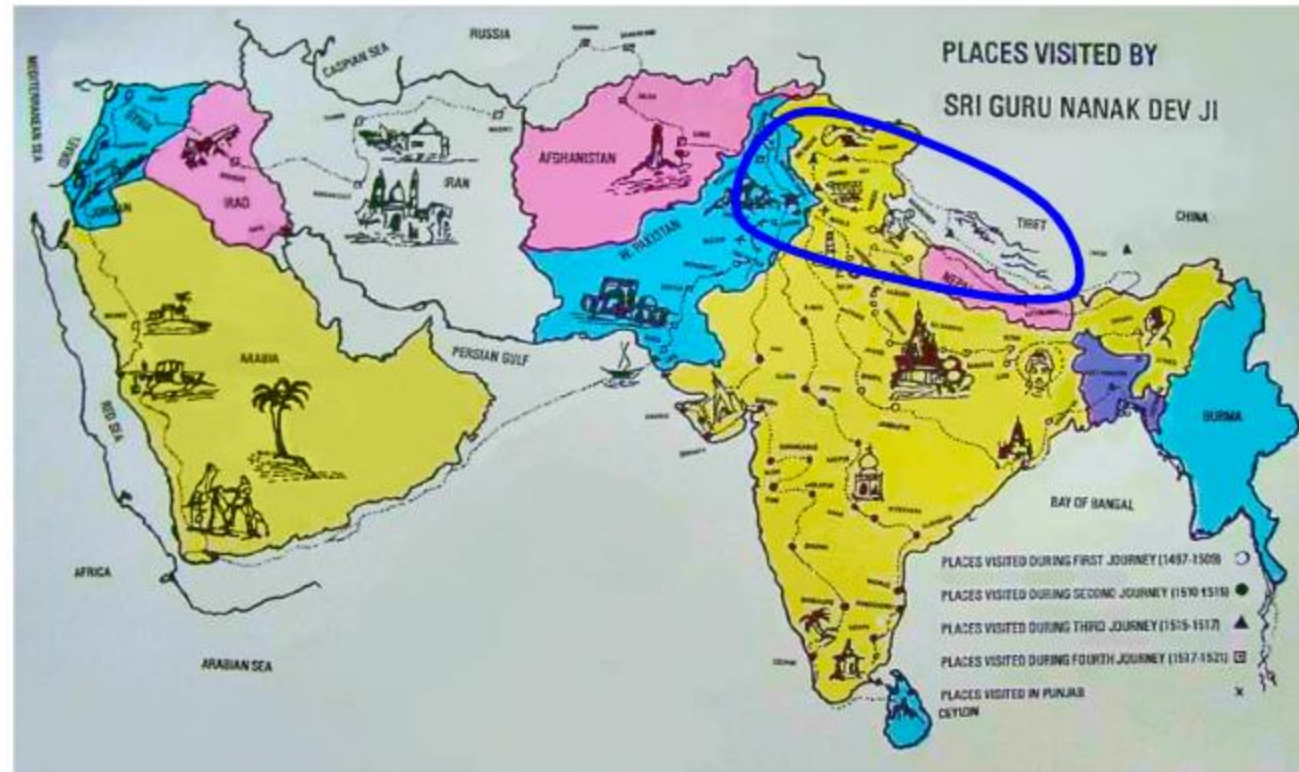


'Guru' in Sanskrit

What did Guru Nanak do?

Guru Nanak's first journey took him to the north, including places like Tibet and Nepal.

He travelled to spread the message of truth, peace and the oneness of God.

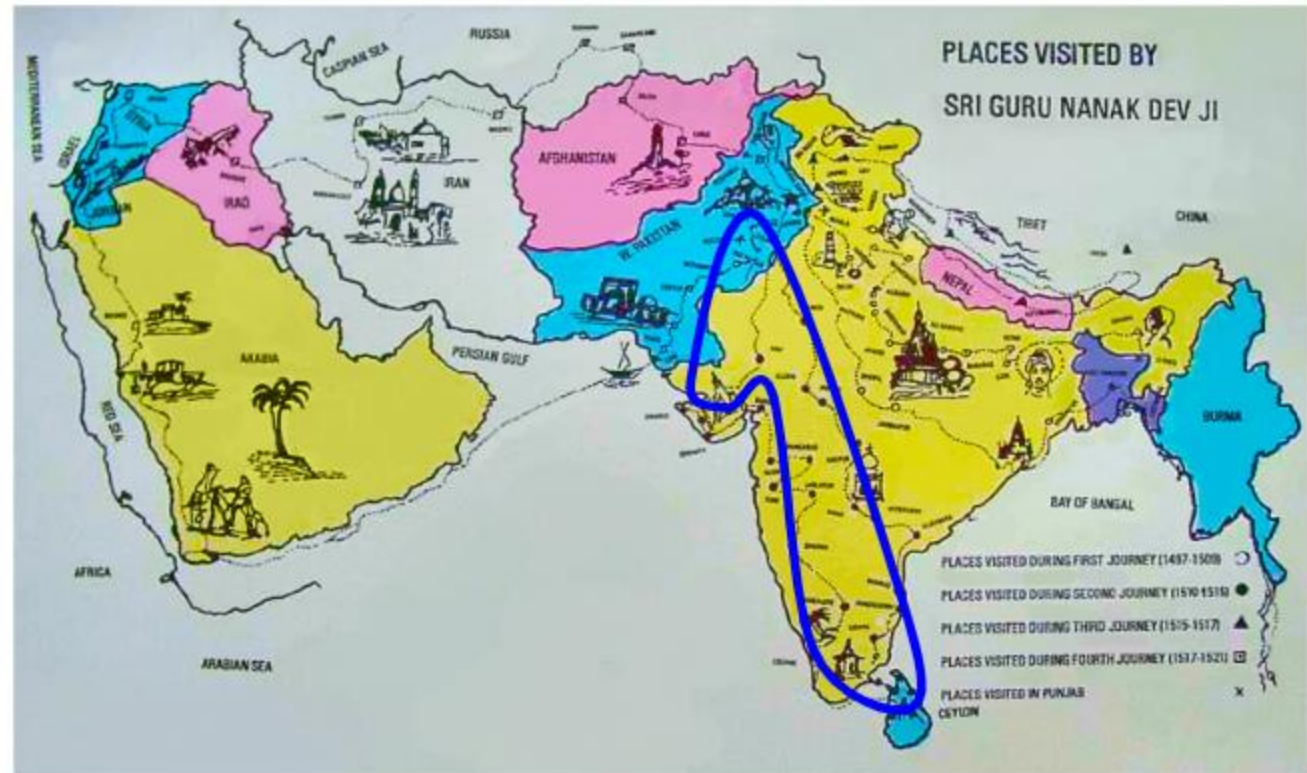


1st journey

Nepal and Tibet

His second journey took him to the south, to Sri Lanka.

He spread the idea that all people should live with compassion and love for one another.



1st journey

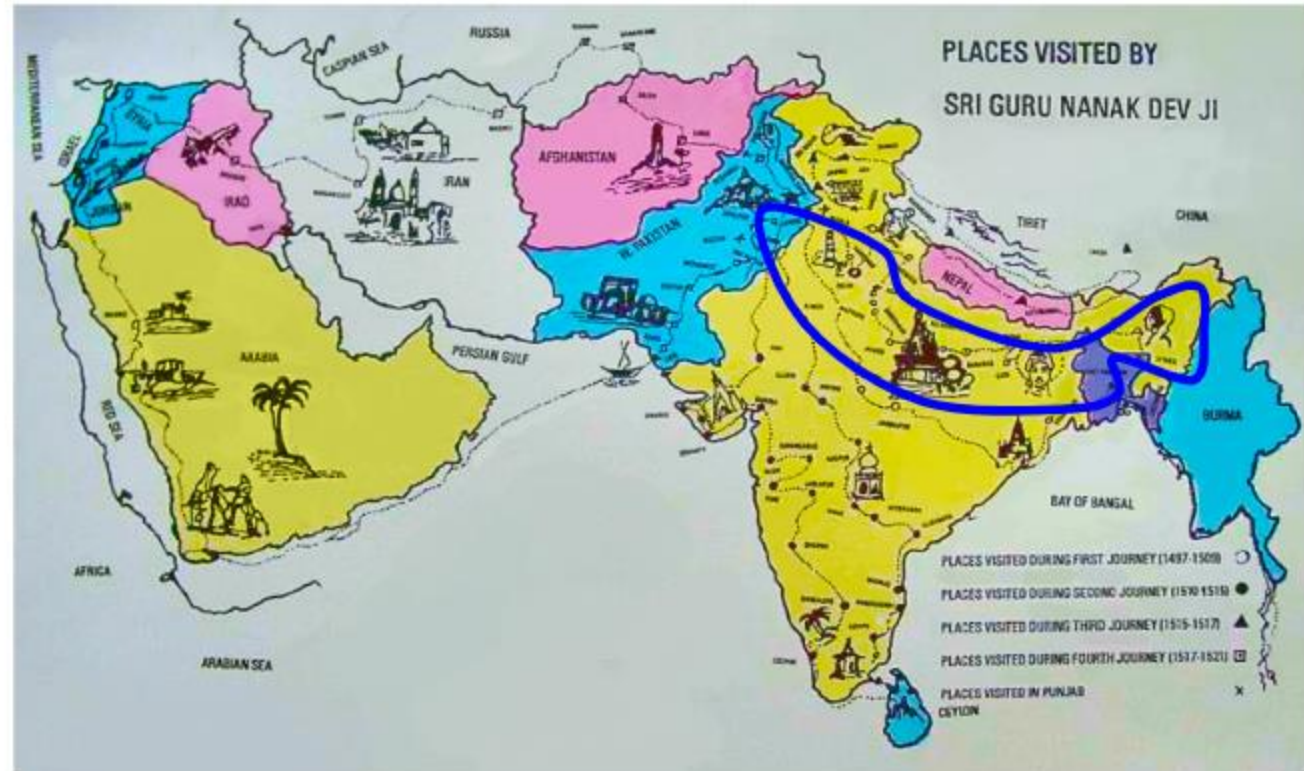
2nd journey

Nepal and Tibet

Sri Lanka

Guru Nanak's third journey took him to the east of India.

He visited sacred places, teaching people to remember God, live honestly and share with others.



1st journey

2nd journey

3rd journey

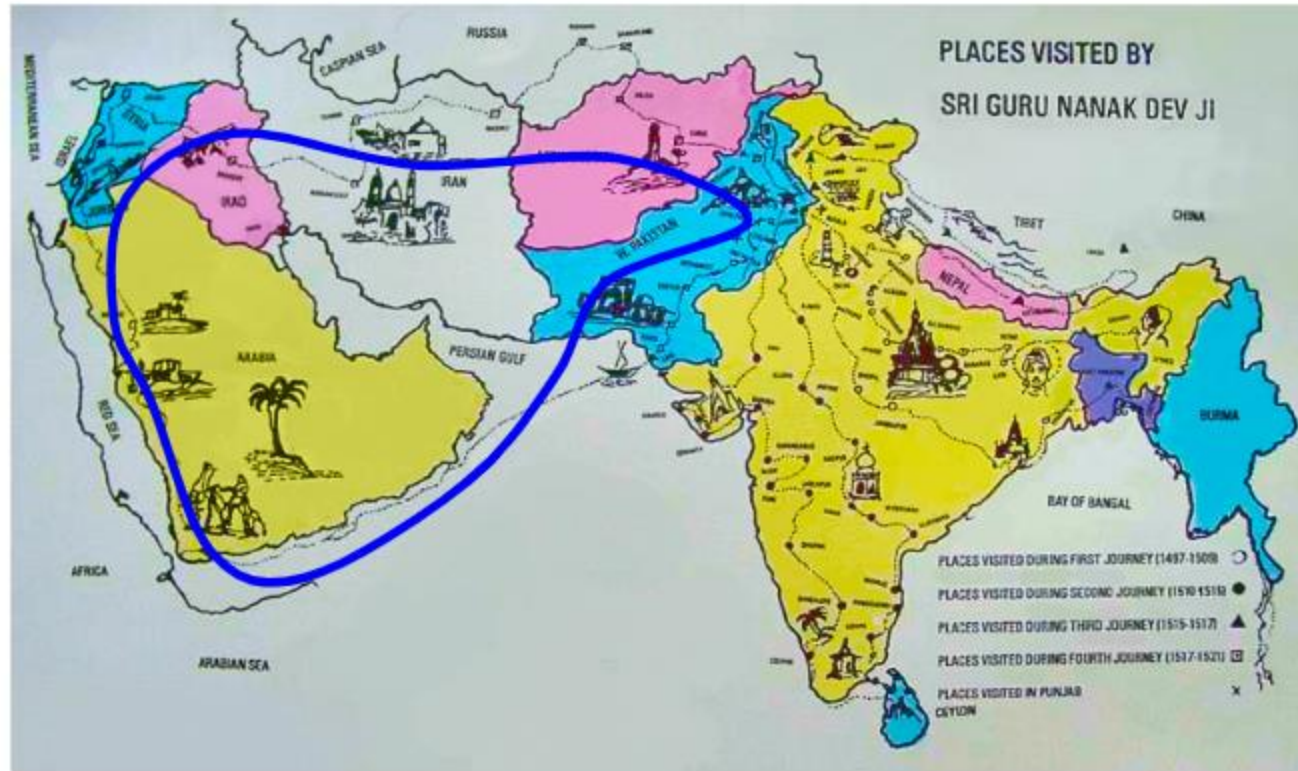
Nepal and Tibet

Sri Lanka

East of india

Guru Nanak's fourth journey took him to the west, to places like Makkah, Medinah and other parts of the Middle East.

There, he taught that all religions are equal.



1st journey

2nd journey

3rd journey

4th journey

Nepal and Tibet

Sri Lanka

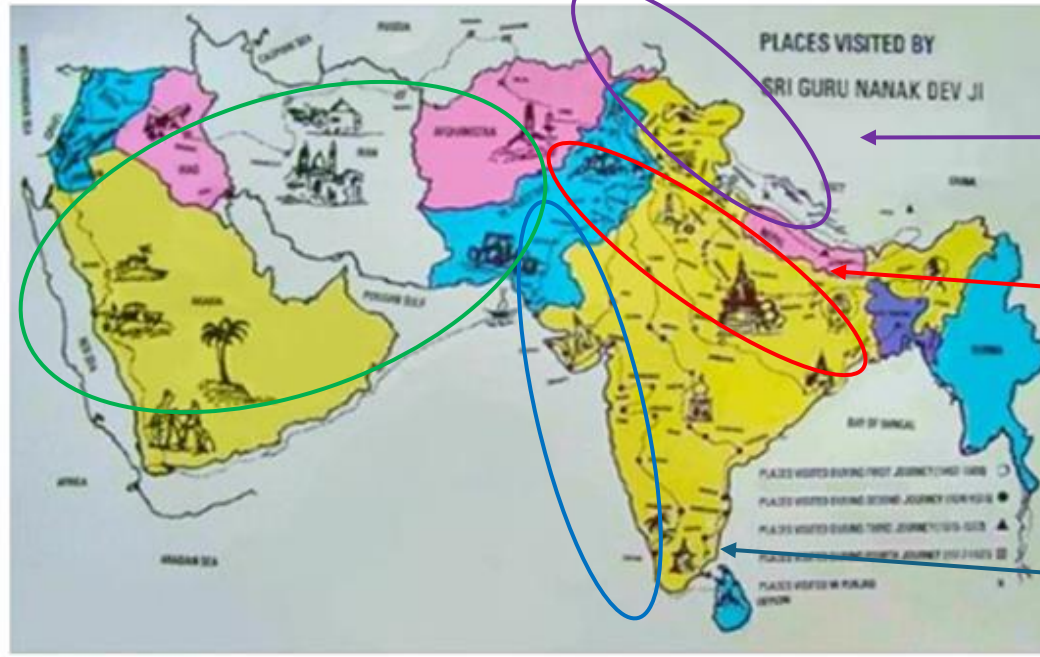
East of India

Middle East

Group task using previous slides:

- 1) Circle the places Guru Nanak visited.
- 2) Draw arrows to those places using a **pencil** and **ruler**.
- 3) Label the places.

Task B: Label the places Guru Nanak visited during his travels.



Middle East

Nepal and Tibet

East of India

Sri Lanka

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Handwriting – reviewing joins

First, practice writing the joins and then practice writing the join in a word.

Join 1

S

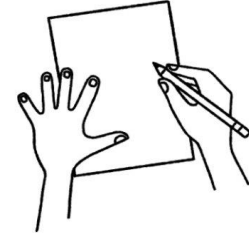
asks

Handwriting warm-up

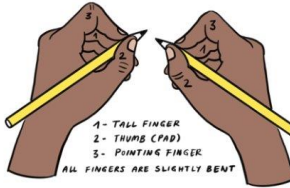
Before we start, what are these pictures reminding you to do?



- sit on a chair at a table
- feet flat on the floor
- back against the chair



- angle your paper correctly
- non-writing hand supports



- hold your pencil in the tripod grip

Join 2

ify

notify

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: identify and name different types of teeth in humans.

3 in 3

Our Amazing Bodies

The human body is like a machine that works all the time, even when we are asleep. Our heart pumps blood to keep us alive, and our lungs help us breathe in oxygen from the air. Our muscles and bones let us move, run, and play. The brain is the control centre, telling the rest of the body what to do. Every part has an important job, and they all work together to keep us healthy and strong.

- 1. What does the heart do to help keep us alive?**
- 2. Which part of the body is called the control centre?**
- 3. Why is it important for all parts of the body to work together?**

Challenge question:

What do you think might happen if one part of the body stopped working properly?

Keywords

Teeth are used to break down food before it is swallowed.

To **observe** is to look very closely and use other senses too.

Incisors are sharp, flat teeth found at the front of the mouth.

Canines are slightly pointed teeth that sit on each side of incisor teeth at the front of the mouth.

Molars are teeth found at the back of the jaw with a rounded or flattened surface. They are used for grinding and chewing food.



Move your tongue around inside of your mouth.

What can you feel?



moving
your
tongue

You will be able to feel your **teeth** inside of your mouth.

What do they feel like?



What words can you use to describe what your teeth feel like?

Do any of your teeth feel ...

- smooth?
- rough?
- sharp?
- pointy?
- anything else?

Some of my teeth
feel flat and other
teeth feel bumpy.



Jun



These people use a mirror to **observe teeth** and other areas inside your mouth more easily. Do you know what jobs they are doing?

A dentist is trained to care for teeth and gums.



dentist

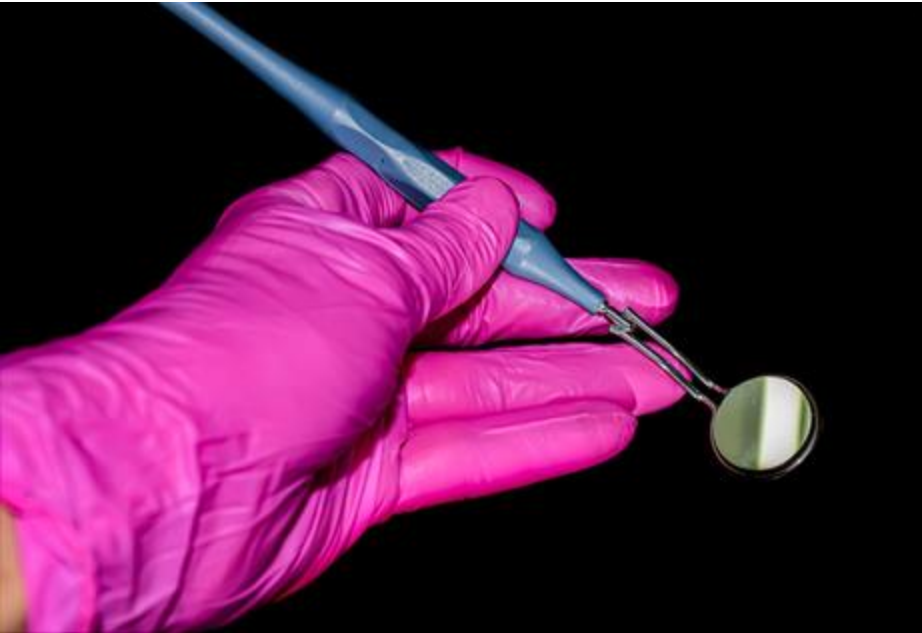
A dental hygienist is trained to clean teeth and teach you how to look after your teeth.



dental
hygienist



Dentists and dental hygienists use a special type of mirror on a stick, called a concave mirror, to **observe teeth** more closely.



A concave mirror is curved inwards to magnify what is reflected off its surface.



This means the image of teeth in the mirror is larger and easier to see.



Use a mirror to observe your teeth closely.

Use coloured dough or clay to make a model of your bottom gums.



Now add dough teeth to your model.

Try to make the same number of teeth as in your mouth.

Try to make the same size and shape teeth as in your mouth.



Human **teeth** begin to develop before we are born.

At birth, our teeth are in our jaws waiting to push through our gums as we grow.

Teeth usually start to push through our gums at around 6 months until 3 years of age.



first teeth



Our first set of **teeth** are known as our baby teeth or milk teeth.

Scientists call these deciduous teeth.
Can you guess why?

Deciduous means to fall out or fall off at a certain stage of growth.



deciduous teeth



Around the age of six, our deciduous **teeth** begin to fall out and, soon after, another set of teeth replace them.

These are our final set of teeth.

We will have these teeth throughout our adult life, so they are known as our adult teeth.



adult teeth



Teeth have other names too, depending on their shape and size, where they are in your jaw and what job they do when we eat food.

model of teeth



Do you know the names of any types of teeth?



At the front of the jaw, humans have **teeth** called **incisors**.

Most children and adults have 8 incisor teeth.



incisors

Incisors look flat, smooth and almost rectangle shaped.



Left and right of the centre of the jaw, humans have **teeth** called **canines**.

Canines are sometimes called eye teeth because they are positioned under our eyes.

Children and adults usually have 4 canine teeth.

Canines look sharp and more pointed than other teeth.

canine tooth



At the back of the jaw, humans have **teeth** called **molars**.

Most children have 8 molars.

Most adults have 8 premolars (smaller molars) and 12 molars!

Molars look wide, flat but bumpy.



model teeth



Name that tooth!

This tooth is found to the left and right of the centre of the jaw, under the position of your eyes.

This tooth looks sharp and pointy.



molar



canine



incisor



Name that tooth!

This tooth is found at the front of the jaw.

This tooth looks flat and smooth.



molar



canine



incisor



Name that tooth!

This tooth is found at the back of the jaw.

This tooth looks wide, flat but bumpy.

a

molar



b

canine

c

incisor



1. Place the model of teeth you made in Task A on your mini whiteboard.

Label each tooth with the different types of teeth you have made:

- incisor
- canine
- molar



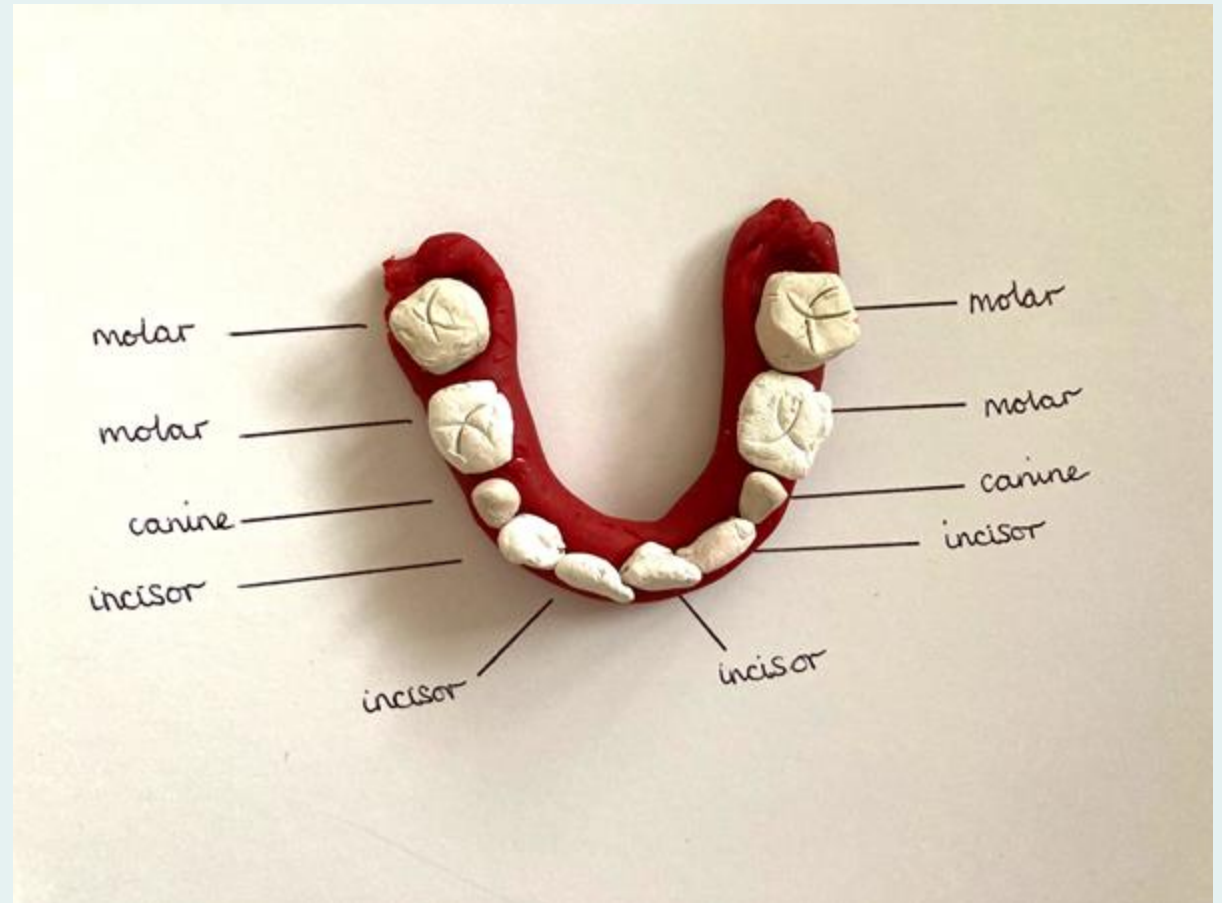
Label the different types of teeth you have made:

- incisor
- canine
- molar

Is your model similar or different to mine?



Jun



labelled teeth diagram



Complete your end of lesson assessment sheet and stick in your book.

Types of teeth

1 In which part of the body would you be able to observe teeth?

2 What piece of equipment would you use to observe your teeth? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ tape measure
- ☐ stopwatch
- ☐ mirror
- ☐ thermometer

3 What is the name of the bumpy teeth found at the back of the jaw? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ canines
- ☐ molars
- ☐ incisors

4 What is the name of the flat teeth found at the front of the jaw? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ canines
- ☐ molars
- ☐ incisors

5 What is the name of the pointed teeth found either side of your front teeth? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ canines
- ☐ molars
- ☐ incisors

6 Which of these would a dentist or dental hygienist use to observe teeth? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ a hand lens
- ☐ a concave mirror
- ☐ a microscope

Challenge

Count how many incisors, canines and molars you have in your mouth.
Write down how many of each teeth you have.

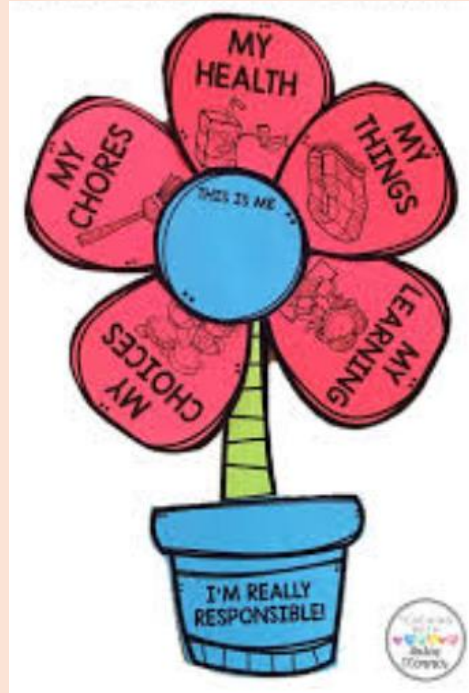


Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: recognise there are human rights that are there to protect everyone.

Key vocabulary:

- Right
- Responsibility
- Fair



Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: recognise there are human rights, that are there to protect everyone.

Turn and talk

What games do you like to play and how often do you play games.

Games are a part of your life. How would you feel if you weren't allowed to play or had nothing to play with?

Today you are going to be looking at the right to play.

Can you explain what you understand by a 'right'.

Thursday 10th September 2026

TBAT: recognise there are human rights, that are there to protect everyone.

Listen to Sam's story

(in notes on slide)



Playtime for everyone!

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child



All children around the world have certain rights and that there is a special law about this called the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Children's rights are based on what a child needs to survive:

- **to grow**
- **to be healthy**
- **to have an education**
- **to be listened to**
- **to be treated fairly**
- **to help them to be the best they can be.**

They apply equally to every child, whatever their race, religion or the sorts of places they live in.

Playtime for everyone!

All children have rights.

Talk partners

What rights do you think all children in the world should have?



Your **rights** are what you are morally or legally entitled to do or to have.

Playtime for everyone!

Talk partners

Playtime isn't always a happy time for everyone. Why do you think this is? Can you give some suggestions about how things can be improved?

Working in pairs, **think of ways to make playtime happy and safe for everyone.**

Write these suggestions around your children's rights image in your books.

