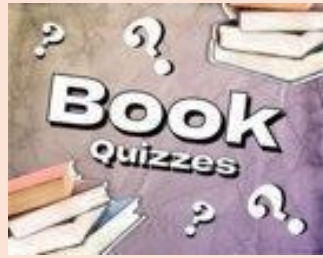


Monday 14th September 2026

14.09.26

Morning Challenge



Solve in your morning challenge book:

1) $456 + 237 =$ _____

2) $782 - 349 =$ _____

3) $615 + 284 =$ _____

4) $901 - 476 =$ _____

5) $328 + 567 =$ _____

6) $754 - 218 =$ _____

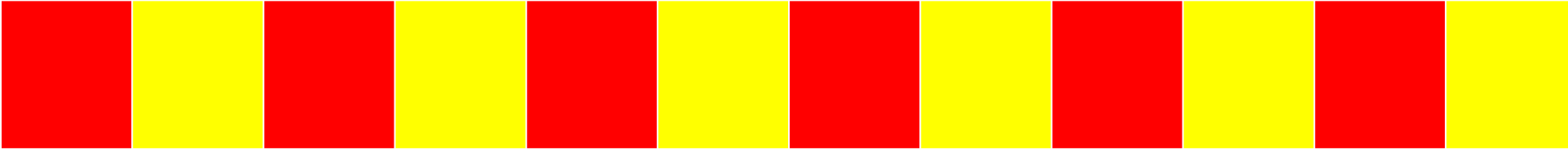
7) $483 + 196 =$ _____

8) $862 - 427 =$ _____

14/09/26

Times tables

Re – cap Counting stick



Harry Potter maths!



6	x	1	=	6
6	x	2	=	12
6	x	3	=	18
6	x	4	=	24
6	x	5	=	30
6	x	6	=	36
6	x	7	=	42
6	x	8	=	48
6	x	9	=	57
6	x	10	=	60

14.09.26

TBAT: identify place value in 4-digit numbers.

3 in 3

1. $199 + 10 =$

2. $\underline{\quad\quad} \times 6 = 30$

3. $873 - 121 =$

Challenge

$4251 + 1393 =$

14.09.26

TBAT: identify place value in 4-digit numbers.

Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge -
Topmarks

Level 4- 6 times tables

Key Vocabulary

Digits

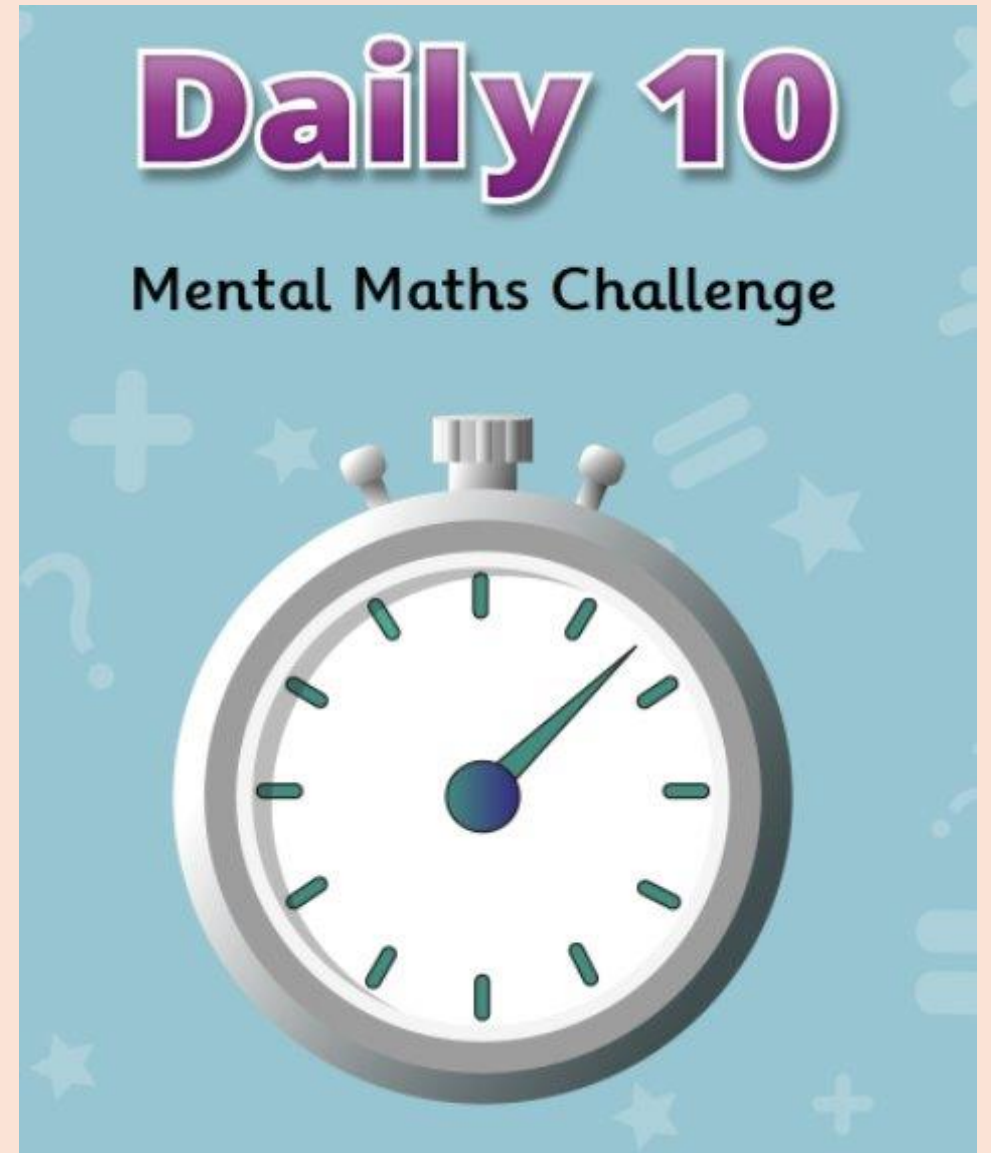
Column

Place holder

Place value

Thousands

6	x	1	=	6
6	x	2	=	12
6	x	3	=	18
6	x	4	=	24
6	x	5	=	30
6	x	6	=	36
6	x	7	=	42
6	x	8	=	48
6	x	9	=	57
6	x	10	=	60



Partner Talk

What are the 2 numbers that have been placed in the place value chart?

Hundreds (100)	Tens (10)	Ones (1)
	3	4
2	0	3

Challenge: Can you place 4723 in this place value chart? Explain your reasoning.

What do these columns mean?

TP: Show that you are adding
(partitioning). EG: $1000 + 100 + 30 + 4$



thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

Let's place this number
in the grid:

3452

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

- How many thousands?
- How many hundreds?
- How many tens?
- How many ones?

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$

Let's place this number
in the grid:

7025

TP: Show that you are adding
(partitioning). EG: $1000 + 100 + 30 + 4$

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

- How many thousands?
- How many hundreds?
- How many tens?
- How many ones?

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ =

Let's place this number
in the grid:

5270

TP: Show that you are adding
(partitioning). EG: $1000 + 100 + 30 + 4$

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

- How many thousands?
- How many hundreds?
- How many tens?
- How many ones?

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ =

Let's place this number
in the grid:

1196

TP: Show that you are adding
(partitioning). EG: $1000 + 100 + 30 + 4$

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

- How many thousands?
- How many hundreds?
- How many tens?
- How many ones?

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ =

Let's place this number
in the grid:

6205

TP: Show that you are adding
(partitioning). EG: $1000 + 100 + 30 + 4$

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1,000	100	10	1

- How many thousands?
- How many hundreds?
- How many tens?
- How many ones?

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ =

Independent

Answer the following questions in your book.

Blue

8,762

Green

What does the eight
represent?

What does the seven
represent?

What does the two represent?

What does the six represent?

Challenge: Write the number in words.

Independent

Numerals	Partitioning
6,201	
	$1000 + 200 + 30 + 4$
2,745	
8,420	
	$2000 + 700 + 40 + 1$
9,058	$9000 + 50 + 8$

RP: Kim says that her number is bigger than Tom because it has 8 tens and Tom's has 7. Kim's number is 2284 and Tom's number is 3274. Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Challenge

In this problem numbers have been replaced with symbols.

★ = 1 ▲ = 10 ■ = 100

Can you put the following numbers in ascending order?

■ ▲ ▲ ▲ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

▲ ▲ ★ ★ ★ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

★ ■ ★ ▲ ■ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Mastery Challenge

Match 4600 to numbers with the same value.

4600

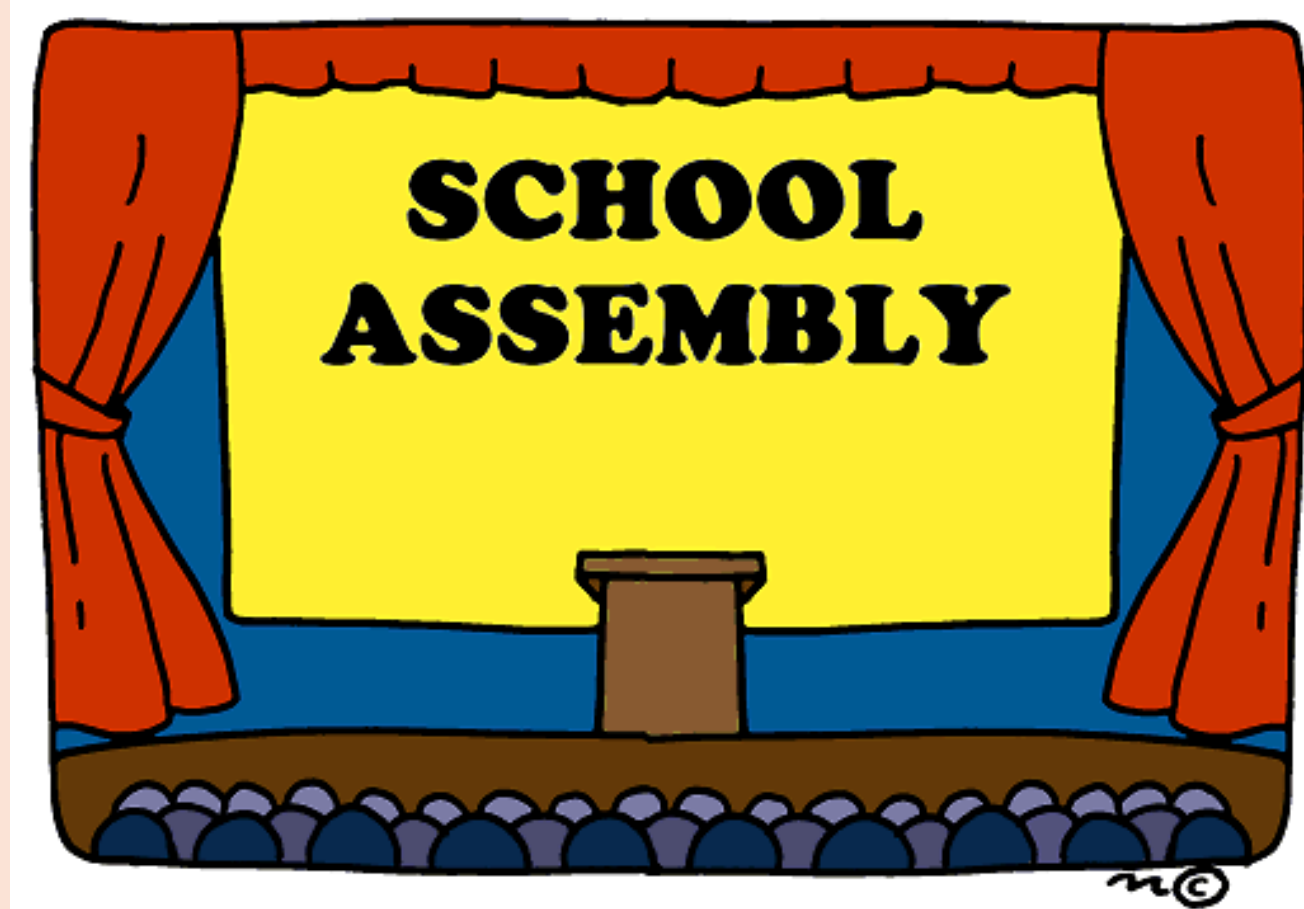
460 tens
460 hundreds
46 hundreds
4600 ones
46 tens

Greater Depth Mastery

James says, "The number 6000 has no hundreds, tens, or ones."

Do you agree with Shannon?
Explain your reasoning using place value.

Assembly 10.00 am



Monday 14th September 2026

Spelling rule

Adding the prefix **in-** (meaning 'not' or 'into')

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

For example, the prefix in- often means not:

active → inactive (not active)

correct → incorrect (not correct)

Talk partners

Can you think of any words that have the prefix **in-** at the start?

Word definitions

inactive - not doing anything or not taking part in activities.

incorrect - not right or correct.

inaccurate - not completely correct or exact.

insecure - not feeling confident, safe, or sure of yourself.

indefinite - not fixed, clear, or decided.

incomplete - not finished or missing some parts.

infinite - having no end or limit.

inedible - not safe or suitable to eat.

inability - a lack of ability or skill to do something.

indecisive - finding it difficult to make a choice or decision.

Handwriting

Warm up – fine warm up – interlinking fingers



Posture – are you sitting reading to write?

Write each word twice using joined letters in your handwriting book.

Right-handed posture



Left-handed posture



inactive

incorrect

inaccurate

insecure

indefinite

incomplete

infinite

inedible

inability

indecisive

Monday 14th September 2026

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from a text.

3 in 3

Tom and his sister Lily argued again this morning. Tom wanted to spend the day playing football, while Lily preferred to stay inside and draw. They both got frustrated because they couldn't agree on what to do. Even though they are very different from each other, they usually find a way to make up. Today, though, Tom stomped off to his room and Lily sighed loudly as she sat down with her sketchbook.

- 1. What did Lily want to do instead of playing football? (retrieve)**
- 2. How do you think Tom felt when they couldn't agree? Give evidence from the text. (Inference)**
- 3. Why might Lily have sighed loudly when Tom walked away?**

Monday 14th September 20266

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from a text.

Vocabulary/phrases in the text

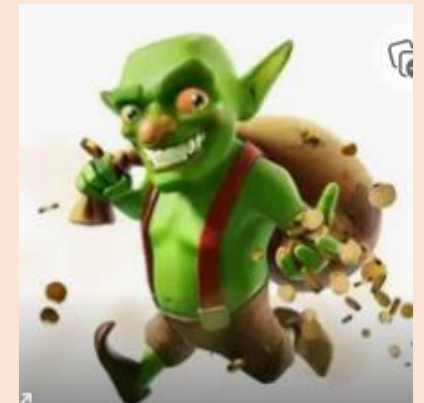


Fought means *to have been in a fight or battle*

Waste ground is *an empty, unused piece of land.*



A **goblin** is *a small, imaginary creature often shown as mischievous or ugly* in stories.



'**Don't be so wet**'- This phrase means *don't be so timid, silly, or easily scared.*

Monday 14th **S**eptember 2026

TBAT: retrieve and infer information from a text.

Multiple choice

1. What were mum's instructions?

be nice to each other make new friends

2. Circle a synonym for frightened.

brave excited scared

3. What do Jack and Rose take with them on their journey?

A book and a football a football and a bike a blanket and a ball

Read pages 5-10

Independent – Remember to answer in full sentences

1) What word has been used to show the mother has had enough?
(page 6)

The word _____ has been used to show the mother has had enough.

2) Why does Rose look sad? (Page 5) *Rose looks sad because _____*

3) Explain why the author said 'all the time' even though he already made this point. (Page 5) *The author said 'all the time' because Rose and Jack _____*

4) Why was Jack annoyed? (Page 7) *Jack was annoyed because _____*

5) What phrase shows Rose does not like the waste ground? (Page

7) *The phrase '_____ ' shows Rose does not like the waste ground.*

6) What does Rose think will be in the tunnel? (Page 9) *Rose thinks there will be _____ in the tunnel.*

1) Challenge:

Why does the author use ellipsis in the girl's speech?

Monday 14th September 2026

Q - How can images be used to describe people and places?

3 in 3

Images can be used to describe people and places by showing what they look like. Pictures of places in the UK, such as cities, seaside towns, or countryside, can give us ideas about what life might be like there. For example, a photo of London may show busy streets and tall buildings, while a picture of a village may look quiet and green. Sometimes images can create stereotypes, which are ideas that are not always true for everyone. Not all people or places are the same as they look in one photo.

1)How can images help us learn about places in the UK? Images help to _____

2)What is one example of how London may look in pictures? London may show _____

3)Why might images sometimes give us the wrong idea about people or places? Images can give us the wrong idea as _____

Monday 14th September 2026

Q - How can images be used to describe people and places?

Blue – What are the four countries called in the UK?

Green – What is the name of the county we live in?

Challenge – Why is the Republic of Ireland not a part of the UK?

Keywords

stereotype

A **stereotype** is a set idea that people might have about a person, place or thing, but which is often not true.

differences

Differences are the things that are not the same when compared with others.

diversity

Diversity is the variety of human, physical or cultural characteristics in a geographical area.

similarities

Similarities are the things that are the same when compared with others.

Every day millions of photographs are taken in the UK.
These images are sometimes shared with others.

Different people take different photographs, and
for different reasons.

Here are some photographs taken in the UK:



How can images show the diversity of the UK?

This is a photo of **the Houses of Parliament in London, England.**

What can you see in the photo?

What do you think people use this place for?

Is this the sort of picture someone who lives in this place might take, or a tourist?



This image was taken in Eryri National Park in North Wales.

What can you see in the photo?

What do you think people use this place for?

Is this the sort of picture someone who lives in this place might take, or a tourist?



How can images show the diversity of the UK?



Explanation



These four images show the **diversity** of landscapes that can be seen in the UK.

Diversity means that there is a great variety of different landscapes in the UK. We have **differences** between and within places:

- some are rural (countryside), some are urban (built-up places)
- some are by the sea, others are inland
- some are flat and low-lying, others are high up and mountainous with steep slopes
- some are covered with trees, others have crops growing on them.

Task A

How can images show the diversity of the UK?



Look at the images below which show three seaside locations. Look at image A, and suggest one reason why it is different to images B and C. Then do the same for the other two images.



a



b



c

As a class, brainstorm some ideas and then write ideas in books.

Task A

How can images show the diversity of the UK?



a



b



c

Image A shows a location which has a lot more buildings and a steep hill overlooking a marina with lots of boats. The other places are more flat, and there are not many buildings.

Image B shows a location which has no buildings. It is very flat and there are waves which suggests it is at the coast. There are cliffs to the left.

Image C shows a location which is very flat and has some buildings. There is some land at the left and the water appears to be a river channel.

What is a stereotype?

A **stereotype** shows a set idea that people might have about a person, place or thing, but which is often not true in reality.

This could be an image which portrays a place in a particular way and doesn't show the **diversity** of it.

When a picture of London is used, it often includes a limited range of buildings such as the Houses of Parliament or the London Eye.

Stereotypes can sometimes result in people misunderstanding places, particularly if they have never been there.

It might lead to a particular view of a place based on a limited amount of information.

The selection of images is important if we are to give people a view that represents a place, including its **similarities** and **differences**.

It's possible that the place where you live has **stereotypes** which have developed about it.

These may or may not be true.



I live in a small rural village. People think it's really quiet, but there's a lot happening!

Can you think of any **stereotypes** about the city, county or area where you live?

Here are some images which show possible **stereotypes** of places. What might you think about these places?

What might you think if you lived in these places?

Are **stereotypes** more likely to develop about places we don't know very much about?

Scottish people wear kilts and play bagpipes.



People from London all have the same accent.



Can you think of some others?

Task B

How can images stereotype places?



Practice

Write some possible **stereotypes** about living in the two **different** places shown below.



a



b

Picture A shows a rural area, suggesting that it is

Picture B shows a busy city, suggesting that

Challenge: Where would you rather live and why? Do you agree with the stereotype around that place?

a

a rural area

It's very quiet here, and there's nothing to do and no decent shops. We feel safe here. All the young people have left to work in the city. If we need medical help we have a long wait.

b

a busy city

This is a busy and noisy place. It's hard to sleep with the police sirens. Everything is really expensive, and there is quite a lot of crime. We do have lots of shops and entertainment on the doorstep though.

Movement break

 [Mario Galaxy Run](#)  [Fitness Run | Brain Break | Exercise | GoNoodle Inspired](#)

lundi 14 septembre

TBAT: introduce myself with my name.

Turn and talk:

What are the two ways of saying 'hello' in French?



lundi 14 septembre

TBAT: introduce myself with my name.

Nom: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the missing words for each character.
Use the Word Bank to help you and pay close attention to their faces!



Salut !

Je _____ Cécile.

Ça va très _____.



_____ !

Je _____ Marie.

Ça va _____.



Salut !

Je _____ Patrick.

Ça va _____.



Salut !

Je _____ Marc.

Ça va _____ bien.

WORD
BANK

Salut

très

bien

m'appelle

mal

Answers

ANSWERS

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the missing words for each character.
Pay close attention to their faces! Then, translate Marc's text into English!



Salut!
Je m'appelle Cécile.
Ça va très mal.



Salut!
Je m'appelle Marie.
Ça va bien.



Salut!
Je m'appelle Patrick.
Ça va mal.



Salut!
Je m'appelle Marc.
Ça va très bien.