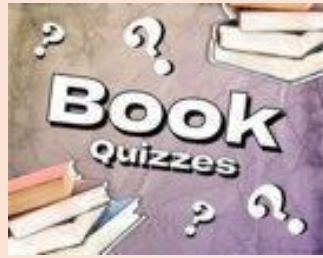


Monday 5th October 2026

05.10.26

Morning Challenge



Rewrite each sentence with the correct punctuation, capital letters, and **inverted commas**. 

1. sarah said i am going to the park after school.
2. can you help me with my homework asked ben.
3. mum shouted dinner is ready.
4. we won the football match cheered the children.
5. the teacher said remember to bring your reading book tomorrow.

05.10.26

Times tables

6 times tables

Complete the sequences.

- a) 6, 12, ____, 24, ____, 36
- b) 42, ____, 54, ____, 66, 72
- c) 84, 78, ____, 66, ____, 54
- d) ____, 24, ____, 36, 42, ____
- e) 36, 30, 24, ____, ____, ____

Complete the number grid.

1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
11		13	14	15	16	17		19	20
21	22	23		25	26	27	28	29	
31	32	33	34	35		37	38	39	40
41		43	44	45	46	47		49	50
51	52	53		55	56	57	58	59	
61	62	63	64	65		67	68	69	70
71		73	74	75	76	77		79	80
81	82	83		85	86	87	88	89	
91	92	93	94	95		97	98	99	100
101		103	104	105	106	107		109	110

05.10.26

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

3 in 3

1) $46 + 234 =$

2) $85 \times 5 =$

3) $92 + 25 + 17 =$

Challenge: $9:20 > 9:50$ What is the time interval?

05.10.26

TBAT: measure in centimetres and millimetres.

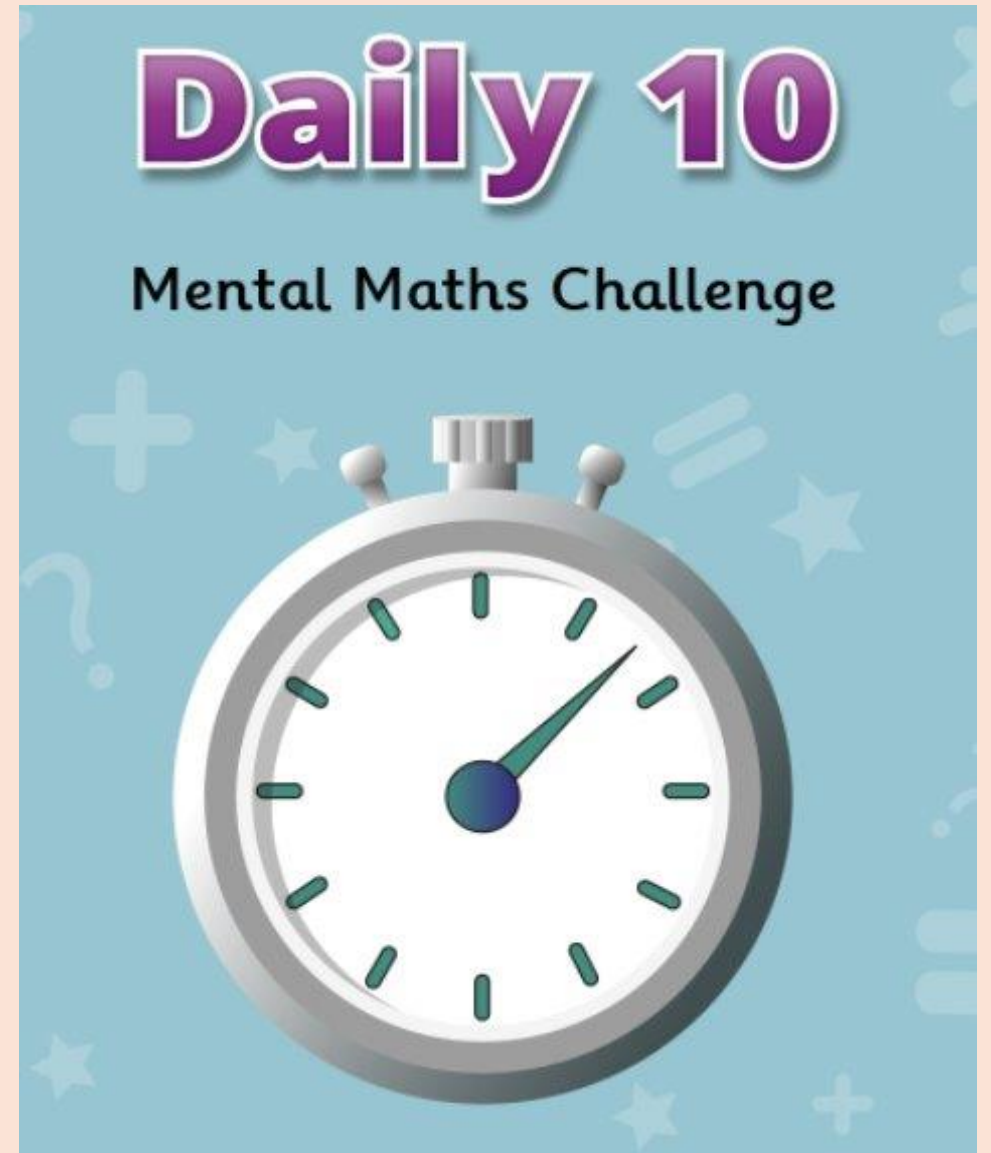
Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge -
Topmarks

Level 4- 6 times tables

Key Vocabulary
metres

centimetres

millimetres



Partner talk

Millimetre = mm

Centimetre = cm

How do I write 'two millimetres'?

How do I write 'four centimetres'?

How many mm are in 1cm?

There are 10mm in 1 cm

10 mm



Look at the ruler on your desk
and count the millimetre marks
between 0cm and 1cm.

Turn and talk

$$1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$$

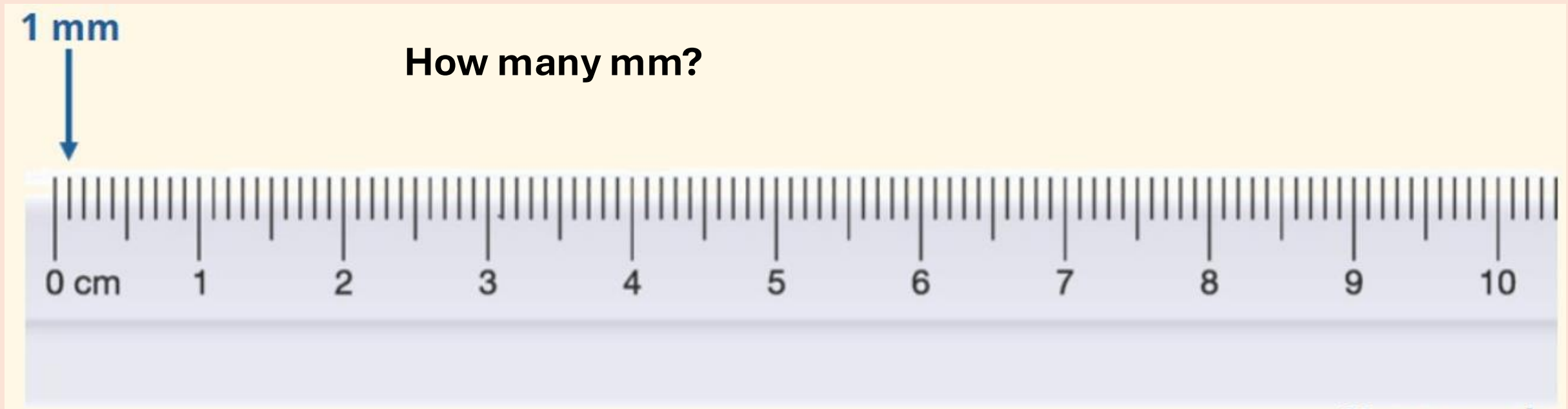
$$2\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{mm}$$

$$4\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$7\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$10\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

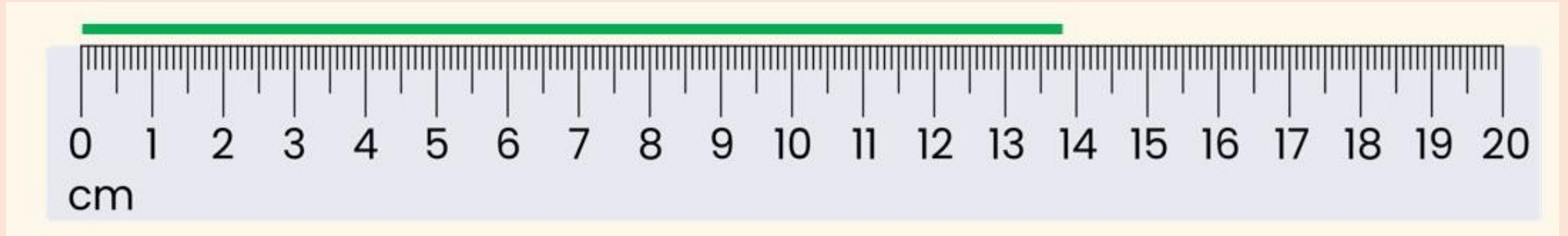
The shortest unit of measurement of length is the millimetre. Each little line on a ruler measures 1mm. Therefore, we use millimetres to measure VERY short lengths.



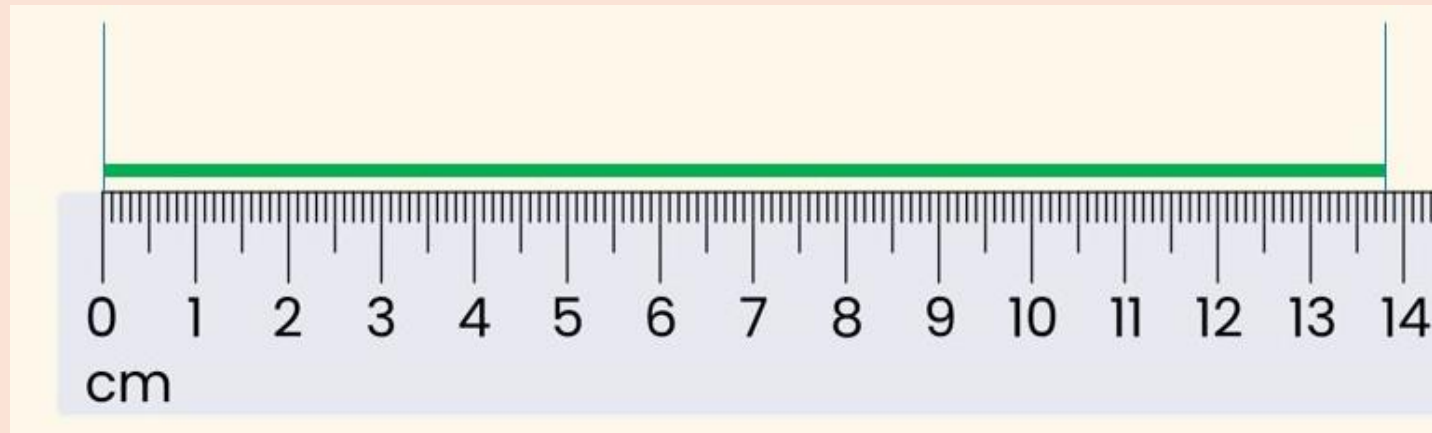
What number do we ALWAYS start measuring from unless stated otherwise?

Measurements often fall in between centimetres. Therefore,
we have to measure in both cm and mm!

If we look at this line, we can see that it starts at 0 and ends between 13cm and 14cm.

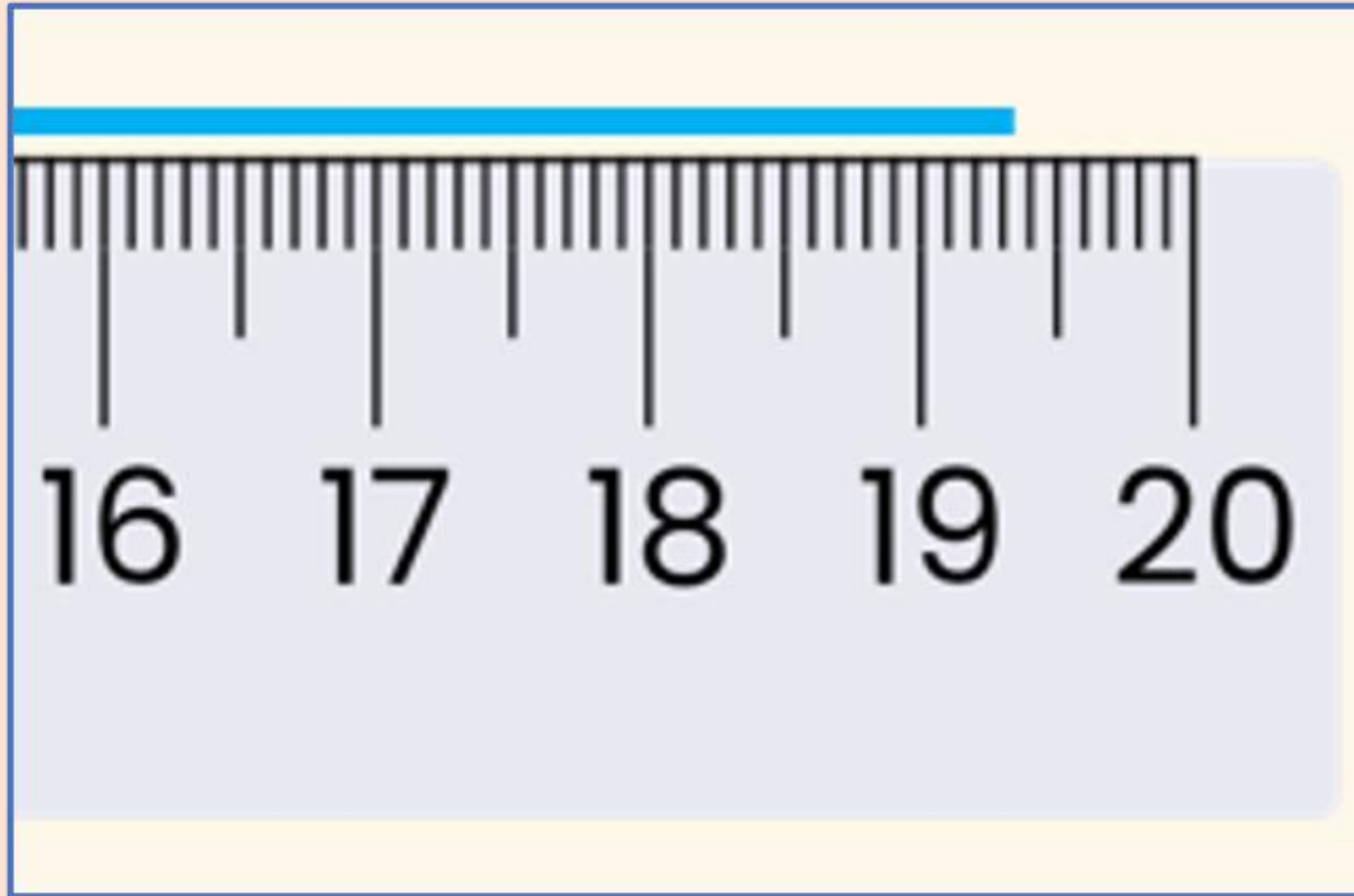


We need to look at the centimetre in which the line has passed and then count the millimetres.

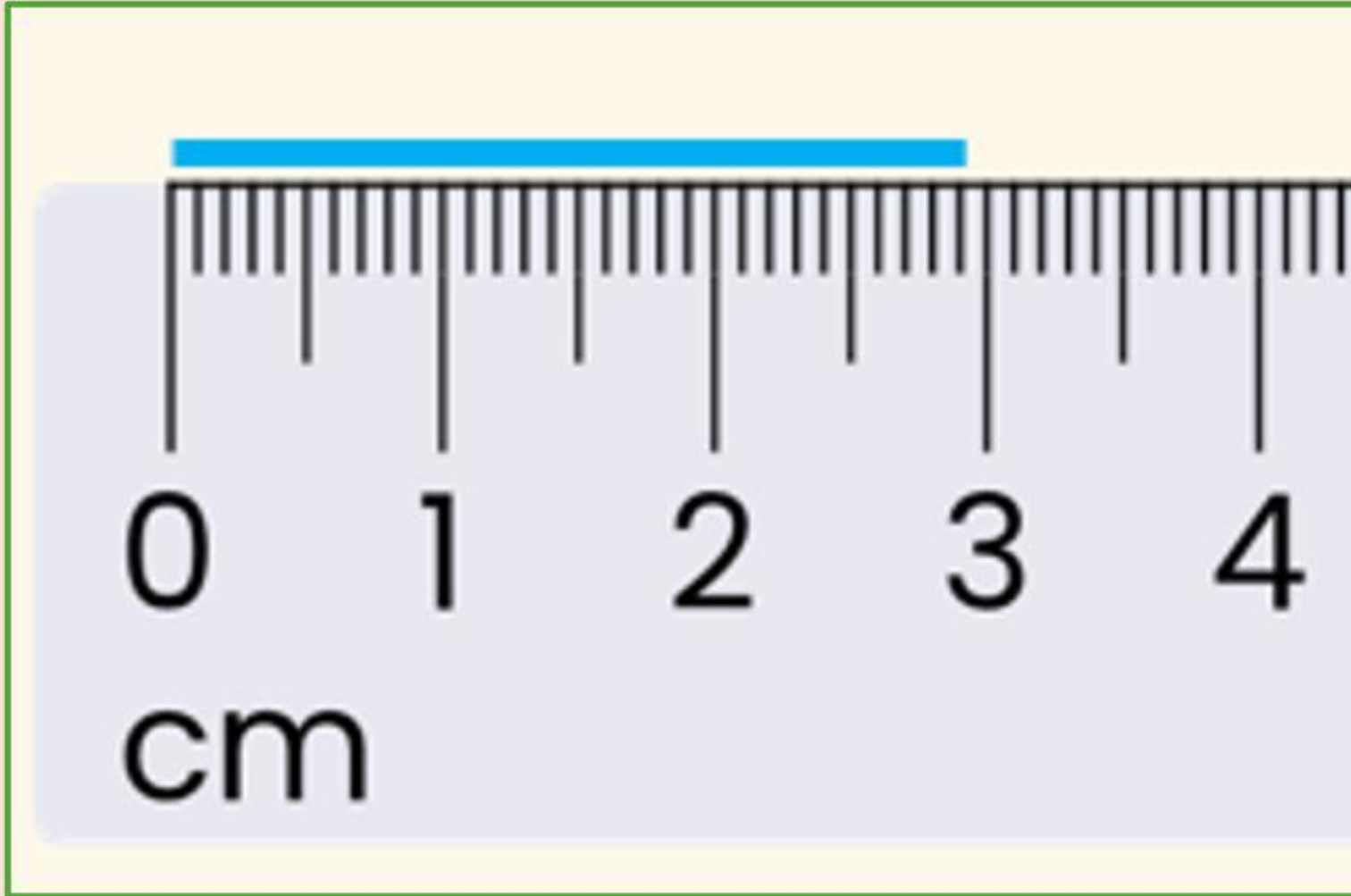


**This line is
13cm and
8mm**

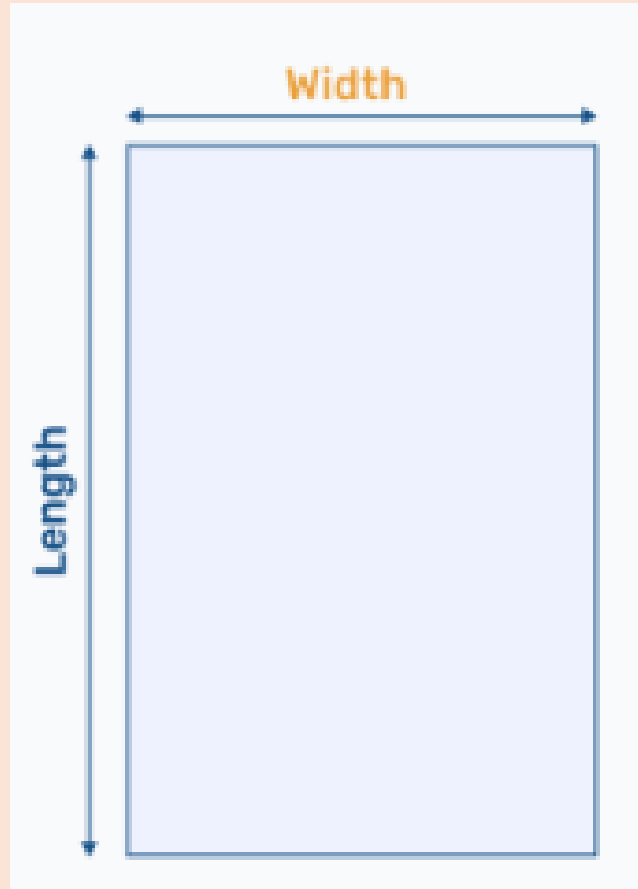
What is the measurement for the blue line?



What is the measurement for the blue line?



We need to measure in length and width, using both cm and mm

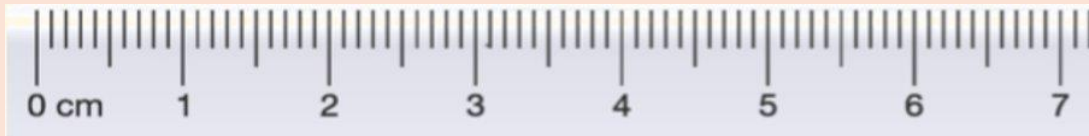
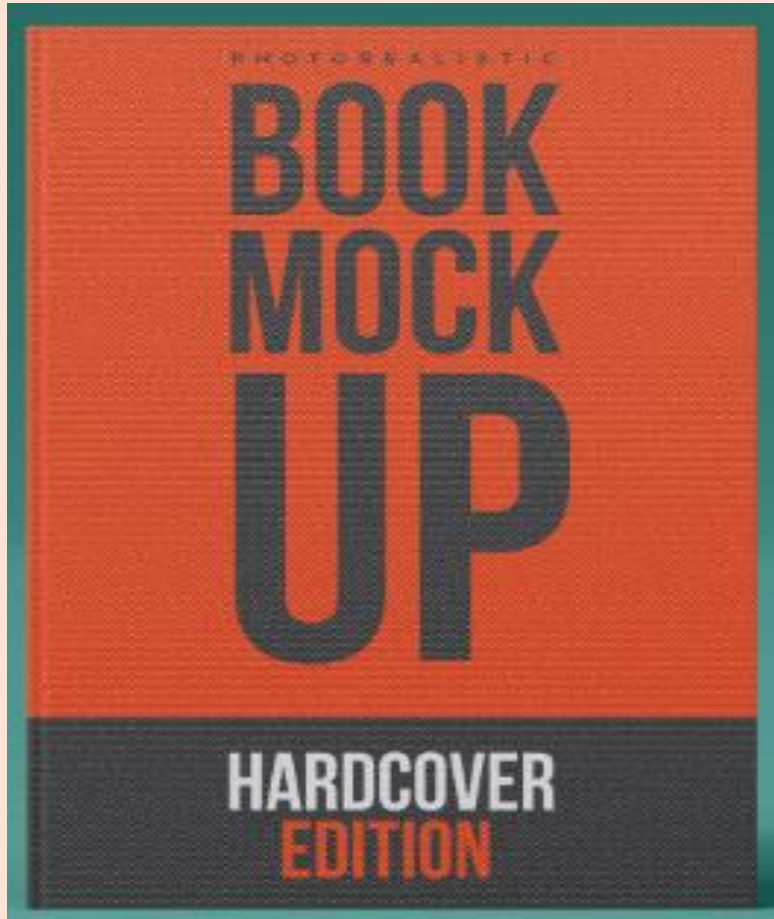


Length – How long something is

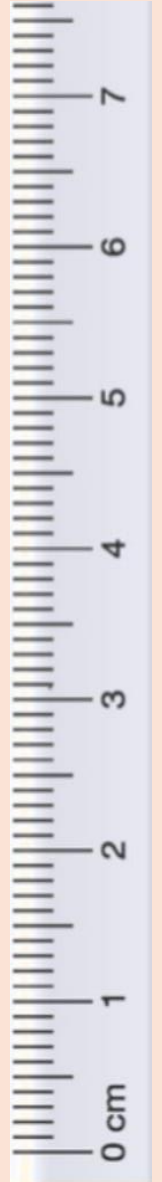
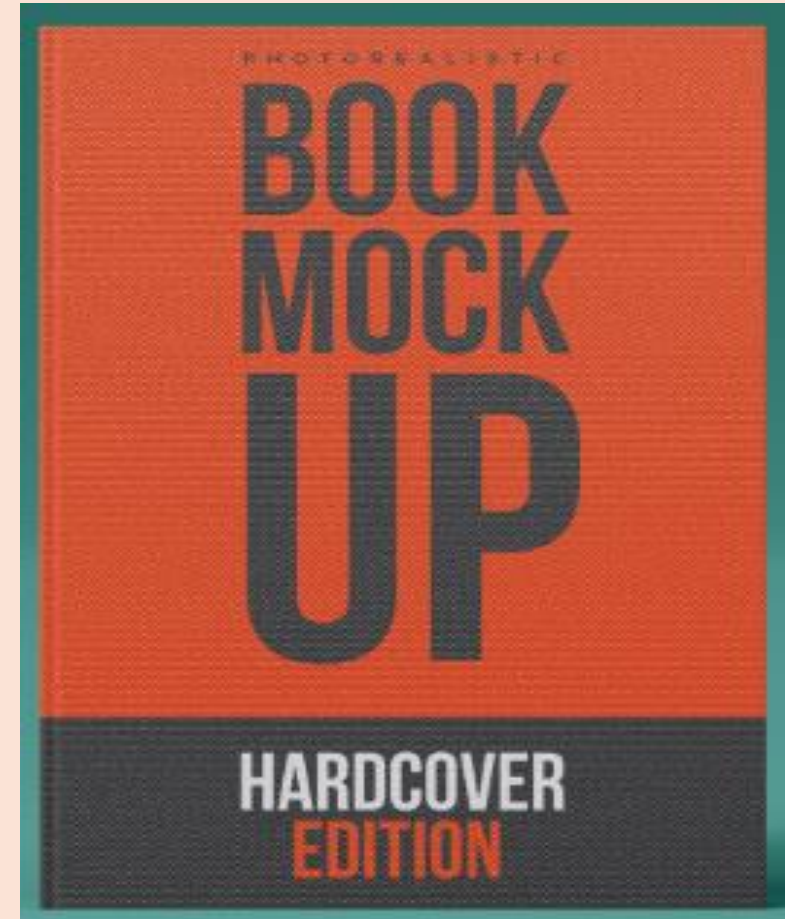
Width – How wide something is

Measure the length and width of the book

Width



Length



Measure the length and width of the glue stick

Width



Length



Blue/green

Answer the following questions in your book.

Measure the length of the line



Independent

Object	Length measurement in cm/mm LENGTH	Length measurement in cm/mm WIDTH
Glue stick		
Yellow analogue clock		
RE book		
Coloured pen		
Reading planner		

Challenge

True or false?
Pencil A is longer than pencil B.



A: 8cm and 5mm



B: 85mm

Explain your answer.

Mastery challenge

Meena is measuring two crayons.
Crayon A is 11 cm long.
Crayon B is 108 mm long.
Meena says: "Crayon A is longer because 11 is more than 108."

Is Meena correct?

RP: Lily says the lollipop is 9cm long. Is she correct? Explain your reasoning.



cm

Greater Depth mastery

Pencil A starts at 0 cm and ends at the 13.7 cm mark.
Pencil B starts at 1 cm and ends at the 14.4 cm mark.
Question:
Which pencil is longer?
Explain how you know, using only the centimeter markings.

Monday 5th October 2026

Spelling rule

Homophones and near homophones

A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different spelling and meaning.

For example, flower and flour

Talk partners

Can you think of any words that are homophones?

Word definitions

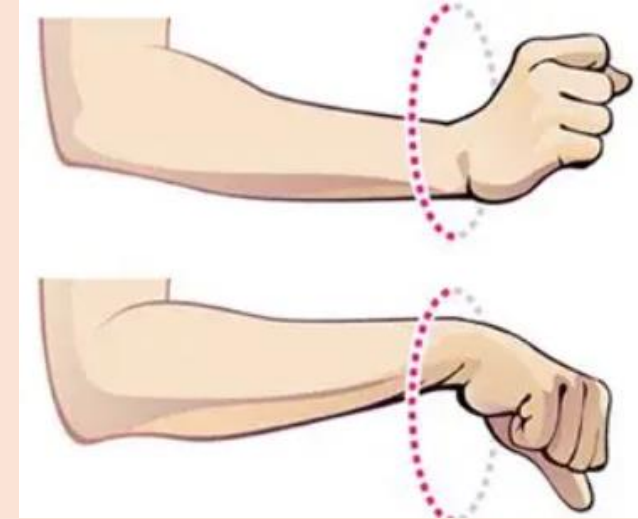
- **medal** – a metal award given for doing well in something.
- **meddle** – to interfere in something that is not your business.
- **missed** – did not catch, see, or attend something.
- **mist** – tiny drops of water in the air that make it hard to see.
- **scene** – a place where something happens.
- **seen** – looked at or noticed something.
- **board** – a flat piece of wood or a panel.
- **bored** – feeling tired because nothing is interesting.
- **which** – used when choosing between things.
- **witch** – a person in stories who uses magic.

Handwriting

Warm up – fine warm up – rotating wrists

Posture – are you sitting reading to write?

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



Right-handed posture



Left-handed posture



medal

meddle

missed

mist

scene

seen

board

bored

which

witch

Monday 5th October 2026

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

3 in 3

On a crisp autumn day, Mia and Ben walked through the park looking for conkers. They searched under a large horse chestnut tree and soon found several shiny brown conkers hidden inside their spiky green shells. Mia carefully picked them up and placed them in her bag. Later, the children used the conkers to play a traditional game. They laughed and had fun as they tried to hit each other's conkers. By the end of the afternoon, they had collected more than twenty conkers.

- 1. Where did Mia and Ben look for conkers?**
- 2. What were the conkers hidden inside?**
- 3. What did the children do with the conkers later?**

Monday 5th October 2026

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Blue – What is the best way to retrieve information from a text?

Green – How is retrieval different to inference?

Challenge – What does skim and scan the text mean?

Vocabulary/phrases in the text

Abundant – more than enough or a lot of something

Sheaf - A bundle of wheat tied together after being cut.

Equinox - One of the two times in the year when the Sun is above the equator and day and night are of equal length.

Squire - A man of high social status, who was a country landowner.



Monday 5th October 2026

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Multiple choice

1. What is collected at harvest?

crops tractors villages

2. What does the festival 'Lammas' mean?

bread mass loaf mass crop mass

3. What was made from the last of the crop?

corn rings corn dolls cornflakes

Harvest

What Is Harvest?

Harvest is the time of year when the **crops** planted in the spring are ready to be collected. It has been celebrated for hundreds of years and long ago, whole villages would work together to harvest the crop. People were thankful to know that they had food for the approaching winter months and an abundant harvest was something for everyone to celebrate.

When Is Harvest?

The word harvest comes from the Old English word 'hærfest' (pronounced 'h-eer-fest') meaning autumn. Harvest season in the United Kingdom usually begins at the end of August or the start of September. Historically, there was a festival called Lammas, which means 'loaf mass', celebrating the beginning of harvest. However, it has always been the end of the harvest season which sees the most festivities.

Long ago, the harvest would not end until the last **sheaf** of the crop was collected and brought back to the village. Sometimes there would be a grand procession to welcome back the workers and their treasured load. Today, the completion of the yearly harvest and the start of celebrations are marked by the Harvest Festival, which always happens on the Sunday closest to the Harvest Moon during the autumn **equinox**.

The conclusion of the Harvest festivities is usually marked by Saint Michael's Mass which is in honour of Saint Michael the Archangel. Michaelmas, as it is often known, happens every year on 29th September.



How Is Harvest Celebrated?

The arrival of the last crop meant that the Harvest Supper could commence. A bountiful meal of meats, vegetables, fruits, pies and puddings would be shared by everybody in the village. Singing, dancing and games involved all of those who had worked hard, from the **squire** of the land to the labourers from the fields.

Today, the Harvest Festival tends to be less prominent and it is mostly schools and churches that celebrate the occasion. Churches are decorated with fruit, vegetables and grains and there are specific songs, readings and prayers that give thanks for the harvest. Some schools will often ask children to bring tins or packaged food from home, which is then collected and delivered to those who need it most in the community, such as the elderly.

Glossary

crops: A plant that is grown in large quantities, especially as food.

equinox: One of the two times in the year when the Sun is above the equator and day and night are of equal length.

sheaf: A bundle of wheat tied together after being cut.

squire: A man of high social status, who was a country landowner.

Harvest Traditions

The harvest season has conjured up many wonderful traditions over hundreds of years. Different areas of the country have their own legends and ways of honouring them.

A practice called 'Crying the Neck' which, when the last crop was cut, had the villagers chant, sing and cheer.



The creation of corn 'dolls' made from the last of the crop, to acknowledge the spirit of the corn within it.



A custom called Hollaing Largesse. This happened whenever an unsuspecting stranger happened to walk past during harvesting. They were then expected to donate money to help pay for the labourers' supper that evening!



1. Which festival marks the end of harvesting? _____ festival marks the end of harvesting.

2. Look at the section '*When Is Harvest*'?

Find and copy a phrase which shows that the last of the crop was valuable to the people. The phrase is _____.

3. Why was an abundant harvest something for everyone to celebrate?

An abundant harvest was celebrated because _____.

4. Fill in the missing words.

Harvest season in the United Kingdom usually begins at the end of _____ or the start of _____.

5. Who was expected to donate money to help pay for the labourers' supper if they walked past harvesting?

_____ were expected to donate money if they walked past harvesting.

Challenge

Summarise what harvest is in 25 words or fewer.

Monday 5th October 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

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:

Task A

Why do people move within the UK?



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**?

In your books:

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?

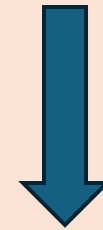
Mr Thorpe moved because Berkshire was a busy place very near to London. Therefore, it was expensive to live there and was typically noisy and crowded.

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 (look for Reading on the map), 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 Mr Thorpe 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:

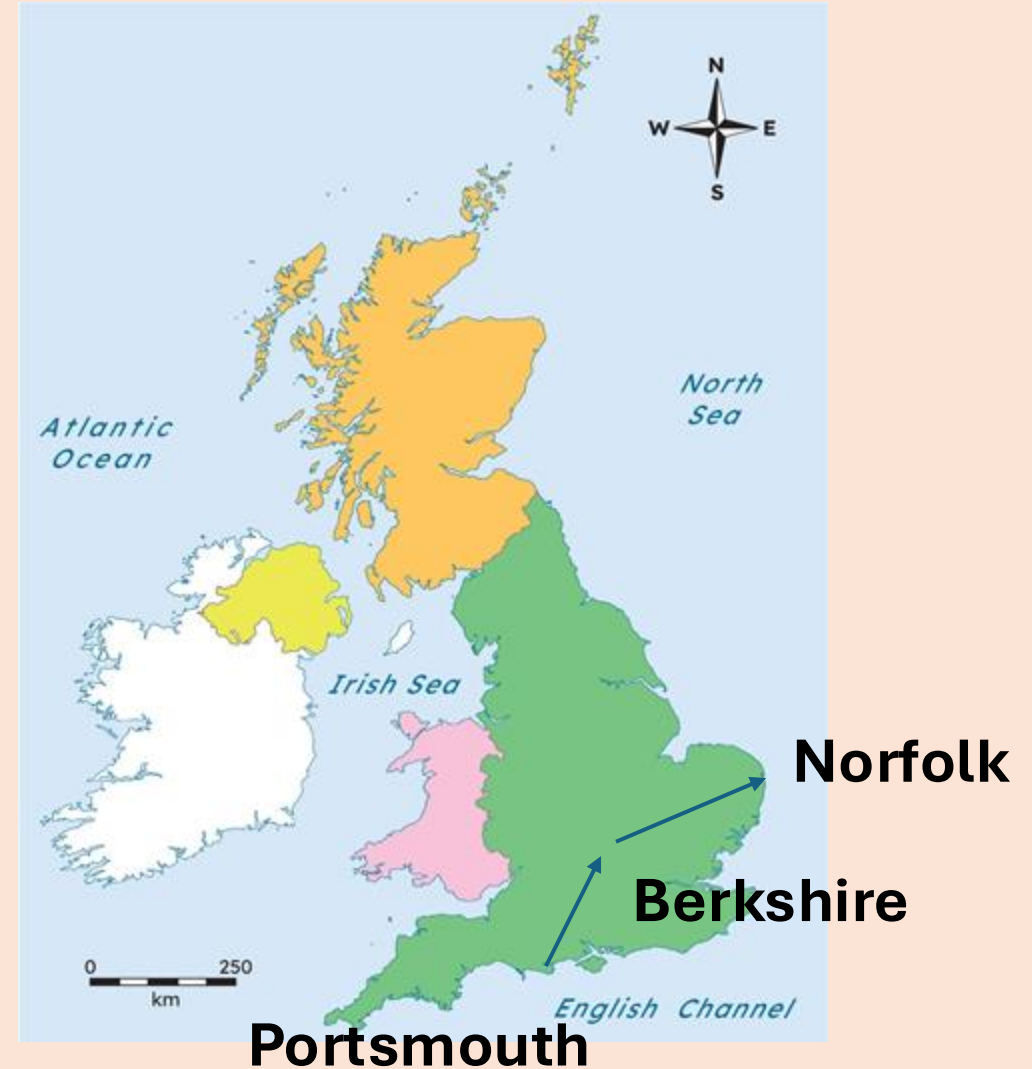
My Thorpe lived here until he was 3 years old. His parents then decided to move to Berkshire.

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.



Movement break

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

lundi 5 octobre

TBAT: say where I live.

Turn and talk:

How do you say 'how old are you?'

How do you say 'I am 8 years old?'



lundi 5 octobre

TBAT: say where I live.

Nom: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Decide if the following personal details written in French are TRUE (✓) or FALSE (✗).
Look carefully at the clues in the pictures to help you decide!



9 years old,
Marseille,
France

Je m'appelle Patrick.
J'ai neuf ans.
J'habite à Marseille.
Je suis français.

☐

7 years old,
Bordeaux,
France

Je m'appelle Marie.
J'ai sept ans.
J'habite à Paris.
Je suis française.

☐

10 years old,
Lyon,
France

Je m'appelle Cécile.
J'ai huit ans.
J'habite à Lyon.
Je suis anglaise.

☐

8 years old,
Bruxelles,
Belgique

Je m'appelle Antonio.
J'ai huit ans.
J'habite à Bruxelles.
Je suis belge.

☐

ANSWERS

INSTRUCTIONS: Decide if the following personal details written in French are TRUE (✓) or FALSE (✗).
Look carefully at the clues in the pictures to help you decide!



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Je m'appelle Patrick.
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7 years old,
Bordeaux,
France

Je m'appelle Marie.
J'ai sept ans.
J'habite à Paris.
Je suis française.



10 years old,
Lyon,
France

Je m'appelle Cécile.
J'ai huit ans.
J'habite à Lyon.
Je suis anglaise.



8 years old,
Bruxelles,
Belgique

Je m'appelle Antonio.
J'ai huit ans.
J'habite à Bruxelles.
Je suis belge.

