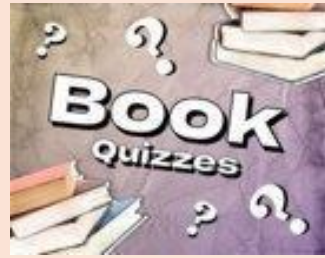


Monday 19th October 2026
19.10.26
Morning Challenge

Good
Morning



WORD OF THE WEEK STARTER

cacophony

Find out the meaning
of this word and use it
in a sentence.

MATHS STARTER

Mental Maths

$8 \times 2 =$	$20 \div 5 =$
$4 \times 5 =$	$18 \div 2 =$
$9 \times 5 =$	$30 \div 10 =$
$10 \times 8 =$	$4 \div 2 =$
$6 \times 5 =$	$12 \div 2 =$

CHALLENGE STARTER

Missing Letter

Monday

L _ _ ves

Pu _ _ _ i n

A u _ _ _ n

H _ _ _ _ we _ _

19.10.26

Times tables

6 Times Table Count to 72 Challenge

How to Play:

- Everyone stands up.
- The aim is to count aloud in **6s** all the way to 72.
- Anyone can say the next number at any time.
- If **two people say a number at the same time**, the class must start again from **6**.
- If someone says the wrong number, the class must start again from **6**.
- No taking turns or going around the circle. Listen carefully and decide when to speak.

Can the class reach 72 without having to restart?

19.10.26

TBAT: use the grid method for multiplying 2 digit x 1 digit

3 in 3

1) $14 \times 5 =$

2) $826 + 142 =$

3) Find $\frac{1}{4}$ of 40

Challenge: There are 9 boxes, and each box contains 34 pencils.
How many pencils are there in total? **Then, half this total!**

19.10.26

TBAT: use the grid method for multiplying 2 digit x 1 digit

Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge -

Topmarks

Level 4- 6 times tables

Key Vocabulary

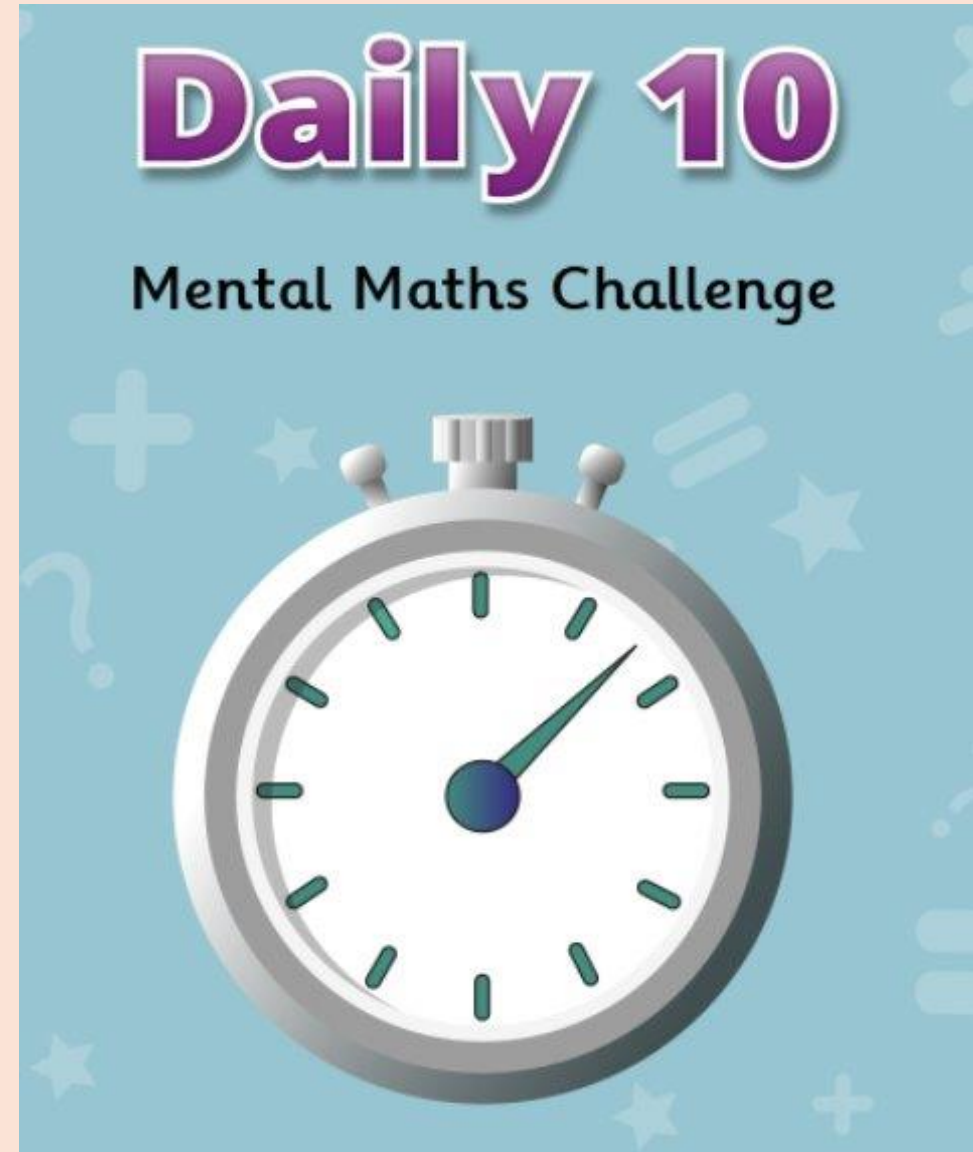
Digit

Tens

Ones

Place holder

Place value



We do

Partner Talk: Partitioning Three-digit Numbers

Look at this number:

269

I would like to know:

- What is the value of the 6 in this number?
- What is the value of the 9 in this number?
- What is the value of the 2 in this number?

Challenge: How many tens are there in the number 8023?

Partitioning Three-digit Numbers

Let's look at another three-digit number:

957

Hundreds (100)	Tens (10)	Ones (1)
9	5	7

Which number has the largest value?

Which number has the smallest value?

Reasoning

What mistake has been made?

$$385 = 3 + 8 + 5$$

Challenge: How many hundreds are there in the number 8023?

I do

$$17 \times 4 =$$

x		

Challenge: Mason says that 60 is partitioned as 6 and 0. Is he correct?

We do

whiteboards.

$$65 \times 5 =$$

X		

Challenge: Lily multiplied a number by 5 and got 250.
What is the number she multiplied?

You do

whiteboards.

$$71 \times 6 =$$

X		

Challenge:

If $72 \times 4 = 288$

Without using a formal method, find:

- $73 \times 4 =$ _____
- $74 \times 4 =$ _____
- $75 \times 4 =$ _____

Knowledge check

Answer the following question on your board

$$53 \times 6 =$$

Challenge: Dani has 37 sweets for each class. There are 6 classes. How many sweets does she have all together?

Independent

Solve using grid method

1) $41 \times 6 =$

2) $65 \times 3 =$

3) $27 \times 6 =$

4) $63 \times 4 =$

5) There are 55 children and 8 classes.
How many children are there all together?

RP:

Sam says the number 374
can be partitioned as:

$300 + 7 + 4$

Is Sam correct? Explain why
or why not.

Challenge

Complete the calculations:

- $34 \times 6 = 180 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 204$
- $52 \times 3 = 150 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 156$
- $47 \times 5 = 200 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 235$
- $68 \times 4 = 240 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 272$

Mastery challenge

Emma buys 87 packs of stickers.

Each pack has 9 stickers inside.

After giving 150 stickers to her friend,
Emma decides to keep the rest.

- 1) **How many stickers did Emma have altogether?**
- 2) **How many stickers does Emma have left after giving some away?**

Greater Depth mastery

$$\square\square \times \square = 432$$

Find two different
multiplication sentences
that could fit.

Monday 19th October 2026

Spelling rule

Re-cap of the spelling rules taught this half term:

- **Words with /aw/ spelt with augh and au – caught and cause**
- **Adding the prefix in- - inactive and inedible**
- **Adding the prefix im- impossible and impolite**
- **Adding the prefix il- illegible**
- **Adding the prefix ir-irresponsible**
- **Words with /shun/ endings spelt 'sion' - division and erosion**

Handwriting

Warm up – fine warm up – fists then stretch

Posture – are you sitting reading to write?
Write each word twice using joined letters
in your handwriting book.



Right-handed posture



Left-handed posture

caught

cause

inactive

inedible

impossible

impolite

illegible

irresponsible

division

erosion

Challenge – Can you write any of the spelling words into a full sentence?

Monday 19th October 2026

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

3 in 3

Festivals are special celebrations that bring people together. They can be linked to religion, culture, history or family traditions. People often enjoy festivals by sharing food, music, stories and activities. Festivals help us learn about different beliefs and ways of life. They are also a chance to spend time with family and friends, making happy memories. By celebrating festivals, people can feel proud of their culture and learn to respect others.

- 1. What are festivals often linked to?**
- 2. How do festivals help people learn about others?**
- 3. Why might festivals help people feel proud of their culture? (Inference)**

Challenge

Why is it important to respect other cultures?

Vocabulary/phrases in the text

Honoured – to show great respect or be given public praise



Sacrifices – giving up something of great purpose or value



Turnip – a root vegetable that grows underground

Traditions – something that people do regularly over many years



Where Did Halloween Come From?

Halloween began as a festival to celebrate the end of the harvest. Long ago, the Celts (who lived in Ireland, the United Kingdom and France) marked the end of summer and the start of winter with this festival. It was called Samhain (sow-in), meaning 'the end of summer'. The Celts believed their gods would protect them during the cold winter if they were honoured.

To please their gods, they lit huge fires and threw crops and animals into them as sacrifices. While the fires were burning, people wore costumes and masks. They also told fortunes and played games to guess what might happen in the future.

Where Did the Name 'Halloween' Come From?

When the Celts became Christian, they called the first day of November 'All Saints' Day'. 'All Saints' Day' was also called 'All-Hallows', which is an old English term. People began to call the night before the first of November 'All-Hallows Eve', which eventually became Halloween.

Why Do People Dress in Costumes at Halloween?

On Halloween night, people once believed ghosts wandered the streets. To avoid being recognised, they wore masks so the ghosts would think they were other spirits. Over time, this became the tradition of wearing costumes that people still enjoy.



The History of Halloween

Why Do We Carve Pumpkins at Halloween?

There is an old Irish legend about a man called Jack. He was sly and unkind and played nasty tricks on people. When he died, he was not allowed into heaven or hell, so he had to wander the Earth forever. The only thing he carried was a hollowed-out turnip with a glowing light inside it. People called him Jack of the Lantern. This story led people to carve lanterns and place them outside their homes to frighten away wandering spirits like Jack, and became known as 'jack-o'-lanterns'.

When Irish settlers moved to America, they discovered pumpkins. Pumpkins were softer, easier to carve and gave a warm orange glow, so they became the popular choice for jack-o'-lanterns instead of turnips.

Why Do We Go Trick or Treating at Halloween?

Years ago, people feared ghosts would enter their homes on Halloween night. To stop them, they left bowls of food outside their doors. Later, this changed and instead of leaving food for ghosts, children visited houses to ask for treats. This is how trick or treating began.

Even though Halloween has changed, many old traditions are still part of how people celebrate today.

Glossary

- **settlers:** People who move to live in a new place.
- **tradition:** Something that people do regularly over many years.

The History of Halloween



Monday 19th October 2026

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Multiple choice

1. While the fires were burning, what did people wear?

costumes and masks boots and scarves

2. People believed what once wandered through the streets?

Goblins Faires Ghosts

3. What did Jack carry?

a pumpkin a lantern a turnip

Retrieval questions

1. What did Halloween begin as?

Halloween began as _____

2. When did the Celts celebrate Samhain?

Celts celebrated Samhain _____.

3. What was first used to make jack-o'-lanterns?

_____ were first used to make jack-o'-lanterns.

4. Find and copy two countries where the Celts lived.

The Celts lived in _____ and _____.

5. Why did people started carving lanterns and placing them outside their homes.

People place lanterns outside their home to _____

Challenge

Number the facts from 1–4 to show the order they appear in the text.

- ☐ People began carving lanterns from pumpkins.
- ☐ The Celts lit fires and wore masks.
- ☐ People left bowls of food outside their homes.
- ☐ 'All-Hallows Eve' became Halloween.

Challenge 2

Halloween has changed over time but many traditions have stayed the same. Why do you think people still like to follow old traditions?

Monday 19th October 2025

TBAT: display key facts about The United Kingdom.

In today's lesson, you are going to be creating a Double-Page spread on everything you have learnt about the Romans!

You will need to use:

The work in your books

Your knowledge organiser

The Topic display board

Word bank

Wednesday 11th December 2019

10. To publish a non-chronological report suitable for a child

Antarctica

Have you ever visited Antarctica? Well if you haven't, then these pages can teach you a lot of facts that you haven't heard of before.

Antarctica is the Earth's - the planet we all live on - southernmost continent. The Southern Ocean surrounds Antarctica. Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent after Asia, Africa, North America and South America.

CLIMATE (weather)

Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest place on Earth. If I were you, then I'd get wrapped up before you get there! Antarctica is mostly covered by ice. No humans live there because of the cold. The **HIGHEST** wind speed is 20mph! Trust me, you would be blown to Jamaica if you were there. Lots of animals live there... however, they don't have jackets like us, to keep themselves warm! The conditions are savage during the winter, with cold temperatures rising to 89.2°C !

Animals:

There are loads and loads and loads of animals that live in Antarctica. Most of them don't pay attention to humans - except for the Leopard Seal.

Seals

There are four types of seals that live in the waters surrounding

Antarctica. This includes: leopard, crabeater, Weddell and Southern elephant whales.

Antarctic waters are full of many different types of whales. These animals are the most aggressive hunters.

Penguins:

Penguins mostly eat krill (a very small fish). They spend most of their time in the water. Although they are sea animals, they can't breathe underwater - just like us humans. Penguins have feathers to keep themselves warm. Wow, that's amazing! They come onto the land to lay an egg and look after their chicks!

Did you know that krill are near the bottom of the food chain? They eat on plankton which are made up of small plants.

Global Warming!!!

Some of Antarctica has been warming. This has particularly been noted on the Antarctic Peninsula.

Every decade, Antarctica has been warmed by more than 0.1°C in the last 50 years. This is strongest in Winter and Spring. Can you find a way to stop Global Warming?

Ice melting.

Plants:

Only few land plants grow in Antarctica. This is because Antarctica doesn't have much water, sunlight, good soil and a warm temperature.

Glossary:

Continent - A major area of land. These are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

Peninsula - A piece of land almost surrounded with water.



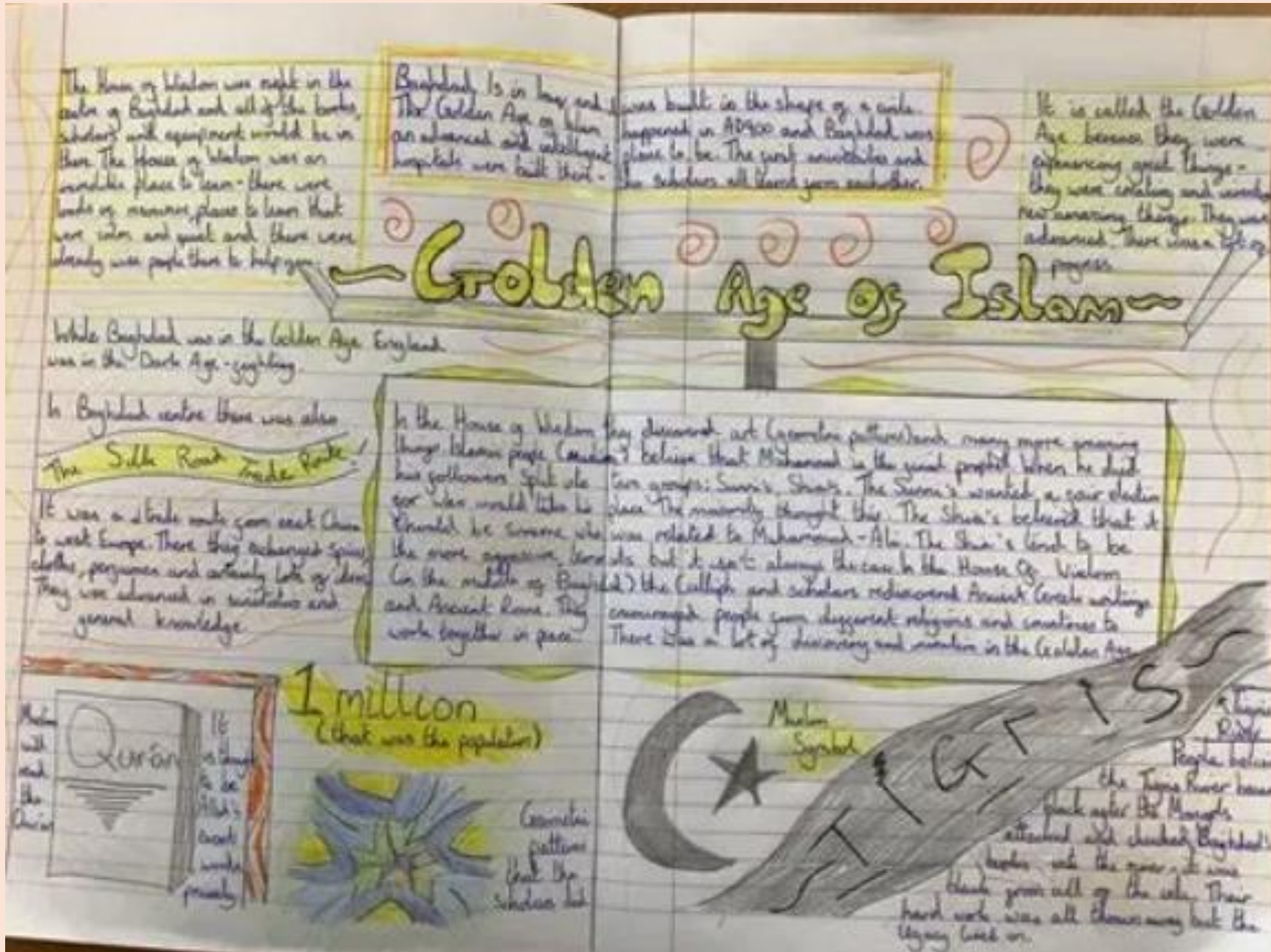


Picture of Antarctica

My ears are cold.
My feet are blue.
My fingers are trembling.
And the polar bears are the new.

- . Clear title
- . Neat handwriting
- . Clear and correct facts
- . Sub-headings
- . Drawings
- . Colour

WAGOLL



- . Clear title
- . Neat handwriting
- . Clear and correct facts
- . Drawings
- . Colour

This one does not have sub-headings!

I expect to see:

- What is a region? What is a county?
- What is migration?
- What does population mean/what is a census?
- Why do people move around the UK?
- What are global links?

Word bank:

Region
County
Map
Stereotype
Differences
Diversity
Similarities
Abroad
Emigration
Immigration
Migration
Census
population

TBAT: Display key facts about the UK on a double-page spread.

Region/county

- A region is a large area of a country.
- England is divided into regions.
- A county is a smaller area within a region.
- Norfolk is a county in the East of England.

What is Migration?

Migration is when people move from one place to another.

People may move into the UK from another country, leave the UK, or move to a different part of the UK.

What Does Population Mean? What is a Census?

Population means the number of people living in a place. The UK has a population of millions of people.

A census is a survey that collects information about the population, such as people's ages, jobs and where they live. The government uses this information to plan services.

The UK



Why do people move around the UK?

People move for:

- Better job opportunities
- A new house
- To live near family
- To retire

What Are Global Links?

Global links are connections between the UK and other countries around the world.

For example, shops in the UK sell products from many different countries, and people can communicate with others across the world using the internet.

Fun facts:

-  The UK trades with countries all over the world.
-  People moving into or out of an area can change its population.
-  The census helps the government understand who lives in the UK.
-  Norfolk is a county within the East of England region.

Movement break

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