

Move through the maze by jumping 1, 10 or 100 more or less.

|   |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| → | 437 | 473 | 314 | 431 | 441 | → |
|   | 438 | 448 | 446 | 430 | 304 |   |
|   | 383 | 348 | 464 | 330 | 310 |   |
|   | 394 | 338 | 339 | 329 | 392 |   |
|   | 349 | 317 | 359 | 309 | 381 |   |

Draw hands on the clock to show ten past 5.



Tick to show if each sentence is present perfect or simple past.

|                                | present perfect | simple past |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| I have forgotten my keys.      |                 |             |
| He gave some money to charity. |                 |             |

Write three things we learn about the contents of the box.

*Emma opened the box and peered inside. She stared in amazement at what lay before her eyes. It was set on a plush, velvet cushion and sparkled in the sunlight. Even after all these years it looked pristine.*



Is it your day for TTRS?



Read your book and quiz if you need to.

05.10.26

TBAT- measure lengths in mm and convert to cm.

1)  $56 \times 10 =$

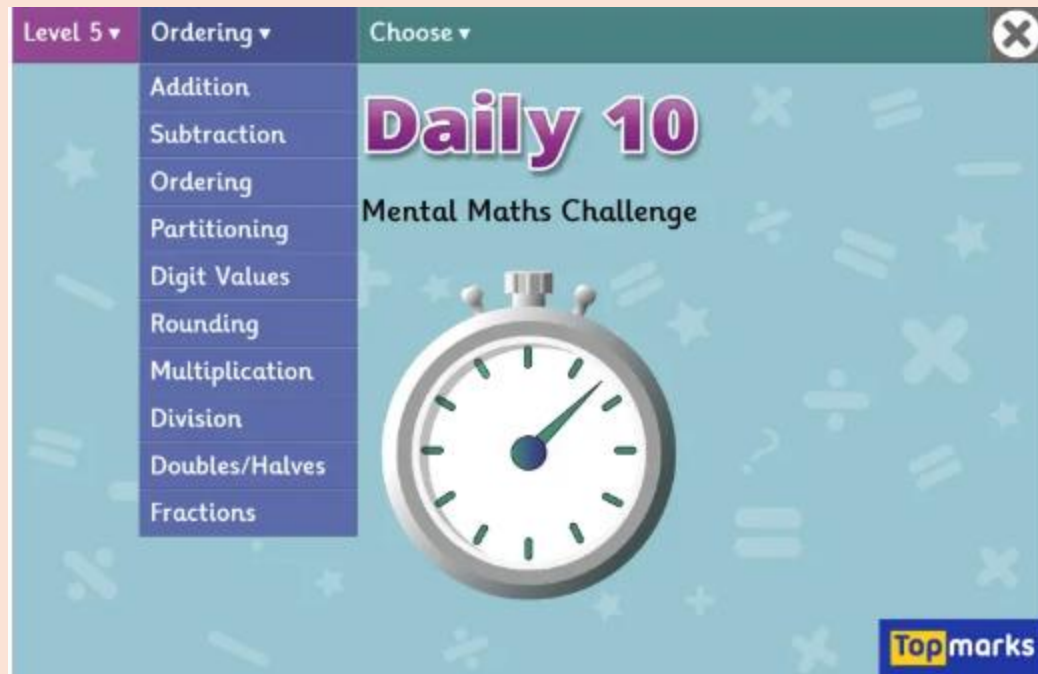
2)  $£2.60 - 0.80p =$

3) I had a jug filled with 120ml. I split it equally into two bottles. I then shared it equally again between two glasses. How much water will be in each glass?

Challenge:  $4/5 \times 600 =$        $1/9$  divided by  $8 =$

# Daily 10

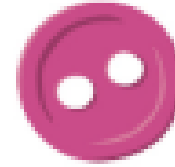
x 9s



Daily 10 - Mental  
Maths Challenge -  
Topmarks

Talk partners: What is the best unit of measurement for each object and why?

**centimetres**



**metres**



**millimetres**



TBAT- measure lengths in mm and convert to cm.

Talk partners:

What is happening to the numbers below?

**5.5**

**55**

**1.67**

**16.7**

**70**

**700**

TBAT- measure lengths in mm and convert to cm.

Blue

$$3.4 \times 10 =$$

$$75 \text{ divided by } 10 =$$

Green

$$67 \text{ divided by } 10 =$$

$$11.3 \times 10 =$$

Challenge:  $45\text{mm} \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ cm

How can we convert mm into cm?

Talk partners:

How many mm are in 1cm?

30 mm = \_\_\_\_\_cm

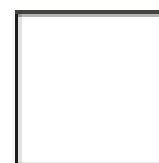
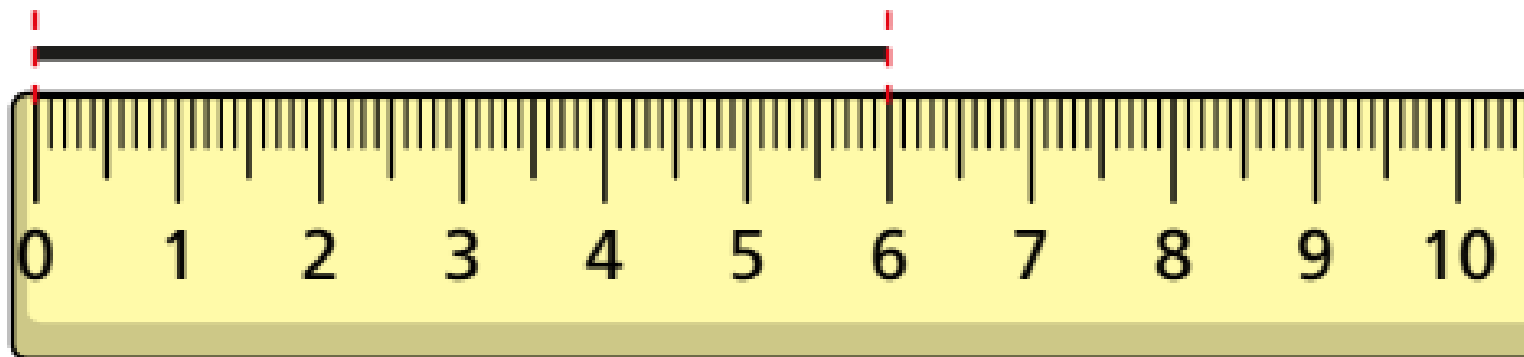
11cm = \_\_\_\_\_mm

60mm = \_\_\_\_\_cm

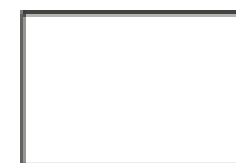
15cm = \_\_\_\_\_mm

Challenge: Give an example of when you would measure in mm.

a)

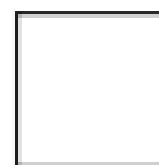
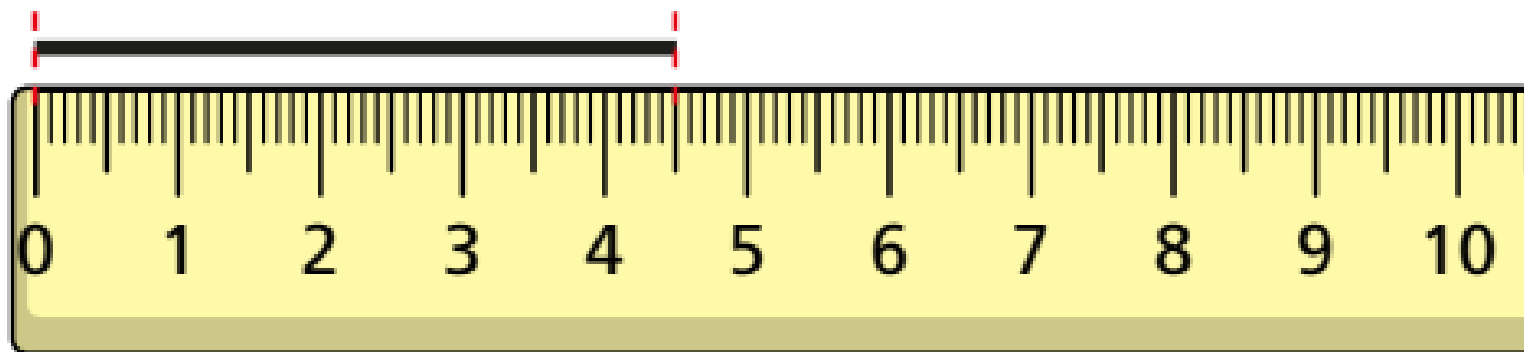


cm

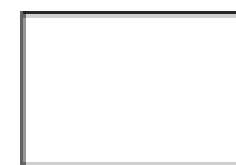


mm

b)



cm

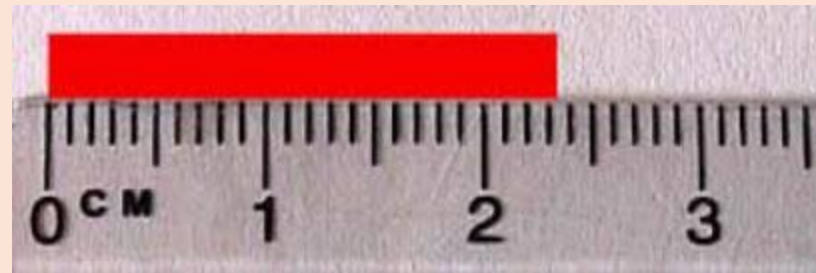


mm

Draw a small line in your book.

Now measure it.

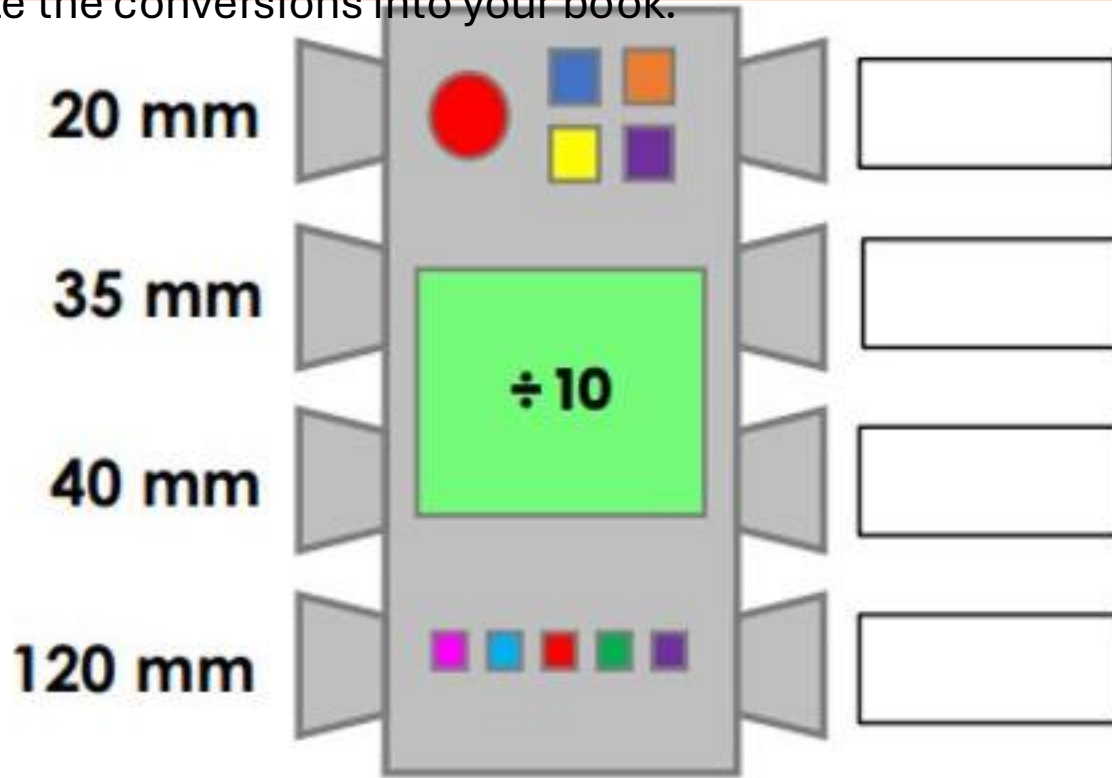
Be accurate as your partner will check.



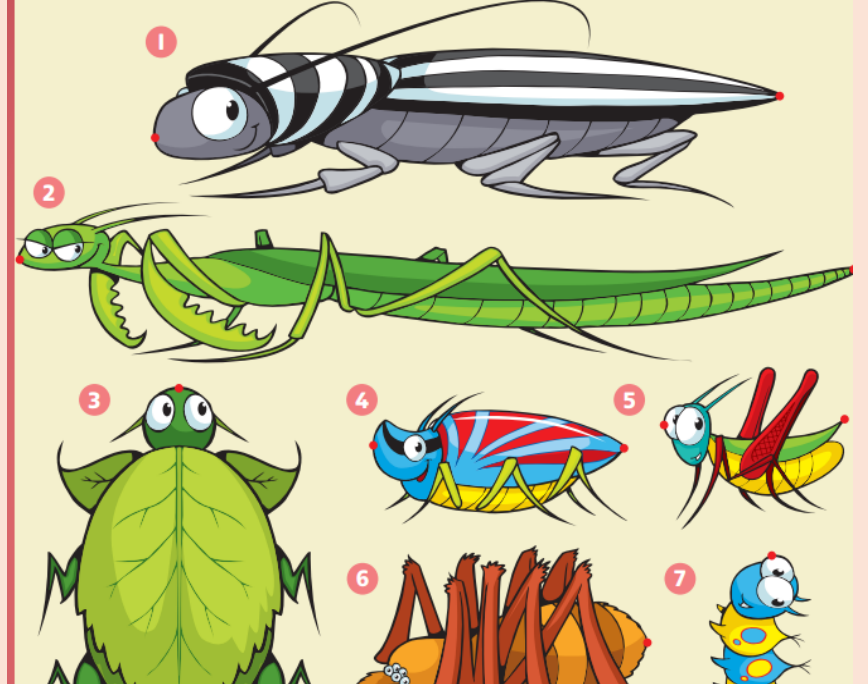
Steps to success for accurately measuring:

# Independent:

1) Write the conversions into your book.

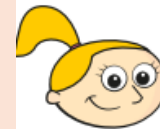


Measure each creature and write the length in millimetres and then in centimetres. Use the red dots to help you.



6

Eva and Amir are measuring the length of a paper clip.



Eva

I'm going to measure it in millimetres.

Amir



I'm going to measure it in centimetres.

a) Whose unit of measure is more appropriate? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain your answer.

b) Amir has measured the length of the paper clip as 0.8 cm.

What answer will Eva get in millimetres?

 mm

### Challenge:

Susan measures a pen and says that it is 111cm.

Ben measures the same pen and says it is 111mm.

Who do you think is correct and why?

### Mastery:

The depth of a plank is 15 mm.

12 of the planks are stacked on top of each other.

What is the depth of the stack of planks?

Give your answer in mm, cm and m.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Spelling starter:

**Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.

A **near-homophone** is a word that sounds very similar to another word with a different spelling and meaning.

**Spelling** is the act of forming words by arranging letters in the correct order.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Spelling starter:

Talk partners - which homophone/near homophone is correct?

How do you know?

1. I am going to church on Sunday morning / mourning.



2. "Dad's camper van past / passed the MOT!" shrieked Paul.



3. Jack led / lead his football team to victory.



4. The family were mourning / morning the loss of their relative.



5. Luke past / passed his driving test yesterday.



6. Mum always has a cup of coffee first thing in the morning / mourning.



7. The pipe was made of led / lead.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

3 in 3

Deep within the Indonesian jungle, countless insects buzzed, crawled and fluttered through the thick vegetation. Bright butterflies drifted between the trees, while mosquitoes whined endlessly around animals and people searching for their next meal. However, some of the most unpleasant creatures were the leeches. These small, blood-sucking animals hid on leaves and in damp areas, waiting for an unsuspecting victim to pass by. Often, a person would not even notice a leech had attached itself until it had already fed. Although they were tiny, leeches could make travelling through the jungle extremely uncomfortable. For Will, they became one of the most hated creatures in the forest, and he often had to carefully remove them from his legs before continuing his journey.

1. Where do many of the insects live in the Indonesian jungle?
2. Why are leeches difficult to spot?
3. How do leeches make travelling through the jungle feel?

CH: The author describes leeches as "blood-sucking" animals. Why do you think the writer chose these words instead of simply saying "leeches"?

Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Words/phrases we will find in the text:

**Insatiable** - impossible to satisfy, or always wanting more of something.



**Leeches** - a small, soft-bodied segmented worm that usually lives in water (like ponds or lakes) and has a suction cup (sucker) on both ends of its body.

**Surreptitiously** - Secretly, without being noticed

**Took no liberties** - acting too freely, overstepping boundaries, or being too familiar without asking for permission or showing enough respect.

**Commentary** - a set of spoken or written notes, explanations, or opinions that describe, interpret, or give extra details about an event, a text, a piece of art, or a situation.

**Perturb** - to worry, upset, or unsettle someone, or to throw something into disorder.

**Perpetual** - Never-ending

Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Vocabulary warm up - talk partners

Order these words - be prepared to say why you've ordered them in this way:

amble      meander      stampede

Trudge      stumble      lumber

Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Multiple choice questions:

1. *"You're my family now, Oona."* Why did the author choose these words?
  - A) To show that Will wants Oona to replace his grandparents.
  - B) To show that Will feels responsible for Oona.
  - C) To show how strong the bond between Will and Oona has become.
  - D) To show that Will has forgotten his parents.
  
2. *"The jungle chorus was so familiar to me by now that I missed it when it was not there filling my head."* What does the word "**chorus**" suggest about the sounds of the jungle?
  - A) The jungle was completely silent.
  - B) The sounds joined together like a group singing.
  - C) Only one animal could be heard.
  - D) The sounds were frightening and unnatural.
  
3. *"The forest was soaking up its own music, as if it were a living, breathing sponge."* What effect does this language have?
  - A) It makes the forest seem alive and powerful.
  - B) It shows the forest is shrinking.
  - C) It suggests the forest is easy to escape from.
  - D) It shows the forest is quiet and empty.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Author's choice of language: (I do)

Why does the author describe the leeches as "*drinking me alive*"?

The phrase "*drinking me alive*" is powerful because it exaggerates what the leeches are doing. Obviously, they cannot literally drink a whole person, but the expression helps the reader imagine how many leeches there were and how uncomfortable Will felt. The phrase creates a disturbing image and helps us understand his disgust and fear.

Monday 5th October

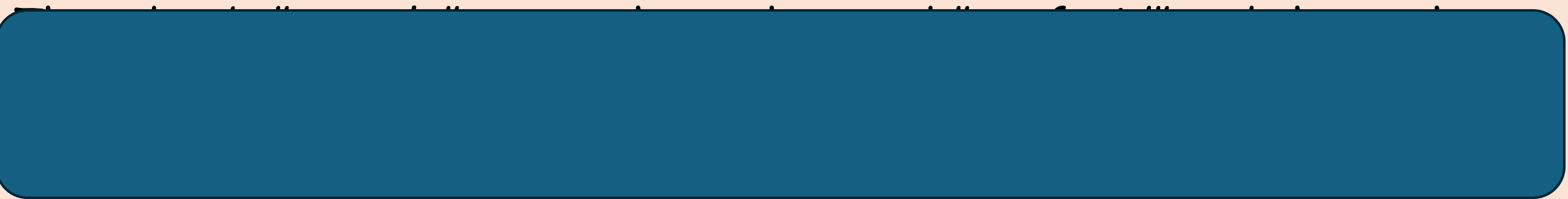
TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Author's choice of language: (We do)

**What does the phrase "*utterly unafraid*" tell us about Oona?**

What does the word *utterly* do?

What does it tell us about Oona?



Monday 5th October

TBAT: Explain the author's choice of language.

Author's choice of language: (You do)

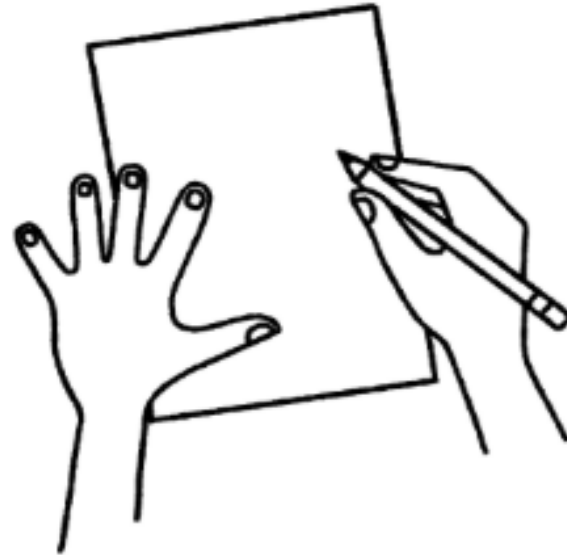
1. What does the word "ambled" suggest about the way Oona moved through the forest?
2. Why does the author describe leeches as "*hideous, blood-sucking slugs*"?
3. What does the phrase: "*crying inside*" tell us about Will?
4. The author writes: "*she understood everything quite instinctively, without the need for language at all.*" What does this suggest about Oona?

CH: Which words and phrases show Will's grief? Find three examples and explain their effect.

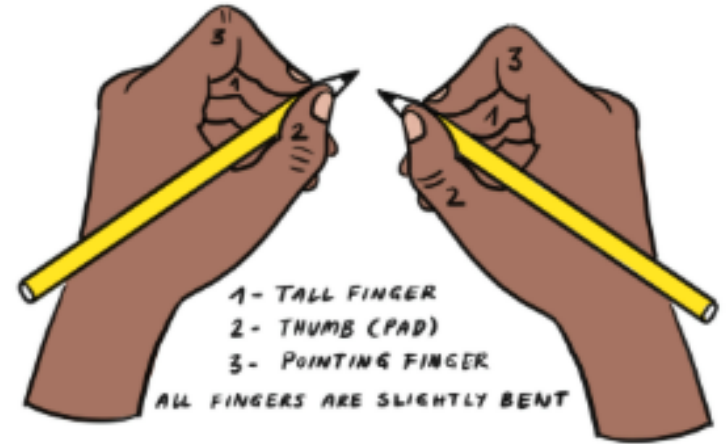
Before we start, what are these pictures reminding you to do?



- 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



wl

of

rt

ok

## Learning Objective

**To understand how agility helps me in other activities and apply this.**

## Success Criteria

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- Motivate others in your group.
- Begin in a ready position to react quickly.
- Push off your outside foot and turn your hips to change direction.

## Whole Child Objectives

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**Social: To motivate others to achieve their best.**

**Emotional: To persevere to achieve my personal best.**

**Thinking: To identify cues to help me anticipate an opponent's direction.**

# Outcome

TBAT- describe how search engines select results.

## **search engine**

a tool that finds websites based on the search term used

## **index**

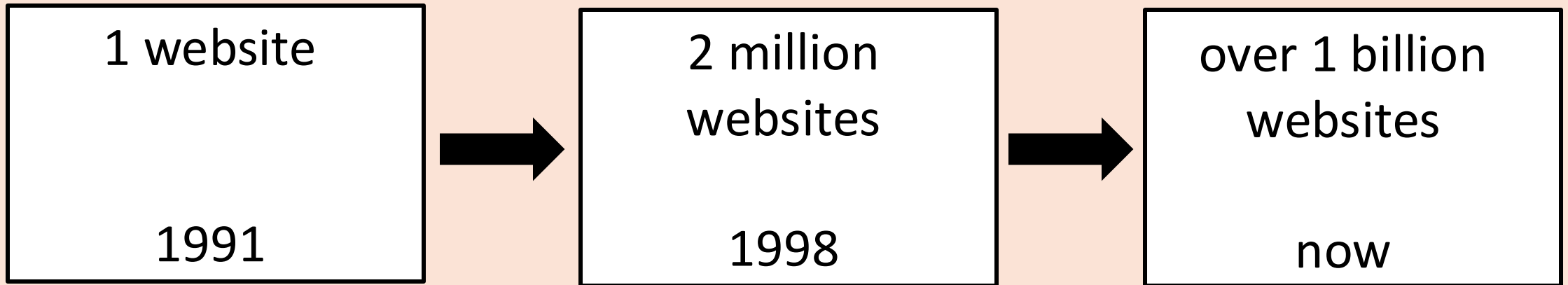
a big catalogue, where search engines store web page information so they can find it later

## **web crawler**

a program that visits websites and collects information to help create a search engine's index

The internet has billions of websites.  
This makes it difficult to find what we are looking for  
without a **search engine**.





The amount of websites has increased significantly since the World Wide Web was created.



Aisha

I want to find out more about rabbits. How can I find the information without the internet?

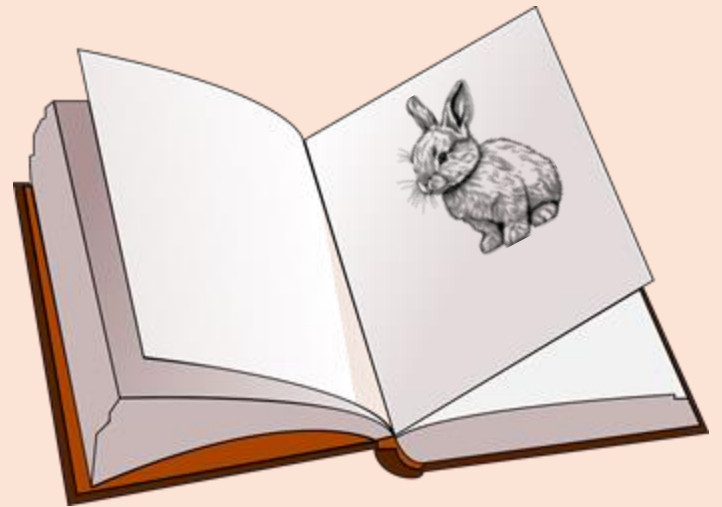
An encyclopedia can help you.

How can information be found in an encyclopedia?



If you are searching for something in an encyclopedia, it is best to go straight to the **index**.

The **index** is an alphabetical list of everything in the book. You can search it for **'rabbits'** and it would give you the page number. This makes it easier to find the correct page.



Using an **index** helps you to find information quickly and saves time.

**Search engines** also use an **index**.



**Search engines** use programs called **web crawlers** to create an **index** of the web.



The **indexes** are stored on a big system of computers called a data centre.

Data centres are large buildings filled with computers that store **search engine indexes**.



## Identify how web crawlers create an index



Check

What do **web crawlers** create?

**a**

a new website

**b**

a **search engine**

**c**

an **index** of websites



**d**

a list of passwords



## True or false?

A **search engine** looks through every web page on the internet when you search.

**T** True

**F** False ✓

Why?

A **search engine** just searches its **index**.

- 1) Imagine you are a **web crawler**.
  - Write down five objects in the classroom.
  - List where each object is found.
  - Swap your **index** with someone else and try to find their objects.
  
- 2) Explain how **web crawlers** create an **index**.



Laura

What happens when you search?

When you type a search term, the **search engine** looks at its **index** for the best matches. It does not scan the entire internet at that moment.

Some searches return more results than others.

Some words appear a lot in the **index**, which means more results are shown.

If you search '**dog**', it will show millions of results.





## True or false?

Adding more words to a search can help narrow the results.

**T** True ✓

**F** False

**Search engines** try to show the most relevant results first.

Some of the ways the results are sorted:

1. how many times the word appears
2. how trusted the website is
3. how recent the page is

The internet has billions of websites so finding what you are looking for is difficult without a **search engine**.

**Search engines** use programs called **web crawlers** to create an **index** of the web.

When you type a search term, the **search engine** looks at its **index** for the best matches. It does not scan the entire internet at that moment.