

Monday 5th October

Morning Challenge

ant or ent?

innocent / innocent

relevent / relevant

decency / decancy

tolerence / tolerance

excellent / excellent

05.10.26

Times tables

5.				
		7	4	0
x			9	6

6.				
		3	6	2
x			5	8

7.				
		3	0	5
x			7	1

8.				
		3	7	0
x			6	4

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

3 in 3

1. $682 \times 25 =$

2. $\frac{4}{5} \times 5 =$

3. Sandy was born in 1982. James was born 18 years later.

a) Write the year James was born in **Roman numerals**.

a) Write the year in which James will turn sixteen in **Roman numerals**.

In a race, Ali completes a swim, a run and a bicycle ride.

The swim is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total distance.

The run is $\frac{3}{10}$ of the total distance.

What fraction of the total distance is the **bicycle ride**?

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

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

Remember 1 kg = 1000 g!

kg	g
2 kg	
	1700 g
3.5 kg	

kg	g
4kg	
	6300 g
2.1 kg	

True or false? 200g = 0.02kg

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

Correct any conversions that are wrong.

$$50,500\text{g} = 50.5\text{kg}$$

$$4.7\text{kg} = 4,070\text{g}$$

$$1,500\text{g} = 15.0\text{kg}$$

If Miles uses $\frac{1}{5}$ of a 1kg bag of flour. How many grams are left in the bag?

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

	True or false?
4kg > 3,500g	
21kg > 210g	
7.3kg = 7,300g	

Suha has $3\frac{7}{10}$ kg of rice.

How many grams of rice does she have?

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

A box of blueberries weighs 500g.

3 boxes of blueberries
would cost £3.20

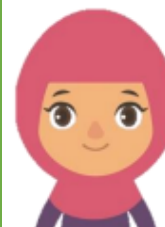


£2.80
per kg

Is Ewan correct?
Explain how you know.

A bag of oranges weighs 1,500g.

A bag of oranges would
cost £3.90.



£2.60
per kg

Is Nadia correct?
Explain how you know.

Using the cards below, create 3
different comparison statements.

4.05kg

4,500g

4,320g

<

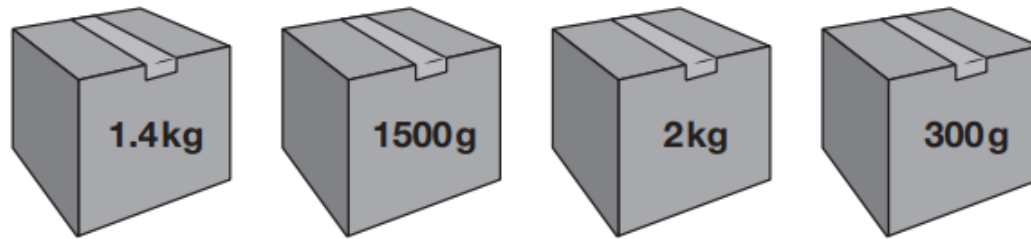
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05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

William has four parcels.



Write the masses in order, starting with the **heaviest**.

--	--	--	--

heaviest

William says, "The 1.4 kg parcel is heavier than the 1500 g parcel because 1.4 is greater than 1500."

Is William correct? Explain how you know.

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

Knowledge Check

$$700\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{kg}$$

$$5.5\text{kg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{g}$$

$$30\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{g}$$

What is 1g in kg?

05.10.26

TBAT: convert between grams and kilograms.

Kilograms (kg)	Grams (g)
4.5 kg	
	900g
0.6 kg	
	3400g
8.9 kg	
	50 g

RP

I have 1200g of sugar and 0.9kg of flour mixed together. What is the total weight in kg?

Challenge

Complete this:

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = \text{--- g}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ kg} = \text{--- g}$$

Which has the greater mass?

$$\frac{1}{5} \text{ kg or } \frac{1}{10} \text{ kg}$$

Explain why.

Mastery Challenge

Here are the prices of grapes at two different shops.

Shop A	
1.2kg = £1.50	
Shop B	
600g = 72p	

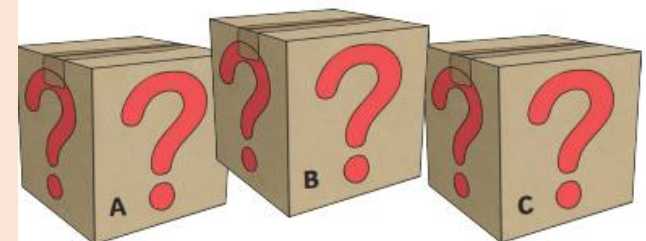
At which shop are the grapes better value for money? **Explain how you know.**

Mastery with Greater Depth

The mass of each of these three boxes is different.

The combined mass of boxes **A** and **B** is **1.2kg**.
Both boxes have a mass that is a **multiple of 100**.
The combined mass of boxes **B** and **C** is **1350g**.
The combined mass of boxes **A** and **C** is $\frac{3}{4}$ kg.

What is the mass of each box in grams?



Monday 5th October

TBAT: join a prefix ending in a vowel to a root word beginning with a vowel.

co-operate

co-ordinate

co-own

co-author

re-enter

re-educate

re-examine

re-evaluate

re-energise

re-elect

Some words with prefixes need to have a hyphen added to separate the prefix and the root word. For example...



co-ordinate

re-educate

co-own

Working with a partner, can you discuss why these words might need hyphens?
Do the examples have anything in common?



All of these words have a prefix that ends in a vowel and a root word that begins in a vowel.



co-ordinate

re-educate

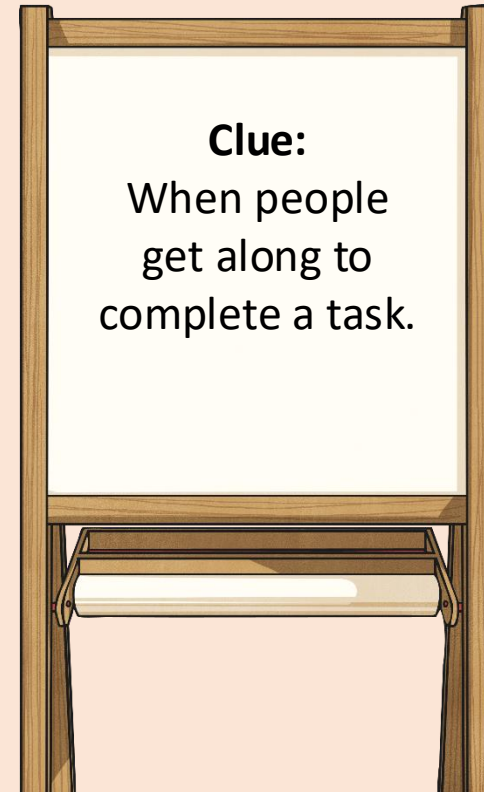
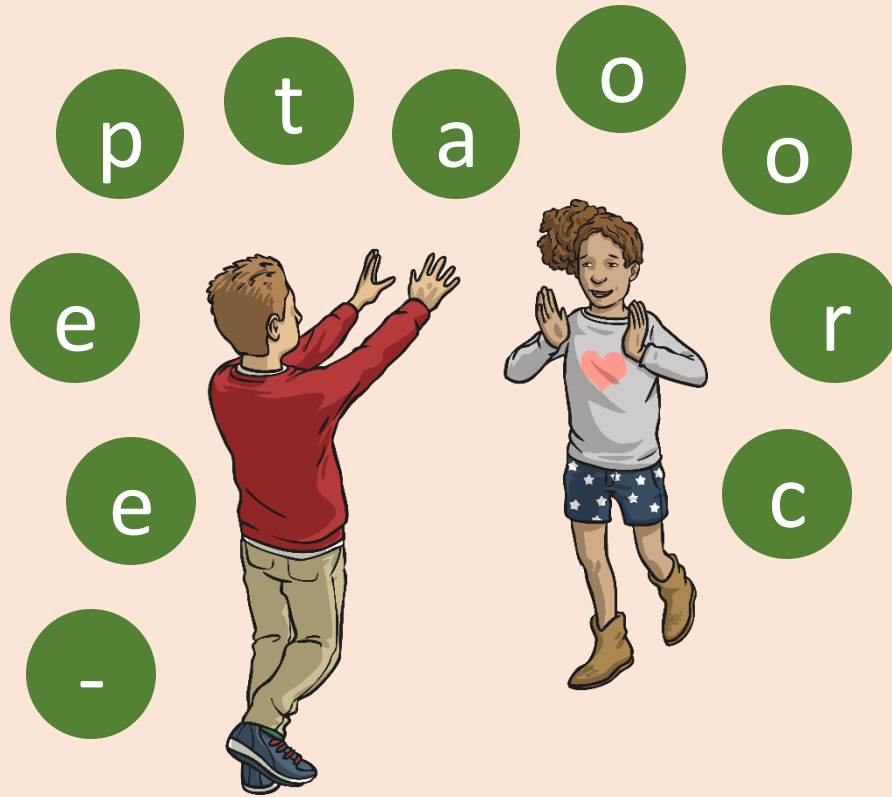
co-own

This usually means that the prefix and root word are separated by a hyphen.

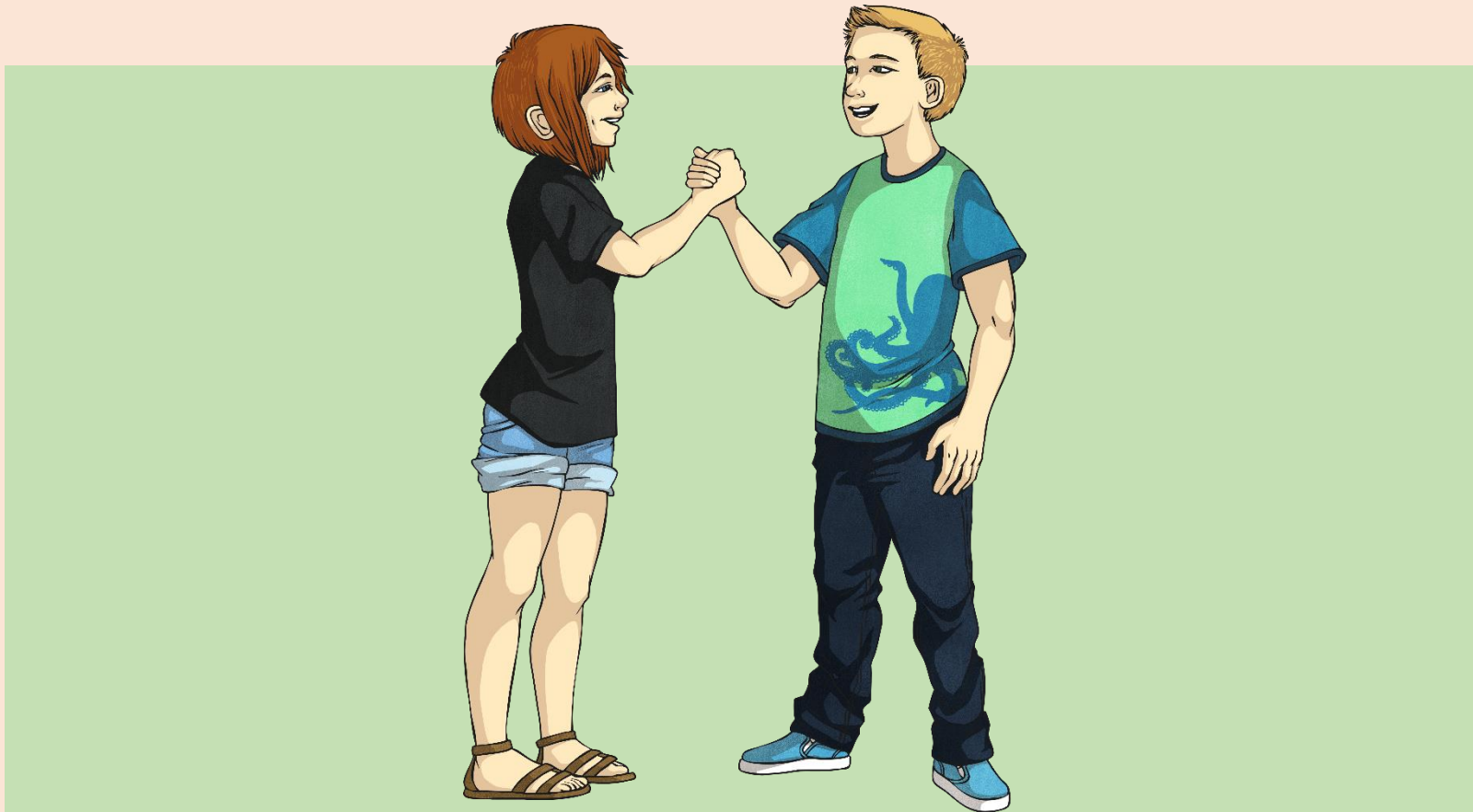


Jake and Rowena have been juggling with some of your spelling words.

Can you work with a partner to figure out what they might be?
(Don't forget that they are all hyphenated prefix words.)

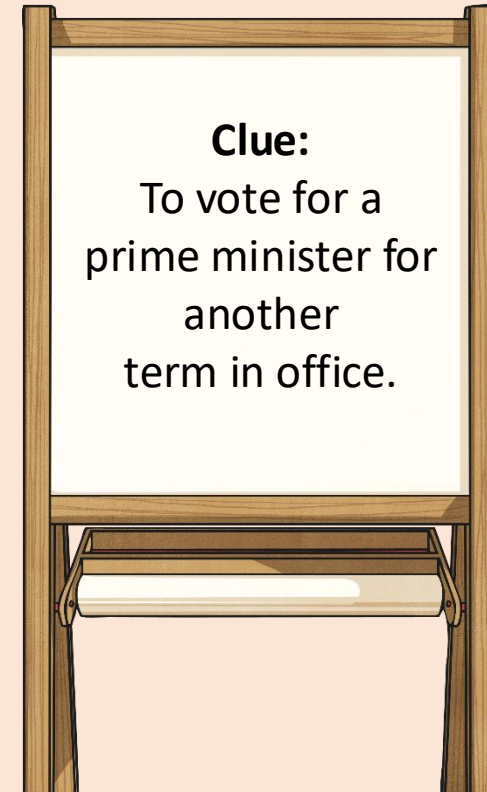
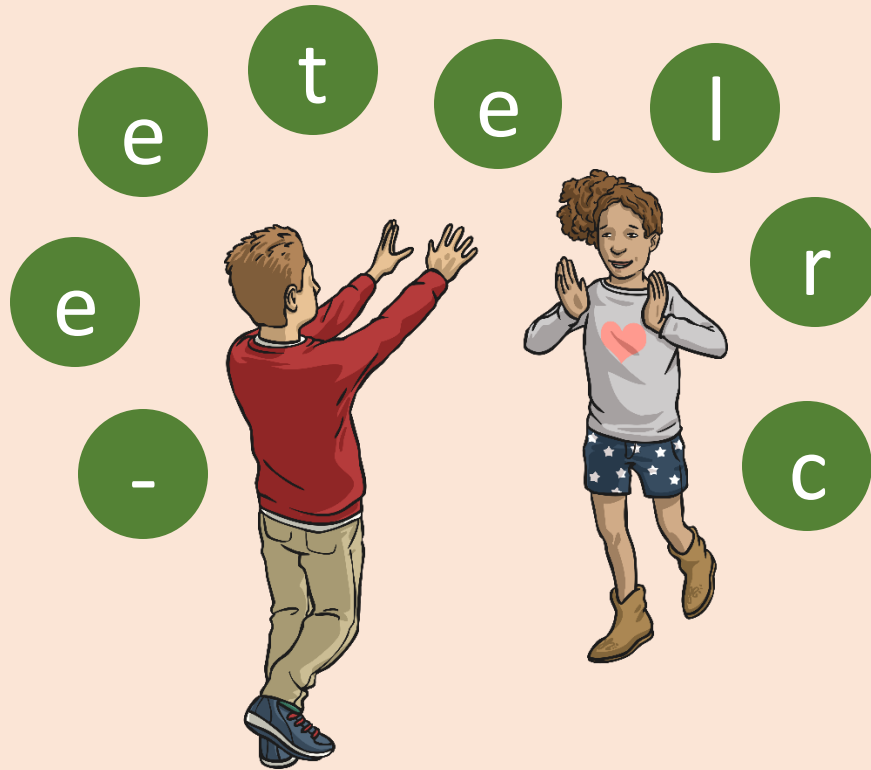


c o - o p e r a t e

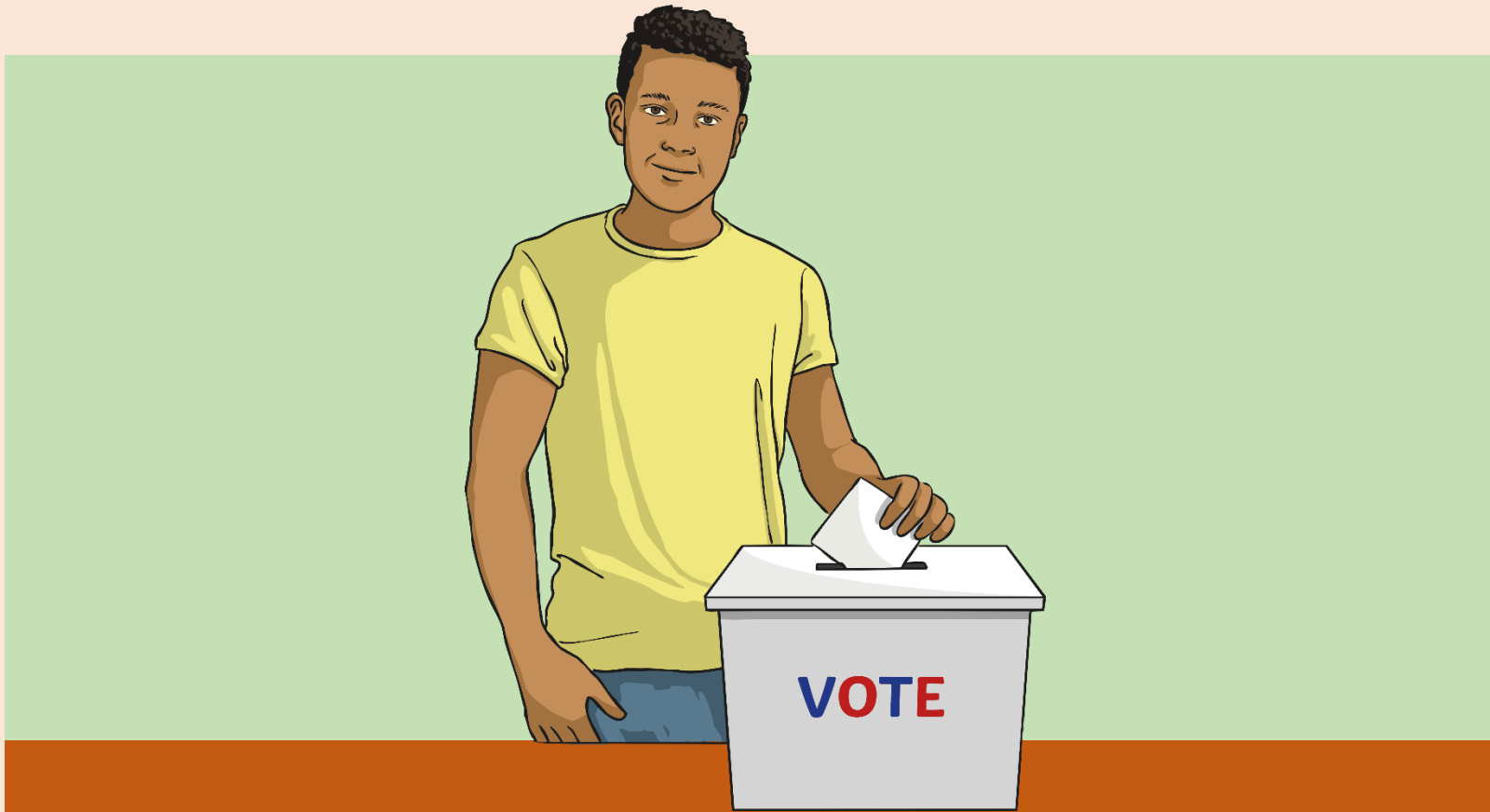


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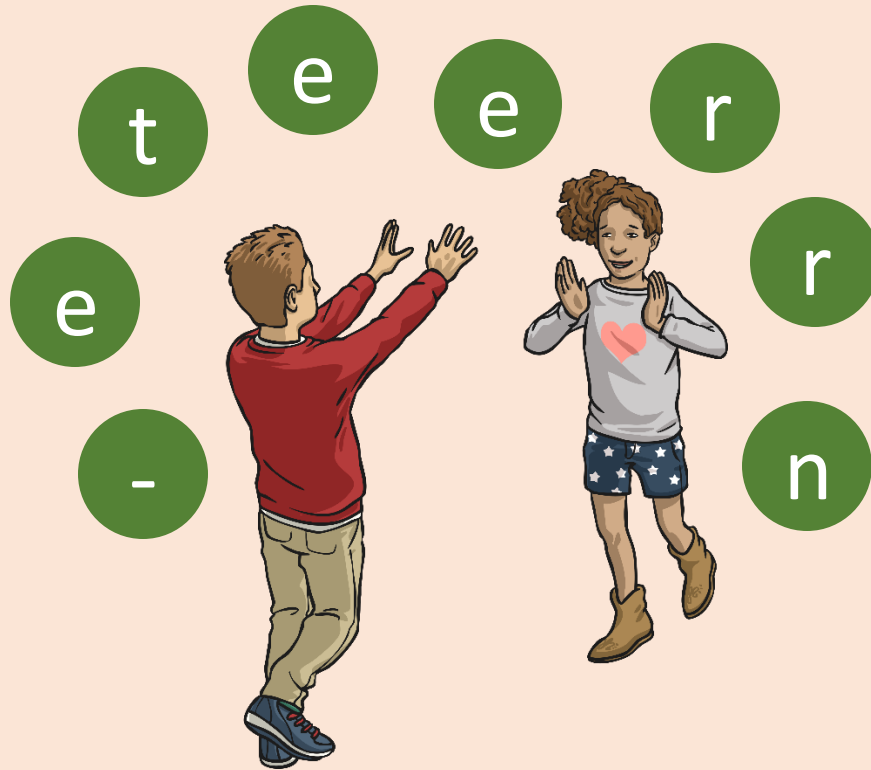


r e - e l e c t



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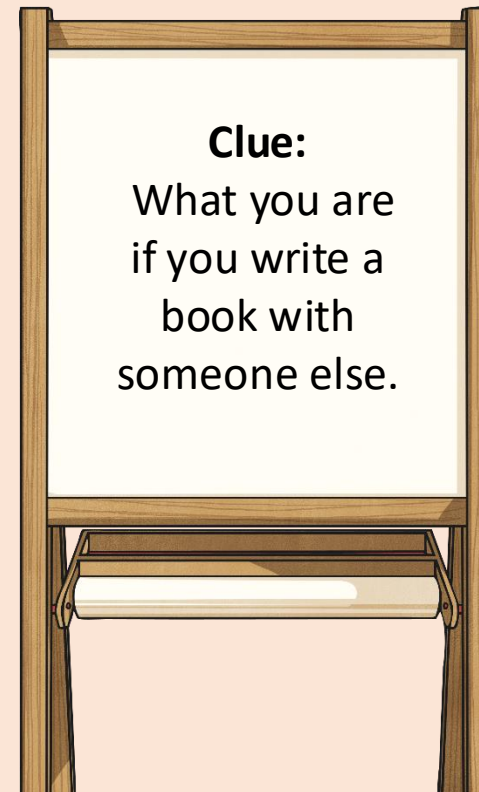
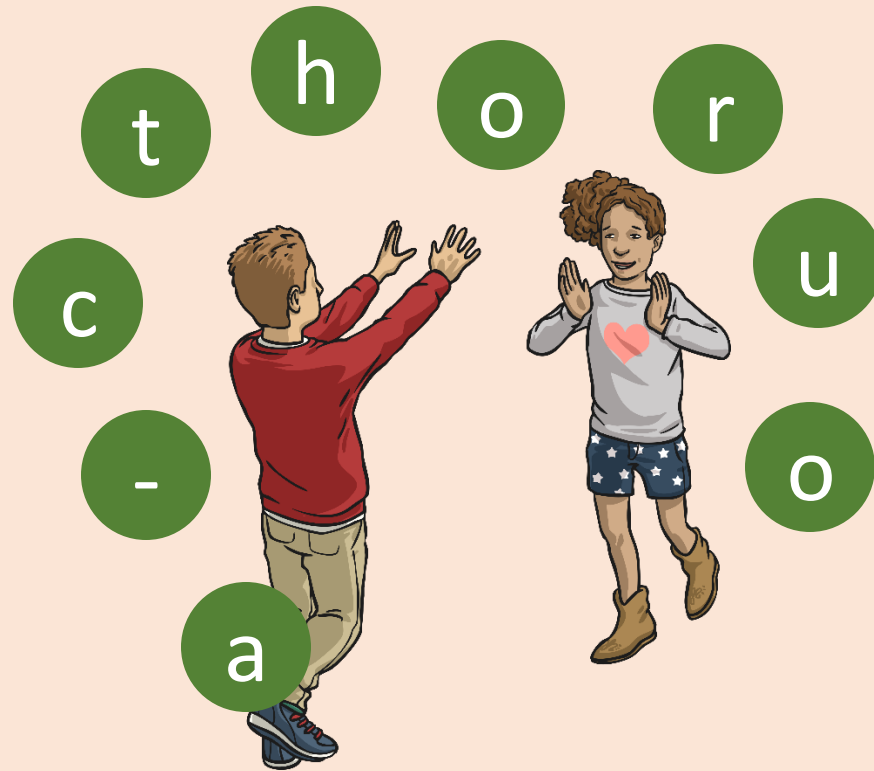


r e - e n t e r



Jake and Rowena have been juggling with some of your spelling words.

Can you work with a partner to figure out what they might be?
(Don't forget that they are all hyphenated prefix words.)



c o - a u t h o r



Monday 5th October

TBAT: infer characters' feelings and thoughts using evidence from the text.

The period before the Romans arrived in Britain is known as the Iron Age. The people who lived here – the Celts – had learnt how to make tools and weapons out of iron, which meant that farming was easier and warfare was even more dangerous. The Celts began to live together in larger settlements so that people with different skills – potters, weavers, carpenters and blacksmiths – could all contribute to the smooth working of the village. To protect themselves, they built well-defended enclosures of ditches and walls which have become known as hill forts, even though they are not all on hills. Their earthworks can still be seen in many sites across the UK today.

3 in 3

1. Who lived in Britain before the Romans arrived?

2. The Celts had learnt how to use iron. What two effects did this have on their lives, according to the text?

3. Name two skilled jobs that Celts living in settlements might have had.

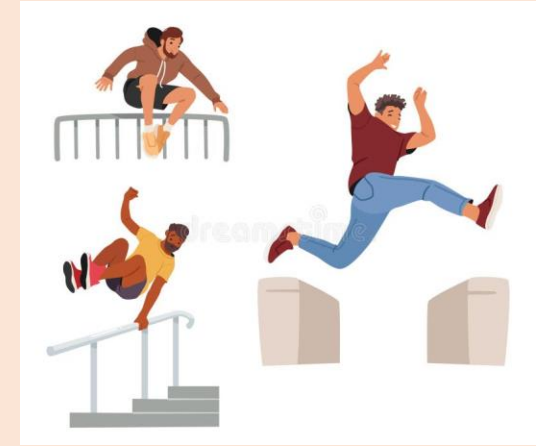
Challenge - Why do you think the Celts began to live together in larger settlements during the Iron Age? Use evidence from the text to explain how this benefited the people who lived there.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: infer characters' feelings and thoughts using evidence from the text.

Words we will find in the text

- **Agility** – the ability to move quickly and easily.
- **Surrender** – to stop fighting and admit defeat.
- **Honourable** – deserving respect; doing the right thing.
- **Dispatch** – to deal with quickly and efficiently.
- **Heed** – to pay attention to a warning or advice.
- **Betrayal** – being disloyal to someone who trusts you.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: infer characters' feelings and thoughts using evidence from the text.



I was overjoyed. I had found a part of me that I thought I had lost for ever. 'Now,' Kensuke said, beaming at me. 'Now you happy person, Micasan. I happy too. We go fishing. I tell you very soon where I find this ball. Very soon I tell you everything. Little fish not so good now. Not so many. We need big fish sometimes from deep sea. We smoke fish. Then we have always plenty fish to eat. You understand?' The outrigger was a great deal heavier than it looked. I helped Kensuke drag it down the beach and into the sea. 'This very good boat,' he said, as we lifted Stella in. 'This boat never go down. I make myself. Very safe boat.' He pushed us off and jumped in. I never ceased to be amazed at his extraordinary agility and strength. He rowed with a single oar, standing in the stern of the boat, more as if he was punting. Very soon we were out beyond the shelter of the cove and into the swell of the open sea. Clutching my beloved football, and with Stella at my feet, I sat watching him and waiting for him to begin his story. I knew better than to pester him by now. The fishing came first. We baited our lines and settled silently to our fishing, one over each side of the boat. I was bursting to ask him about the football, about how he'd found it, but I dared not, for fear he would clam up and say nothing. It was some time before he began, but when he did it was well worth waiting for.

Partner discussion:

What important discovery did Michael make at the end of the previous chapter?

Why is the football so important to Michael?

What questions do you think Michael wants to ask Kensuke?

Sentence Stems

- Michael is excited because _____.
- Michael wants Kensuke to tell him _____.
- I predict Kensuke's story will reveal _____.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: infer characters' feelings and thoughts using evidence from the text.

Retrieval

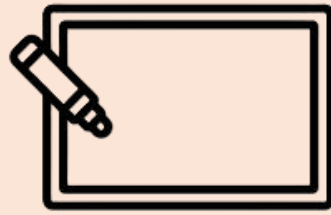
- 1. What job did Kensuke have before the war?
- 2. In which city did Kensuke live with his family?
- 3. Why did Kensuke stay on the ship when it was attacked?
- 4. Find two things Kensuke took from the ship after reaching the island.
- 5. Number these events from 1-4 in the order that they happen in the chapter:

Kensuke hears that Japan has surrendered.	
Kensuke arrives on the island.	
Kensuke studies medicine in Tokyo.	
Kensuke hides from American soldiers.	

Challenge - Why does Kensuke describe himself as a "lucky person" despite all the tragic events he experienced? Use evidence from the text.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: infer characters' feelings and thoughts using evidence from the text.



"I so sad I want to die."

What does this tell us about how Kensuke was feeling?

- A) Excited about the future
- B) Extremely grief-stricken and hopeless
- C) Angry with Michael
- D) Proud of his achievements

Monday 5th October

TBAT: infer characters' feelings and thoughts using evidence from the text.

Inference

1. *"I dared not, for fear he would clam up and say nothing."* What does this suggest about Michael's thoughts?

He was bored. He was impatient but cautious. He was frightened of the sea. He wanted to go home immediately.

2. *"I think Kimi dead, Michiya dead."* How is Kensuke likely feeling at this moment? Explain using evidence.

3. Find and copy one phrase that shows Kensuke felt guilty about surviving when others had died.

4. *"I not want to live. But soon I meet orang-utans."* What can we infer about the impact the orang-utans had on Kensuke?

**They made him stronger at fishing. They gave him a reason to continue living.
They taught him to build boats. They helped him escape the island.**

5. *"I could hardly talk to him. I couldn't look him in the eye."* What does this reveal about Michael's feelings after sending the message in the bottle?

Challenge - Using evidence from the final two pages of the extract, explain how Michael feels torn between two responsibilities.

Mastery - *"By the way he looked at me I was quite sure he knew at once what it was."*

What does this suggest about the relationship between Kensuke and Michael at this point in the story?

Use evidence from throughout the chapter to explain how the relationship has changed and why this moment is so significant.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: describe how we communicate using technology.

Knowledge Quiz

1 What does "private" mean when talking about online work? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ open to everyone
- ☐ restricted to certain people
- ☐ always visible to the public
- ☐ shared with the world

2 What word describes something online that anyone can see or use?

3 Match the keyword to its meaning: (Write the correct letter in each box)

a	collaboration
b	private
c	public
d	edit

	restricted to a person or group
	to change or improve content
	working together on a task or project
	open for anyone to see or use

4 What is one benefit of collaborating online? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ always working alone
- ☐ only using paper and pen
- ☐ avoiding teamwork
- ☐ working with people who are not nearby

Keywords

communication

the exchange of information between devices or people

instant messaging

real-time text communication online

video call

a conversation using video and audio over the internet

purpose

the reason for doing something



Sam

What is **communication**?

Communication is how we send and receive messages of information.



How many ways can you say 'yes' without speaking?

body language

sign language

gestures

symbols

signals

writing



Which of these is a form of **communication**?

a

waving



b

typing a message



c

drawing a heart emoji



d

an oak tree



What happens when people aren't in the same place?

When people aren't in the same place, they can't talk face-to-face — so they use technology to **communicate** instead. They might send a message, make a **video call**, or share a file online



Some types of online **communication** include:

- **instant messaging**
- email
- **video call**
- voice note
- shared files (commenting)



Sam

What is **instant messaging**?

Instant messaging lets you send short messages quickly over the internet. Messages appear right away, like a text chat. It is good for:

- quick questions
- updates or reminders
- informal chat



Sam

What is email?

Email lets you send longer messages to one or more people. You can include attachments like pictures or documents. It is good for:

- sharing important or detailed information
- sending files
- formal messages



Sam

What is a **video call**?

A **video call** lets you talk and see someone in real time. It's like a face-to-face conversation, but online. It's good for:

- talking to someone far away
- group discussions
- seeing reactions



Sam

What is a voice note?

A voice note is a short recording you can send instead of typing. It uses your voice to explain something or send a message. It's good for:

- sending messages quickly when typing is tricky
- letting someone hear your tone or emotion



Sam

What is a shared document?

A shared document is a file that more than one person can edit online. You can work on it together, even at the same time. It's good for:

- team projects
- writing or planning together
- giving live feedback



Sam

What is online document commenting?

Online comments let you suggest changes or share ideas without editing the main work. You leave notes for others to read and respond to. It's good for:

- giving feedback
- asking questions about someone's work
- working politely as a team



True or false?

Video calling and **instant messaging** are both ways to **communicate** online.

T True ✓

F False

1. Match each scenario to the best **communication** method. Explain why the method works well in each case.

a. You want to quickly tell your friend where to meet you.

video call

b. You're showing a grandparent your drawing and want to see their reaction.

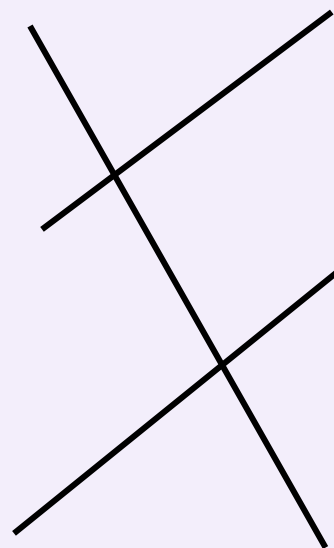
shared document

c. You're planning a poster with a partner in a different location.

instant message

Match each scenario to the best **communication** method. Explain why the method works well in each case.

1. You want to quickly tell your friend where to meet you.
2. You're showing a grandparent your drawing and want to see their reaction.
3. You're planning a poster with a partner in a different location.



video call

shared document

instant message

1. You want to quickly tell your friend where to meet you.

An **instant message** is the best choice because it's fast and my friend will get it straight away. It's perfect for short messages like, 'Meet me by the gate.' I wouldn't use email because it's slower and they might not check it in time. A **video call** would be too much for a quick message.

2. You're showing a grandparent your drawing and want to see their reaction.

I'd use a **video call** because I can show my drawing on the screen and see my grandparent's face and hear their voice. It feels more personal and we can talk about it at the same time. I could send a photo by message, but I wouldn't know what they thought unless they replied later.

3. You're planning a poster with a partner in a different location.

A shared document is best because both of us can add ideas and edit the poster at the same time. We don't have to keep sending new versions to each other. It's better than email for group work because we can both work on it together and see each other's changes right away.



Sam

What does **purpose** mean?

A **purpose** is the reason you're sending a message, for example:

- to give information
- to ask a question
- to get help

Different **communication** methods are used for different **purposes**.

communication method	what is is useful for
instant messaging	quick, good for short replies or updates
email	good for longer messages, formal or detailed information
video call	lets you talk face-to-face when you're far apart
voice note	when you want to speak but not have a phone call
shared document	useful for group tasks where everyone is editing together
online comment	helpful for giving feedback without changing the original work



Sam

I need to tell Jun the club is cancelled today. What method should I use?

An **instant message** is the quickest method.



Sam

I need to tell Jun about the school trip, with the times, places and things to bring. How should I contact him?

An email would give the space to add enough detail and all the relevant information. It also allows for attachments to be added. By having it in email, Jun is able to keep looking back at the information.



Which tool is best for sharing a long message with important information?

a

instant message

b

voice note

c

email



When choosing how to **communicate**, think about:

- speed
- detail
- audience
- privacy

Would you share personal news in a group chat?

You want to say congratulations to a friend who just won a competition. Would you:

- send an **instant message**?
- make a **video call**?
- write them an email?

All of the methods are possible. It depends on the context, and whether you want a quick option, to see their reaction, or to send a longer message.



True or false?

The best way to **communicate** is always the shortest one

T True

F False ✓

Why?

Sometimes you need to explain something properly, not just quickly.

For each scenario:

- choose a **communication** method
- explain why it suits the **purpose**

Example scenarios

1. Sharing event information with the whole class.
2. Saying happy birthday to a cousin.

1. Sharing event information with the whole class.

An email would give the space to give all the information, is able to have attachments, and also can be saved easily to refer to later.



2. Saying happy birthday to a cousin.

I would use an **instant message** if I wanted to send the message quickly and knew they'd see it straight away. If I had more time, a **video call** would be a great way to see their reaction and speak to them face-to-face. A voice note would work well if I wanted them to hear my voice but I didn't have time for a full call. All three methods are appropriate — the best one depends on time and whether I want the message to be short, personal, or live.

Communication is how we send and receive messages of information. When people aren't in the same place, they can't talk face-to-face — so they use technology to **communicate** instead. They might send a message, make a **video call**, or share a file online.

When choosing how to **communicate**, it is important to think about speed, detail, audience and privacy.

Exit Quiz

- 1 Which of these is an example of instant messaging? (Tick 1 correct answer)
- ☐ sending a letter by post
- ☐ texting a friend using an app
- ☐ reading a book
- ☐ watching TV
- 2 What does a video call let you do? (Tick 1 correct answer)
- ☐ only send pictures
- ☐ write a letter
- ☐ talk and see someone over the internet
- ☐ send a parcel
- 3 What word means the reason for choosing a communication method?
- _____
- 4 Put these in order for sending an instant message: (Use numbers to show the correct order)

	press send
	type your message
	open the messaging app
	select the person to message

Monday 5th October



To use a variety of passes to maintain possession under pressure.