

Tuesday 6th October

Morning Challenge

1)

3	4	2	9

2)

4	5	6	0

3)

5	6	1	5

4)

4	7	6	4

5)

3	2	8	8

6)

5	6	7	0

Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: explore how an author conveys a character's feelings through their actions and thoughts.

Kensuke had gone off octopus fishing. I had stayed behind to finish a shell painting – or so I had told him. I found an old sheet at the bottom of one of his chests and tore away a small corner of it. Then I knelt down at the table, stretched it out and painted my message on it in octopus ink:

To: the Peggy Sue. Fareham. England. Dear Mum and Dad, I am alive. I am well. I live on an island. I do not know where. Come and find me. Love, Michael

I waited until it was dry, then I rolled it up, dug my Coke bottle out of the sand, slipped in my message and screwed the bottle up tight. I made quite sure Kensuke was still intent on his fishing, and set off.

I ran the entire length of the island keeping always to the forest, so that there was no chance Kensuke could see where I was going or what I was up to. The gibbons howled their **accusations** at me all the way, the entire forest cackling and screeching its **condemnation**. I just hoped Stella would not bark back at them, would not **betray** where I was. Fortunately she didn't.

At last I reached the rocks under Watch Hill. I leaped from rock to rock until I was standing right at the very end of the island, the waves washing over my feet. I looked round me. Stella was the only witness. I hurled the bottle as far out to sea as I possibly could. Then I stood and watched it as it bobbed away and out to sea. It was on its way.

I didn't touch my fish soup that night. Kensuke thought I was ill. I could hardly talk to him. I couldn't look him in the eye. I lay all night in deep **torment**, racked by my **guilt**, yet at the same time still hoping against hope that my bottle would be picked up.

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How does Morpurgo show that Michael feels both guilty and hopeful in this extract?

06.10.26

Division with remainders

1)				
2	4	1		

2)				
8	2	5	7	

3)				
9	3	9	9	

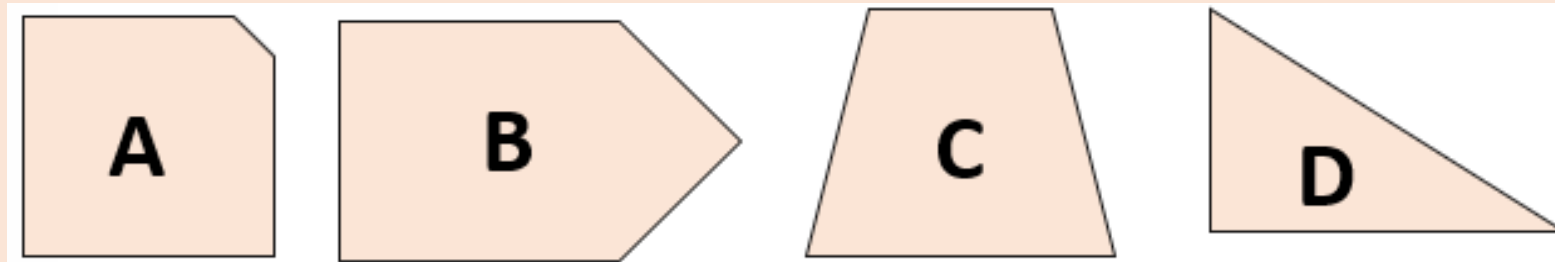
06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.
3 in 3

1. $45.86 - 3.7 =$

2. $38 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.38$

3. **Tick** the shapes which have **only one pair** of parallel lines.



If Miles uses $\frac{2}{5}$ of a 2kg bag of flour. How many grams are left in the bag?

06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.

Choose the unit of measure that is the most appropriate to measure the items below.

litres

tonnes

cm

kg

ml

mm

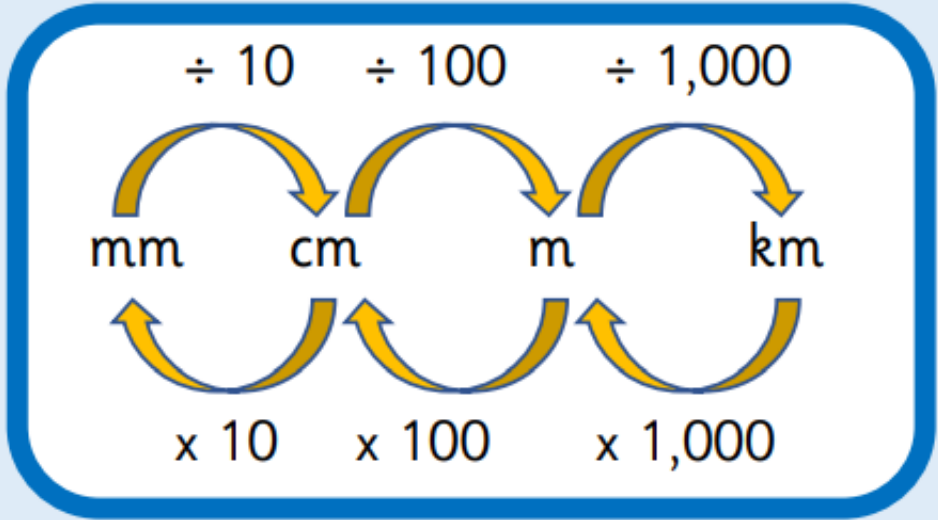
g

km

- The weight of a mouse
- The volume of water in a bucket
- The length of a book
- The weight of a child
- The weight of a hippo
- The length of a park

06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.



mm	cm	m	km
87,000			
	2,867		
		19.5	

True or false?

10m = 100cm = 1km

06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.

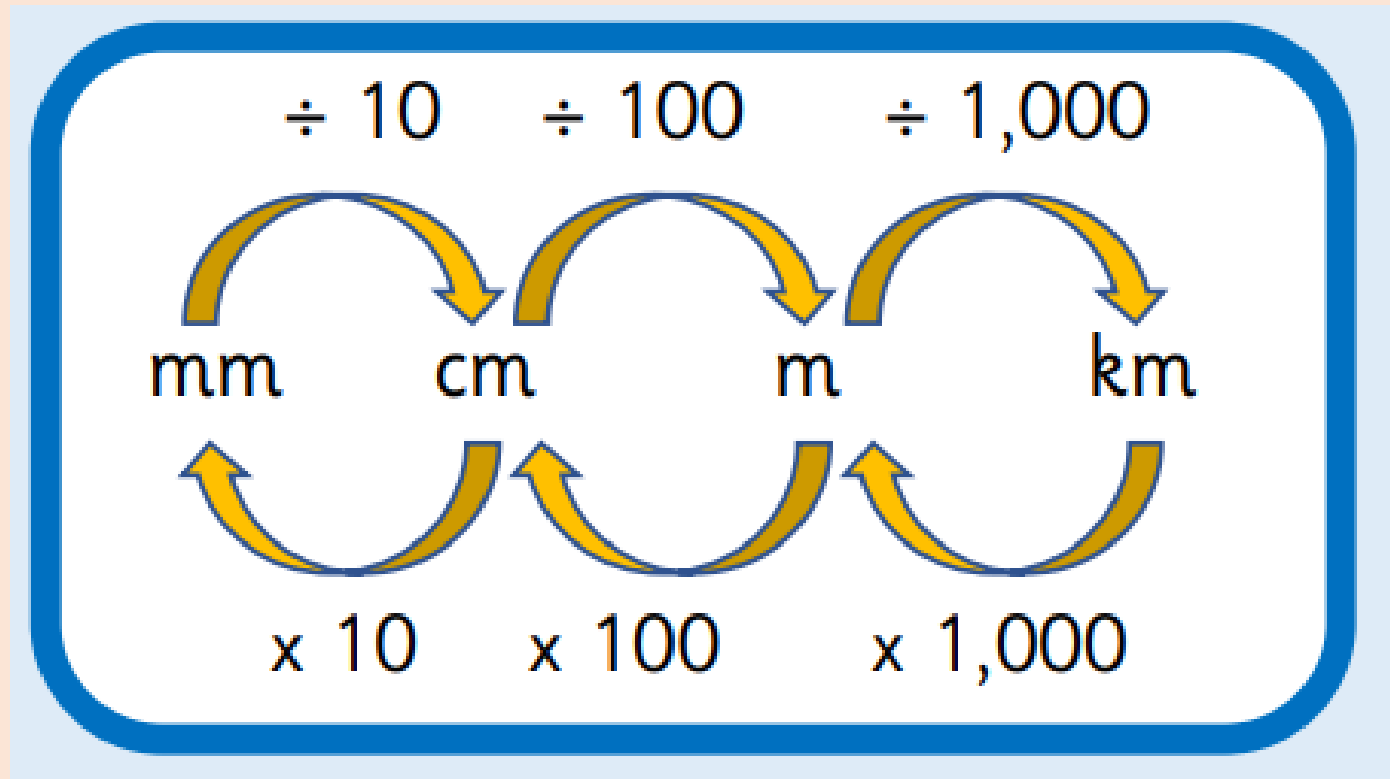
Convert the following into millimetres:

13cm

6.5cm

10cm

5.5cm



Noah draws a line that measures 160cm, Dave draws one that measures 1.28m and Mary draws one that measures 235cm. Which line is the longest?

06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.

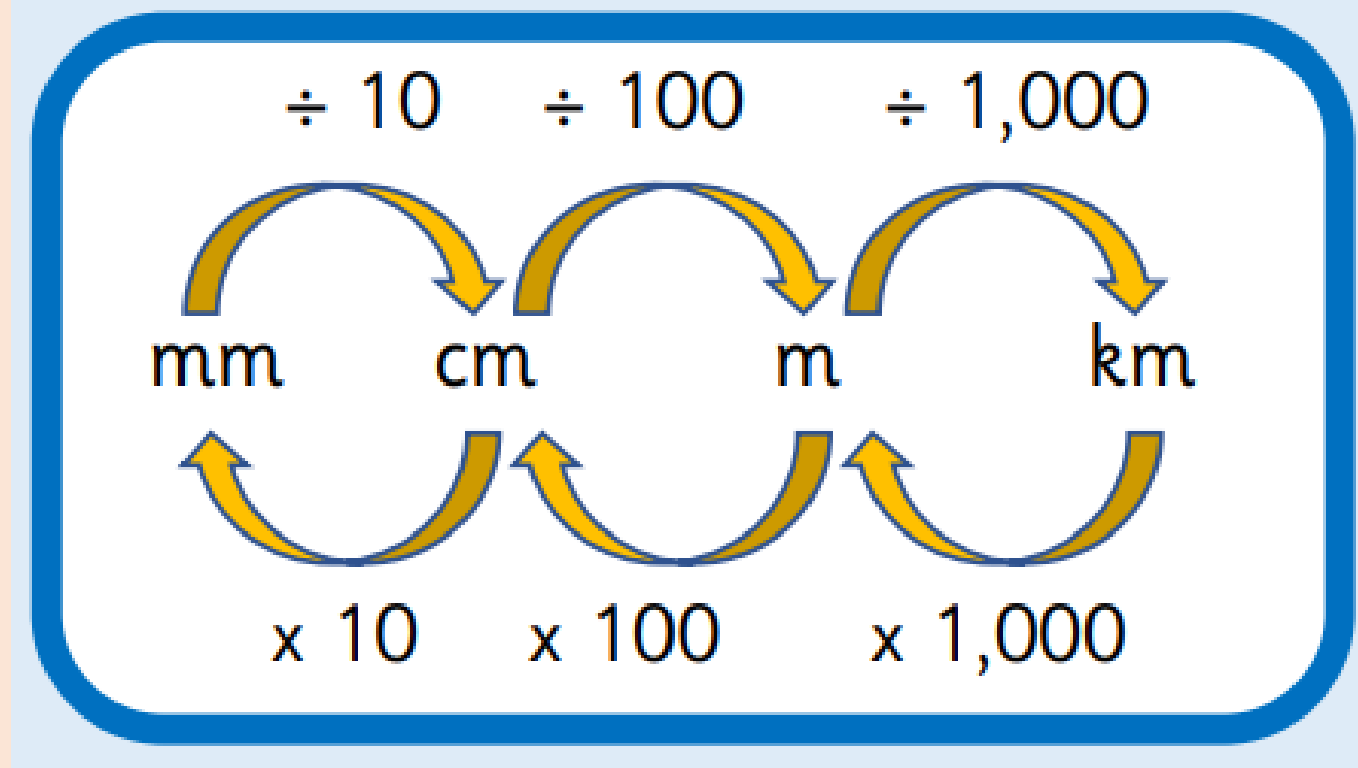
Convert the following into centimetres:

17m

3.5m

13m

4.5m



True or false? $1400\text{mm} > 14\text{cm}$. Explain.

06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.

Write these lengths in order, starting with the shortest.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m

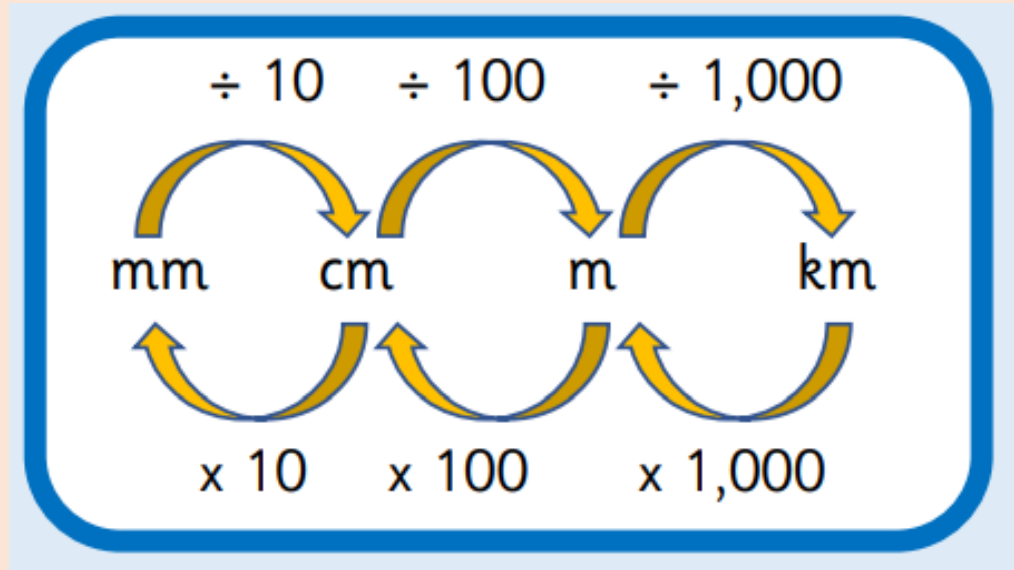
3.5cm

25mm

20cm



shortest



Challenge -

Freddie is half as tall as his mother.

Freddie is one metre shorter than his father.

Freddie's father is 180 centimetres tall.

How many centimetres tall is Freddie's mother?

06.10.26

TBAT: convert and compare units of length.

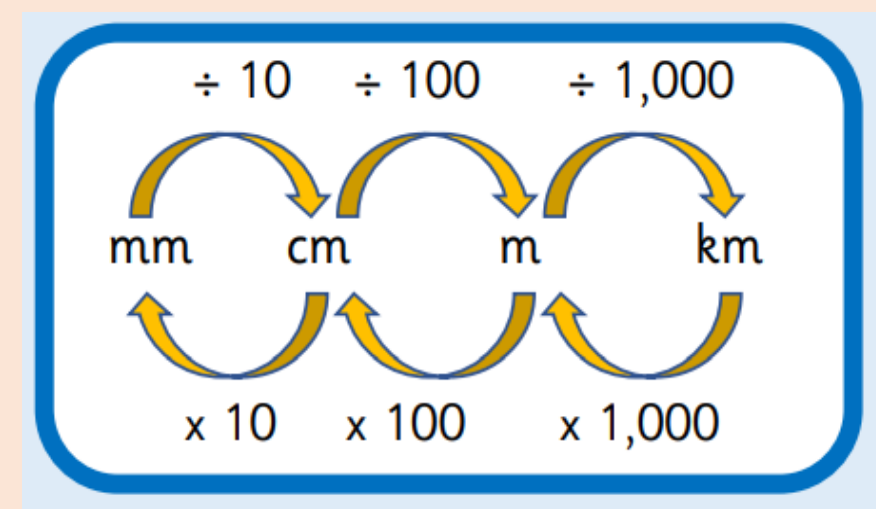
Knowledge Check

$$7\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{cm}$$

$$105\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{mm}$$

$$100\text{mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{cm}$$

What is 0.5m in mm?



06.10.26

TBAT: convert lengths.

Use <, > or = to compare the following measurements:

45mm 4.1cm

1.7cm 12mm

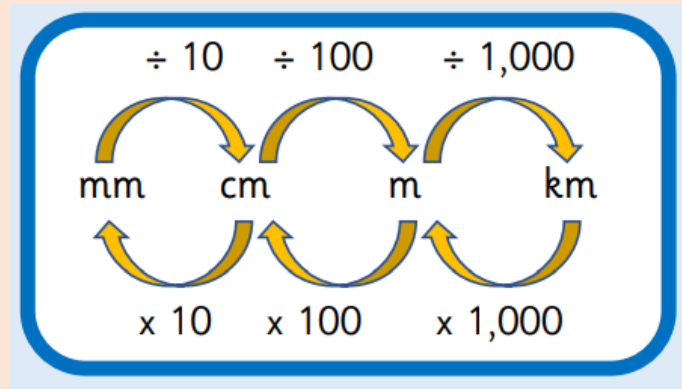
2.11cm 22mm

110mm 11cm

4.5mm 0.43cm

45cm 0.41m

3.11m 3m 19cm



RP – Daniel thinks that 3.4 cm is the same as 344mm. Is he correct? Explain.

Challenge

Explain if each statement is correct or not, giving a reason.



- a) 100 of these rulers put together could measure 15 metres.
- b) 1000 of these rulers put together would make a distance greater than a km.
- c) If I had a pencil point measuring 0.5mm, I would need 300 of them to make a length equal to the length this ruler can measure.

Mastery Challenge

David is thinking of a measurement in mm that is less than 10cm. It is a two-digit number with the first digit being double the second digit.

What measurement could he be thinking of?

What other possibilities are there? For each example, convert it from mm to cm.

Mastery with Greater Depth

The perimeter of a rectangle measures 320cm or 3.2m. What could the length and width measure? Give measurements in both cm and m.

06.10.26

TBAT: convert lengths.

Challenge

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Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: infer and justify Dracula's personality from descriptive details.

3 in 3

Insert a **colon** and a **comma** in the correct places in the sentence below.

We are pleased to announce the three winners of the art competition Samir Ben and Ella.

What is the **word class** of the underlined words in the sentence below?

Although the battery on her phone was low, Amy managed to call her mum when she knew she would be late.

Circle the **modal verb** in the sentence below.

Hannah said I could share her snack because I had forgotten mine.

**Challenge – How many synonyms
can you think of for evil?**

Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: infer and justify Dracula's personality from descriptive details.

- soulless
- grotesque
- ominously
- dignified
- courteous
- façade

**Which words make Dracula
seem frightening?**

**Which words make him seem
respectable or trustworthy?**

Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: infer and justify Dracula's personality from descriptive details.

Today, we will make inferences. An inference is a conclusion we reach using clues from the text and our own thinking.

Evidence: "soulless eyes"

Inference: Dracula is cruel and lacks empathy.

Justification: The word "soulless" suggests he does not care about others and may be evil.

Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: infer and justify Dracula's personality from descriptive details.

Read through the extract together.

"However, if the touchpaper of his anger is lit, the pupils immediately flare like burning coals, showering aggressive sparks of hatred."

Evidence	What does this suggest?	Inference
"flare like burning coals"	Fire suggests danger and violence	Dracula can be aggressive and dangerous

Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: infer and justify Dracula's personality from descriptive details.



"courteous, genteel and softly spoken"

What can we infer from this?

Sentence Stems

- He can appear _____.
- He deceives people by _____.

Tuesday 6th October

TBAT: infer and justify Dracula's personality from descriptive details.

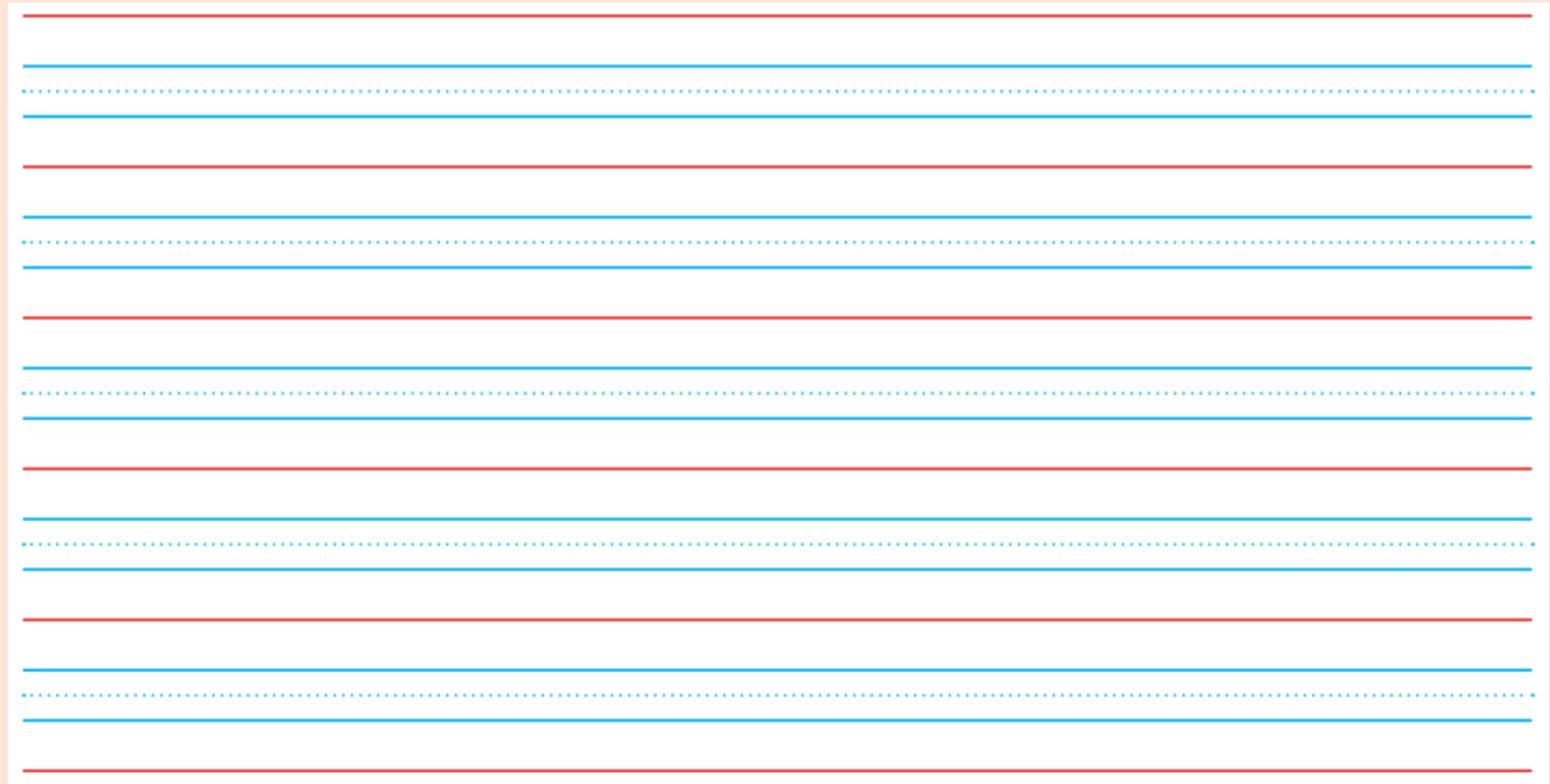
Quote	Personality trait	Explanation
Soulless eyes	Cruel / evil	"Soulless" suggests he does not care about others and may be evil.
Dignified pose	Proud / Noble	<i>Dignified</i> suggests he carries himself with confidence and importance. He appears respectable and powerful.
pure evil courses like an untameable beast through his veins		
courteous, genteel and softly spoken		
Who would dare challenge such a commanding character?		

Challenge – Dracula is a monster.

Agree, mostly agree or disagree? Justify your answer with evidence.

06.10.26

co-operate
co-ordinate
co-own
co-author
re-enter



Challenge – Use each word in a sentence containing a relative clause.

Tuesday 6th October

KQ: how did Athelstan unite his kingdoms to create England?

Knowledge Quiz

1 The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a historical document that contains a collection of... Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ coins
- ☐ weapons
- ☐ names
- ☐ annals

2 Select all the possible reasons that Aethelflaed's story has been forgotten. Tick **2** correct answers

- ☐ There was prejudice towards women ruling at the time.
- ☐ Nobody wrote down any history from this time.
- ☐ Aethelflaed didn't do anything important.
- ☐ Her brother Edward wanted to make sure that Mercia stayed loyal to him.

3 Aethelflaed was also known as the 'Lady of _____'. Fill in the blank

4 Michael Wood is a modern _____ who has tried to tell Aethelflaed's forgotten story. Fill in the blank

5 Aethelflaed's story is important because... Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ it is the story of battles.
- ☐ she was well educated.
- ☐ she was a powerful ruler.
- ☐ it is the story of England's beginning.

6 Select the qualities that the Worcester annals describe Aethelflaed as having. Tick **2** correct answers

- ☐ jealousy
- ☐ wisdom
- ☐ justice
- ☐ laziness

Keywords

To be consecrated, a ceremony takes place to show you are dedicated to the service and worship of God.

A crown is worn by a monarch (King or Queen) as a symbol of authority.

To submit means to accept the authority of another person.

Overlordship means to have great power or authority over other lords.

Who was Athelstan?

Athelstan was the grandson of King Alfred the Great and the son of King Edward the Elder.



Portrait of
King Alfred



Illustration of
King Edward

Athelstan was also related to Aethelflaed. She was his aunt.

She was an influential figure in his life as she worked with Edward to successfully take back Viking land and helped educate him.

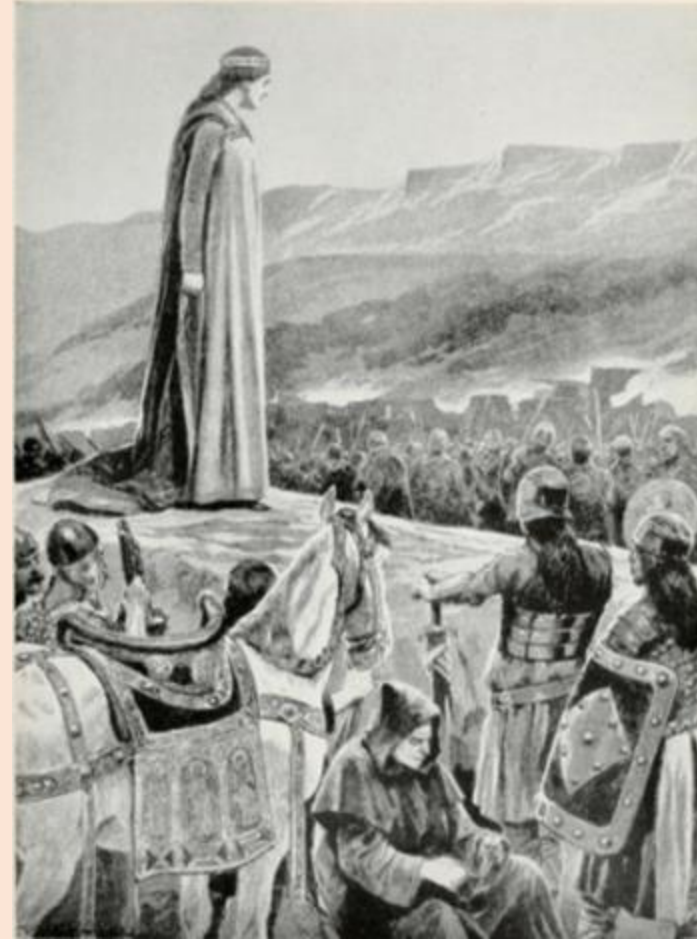


Illustration of Aethelflaed

Athelstan was **consecrated** as King of Mercia and Wessex with a **crown** in 925 CE.

This ceremony of putting a **crown** on the head of a king is called a **coronation** and had not happened for any previous king. Some may have had a helmet placed upon their head.



Illustration of Athelstan with a **crown** on his head

True or false?

Athelstan was the first king to be crowned.

T True ✓

F False

Justify your answer

a No previous kings had been crowned, some may have had a helmet placed upon their head.



b Some previous kings had been crowned and none had a helmet placed upon their head.

Who was Athelstan?



Explanation



Athelstan wanted to show his royal power and his right to rule by God.

Alongside his **crown**, he was also given a sword and a ring to show an alliance between the King and the church.



Illustration of Athelstan with a **crown** on his head

What items was Athelstan given at his coronation?

a

sword



b

ring



c

helmet

d

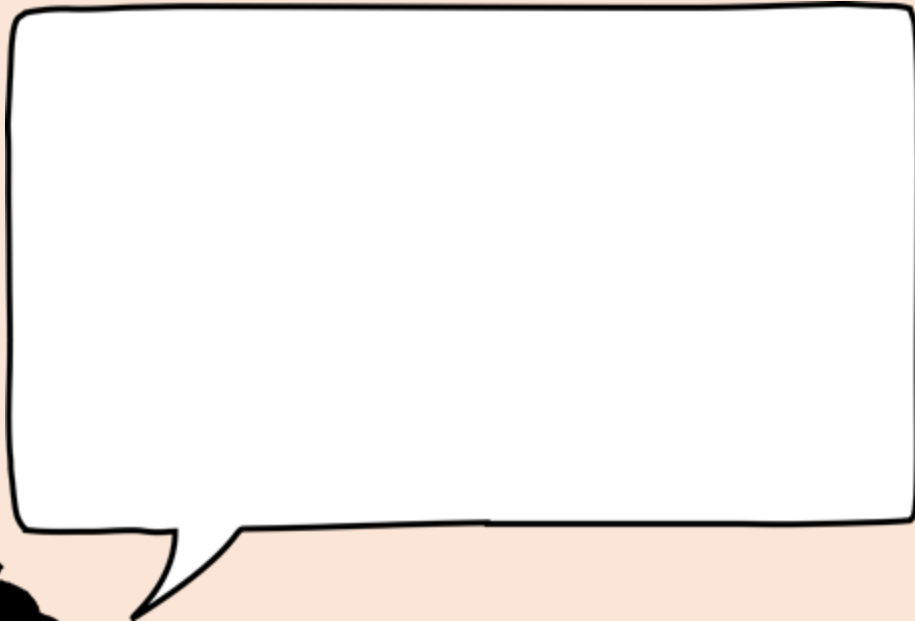
crown



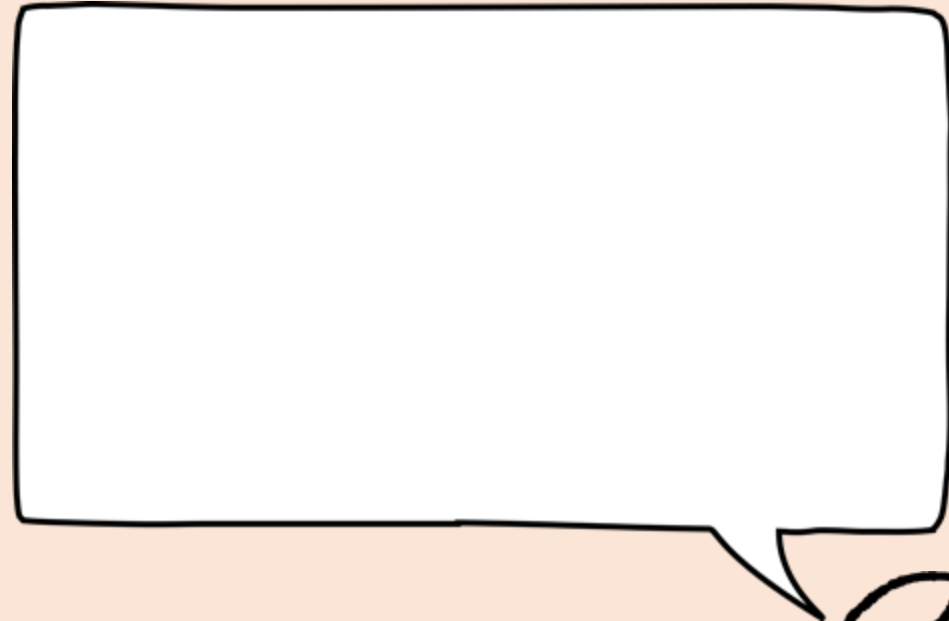
Explain to your partner how Athelstan became king and why his coronation was different.



Jun



Sofia



Explain to your partner how Athelstan became king and why his coronation was different.

Athelstan was **consecrated** as king with a **crown** in 925 CE.



Jun

His coronation was different because no previous king had been crowned. Previously other kings had maybe been given a helmet, but not a **crown**!



Sofia

In 927 CE, King Athelstan marched into and captured the last Viking stronghold of York.

When King Athelstan captured York, he became incredibly powerful.



Illustration of Athelstan

It was around this time that he began to mint coins with the title 'rex Anglorum' which means 'King of the English'.

However, when he tried to rule the remaining kingdoms of Scotland and Northumbria, they did not want to **submit** to him.



Illustration of Athelstan's coin

To avoid **submitting** to Athelstan, King Constantine of Scotland formed alliances with nearby Irish and Northumbrian Danes.

He did this by offering his daughter in marriage to the leader of the Danes, King Olaf Guthfrithsson of Dublin.



Illustration of King Constantine I

True or false?

The northern kingdoms wanted to **submit** to Athelstan.

T True

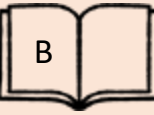
F False ✓

Justify your answer

a The people in the north did not want Athelstan, who was from the south, as their king.

b The people in the south did not want Athelstan, who was from the north, as their king.



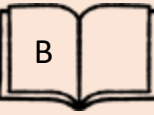


In 937 CE, the newly formed alliance marched south to face Athelstan in battle.

The Battle of Brunanburh is known as one of the bloodiest battles ever held on British soil!



Illustration of Anglo-Saxons fighting Vikings



Athelstan managed to defeat King Constantine and the Danes.

Athelstan then forced the rulers of Scotland and Northumbria to **submit** to his **overlordship**.

The Welsh kings already recognised the **overlordship** of the King of Wessex and so Athelstan had now confirmed his **overlordship** over all Britain.



Illustration of Anglo-Saxons fighting Vikings

Discuss these questions with your partner:

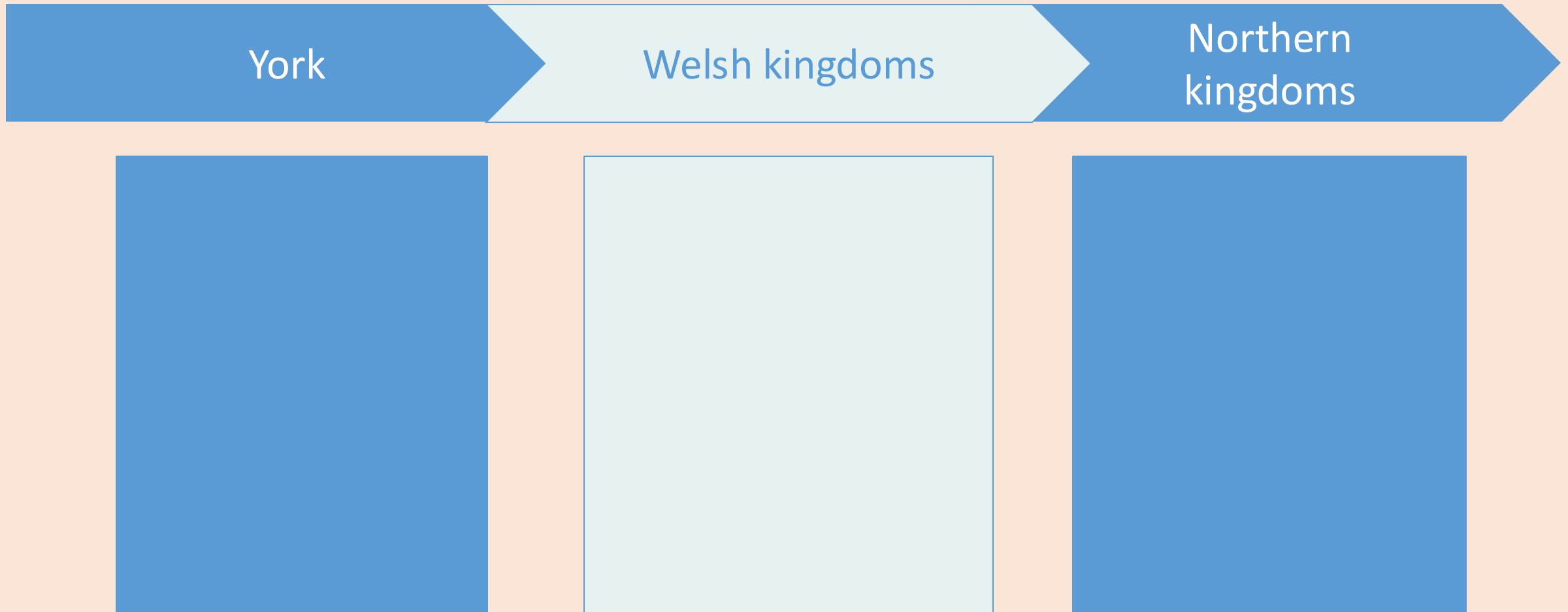
- 1) What was the outcome of the Battle of Brunanburh?

Athelstan defeated King Constantine of Scotland and the Danes at the Battle of Brunanburh. The rulers of Scotland and Northumbria were forced to **submit** to his overlordship.

- 1) Did the Welsh **submit** to Athelstan after the battle?

The Welsh had already **submitted** to Athelstan's **overlordship** in 928 CE and had agreed to pay him yearly.

Complete the flowchart of events to explain how the remaining kingdoms **submitted** to Athelstan.



Complete the flowchart of events to explain how the remaining kingdoms **submitted** to Athelstan. Your answers could include:

York

Welsh kingdoms

Northern
kingdoms

King Athelstan captured the last Viking stronghold of York in 927 CE.

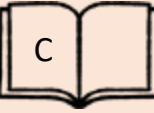
The Welsh kings **submitted** to the **overlordship** of King Athelstan in 928 CE and agreed to pay him yearly.

King Athelstan defeated King Constantine and the Danes at the Battle of Brunanburh in 937 CE.

How did Athelstan unite his kingdoms?

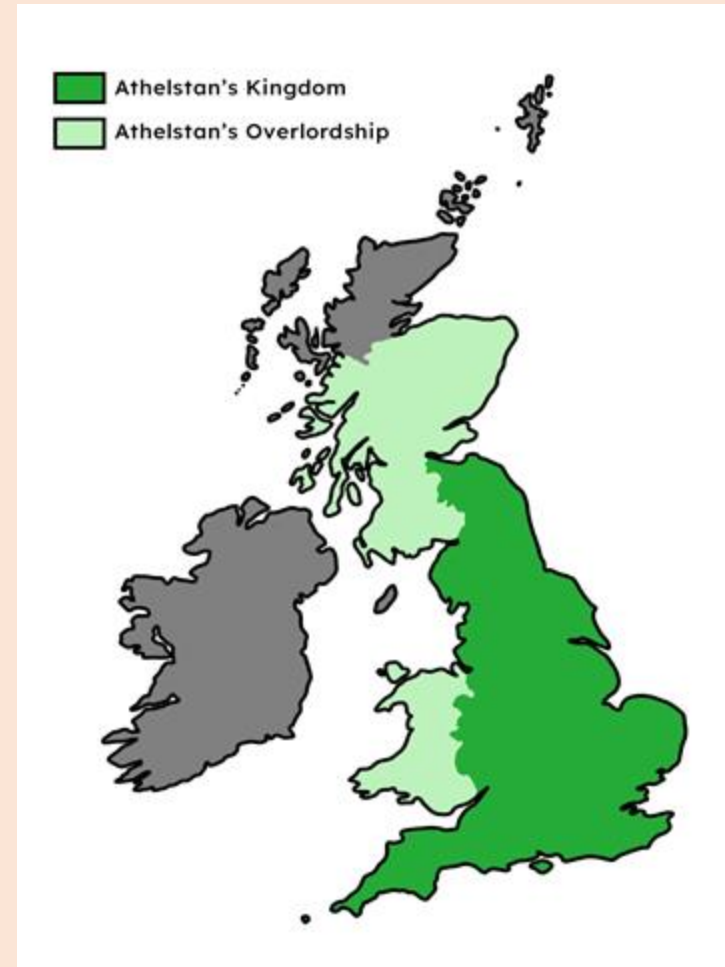


Explanation



Athelstan had been able to unite the kingdoms to form what we know today as 'England'.

Because of this, some historians refer to Athelstan as the first 'King of England'.



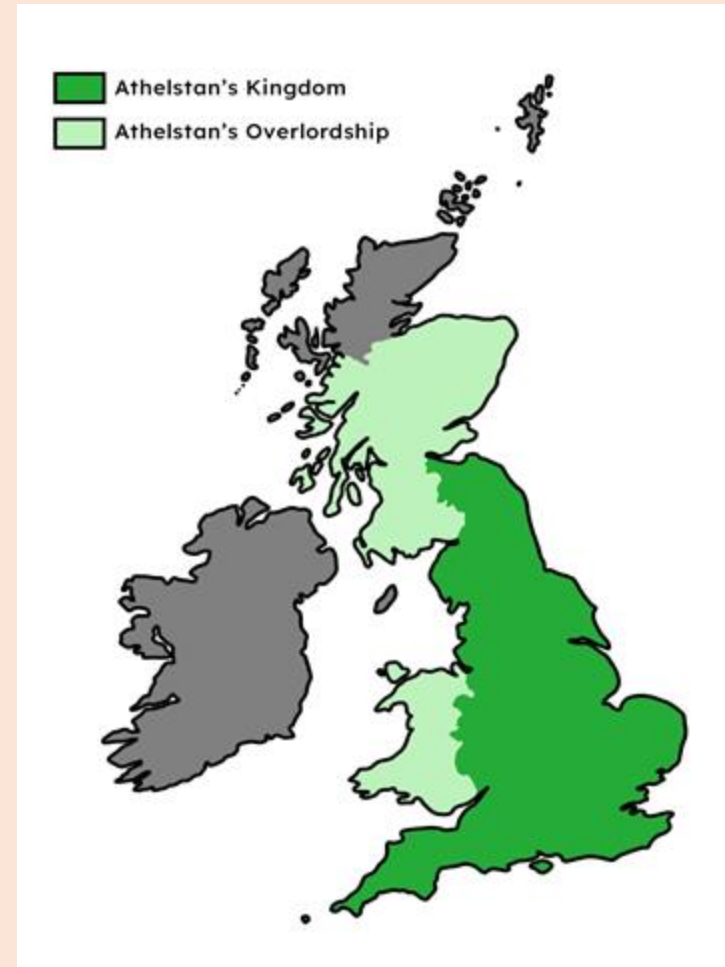
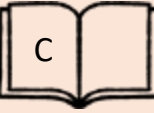
Map of Athelstan's kingdom and
overlordship

How did Athelstan unite his kingdoms?



Explanation

King Athelstan had created 'England' by conquering remaining Viking strongholds and by having the other kingdoms **submit** to his rule.

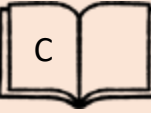


Map of Athelstan's kingdom and
overlordship

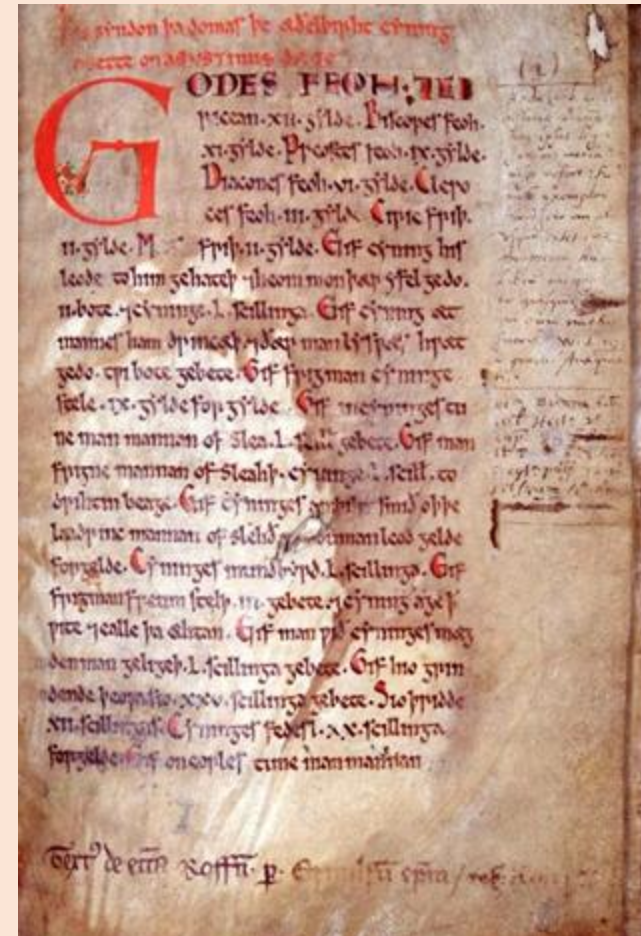
How did Athelstan unite his kingdoms?



Explanation



Under Athelstan, the kingdoms were united by law codes (a set of rules that people had to follow) which strengthened his control.



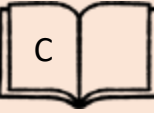
Example of a written
law code



Complete this sentence:

The law codes strengthened ...

Athelstan's control over his kingdom.



One of Athelstan's law codes was introduced to control all the money in England. It did this by keeping the weight of silver the same value.

Buying and selling was kept to the burhs which helped towns become wealthy.

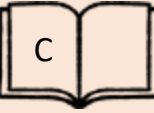


Illustration of Athelstan's coin

How did Athelstan unite his kingdoms?



Explanation



The newly united England thrived under King Athelstan.

Sadly, in 939 CE and at the height of his power, Athelstan died and was buried in Malmesbury Abbey.



Photo of King Athelstan's tomb

How did Athelstan unite his kingdoms?



Check

Discuss these questions with your partner:

1) How was money controlled?

Money was controlled by keeping the weight of silver the same value.

1) How did controlling money help Athelstan's people?

Criminals could not try to cheat people out of their silver. Buying and selling was also kept to burhs which helped towns become wealthy.

Aisha is explaining how Athelstan united his kingdoms to create 'England', but she has missed some information out.

Add to Aisha's explanation using evidence you've learnt in this lesson.



Aisha

Athelstan united his kingdoms by conquering lands to create England. He also created law codes and controlled money to keep his people happy and wealthy.

Add to Aisha's explanation using evidence you've learnt in this lesson.

Your answer may have included:

Athelstan united his kingdoms by conquering any remaining Viking strongholds and by having the other kingdoms **submit** to his **overlordship**. This helped to create the 'England' we know today. Athelstan also united his kingdom with law codes which strengthened his control. Some of the law codes controlled money which helped towns become wealthy. As a result, the people of the newly united England were happy under Athelstan's rule.

Tuesday 6th October

KQ: how did Athelstan unite his kingdoms to create England?

Exit Quiz

1 Match the person to their relationship to Athelstan. Write the correct letter in each box

a	King Alfred the Great
b	King Edward the Elder
c	Aethelflaed, Lady of Mercia

	Father
	Aunt
	Grandfather

2 The ceremony of putting a crown on the head of a king or queen is called a... Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ wedding
- ☐ coronation
- ☐ christening

3 In 928 CE, the _____ kings submitted to the overlordship of King Athelstan. Fill in the blank

4 In 927 CE, King Athelstan marched into and captured the last Viking stronghold of... Fill in the blank

5 The rulers of Scotland and Northumbria only submitted to Athelstan when he defeated them in 937 at the Battle of... Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Wessex
- ☐ Tettenhall
- ☐ Brunanburh

6 Some historians refer to Athelstan as the first 'King of ...' Fill in the blank

mardi 6 octobre

TBAT: recognise, recall and spell different classroom items

- Spelling Test.

<i>a</i> a	<i>b</i> beh	<i>c</i> seh	<i>d</i> deh	<i>e</i> uh
<i>f</i> eff	<i>g</i> zheh	<i>h</i> ahsh	<i>i</i> ee	<i>j</i> zhee
<i>k</i> kah	<i>l</i> ell	<i>m</i> em	<i>n</i> en	<i>o</i> oh
<i>p</i> peh	<i>q</i> koo	<i>r</i> air	<i>s</i> ess	<i>t</i> teh
<i>u</i> ooh	<i>v</i> veh	<i>w</i> doo-blah-veh	<i>x</i> eeks	<i>y</i> ee-grek
	<i>z</i> zed			

[Dashboard
\(languageangels.com\)](https://www.languageangels.com)

No	Mot	anglais
21	grand	big
22	petit	small
23	lundi	Monday
24	mardi	Tuesday
25	mercredi	Wednesday
26	jeudi	Thursday
27	vendredi	Friday
28	samedi	Saturday
29	dimanche	Sunday
30	au revoir	goodbye

mardi 6 octobre

TBAT: recognise, recall and spell different classroom items



mardi 6 octobre

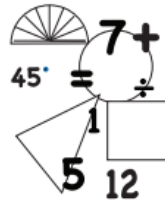
TBAT: recognise, recall and spell different classroom items

l'	le	la	les
_nf_r_atique	_e_s_n	_é_gra__ie	_a__s
_is_o_re	fr_n_a_s	_u_i_ue	_c_e_c_s
_n_l_is	__o_t		

mardi 6 octobre

TBAT: recognise, recall and spell different classroom items

Write in French what subject is shown in the pictures using the word bank to help you.



Can you fill in the blanks here to complete the French lessons?

**Challenge – write the following sentence in French:
I study maths and I love it.**

la musique
l'informatique

le français
l'histoire

la géographie
le dessin

l'anglais
les maths

le sport
les sciences