Tuesday 3rd November Morning Challenge

Can you find the definitions to these words?

applicable
tolerable
operable
considerable
dependable
comfortable
reasonable
perishable
breakable
fashionable

Challenge – Use one of the spellings in a sentence with a relative clause.

03.11.26

TBAT: spell words ending –able.

applicable

tolerable

operable

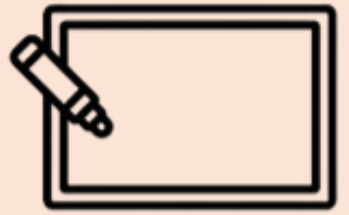
considerable

dependable



Challenge – Write a sentence in the active voice including the spellings.

03.11.26
Times tables



- Work out each division to 2 decimal places if needed.

÷	2	3	4	5	8
30					
42					
16					
12					
36					

03.11.26

TBAT: use long multiplication.

3 in 3

1. ____ = 0.4 x 100
2. 8,099 ÷ 9 =
3. Five notebooks cost the same as one pencil case. Two pencil cases cost £8.70. What is the cost of **one notebook**?

A recipe for 1 banana and blueberry smoothie needs 55g of blueberries. Mrs Saunders is making smoothies for the whole class of 27 children. What is the weight of blueberries she will need in grams. What is the weight in kilograms?

Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks

03.11.26

TBAT: use long multiplication.

		2	6	3
x			3	4

263 x 34 =

345 x 23 =

03.11.26

TBAT: use long multiplication.

We do.

True or false?

352 x 43 = 412 x 34

Which calculation correctly solves the word problem?

Delilah buys 1,134 boxes of ice pops for a theme park. There are 24 ice pops in a box. How many ice pops does she buy altogether?

	1	1	3	4
x			2	4
	4	5	3	6
	2	2	6	8
	6	8	0	4

1 1

		1	1	3	4
x				2	4
		4	5	3	6
	2	2	6	8	0
	2	7	2	1	6

1 1

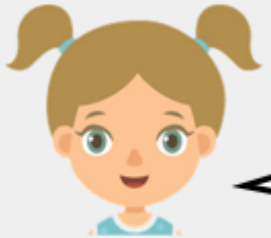
				2	4
x	1	1	3	4	
			9	6	
			7	2	
			2	4	
			2	4	
		2	1	6	

1 1

03.11.26

TBAT: use long multiplication.

Lara says,



The area of the check-in zone is twice as big as the area of the information board.

365cm



94cm

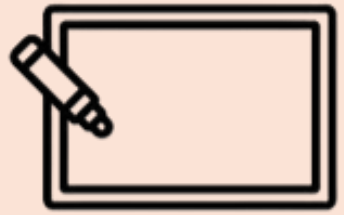
		3	6	5
x			9	4

What is the area of the check-in zone?

The airport lounge is twenty times bigger than the check-in zone. How big is it?

03.11.26

TBAT: use long multiplication.



Knowledge Check

628 x 13 =

8164 **8521** **8027**

Lara says:

"If I double one number in a multiplication, the answer will always double."

True or false?

03.11.26

TBAT: use long multiplication.

1. 3611 x 13 =

2. 31 x 3116 =

3. 3616 x 24 =

RP -

1. 4319 people buy tickets for the school play. They pay £18 each for the tickets. How much money did the school raise?

2. Year 6 go on a trip. There are 58 children and each child pays £12.45 for a ticket. What is the total amount of ticket money collected?

Challenge

True or false? Explain in a sentence.5,114 x 13 > 3,115 x 23.

Mastery Challenge

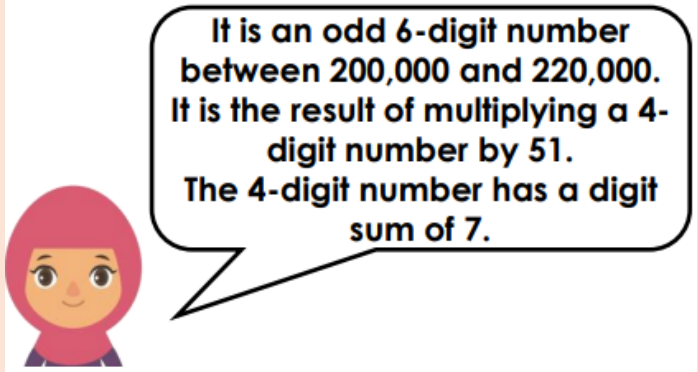
Use two of the digit cards to create a multiplication that equals approximately 17,000.

1,422 x _____

1	2	3	4

Mastery with Greater Depth

Honey is thinking of a number. She gives the following clues:



Which numbers could Honey be thinking of?

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

There was a sudden rush of icy air as the door was opened. Standing at the front of the queue, Morgan was able to look down at the dark shapes far below; just the occasional pinprick of yellow light betraying the location of a house. Suddenly, he heard a voice yelling in his ear, 'Go, go, go!' and a sharp push propelled him out into mid-air. As the ground rushed up to meet him, he counted slowly to ten, then pulled the cord. With a jolt, the parachute opened, the roar of the wind and engines faded, and he began to drift downwards in near silence.

3 in 3

1. **What is the name of the main character in this text?**

2. **Apart from dark shapes, what could he see on the ground?**

3. **What did he do straight after he had counted to ten?**

Challenge - Why do you think Morgan counts slowly to ten before pulling the cord?

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Partner discussion:

In no more than three sentences, summarise what we know about Camp Green Lake so far.





Sentence Stems:

- So far, we know that Camp Green Lake is…
- The camp seems unusual because…
- The text tells us that Camp Green Lake…

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Words we will find in the text:

Testified

To give a formal statement about what you know, usually in a court of law.



He testified in court about what he saw.

Cot

A simple, portable bed, usually with a canvas or fabric stretched over a metal or wooden frame.



The boys at Camp Green Lake slept on cots.

Freeway

A wide, major road for fast-moving traffic, usually with multiple lanes and no traffic lights.



They drove for hours on the freeway.

Overpass

A bridge that carries a road, path or railway over another road, railway or other feature.



The car went over the overpass.

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Vocabulary

1. Read the paragraph beginning ‘Stanley couldn’t help but think …’ Which word in this paragraph means ‘events happening at the same time by chance’?

2. ‘Because of the baseball schedule …’ What does ‘schedule’ mean?

3. ‘The judge called Stanley’s crime despicable.’ What does ‘despicable’ mean?

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Retrieval

1. What did Stanley have for his first dinner at the camp?
2. Why did Stanley find it difficult to sleep?
3. How much money had the homeless shelter expected to get for selling Clyde Livingstone's shoes?
4. 1. Using information from chapter 6, tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Stanley ate all of his first dinner at Camp Green Lake.		
Stanley's bed collapses while he is trying to fall asleep.		
Stanley took the shoes because he knew they belonged to Clyde Livingstone.		
Stanley's family chose Camp Green Lake not knowing what it was like.		

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Inference

1. Why did nobody believe Stanley when he told them that the footwear he had taken belonged to Clyde Livingstone?
2. Clyde Livingstone had once lived at the homeless shelter. How does this explain him wanting to help the shelter raise money?
3. '… the judge advised them to make a quick decision. "Vacancies don't last long at Camp Green Lake."' Why are places at Camp Green Lake taken quickly?
4. '… each camper was only allowed a four-minute shower.' How is this connected to what we already know about Camp Green Lake?

Challenge - The story tells us that Clyde Livingstone was a hero to Stanley. Find two pieces of evidence in the text that support this.

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Mastery – 3 marks

What had Stanley done that made it appear as if he was guilty? Give **two** examples of what Stanley did and, for each example, explain why that made him appear to be guilty.

What Stanley did	Why he appeared guilty

Tuesday 3rd November

KQ – Can I play the minor pentatonic scale and know this scale can be used as the basis for jazz improvisation?

1 Music in 4-time has a _____ feel. (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ strong-weak-weak
- ☐ strong-weak-medium-weak
- ☐ strong-weak
- ☐ strong-weak-medium-weak-weak

2 A _____ is a single sound in music. (Fill in the blank)

3 When we think about the character of a major or minor song, we are considering its ... (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ timbre
- ☐ rhythm
- ☐ tonality

4 When notes rise, we say their shape is ... (Tick 1 correct answer)

- ☐ ascending
- ☐ descending
- ☐ falling

Answers

Keywords

minor pentatonic scale	the five tones, la, do, re, mi and so arranged in an ascending or descending order
improvisation	creative, in-the-moment musical composition
jazz	a musical genre that emerged from African-American communities in New Orleans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, characterised by improvisation
genre	music belonging to a shared tradition or style

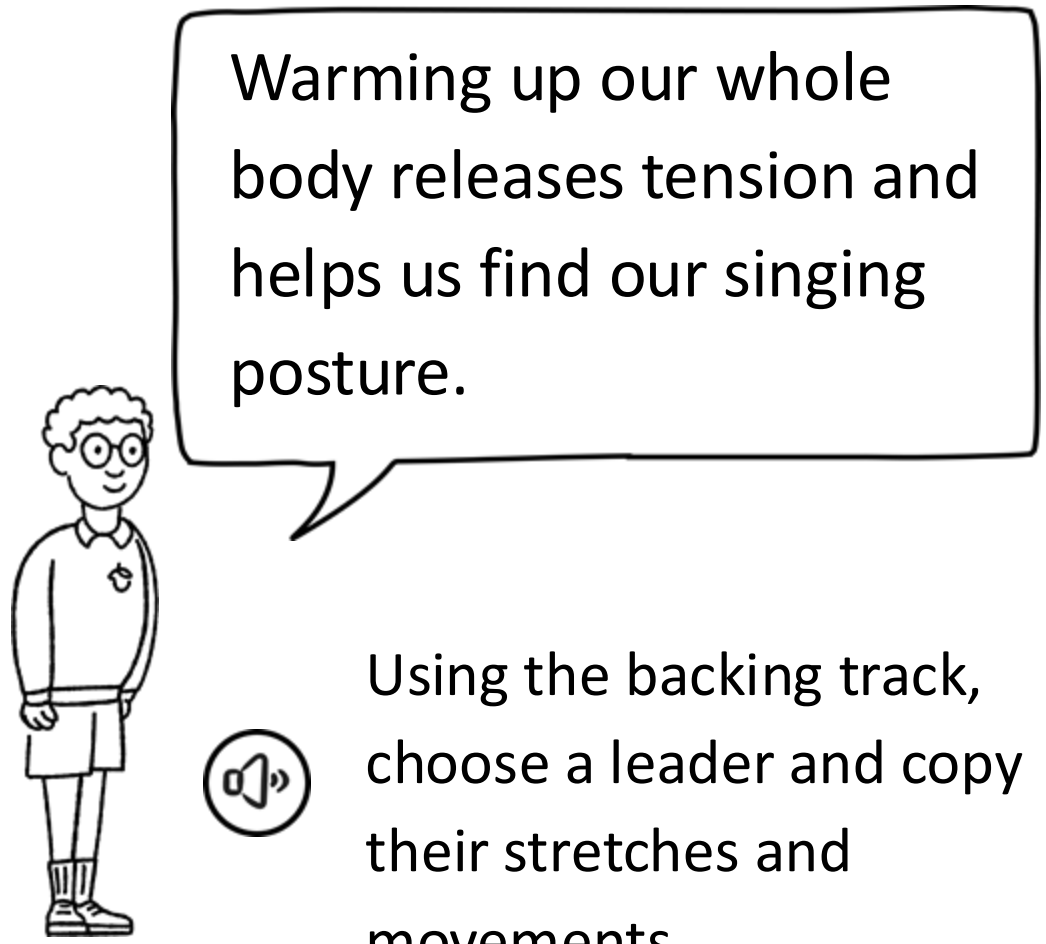
Explanation

Before every music lesson, it's important to warm up our bodies, voices and minds.

Warming and stretching the vocal cords safely and gently helps prevent injury to our voice and develops our vocal strength.

Warm-ups also develop many other musical skills, including singing and playing as part of an ensemble.

We begin with whole body exercises.



Using the backing track, choose a leader and copy their stretches and movements.

Here are some ideas for movements:

- shoulder rolls, forwards and backwards
- stretching tall, rolling forward and reaching to your toes
- hip circles
- gently look left, then right, then up, then down
- raise your arms, lean left, then right

Task A

Warming up so we're ready for music

Practice

Listen to the song, Five notes in a Pentatonic.

1. Feel the pulse and tap a gentle beat as you listen.





We need a good sense of pulse to perform together in an ensemble.

2. Listen again and trace the contour of the pitch with your hand as the melody moves up and down.



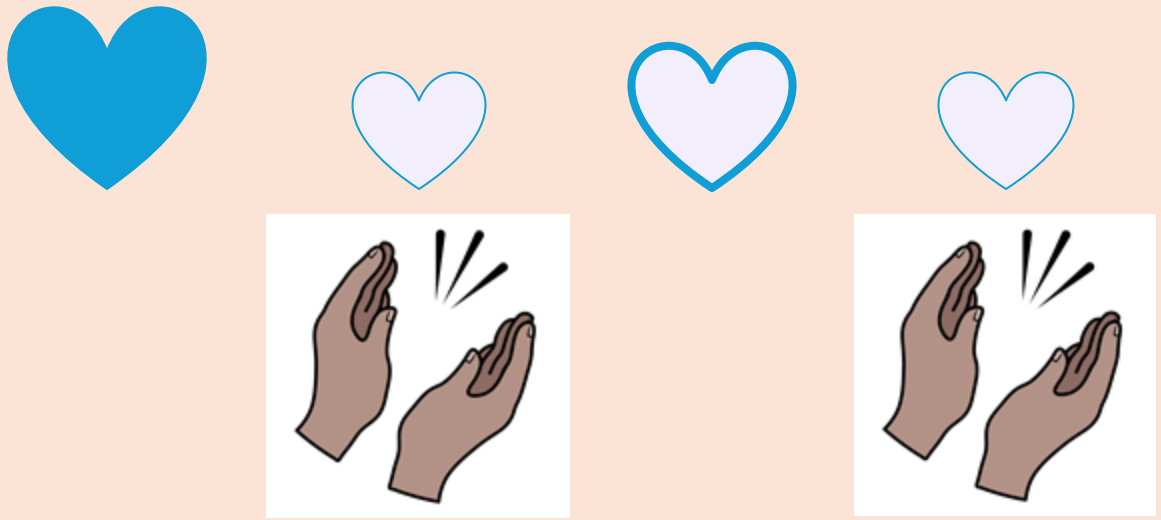
When we sing, our intonation, or the accuracy of our pitching notes, is important.

Richard Barnard, Composer

3. Listen again. Can you feel the song is in 4-time?

This time, count to four in your head, then clap on the offbeats or the weak beats, beats 2 and 4.

1 2 3 4



Listen again to our new song, Five Notes in a Pentatonic.



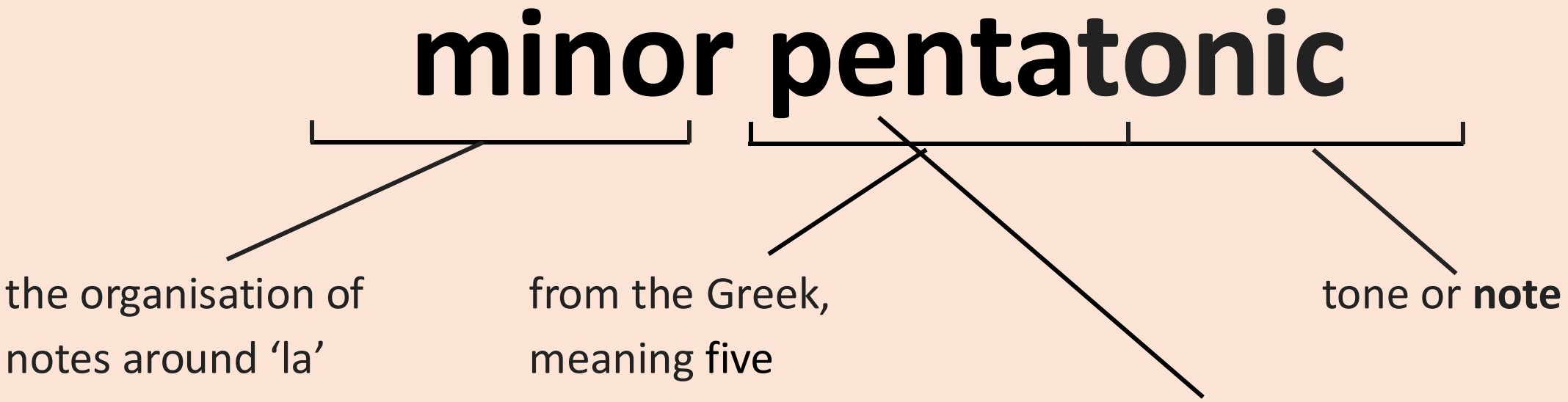
Five notes in a pentatonic,
We go up and we go down.
Five notes in a pentatonic;
What a pattern we have found!
We can improvise, make our own tunes.
We can play what we want!
Starting at the bottom then we move up to the top,
And hear the notes become the same as before!

Jacob

Richard Barnard, Composer

This song has a different feel to other pentatonic songs we have learnt before.

This song uses a scale called the **minor** **pentatonic**.



The minor pentatonic scale

Check

How many notes are in a pentatonic scale?

a 2

b 3

c 4

d 5 ✓

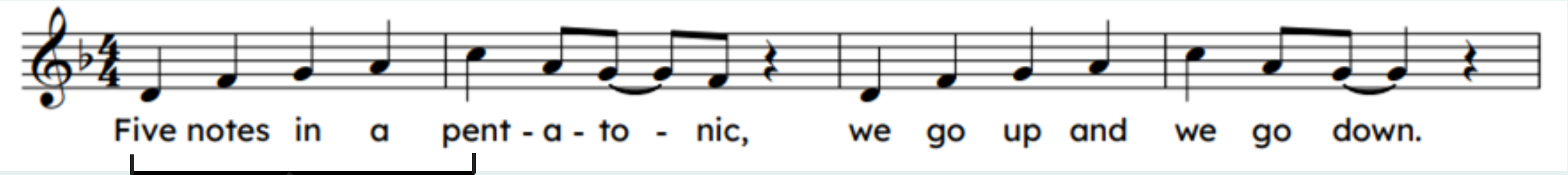
The **minor pentatonic scale** uses:



Sing the **minor pentatonic**, ascending and descending.

Check

Listen to the song again, noticing the shape of the first five notes.



The five notes ascend the **minor pentatonic scale**.

This ascending pattern is heard often throughout the song.

Richard Barnard, Composer

The song only uses the notes of the **minor pentatonic scale.**



Jacob

Five notes in a pentatonic,
We go up and we go down.
Five notes in a pentatonic;
What a pattern we have found!
We can improvise, make our own tunes.
We can play what we want!
Starting at the bottom then we move up to the top,
And hear the notes become the same as before!

Sing the song, internalising the tonality and character of the **minor pentatonic scale.**

Richard Barnard, Composer

Jazz musicians sometimes use the **minor pentatonic scale** as an inspiration for **improvisation**.



This scale has its roots in African American music, particularly the blues, and is often heard in **genres** such as **jazz**, rock, and pop.

Listen to composer Richard Barnard **improvising** using the **minor pentatonic scale.**



Richard Barnard, Composer

Richard describes **improvisation** as:

- making music up on the spot
- playing around with a musical idea

Listen to the **jazz** standard Sonnymoon for Two by saxophonist Sonny Rollins.



catwalker / Shutterstock.com

The ‘head’ (theme) of the piece is repeated six times before the **improvisations** begin.

This theme uses only the notes of the **minor pentatonic scale,** descending all the way down followed by a smaller rise and falling shape.

Check

What is **improvisation**?

a rehearsing to improve a performance

b creative, in-the-moment musical composition ✓

c a musical **genre** that emerged from African-American communities

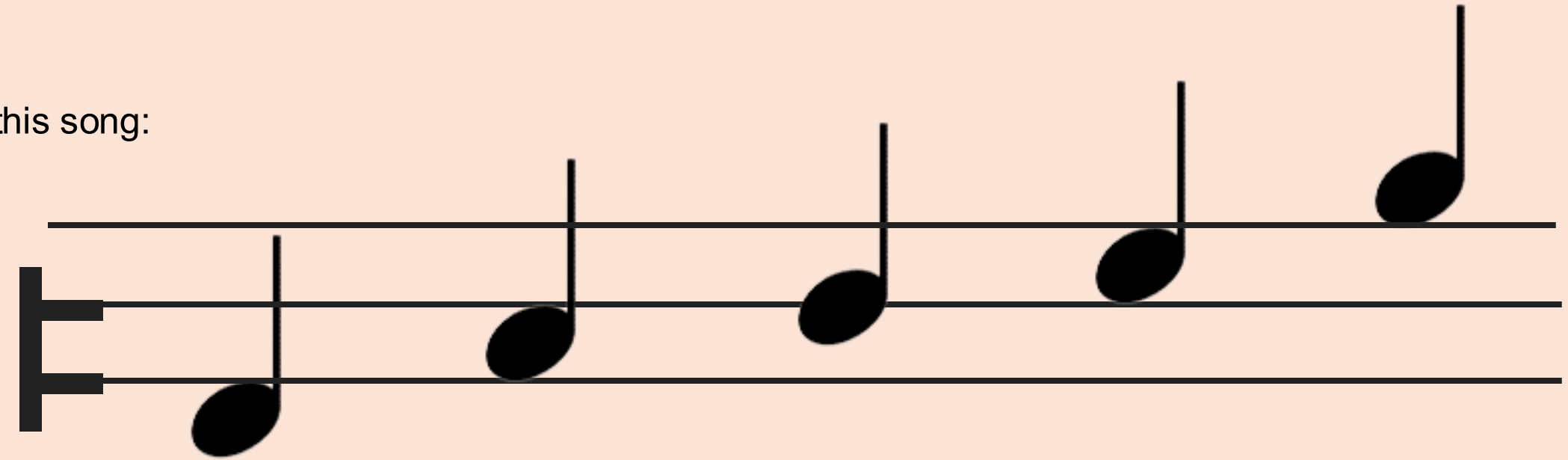
d playing the piano in a certain style

Playing the minor pentatonic scale

Explanation

In order to **improvise** stylistically using the **minor pentatonic scale**, first we must learn to play it.

In this song:



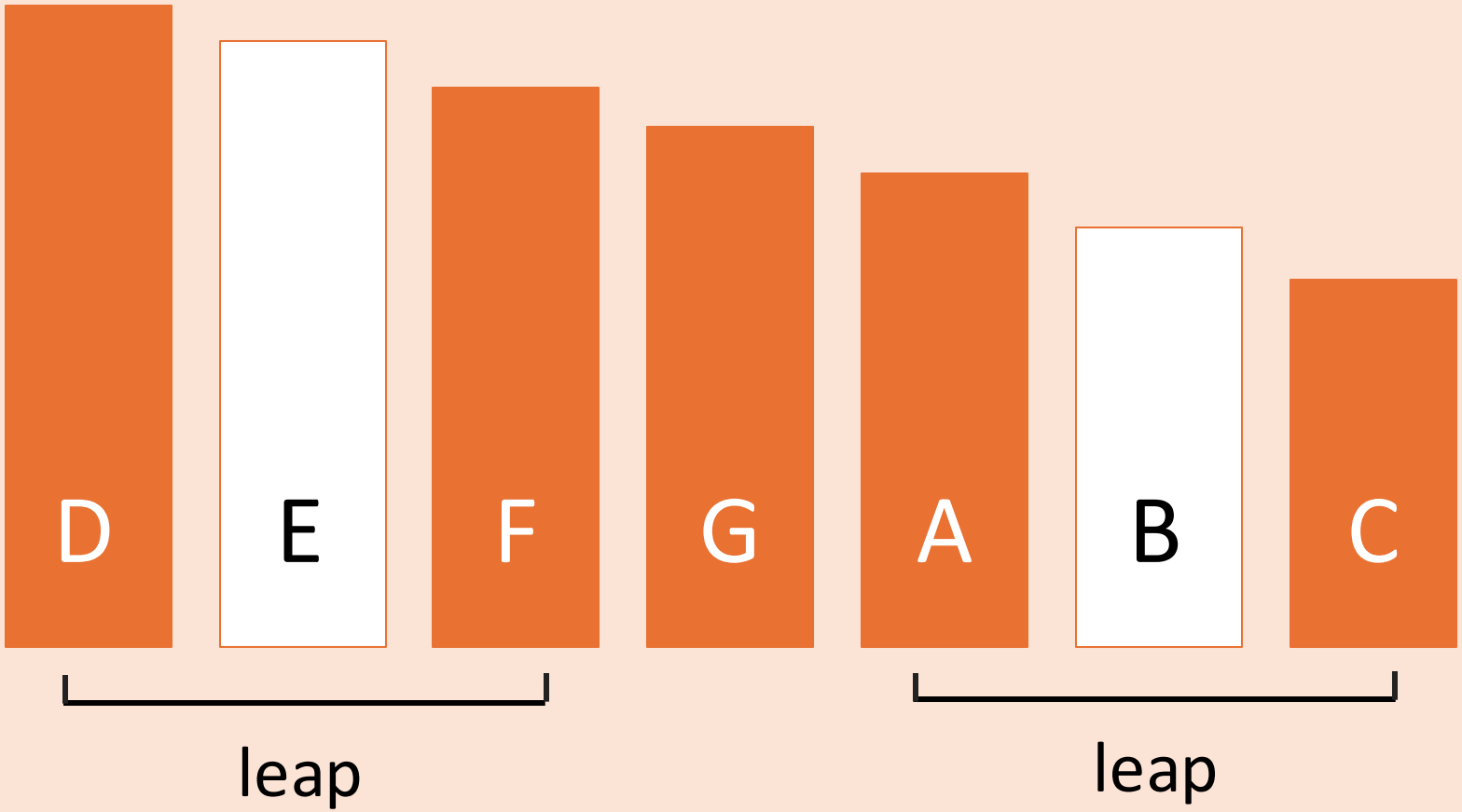
We call this the D **minor pentatonic scale.**

These are the notes of the D **minor pentatonic scale.**

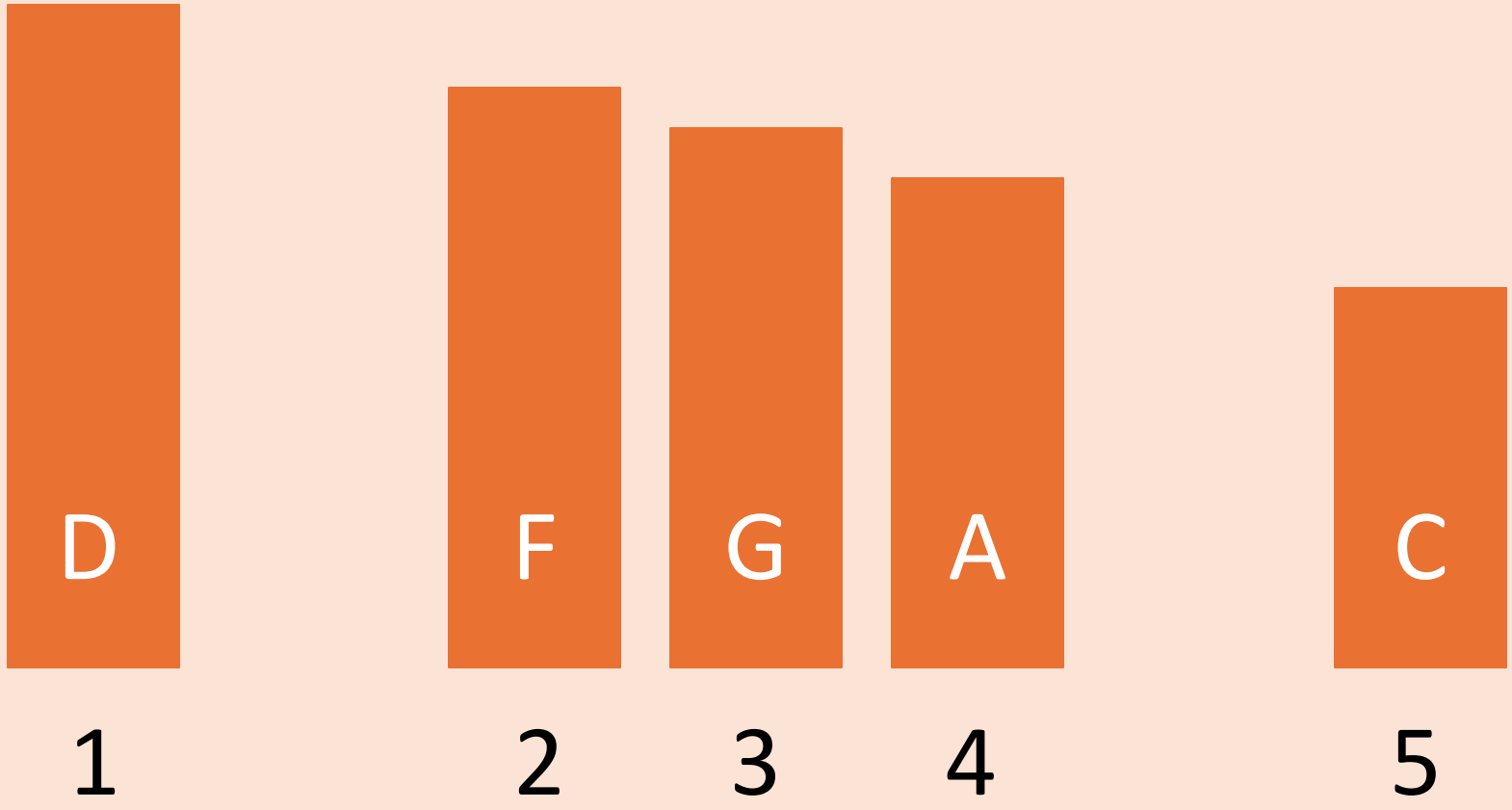




Notice where the notes move up by step or leap.



The **minor pentatonic** has a leap between notes 1 and 2 and between notes 4 and 5.

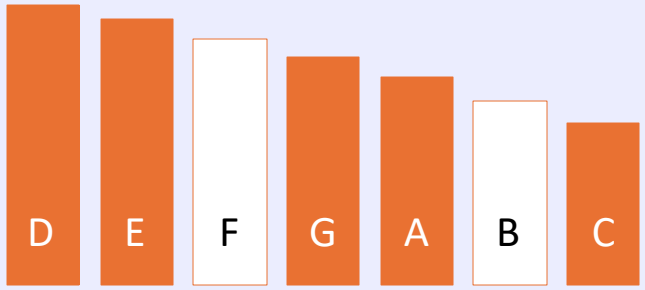


Playing the minor pentatonic scale

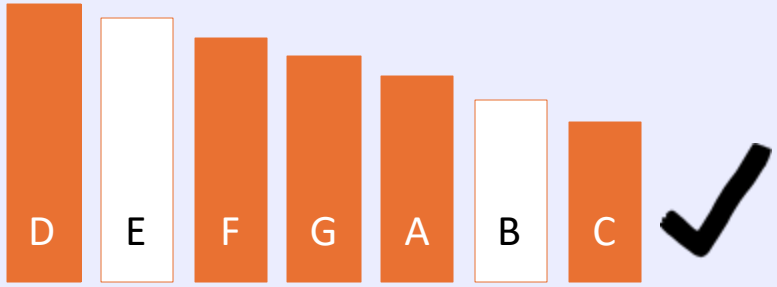
Check

What notes are in the D **minor pentatonic scale**?

a



b



c



Task C

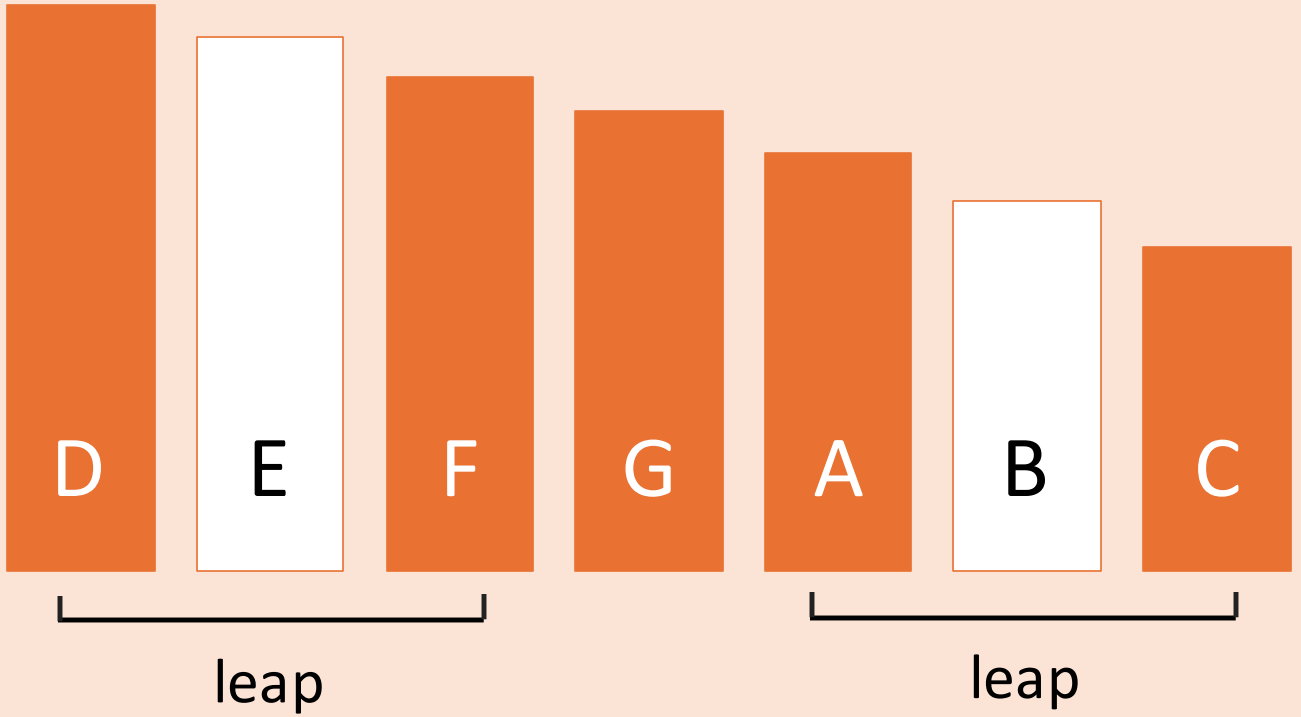
Playing the minor pentatonic scale

Practice

Find and play the notes of the D **minor pentatonic scale** on pitched percussion.

Start from the low D and play the notes in order, first ascending then descending.

Notice where the notes move up by step or leap.



Summary

Improvisation and the minor pentatonic scale

The **minor pentatonic scale** is a scale often used in musical **genres** such as **jazz** and Blues.

The **minor pentatonic scale** is made up of five notes and has a different tonality to the major pentatonic scale.

The **minor pentatonic scale** uses la, do, re, mi, so. In the D **minor pentatonic scale** this is D, F, G, A, C.

Improvisation is creative, in-the-moment musical composition.

Tuesday 3rd November

KQ – Can I play the minor pentatonic scale and know this scale can be used as the basis for jazz improvisation?

1 The minor pentatonic scale has _____ notes. (Fill in the blank)

2 Minor means the tonality is centered around which tone? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ do
- ☐ la
- ☐ mi
- ☐ so
- ☐ re

3 The minor pentatonic scale uses the following tones in ascending order: (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ do, re, mi, so, la
- ☐ la, do, re, mi, so
- ☐ la, ti, do, re, mi

4 The D minor pentatonic scale uses the following notes in ascending order: (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ D, F, G, A, C
- ☐ C, D, E, G, A
- ☐ D, E, F, G, A

Answers

Tuesday 3rd November

KQ: What causes an earthquake?

Knowledge Quiz

1 What shape is the Earth? Fill in the blank

_____

2 Where do earthquakes occur?

- ☐ in the ground
- ☐ in the sky
- ☐ in space

3 What is an earthquake?

- ☐ a myth
- ☐ severe weather
- ☐ a sudden shaking of the ground

4 The Earth's crust is broken up into huge pieces. What are these called?

- ☐ rocky plates
- ☐ tectonic plates
- ☐ crusty plates
- ☐ sandy plates

5 Which of these are natural hazards? Tick **2** correct answers

- ☐ earthquakes
- ☐ volcanic eruptions
- ☐ tropical rainforests
- ☐ light winds and rain

6 The layer of the Earth on which humans live is called the

- ☐ centre of the Earth
- ☐ Earth's crust
- ☐ middle
- ☐ mantle

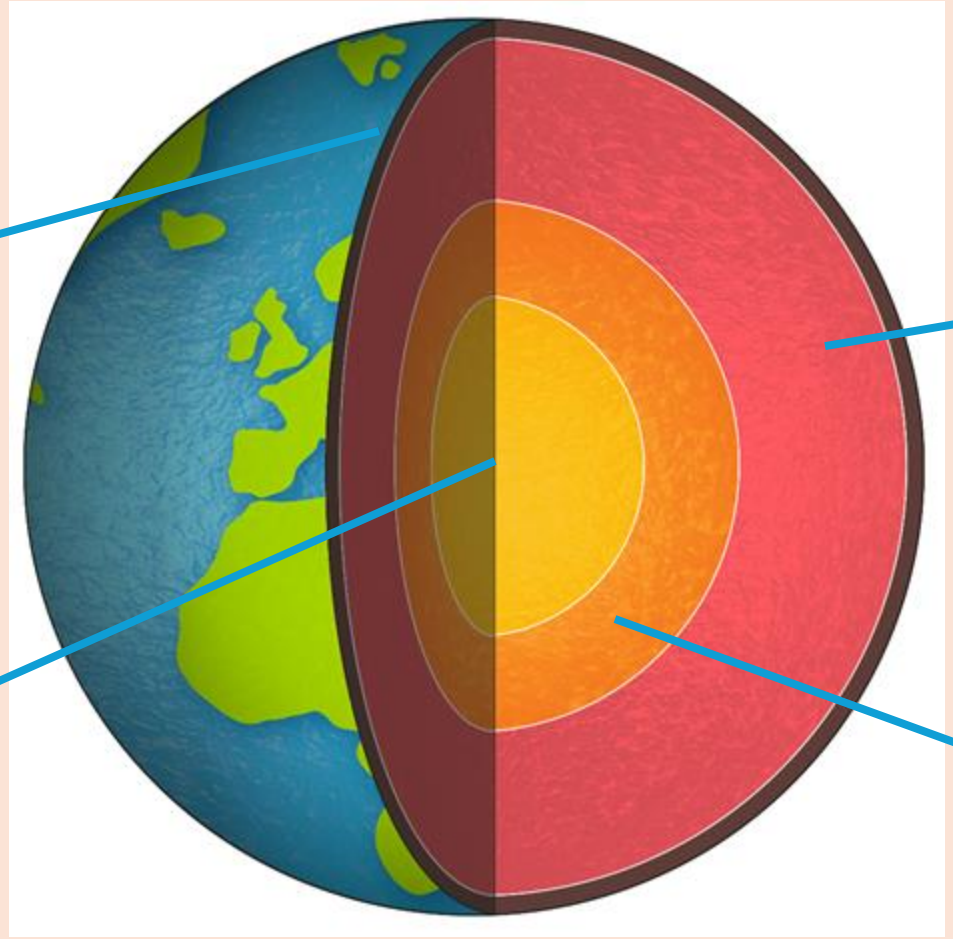
Keywords

Earth’s crust	Earth’s crust is the outermost layer of our planet.
tectonic plates	The huge pieces that Earth’s crust is broken into are known as tectonic plates.
shock waves	Shock waves are areas of sudden high pressure or temperature that travel through water, air or the ground.
plate boundaries	The point where two tectonic plates meet is known as a plate boundary.

To understand the causes of earthquakes, we must first understand the formation of Earth.

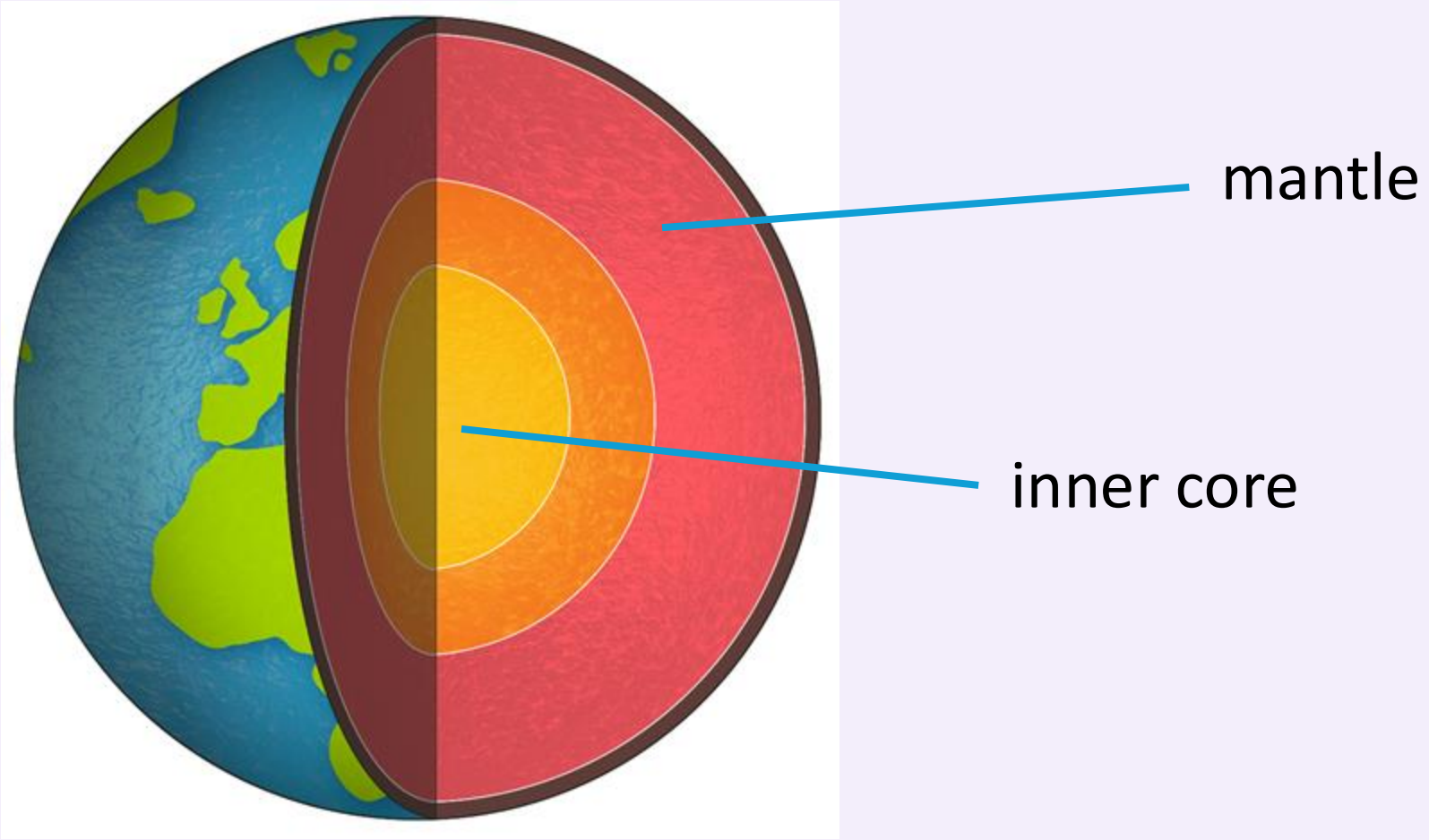


Earth is made up of four main layers:



Check

Which layers of Earth are these?



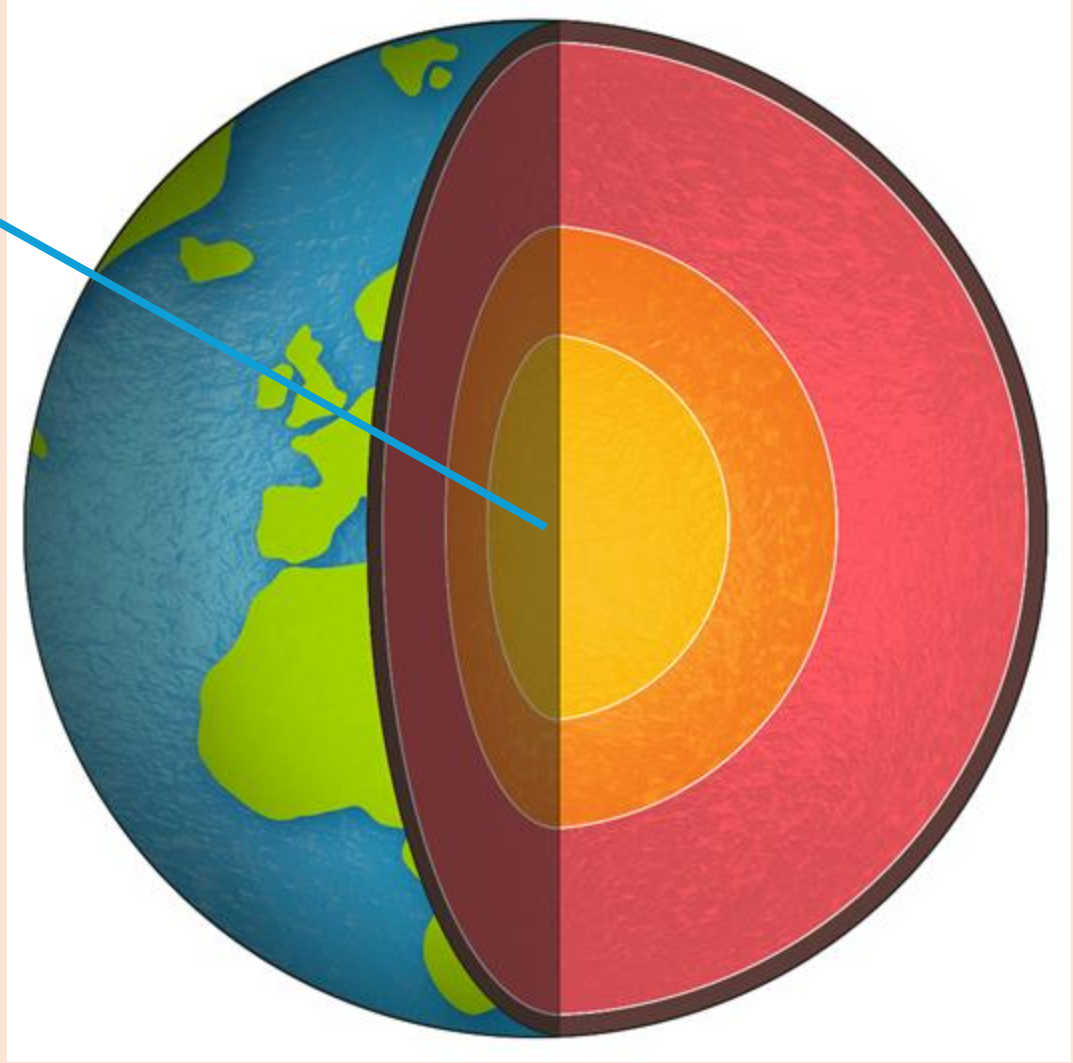
Why does the land move?

Explanation

The inner core is the layer in the centre of Earth.

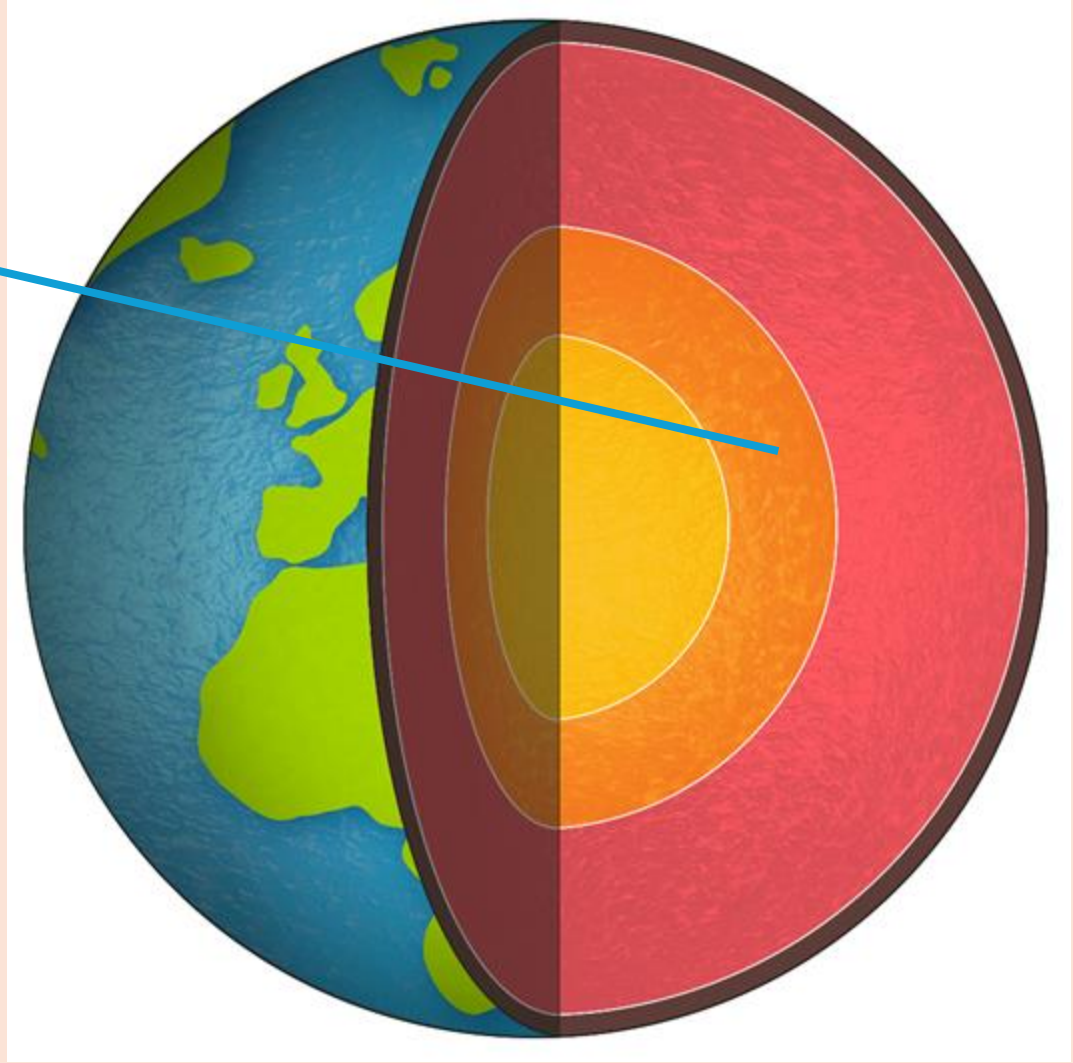
It is mostly made of of liquid iron and nickel.

It is over 5000°C!



The outer core surrounds the inner core.

It also consists of liquid iron and nickel and has a similar temperature to the inner core.



Check

Which of these is the outermost layer of Earth?

a **crust** ✓

b mantle

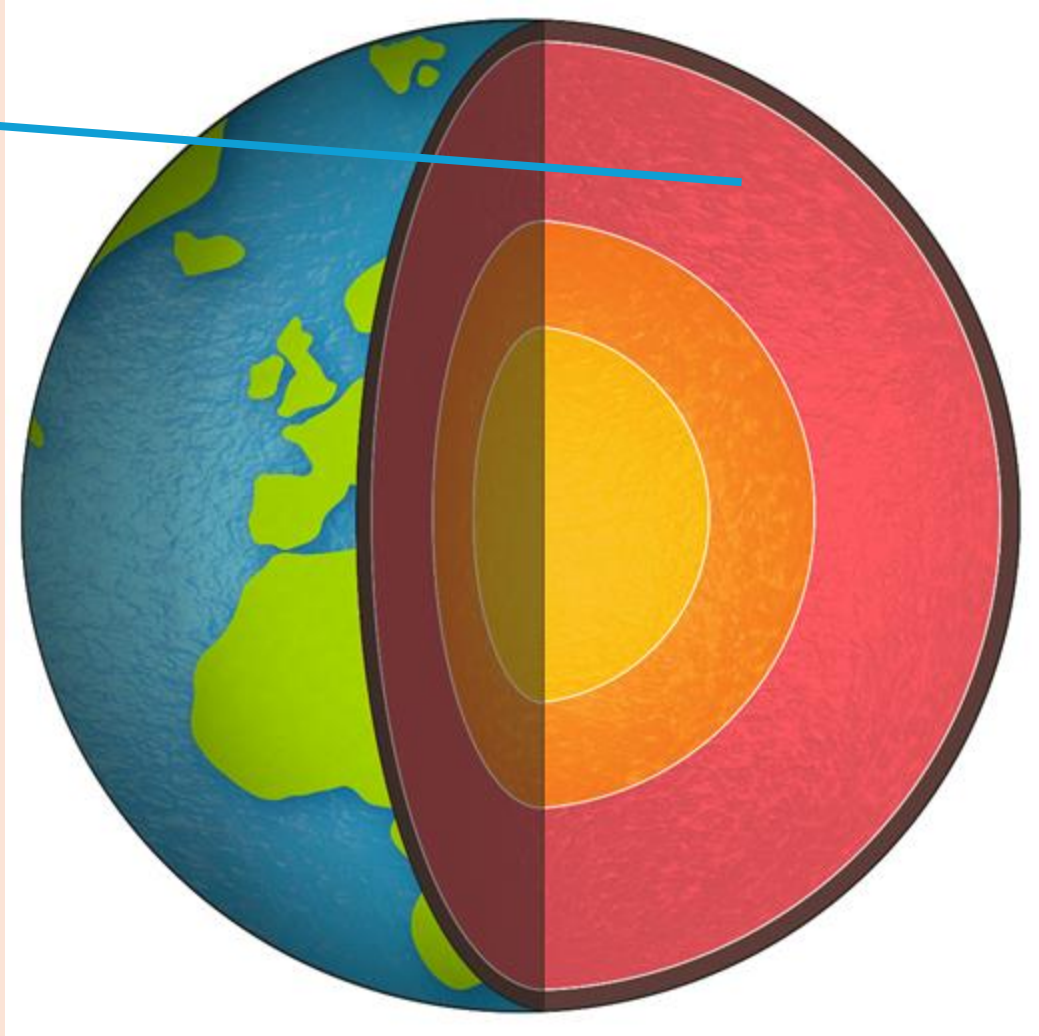
c outer core

d inner core

The mantle lies between the outer core and **crust**.

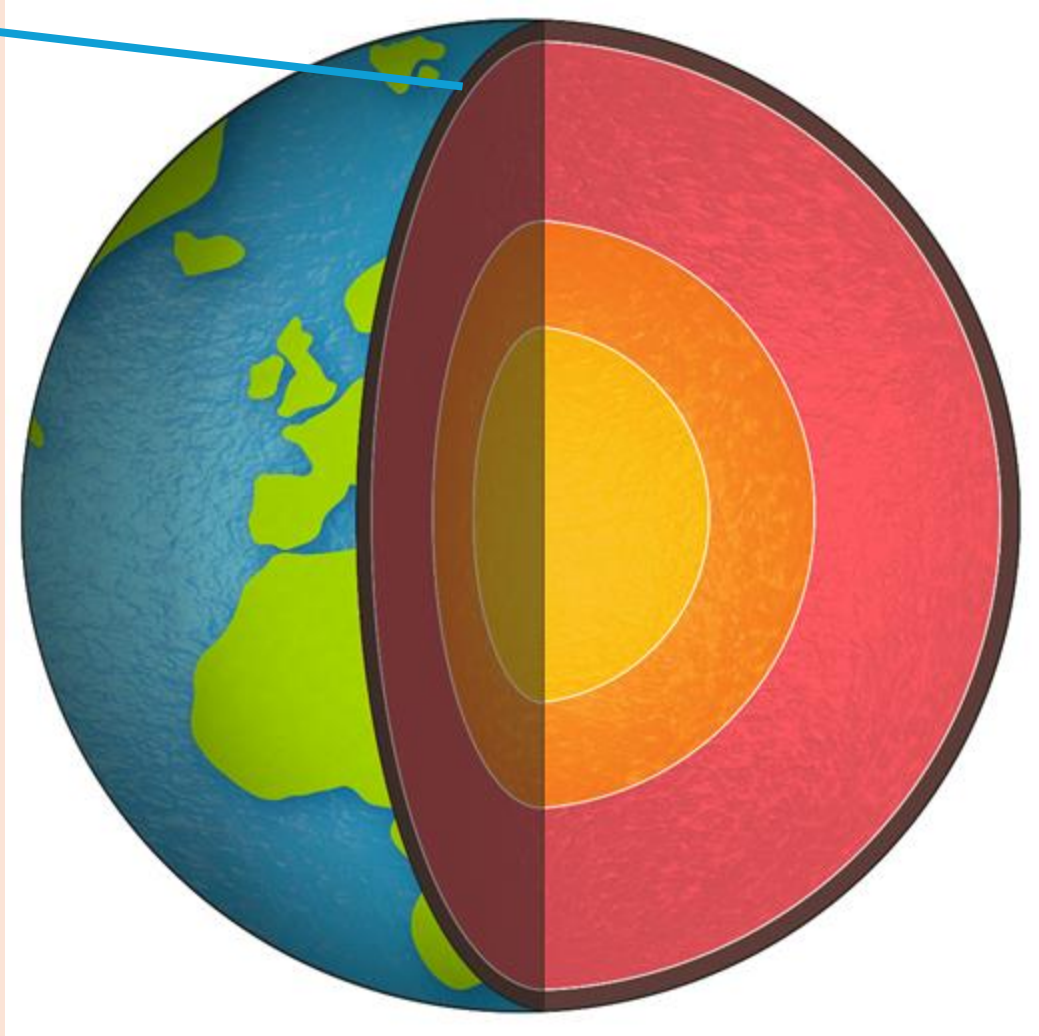
It is the largest layer of Earth and is mostly semi-molten lava.

It is between 1000 and 3700°C!



The **crust** is the outermost layer of Earth and the layer that we live on.

It is made up of rocks and minerals.



Check

Which layer of Earth is made up of semi-molten lava?

a **crust**

b mantle ✓

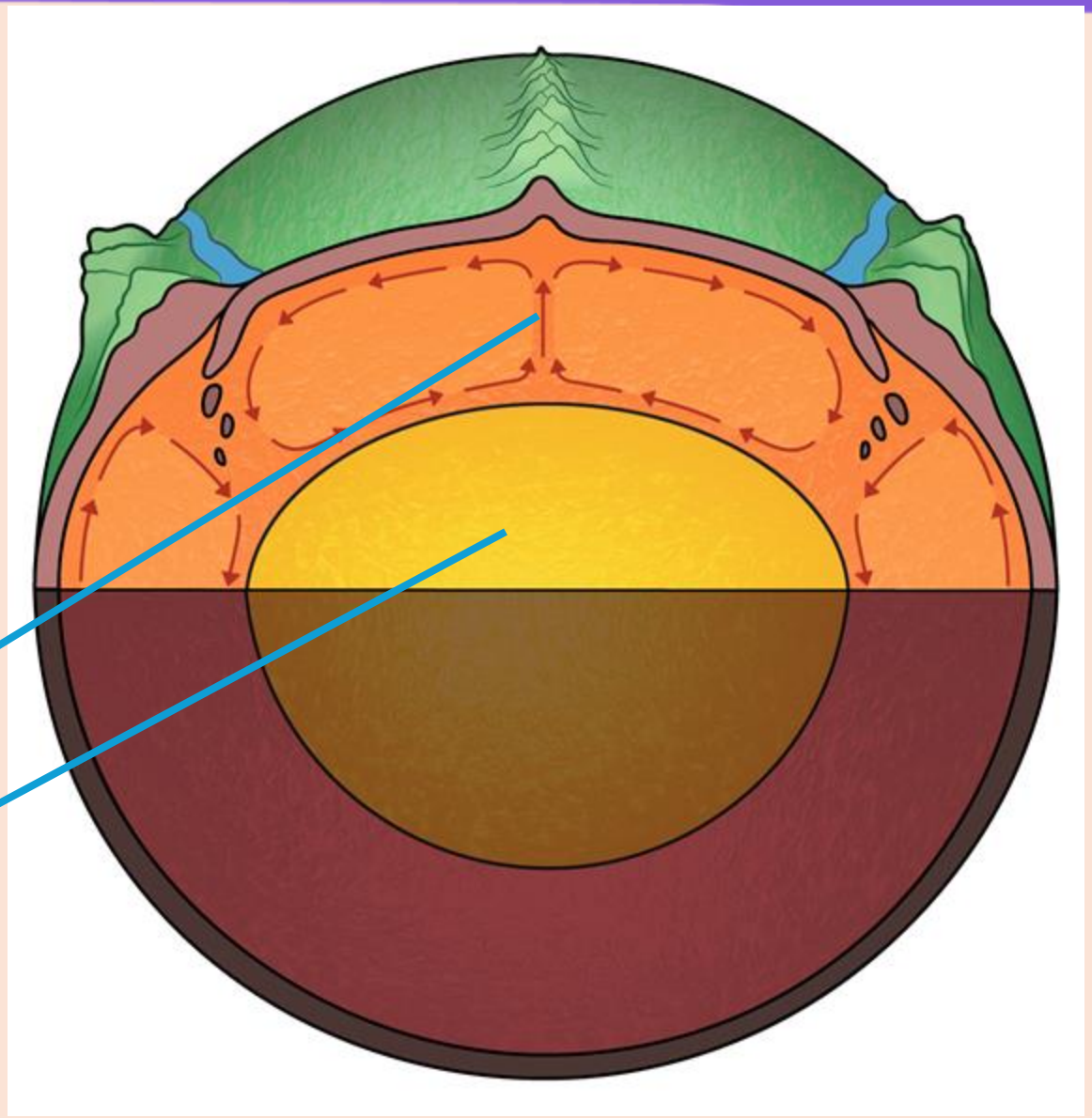
c outer core

d inner core

Why does the land move?

Explanation

The mantle under Earth's surface is constantly moving around because it is being melted and turned into semi-molten lava by Earth's core.

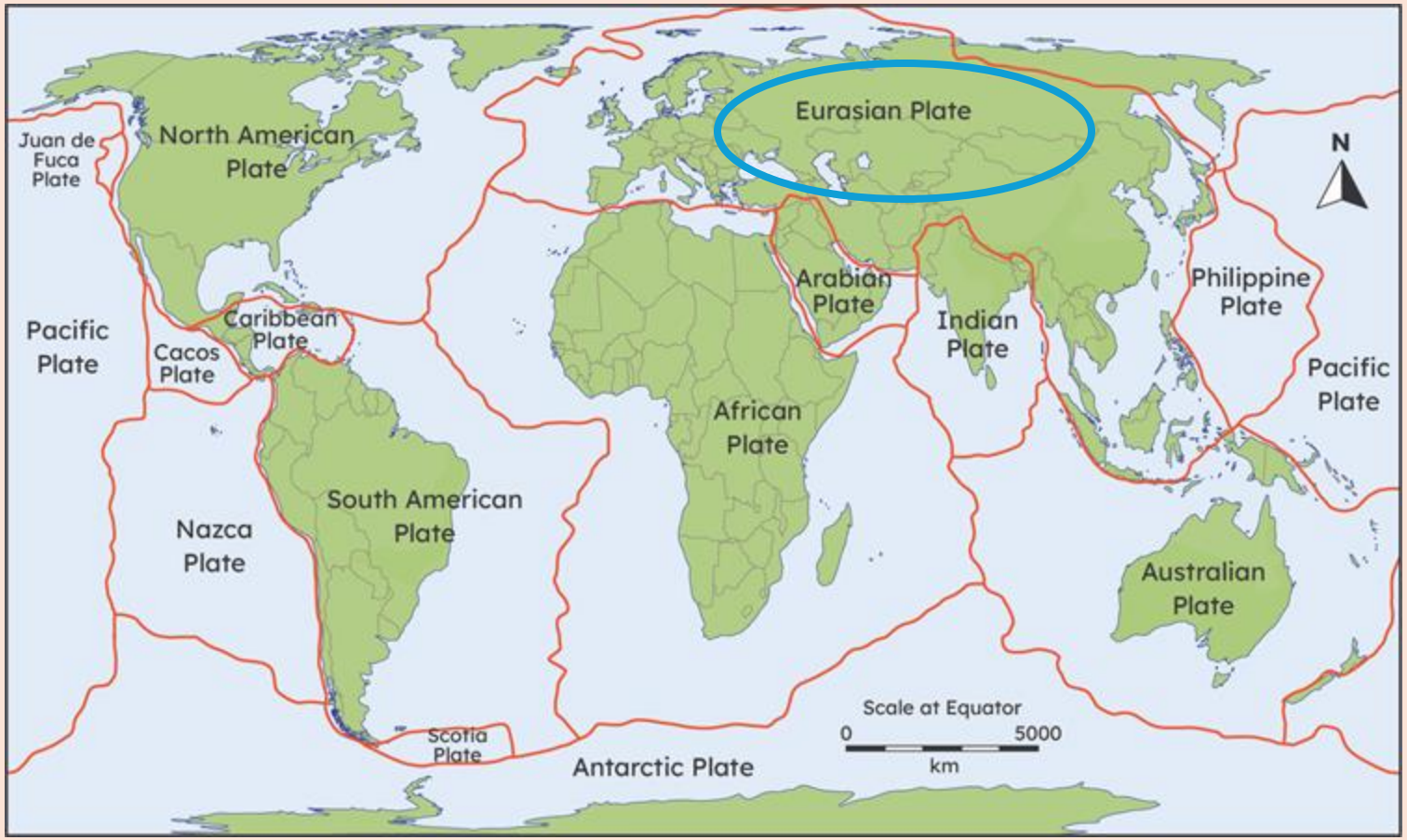


Why does the land move?

Explanation

Earth's **crust** is made up of huge blocks of land called **tectonic plates**.

They fit together like a jigsaw and sit on the mantle.



Which **tectonic plate** is the UK on?

the Eurasian plate

Why does the land move?

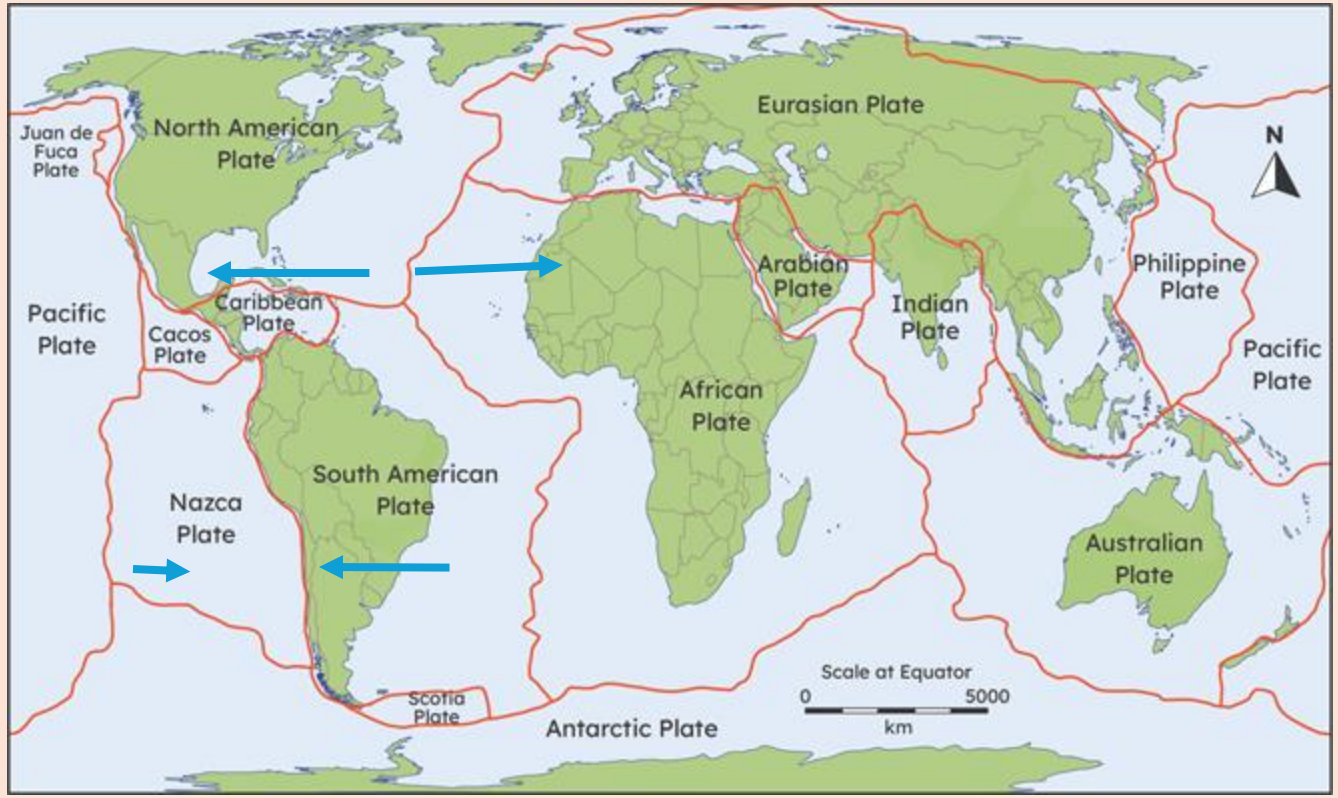
Explanation

The movement in the mantle cause the **tectonic plates** to move very slowly over time.

The **tectonic plates** can move in different directions.

They can move towards each other.

They can move away from each other.

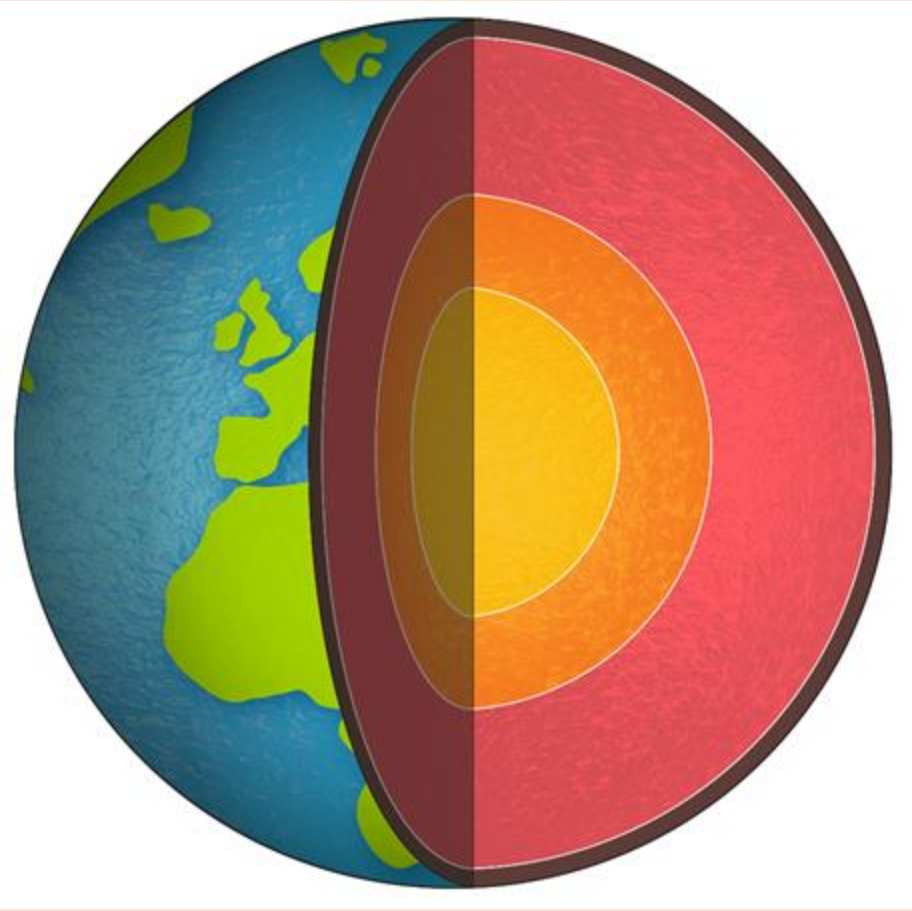


Task A Why does the land move?

Practice

Draw a line to label to the correct layer of Earth.

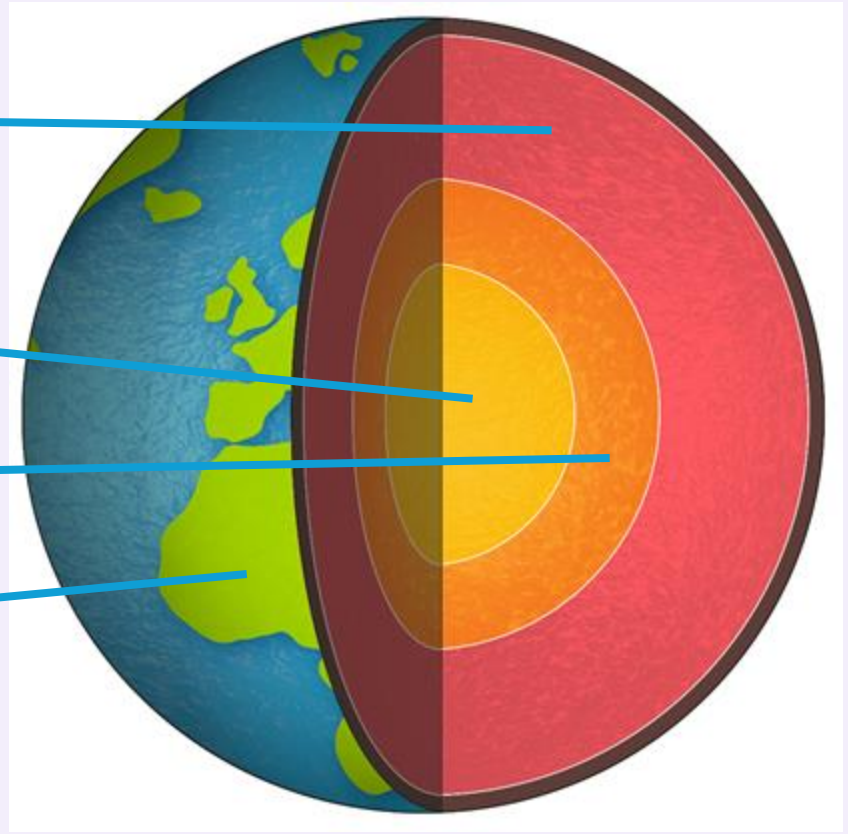
- mantle
- inner core
- outer core
- **crust**



Tell your partner how the **tectonic plates** move.

Task A Why does the land move?

Feedback



Tectonic plates move as they sit on top of the mantle.
The heat from the core rises and melts the mantle, which moves the **tectonic plates**.

What causes earthquakes?

Explanation

An earthquake is sudden shaking of the ground caused by **shock waves** through Earth's **crust.**



The point at which two **tectonic plates** meet is called a **plate boundary.**

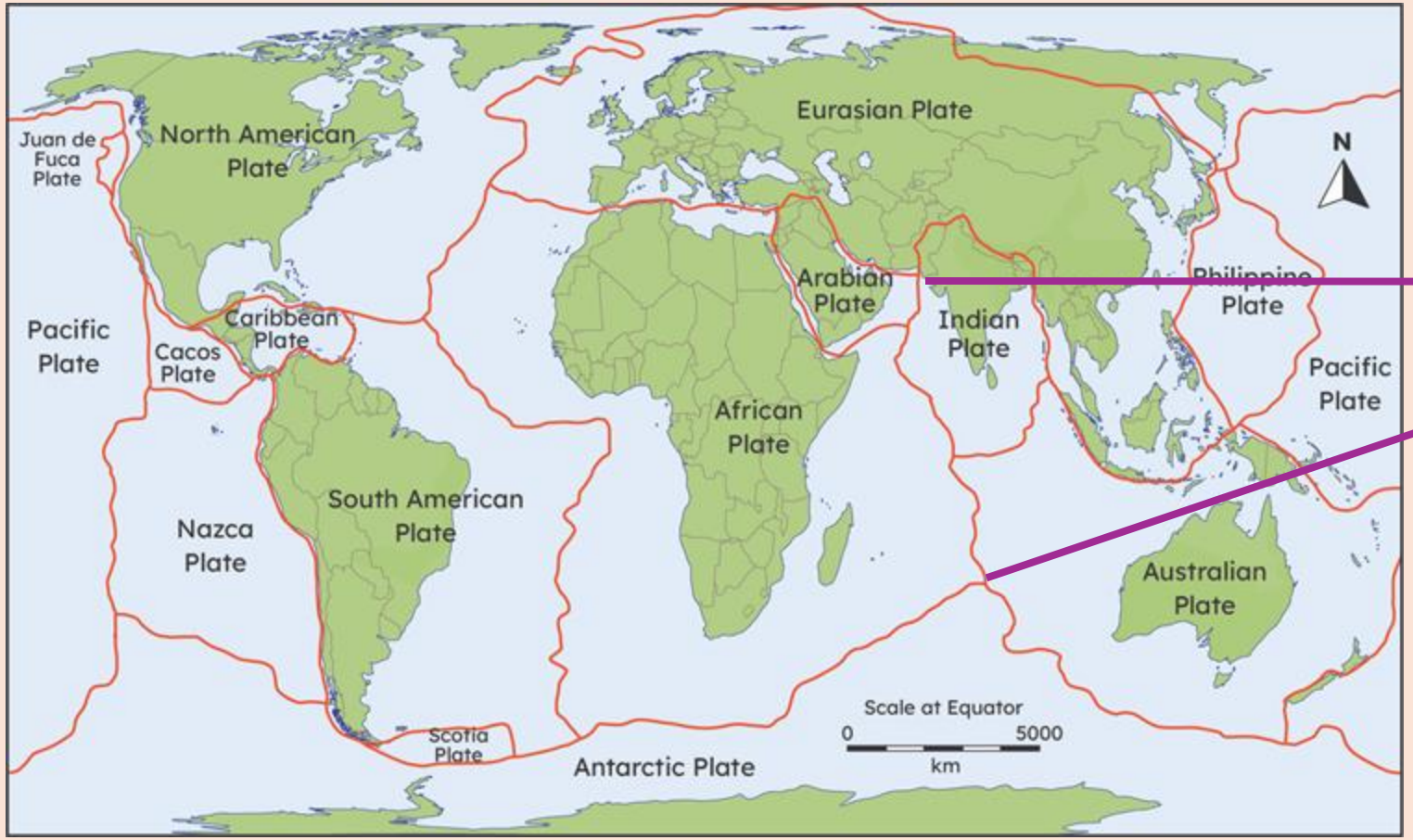
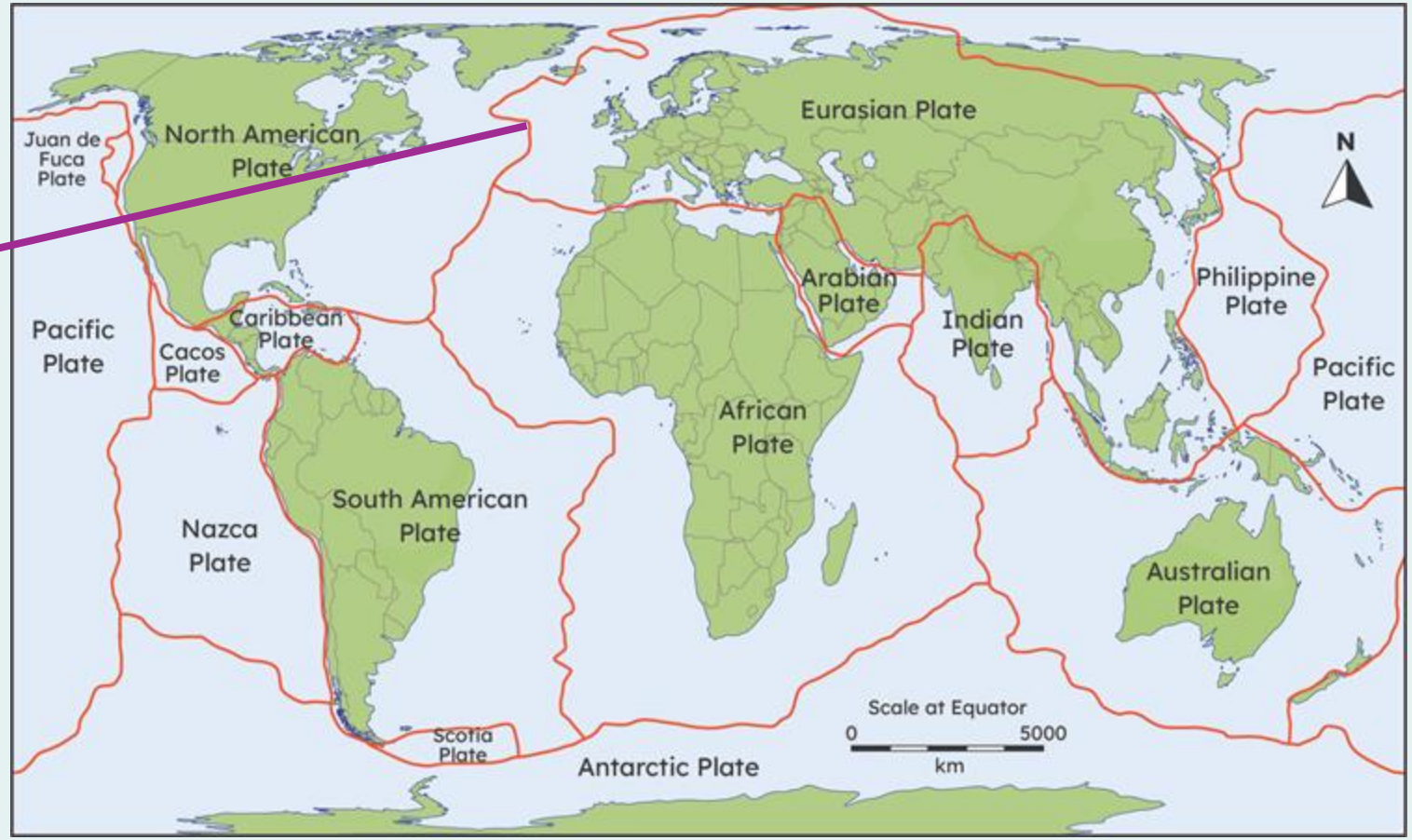


plate boundaries

Check

Where is the **plate boundary** between the Eurasian plate and North American plate on this map?

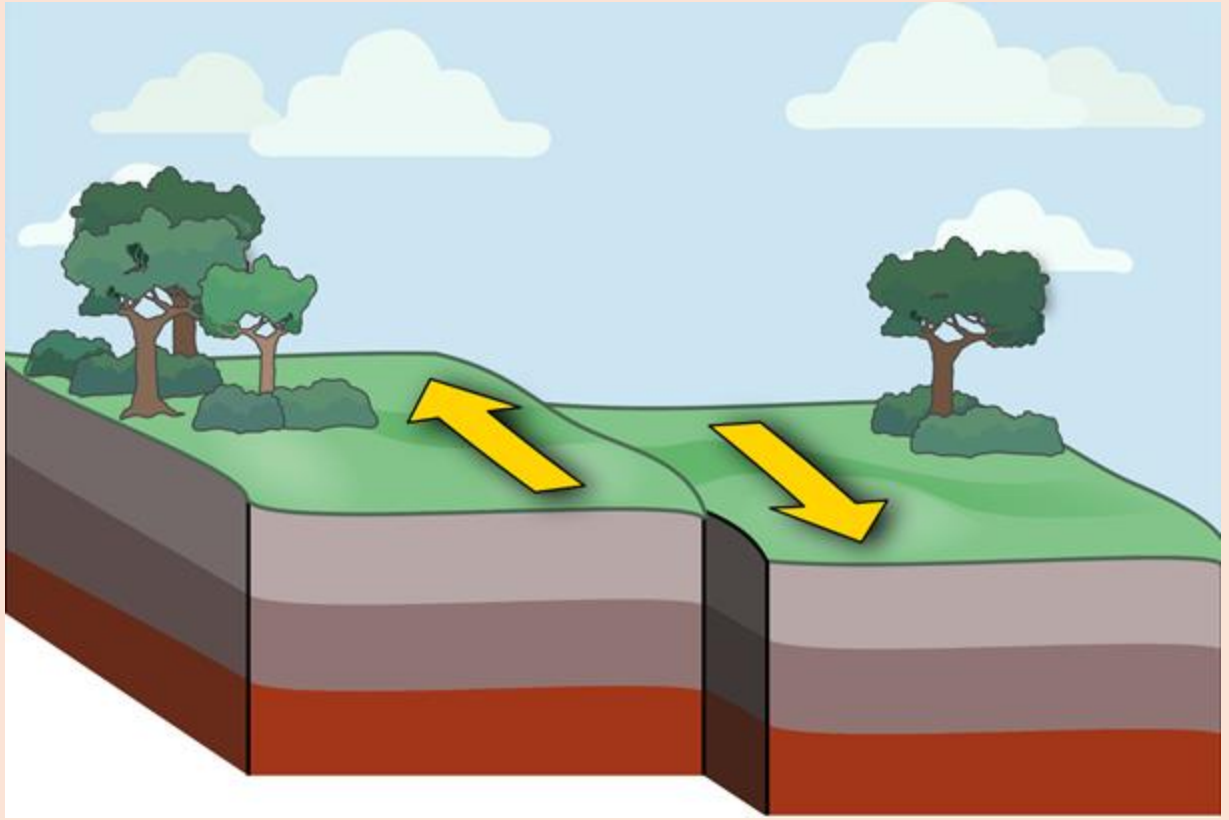
plate boundary



What causes earthquakes?

Explanation

Where **tectonic plates** meet at **plate boundaries** they move against each other.

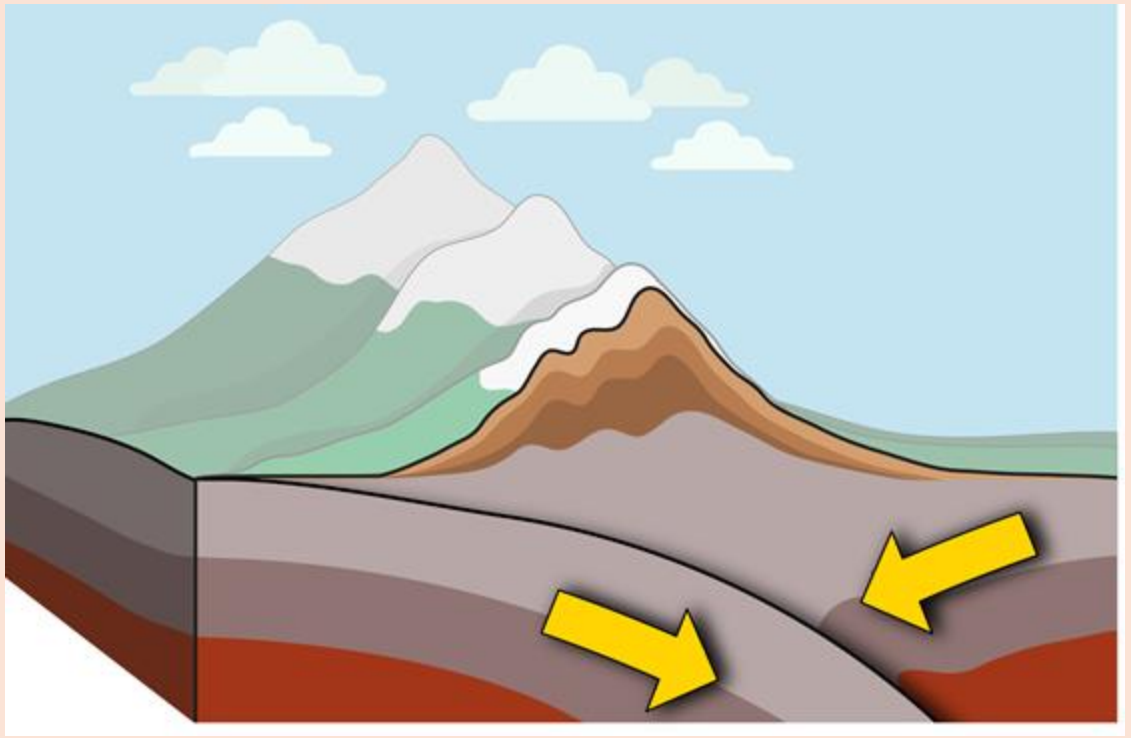


What causes earthquakes?

Explanation

Some **tectonic plates** push against each other, which creates pressure that builds up.

When this pressure is released, the energy from the force is released in **shock waves**, causing vibrations in the Earth's **crust** - an earthquake.



Check

True or false?

Tectonic earthquakes are random events.

T True

F False ✓

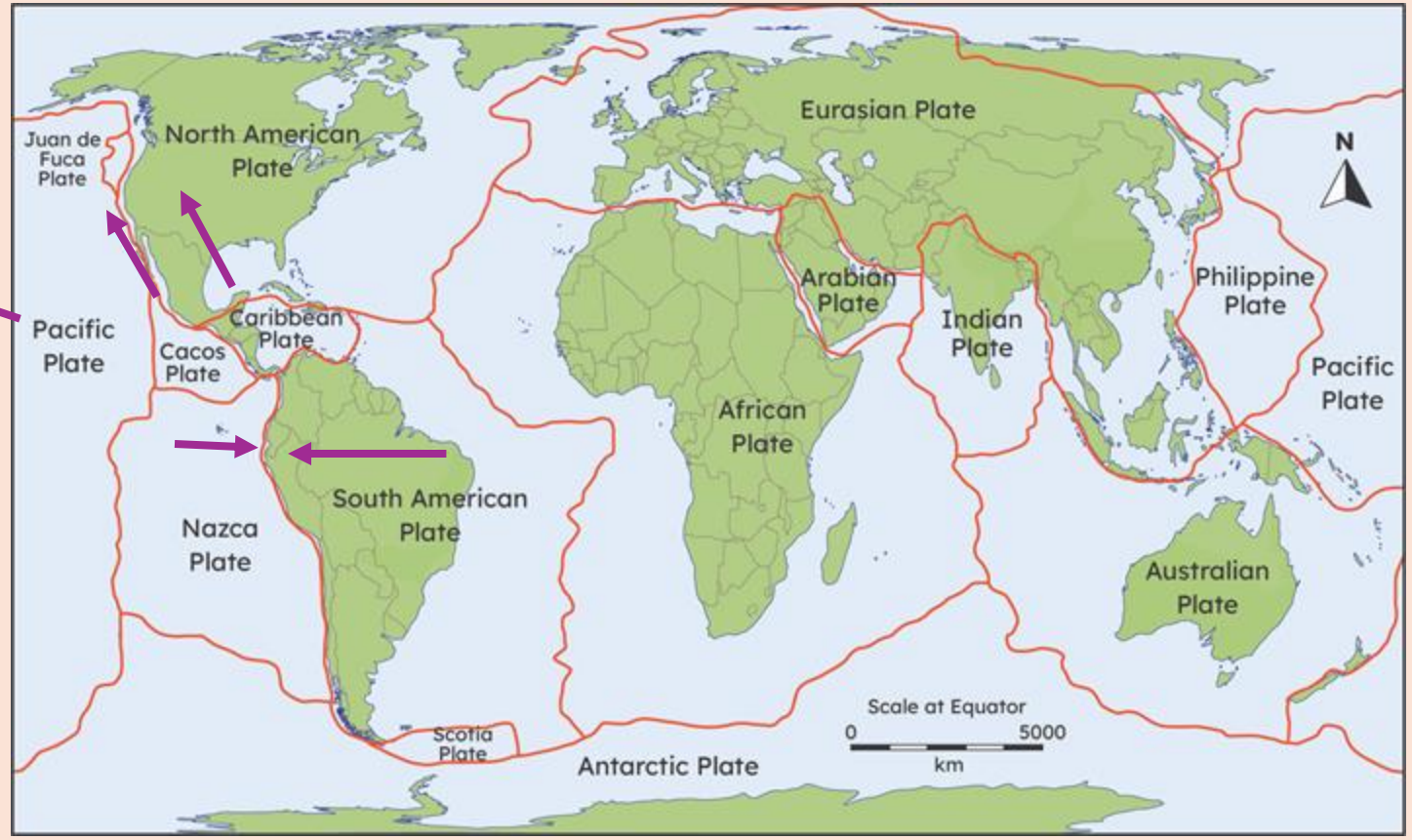
Justify your answer

a Earthquakes are not random events as they occur from the sudden release of friction or pressure between tectonic plates. ✓

b Earthquakes are not random events as they occur from bad weather and storms.

The biggest earthquakes happen when the **tectonic plates** are moving together or moving side by side.

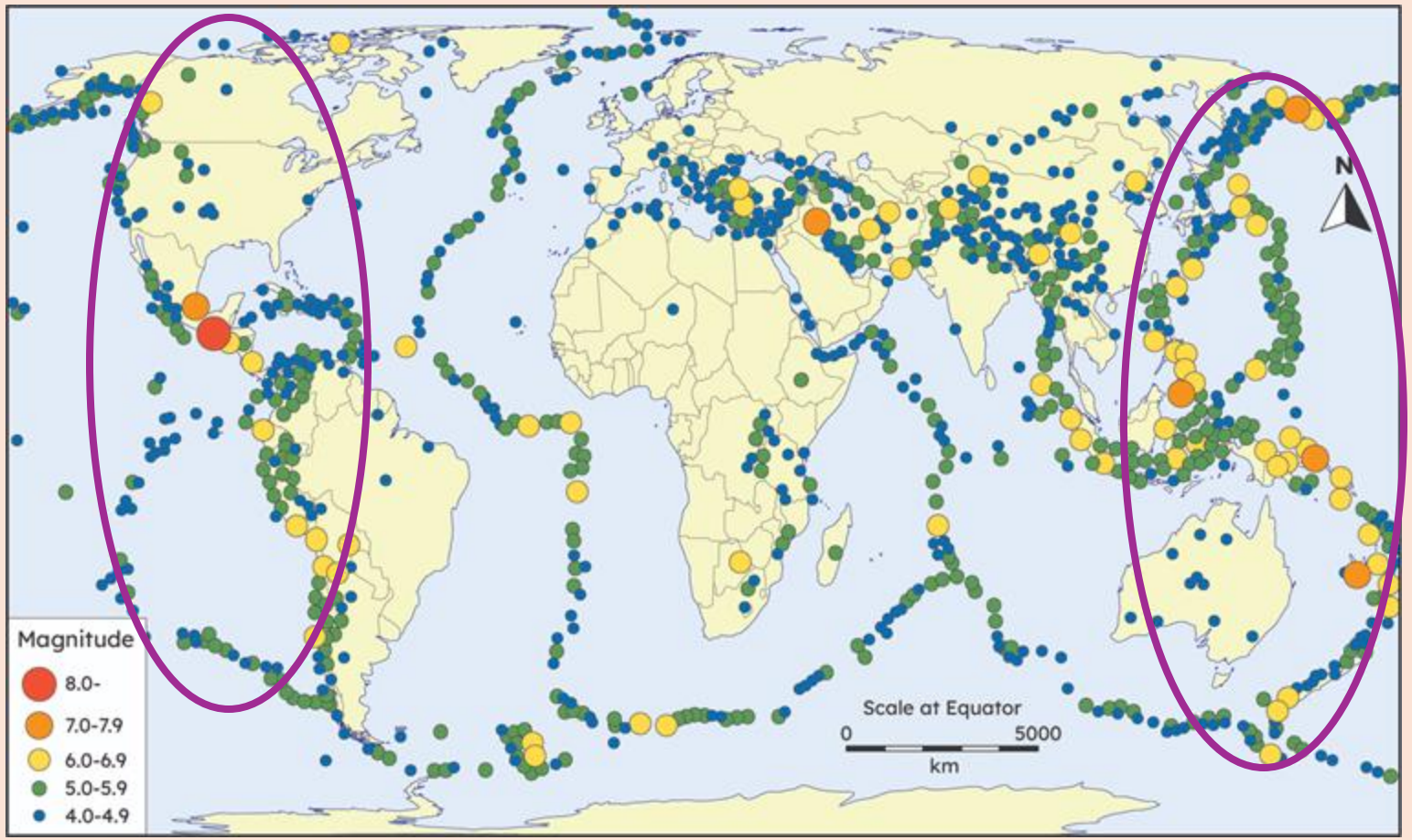
The Pacific Plate moves faster than the North American plate.



This map shows the location of the world's earthquakes in 2017.

The size and colour of the spot shows how big the earthquake was.

Most of the bigger earthquakes were on the Pacific **plate boundary**.



What causes earthquakes?

Explanation

Although most earthquakes occur due to the movement of **tectonic plates** they can also occur due to:

volcanoes



collapses



explosions



What causes earthquakes?

Check

Which of the following can cause earthquakes?

a **tectonic plate** movement ✓

b volcanic eruption ✓

c hurricanes ✗

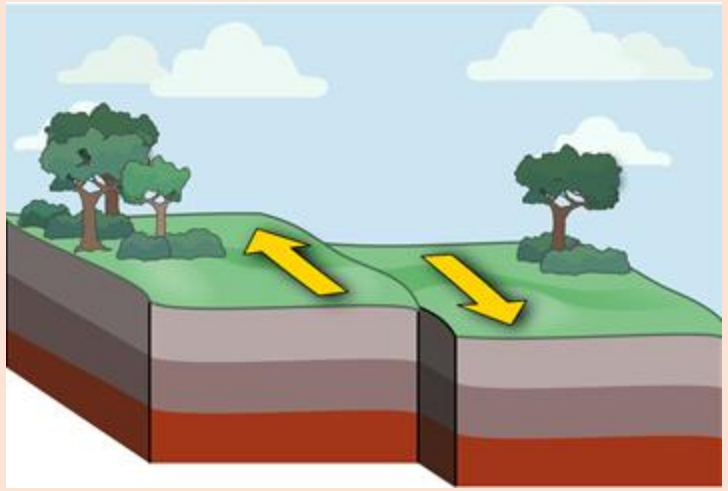
d underground collapse ✓

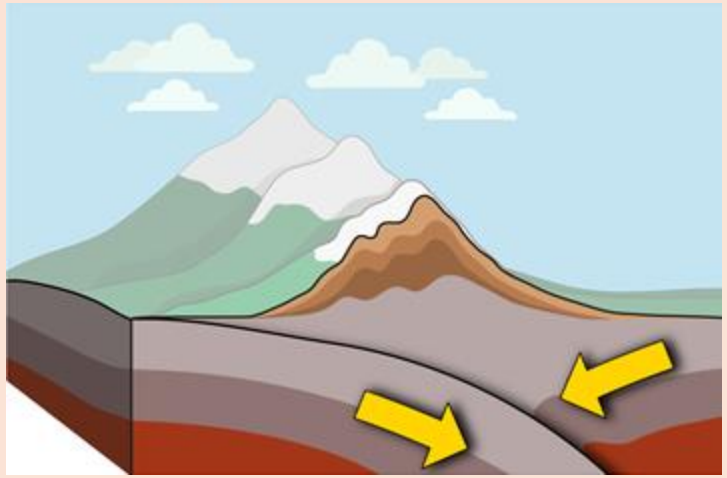
Task B What causes earthquakes?

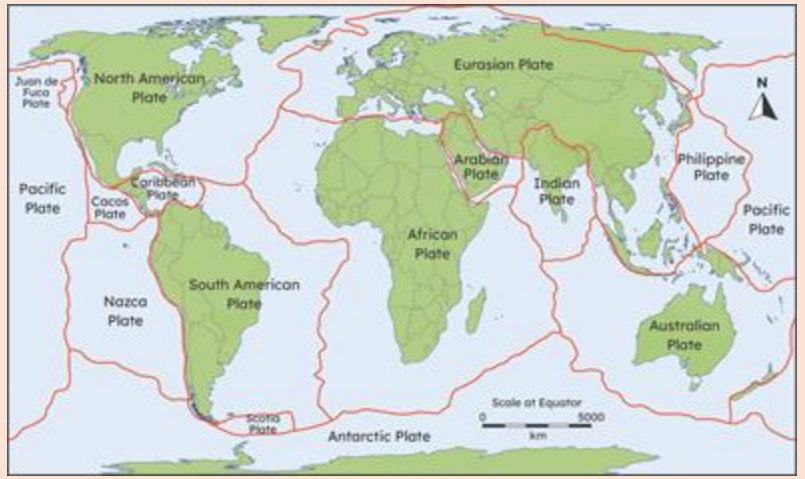
Practice

Draw a flowchart to describe how earthquakes occur.

Use the pictures below to help you.





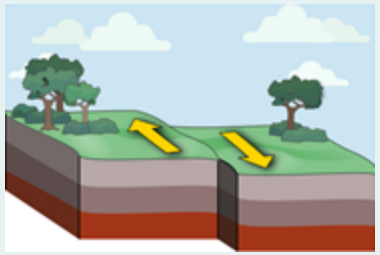


Example answers may include the following information:

Tectonic plates are huge blocks of land that fit together like a jigsaw



Tectonic plates are constantly moving as they sit on top of Earth's molten mantle



As they move, the **tectonic plates** can slide or push against each other, creating friction or pressure



The sudden release of pressure causes **shock waves** to be released towards Earth's **crust**. This is an earthquake.

Summary

The causes of earthquakes

- Earth is composed of four layers: the **crust**, mantle, outer core and inner core.
- Movement in the **tectonic plates** that form **Earth's crust** causes earthquakes.
- Earthquakes occur at **plate boundaries.**

Tuesday 3rd November

KQ: What causes an earthquake?

Exit Quiz

1 Which layer is the outermost layer of the Earth? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ the crust
- ☐ the mantle
- ☐ the outer core
- ☐ the inner core

2 Which layer of the Earth sits between the crust and the outer core? Fill in the blank

_____

3 Match each layer of the Earth to the correct description. Write the correct letter in each box

a	crust
b	mantle
c	outer core
d	inner core

	the largest layer of the Earth
	the layer that surrounds the inner core
	the outermost layer of the Earth
	the layer at the centre of the Earth

4 What are tectonic plates? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ huge pieces of the Earth's core
- ☐ huge pieces of the Earth's mantle
- ☐ huge pieces of the Earth's crust

5 What causes earthquakes? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ shockwaves passing through the Earth's mantle
- ☐ the movement of tectonic plates as they move together or past each other
- ☐ lorries carrying heavy loads

6 Where do most earthquakes occur? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ at the boundary between sea and land
- ☐ at tectonic plate boundaries
- ☐ randomly all over the world

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: name the planets in the solar system

Match the French colours to their English translation

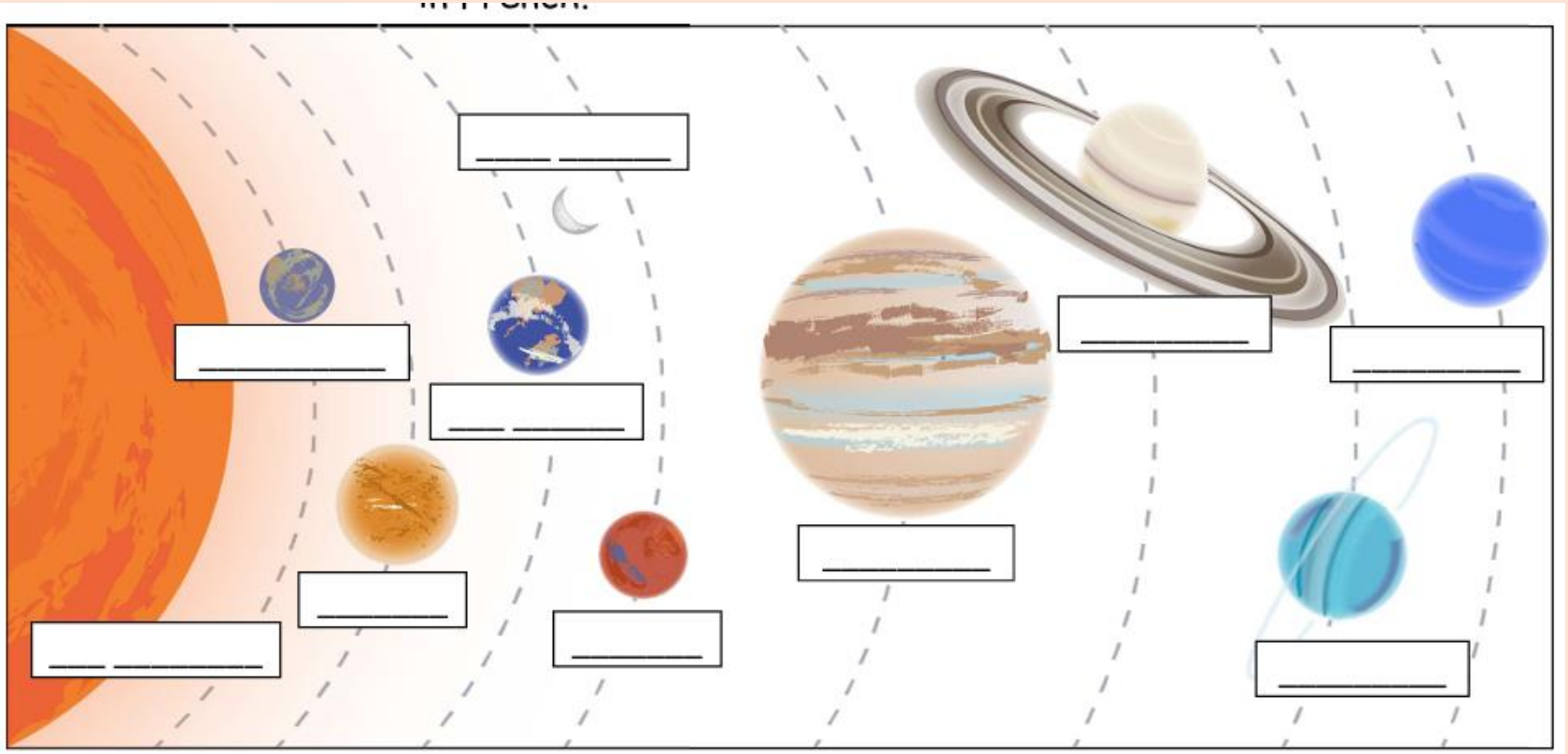
- Rouge
- Bleu
- Vert
- Jaune
- Noir
- Blanc
- Rose
- Violet
- Orange
- Marron

- A. Purple
- B. Yellow
- C. Brown
- D. White
- E. Green
- F. Red
- G. Orange
- H. Black
- I. Blue
- J. Pink

What colour is your 'un pull'?

Tuesday 3rd November

TBAT: name the planets in the solar system



WORD BANK				
la Terre	Vénus	le Soleil	la Lune	Mercure
Mars	Uranus	Neptune	Jupiter	Saturne

Ch

Can you write three sentences in French describing the planets using colours?

Use: **est** (is) and **et** (and).

Example: *Mars est rouge et Jupiter est orange.*

M

Can you write a sentence comparing two planets using **mais** (but)?

Example: *Mars est rouge mais Neptune est bleue.*