## The Football Association Challenge The Cup Final

### **Cup Final Facts**

- The match is widely known as just the **Cup Final**.
- It is the last match in the Football Association (FA) Challenge Cup.
- From 2015 to 2018 it was also known as the Emirates FA Cup.
- It has about **86 000 stadium spectators** and millions of TV viewers on the BBC Sport channel.
- A women's tournament is held at the same time, the FA Women's Cup.
- The FA trophy (winner's cup) is only on loan to the winning side.
- It is the oldest cup competition in the world, first played in the **1871 72** season.
- The 2016 champions were Manchester United.

### Who Can Enter?

The Challenge Cup competition is open to any club in the top ten levels of the English Football League. Once clubs have registered to play, the tournament is organised into 12 randomly drawn rounds, followed by the semi-finals and finals. The higher ranked teams join the competition in later rounds.

### Where Are the Matches Held?

The first 12 round matches will usually be played at the home ground of one of the two teams. From 1923 to 2000, the old Wembley Stadium hosted the finals.

The final match has been played at the rebuilt Wembley Stadium since 2007 and the semi-final and final matches have been played there since 2008.







#### What Do the Winners Receive?

The winners of the final match receive the Football Association Cup, the FA Cup. It comes in three parts, the base, the cup and a lid. Over the years, there have been two designs of trophy and five different cups. The first cup, known as the 'little tin idol', was stolen in 1895 and never returned. The FA fined Aston Villa £25 to pay for a replacement as it was stolen whilst they had it in their care. An exact replica was made and used until 1910. From 1911, a new design was made. It was larger than the previous trophy, standing 61.5cm high. In 1992, another copy was made as the cup was wearing out from being handled, and another replacement was made in 2014. This took over 250 hours to make and weighs 6.3kg of solid silver. The cup is presented at the end of the match, giving the engraver just five minutes to engrave the winning team on the silver band on the base. The cup has ribbons from both teams decorating it during the final. The loser's ribbon is removed before the presentation.

Each club in the final match is given 30 winners or runners-up medals. These are given to players, staff and officials.

#### **Fantastic Final Facts**

Most wins: Arsenal and Manchester United (12)

**Most appearances in a final:** Arsenal (20)

**Most defeats:** Everton (8)

**Biggest winning margin:** 6 goals (Bury v Derby County, 6-0)

**Most goals in a final:** 7 goals (Blackburn Rovers

Sheffield Wednesday, 6-1 and Blackpool v Bolton Wanderers, 4-3.)

**Most appearances without losing:** Wanderers (5) **Most appearances without winning:** Leicester City (4)

**Youngest FA Cup finalist:** Curtis Weston of Millwall (17 years

Curtis Weston of Millwall (17 years 119 days.)

**Oldest FA Cup finalist:** Billy Hampson of Newcastle United (41 years and 257 days.)

**Most individual wins:** Ashley Cole (7)

**Most individual appearances:** Arthur Kinnaird (9)





#### Did You Know?

- The first winners of the cup in 1872 were Wanderers, who also won it the following year.
- The Challenge Cup was suspended in 1915 1919 because of the First World War.
- In 1923, the final was played at the newly opened Wembley Stadium.
- The Challenge Cup was suspended again between 1939 - 1945 because of the Second World War.
- Tottenham Hotspur is the only non-league club to win the Cup (against league runners-up, Sheffield United, in 1901).
- 4 FA finals have finished goalless.
- In 1971, Alvechurch and Oxford City had to play 6 games to eventually produce a winner – the first five being drawn matches; an amazing 11 hours of football!







## The Football Association Challenge: The Cup Final **Questions**

- 1. What was the Challenge Cup known as in 2015 2018?
- 2. How can television viewers watch the match?
- 3. How many rounds of the competition are played?
- 4. **Find** and **copy** a word that means that the teams are chosen to play against no particular side.
- 5. Put the following information in the order it is found in the text. The first one has been done for you.done for you.

An exact replica was made.

The FA fined Aston Villa £25.

The losers ribbon is removed before the presentation.

The 'little tin idol', was stolen.

Standing 61.5cm high.

The cup was wearing out from being handled.

- 6. Mark your choice from the answers below.
- a. Which team has had the most defeats in a final?

Stafford

Wigan

Everton

Wanderers





### The Football Association Challenge: The Cup Final

- b. How old was the oldest FA Cup finalist?
  - 41 years 257 days
  - 17 years 119 days
  - 17 years 257 days
  - 41 years 119 days
- c. Which club has had the most FA Cup wins?
  - Everton
  - Arsenal
  - Manchester United and Arsenal
  - Manchester United
- 7. How could a winner be found if a match ended in a goalless draw?
- 8. In what year did Tottenham Hotspur (as a non-league club) win the FA Cup?
- 9. What is the purpose of using a table for some of the information?
- 10. Do you think the team winning the FA Cup should be prevented from entering the competition the following year? Explain your opinion.





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# Aim

- I know why we need muscles to move.
- I can set up a simple practical enquiry.
- I can record my findings.

# **Success Criteria**

- I can explain how muscles allow movement.
- I can identify pairs of muscles in the body.
- I can set up a simple practical enquiry.
- I can make modifications to a simple practical enquiry I have set up.
- I can write an explanation for my findings.
- I can write an explanation linking my findings with general scientific ideas.













Some muscle movement is voluntary and we can control it. Other muscle movement is involuntary and we don't have control over it.

Look at the pictures to the right: Which shows voluntary muscle movement and which shows involuntary? Discuss with your partner and explain why you made your choice.







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predict the muscles you think will be used before the activity. After the activity you will show the results of what you found. In groups you are going to do two different activities: You need to





**Mighty Muscles** 



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# **Mighty Muscles**





Control Structure

Science | Year 3 | Animals Including Humans | Mighty Muscles | Lesson 5

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Geography

# Aim

To describe what you find underground.

# **Success Criteria**

- I can recognise that there is rock under all surfaces.
- I can list the layers that make up the Earth.
- I can create and label a cross-section of the Earth.
- I can compare the Earth's structure to a familiar object.



Imagine you are digging this hole.



What is at the bottom of the hole? What different things might you find as you are digging?

Where would you end up?

Photo courtesy of Coury Craven ((/lock).com) - syndod (index creaters contribut) from a -



# Humus

The very top layer of soil, made up of rotting dead leaves and animals.

# Topsoil

Where plants grow their roots. Very few rocks.

# Subsoil

G

0

0

9

More rocks and stones in clay. This soil is full of nutrients. Tree roots may reach into this soil. You might find fossils here.

# Bedrock

A mass of rock such as granite, basalt, quartzite, limestone or sandstone. You might find fossils here.

# Layers of the Earth

The **crust** is the thin outer layer of cold, hard rock that covers the Earth. It is 10km-90km thick.

The **mantle** (extremely hot rock that often flows like treacle) is 3000km thick. The **outer core** is mostly made up of iron, with some nickel. It is over 4000°C. it is mostly liquid with some rocky parts. The outer core moves around the inner core, creating the Earth's magnetism.

The inner core, which is made of iron and nickel, is the hottest layer of the Earth at over 5000°C. It melts the metals in the outer core to form magma.



## Inside the Earth

To describe what you find underground.

1. Draw a cross-section through the Earth and label each section



2. Write a fact or description for each layer:

crust:			
inner core:			
mantle:			
outer core:	 		





## **Cobra Pose**

## Bhujangasana

### Benefits

2

3

4

Strengthens spine, backs of arms and legs; stretches shoulders, chest and belly, improves posture, helps relieve stress.

**1**) Begin by lying on your tummy.

While exhaling, lift your head and upper torso off the floor.

Gaze forward or slightly upward.

Hold this position, then release.

## **Elephant Pose**



### Benefits

2

3

Stretches legs and back, relieves stress and calms the mind.

**1**) Bend at the hips.

Let arms hang low then clasp fingers together.

Swing arms from side to side like a trunk. Swing whole body from side to side to walk like an elephant.

## **Rainbow Pose**



- 1. How many zeros are there in the number one thousand?
- 2. Who is Anna's sister in the Disney film Frozen?
- 3. What is a young sheep called?
- 4. How many weeks are in a year?
- 5. In what country is the Great Barrier Reef?
- 6. What does water turn into when it is frozen solid?
- 7. What is half of the number fifty?
- 8. Name as many planets in our solar system as you can (a point for each)
- 9. What is the biggest ocean on Earth?
- 10. When Humpty Dumpty was sitting on a wall, what happened next?
- 11. In Peppa Pig, what is Peppa's little brother called?
- 12. Which one of these is a fish: A shark, a whale or a dolphin?
- 13. What do we call someone who travels to space in a rocket?
- 14. What is the little mermaid's name in the Disney film?
- 15. How many colours are there in the rainbow? (and a bonus for naming them)
- 16. What do caterpillars turn into?
- 17. In what country are the pyramids?
- 18. What is the name of Mickey Mouse's girlfriend?
- 19. What is the tallest animal in the world?
- 20. Paris is the capital city of which country?