INVESTIGATORS (Miss Horton)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
MON	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Computing	*BREAK*	PE (Upstairs)
TUE	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Music **(up to 1:30)**	*BREAK*	Science **(from 1:30)**
WED (JIM)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Class / Year Assembly	*BREAK*	PE (Downstairs)	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	*BREAK*	Art / DT
THU	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	RE **(up to 1:30)**	*BREAK*	Humanities **(from 1:30)**
FRI	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	PSHE	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	**Golden Book / Reward Playtime (PPA)**	*BREAK (1:45 - 2:00)*	**ENRICHMENT (PPA)**

PIONEERS (Mrs Pettit)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
MON (JIM)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	*BREAK*	PE (Downstairs)	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	*BREAK*	Art / DT
TUE (JIM)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Music **(up to 1:30)**	*BREAK*	Science **(from 1:30)**
WED	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Class / Year Assembly	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	RE **(up to 1:30)**	*BREAK*	Humanities **(from 1:30)**
THU	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	PE	*BREAK*	Computing
FRI	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	PSHE	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	**Golden Book / Reward Playtime (PPA)**	*BREAK (1:45 - 2:00)*	**ENRICHMENT (PPA)**

19.11.24

FINISHED

Common exception words Pack 1

	Look	Say	Cover	Write	Check
1. door					
2. floor					
3. poor					
4. because					
5. find					
6. kind					
7. mind					
8. behind					
9. child					
10. children					

18.11.24

9:00 – 9:20

Bridge to Spelling

/g/

g

gg

gu

gue

gh

New Graphemes!

Say the words fluently!

red	lorry	wrist
rhino	goat	wiggle
guitar	league	ghost

/g/

g

gg

gu

gue

gh

Say the word fluently!

league

Spell these words

/g/
g
gg
gu
gue
gh

/r/
r
rr
wr
rh

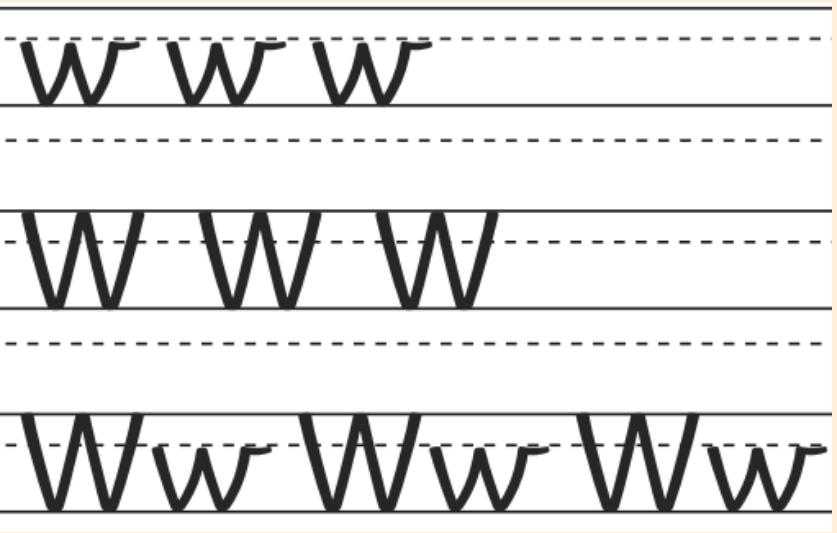
Literacy

Tuesday 19th November

T.B.A.T. recognise and write different types of sentences

19.11.24

3 in 3



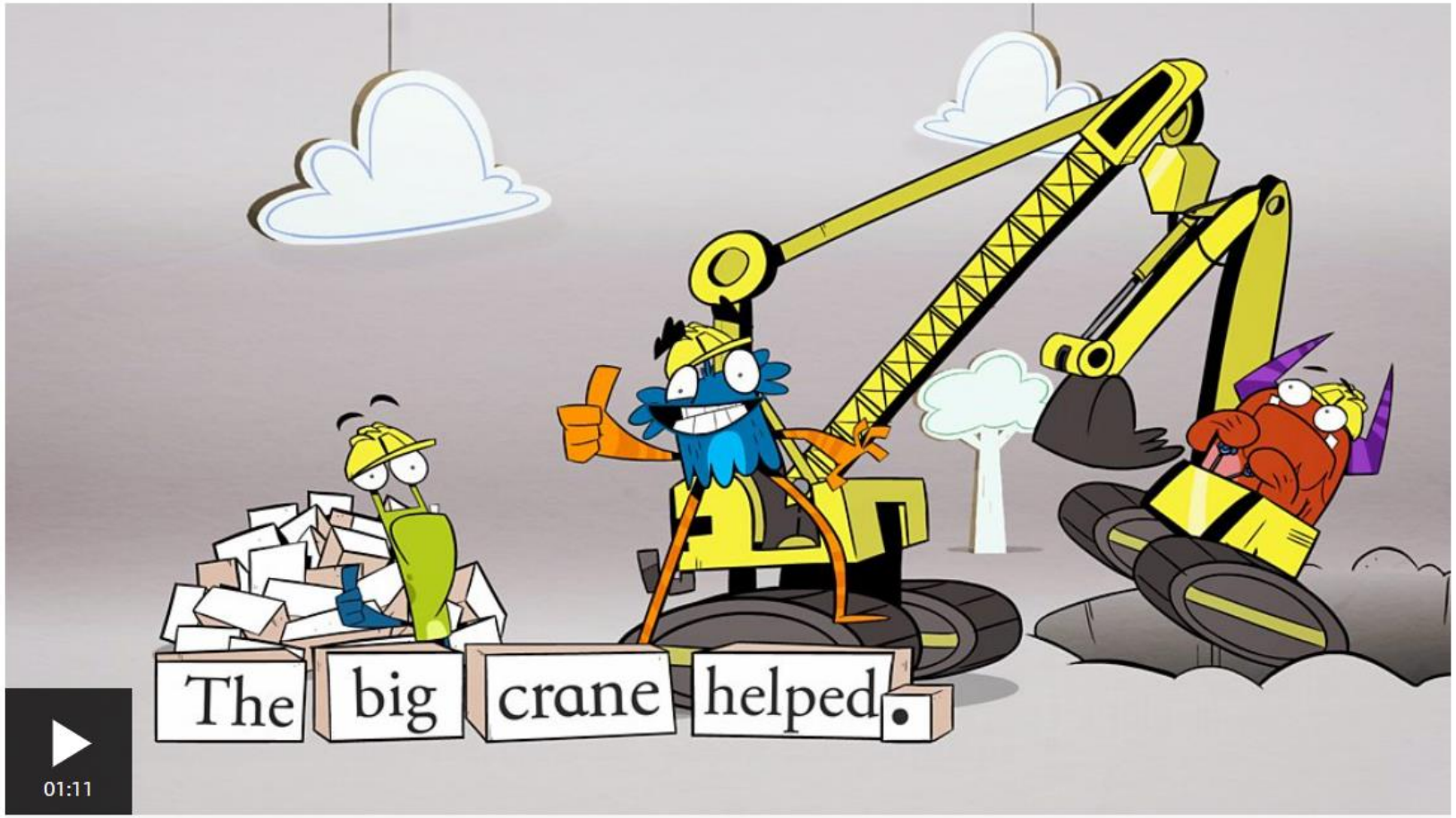
Tuesday 19th November
T.B.A.T. recognise types of sentences

What is a sentence?

Words are grouped together into sentences.

All sentences should:

- start with a capital letter
- end with a punctuation mark
- contain a verb (a 'doing word')
- make sense



Using the four types of sentence - English - Learning with BBC Bitesize

Tuesday 19th November
T.B.A.T. recognise types of sentences

What are the four types of sentences?

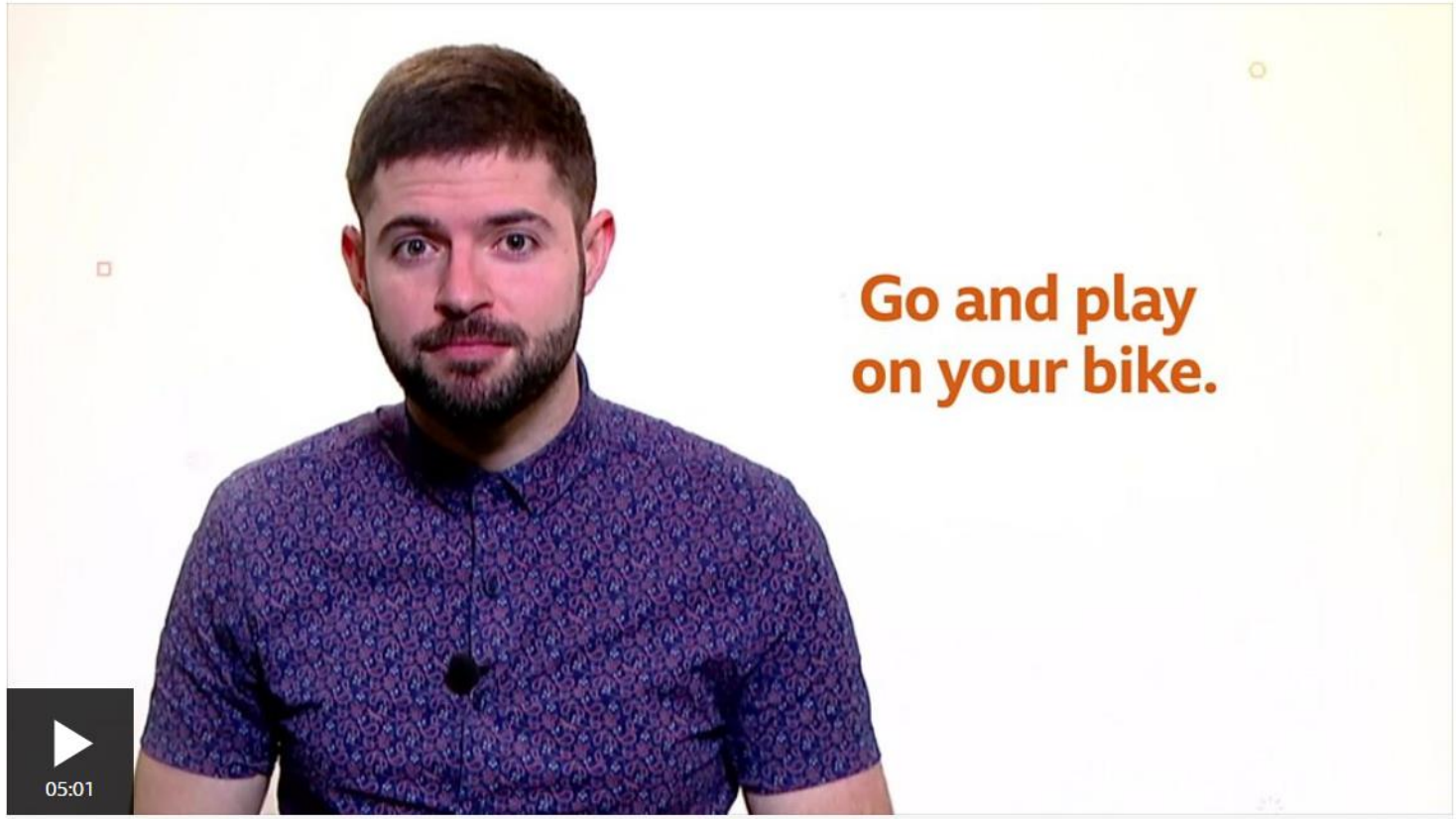
There are four different types of sentences:

- statements
- commands
- questions
- exclamations

Each type of sentence does a different job.

Watch: Four types of sentences

Mr Firth explains the four types of sentences in more detail. Listen carefully and join in with the activity!



Learn about the four types of sentences with Mr Firth.

Using the four types of sentence - English - Learning with BBC Bitesize

Tuesday 19th November
T.B.A.T. recognise types of sentences

Remember

Statements usually end with a full stop but can also use an exclamation mark.

The cat ran away down the street.

Commands can be punctuated with a full stop or an exclamation mark.

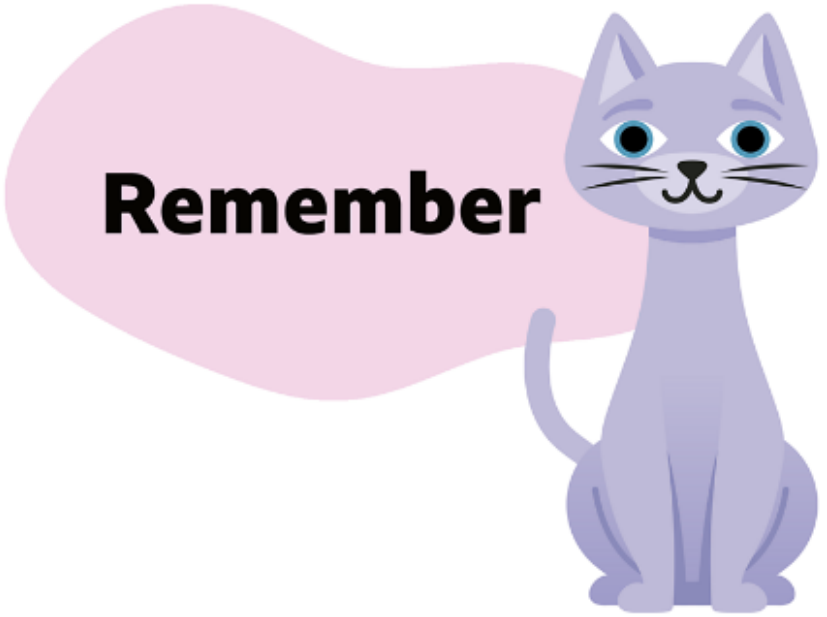
Fetch me my cat.

Questions must end with a question mark.

Have you found my cat yet?

Exclamations must end with an exclamation mark.

What an amazing cat you have!



Look at the map of the Sea-life Centre

1. What areas are you interested in?

2. What would you like to find out?

3. Do you know anything about these animals so far?


9 Rocky Reef
8 Pirate Reef
7 Tropical Ocean Tunnel
5 Crocodile Creek
4 Under the Ray-Dar
5 Crocodile Creek
For all our latest news and information, simply scan the code or go to visitsealife.com/great-yarmouth
9 Rocky Reef
10 Rockpool Explorer
6 Rainforest Adventure
4 Under the Ray-Dar
3 Penguins
11 Gift Shop
1 Shipwreck
12 Restaurant
2 Jelly Invaders
Entrance
Exit
SEA LIFE TRUST
Protecting The World's Oceans

MODEL WRITE- AS A CLASS

Write the 4 different sentence types linked to this picture.

Statement

The sea-life centre is big.

Command

Look at the penguins.

Question

Where can I find the crocodiles?

Exclamation

What amazing teeth they have!

INDEPENDENTLY

Write the 4 different sentence types linked to this picture.

Statement

Command

Question

Exclamation

CHALLENGE- Can you write 2 more questions about the animals that live in the sea-life centre?

Maths

19.11.24

T.B.A.T. use an array to explore commutativity

3 in 3

Find 3 ways to partition each of the numbers.

35

63

29

CHALLENGE: If you add all 3 numbers together, what would you have? How did you add them?

part

whole

value

equal

array

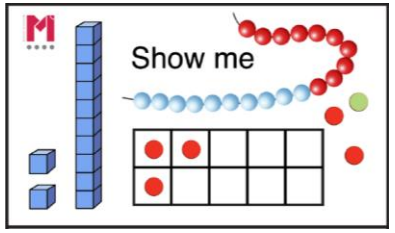
unequal

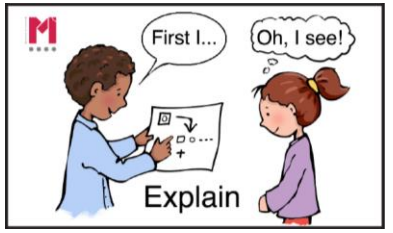
commutativity

Who has more?

Robin has two bags with four sweets in each.

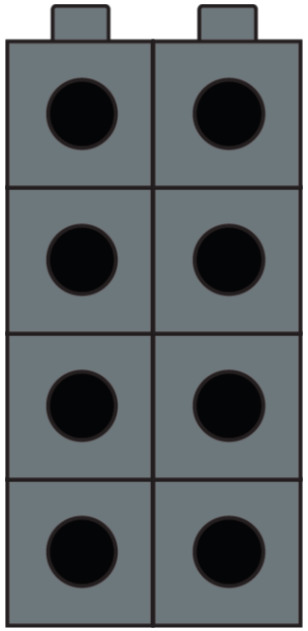
Ishmael has four bags each with two sweets in.



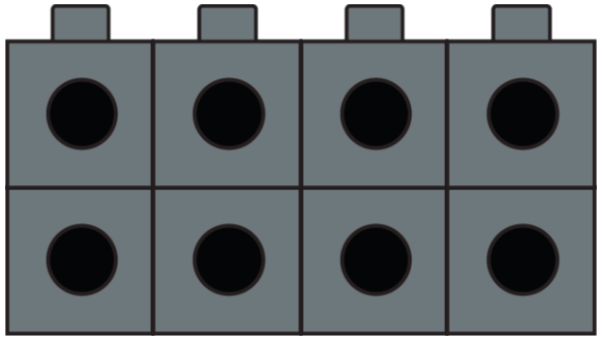


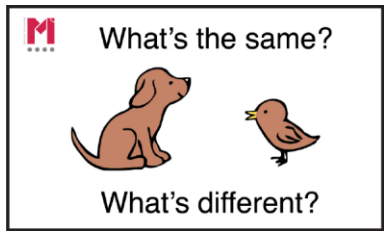
What's the same? What's different?

Robin has two bags with four sweets in each.

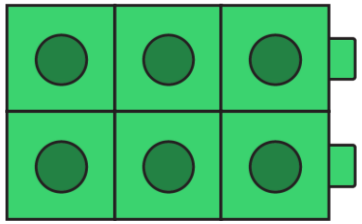


Ishmael has four bags each with two sweets in.





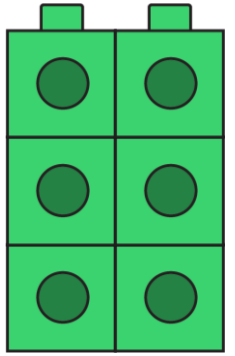
Which would you rather have...



Three bags of two sweets?

or

Two bags of three sweets?



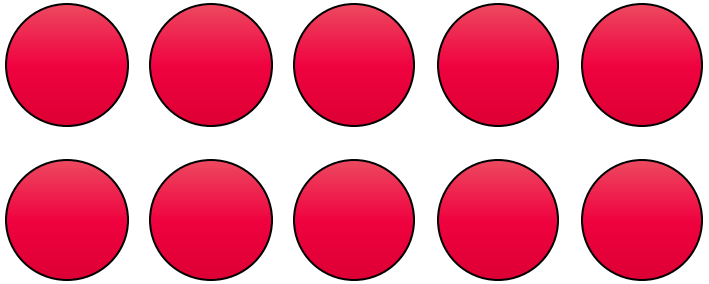
I would rather have three bags of two sweets because ...

I don't mind which I have because ...

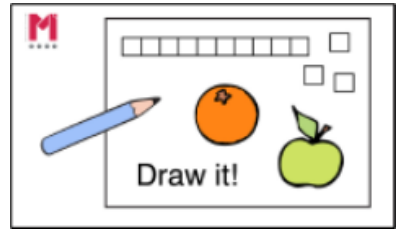
part whole value equal unequal commutativity array

Who is correct and why?

The array shows two equal parts. Each part has a value of five.



The array shows five equal parts. Each part has a value of two.



divide

part

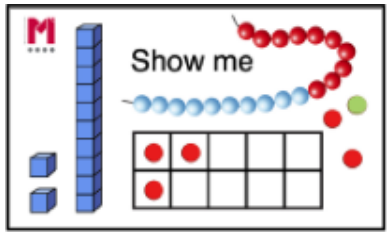
share

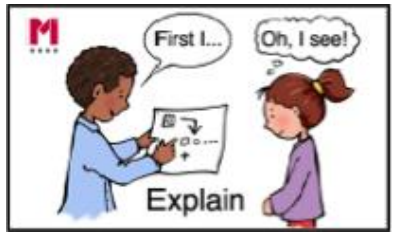
equal

value

whole

- There are 18 children altogether.
- There are three rows on the carpet.
- How many children will be in each row?





Division as sharing

- There are 18 children altogether. There are two rows on the carpet. How many children will be in each row?

I know the value of the whole. The whole is 18. There are 18 children altogether.

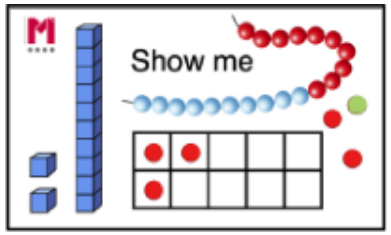
I know how many parts there are. There are two parts because there are two rows on the carpet.

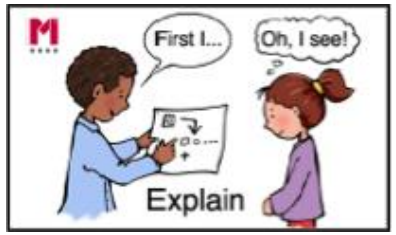
divide share value equal part whole

What if…?

- What if there are still 18 children, but there are nine rows? How many children would sit in each row?

DYNAMIC REPRESENTATION
Build up <u>your own</u> representation, 'live' in the lesson
This image is for teacher planning only

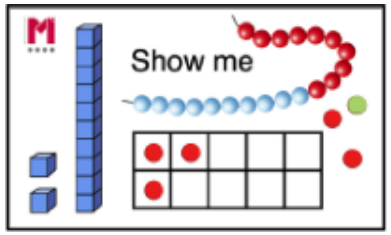


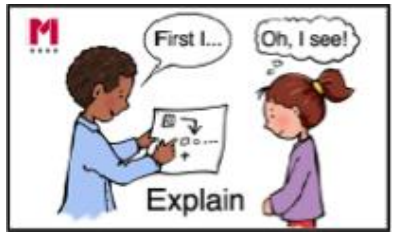


What if…?

- What if 18 children were shared into six rows? How many children would sit in each row?

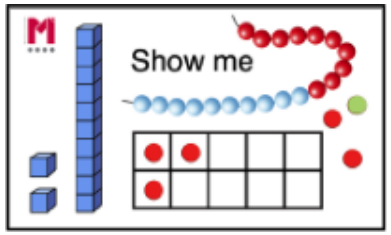
DYNAMIC REPRESENTATION
Build up <u>your own</u> representation, 'live' in the lesson
This image is for teacher planning only

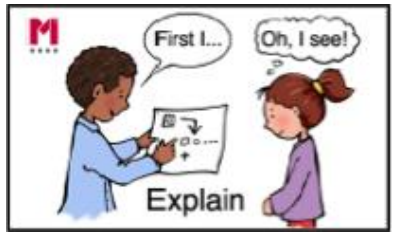




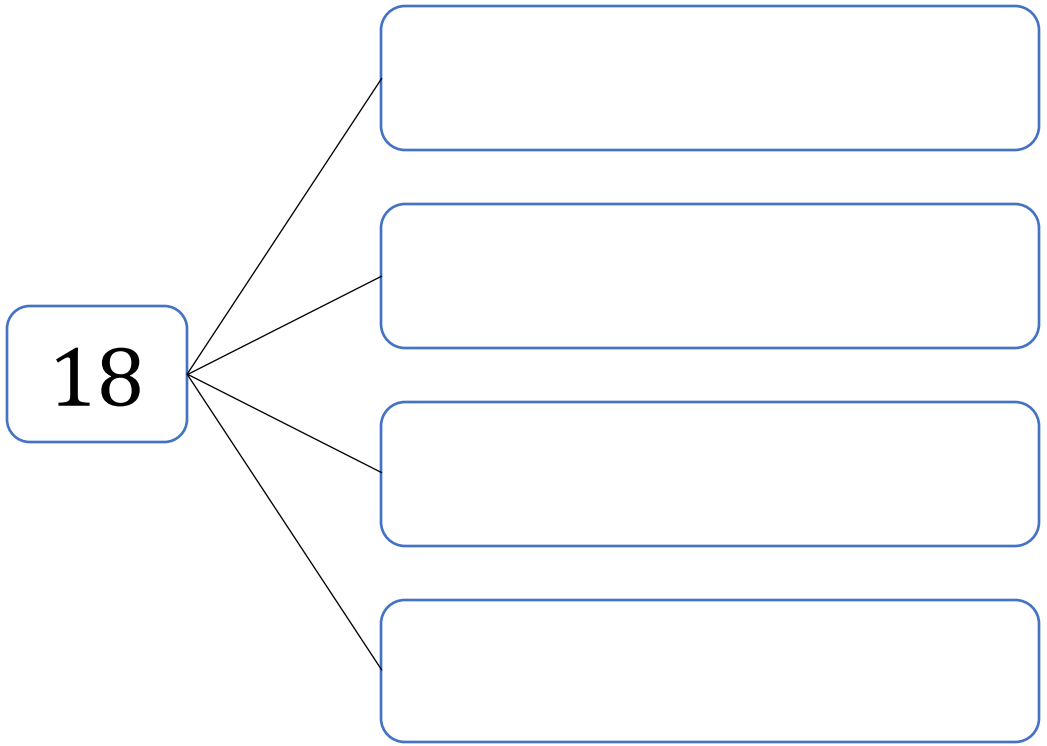
To explore a structure of division

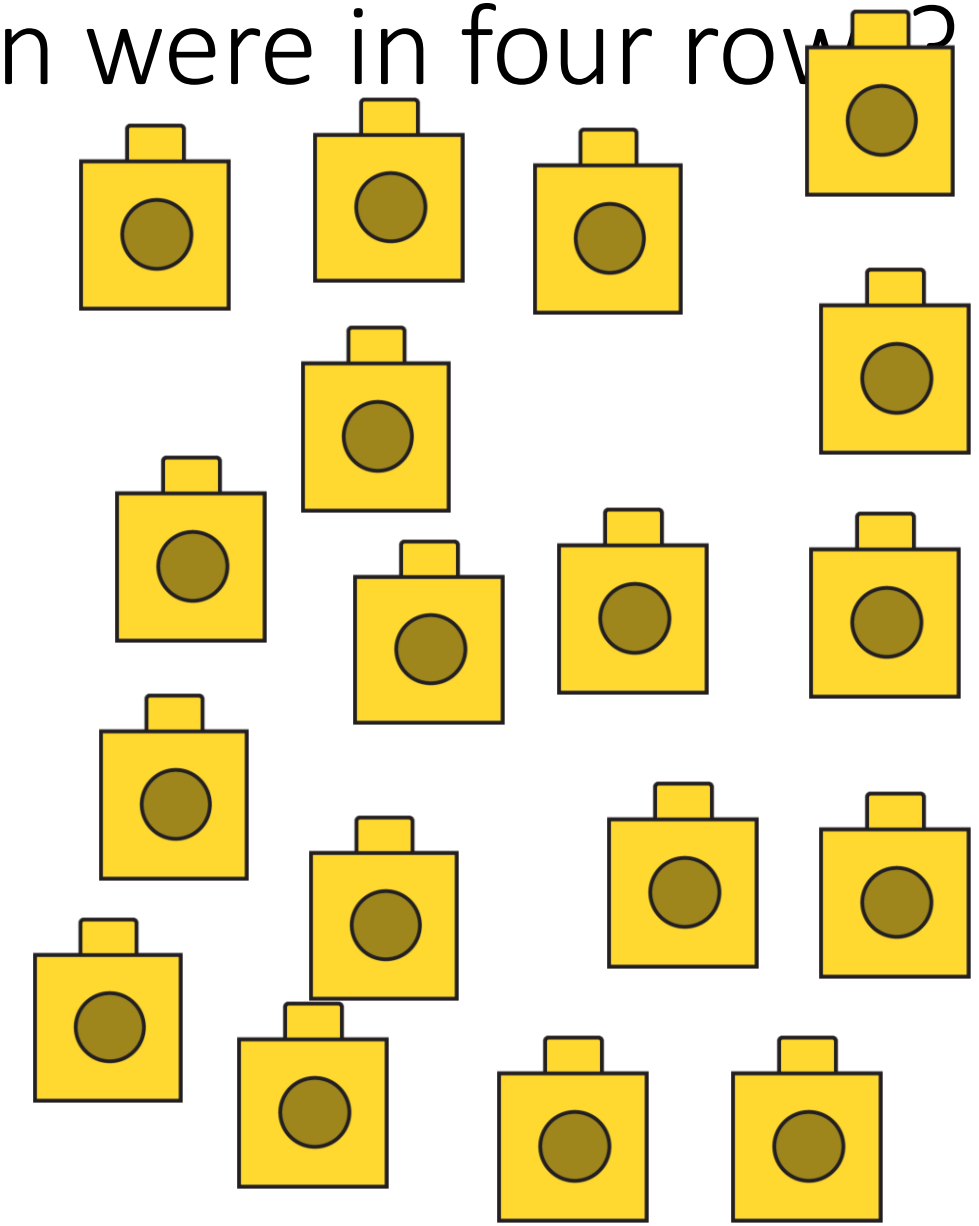
- How do you think the carpet spaces could be arranged for 24 children?
- How could you represent each possibility?



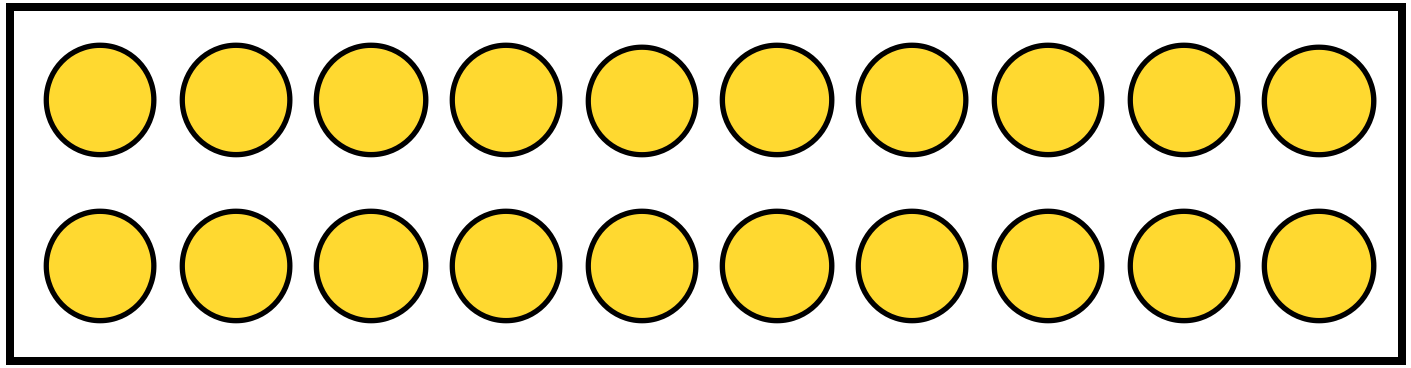


What if the 18 children were in four rows?





How could you describe this array?



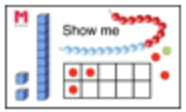
19.11.24

Match the equivalent statements together and **draw** a pictorial representation to show why they are equivalent.

Six equal parts, each with a value of two.	Ten equal parts each with a value of one.
Five equal parts each with a value of four.	Five equal parts, each with a value of three.
Three equal parts, each with a value of five.	Two equal parts, each with a value of six.
One part with a value of ten.	Four equal parts each with a value of five.
Nine equal parts, each with a value of two.	Two equal parts each with a value of nine.

CHALLENGE 19.11.24

Always, sometimes or never true?



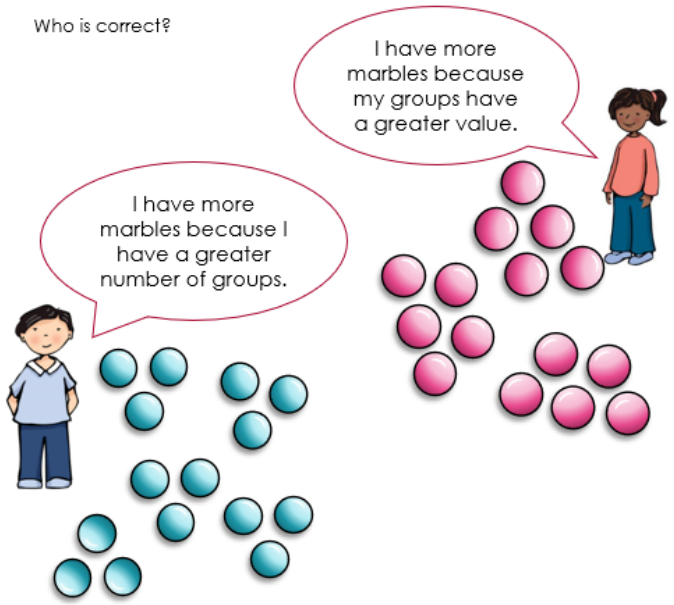
It doesn't matter what order you multiply in; the answer will always be the same.

Create three arrays that prove your answer.
Use the space below to represent your arrays.

GREATER DEPTH 19.11.24

Marbles

Who is correct?



Who do you agree with and why?
Prove your answer with an array.

Music
12:40 – 1:30

We'd Like to Tell You a Story

Down in the Stable

Such a Perfect moment

The Angel's Song

There's a Razzle Dazzle

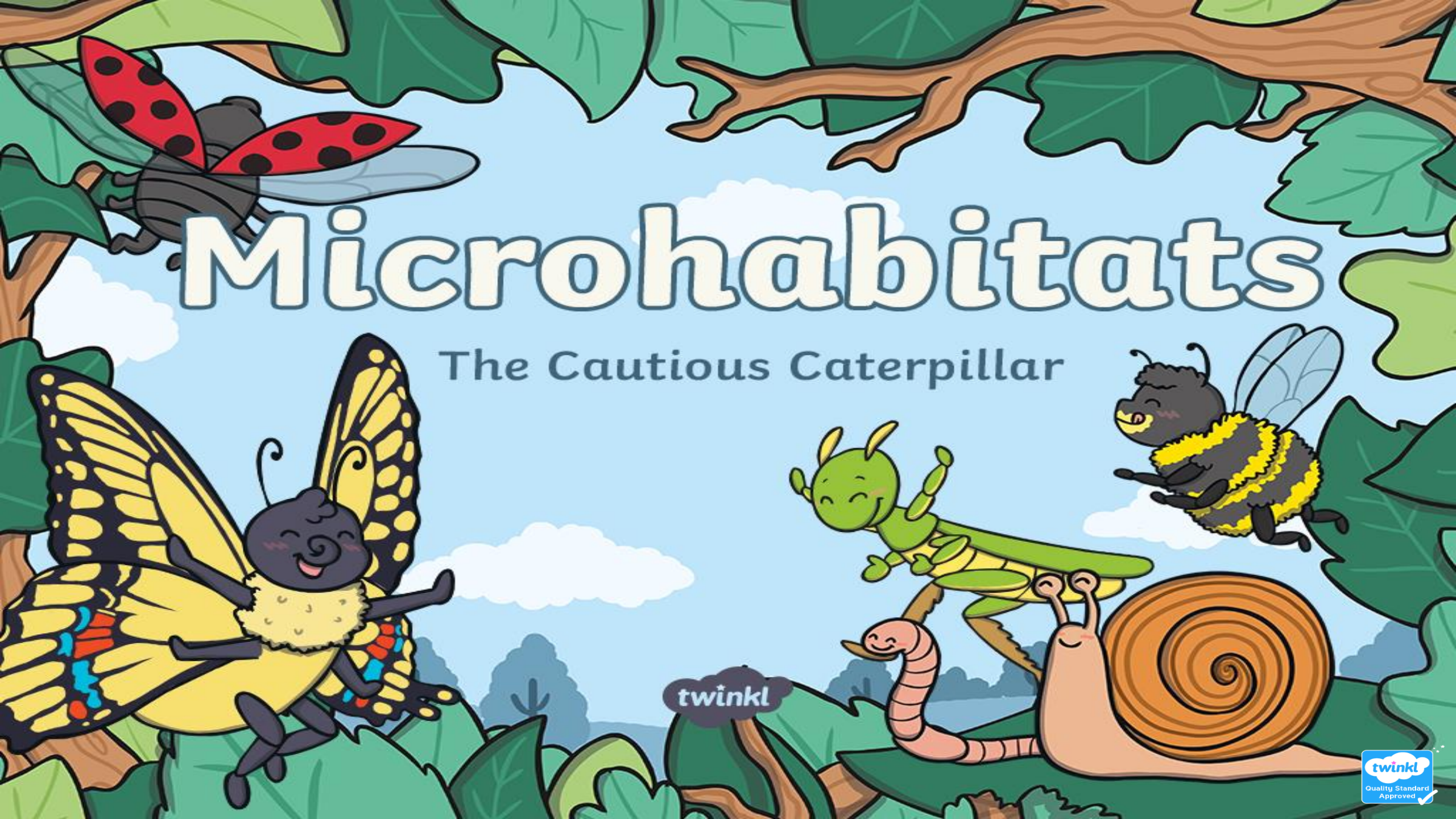
Wonderful Camels

A Miracle in Town

Science

Pioneers

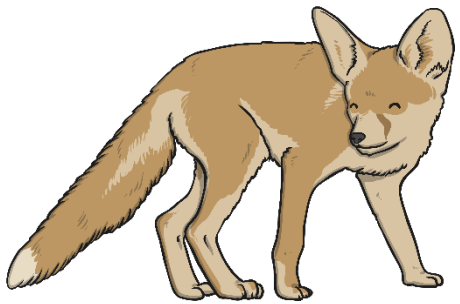
1.30 – 2:30


Microhabitats
The Cautious Caterpillar
twinkl
twinkl
Quality Standard
Approved

Habitats

A habitat is a place that an animal lives in. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.

There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands, mountain slopes to deserts.



Microhabitats

A **microhabitat** is a very small part of a habitat, such as a clump of grass or a space between rocks.

It is a habitat for extremely small creatures, such as woodlice.

A microhabitat has its own temperature and light and its own creatures.

Microhabitats are places such as the shady area under a tree or underneath a rock in a stream.

Microhabitats

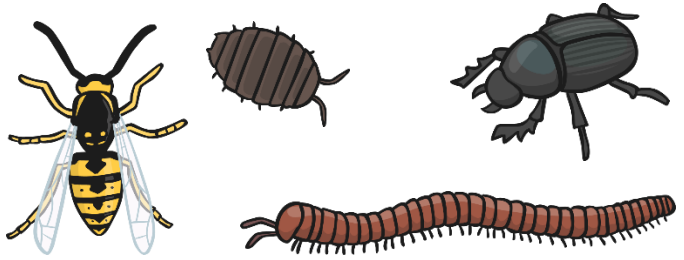
A Fallen Log

This is a microhabitat. It is dark and cool inside.

Minibeasts live here because they can eat the rotting wood, keep moist in the dark inside and burrow out of the sun.

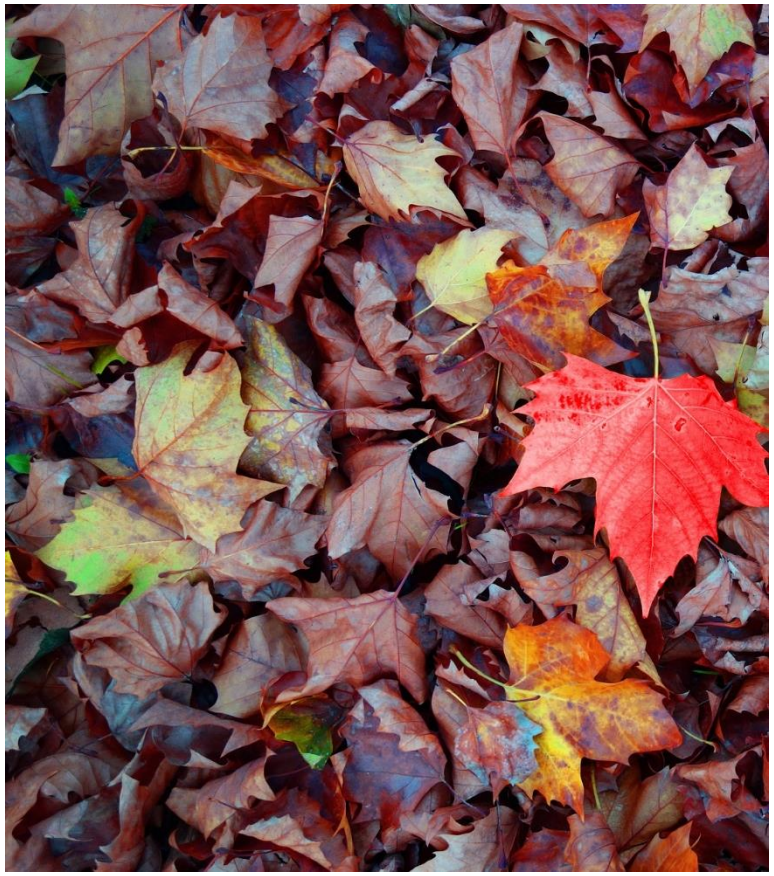
They are safe from birds that want to eat them.

Creatures found here:



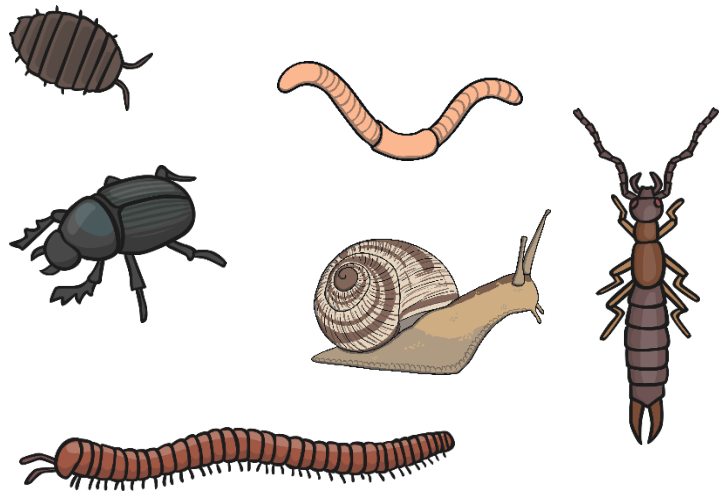
Microhabitats

Leaf Litter



This microhabitat is home to animals that like to be warm, damp and dark. The animals can nest or hide to protect themselves.

Creatures found here:

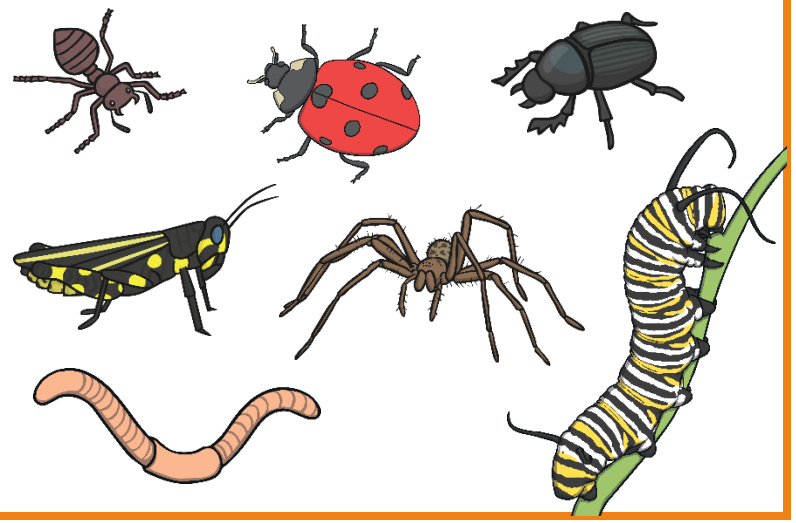


Microhabitats

Grass

Grass is a microhabitat. It is home to many minibeasts who eat the grass, shelter in it and can be camouflaged in the leaves.

Creatures found here:



Minibeasts

Many different minibeasts live in many different microhabitats. They are suited to live in that microhabitat because they can find the food, water and shelter they need. Minibeasts help to keep the microhabitat healthy.

Minibeasts

Caterpillars

Photo courtesy of Michael Gimelfarb (@Wikimedia.commons) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

- Caterpillars like to live on top and underneath leaves.
- They can use their camouflage to hide against the leaves.
- This helps to protect them so they cannot be seen by predators.
- This also means they have a continuous supply of food.

Minibeasts

Ladybirds

- During the summer, ladybirds live in shrubs, branches, and flowers.
- When the weather gets colder, they find shelter in places such as tree stumps or cracks in wood. This then becomes a place to hibernate. They crawl under leaves to protect themselves from the winter cold.
- When hibernating, ladybirds huddle together in order to keep warm.

Minibeasts

Worms

- Worms like to live in the soil.
- They need the soil to be damp.
- Worms help to keep the soil healthy as they dig tunnels that let air and water get to the roots of plants.

Minibeasts

Bumblebees

- Bumblebees depend almost entirely on flowers for their food (nectar).
- Because of this, bumblebees like to live where there are lots of flowers.
- The flowers need to be a certain shape for them to be useful to bumblebees. Flowers with petals that form narrow openings can be too small for bumblebees to reach the nectar.

Minibeasts

Spiders

- Spiders are able to live just about anywhere.
- They like living in quiet places, where they can get food easily (other minibeasts).
- Their body colours help them to blend in well with their surroundings.
- Spiders build webs to catch small bugs to eat. These will often be between two plants/stems or in the corner of a room.

Minibeasts

Grasshoppers

- Grasshoppers like to live in fields and meadows, where there is plenty of food for them.
- Grasshoppers like to eat grass, leaves and grains.
- They also like living in long grass because it helps to hide them from predators.
- They don’t have nests and most live alone.

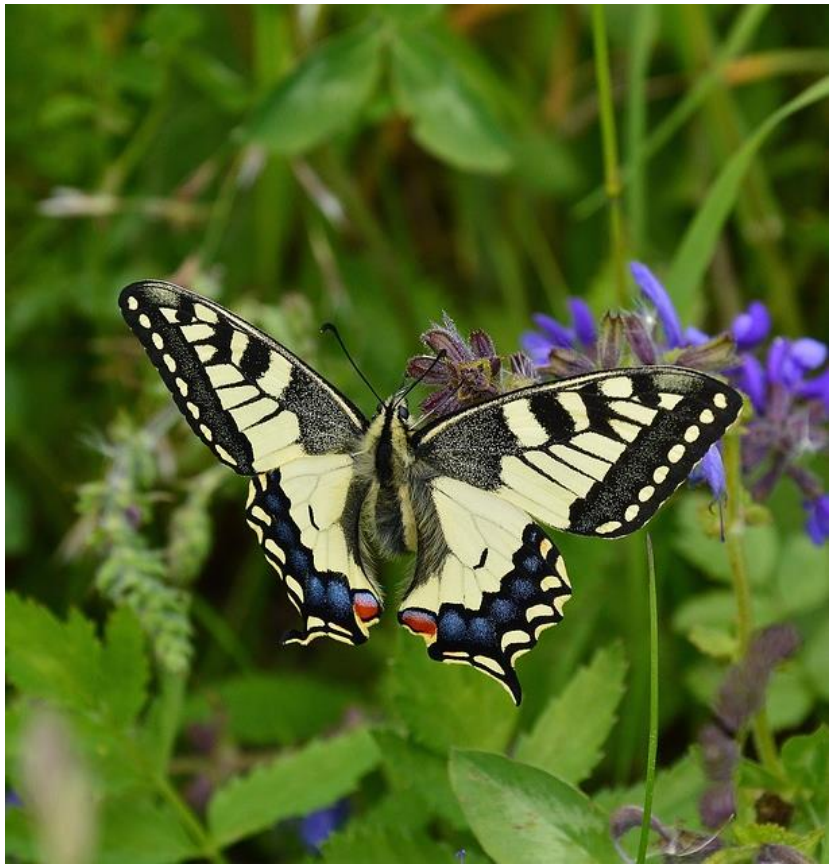
Minibeasts

Snails

- Garden snails are most often found in gardens, hiding between rocks or gaps in walls.
- They are rarely found in open meadows because there are few places for them to hide from predators.
- They are often found in vegetable patches, under big leaves, where there is plenty to eat.

Minibeasts

Butterflies



- Butterflies like areas with flowering plants, since this is where they get their food (nectar).
- Butterflies will usually be found on brightly coloured flowers in gardens, wildflower patches, woodland and rainforests.
- They are often found in sunny spots on low plants.

Microhabitats

What is a microhabitat?

What might live in, around or underneath...

a fallen log?

leaf litter?

grass?

stones?

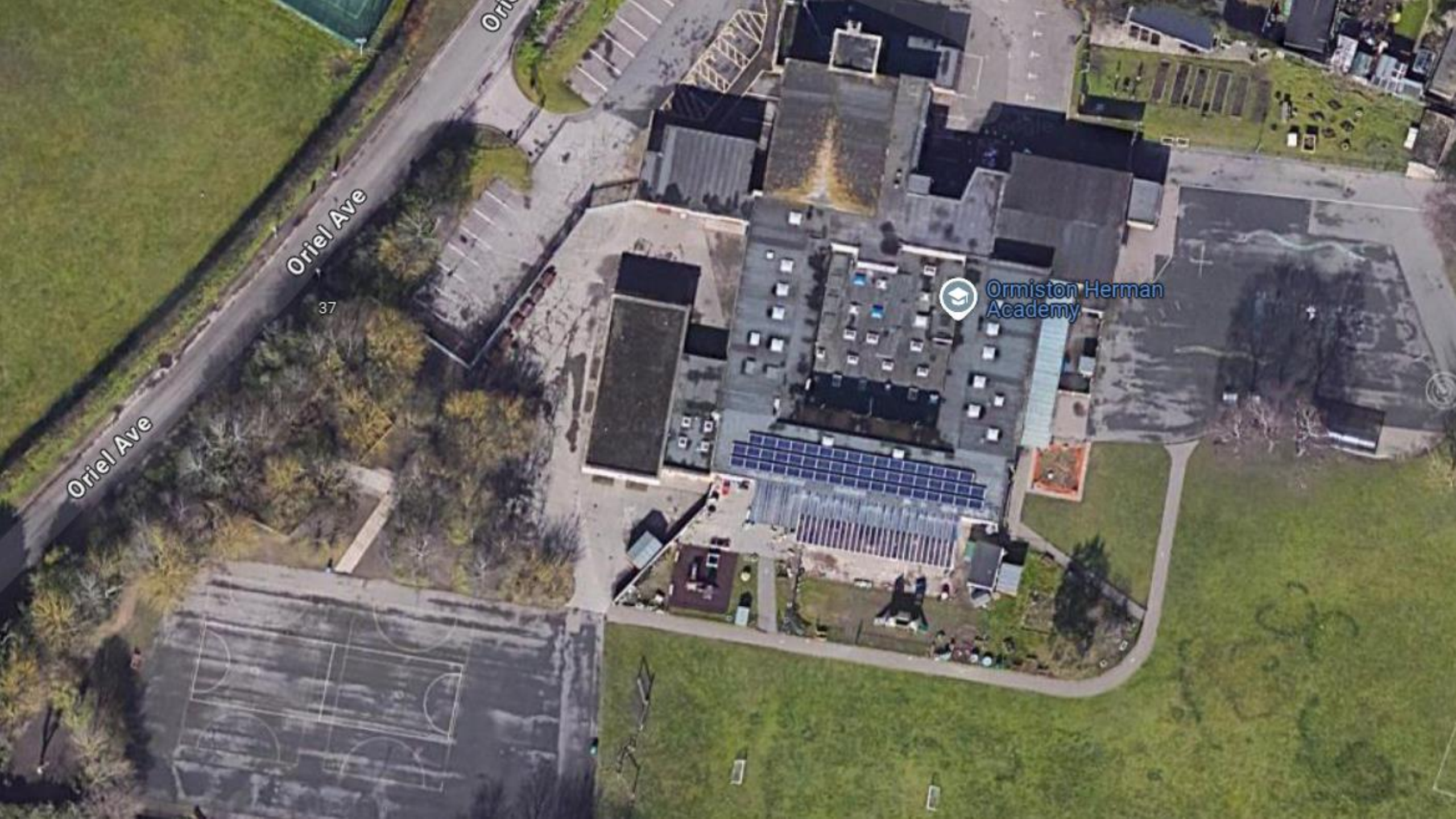
puddles?

Can you name any other microhabitats?

Science

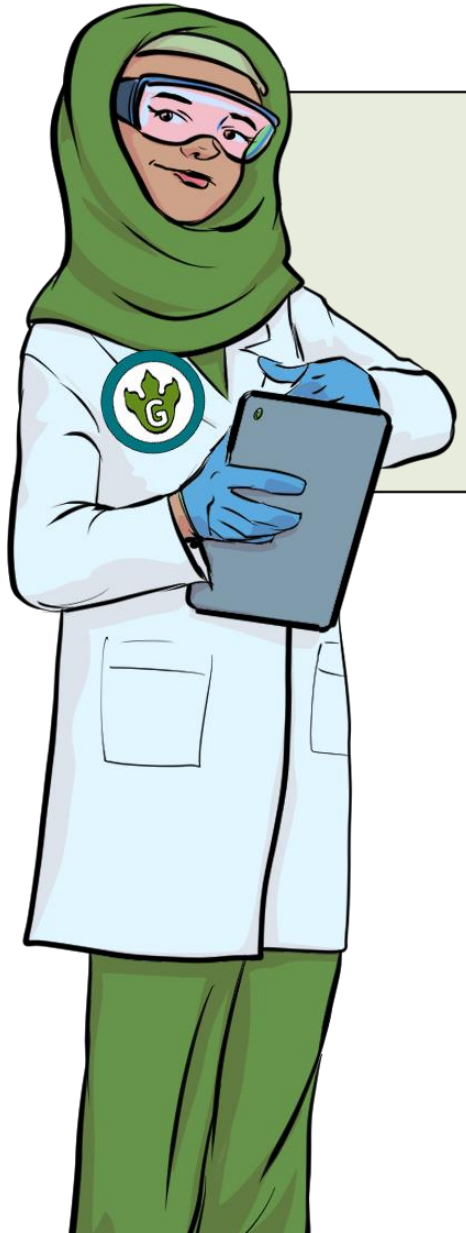
Investigators

1.30 – 2:30

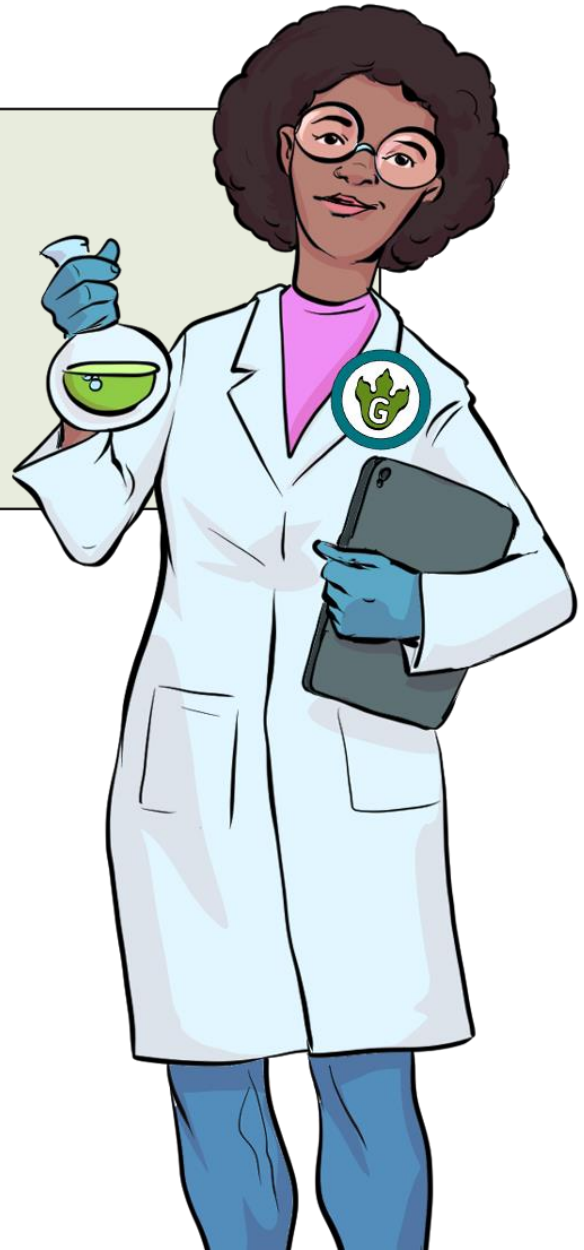

Oriel Ave
Oriel Ave
Oriel Ave
37
Ormiston Herman Academy

BRAIN BREAK

What did we find out?



- Think about these questions and discuss with your partner before feeding back to the class.



1. What did you most enjoy about this lesson?
2. What was your favourite **microhabitat?**
3. Tell me two living things that live in your
   - **favourite microhabitat.**