Monday

06.10.25

INVESTIGATORS (Miss Horton & Mrs Karasava)	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	Music **(up to 1:30)**	*BREAK*	Science **(from 1:30)**
TUE	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	*BREAK*	PE (Downstairs)	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	*BREAK*	Computing
WED (NAT)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Class / Year Assembly	*BREAK*	PE (Upstairs)	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	*BREAK*	Art / DT
THU	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	*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 & Mrs Karasava)	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 (NAT)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	*BREAK*	Maths	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Music **(up to 1:30)**	*BREAK*	Science **(from 1:30)**
TUE (NAT)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	*BREAK*	PE (Upstairs)	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	*BREAK*	Art / DT
WED (REBECCA)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Class / Year Assembly	*BREAK*	PE (Downstairs)	*LUNCH*	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	*BREAK*	Computing
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Morning Registration

06.10.25

WHO?	DOING?	WHAT?	WHERE?
man	fixing	robot	workshop
robot maker	building	mechanical toy	shed
magician	repairing	machine	shop

I am

REMEMBER:

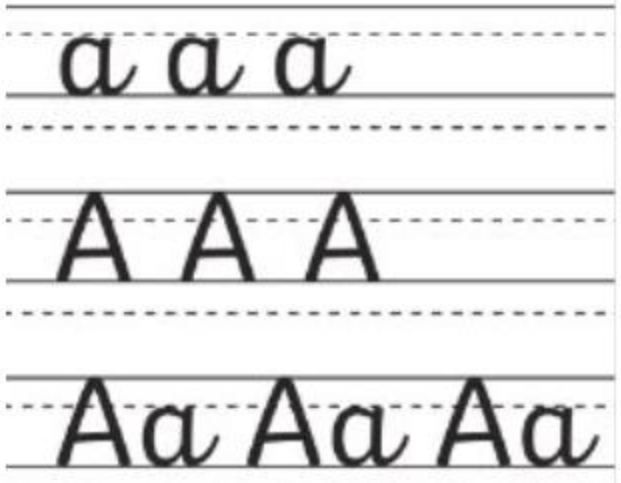
CL . ! ?

LITERACY

Monday 6th. October

T.B.A.T. answer and ask questions.

3 in 3



T.B.A.T. answer and ask questions.

1.Name 5 **nouns** that can be found in the pictures.

2.How do you think the people are feeling and why?

Read the text together.

Pick out 5 key harvest words.

Harvesting is the process of collecting plants, animals, or fish as food, especially the process of gathering mature crops, and "the harvest" also refers to the collected crops. Reaping is the cutting of grain or pulses for harvest, typically using a scythe, sickle, or reaper.

Read the Harvest Poem

Do we understand all the words?

gathered

crop

drank

promise

grain

Harvest Time

We've gathered in the harvest,
We've cut and saved the corn.
The winter days are coming,
But we'll be safe and warm.

The earth was warmed with sunshine,
The crop drank in the rain.
We've bread to feed and warm us,
When winter comes again.

And when the winter's over,
And springtime comes around.
We'll plant next season's harvest,
Seeds hidden in the ground.

Each seed is like a promise,
Of sunshine after the rain,
Of the golden grain we hope for,
When it's harvest time again.

BRAIN BREAK

Using the Harvest poem, can you answer the questions?

Remember
Capital letters to start sentences and **full stops** at the end.

1. What have the people gathered in the poem?
2. What helps the crops to grow?
3. What do they plan to do when spring arrives?
4. What does each seed promise?

Thinking Questions

1. What does the word "harvest" mean?
2. What do you think "golden grain" looks like?

CHALLENGE

Why do you think the poet says "Each seed is like a promise"?

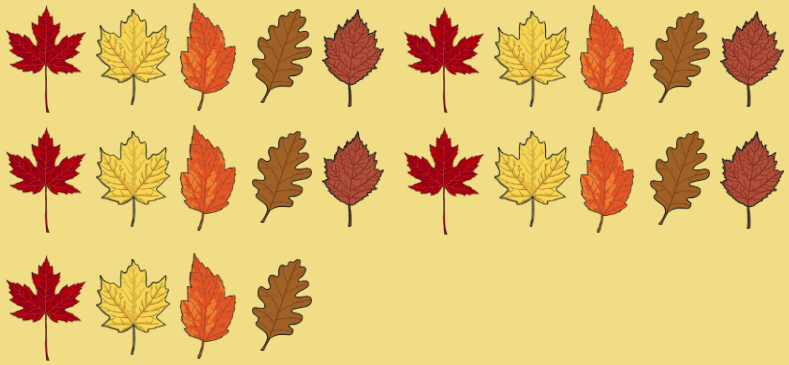
BREAK

MATHS

06.10.25

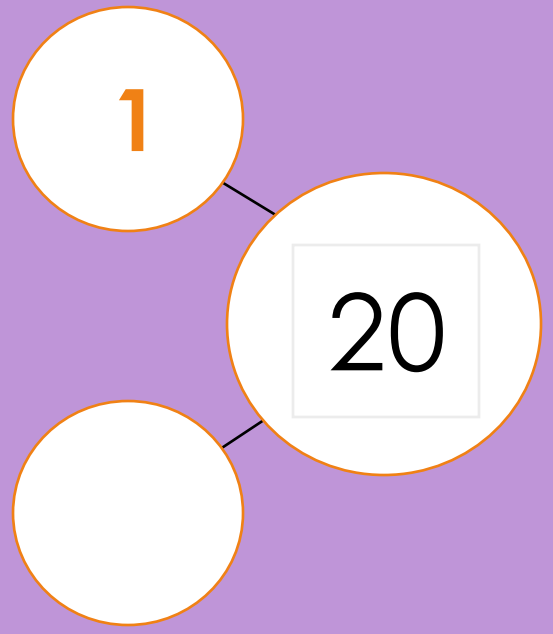
T.B.A.T. represent information on a bar model.

1. Place Value



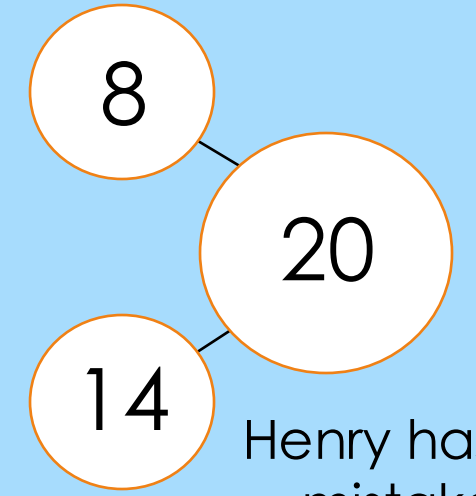
How many leaves are there?
Write the answer using **words**.

2. + and -

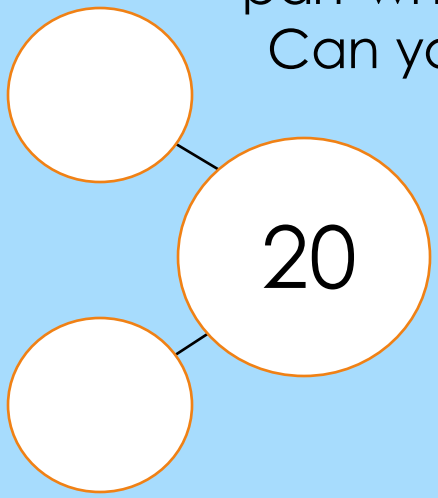


1 + ☐ = 20

3. Reasoning



Henry has made a mistake on his part-whole model. Can you correct it?



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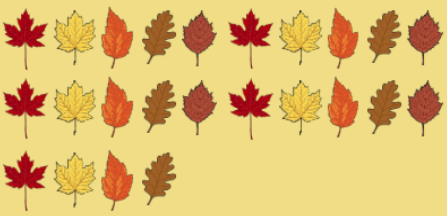

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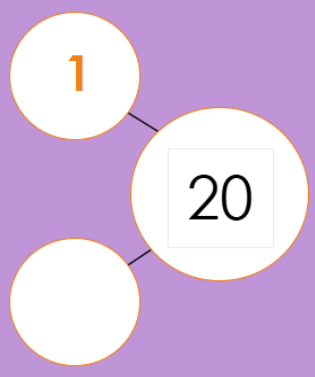

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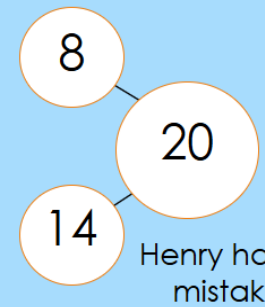

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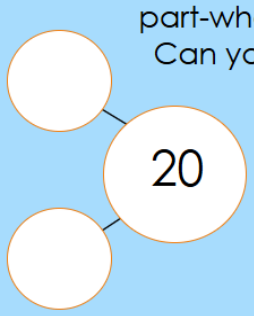

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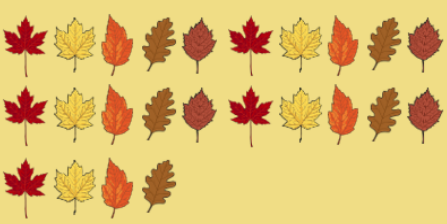

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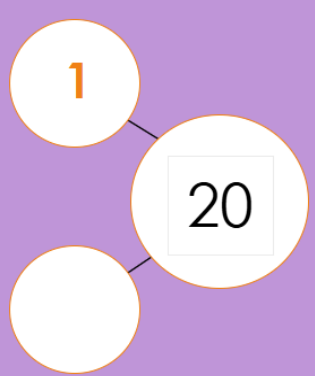

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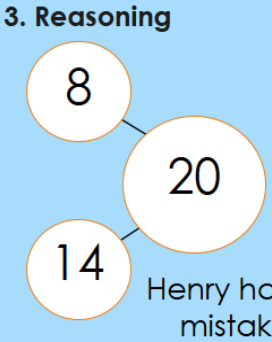

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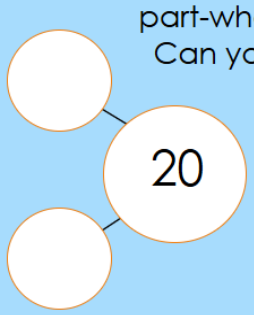

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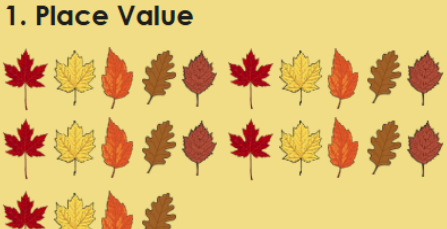

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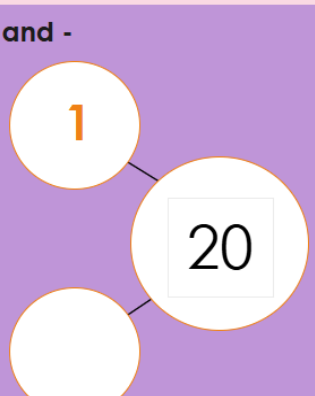

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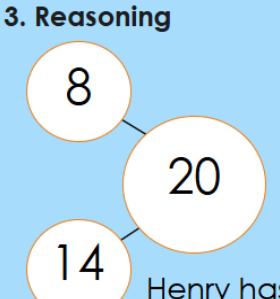

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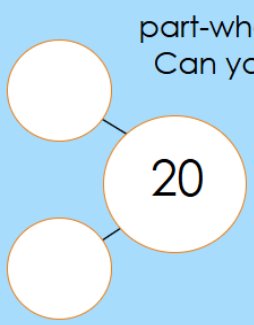


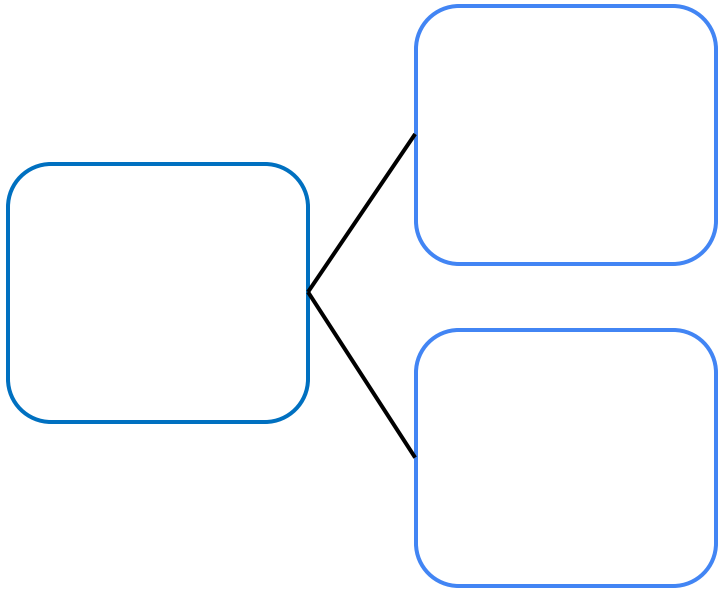
- part
- whole
- add
- subtract
- part-whole model
- bar model
- known
- unknown
- value



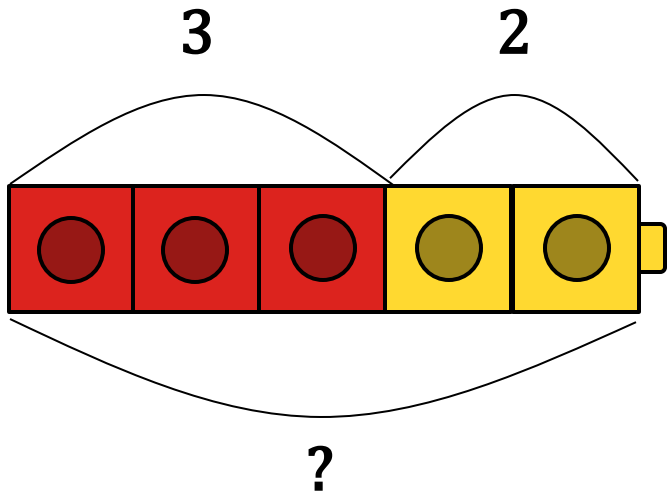



Combination and partitioning word problems

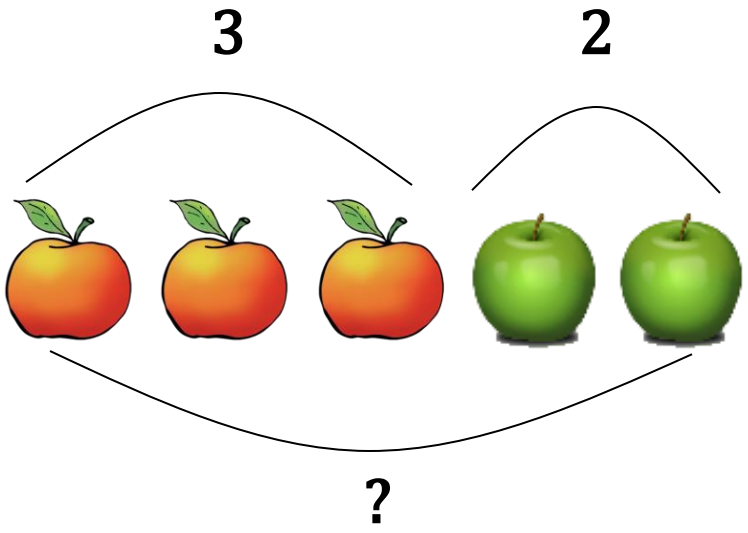
Jacob picked apples from his garden. He picked three red apples and two green apples. How many apples did he pick altogether?



Combination and partitioning word problems

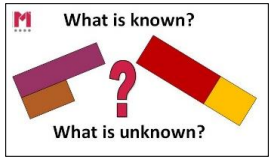


With cubes

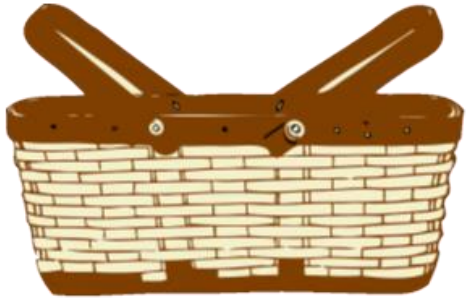


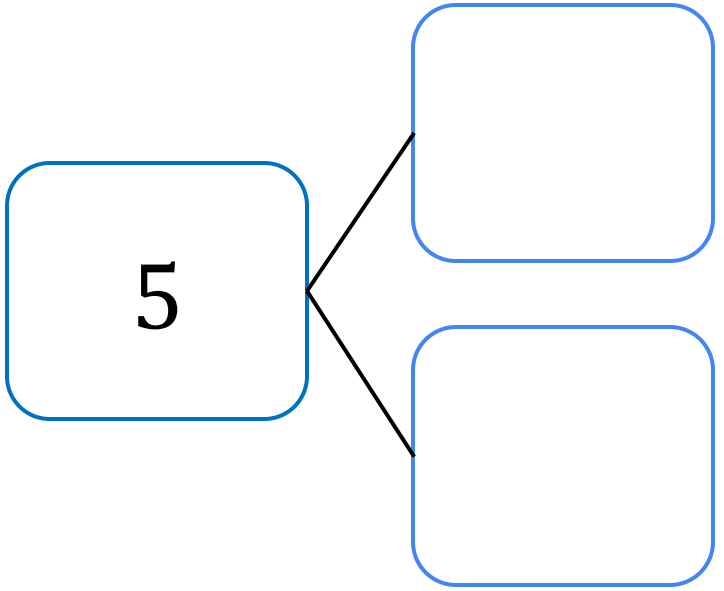
With fruit

Combination and partitioning word problems

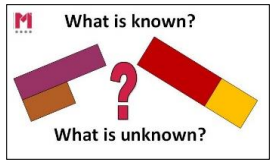


- Jacob brings in five apples in a basket and places two on the chopping board. How many are left in the basket?

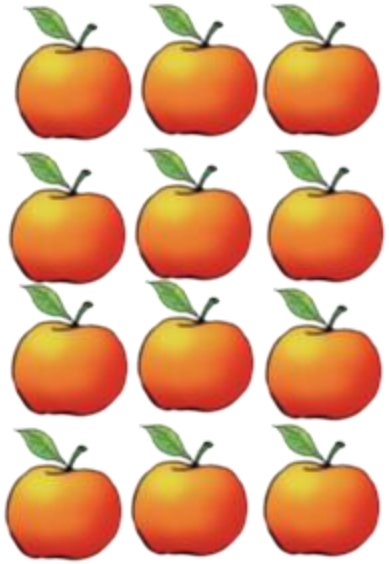




Combination and partitioning word problems



- Jacob picked 12 apples from under one tree and six apples from under another tree.
- How many apples did Jacob pick altogether?



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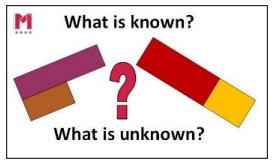
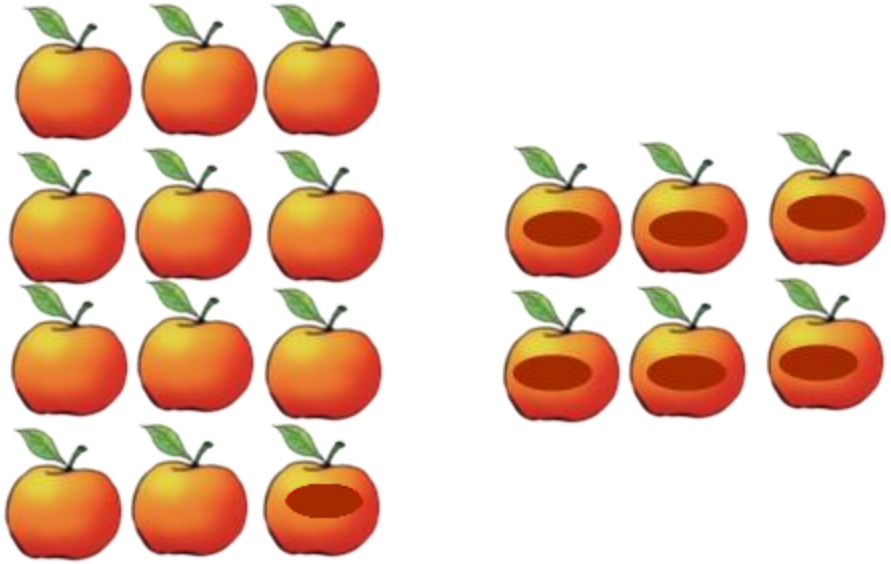
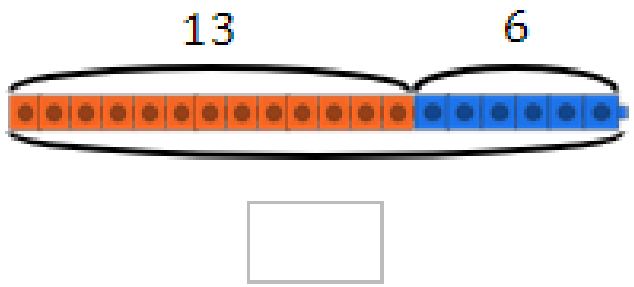


- When Jacob brought his 18 apples into the kitchen, he saw that seven of them were bruised.
- How many apples were not bruised?

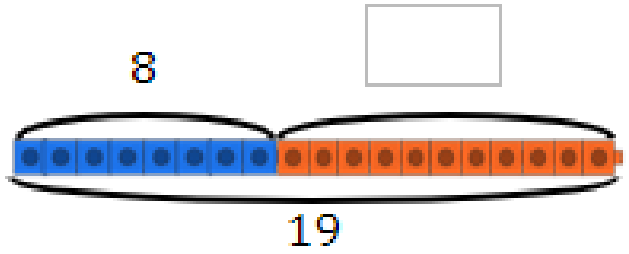


BRAIN BREAK

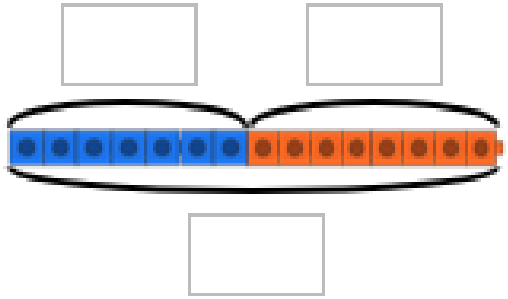
Noah picked 13 apples from one tree and six apples from another tree. How many apples are there altogether?



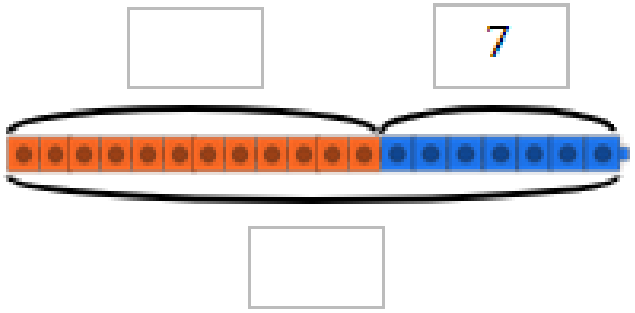
Noah had 19 apples. Eight of his apples were bruised. How many were not bruised?



Emil picked some apples. Seven apples were bruised and eight were not bruised. How many apples does he have altogether?



Noah brought 19 apples in a basket. He put seven of the apples on a chopping board. How many were left in the basket?



CHALLENGE

FRUIT BASKET MYSTERY

Miss Appleton has a fruit basket with apples, bananas, and oranges. She tells the class:

- There are **12 apples**.
- There are **7 more bananas than apples**.
- There are **5 fewer oranges than bananas**.

•**Draw a bar model** to represent the number of each fruit.

•**Label each part** of the bar model clearly.

•**Use the model** to find out:
•How many bananas are there?
•How many oranges are there?
•What is the total number of fruits?

GREATER DEPTH

Missing Number Problems

- A bar model shows a total of 15. One part is 9. What is the missing part?

Explain how you worked it out.

GREATER DEPTH

Missing Number Problems

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GREATER DEPTH

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- A bar model shows a total of 15. One part is 9. What is the missing part?

Explain how you worked it out.

LUNCH

What is the pattern this week?
How are these words all linked?

badge	age
edge	huge
bridge	change
dodge	charge
fudge	village

MUSIC

Y2 HARVEST SONG

BRAIN BREAK

SCIENCE

06/10/25

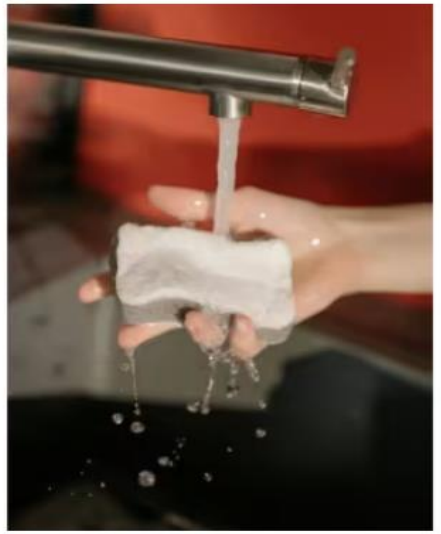
T.B.A.T. investigate which materials are stretchy and explain how suitable they are for different uses.

Starter quiz

1 Why is wood a good material for making a chair? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ Wood comes from trees.
- ☐ Wood can be strong and made smooth.
- ☐ Wood can be made into spoons and tables.

2 Which of these is a property of materials? (Tick **1** correct answer)



- ☐ absorbent
- ☐ water
- ☐ sponge

3 True or false? Materials that are absorbent do not soak up any liquids. (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

KEYWORDS
suitable
material
property
stretchy
length

My pencil case is made of a material called canvas.

Canvas is a good material for a pencil case because it is strong and does not tear easily.

Jacob

Jacob’s pencil case

What do we call the words that we use to describe **materials**?

The words that we use to describe **materials** are called their **properties**.

a metal spoon

What properties does a metal need to have to be **suitable** for making a spoon?

a wooden cricket bat

What properties does wood need to have to be suitable for making a cricket bat?

Check

The children are talking about which materials are suitable to make an umbrella canopy.

Laura

You can make an umbrella canopy out of any material.

You need to make an umbrella canopy out of a material that has suitable properties, like being flexible and waterproof.

Andeep

Who is correct?

Do you know what these objects are? What do you notice about the **materials** they are made from?

a pair of tights

rubber bands

a balloon

HINT: What would happen if you pulled these materials?

Stretchy materials

Explanation

These **materials** are all **stretchy**. This means that they can be pulled to change their shape.

hair scrunchies

ukulele strings

woolly hat

Why do you think this is a useful **property**?

Stretchy materials

Check

Which of these is a property of materials?

a plastic

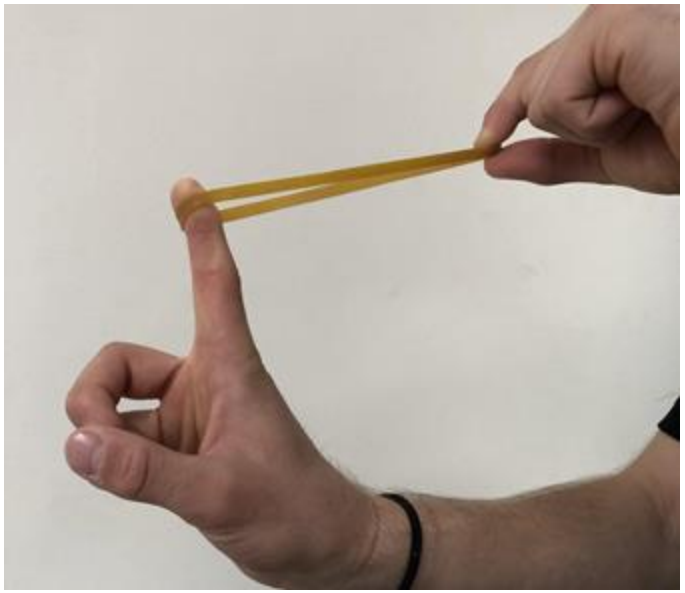
b stretchy ✓

c a balloon

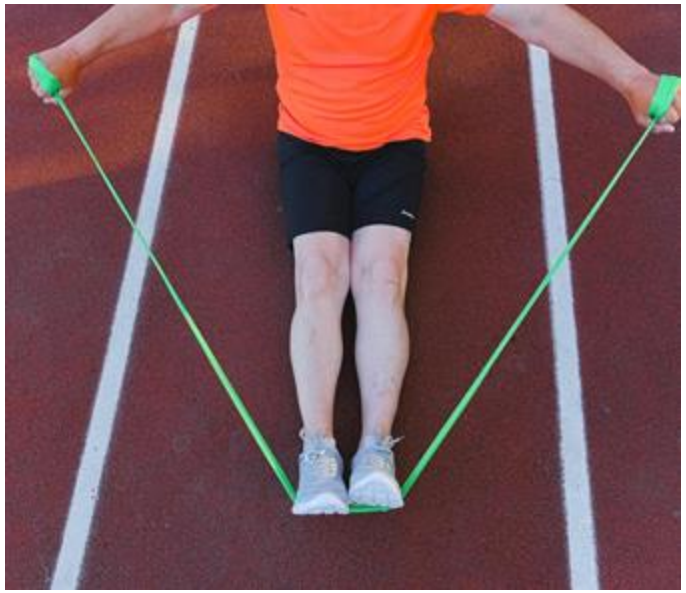
Stretchy materials

Explanation

If a **material** is **stretchy**, it can be pulled to change its shape.



stretching a rubber band



stretching an exercise band

Check

Sam

All stretchy materials soak up water.

All stretchy materials can be pulled to change their shape. ✓

Jun

All stretchy materials let light through.

Lucas

Who is correct?

Stretchy materials

Explanation

Some **materials** are **stretchy** and this makes them **suitable** for certain uses.

hair scrunchie

rubber bands

tights

Why is being stretchy useful for these objects?

Stretchy materials

Explanation

Some **stretchy materials** are used for clothes you wear when moving around a lot.

swimming

cycling

yoga

Stretchy materials

Check

A balloon needs to be made from a stretchy material. ✓

Aisha

A table needs to be made from a stretchy material.

Izzy

A book needs to be made from a stretchy material.

Alex

Who is correct?

Go on an stretchy materials hunt around your classroom or home.

a. Which objects can you find that are made of stretchy materials?

b. Why do these objects need to be made with an stretchy material?

a bedroom

a classroom

Go on an stretchy materials hunt around your classroom or home.

eye mask

woolly hat

neck warmer

rubber glove

pair of tights

Sofia

These objects are stretchy because they change shape when they are pulled.

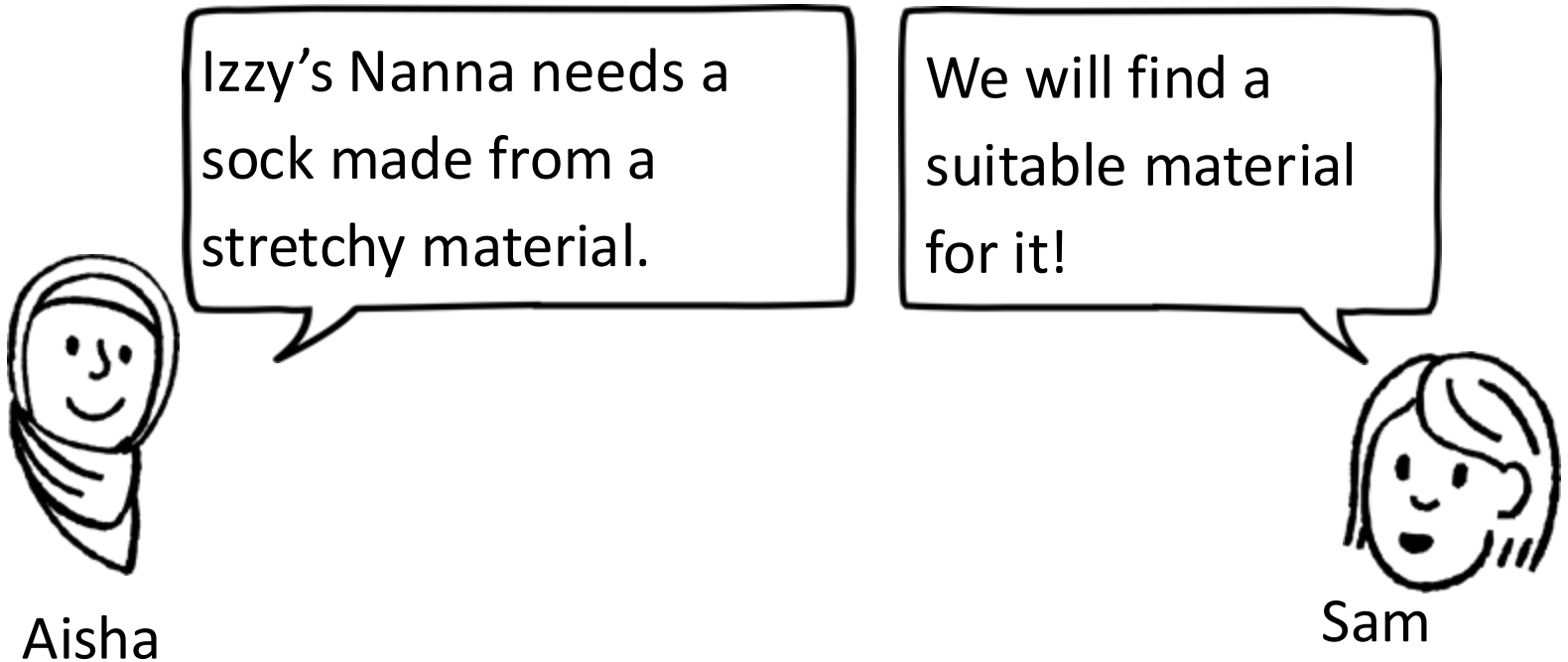
BREAK

Izzy's Nanna has had a foot operation.

She has to wear a plaster cast but has cold toes!

She wants to wear a sock to keep her toes warm, but all of her socks are too small.

a plaster cast



Aisha and Sam think of different ways in which they could investigate **materials** to find out if they are **stretchy**.

Aisha

We could get square pieces of each material and put marbles into the middle.

We can hold the corners to see if it stretches.

We could try to pull each material and measure with a ruler how far it stretches.

Sam

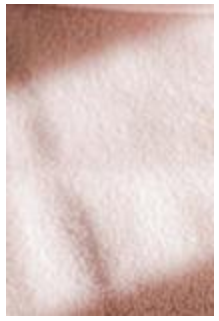
Do you have any other ideas for how to investigate which materials are stretchy?

Aisha and Sam start to plan their investigation. They collect the things that they need. An adult cuts all of the **materials** into 20 cm **lengths**.

denim

cotton

wool



fleece

jersey

linen

Sam

ruler

Aisha

Testing stretchy materials

Explanation

Aisha and Sam work together to test each **material**.

They place it next to a ruler, stretch it as far as they can, and measure its **length**.

measuring denim

measuring cotton

measuring wool

Aisha and Sam have found a selection of **materials** to test.

When scientists test materials, they record the results for the ones they test in a table, similar to the one below:

material	length of material whilst stretched (cm)	is it stretchy?

Check

True or false?

When scientists test materials to see if they are stretchy, they record the results in a table.

T **True** ✓

F **False**

This is because…

a a table is a clear way to see and compare your results. ✓

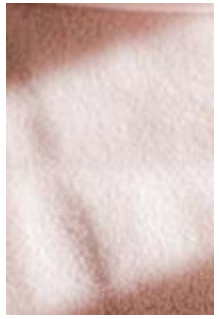
b a table is an easy way to see what things you will need.

Izzy

Help me to decide which material is stretchy enough to make my Nanna's socks.

What you will need:

different materials and a ruler



fleece

jersey

linen

denim

cotton

Task B

Testing stretchy materials

Practice

Pull each material to measure its length while stretched. Record your results in the table and decide whether each material is stretchy or not.

material	length of material whilst stretched (cm)	is it stretchy?
cotton		
denim		
fleece		
jersey		
linen		

Task B

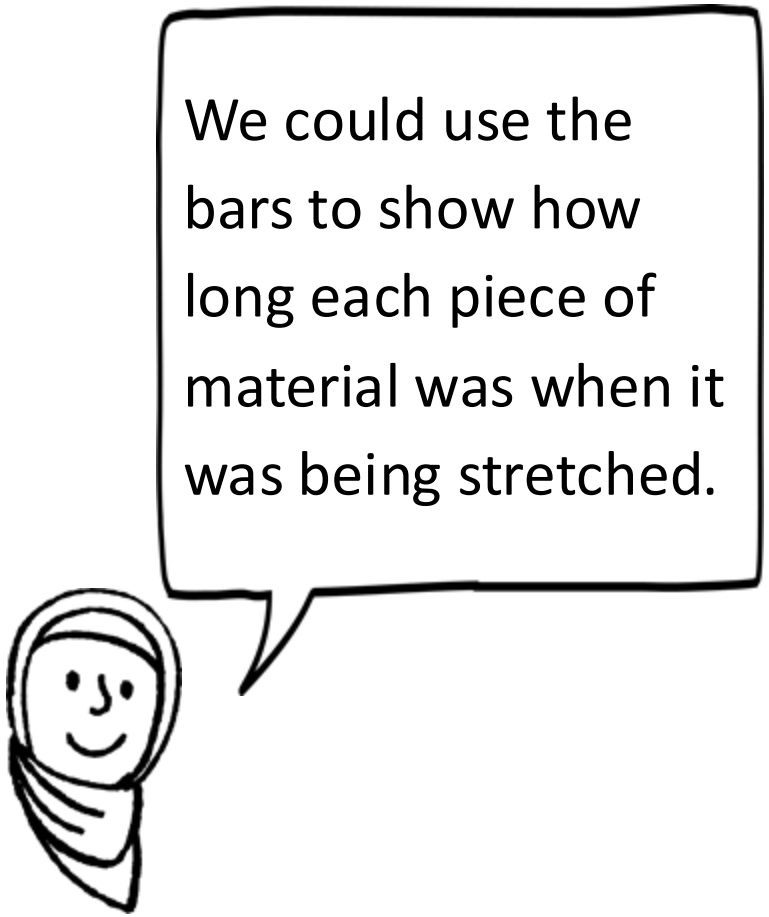
Testing stretchy materials

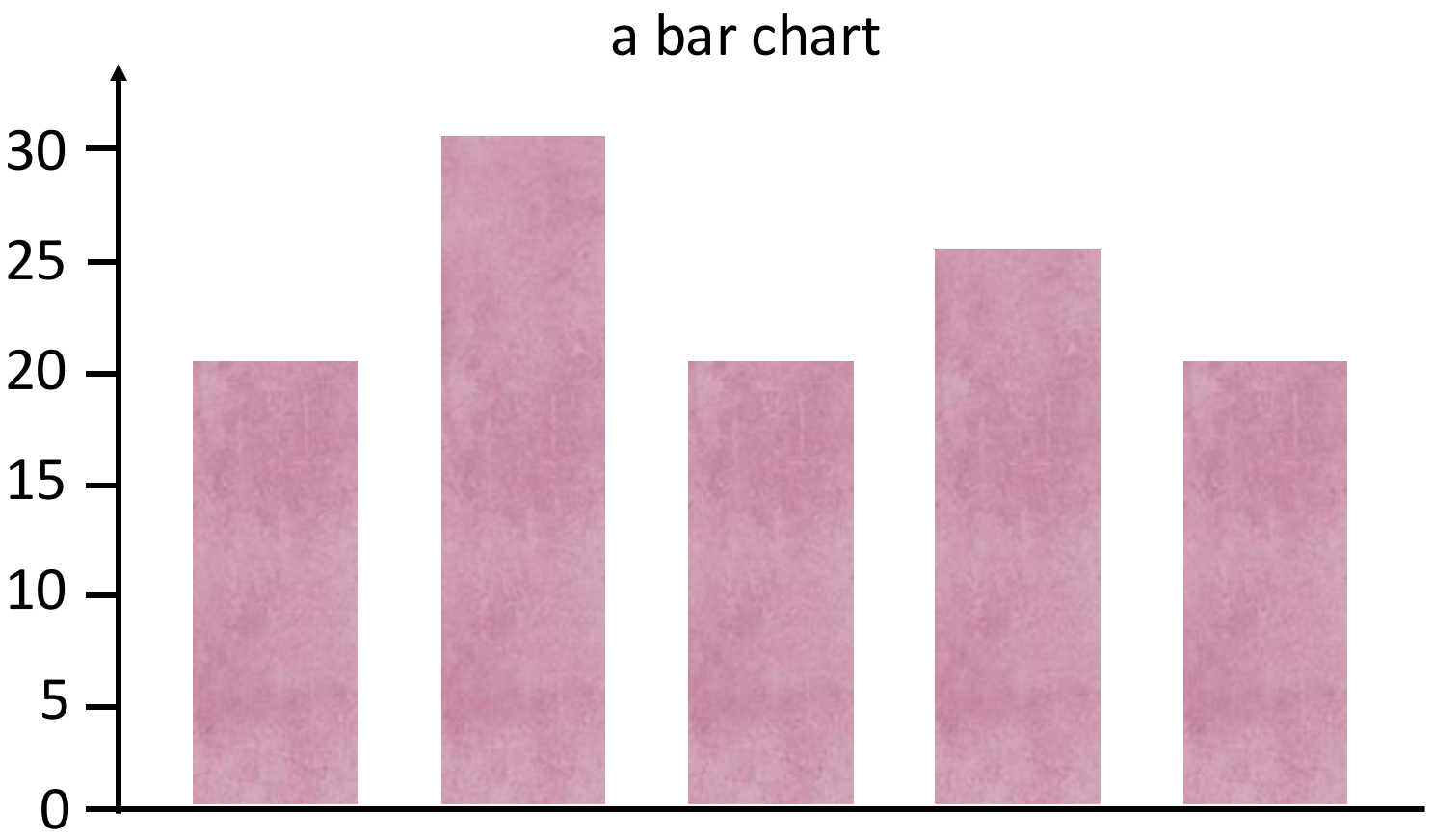
Feedback

Do your results look like mine?

material	length of material whilst stretched (cm)	is it stretchy?
cotton	20	no
denim	20	no
fleece	25	yes
jersey	30	yes
linen	20	no

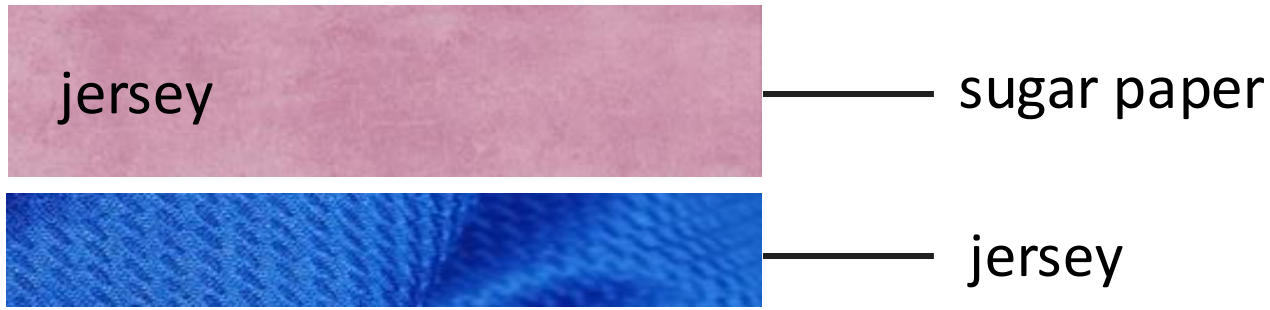
Aisha and Sam want to make a bar chart to show how **stretchy** the different **materials** are.



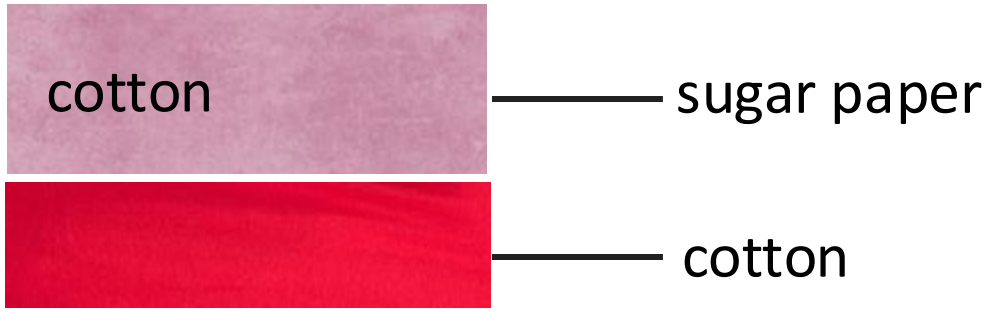


Aisha and Sam repeat the test.

They stretch each material next to a piece of sugar paper, mark its **length**, label it, and cut the sugar paper to match.

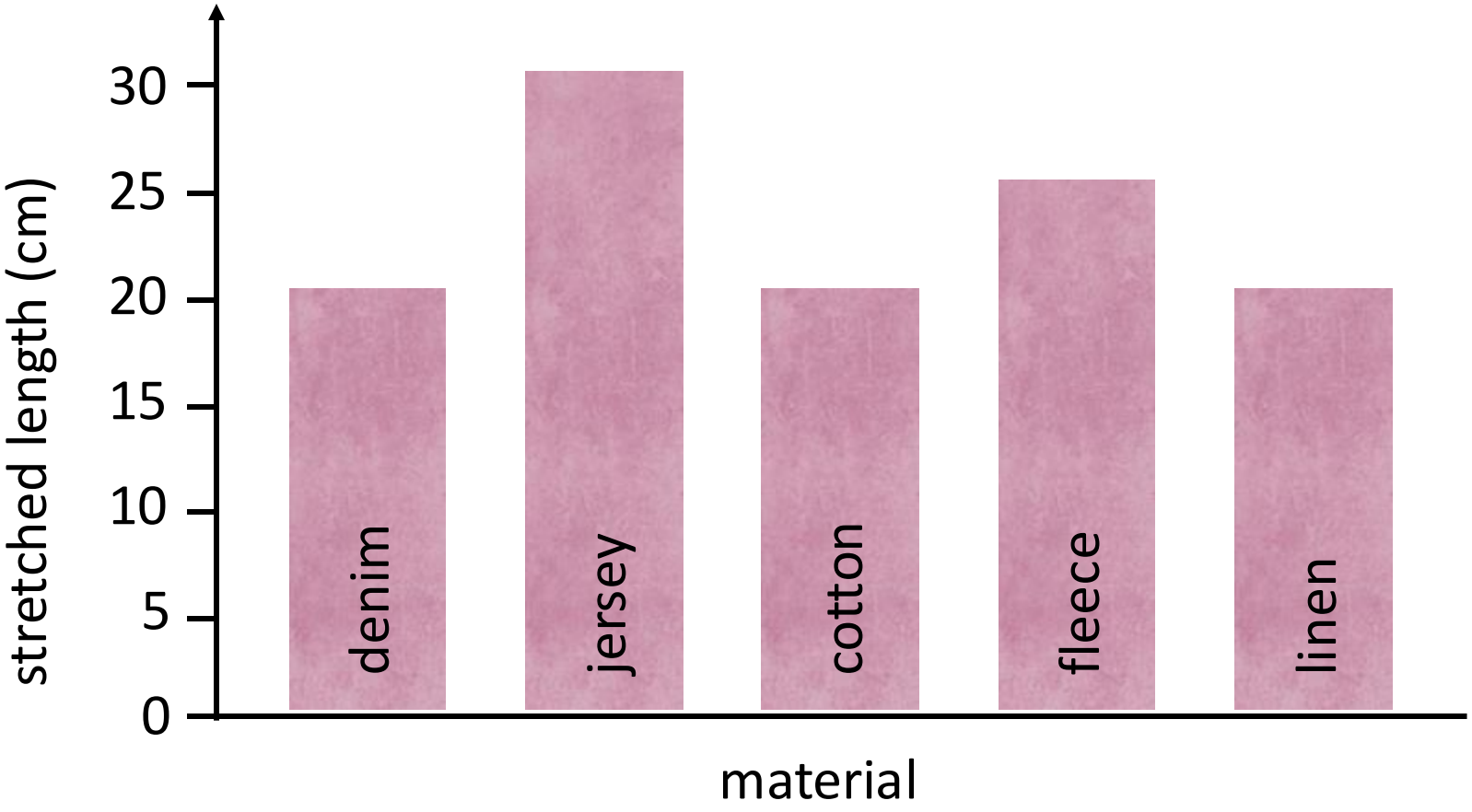


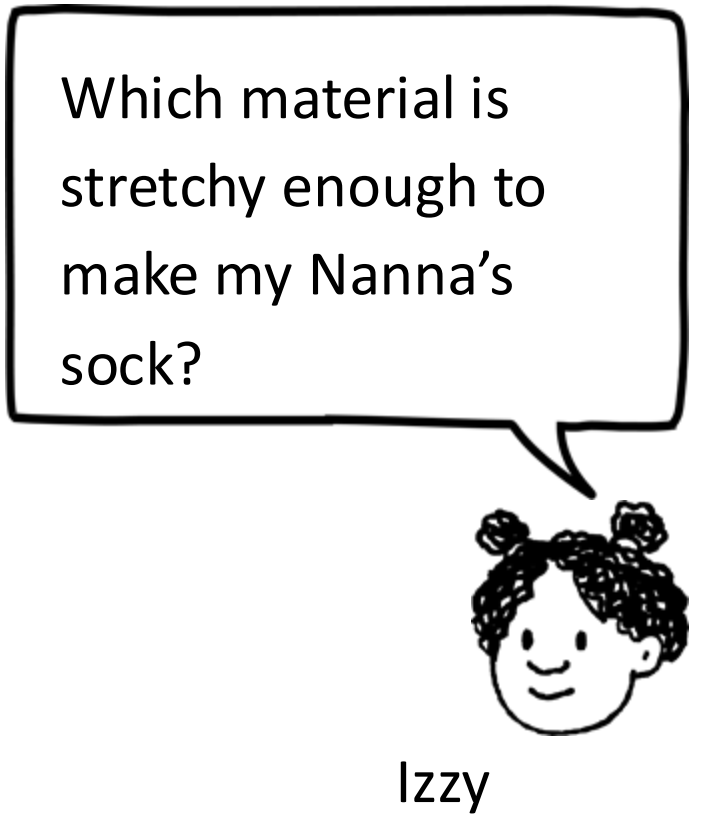
scissors



ruler

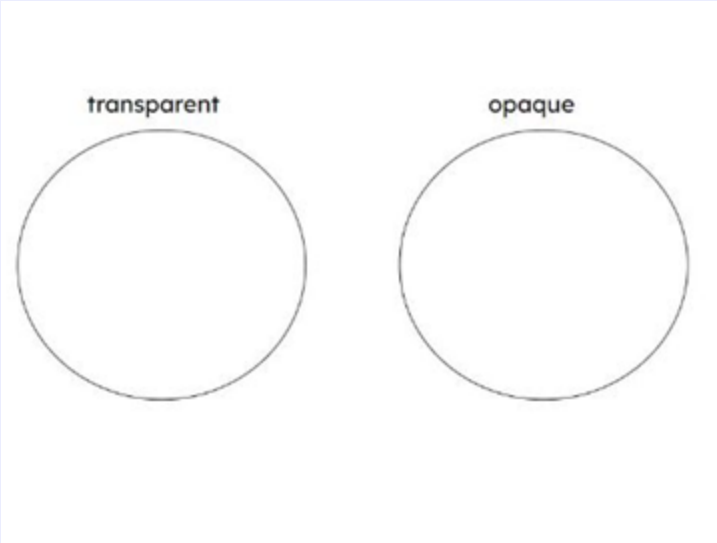
Aisha and Sam use the pieces of sugar paper to make a bar chart to compare the **lengths** of different **materials**.





Check

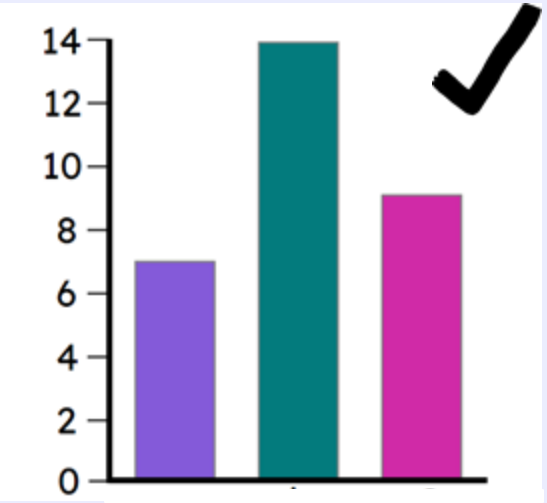
Which of these diagrams is a bar chart?



a

Time	Tally
9:00 am	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 ||||
12:00 pm	𝍸
3:00 pm	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸

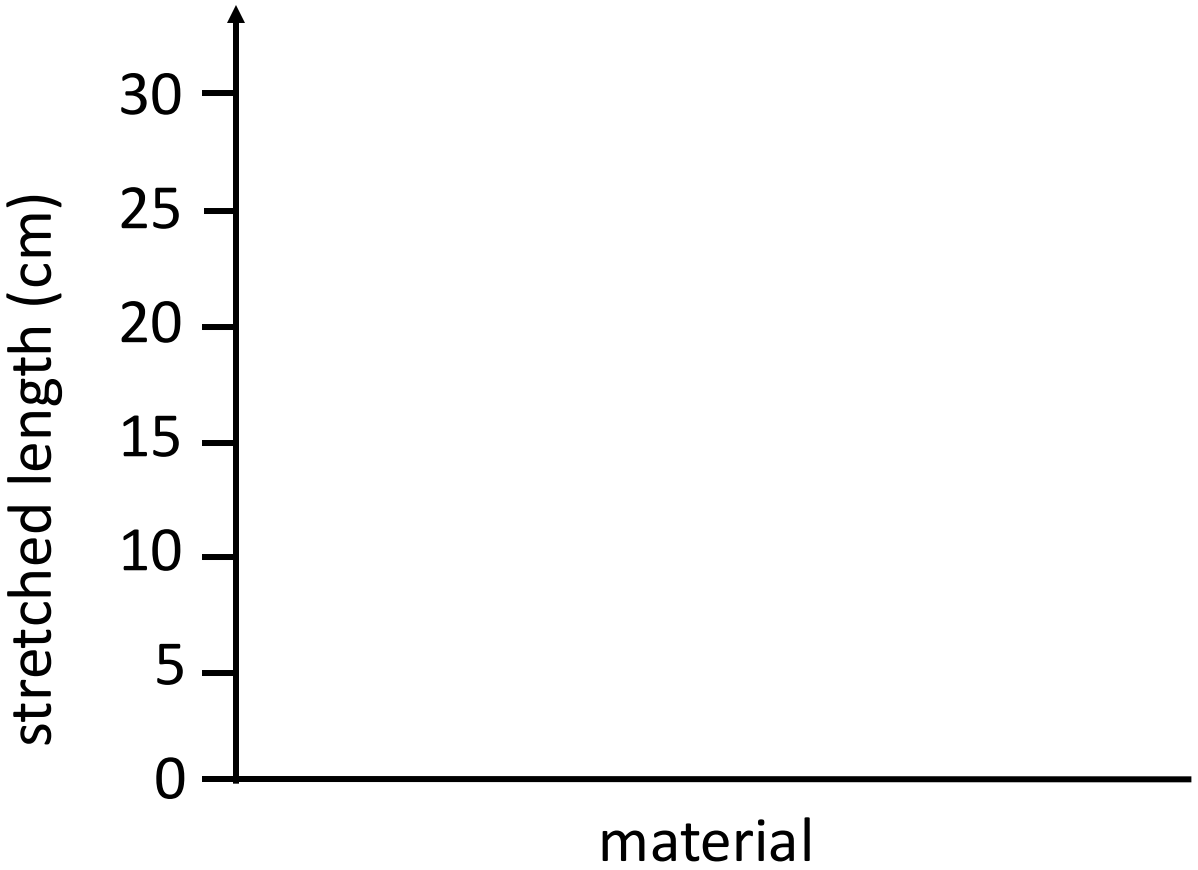
b



c

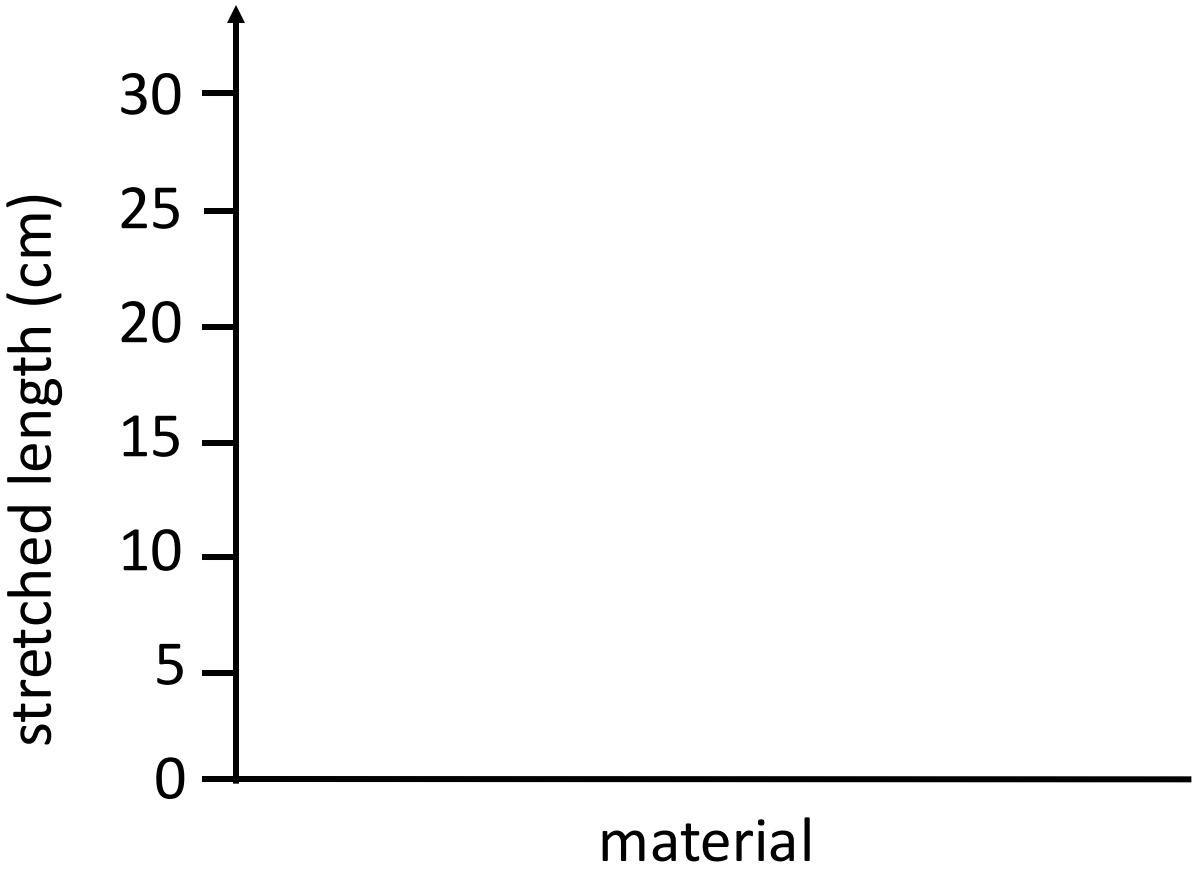
Izzy

Draw a bar chart to show how long your materials were when they were stretched.



Izzy

Draw a bar chart to show how long your materials were when they were stretched.



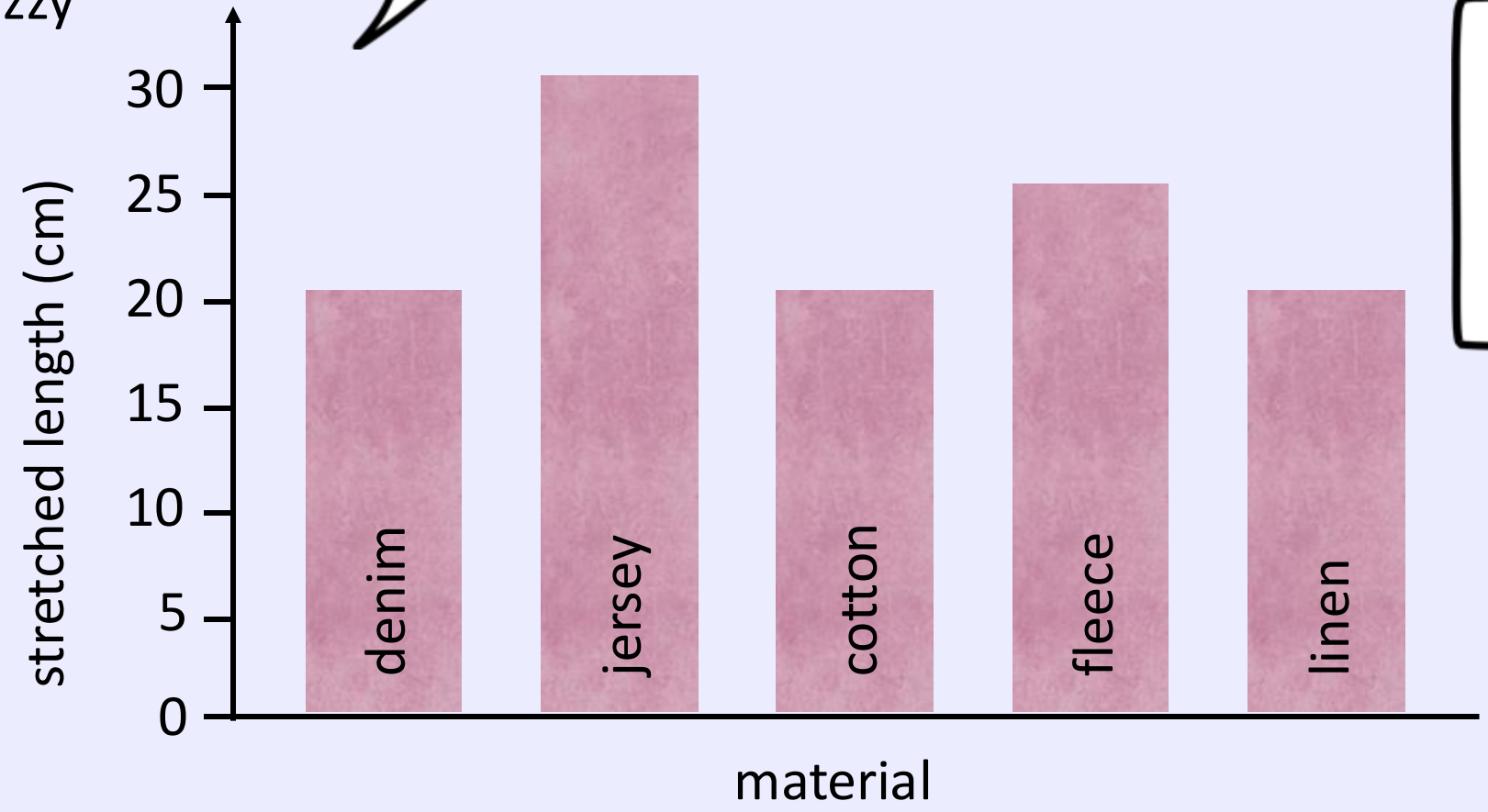
Task C

Stretchy materials results

Feedback

Izzy

Does your bar chart look like mine? Which material stretched the most?



Jersey stretched the most. This will be a suitable material for my Nanna's socks.

Izzy

The properties of materials make them suitable or unsuitable for particular uses.

If a material is stretchy, it is able to change its shape when pulled.

Some materials are more stretchy than others and this makes them suitable for certain uses.

Scientists test materials to find out which are stretchy and which are not.

socks