

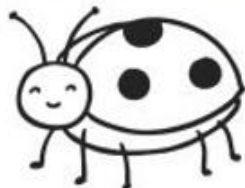
INVESTIGATORS (Miss Horton & Mrs Karasava)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
MON	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	<i>BREAK</i>	Maths	<i>LUNCH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

Questions 1 to 5 are about 'Ladybirds'

Ladybirds are insects that belong to the beetles family, which love to live in gardens, parks, woods and fields where there is longer grass or crops.

There are actually over 46 different types of ladybirds living in the United Kingdom and not all of them are bright and spotty.



1. Which word in the text describes the name of the family that ladybirds belong to? Tick **one** box.

☐ spiders

☐ butterflies

☐ beetles

☐ worms

2. How many different types of ladybirds live in the UK? Tick **one** box.

☐ over 46

☐ over 12

☐ over 52

☐ over 5

Ladybirds are known as a gardener's best friend because they love to eat insects called aphids (greenflies) or scale insects. Both the aphids and scale insects eat plants in gardens and this is why so many people love to see ladybirds. The seven-spot ladybird can eat 5000 aphids during its lifespan!



3. Why are ladybirds known as 'a gardener's best friend'?



Use your highlighter to colour key words about ladybirds. Use some of those words in a statement sentence about ladybirds.

Assembly 9-930 am
Rock Steady Group

LITERACY

Monday 12th. January
T.B.A.T. Identify key details from the text.

Steps to Success:

Today you will be:-

Identifying key details from the text.

Using context clues to understand new words.

Answering questions with complete sentences.

Introduction to Toby

Key Question: Who do you think Toby is and why? Use the picture to help you.



CHALLENGE

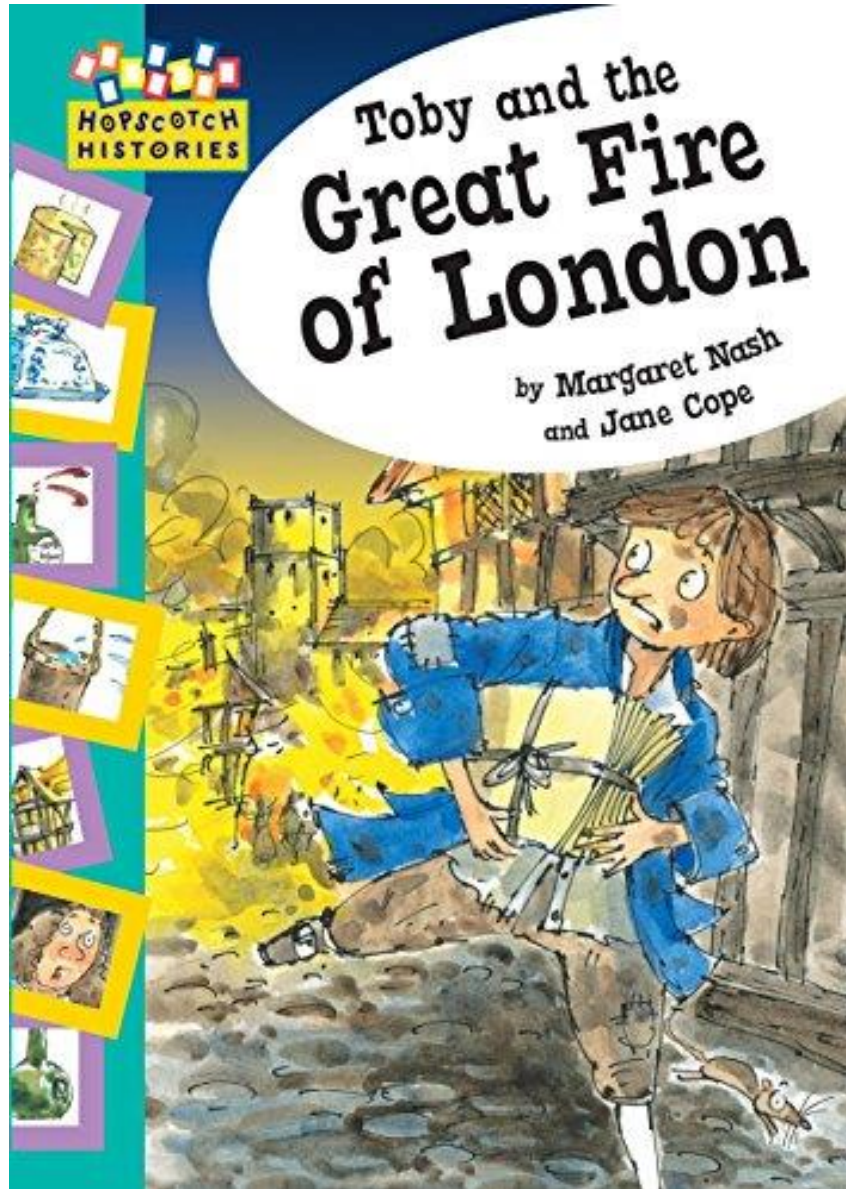
What do you think
is happening here?
Where do you think
he is going?
How is he feeling?



PREDICTION

Using just the cover can you predict the answers to these questions?

LET'S
DISCUSS



Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why?

How?

Where is the story set?

London in 1666

A long time ago, in the year 1666, London was a very busy city in England. People lived in houses made mostly of wood, and the streets were narrow and winding. There were no cars, so people traveled by walking, riding horses, or in horse-drawn carriages.

London had lots of little shops and markets where people sold their goods, like food and clothes. It was a bustling place with many people going about their daily lives.



- References
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 St. Pauls | 7 St. Dunstons |
| 2 St. Dunstons | 8 St. Dunstons |
| 3 Temple | 9 Guild-hall |
| 4 St. Dunstons | 10 St. Dunstons |
| 5 St. Dunstons | 11 St. Dunstons |
| 6 St. Dunstons | 12 Old St. Dunstons |

*A View of LONDON as it appeared
before the dreadful-Fire in 1666.*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 13 London Bridge | 20 St. Dunstons |
| 14 St. Dunstons | 21 St. Dunstons |
| 15 Pall-mall | 22 The Globe |
| 16 City-hall | 23 The Bear Garden |
| 17 Tower | 24 St. Dunstons |
| 18 St. Dunstons | 25 St. Dunstons |
| 19 St. Dunstons | 26 St. Dunstons |



WORD MAT

Toby asleep room candle burning

blanket straw master diary

paper Mr Pepys surprised shocked

confused paper shop running

quickly delivery

Master

What do we think this word means?

DICTIONARY:

A **master** is someone who has **authority** over others.



What happens in these pages? Who is Toby? What do you think Toby is thinking and feeling?



Toby was asleep after a long day's work. He lived above his master's shop in London.

"Toby! Get up!" shouted Master. You've left the book for Mr Pepys here, foolish boy! Take it at once, it's for his diary!"



"Oh no!" cried Toby.

He leapt out of bed, grabbed the book and ran out into the street.



Monday 12th. January T.B.A.T. Identify key details from the text.

Retrieval

What was Toby told to do?

Inference

How do you think Toby feels at the beginning of the story and why?

Summarise

Write one sentence to explain why Toby woke up late.

Vocabulary

What do you think the word 'master' means?

Sequence

Make a list of three things that Toby did that morning. Put them in order.

Prediction

What do you think might happen next?

Challenge: Would you like to live and work like Toby? Yes / No. Explain your answer.

BREAK

MUSIC WORKSHOP 1045-1130

MATHS

11.30 - 11.50

12.01.26 T.B.A.T. Revise telling the time



[Teaching Clock](#)

LUNCH

SCIENCE

12/01/26

T.B.A.T. match animal offspring to their parents



Starter quiz

1 Which of these animals is often kept as a pet? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ shark
- ☐ otter
- ☐ goldfish

2 Robins, barn owls and blue tits are all... (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ mammals
- ☐ birds
- ☐ fish

3 Jacob is grouping animals. He decides to group the reptiles first but which animals should he choose? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ A sheep, a pig and a cat.
- ☐ A crocodile, a snake and a lizard.
- ☐ A shark, a goldfish and a seahorse.

Keywords

animal

young

offspring

parent

observe

12/01/26

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Lots of different **animals** live in the world around us. Can you name these animals?



blue tit



frog



hedgehog

Where do animals come from?

Animals, including humans have babies.

These babies are often called an animals' **young**.



mother and baby holding
hands



sheep and lamb

Can you name any other young animals?

Offspring are the young of an animal.

The offspring of a cat is called a kitten.



cat and kitten

The offspring of a koala is called a cub.



koala and cub

True or false?

Animals including humans have babies.



True



False

I think this because ...



animals have babies which grow into adults.



animals have babies which are called adults.



The word we use for the young of an animal is. . .

a

mother

b

offspring



c

adult

Task A

Sort the animals into two groups: parent and offspring



horse



cygnet



chick



hen



calf



swan



foal



elephant

Parent	Offspring

Task A

Sort the animals into two groups: parent and offspring



horse



cygnet



chick



hen



calf



swan



foal



elephant

Parent	Offspring

Whose offspring is this?

Some **young animals** look similar to their **parents** and some do not.

A baby elephant is called a calf and it looks similar to its parents.



elephant and calf

Are there any other animal **offspring** that look similar to their parents?

A tadpole is the **offspring** of a frog.
Tadpoles look very different to frogs.



tadpoles in a pond



frog

Can you think of any other **animal** offspring that look different to their **parents**?

Sam and Izzy are looking at photos of animals and their offspring. Sam finds a photo of a swan. Who do you agree with?

The offspring of a swan is called a cygnet. It has grey feathers and looks very different to its parent. ✓

A cygnet must have white feathers like a swan because offspring always look like their parents.



Sam



swan and cygnets



Izzy

Aisha notices that some **offspring** look like their **parents** and some do not.



Aisha

This zebra foal has stripes just like its parents.



zebra and foal

The caterpillar is the offspring of a butterfly but looks very different.



butterfly and caterpillar

Whose offspring is this?

When we look closely at something we **observe**.

I observe that the lion and its cub look similar because they both have brown fur, but the cub is much smaller than the lion.



Aisha



lion and cub

Whose offspring is this?



Check

When we observe something we ...

a

look at non-fiction books

b

use a tape measure

c

look closely at it



Whose offspring is this?

Aisha continues to **observe** different **animals**.

I observe that the penguin has black and white feathers but the chick is different, it has lots of grey feathers.



Aisha



penguin and chick

What do you notice when you **observe** the monkey and its **offspring**? Remember observing means looking closely.



Aisha



monkey and offspring

Whose offspring is this?



Check

Aisha observes that some animals look similar.
These animal photos have been mixed up.

Can you help me
match the offspring
with the correct
parent?



puppy



lamb



sheep



dog



Task B

Whose offspring is this?



Observe what is similar and different. Match the animal offspring to the correct parent.

parent



cow



butterfly



crocodile



frog



hatchling



caterpillar

offspring



tadpole



calf

Summary

Young animals

Animals including humans have babies which are called offspring or young.

Some offspring look similar and some offspring look different to their parents.

We can look at things closely to observe them and match offspring to their parents.



penguin with
offspring

BREAK

MUSIC

Unit: Animals

Musical focus: Pitch
Subject link: PE

LESSON

2

LESSON PLAN

T.B.A.T.

- Understanding and performing upwards and downwards pitch direction
- Reading pitch line notation

Nosy dog

Learn to sing 'Nosy dog'

Children:

- discuss animals heard in a song;
- learn to sing a song with different pitches, and perform with a backing.

As the crow flies

Follow a pitch line using hands then voices

Children:

- follow pitch line notation and draw corresponding pitch shapes in the air;
- respond to pitch line notation by making matching pitch shapes with their voices.

Where will the crow go?

Create your own pitch line and vocalise to it

Children:

- create their own pitch line notation;
- make pitch shapes with their voices to match the pitch line notation.

[Collins Connect](#)