

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)
FRI (REBECCA)	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)

REGISTRATION

MORNING CHALLENGE 24/02/26

Contractions with is

1. Write these **contractions** as **two words**.

he's	he is
she's	
it's	
that's	
what's	

2. Write these **words** as **contractions**

John is	John's
here is	
Mary is	

3. **Read** the story and **highlight** the **contractions**.

He's coming to my birthday party. She's coming too. There's going to be a big cake. That's for sure! John is bringing his football. It's going to be a great party!

24/02/26

If you
finish,
read!

Silent Reading

YOU SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE A BOOK AT YOUR DESK THAT YOU CAN USE FOR SILENT READING AT ANY TIME.

1. **HAVE A GOOD FIT BOOK READY.**
2. **START READING SILENTLY RIGHT AWAY.**
3. **STAY IN ONE SPOT.**
4. **READ THE WHOLE TIME.**
5. **DO NOT DISTURB OTHERS.**
6. **BUILD STAMINA!**



MORNING CHALLENGE 24/02/26

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Recap learning about the /o/ sound spelt 'a'
after 'w' and 'qu'

Sound out and read

want

wander

quality

watch

squash

quarrel

The vowel
'a' makes
the /o/
sound

What do you notice about words?

What do they all have in
common?

Click for
the
answer

Brain
Breaks



[Silly to Calm: Quick kids yoga movement break complete with dancing and breathing. - YouTube](#)

LITERACY

Tuesday 24th February

T.B.A.T. make inferences from a text

1 Tick the sentence that is correct.

Tick **one**.

Lilly saw her friend in the pool and wave.

Lilly saw her friend in the pool and waved.

Lilly sees her friend in the pool and wave.

Lilly sees her friend in the pool and waved.

2 Underline the **expanded noun phrase** in the sentence below.

Jane carried the large, heavy bag of apples.

3 Tick the sentence that is a statement.

Tick **one**.

Steven shouted loudly.

Can you play the piano?

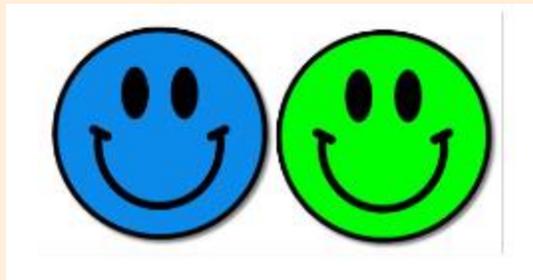
Stir the mixture quickly.

Wow that is amazing!

Challenge

The squirrel climbed up the tree.

Add an adverb to the sentence above.



VOCABULARY

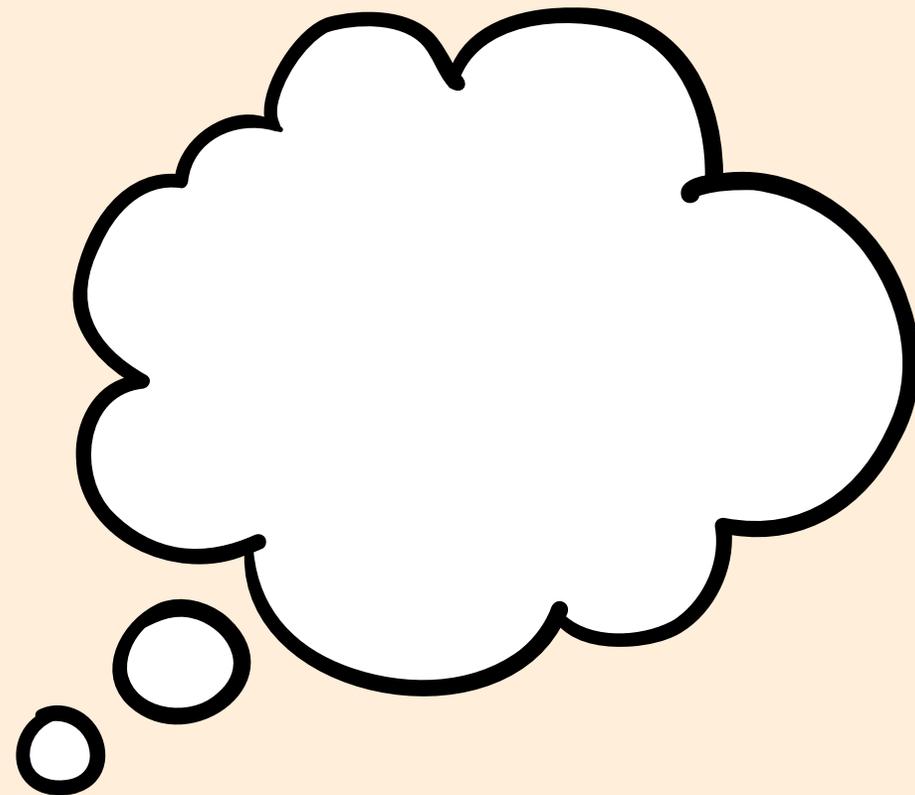
What do you think these words mean?

Childhood

British

Monarchy

Commonwealth





The Life of Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II was Queen of the United Kingdom for 70 years. No other king or queen in British history ruled for this long. Elizabeth became Queen in 1952 when she was only 25 years old.



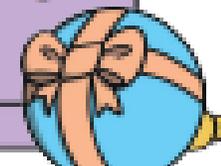
Childhood

Princess Elizabeth was born in London on 21st April 1926.

Her full name was Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor. She had one younger sister called Margaret. The Princesses did not have to go to school. They had teachers at home.

Did You Know...?

Queen Elizabeth II had two birthdays but only one was her real birthday.





Family

Queen Elizabeth II had a big family. She was married to Prince Philip. They were married for 73 years and had four children.

They also had eight grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.



Who Is the New King?

Queen Elizabeth II sadly died on 8th September 2022. Her eldest son has become His Majesty King Charles III. Queen Elizabeth II will be remembered for her long rule and the work she did in the UK and the Commonwealth countries.

Fun Fact

Queen Elizabeth II's favourite dogs were corgis.



Brain Breaks



[Shake Break | Brain Breaks | Jack Hartmann - YouTube](#)

Use the text to answer these questions about Queen Elizabeth II

- Who was Queen Elizabeth II married to?
- How many children did Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip have?
- When and where was Princess Elizabeth born?
- Who was Princess Elizabeth's younger sister?

What is inference?

Inference refers to the ability to understand and deduce information that is not written in a text. It's about reading between the lines and making educated guesses based on the clues provided.

For example, if a story says, "Tom put on his coat and grabbed his umbrella,"

What do you think the weather is like?

Use inference to answer these questions about Queen Elizabeth II

- Why do you think the princesses did not go to school?
- What impact do you think that Queen Elizabeth II's had on the UK and the Commonwealth countries? How was her work important?
- How might Queen Elizabeth II's long rule be remembered by people in the UK and the Commonwealth?

Challenge

How do you think Queen Elizabeth II's family felt when she became queen?

Greater Depth

What makes a good leader?

Why do we need to remember and learn about Queen Elizabeth II?

ASSEMBLY / BREAK

MATHS

24.02.26 T.B.A.T. recognise and compare the value of coins

3 in 3

1)

$$2 + 8 + 2 = \boxed{}$$

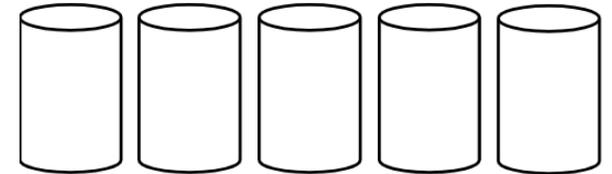
2)

$$\boxed{} = 17 - 3$$

3)

A teacher has **20** pens and **5** pots. He puts the same number of pens in each pot.

How many pens go in each pot?



CHALLENGE:

How many pens would there be if there were 8 pots and 10 pencils in each pot?

24.02.26 T.B.A.T. recognise and compare the value of coins

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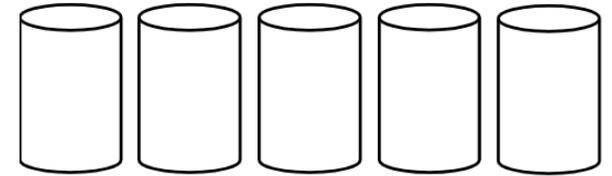
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How many pens go in each pot?



CHALLENGE:

How many pens would there be if there were 8 pots and 10 pencils in each pot?



penny

pennies

pence



value



compare



greater

lower



1p

2p



5p

10p

20p

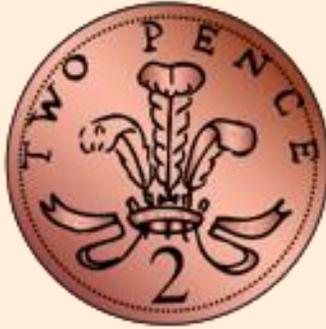
50p



Recapping the value of coins

BLUE

GREEN

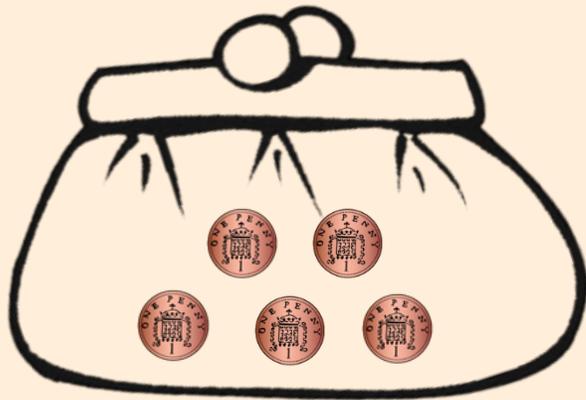
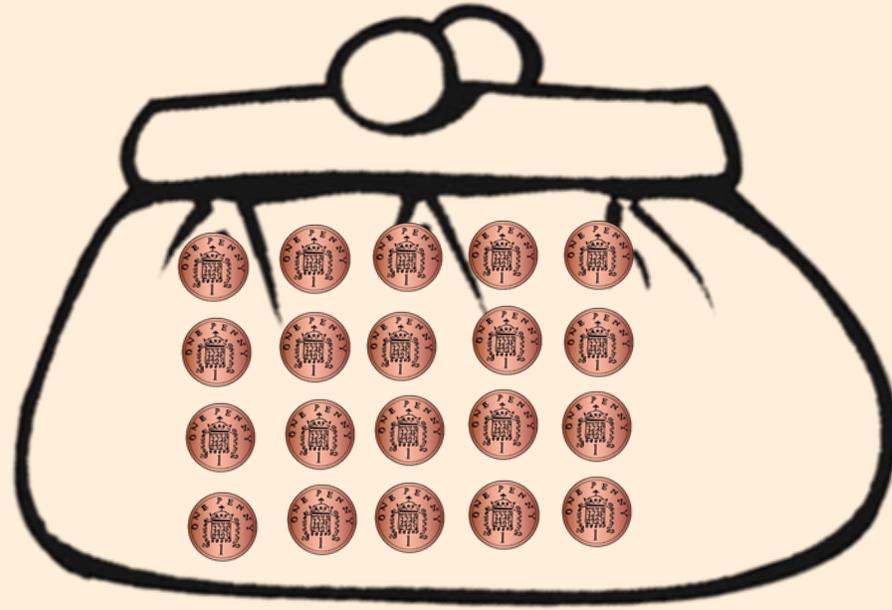
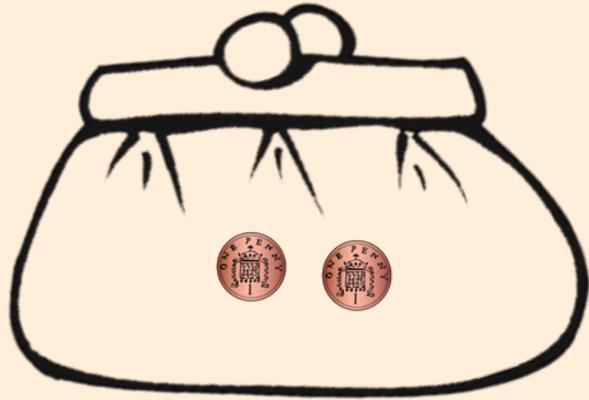


BLUE

GREEN



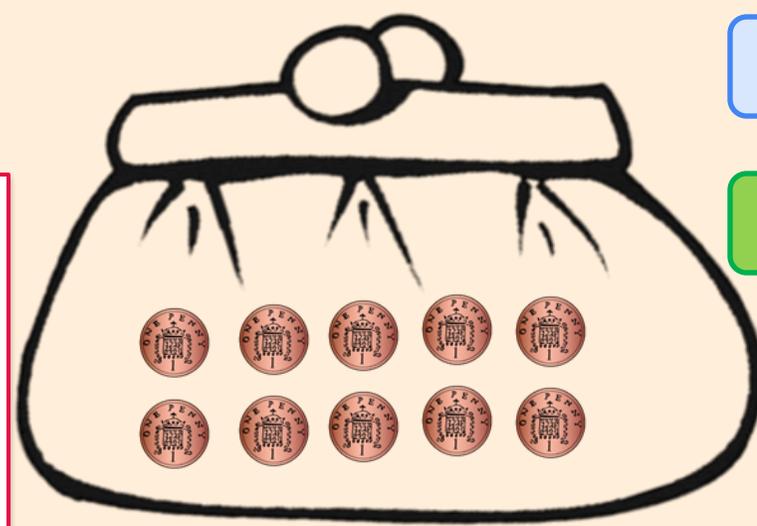
How much money in each purse? How did you count it?



BLUE

GREEN

I choose the pencil.
The pencil costs 10 pence. I
have enough money in the
purse



I disagree because he
needs a 10p.



penny

pennies

pence

value

compare

Which coin has the greater value?

BLUE

GREEN

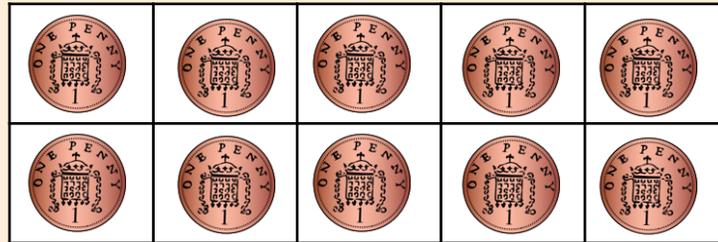
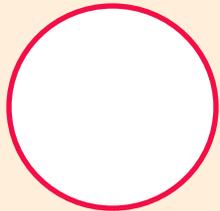
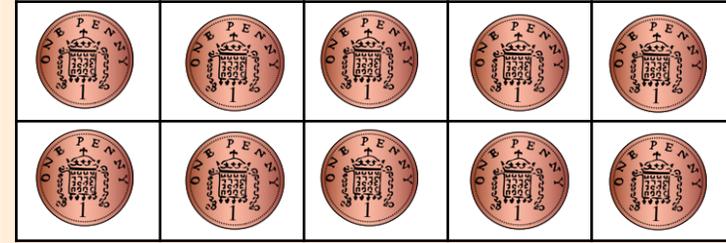
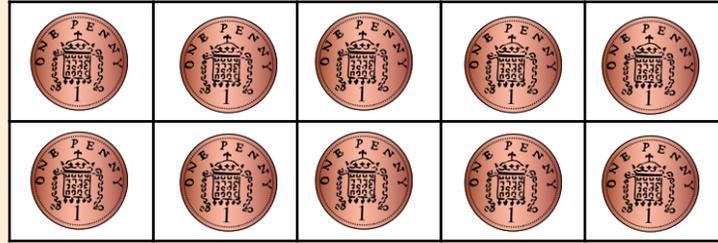
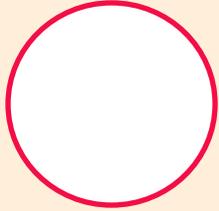


- How do you know?

BLUE

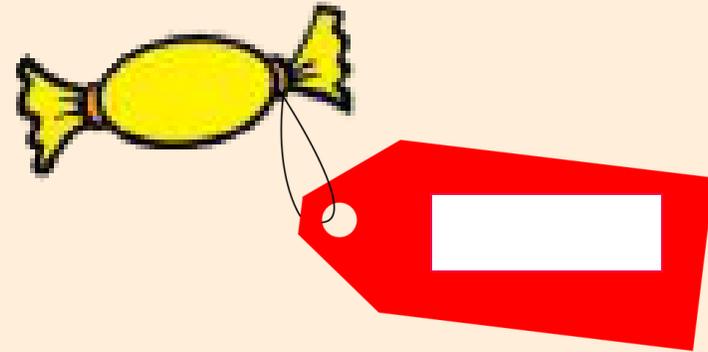
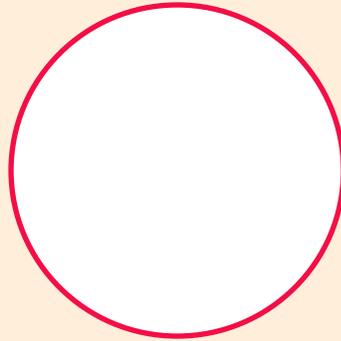
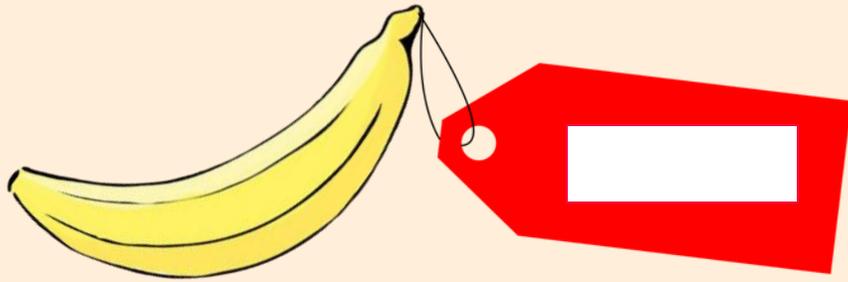
GREEN

How many pennies is each coin worth?



- Use the signs $<$, $>$ or $=$ to fill in the circles.

- Fill in the price labels.
- Use the signs $<$, $>$ or $=$ to fill in the circles.

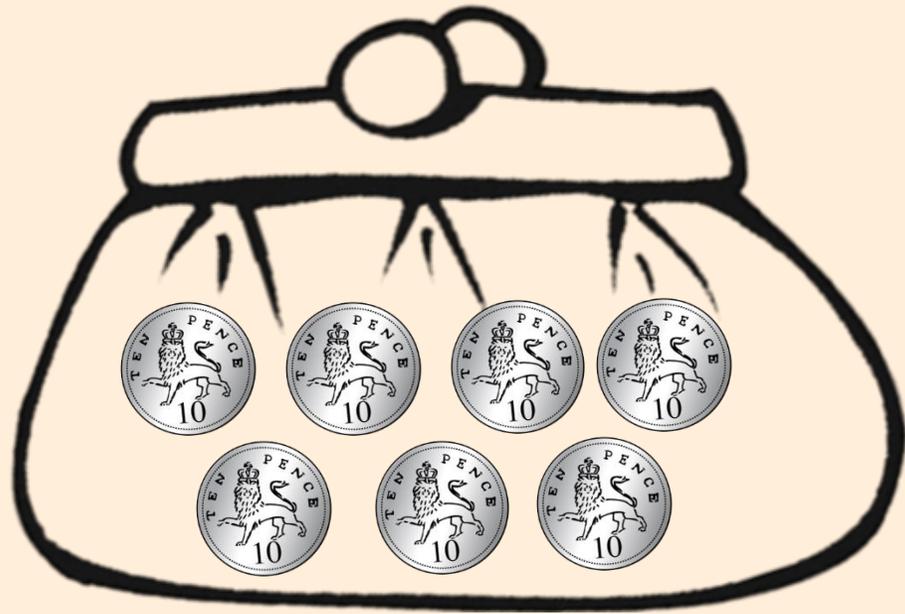


BLUE

GREEN

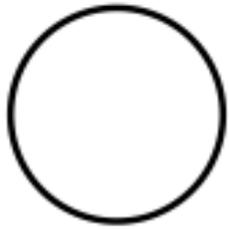
Which purse would you rather have?

- Why?





Fill in the price labels. Use the signs $<$, $>$ or $=$ to fill in the circles.

		
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Brain
Bre

DANCE
ALONG

BANANA BANANA
MEATBALL

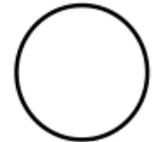
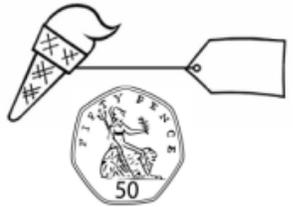
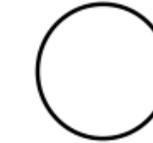
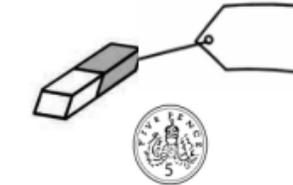
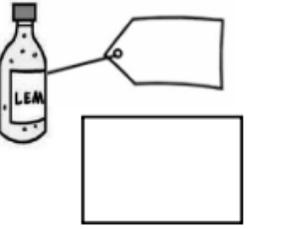
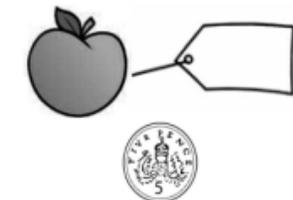
BLAZER
Fresh

GoNoodle.

24.02.26 T.B.A.T. recognise and compare the value of coins

IND

Fill in the price labels. Use the signs $<$, $>$ or $=$ to fill in the circles.

CHALLENGE:

  Spot, correct and **explain** the mistakes for each question.

		
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GREATER DEPTH

 Odd one out



Which coin is the odd one out?

Can you find a reason for each coin to be the odd one out?

LUNCH

SCIENCE

Pioneers and Investigators

24.02.26 T.B.A.T. describe how animals get the food they need to stay alive.

3 in 3

1 Animals that eat other animals are... (Tick 1 correct answer)

- carnivores
- herbivores
- omnivores

2 An animal that eats only plants, such as leaves and berries is... (Tick 1 correct answer)

- a carnivore
- a herbivore
- an omnivore

3 Lions, cats and sharks are... (Tick 1 correct answer)

- carnivores
- herbivores
- omnivores

KEY WORDS:

animals
food
hunt
graze
research

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KEY WORDS:

animals
food
hunt
graze
research

Animals are living things.

Animals can be birds, fish, humans and many more.



blue tit



clownfish

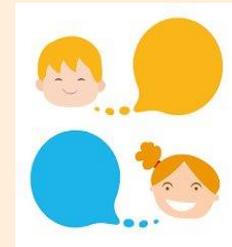


human

BLUE

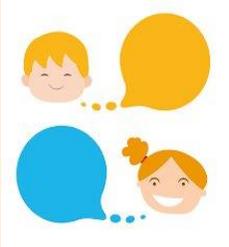
GREEN

What other animals can you name?



Animals need lots of things to stay alive such as air to breathe and a safe place to live.

BLUE



GREEN

What else do you think animals need to stay alive?



Jun

I think that animals need water to drink to stay alive.

?

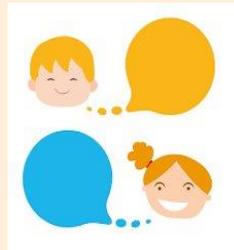
All animals need **food** to stay alive.

Food is important because it gives the animal energy and helps to keep it healthy.

Do all animals eat the same food?

BLUE

GREEN



seagull eating a fish

Different **animals** eat different types of **food**.

Herbivore animals eat only plants.



rabbit

Carnivore animals eat only the meat from other animals.



wolf

Omnivore animals eat both plants and meat.



pig

True or false?

Animals need food in order to stay alive.



True



False

I think this because . . .

All animals need food to stay alive. Food is important to animals because it gives them energy and helps to keep them healthy.



Which statement is true?

a

All animals eat the same type of food.

b

Some animals eat the same type of food.



c

All animals eat different types of food.



Match the word with the correct animal to show what it eats.

a

omnivore

b

carnivore

c

herbivore



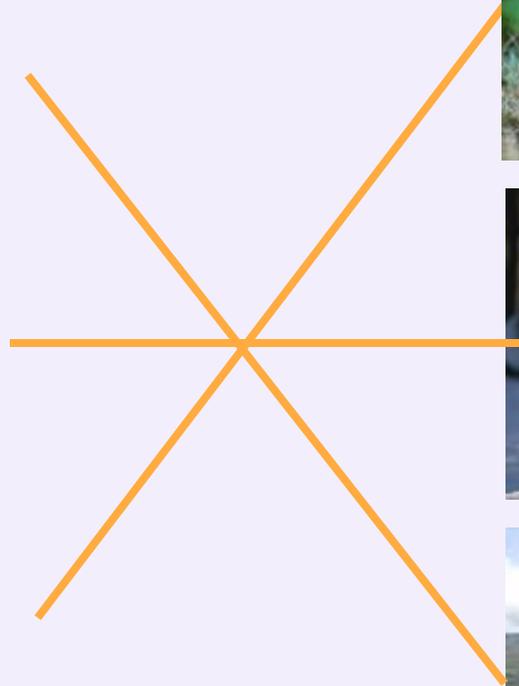
rabbit



wolf



pig



Name of animal: pig

What it eats: Pigs have a great sense of smell which they use to find food around them. They eat everything they find including plants and dead animals. Pigs are omnivores.

Pigs often live on farms and are fed by farmers. They feed them lots of grains such as corn and soya beans.

Did you know? Pigs are smarter than dogs.



pigs

Animals use their senses to find **food** in different ways.



Foxes use their excellent senses of hearing and smell to hunt for food.



Elephants have an amazing sense of smell that helps them to find food and water.

Some animals **hunt**. This means they find and catch other animals for their **food**.

Can you name these animals that **hunt** for food?



cheetah



polar bear



wolf

Some animals **graze**. This means they eat grass and other plants they find around them.

Mountain goats are grazing animals. They are excellent climbers and live high up in the mountains.



mountain goat

Can you think of any other animals that **graze**?

Robins live in gardens and parks.



robin eating worms



robin on a bird feeder

They eat worms, insects, seeds and fruits that they find around them. Some **food** comes from nature and some is provided by humans.

Some **animals** are looked after by humans in their homes or on their land, as pets.

Humans need to provide the **food** for these animals to stay alive and healthy.



bearded dragon



horse



True or False?

Animals get their **food** in the same way.

T True

F False



I think this because . . .

A humans need to feed all animals in different ways.

B animals get their food in lots of different ways including hunting and grazing. ✓



What does grazing mean?

- a** living in the mountains
- b** being a good climber
- c** eating grass and other plants





Owls use their senses to hunt for food. This means they...

a

find and catch other animals.



b

eat grass and plants they find around them.

c

eat food provided by humans.



Scientists ask questions about the world around us and try to find possible answers.



animal scientist

How could a scientist find out about what different **animals** eat and how they get their **food**?

One way that scientists can search for answers is by looking in books or on the internet for information.



books



internet

This is called **research**.

Pig Fact File

What is a Pig?

A pig is a farm animal with a round body, a snout for sniffing, and a curly tail. They are clever animals and can learn quickly!

What Do Pigs Eat?

Pigs eat lots of different things, including:

- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Grains (like corn or barley)
- Sometimes small insects

Because they eat both plants **and** animals, pigs are **omnivores**.

Are Pigs Carnivores, Herbivores, or Omnivores?

 **Pigs are omnivores.**

This means they eat a mixture of plants and animals.

Interesting Fact

Pigs can't sweat! That's why they love to roll in mud — it helps them keep cool.

Bull Shark Fact File

What Is a Bull Shark?

A bull shark is a strong, powerful shark that lives in warm, shallow seas. It can even swim in rivers and freshwater!

What Do Bull Sharks Eat?

Bull sharks eat:

- Fish
- Turtles
- Dolphins (sometimes)
- Other sharks

(Bull sharks will eat almost anything, but mostly fish.)

[\[kids.natio...raphic.com\]](https://kids.nationalgeographic.com)

Are They Carnivores, Omnivores or Herbivores?

 **Bull sharks are carnivores.**

This means they only eat other animals, not plants. (National Geographic Kids lists their diet as *carnivore*.)

[\[kids.natio...raphic.com\]](https://kids.nationalgeographic.com)

Interesting Fact

Bull sharks are one of the few sharks that can live in both **saltwater and freshwater**, thanks to their special body adaptations!

(They have special glands and kidneys that help them keep salt in their bodies even in freshwater.)

Ladybird Fact File

What Is a Ladybird?

A ladybird is a small, colourful beetle. Many are red with black spots, but they can also be yellow, orange, pink, or even blue!

What Do Ladybirds Eat?

Ladybirds eat:

- Aphids (tiny insects that harm plants)
- Other small insects like mites or scale insects

They can eat **lots** of aphids — a single seven-spot ladybird can eat more than 5,000 aphids in its lifetime!

Are They Carnivores, Omnivores or Herbivores?

 **Most ladybirds are carnivores** because they mainly eat other insects, especially aphids.

(Some species may eat pollen or fungi too, but most are insect-eaters.)

Interesting Fact

Ladybirds have a clever way to stay safe: if a predator comes near, they can pretend to be dead *and* release a smelly yellow liquid to warn animals not to eat them!

Chameleon Fact File

What Is a Chameleon?

A chameleon is a special kind of lizard known for its amazing ability to **change colour**. It has eyes that can move in different directions and a long, sticky tongue for catching food.

What Do Chameleons Eat?

Chameleons mostly eat:

- Insects (like crickets, grasshoppers and flies)
- Sometimes small birds or other small reptiles (in larger species)
- A small amount of plant matter, but insects are their main food

Are They Carnivores, Omnivores or Herbivores?

 **Chameleons are mainly carnivores**, because they mostly eat insects.

Some species may eat a little plant material, but insects are their most important food.

Interesting Fact

A chameleon's tongue can shoot out of its mouth **super fast**, snatching insects in a split second — it can be as long as the chameleon's body!

MUSIC

Pioneers and Investigators

MUSIC EXPRESS

AGE
6-7

Unit: Storytime

Musical focus: Exploring sounds
Subject link: English

LESSON

1

LESSON PLAN

LESSON LEARNING

- Combining sounds to create a musical effect
- Understanding how music, dance and drama can combine in storytelling

WHAT YOU WILL NEED

- A selection of percussion instruments on a tray
- A selection of percussion instruments and other soundmakers for composing activity

TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Sound games

Identify two percussion instruments played at the same time by their sound

Children:

- recognise images of instruments by name;
- explore sounds of percussion instruments;
- play a listening game to identify two percussion instrument sounds played at the same time.

The Nutcracker storyboard

Consider how the music reflects the action in *The Nutcracker ballet*

Children:

- listen to descriptive ballet music as they follow a storyboard;
- discuss the sounds and storytelling in the music;
- choose sounds to represent the story, using storyboard images as a structure.

VOCABULARY

- Timbre
- Texture
- Dynamics
- Tempo
- Duration
- Pitch
- Structure
- Melody
- Rhythm

Literacy / $\frac{TA}{\text{Maths Pick Up}}$

Our Nutcracker storyboard music

Perform music depicting 'the Nutcracker' storyboard

Children:

- compose music in five groups, each group interpreting one of the story scenes;
- listen to and evaluate each group's composition;
- create a class performance and decide on an ending together;
- record and evaluate their performance as a class.

Support: Play **Sound games** with two distinctive instruments at first, eg drum and shaker. Gradually build the children's confidence by selecting instruments which are closer in sound quality (timbre), eg claves and castanets.

EXTENDED LEARNING

Explore the story and ballet of **The Nutcracker** more fully, researching the composer Tchaikovsky.