

Tuesday 5th May
Morning Challenge

Why do you think the house is under the water?

What kind of sea creatures might visit the house?

How do you imagine the inside of the underwater house looks?



Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: accurately spell words from the same word family.

Warm up – fine warm up – rotating wrists

Posture – are you sitting reading to write?

Right-handed posture



Left-handed posture

Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: accurately spell words from the same word family.

instruct

structure

construction

instruction

instructor

unit

union

united

universe

university

Challenge - Use each Y3/4 word in a correctly punctuated sentence.
Include a conjunction.

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

4x table.

Label the counting stick - what numbers first and why?

(Post its)



05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

[Daily 10 - Mental Maths
Challenge - Topmarks](#)

4x



05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

3 in 3

1. $6 \times 32 =$

2. $42 \div 5 =$

3. This is one-third of a set of tennis balls.






How many tennis balls are there in the whole set?

A football coach has a training squad of 35 children who play for two different under 8 teams. If one-fifth of the children play for The Warriors, how many play for The Thunderbolts?

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

A **pictogram** is a visual way to show data. This pictogram shows different children's pets.

Pet	Number of pets
dog	
cat	
rabbit	




key \longrightarrow  = 1

The key tells us that one picture or symbol is equal to one child's vote.

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

We can **interpret** the data to answer questions.
How many children have dogs?

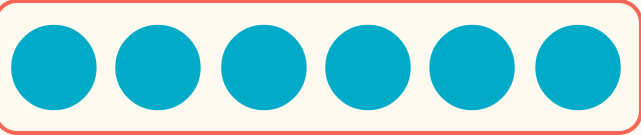


Pet	Number of pets
dog	
cat	
rabbit	

key \longrightarrow  = 1

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

How many children have dogs?

Pet	Number of pets
dog	
cat	
rabbit	




key \longrightarrow  = 1

6 children have dogs.

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

Sometimes pictograms use a scale, meaning each picture stands for more than one item.

Fruit	Number of children
apple	
banana	
strawberry	

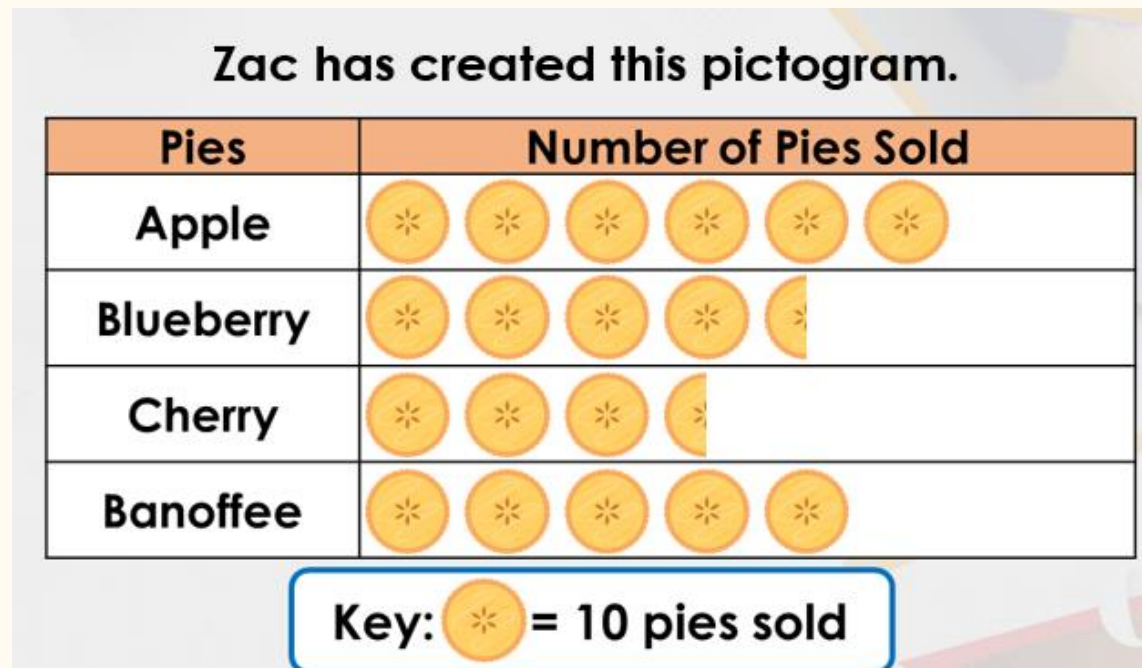
key \longrightarrow  = 2

To find the totals, we can count in steps or multiply the number of pictures by the number in the key.

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

On whiteboards



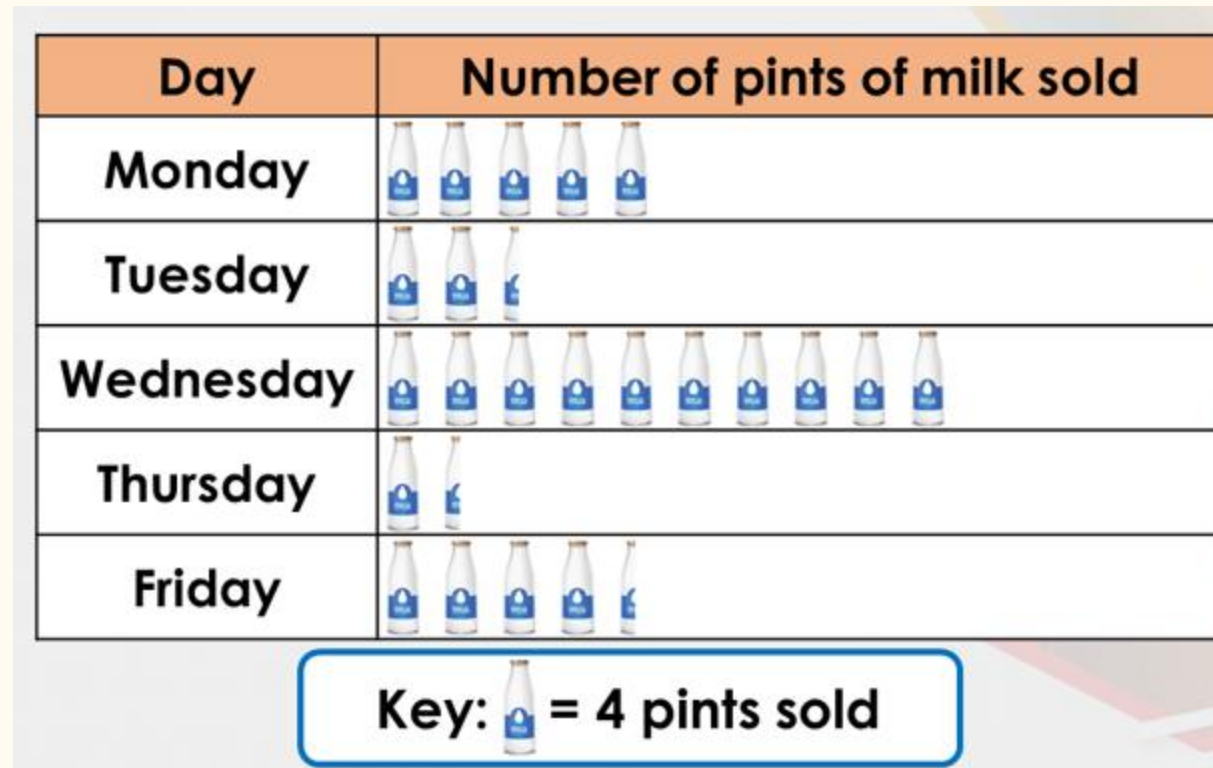
How many blueberry pies were sold?

How many more apple pies were sold than cherry pies?

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

On whiteboards



How many pints were sold on Monday?

How many more pints were sold on Friday than on Thursday?

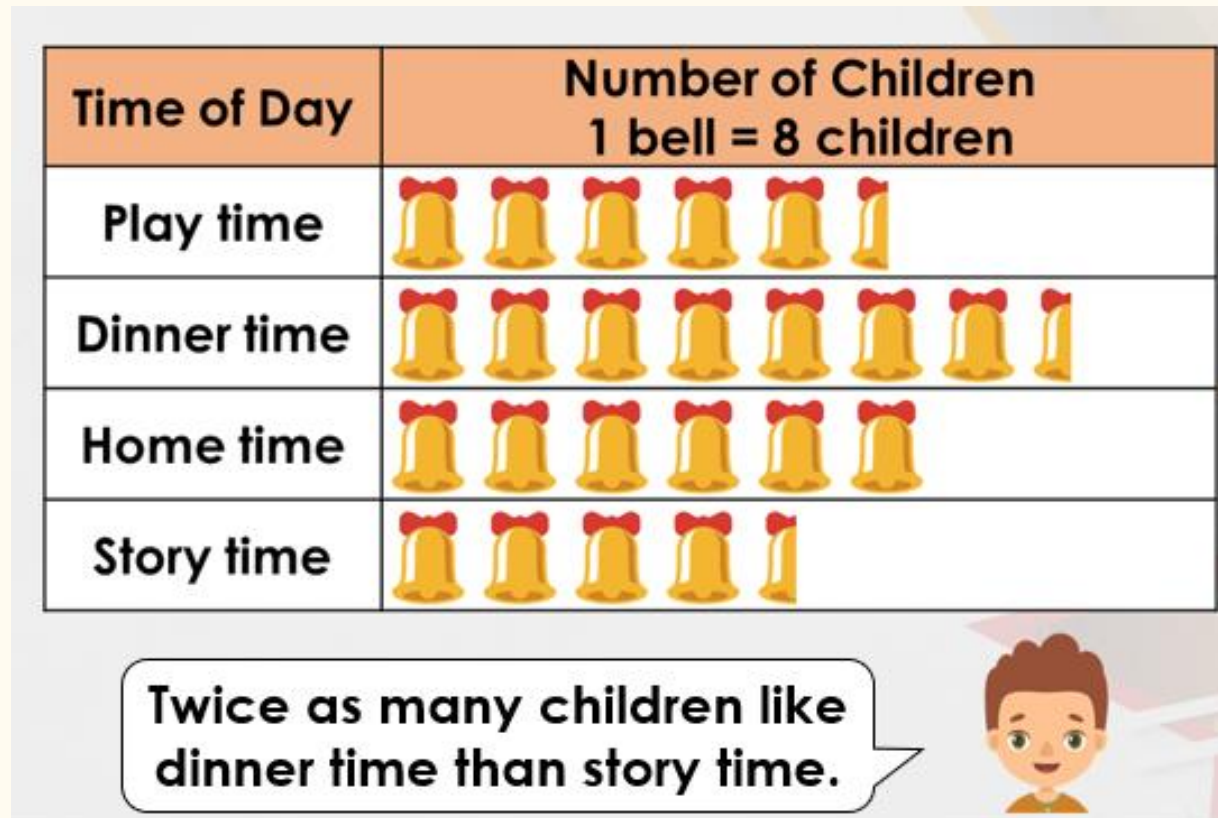
How many pints were sold on Wednesday?

How many fewer pints were sold on Tuesday than on Monday?

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

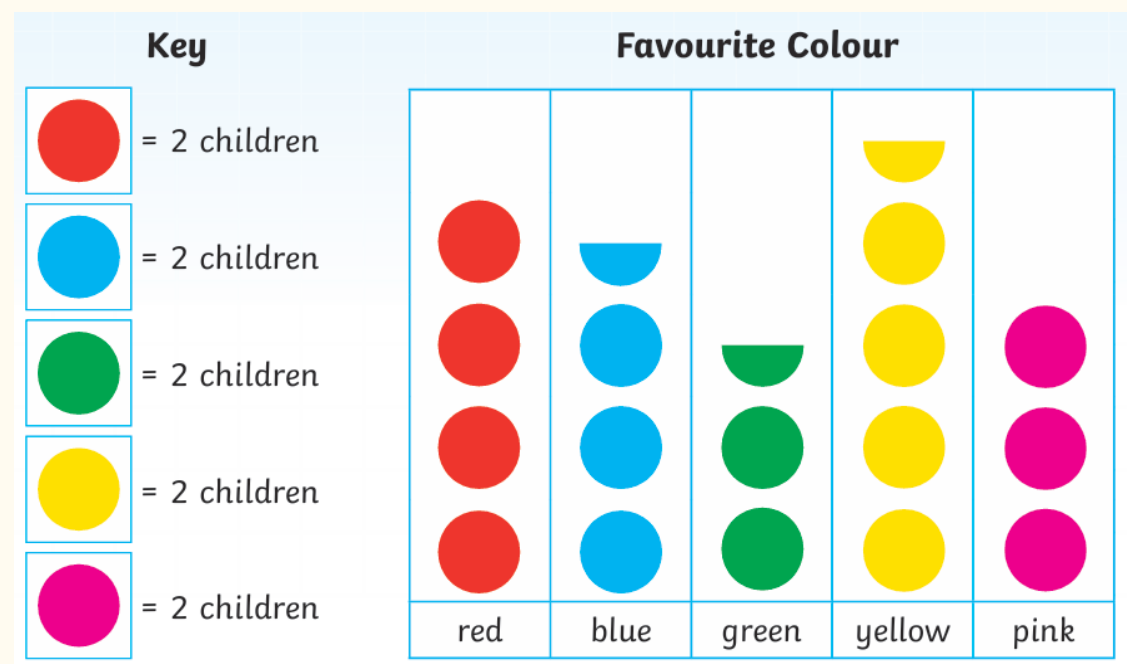
Archie draws a pictogram to show KS2's favourite time of the day.



Is he correct? Explain your answer.

05.05.26

TBAT: interpret pictograms.



RP

5. Lexi is counting her hair clips.

Colour	Number of clips
Red	6 squares
Pink	2 squares
Silver	3 squares
Purple	4 squares

1 square = 10 clips



I have more purple clips than silver and pink ones combined.

Is she correct? Explain why.

1. What is the least favourite colour?
2. How many children chose yellow as their favourite colour?
3. How many fewer children chose green than blue as their favourite colour?
4. How many children chose pink and red as their favourite colour?

TBAT: interpret pictograms.

Challenge

7a. Maria has created this pictogram.

Vegetable	Number of Vegetables Sold
Potato	
Broccoli	
Cabbage	
Pepper	

Key: = 6 sold

She thinks the difference between the number of peppers and broccoli sold is 12. True or false? Convince me.

Mastery

2a. Complete the pictogram showing one of the possibilities.

Fewer people bought mixed than salty, but more people bought sweet than toffee.

Popcorn	Number of tubs sold
salty	
sweet	
toffee	
mixed	

Key: = 10 tubs of popcorn

Mastery with GD

9b. Chen draws a pictogram to show KS2's favourite vehicle. The total number of children that voted is 54. He thinks each image is worth 5.

Vehicle	Number of Children	Total
Bike		
Aeroplane		
Train		
Ship		

Complete the total for each activity to see if he is correct. Prove it.

Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: summarise ideas from the text.

3 in 3

Complete the table by turning these adjectives into adverbs. The first one has been done for you.

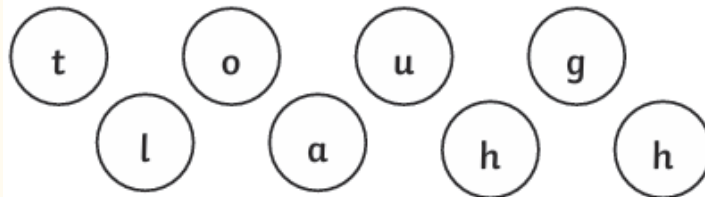
Adjective	Adverb
happy	happily
gentle	
true	
frantic	

Add two different subordinating conjunctions to these sentences:

Dolphins breathe oxygen _____ they are mammals.

Many people believe they are fish _____ they live in water.

Mr Whoops has been juggling with the letters from one of his Y3 spelling words. Can you spot what it is? One has been done for you.



a _____

Can you invent a direct speech sentence that Ben (the boy in this picture) might be saying?



Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: summarise ideas from the text.

Talk partners

What does 'summary' mean?

Summarise what has happened so far in chapter 3 of Nim's island.

Summary Meaning

noun

A brief, clear description that provides the main facts about something.

Example:

I will write a summary of the events.

Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: summarise ideas from the text.

Words found in text:

- **Correspond** — To write messages or letters to someone.
- **Sprawled** — Lying or sitting with arms and legs spread out.
- **Frigate** — A type of fast navy ship.
- **Tiller** — A handle used to steer a small boat.
- **Rudder** — A flat part at the back of a boat that helps it turn.

[Nim's Island - PDF Free Download](#)
Read from page 26 (ALEX ROVER)
until end of chapter)



Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: summarise ideas from the text.

Multiple Choice

1. How does Nim correspond messages to Alex Rover?

Email

Text message

Phone call.

2. How was the man sprawled out?

Like a rug

Like a boxer

Like a dog.

3. What was Jack feeling when he woke up?

Tired and hungry

Hot and thirsty

Grumpy and sick.

Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: summarise ideas from the text.

1. Put these events in the order they happened in the story:

() Jack wakes up on the boat feeling sore and thirsty.

() Nim writes an email to Alex Rover.

() A storm hits Jack's boat and breaks the satellite dish.

2. Does this sentence match what happens in the paragraph about Alex Rover?

"Alex Rover is a brave explorer who loves talking to reporters."

Circle Yes or No. Explain your answer.

3. How is Nim feeling when she says, "I correspond with a hero"?

4. Which sentence is the best summary of the paragraph about Jack on the boat?

A. Jack is relaxing on his boat and enjoying the sunshine.

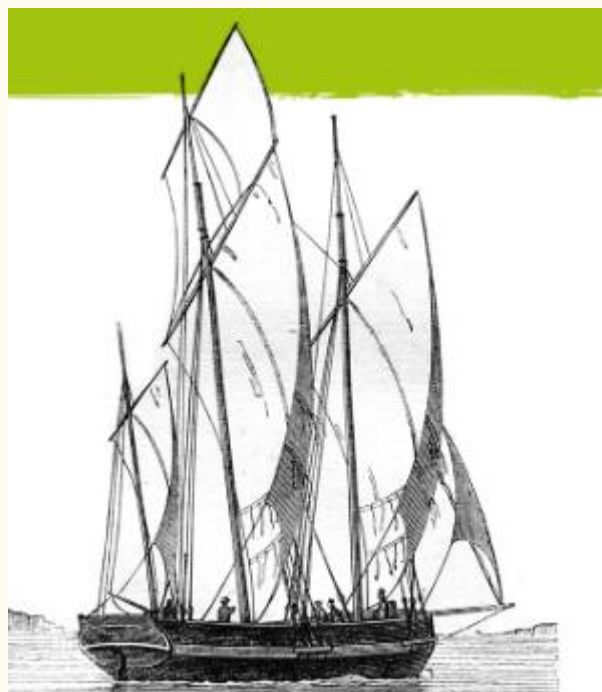
B. Jack wakes up hurt after a storm and discovers he can't steer his boat.

C. Jack is teaching a bird how to fly over the ocean.

The text switches between Nim and Alex emailing each other, and Jack struggling on his boat. Explain in your own words how these two parts of the story are connected. Your answer should be 2-3 sentences and include only the most important events.

Tuesday 5th May

TBAT: explore and perform a sea shanty.



Listen to this sea shanty and learn the song.

Think about movements we could add.

Talk
Partners:
What is a sea shanty?
Who sings sea shanties?

A traditional sailor work song used to keep sailors in time while working.

- **Pulse** — The steady, regular beat you feel in music.
- **Structure** — How a piece of music is organised (e.g., verse-chorus).
- **Call and response** — One voice/instrument sings or plays a phrase (call) and another answers (response).
- **Verse** — A section of a song where the words usually change each time but the tune stays the same.
- **Chorus** — The repeated part of a song with the same words and melody each time.
- **Interlude** — A short instrumental section between parts of a song.
- **Texture** — How many layers of sound are heard at once (e.g., solo, unison, harmony).
- **Ostinato** — A short musical pattern repeated over and over.
- **Rhythm** — A pattern of long and short sounds organised over the pulse.
- **Notation** — The written symbols used to show music (notes, rests, etc.).
- **Rest** — A symbol in notation showing a moment of silence in the music.
- **Timbre** — The unique quality or colour of a sound (e.g., bright, warm, scratchy).

Tuesday 5th May

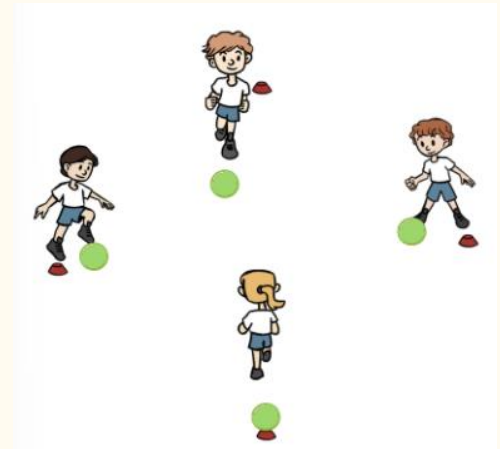
TBAT: develop dribbling skills with hands and feet.

Talk partners

Do you know of any games where dribbling is used?

[Get Set 4 PE - Lesson Plan -1 for Year 3 Ball Skills Y3/4](#)

A In 4s, 4 cones, 4 balls. Pupils place their cones in a square with their ball on top. Number pupils 1-4. Number 1 calls 'go'. All other players attempt to dribble with their feet to number 1's cone and back to their cone. Number 1 attempts to take possession of a ball. Repeat with pupils taking turns to be the defender.



Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

Early Life

Howard Carter was born in London on 9th May 1874. His father was an artist and taught Howard how to paint and draw. When he was young, Howard spent a lot of time with his family in Norfolk. They lived very close to a big mansion which had a large collection of **artefacts** from ancient Egypt. Howard enjoyed looking at the artefacts so much that he decided to become an archaeologist when he grew up.



3 in 3

1. When was Howard Carter born?
2. Where did Howard spend a lot of his time when he was young?
3. What did Howard decide to become when he grew up?

Using evidence from the text, what is one of the reasons Howard decided to do the job he did when he grew up.

Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

An **excavation** is a project to dig something from the past out of the ground.

The **Valley of the Kings** is a part of Egypt where many pharaohs were buried in **tombs**.

The Ancient Egyptians wrote using a kind of writing called **hieroglyphics**; each symbol and picture was called a hieroglyph.

A **tomb** is structure built to hold the body of a dead person.

Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

Howard Carter was an archaeologist from London.

He had a special interest in Ancient Egypt. He lived and worked in Egypt for many years so that he could learn more about the Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

He is best known for leading many **excavations** in places that were important in Ancient Egypt.

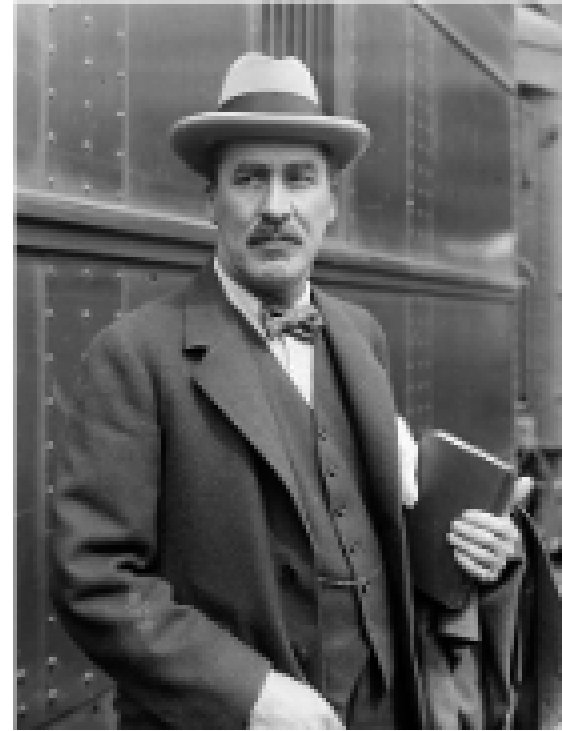


Photo of Howard Carter

Tuesday 5th May

[KS2 History: Ancient Egypt. King Tutankhamun - BBC Teach](#)

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

On 6th November 1922, Carter was leading an **excavation** in one of these important places in Egypt called the **Valley of the Kings**.

The **excavation** had begun many years earlier, in 1914, but stopped during World War One. It started again in 1917 but after five years they had not found very much at all...

Five years is a long time to be digging without finding anything!



Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

Howard's team were about to give up on **excavations** when they came across something unexpected...

They found the top of a set of hidden steps!

For many weeks, they carefully excavated the area around the steps, until they found one of the most important discoveries ever made by a team of archaeologists!

The discovery of the steps during the **excavation** must have been so exciting for the archaeologists!



Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

Howard Carter was the very first person to slowly open the door and reveal what lay behind it...

Onlookers waited anxiously in silence until one called out to Carter to ask if he could see anything behind the door.

Carter famously responded by saying, "Yes, wonderful things!"

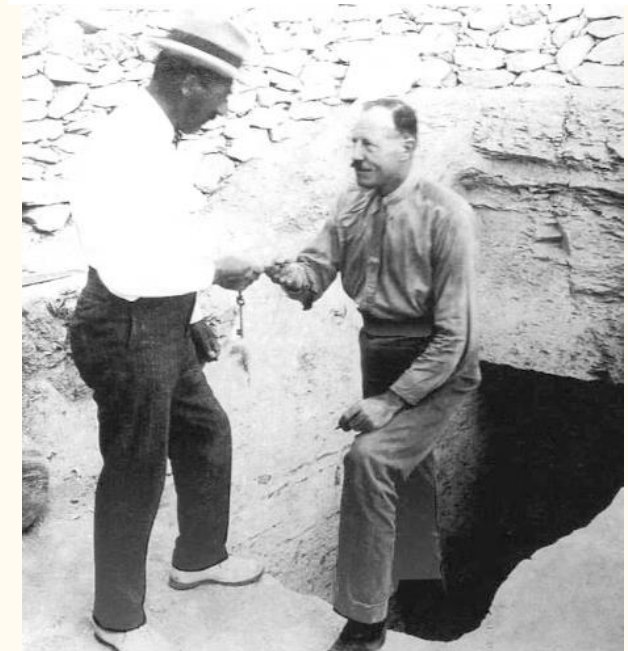
Carter knew that they had made a great discovery. It was a pharaoh's **tomb**.

Inside the first room of the **tomb**, they found many important Ancient Egyptian objects such as parts of chariots, vases, and statues.

Ancient Egyptians buried these things with the pharaoh as a way to show how important the pharaohs were.



Photo of what the first room of the **tomb** looked like



Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

Tutankhamun's **tomb** was in almost perfect condition, because it was so well hidden in the centre of the **Valley of the Kings**.

Many other **tombs** that were not so hard to find had been raided by thieves, but luckily nothing had been stolen from Tutankhamun's **tomb**.

Deeper inside the **tomb**, in a separate room, Carter found precious items and treasure belonging to Tutankhamun, as well as items that would have been used during his funeral.

Tutankhamun's body had a mask on called a 'death mask'. The mask was made to look like Tutankhamun when he was alive.

Some items found in the **tomb** were made of precious woods and metals – like this mask of Tutankhamun which was made from gold!

This suggests that Tutankhamun was a very rich and powerful pharaoh.

d



Photo of the death mask of Tutankhamun

Tuesday 5th May

Q. What did Howard Carter discover?

Independent task

Create your own fact file on Howard Carter.

Use the facts you have learnt from the lesson and the resources available to you.

Howard Carter

Howard Carter was a famous **Egyptologist** and **archaeologist**. He is most famous for discovering the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Early Life

Howard Carter was born in London on 9th May 1874. His father was an artist and taught Howard how to paint and draw. When he was young, Howard spent a lot of time with his family in Norfolk. They lived very close to a big mansion which had a large collection of **artefacts** from ancient Egypt. Howard enjoyed looking at the artefacts so much that he decided to become an archaeologist when he grew up.



Discovering Tutankhamun's Tomb

When he had been working as an archaeologist for several years, Howard was employed by a rich man called Lord Carnarvon. Lord Carnarvon wanted Howard to search in the Valley of the Kings. He believed that there were undiscovered tombs of Egyptian pharaohs buried there.

Did You Know...?

Howard didn't find anything in the Valley of the Kings for a long time. Lord Carnarvon told him that he would stop all funding if Howard didn't find anything within the next year.



Timeline of Events

4th November 1922: Howard's water boy finds a large stone. Howard believes that this stone is the top of some stairs. Howard's team begins to dig.

26th November 1922: Lord Carnarvon arrives in Egypt and Howard makes a small hole in the wall they had found. He can see gold everywhere! He has discovered the **antechamber** of Tutankhamun.

After the Discovery

Howard noticed a large door in the antechamber. Being careful not to damage any of the objects, Howard worked on opening it. He opened the door on 16th February 1923 and discovered the famous burial chamber of Tutankhamun.