


| 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


VISUAL TIMETABLE



Morning
Challenge 

Spelling 

Literacy 

Maths 

Lunch 

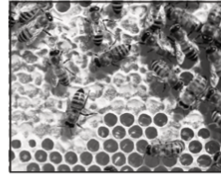
R.E. 

Geography 

04.06.26 Morning Challenge

The Hive

Honeybees live in a hive. This is the structure they live in, like a house. The hive is made by the bees. They find something suitable like a hole in a tree, a wall or a man-made hive box. Inside this, the bees create a honeycomb from a special wax they make. The honeycomb is made up of lots of hexagon shapes.



Inside the hive is the colony. The colony is the group of honeybees living together. The colony is made up of three types of honeybee:

- **The queen bee** - One queen runs the whole of the hive. It is her job to lay the eggs that will hatch new bees. She also gives off special smells that tell the other bees that they should keep working.
- **Worker bees** - Most bees are worker bees. They are all female. It is their job to build and repair the hive, to look after the eggs and the newly-hatched bees and to go looking for nectar.
- **Drone bees** - These are all male. They help the queen to produce eggs. They don't have any other job in the colony. In winter, the female bees make the drones leave the hive. The drones then die!

5. Write **two** facts about worker bees.

1. _____
2. _____

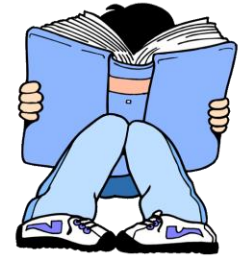
3. Name **one** place where you might find a hive.

4. What is the honeycomb created from?

6. What is a colony?

What next?

Quiet reading



Lunches

Main: Rainbow vegetable pizza & pasta

Vegetarian: Vegetarian spaghetti & meatballs

School Packed Lunch: Cheese, ham, tuna or jam

The Hive

04.06.26 Morning Challenge

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3. Name **one** place where you might find a hive.

4. What is the honeycomb created from?

1 mark

1 mark

Inside the hive is the colony. The colony is the group of honeybees living together. The colony is made up of three types of honeybee:

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2. _____

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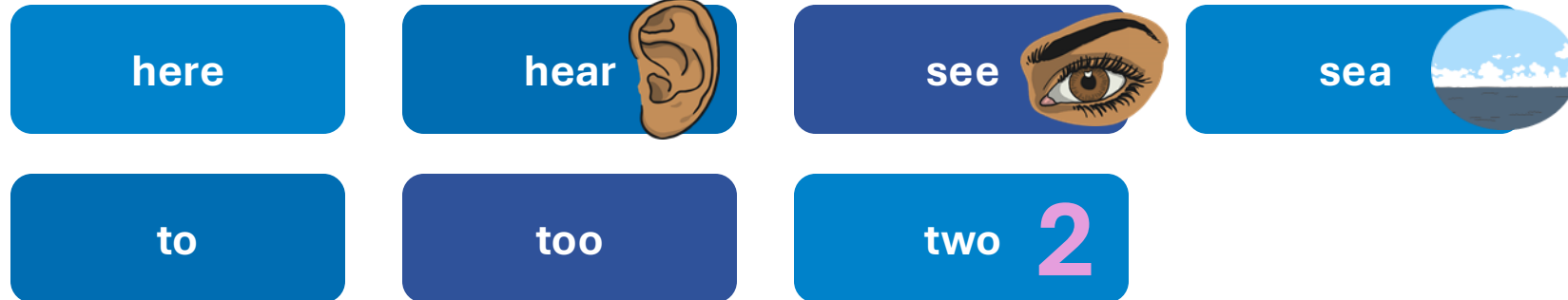
SPELLING 2

Homophones

Homophones are words that **sound the same** but are **spelt differently**.

We need to hear, read or write them **in a sentence** to know which spelling to use.

These words are all homophones...



Can you write one of these homophones in the air with your finger?

Can you think of a sentence for each of these homophones?

Here are this week's spellings to practise.

there

see

their

sea

they're

to

here

too

hear

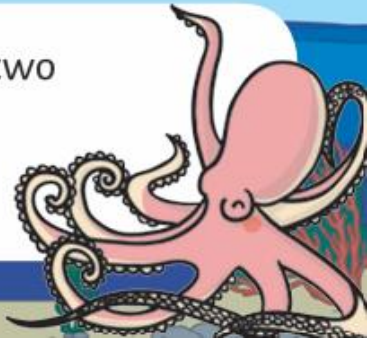
two

Can you pick a pair of homophones and put them into 2 sentences with the correct meaning?

Homophones and Near Homophones

t v i w k q l t i e h m
h y e r e l w o f m n t
e l t h m s v o 'r g a w
y t 'r e h e d s s g s o
'r z m a l a l q x d f u
e m g r h d m w b j o m
c w c y 'r v h e r e j n
t x s n m h v q g y z 'r
p n e t h e i r u n q s
r u e a q j t h e r e i
s 'r q x t o a r w u w k
k a j m w c p 'r h a h e

| | | | |
|---------|------|-----|-----|
| there | here | sea | two |
| their | hear | to | |
| they're | see | too | |



Can you find the homophones in the wordsearch?

Can you write a sentence including a pair of homophones?

LITERACY



Sulwe



Lesson 4: To explain a key event, adding detail.



Purpose



- Use your story books and turn to your favourite part of the story so far
- Why is this your favourite part of the story?
- Tell your partner 2 reasons why it is your favourite part?
- Today we are going to be re telling our favourite parts of the story to children in reception but without the book so we are going to need to give them lots of detail so they can build a picture in their own heads.
- How do we add detail to the event we want to describe/ explain?

Vocabulary

- twinkling,
- glowing,
- bright,
- proud,
- important,
- story

Grammar - adjectives

- Here are lots of items related to the story.
- Can you use these items to collect adjectives to describe parts of the story and collect the adjectives on post it notes around the item.



- Choose 2 of the words to 'Magpei' and now see if you can write those into a sentence. I will model one first.....

Punctuation- can you correct the punctuation?

When the sun set Sulwe walked into the dark quiet night

After the bright star appeared Sulwe felt a warm hopeful feeling

Before the magical journey began the small brave girl closed her
eyes

When the sky turned deep blue Sulwe saw the shimmering golden
light

As the night grew darker the gentle glowing stars surrounded her

Later that evening Sulwe met the kind mysterious Night

When morning arrived the bright cheerful Day smiled at her



Oracy

- Now you are going to practise your own explanation of your favourite part of the story.

I liked _____ part because _____

What do we need to remember?

- Turn 1 - Say aloud
 - Turn 2 - Say it to your partner
 - Turn 3 - Repeat to yourself
-
- Write 3 sentences that re - tell an event from the story adding adjectives for extra detail.

Sulwe looked in the mirror and saw her deep, beautiful skin.

Her family sat around the table and smiled at her with their warm, glowing faces.

A bright, coloured star appeared at her window and invited her on the journey.

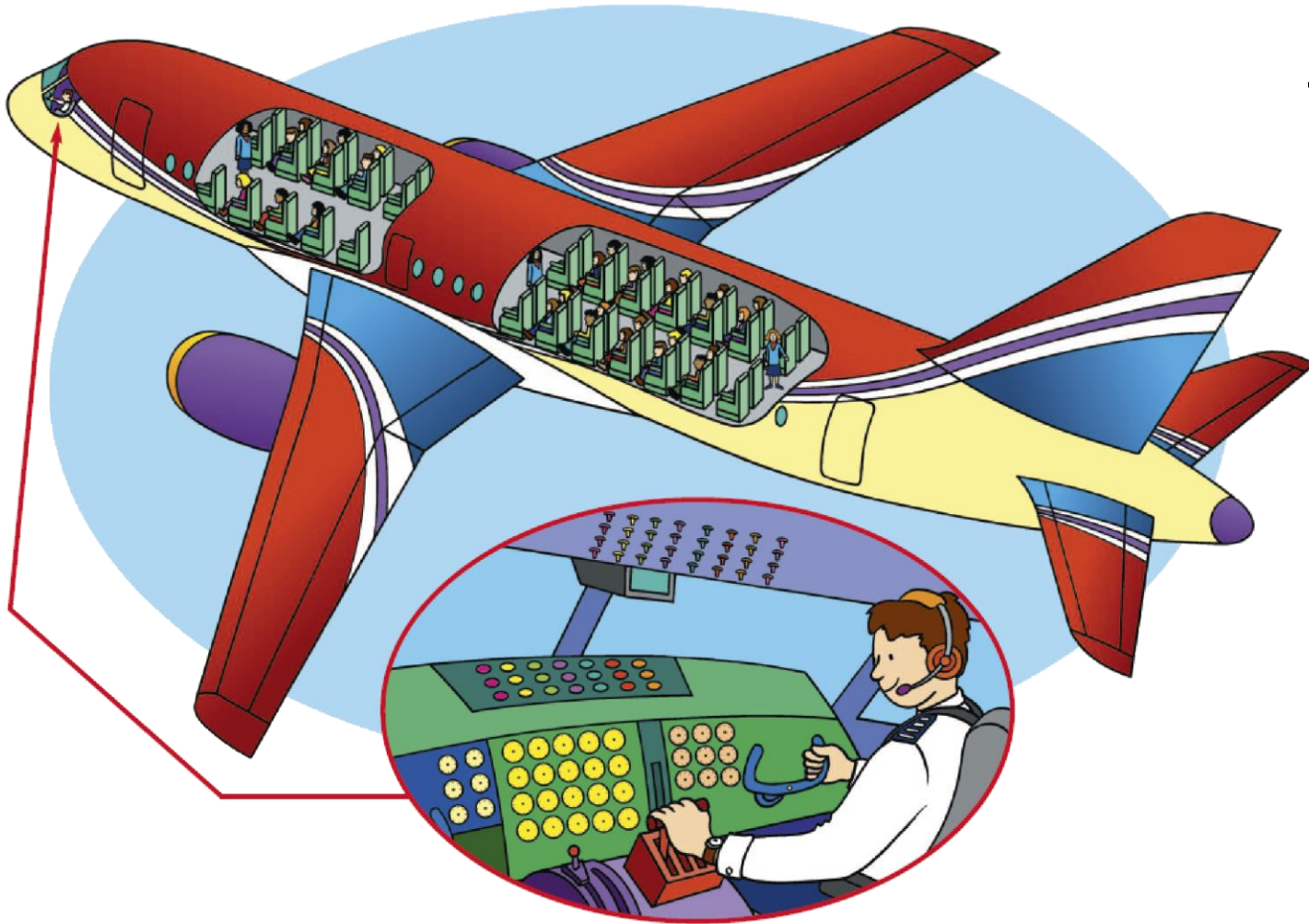
BREAK

10.30 - 10.45

MATHS

10.50 - 11.50

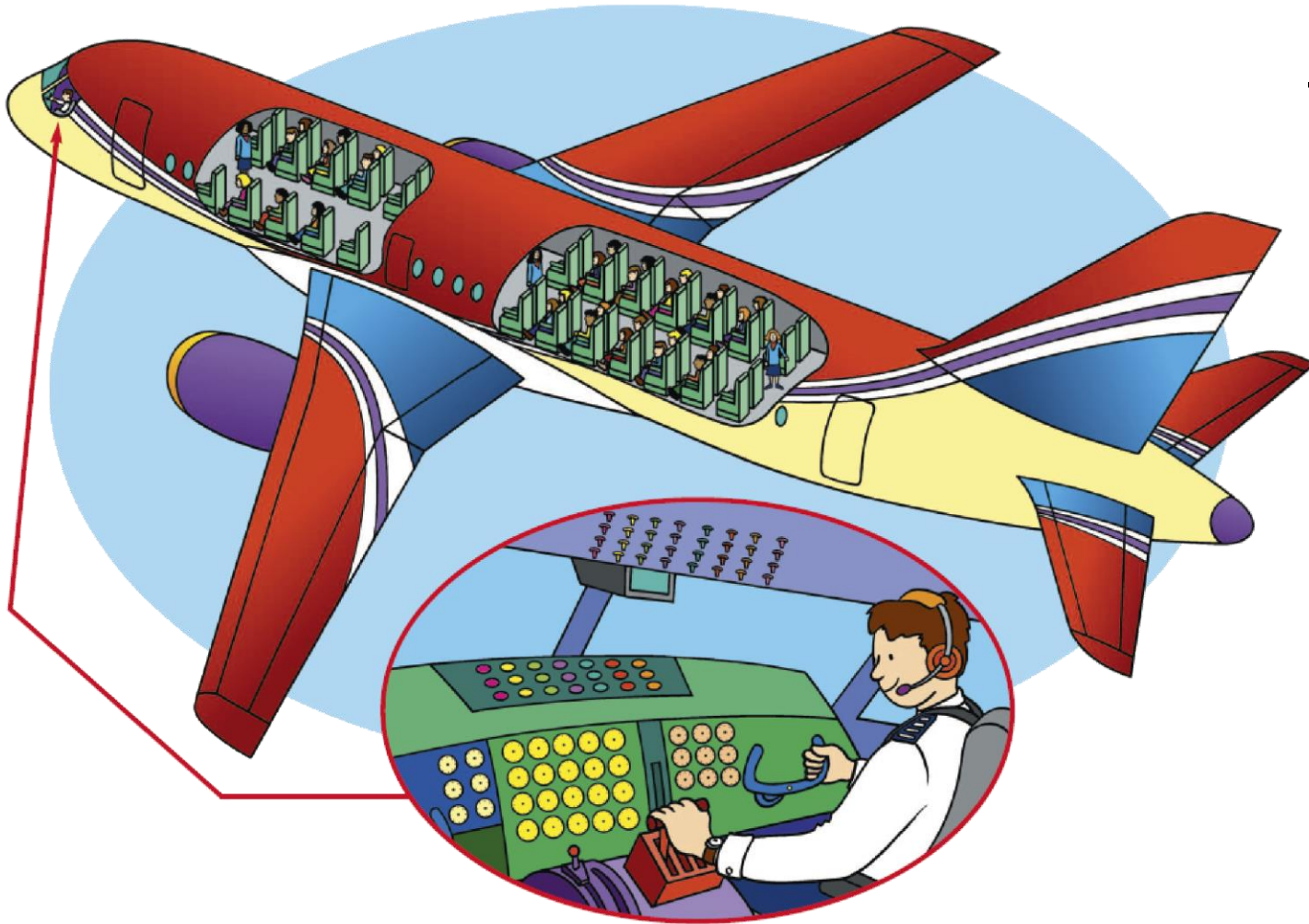
04.06.26 T.B.A.T. apply times tables to calculate facts



3 in 3

1. If 14 people are seated at the front, and they sit in pairs, how many rows will there be?
2. The pilot has 4 rows of 5 buttons. How many buttons does he have altogether?
3. There are 38 windows on the left side of the plane. If the right side has the same amount, how many windows are there?

04.06.26 T.B.A.T. apply times tables to calculate facts



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array



equal group



multiplied by

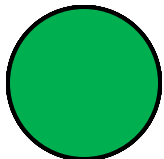
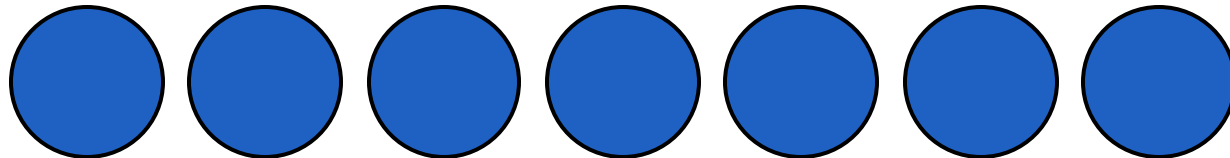


add another

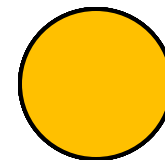



This represents $1 \times 7 = 7$.

- How do you know?

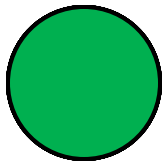
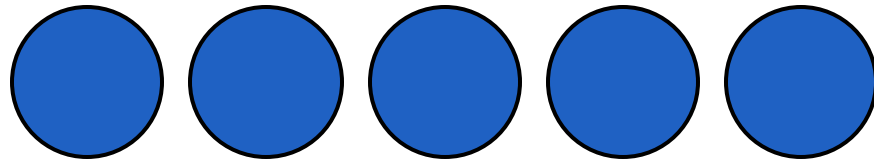


DYNAMIC REPRESENTATION
Build up your own representation,
'live' in the lesson
This image is for teacher planning only

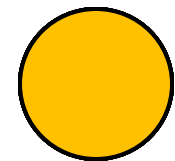




This represents $1 \times 5 = 5$.

- How do you know?

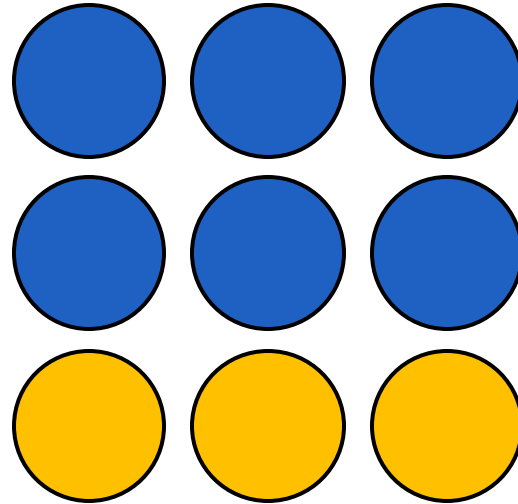
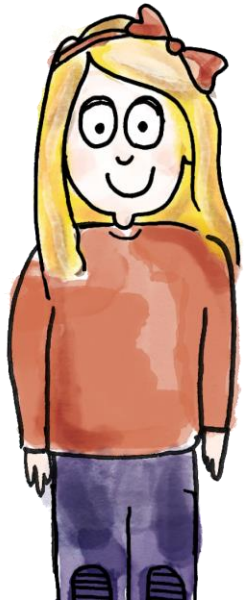


DYNAMIC REPRESENTATION
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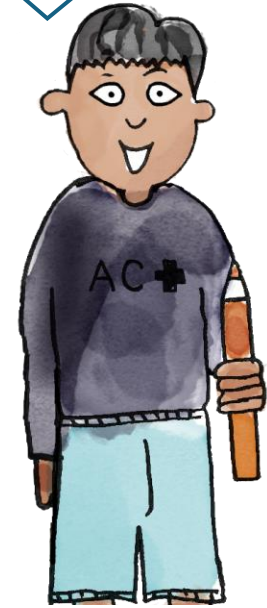
Select a fact and create the array. Add on another equal group to represent a fact from the three times table.

I know this is 2×3 because there are two equal groups of three.



Three multiplied by three is equal to nine.

To find out what 3×3 is we need to add another equal group of three.



• array equal group multiplied by add another

I do.

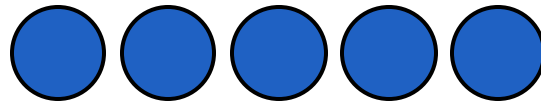
1) How could we use this to work out other facts?



$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

We do.

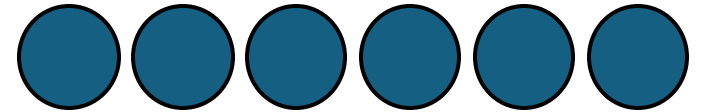
2) What other facts can we work out using this array?



$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

You do.

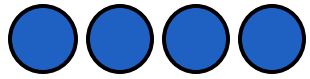
3) If I know $1 \times 6 = 6$ and $2 \times 6 = 12$, then I can use this to work out 3×6 ? True or false?



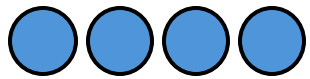
$$1 \times 6 = 6$$



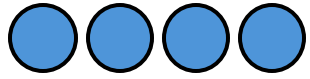
1. If I know $1 \times 4 = 4$ and $2 \times 4 = 8$, I should be able to work out:



$$3 \times 4 =$$

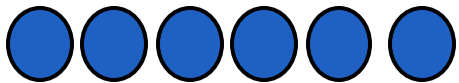


$$6 \times 4 =$$



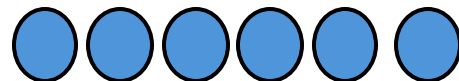
$$12 \times 4 =$$

2. If I know $1 \times 6 = 6$ and $2 \times 6 = 12$, I should be able to work out:

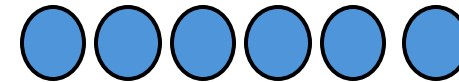


$$3 \times 6 =$$

$$5 \times 6 =$$



$$7 \times 6 =$$



Use arrays to help you!

CHALLENGE:

Use the facts you have to work out the following:

$$20 \times 3$$

$$32 \times 3$$

$$95 \times 3 =$$

GREATER DEPTH

Explain how you could use your ten times table to work out the 11 x table.

LUNCH
1150-1240

HANDWRITING

04.06.26

T.B.A.T. practice cursive writing and common
exception words

pretty

beautiful

after

fast

last

past

father

class

RE

Introducing prayer



Religious education

Unit Prayer: Is it possible to speak to God?

Outcome

I can explain why and how some people pray.

1 What is a religion? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- a set of rules for a game
- a group of people who like the same food
- a way people show their beliefs about God/higher power

2 What do Muslims call God? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- Lord
- Buddha
- Allah

3 The symbol often used for Islam is a _____ and star.

4 Christians believe that _____ is the Son of God.

Keywords

prayer

the words or thoughts to help someone talk or listen to God

collectively

something you do together

individual

something you do on your own

Lesson outline

Introducing prayer



What is prayer?



Why do some people pray?

Izzy and Andeep are talking about Religious Education.

Why are we always learning about what people do in religious education lessons?



Izzy



Andeep

Finding out about what people do can help us learn about their beliefs and ideas about God.

In this lesson we will be finding out about **prayer**.

Izzy and Andeep are talking about **prayer**.

Prayer is something I think you do if you have a religion. I don't think you **pray** otherwise.



Izzy



Andeep

I think people with and without a religion **pray** at certain times. Especially if they are in trouble or need help!

Do you think most people **pray** or not?

Izzy and Andeep are interested to find out more about **prayer**. They are going to talk with a few people from different religions, starting with Nadia who is a Muslim.



Andeep



Izzy

Hi Nadia, we want to know: What is **prayer**?

For me, **prayer is talking to God**. I usually say set **prayers** to God five times a day.



Nadia

Why are promises important?



Check

For Nadia, what is **prayer**?

a

talking to a friend

b

talking to God



c

talking with your pet

Izzy and Andeep are now talking with Beth, who has free church.

a Christian worldview and attends a

Hi Beth, what is **prayer** to you?



Izzy



Andeep



Beth

For me, **prayer is conversing with God**. I **pray** many times a day, usually quietly in my head. It's like having a conversation.

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Brother Sam, who has
Anglican monk.

a Christian worldview and is an



Izzy

Hi Brother Sam, we have heard from Nadia and Beth that **prayer** is talking with God. Is that right?



Andeep

For me, **prayer is listening to God** as well as talking. It should be a conversation between God and me!



Brother Sam

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Imam Tareeq, who has a Muslim worldview.



What is **prayer** to you?



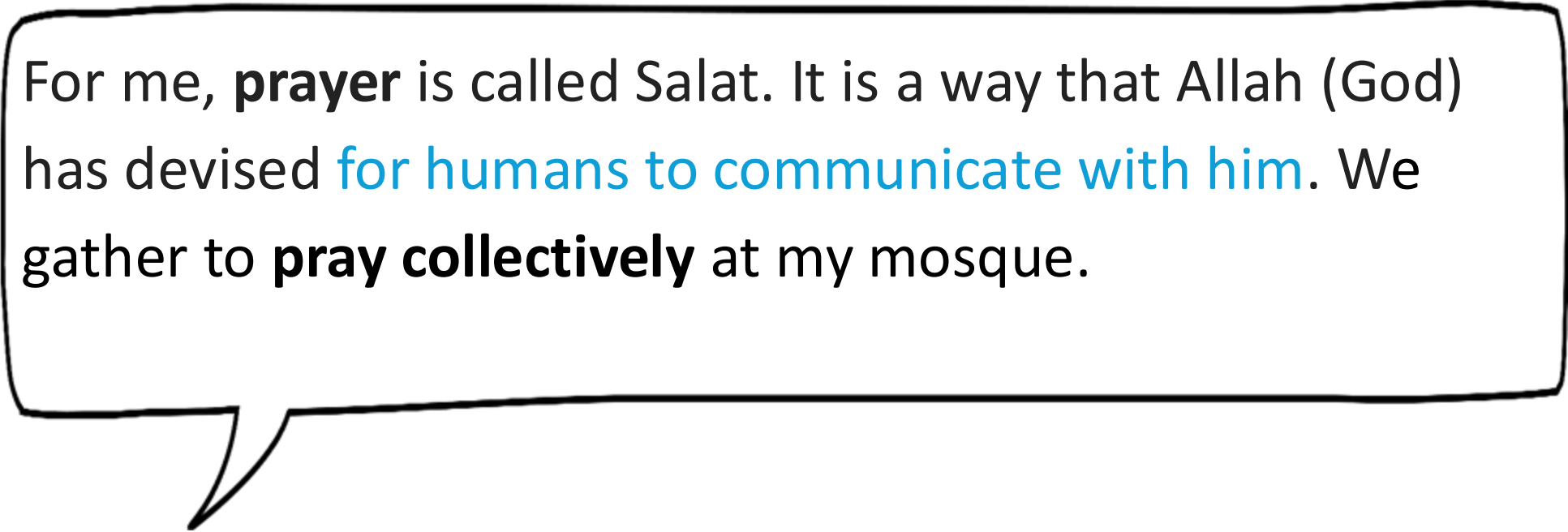
Izzy



Andeep



Imam Tareeq



For me, **prayer** is called Salat. It is a way that Allah (God) has devised **for humans to communicate with him**. We gather to **pray collectively** at my mosque.

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Fergus, who has a Christian worldview and goes to an Anglican church.



Izzy

Hi Fergus, do you **pray**?



Andeep

Yes and I love to say the words from **prayers** written hundreds and thousands of years ago. These are special **prayers**.



Fergus



True or false?

All people **pray** in exactly the same way.

T True

F False



Why?

People who **pray** do so in many different ways.

Can you match the sentence to the correct person on **prayer**?

- **Prayer** is listening to God.
- **Prayer** is conversing with God.
- **Prayer** is talking to God.



Nadia



Brother Sam



Beth

Your answer may look like this.



Nadia



Brother Sam



Beth

Prayer is talking to God.

Prayer is listening to God.

Prayer is conversing with God.

Lesson outline

Introducing prayer

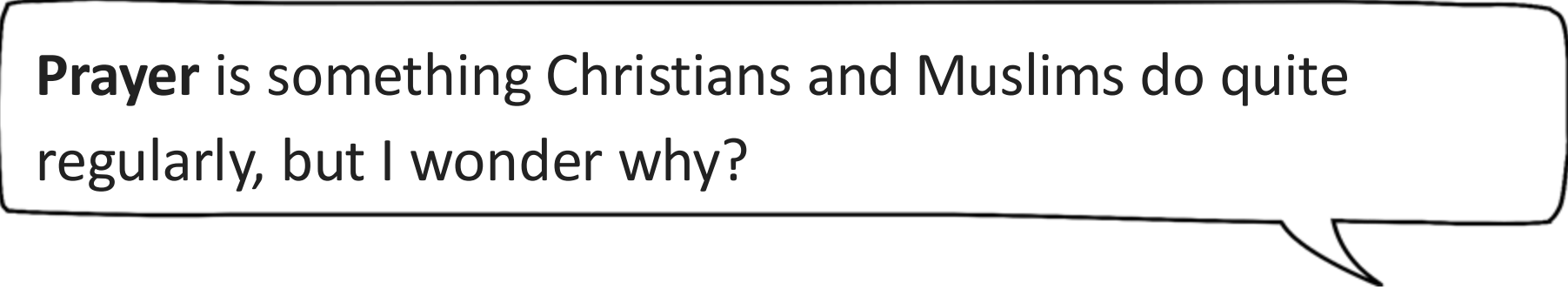


What is prayer?



Why do some people pray?

Izzy and Andeep are now thinking about why some people **pray**.



Prayer is something Christians and Muslims do quite regularly, but I wonder why?



Izzy



Andeep



I wonder if people in different religions have similar reasons for **praying**?

What do you think?

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Brother Sam.



Andeep



Izzy

Why do you and other Christians **pray**?

Prayer is a **super power God has given humans**. It allows us to communicate with God. For me to be able to talk and listen to God **gives me direction and peace everyday**. As a monk I have 4 set times to **pray** each day with other monks **collectively**.



Brother Sam

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Imam Tareeq.

Why do you **pray** regularly?



Izzy



Andeep



Imam Tareeq

Prayer is a beautiful part of my everyday life. I gather with others **collectively** and **pray** five times each day. It connects me with Allah (God) throughout each day.

Why do some people pray?



Check

With whom do people try to connect when they **pray**?

a

themselves

b

their religious leader

c

God



Izzy and Andeep are now talking with Nadia.



Hi Nadia, we are now interested in why you **pray**?



Izzy

Andeep

Prayer is a way of **worshipping Allah (God)**. In the **prayers** I say five times a day, I start by declaring **there is none worthy of worship except Allah (God)**.



Nadia

Izzy and Andeep are now talking with Beth.

Hi Beth, why do you **pray** throughout each day?



Beth

Prayer is a way of keeping God at the centre of my life. Whenever I start to **pray** as an **individual**, I often start by **worshipping God**: telling him how great he is. I often use words from the Bible.

Izzy and Andeep are now talking with Fergus.



Andeep



Izzy

We have heard from others that sometimes they **pray** on their own, as an **individual**, and other times with people **collectively**. What do you do and why?

At church, I **pray** with others **collectively**. But I like talking and listening to God the most **on my own**. As an **individual**, I can **concentrate on him often when I am walking in nature**.



Fergus



True or false?

All religious people **pray** aloud **collectively**.

T True

F False ✓

Why?

People **pray** in different ways at different times. People do **pray** together **collectively**, perhaps out loud at services or gatherings. But they can also **pray** quietly, out loud or in their head as **individuals**.

There are many different ways of **praying** to God. Different people in Christianity and Islam **pray** in different ways.

Can you recall who does what?



Brother Sam



Imam Tareeq



Beth



Fergus



Nadia

Task B

Why do some people pray?



Practice

Using the case studies from this lesson, explain why some people **pray**.

Try and use these two words in your answer:

- **collectively**
- **individual**



Brother Sam



Imam Tareeq



Beth



Fergus



Nadia



Your answer might look like this:

Imam Tareeq said that Muslims **pray collectively** in order to connect with God. Brother Sam said that **prayer** is a super power God has given humans to communicate with him **collectively** or as an **individual**.

Nadia said that **prayer** is a way of giving worship to God (Allah), and Beth agreed with her. She often makes up her own **individual prayers** to God, worshipping him from words from the Bible.

- Many people from different religions understand that **prayer** is a conversation with God.
- It may be speaking to God or listening.
- **Prayer** can happen in many different ways.
- **Prayers** may be said as **individuals** or **collectively**.
- Some **prayers** are made up in the moment, some are recited and can be very old.

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OGL

History

Al-Razi, the doctor who cared for everyone



History

Unit Significant individuals: how did they change the world?

Outcome

I can describe how Al-Razi used science to help people and improve medicine.

Thursday 4th June TBAT: describe how Al-Razi used science to help people and improve medicine

1 What is history? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- drawing pictures for fun
- learning how to cook
- stories and facts about the past

2 Which of these is something people used a long time ago? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- candles for light
- electric cars
- robots for cleaning

3 Match each job to what that person does: (Write the correct letter in each box)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| a | astronaut |
| b | builder |
| c | doctor |
| d | teacher |

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| | flies rockets into space |
| | helps children learn |
| | makes tall buildings |
| | helps sick people get better |

4 Why is it important to find out why someone is sick? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- so we can choose the best way to help them
- so we can give them more homework
- so we can make them run faster

Thursday 4th June TBAT: describe how Al-Razi used science to help people and improve medicine

1 What is history? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- drawing pictures for fun
- learning how to cook
- stories and facts about the past

2 Which of these is something people used a long time ago? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- candles for light
- electric cars
- robots for cleaning

3 Match each job to what that person does: (Write the correct letter in each box)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| a | astronaut |
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4 Why is it important to find out why someone is sick? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- so we can choose the best way to help them
- so we can give them more homework
- so we can make them run faster

Keywords

doctor

a person who helps sick people get well

observe

to look closely and learn

medicine

things that help us heal or get better when we are sick

Lesson outline

Al-Razi, the doctor who cared for everyone



Al-Razi helps a sick child in Baghdad



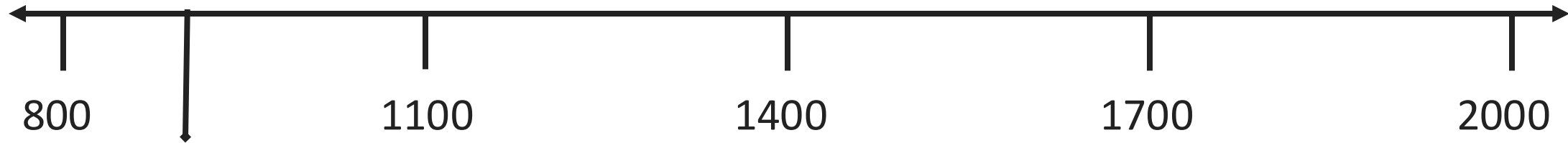
Testing cures and writing books



Al-Razi's ideas spread



In the year 900, there lived a man named Al-Razi.



Al-Razi



Al-Razi was a **doctor** and lived in a big city called Baghdad.

What job did Al-Razi become?



a



b ✓



c



Long ago, many people thought sickness came from bad spirits or punishment from God for doing the wrong thing.



Fill in the blank:

A thousand years ago, many people thought sickness came from bad spirits or _____ from God for doing the wrong thing.

(choices: magic / sunshine / punishment)

punishment

Al-Razi helps a sick child in Baghdad



Explanation



meat

Al-Razi believed the best way to help people was to **observe**.



True or false?

Al-Razi chose where to build the hospital by hanging pieces of meat around the city and **observing** which one rotted the slowest.

T True ✓

F False

Why?

Al-Razi believed that the place where the meat stayed freshest the longest must be the cleanest place to build the hospital.



Can you tell me where it hurts?



Another day, a mother brought her sick child to see Al-Razi.



How did Al-Razi try to find out what was wrong with the sick boy? Choose **two** answers:

a by guessing

b by listening



c by observing



d by using magic

1) Discuss with a partner why these things help a **doctor** to **observe**.



Use these sentence starters to help you:

- Eyes help **doctors** because ...
- Ears help **doctors** because ...
- A notebook and pencil can help **doctors** because ...
- **Doctors** need to **observe** so they can ...



1) Discuss with a partner why these things help a **doctor** to **observe**.

You may have discussed:

- Eyes help **doctors** because they need to look carefully and **observe**.
- Ears help **doctors** because they need to listen to their patients.
- A notebook and pencil can help **doctors** because they can write down what they notice and **observe**.
- **Doctors** need to **observe** so they can remember what they saw.



- 2) Read the sentences. Explain to your partner which one you think is the correct definition of **observing** and why.
- A. **Observing** means looking carefully and listening to find clues.
 - B. **Observing** means guessing what might be wrong without checking.
 - C. **Observing** means using magic to fix the problem.



2) Explain to your partner which one you think is the correct definition of **observing** and why. You may have discussed:

The answer is A because:

- **observing** means looking carefully and listening to find clues about what's wrong
- **observing** means using your eyes and ears
- **observing** means taking your time, not guessing or rushing
- Al-Razi **observed** by looking at sick people carefully.
- Al-Razi **observed** by watching the meat rot and noticing which piece lasted longest.

Lesson outline

Al-Razi, the doctor who cared for everyone



Al-Razi helps a sick child in Baghdad



Testing cures and writing books



Al-Razi's ideas spread



Al-Razi tested **medicines** to find real cures, instead of copying old books.



What did Al-Razi do to find better ways to help sick people?

a

he copied old books without asking questions

b

he guessed which **medicine** would work each time

c

he tested different **medicines** to see what worked





Al-Razi wrote down what he learned so others could help more people.

Page from Al-Razi's book on **medicine**



Fill in the blank:

Al-Razi wrote _____ to share what he had learned with other **doctors**.

(choices: books / poems / songs)

books

1) Decide if each statement in the table is true (tick) or false (cross).

| | |
|--|--|
| Al-Razi tested medicines to see if they worked. | |
| Al-Razi kept all his ideas secret. | |
| Al-Razi wrote books so other doctors could learn. | |
| Al-Razi guessed instead of watching carefully. | |

- 1) Decide if each statement in the table is true (tick) or false (cross). Your answers should include:

| | |
|--|---|
| Al-Razi tested medicines to see if they worked. | ✓ |
| Al-Razi kept all his ideas secret. | ✗ |
| Al-Razi wrote books so other doctors could learn. | ✓ |
| Al-Razi guessed instead of watching carefully. | ✗ |

2) Pick **one** of the false statements and explain to your partner what it should say.

| | |
|--|---|
| Al-Razi kept all his ideas secret. | X |
| Al-Razi guessed instead of watching carefully. | X |

- 2) Pick **one** of the false statements and explain to your partner what it should say. You could have said:

| | |
|--|---|
| Al-Razi kept all his ideas secret. | X |
| Al-Razi guessed instead of watching carefully. | X |

- Al-Razi didn't keep his ideas a secret, he shared them with other **doctors** by writing books to help more people get better.
- Al-Razi didn't guess what was wrong with patients. He **observed** them carefully and wrote down their symptoms.

Lesson outline

Al-Razi, the doctor who cared for everyone



Al-Razi helps a sick child in Baghdad



Testing cures and writing books



Al-Razi's ideas spread



Al-Razi's books were shared everywhere and helped **doctors** understand how to treat sickness.



What happened to Al-Razi's books after he died?

a

nobody read them

b

they were copied and shared



c

they were thrown away



How did Al-Razi use science to help people? Select two answers:

a he guessed what would work

b he observed carefully



c he used magic

d he tested medicines





How did Al-Razi improve **medicine**?

- a** he kept his ideas secret
- b** he only helped rich people
- c** he shared his ideas with other doctors



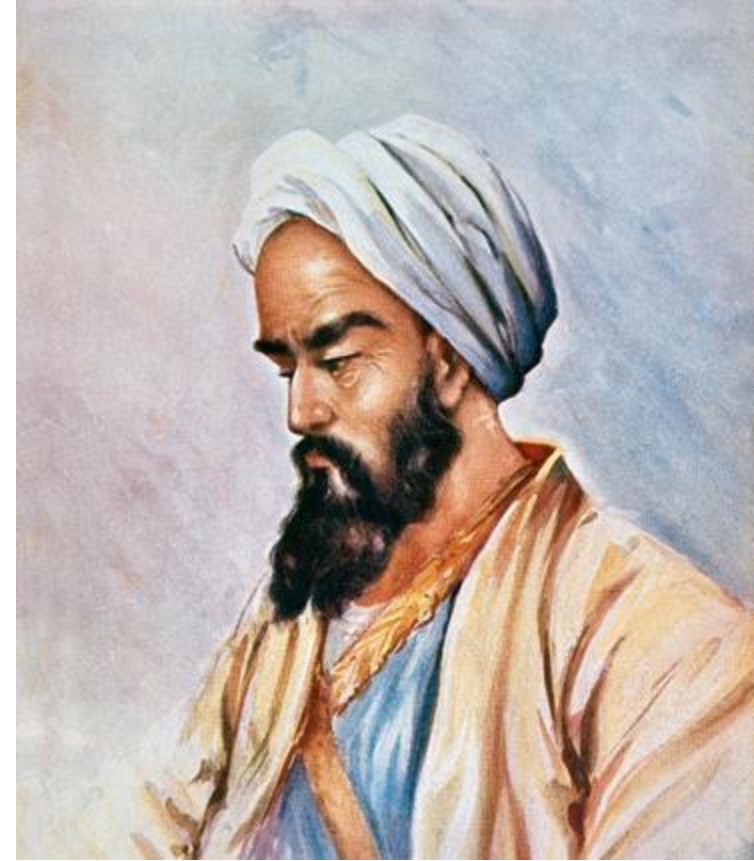
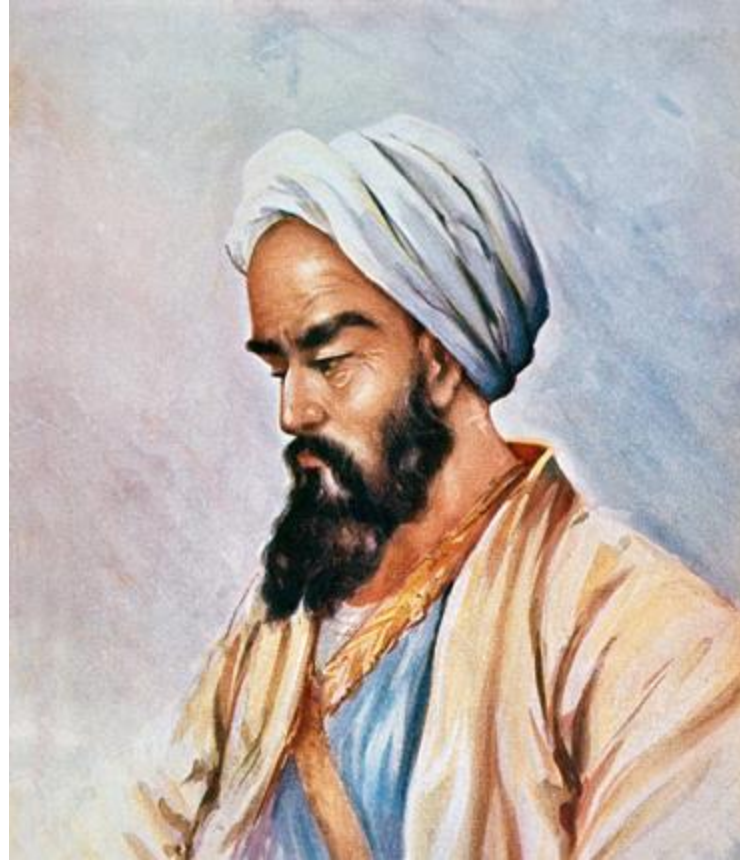
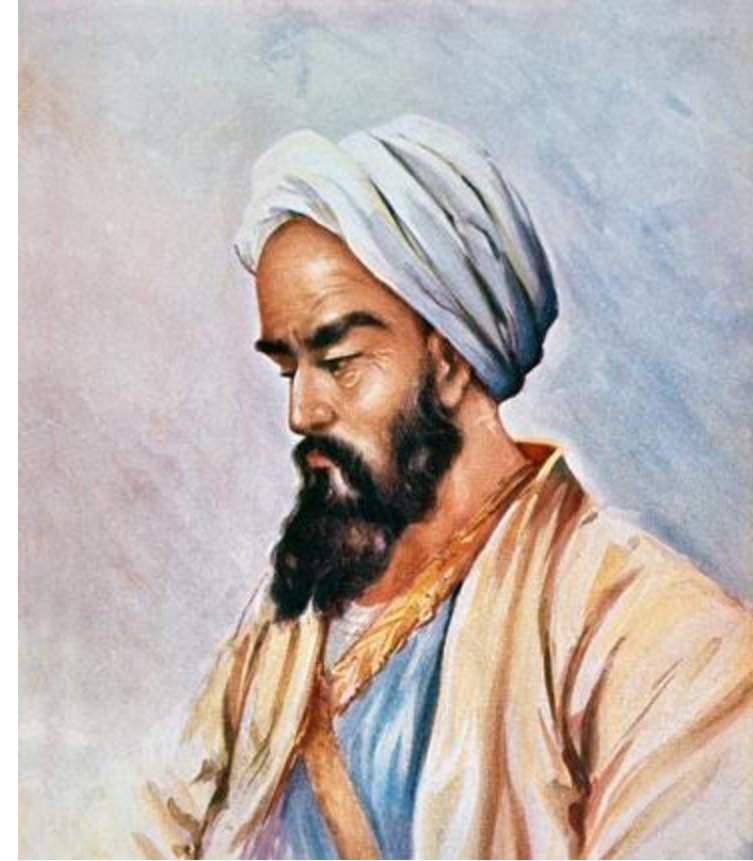


You need to show why Al-Razi was important. You can choose one of these tasks to do this:

- make a poster
- act it out as a freeze frame or short play

Your poster or play could include:

- Al-Razi helping a sick child by **observing** carefully
- Al-Razi testing **medicines** to see what really worked
- Al-Razi writing books to share his ideas
- **doctors** in other places using his ideas to help people



You need to show why Al-Razi was important.

Your poster could have looked like:

Doctors in many places used his ideas to help sick people, even after he died.

He wrote books to share his ideas.



He tested **medicines** to see what really worked.

Al-Razi was a **doctor** in Baghdad.

He **observed** people carefully instead of using magic.

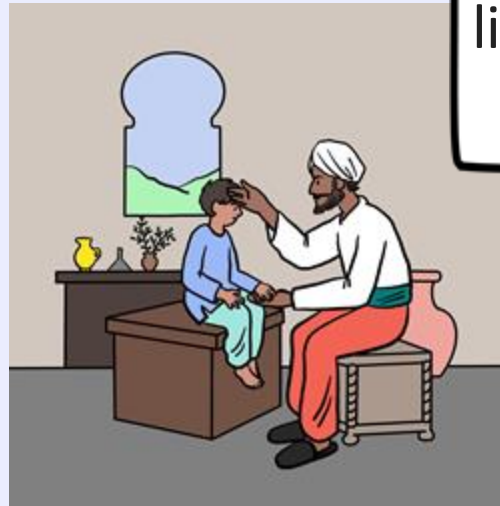
You need to show why Al-Razi was important.

Your play could have looked like:

I played the role of the sick child. Izzy played Al-Razi and **observed** me. She then pretended to give me **medicine**. Al-Razi's ideas helped lots of people.



Alex



I played the role of **doctor** Al-Razi. I looked carefully at Alex, who played the sick boy. I am listening and not guessing, just like Al-Razi did.



Izzy

Al-Razi was a curious **doctor** in Baghdad who wanted real answers about sickness.

He **observed** patients carefully instead of just following older beliefs.

He found the cleanest place for a new hospital by testing where meat rotted the slowest.

He tested **medicines** and wrote down what he learned.

His books spread worldwide, helping people long after he died.