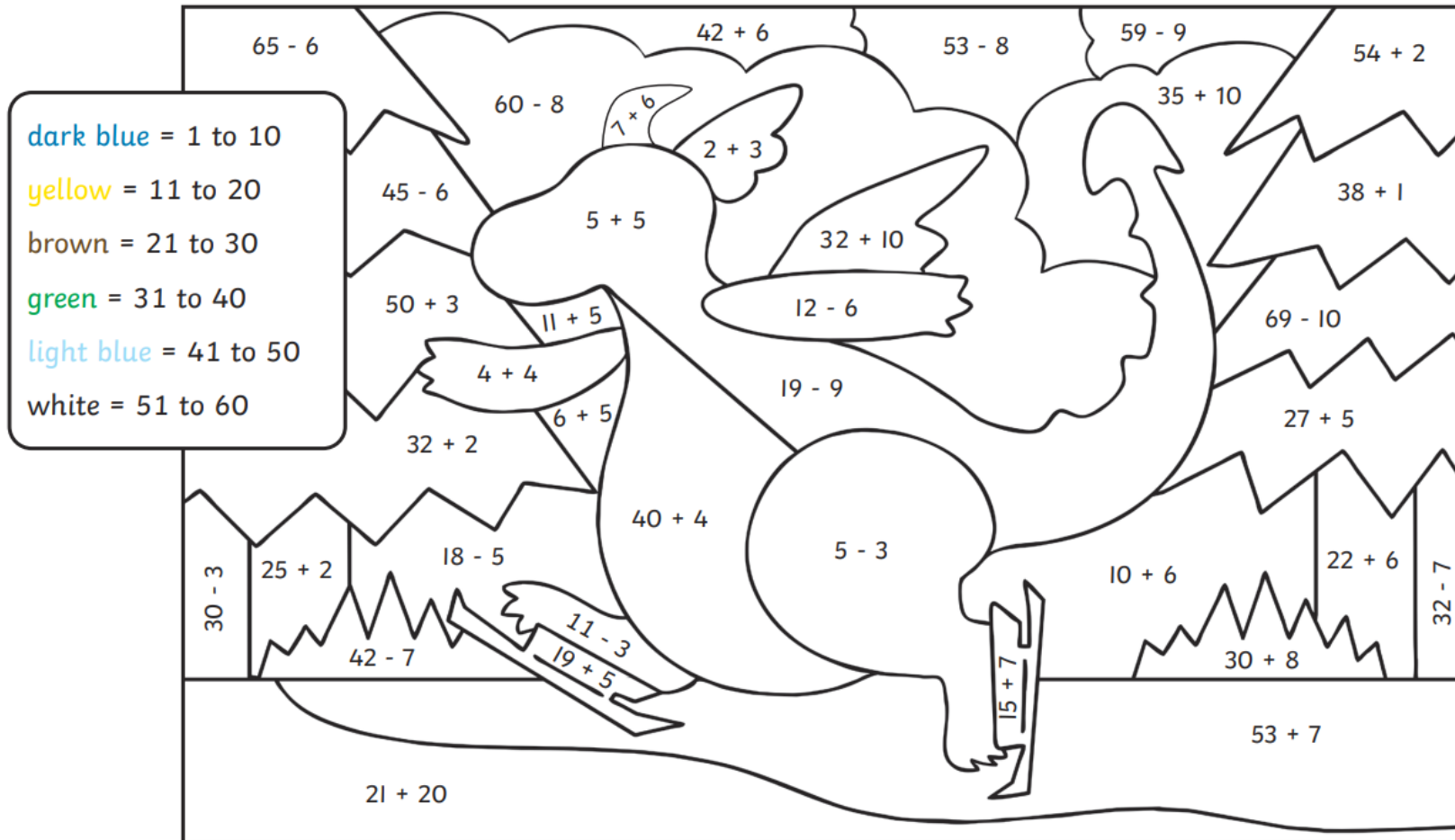


INVESTIGATORS (Miss Horton & Mrs Karasava)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
MON	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	10:00 Whole Academy Assembly (PPA)	BREAK	Maths	LUNCH	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Music (up to 1:30)	BREAK	Science (from 1:30)
TUE	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	BREAK	Maths	LUNCH	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Computing	BREAK	PE (Downstairs)
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		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	10:00 Whole Academy Assembly (PPA)	BREAK	Maths	LUNCH	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Music (up to 1:30)	BREAK	Science (from 1:30)
TUE (NAT)	Registration / Challenges PPA (Claire Y.)	Phonics and Spelling PPA (Claire Y.)	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	Maths	LUNCH	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Computing	BREAK	PE (Downstairs)
THU (REBECCA)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy		BREAK	Maths	LUNCH	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	RE (up to 1:30)	BREAK	Humanities (from 1:30)
FRI (REBECCA)	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)

1) Work out the answers and colour.

11.09.26

Oops Dragon Colour by Calculation



2) Read a book from the bookshelf.

10/09/26

CHALLENGE

TO DO:

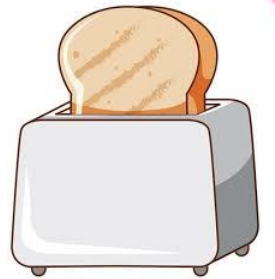
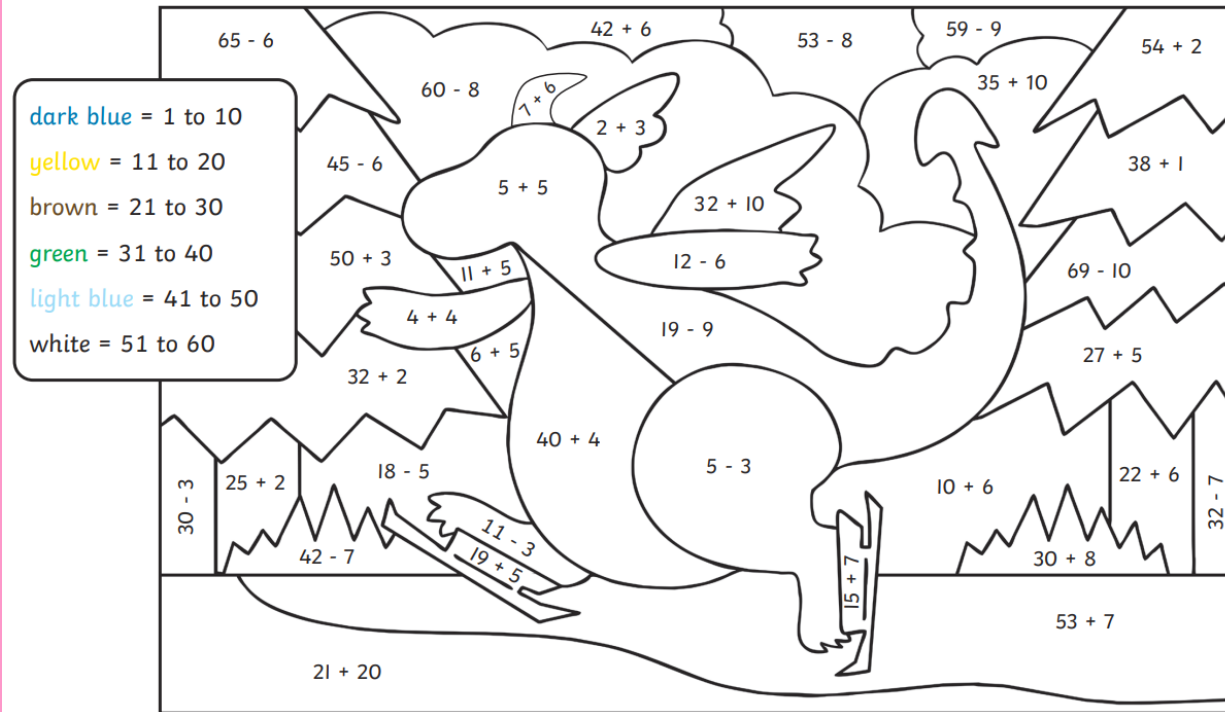
Check pencil tub

Sharpen pencils

Complete 'Challenge'

Read independently

Oops Dragon Colour by Calculation



ARE YOU READY?

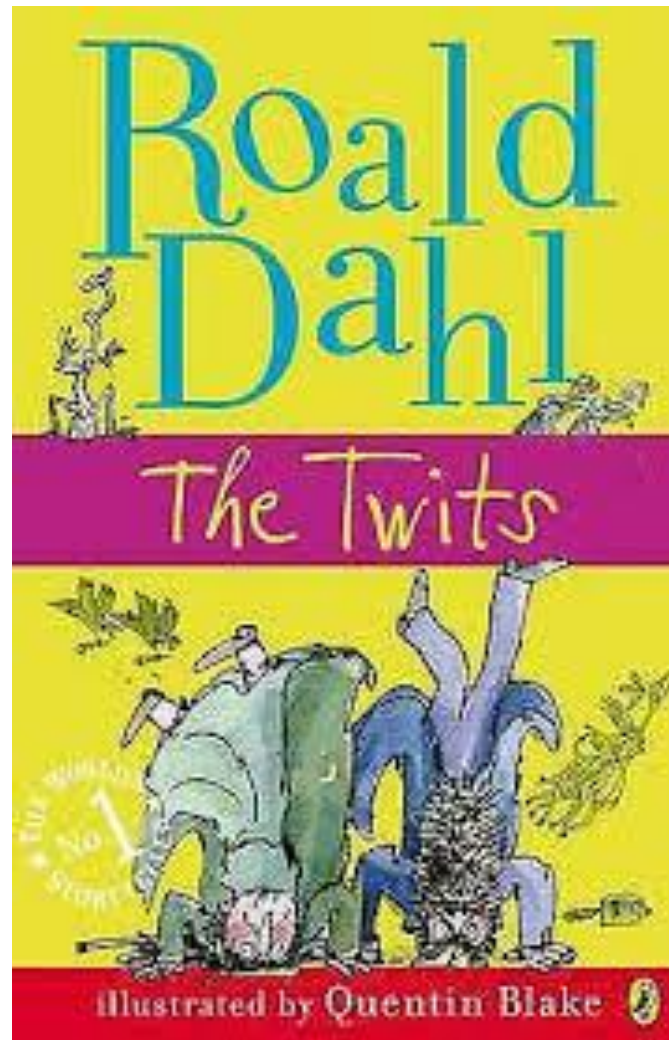
3

2

1



STORY



Just Know It



Thursday 10th September

TBAT: develop a character through drama

3 in 3

I slowly opened the large, red door as I did not know what might be on the other side. I saw tall, green trees blowing in the wind and a long path in front of me. Do I follow the path or close the door?

1. What does the door look like?
2. How do I open the door?
3. What is through the door?

CHALLENGE- What would you do? Would you go through the door or close the door?

Thursday 10th September

TBAT: develop a character through drama

Imagine you are Mr or Mrs Twit

Can you act out how you would move, talk and react to others?

Spend some time with a partner acting out how you would talk and react.





Thursday 10th September

TBAT: develop a character through drama

Think about something that has happened in the story.

It could be one of the tricks they have played on each other or another event.

Act it out with a partner



BRAIN BREAK

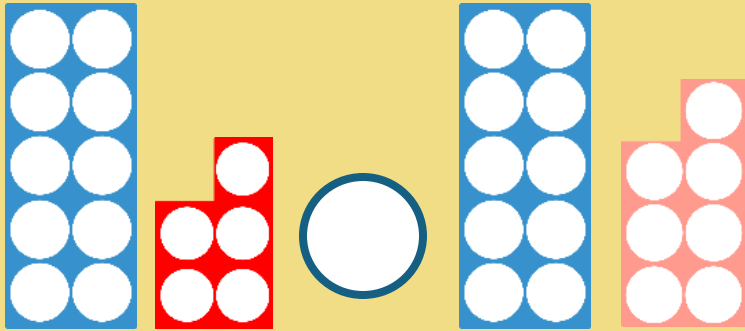


MATHS

11.09.25

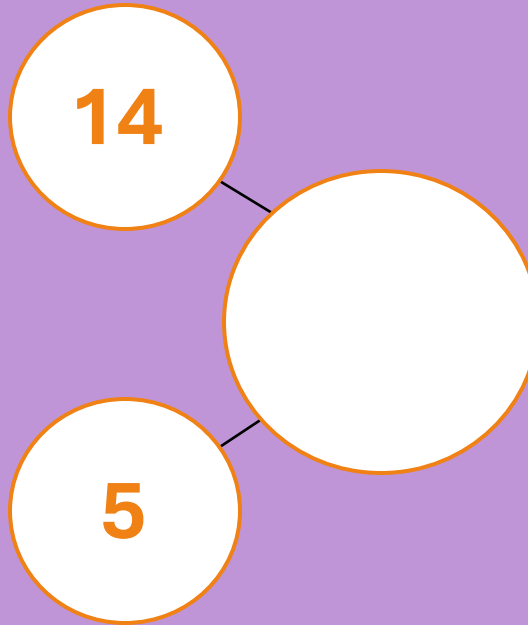
T.B.A.T. partition 2-digit numbers

1. Place Value



Which number is the greatest?

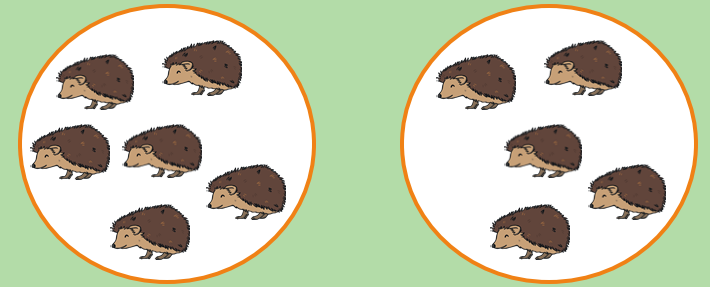
2. + and -



$$14 + 5 =$$



3. Problem Solving

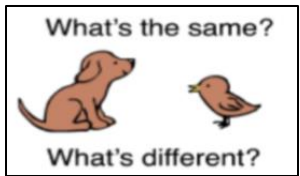


Write an addition sentence about this picture.



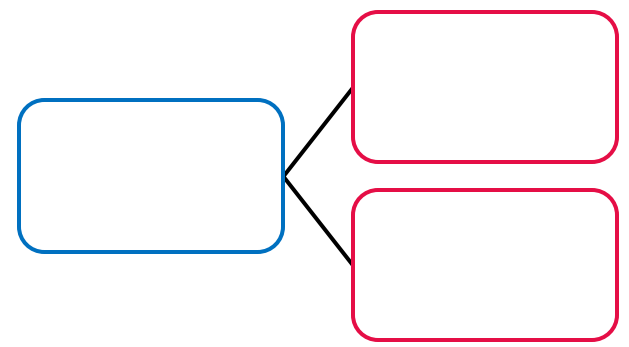
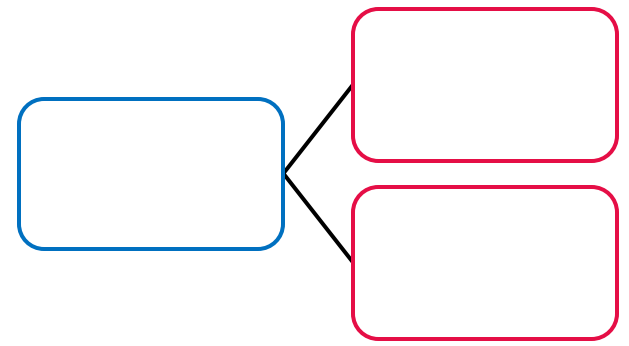
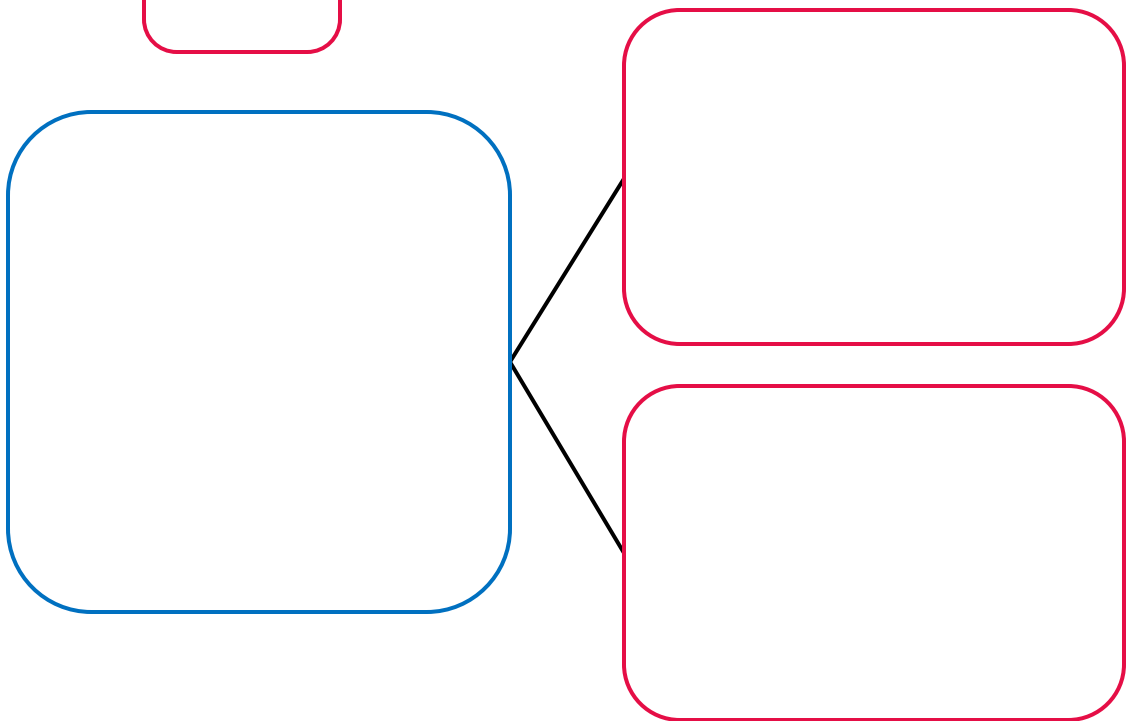
- **ones**  **tens** 
- **partition**  **2-digit number**
-  **value** **worth** 





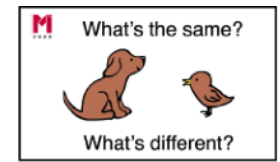
Partitioning in different ways

34

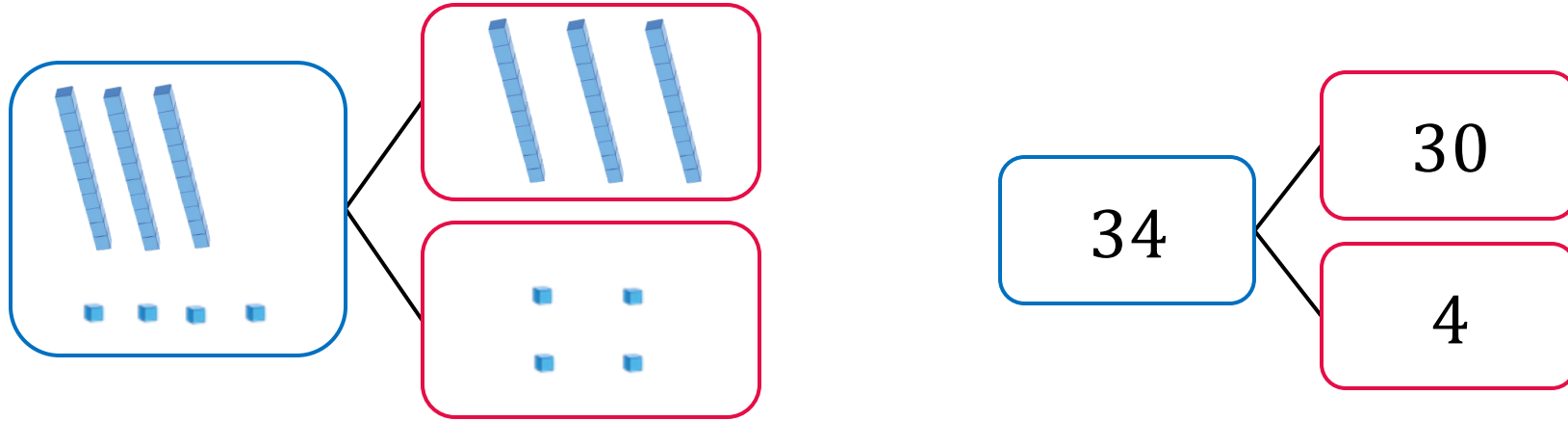


100





Partitioning with a bead string



- How can we represent 34 on a place value chart?

Tens	Ones

How can we represent 34 on a bead string?





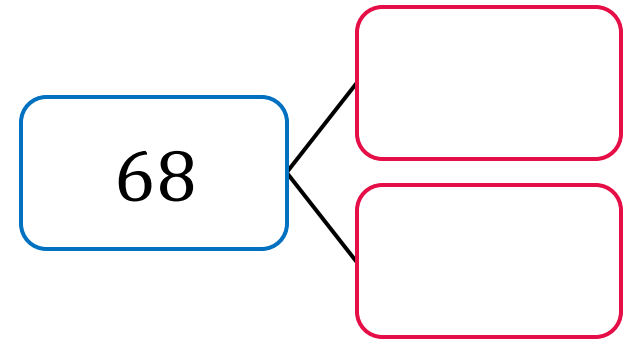
- Make 68 using a bead string and/or Dienes.
- Partition 68 in as many different ways as you can.

you do

Use some or all of these ways to represent how you have partitioned 68:

- Place value charts
- Part-whole models
- Equations.

Tens	Ones



$$68 = 50 + 18$$



BRAIN BREAK



10.09.26

T.B.A.T. partition 2-digit numbers

68

Tens	Ones

68

Tens	Ones

68

Tens	Ones

10.09.26

T.B.A.T. partition 2-digit numbers

68

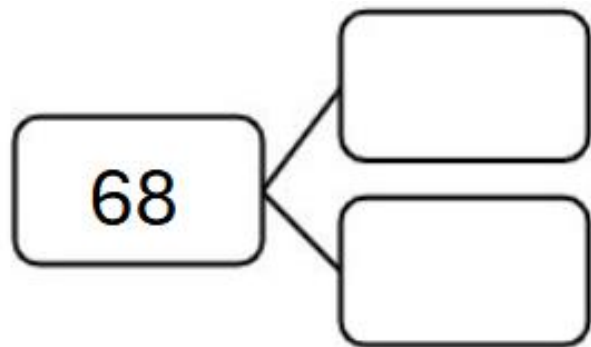
Tens	Ones

68

Tens	Ones

68

Tens	Ones



$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = 68$$



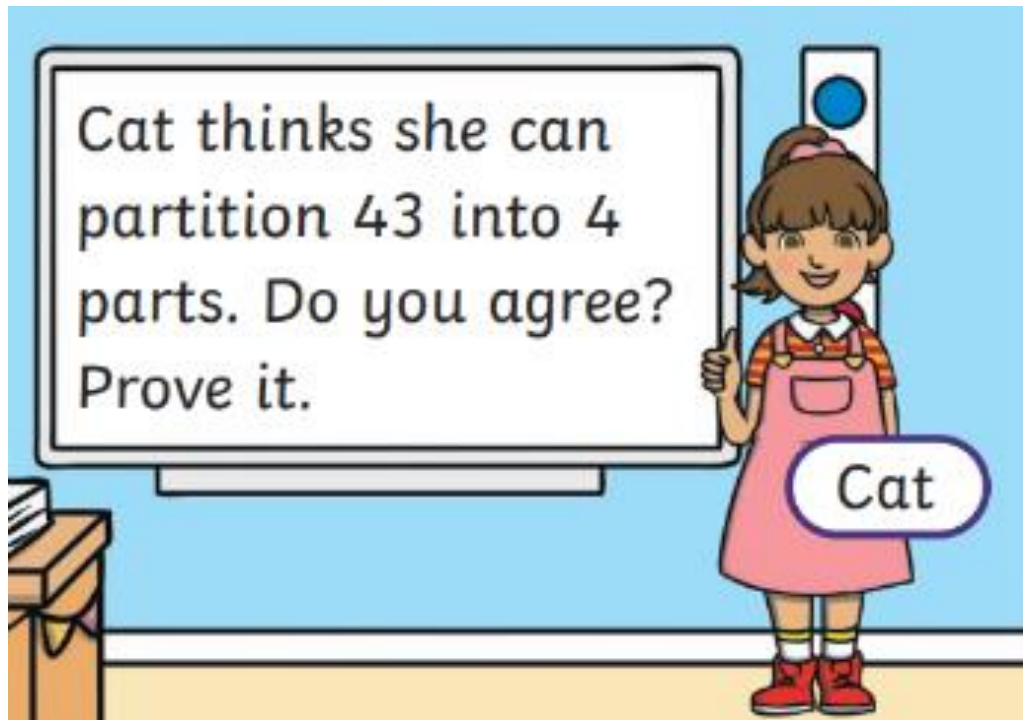
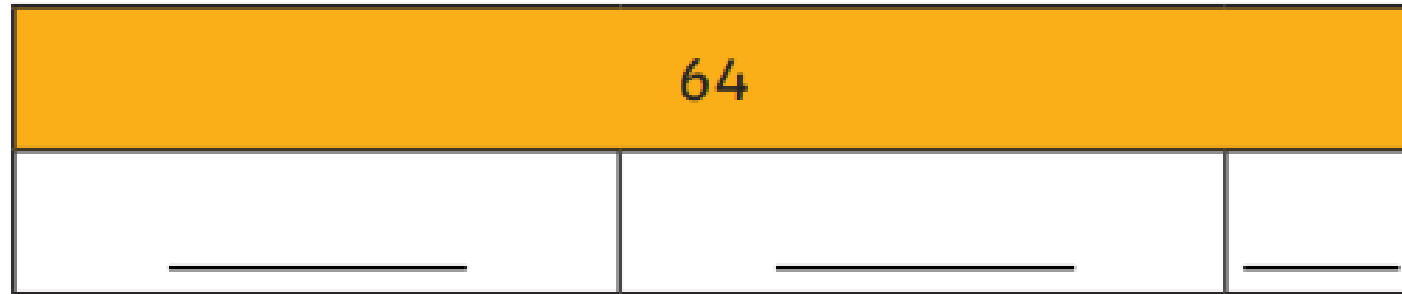
$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = 68$$



$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = 68$$

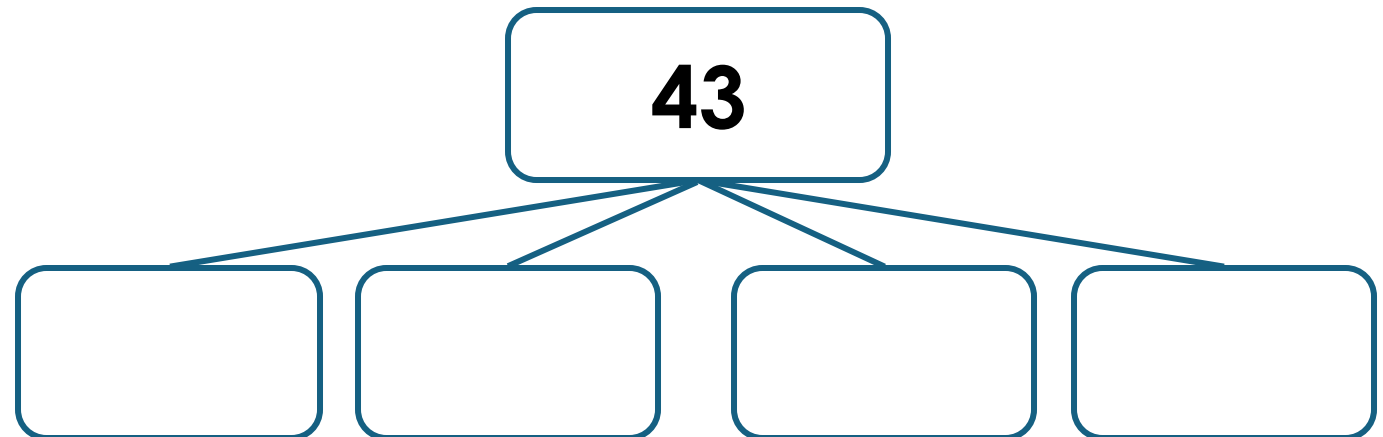
CHALLENGE

Complete the bar model to show how these numbers have been partitioned.
Think about the value of each part.



GREATER DEPTH

Use the part-whole model to prove if you agree or disagree.



LUNCH

R.E.

Shared stories



Religious education

Unit The Bible: what does it say about God's promises?

Outcome

I can explain that the Bible is a special book containing important stories.

Keywords

Torah	Jewish law and scriptures, also called the Hebrew Bible
New Testament	the second part of the Christian Bible recording the life and teachings of Jesus and his earliest followers
promise	an agreement to do or not do something
Old Testament	the first part of the Christian Bible covering the period before the life of Jesus
testament	an agreement or statement of belief

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

I **promised** my friend that I would play with her at lunchtime.



Izzy



Andeep

I **promised** my mum that I would get my homework done before the weekend.

Can you think of some other examples of **promises**?

A **promise** is an agreement to do or not do something.



Andeep

When we play football we have to agree to the rules of the game so that everyone knows what to do. If we all **promise** to keep to the rules, the game is fair for everyone.



Izzy

I made an important Brownie **promise** when I joined Brownies. I **promised** to do my best to help other people and to do a good deed every day.

People sometimes use symbols to represent serious **promises**.

When I made my Brownie **promise**, I was given a special **promise** badge to wear on my Brownie uniform.



Izzy



What is a **promise**?

a

a plan to get your homework done

b

an agreement to do or not do something

c

a badge to show your achievements





When people get married they make solemn **promises** called vows.

They might give rings as a symbol of the important **promises** they have made.

A very solemn **promise** marked with a symbol or signature is called a covenant. Marriage is a covenant between two people.

Why are promises important?



Check

Which of these is not a word for **promise**?

a

vow

b

agreement

c

badge



d

covenant



The Bible is the Christian holy book.

It is an important book for most Christians.

Many Christians read the Bible at home and in church.

Christians read the Bible in different ways. They might find different meanings in its words.



Fiona



Charlie

When we listen to different Christians it helps us to understand how they view the Bible.

Charlie is a Christian. He has a Christian worldview. He attends a Baptist church.



Charlie

I read my Bible to find out what God is saying to me. The Bible is full of God's **promises** to people in the past. I believe these **promises** are still true today.

Fiona is a Christian. She has a Christian worldview. She attends an Anglican church.



Fiona

The Bible is full of ancient stories that I have been hearing and reading since childhood.
When I read these Bible stories I understand that God can be trusted to keep his **promises**, even if it takes a long time.

Why are promises important?



Check

What is the name of the Christian holy book?

a

Bible



b

Qu'ran

c

Torah

Can you match these words to their descriptions?

covenant	an agreement to do or not do something
promise	the Christian holy book
Bible	a very solemn promise marked with a symbol or signature

Task A

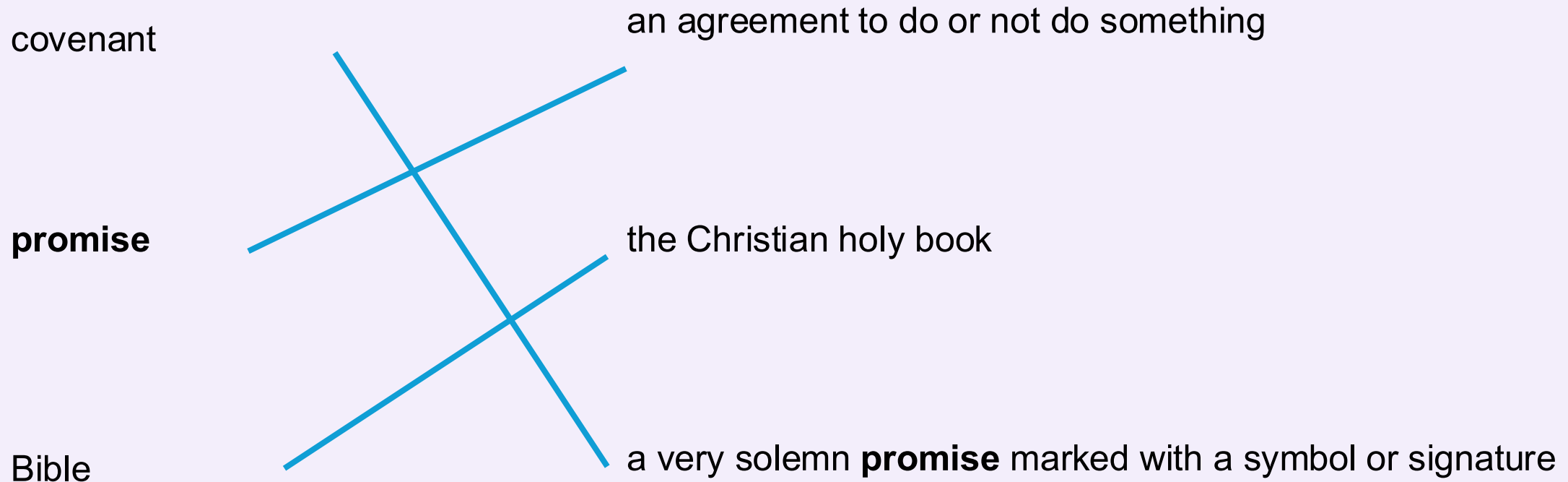
Why are promises important?



Feedback

Can you match these words to their descriptions?

Your answers should look like this:



Lesson outline

Shared stories



Why are promises important?



Why does the Bible have two parts?

Why does the Bible have two parts?



The Bible is not just one book. It is like a library of books.

The Bible has story books, poetry books, history books and even letters.

It was written by many different people over thousands of years.

Fiona explains why she reads the Bible.



Fiona

I like being able to read different books in the Bible.
I could choose to read some beautiful poetry or I might want to learn something about Jesus' teachings.
Sometimes I enjoy reading an old, familiar story.

Fiona explains that the Bible is made up of many books.



Fiona

It is important to me that the books in the Bible were written by so many different people.

I like to imagine those voices from the past with their individual points of view and different experiences of God.

True or false?

The Bible is one long book.

T True

F False ✓

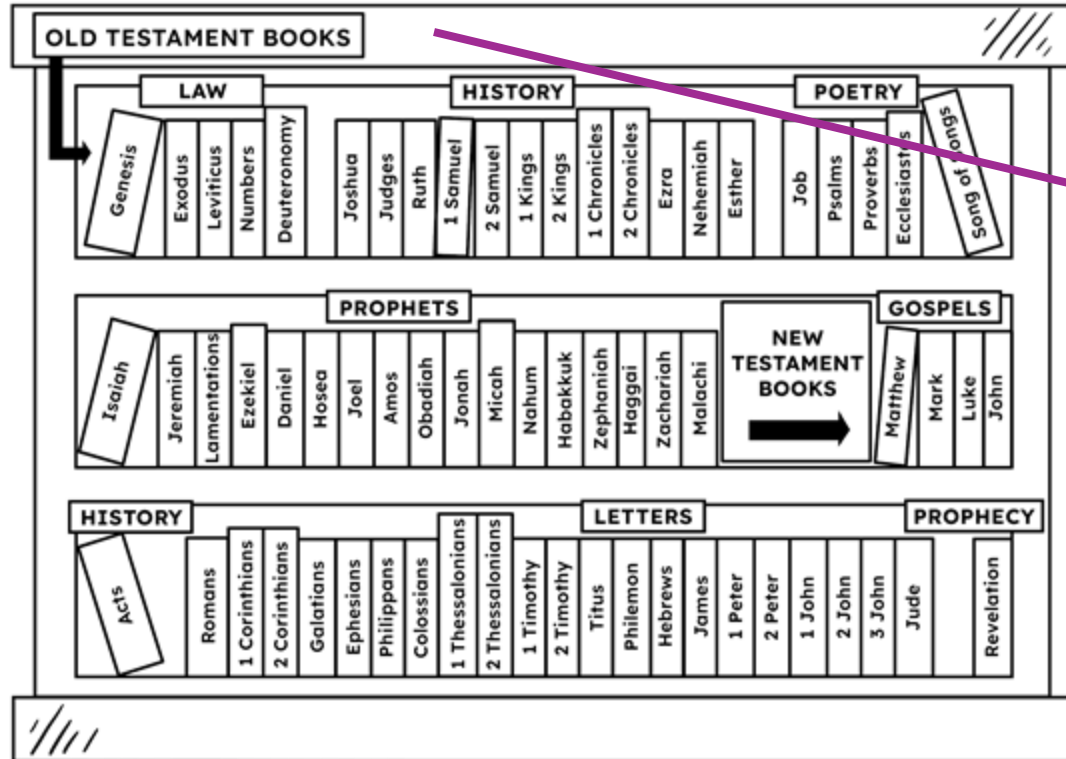
Why?

The Bible is made up of many different books collected together.

Why does the Bible have two parts?



Explanation



The Bible has two parts. The first part is called the **Old Testament**.

The **Old Testament** was written over 2000 years ago, before the time of Jesus.

Jews and Christians share the books of the **Old Testament**.

Fiona describes the **Old Testament**.



Fiona

The stories at the very beginning of the **Old Testament** are the same as the stories in the Jewish holy book, the **Torah**.

I sometimes talk about these ancient shared stories with my Jewish friends.

Fiona explains more about the **Old Testament**.

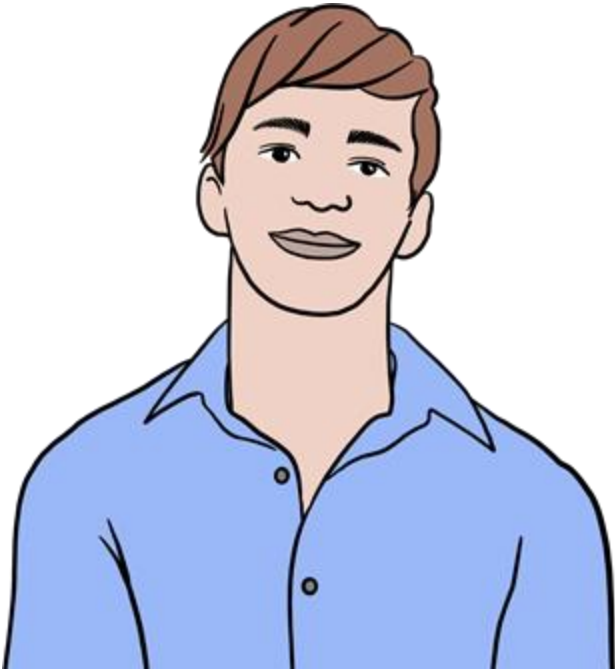


Fiona

A **testament** is another word for a solemn **promise**. The **Old Testament** is full of God's **promises** to the Jewish people.

Christians and Jews share these stories about God's **promises**.

Charlie explains more about the stories in the **Old Testament**.

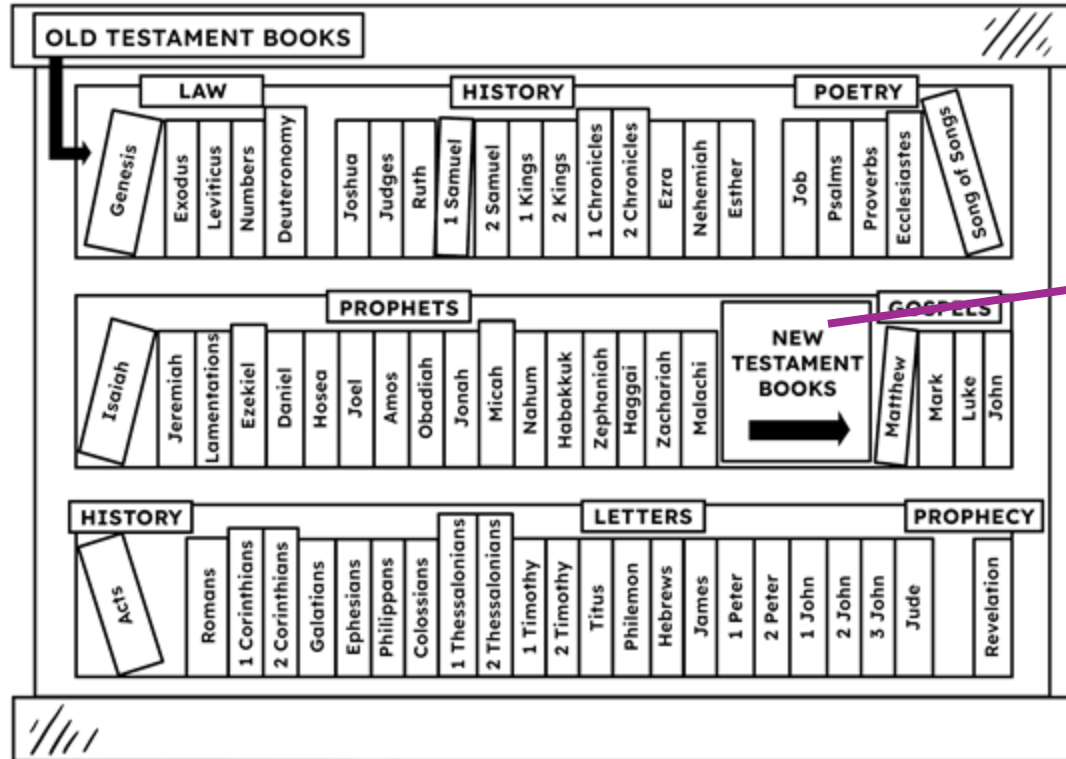


Charlie

Christians and Jews share the stories of God's creation of the world and Noah's Ark.

They are right at the beginning of my Bible in the **Old Testament**. They are right at the beginning of the **Torah** too.

Why does the Bible have two parts?



The second part of the Bible is called the **New Testament**.

The **New Testament** is about the life and teachings of Jesus and the people who followed him.

Why does the Bible have two parts?



Check

Which parts of the Bible are shared by Christians and Jews? Choose two.

a

Old Testament



b

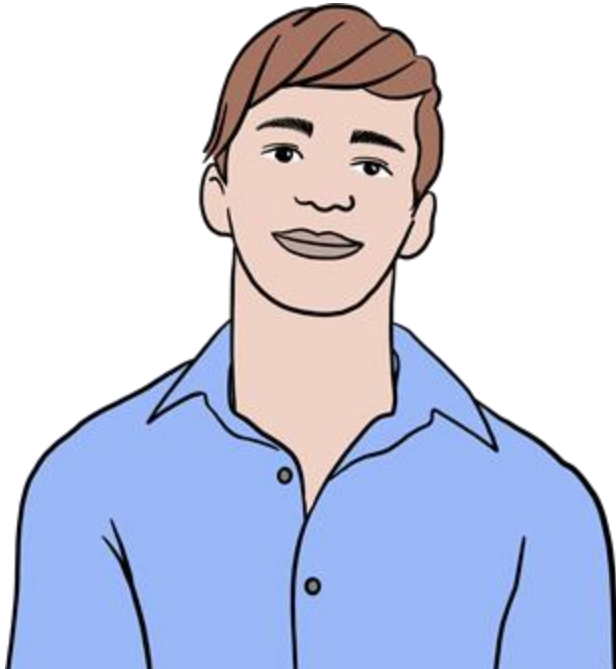
New Testament

c

Torah



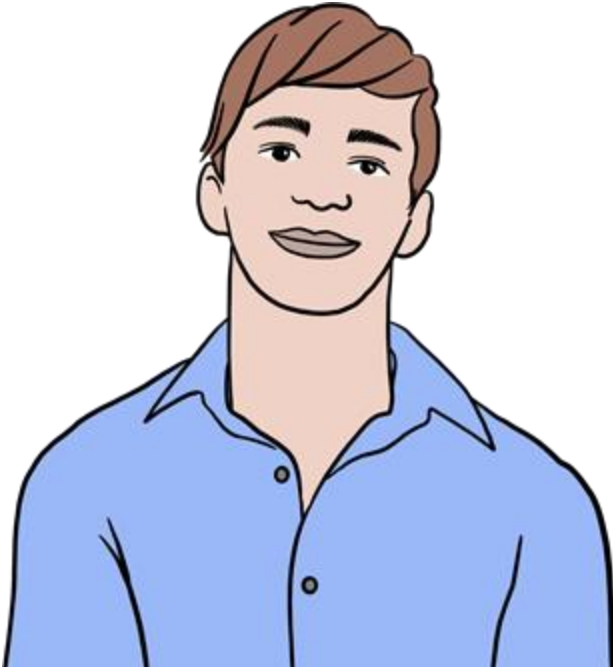
Charlie explains about the **New Testament**.



Charlie

The **New Testament** in the Bible comes after the **Old Testament**.

The **New Testament** has stories about Jesus.



Charlie

The **New Testament** is full of inspiring words about Jesus and the people who followed him so long ago.

I read the **New Testament** to learn from the words and teachings of Jesus.

Why does the Bible have two parts?



Check

Which part of the Bible is about Jesus and his followers?

a

Old Testament

b

Torah

c

New Testament



Task B

Why does the Bible have two parts?



Which description of the Bible do you think is best and why?



Andeep

The Bible is like a library of books written by different people.
It has two parts.

The Bible is a book of stories and poems about
Jesus written a long time ago.



Izzy



Laura

The Bible is one very long book all about God.

Which description of the Bible do you think is best and why? Your answers may include:

Andeep's description of the Bible is best.



Andeep

The Bible is like a library full of different kinds of books written by different people. It has two parts.

The Bible is made up of lots of different books. It has an **Old Testament** and a **New Testament**.

There are important shared stories with **promises** in for Christians and Jews. The stories are in the Jewish **Torah** and the Christian Bible.

The Bible has two '**testaments**': the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**. The word '**testament**' means a solemn **promise** by God.

The **Old Testament** is made up of writings about Jewish tradition and beliefs. These are also sacred to Jews today.

The **New Testament** records the life and teachings of Jesus and his earliest followers. These are sacred to Christians today.

GEOGRAPHY

1.30 - 3.00

Thursday 10th September

TBAT:

1 What is an island? Tick 2 correct answers

- ☐ It is the same as a continent.
- ☐ It is a piece of land joined to other pieces of land.
- ☐ It is a piece of land that is surrounded by water.
- ☐ It is a piece of land that is smaller than a continent.

2 Which of these statements correctly describe a country? Tick 2 correct answers

- ☐ It is a place where there are no people.
- ☐ It is an area of land that has its own government.
- ☐ It can be large or small.

3 You can use a _____ to find places in an area. Fill in the blank

CHALLENGE

Can you name a continent and an ocean of the world?

Outcome

I can locate the UK on a globe and world map and annotate a map with key information.

Keywords

country	A country is an area of land that has its own government and can be large or small.
island	An island is a piece of land, smaller than a continent, that is surrounded by water.
coastline	A coastline is the boundary between the land and the sea or ocean.
English Channel	The English Channel is a narrow part of the Atlantic Ocean that separates the south coast of England from France.

What is the UK?



Explanation

We live in the **United Kingdom**, or the **UK**.

The UK is made up of four **countries**:
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern
Ireland.



Northern Ireland is part of the UK.

The Republic of Ireland is
not part of the UK.



Which of the following **countries** is **not** part of the UK?

a

England

b

Scotland

c

Republic of Ireland



d

Northern Ireland

Islands are pieces of land that are surrounded by sea.

The UK is made up of **islands**.

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are countries on the two largest **islands**.

England, Scotland and Wales are on the **island** of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is on the **island** of Ireland.



What is the UK?



Explanation

The UK has over 6,000 **islands** in total but most of these **islands** are very small and don't have people living on them.



What is the UK?



Explanation

Some of the UK's **islands** have a large number of people living there.

The **Isle of Wight** is a small **island** located in the south of UK.

It has a lot of people living there. Its population is more than 130,000.



What is the UK?

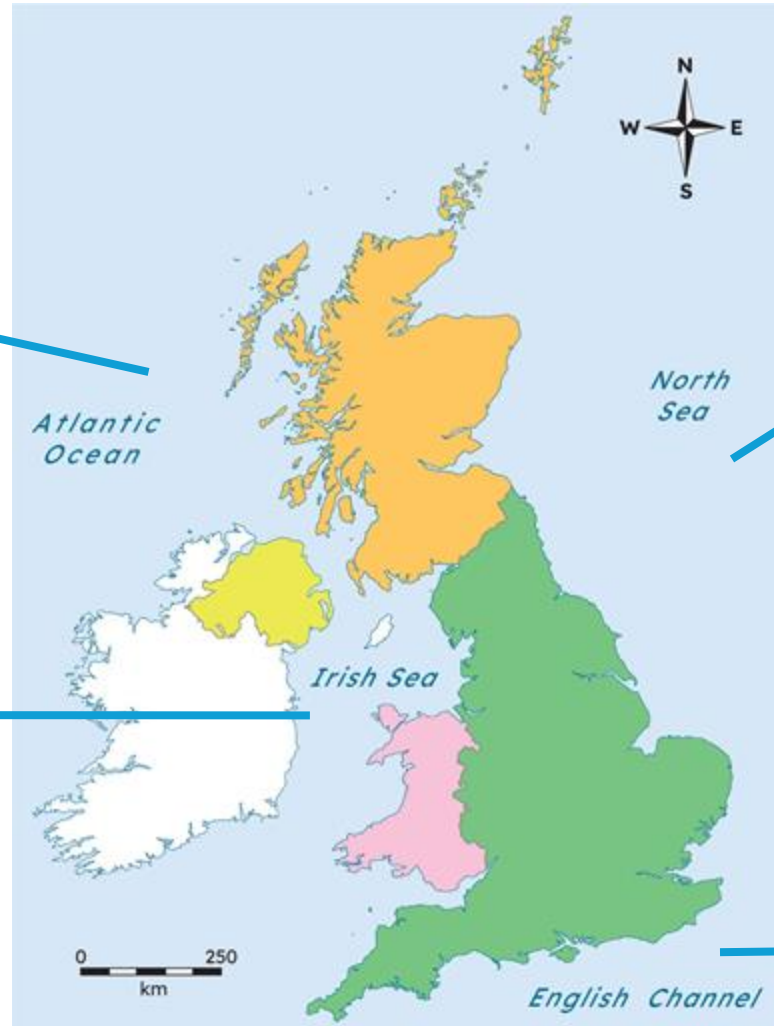
The UK is surrounded by oceans and seas.

Atlantic
Ocean

North Sea

Irish Sea

English
Channel



The **coastline** is where the land meets the sea.

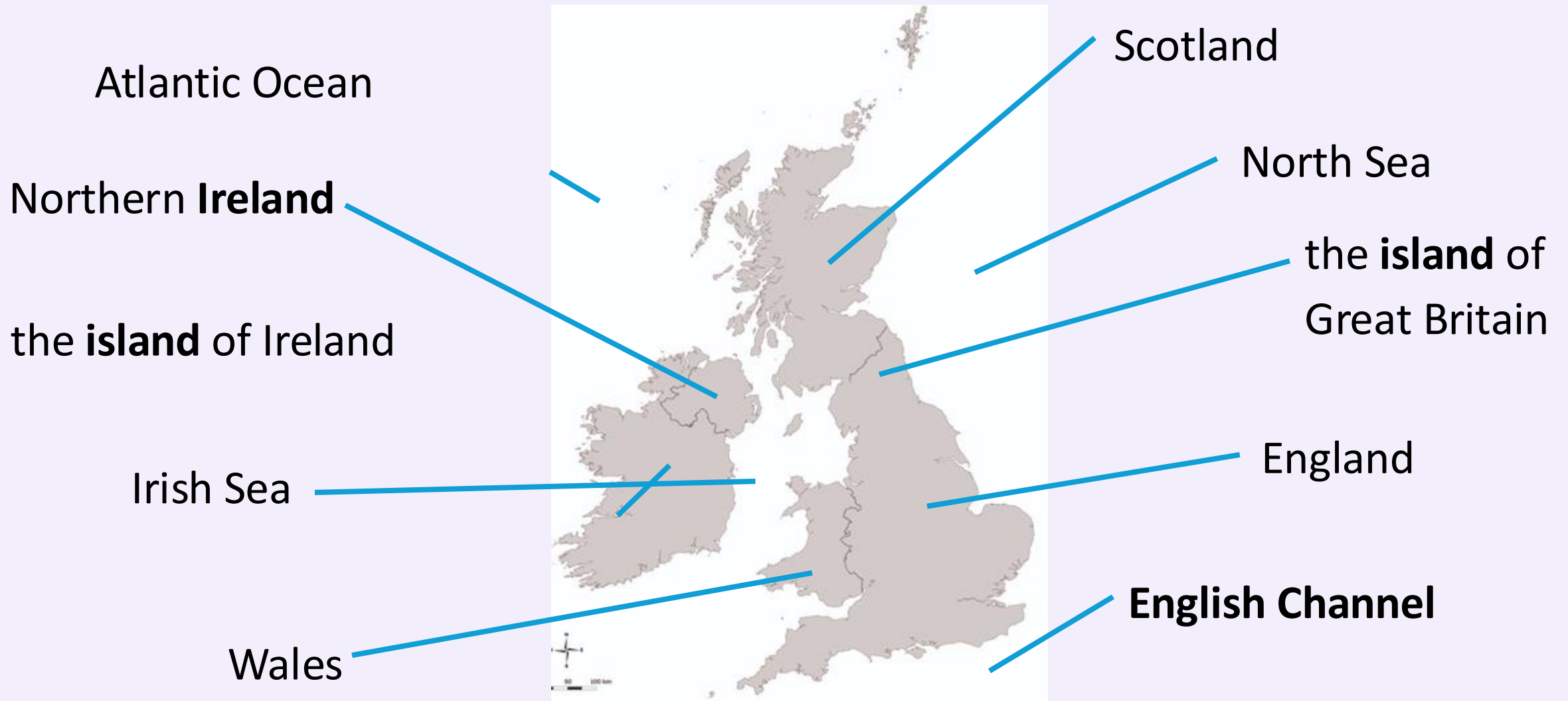
The UK has a very large coastline!



Label this map of the UK. Include:

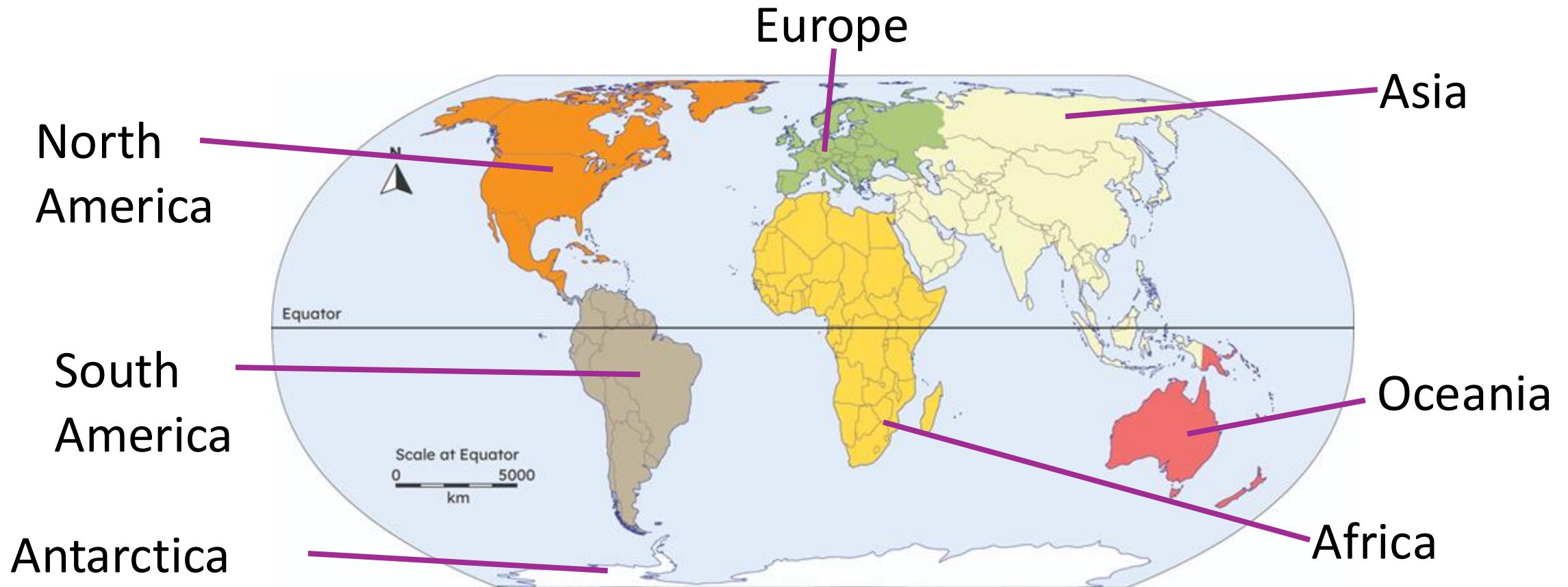
- the four **countries** in the UK
- the **islands** of Great Britain and Ireland
- some seas or oceans





Where is the UK located?

The world is made up of seven continents.
How many can you name?



Where is the UK located?



Check

How many continents are there in the world?

a

5

b

6

c

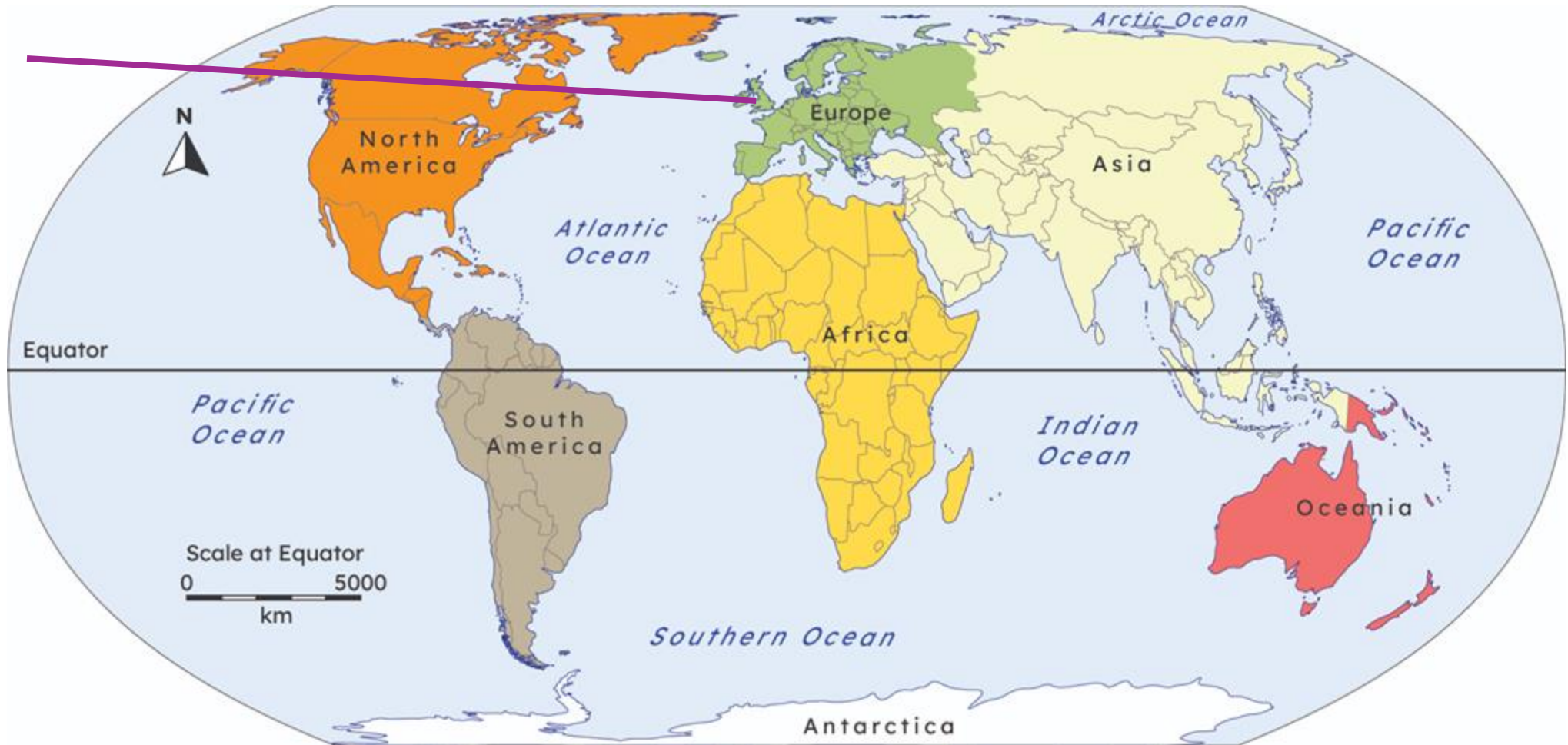
7



Where is the UK located?

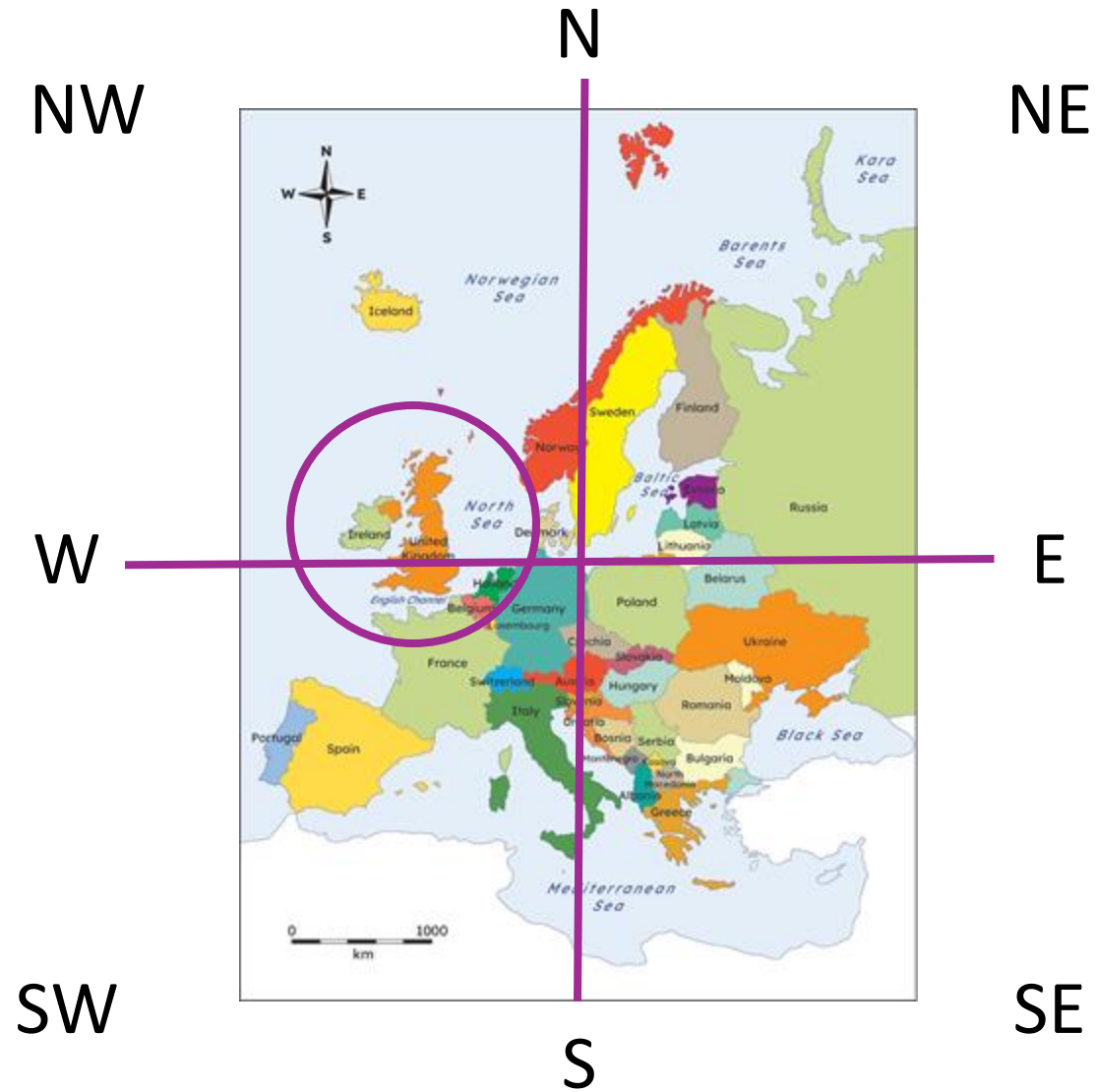
Which continent is the UK in?

The UK
is in
Europe



Where is the UK located?

The UK is in the northwest of Europe.



Write a letter to a penpal from India describing the UK and where it is located.

You should include:

- How many **countries** make up the UK? What are their names?
- Which oceans and sea surround the UK?
- Which continent is it in? Which other **country** has a **coastline** at the **English Channel**?

Example letter:

Dear Nishant,

I hope you are doing well! I wanted to tell you about the United Kingdom (UK) and where it is. The UK is made up of four **countries**. They are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. These **countries** are all in one big group of **islands**. Now, let me try to describe the shape of the UK. It's like a big puzzle piece! There's a really big piece called Great Britain. On the north part of Great Britain is Scotland. On the west side is Wales. On the south side is England. Northern Ireland is on a smaller **island** to the west of Great Britain.

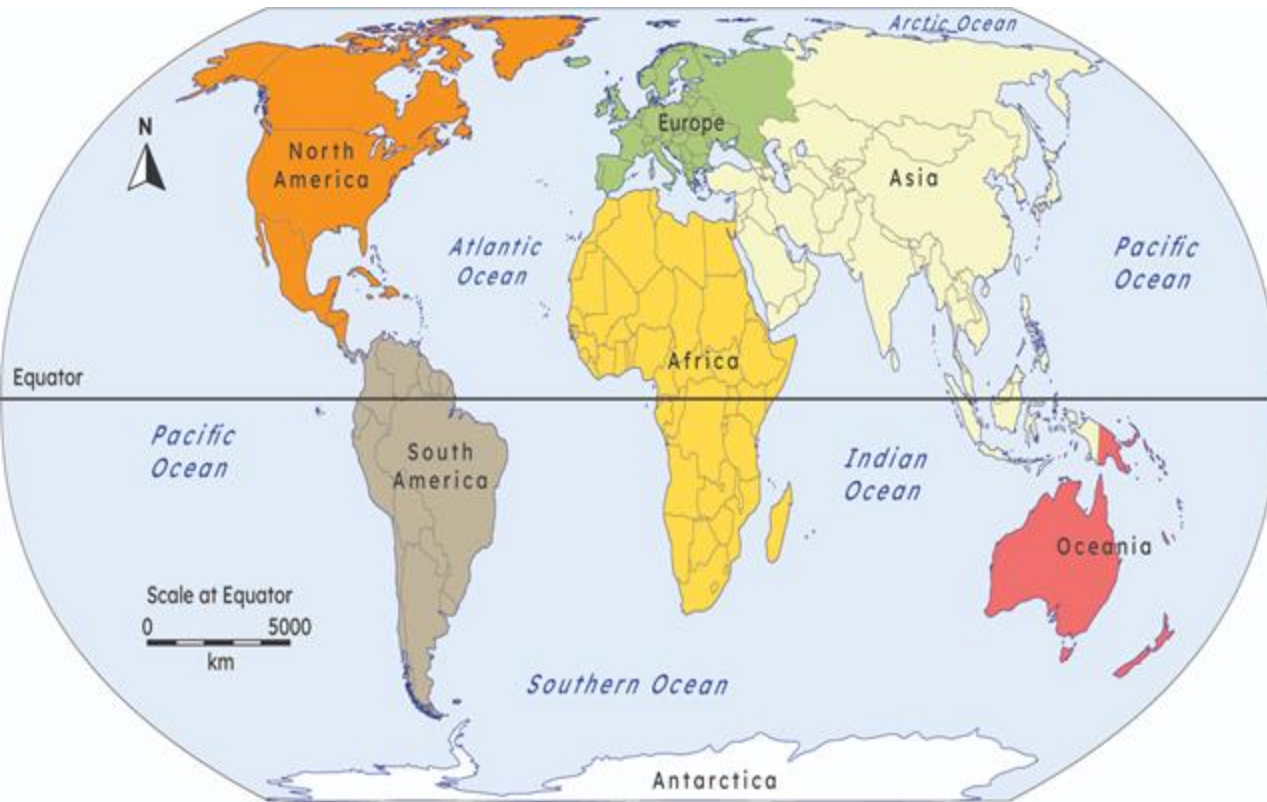
The UK is located in the continent Europe. Around the UK, there's the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the North Sea to the east, the **English Channel** to the south and the Irish Sea in between the island of Great Britain and the island of Ireland. The **English Channel** is the bit of water between the UK and France.

From Gaby

Summary

Exit questions and Challenge

Where is the UK on the world map?



1 What does the abbreviation 'the UK' stand for? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ the United Kingdom
- ☐ the United Kart
- ☐ the United Key
- ☐ the United Keystone

2 What continent is the United Kingdom in? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ North America
- ☐ South America

3 What is the name of the channel that is located to the south of England? answer

- ☐ The North Sea
- ☐ The Welsh Channel
- ☐ The Scottish Channel
- ☐ The English Channel

Summary The UK and its surrounding seas

- The UK is made up of four **countries**: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- The UK has over 6,000 **islands**.
- The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Ocean, the **English Channel** and the North Sea.
- The UK is located in northwestern Europe.