

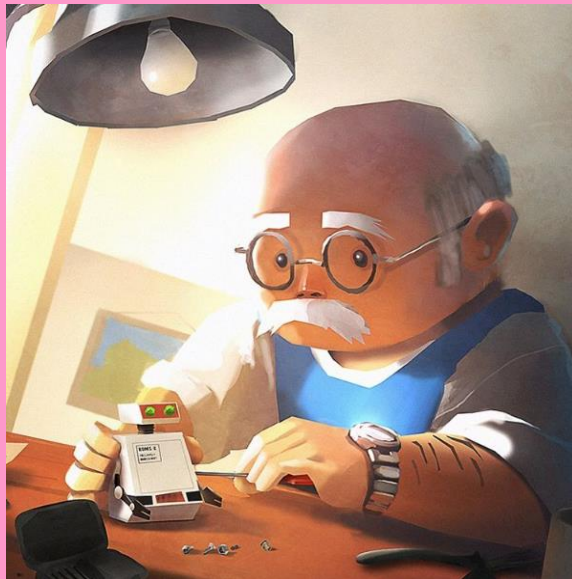
Monday

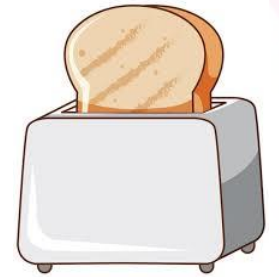
INVESTIGATORS (Miss Horton & Mrs Karasava)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
MON	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	10:00 Whole Academy Assembly (PPA)	BREAK	Maths	LUNCH	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
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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)
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05/10/26

CHALLENGE

WHO?	DOING?	WHAT?	WHERE?
man	fixing	robot	workshop
robot maker	building	mechanical	shed
magician	repairing	toy	shop
		machine	





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Morning Registration

ARE YOU READY?

3



2



1



LITERACY

Monday 5th October
T.B.A.T. answer and ask questions.

2 in 2

k

T.B.A.T. answer and ask questions.



1. Name 5 **nouns** that can be found in the pictures.



2. How do you think the people are feeling and why?





Read the text
together.

Pick out 5 key
harvest words.

Harvesting is the process of collecting plants, animals, or fish as food, especially the process of gathering mature crops, and "the harvest" also refers to the collected crops. Reaping is the cutting of grain or pulses for harvest, typically using a scythe, sickle, or reaper.

Harvest Time

Read the Harvest Poem

Do we understand all the
words?

gathered

crop

drank

promise

grain

We've gathered in the harvest,
We've cut and saved the corn.
The winter days are coming,
But we'll be safe and warm.

The earth was warmed with sunshine,
The crop drank in the rain.
We've bread to feed and warm us,
When winter comes again.

And when the winter's over,
And springtime comes around.
We'll plant next season's harvest,
Seeds hidden in the ground.

Each seed is like a promise,
Of sunshine after the rain,
Of the golden grain we hope for,
When it's harvest time again.

BRAIN BREAK



Using the Harvest poem, can you answer the questions?

Remember
Capital letters to start sentences and **full stops** at the end.

1. What have the people gathered in the poem?
2. What helps the crops to grow?
3. What do they plan to do when spring arrives?
4. What does each seed promise?



Thinking Questions

1. What does the word "harvest" mean?
2. What do you think "golden grain" looks like?

CHALLENGE

Why do you think the poet says "Each seed is like a promise"?

Harvest Time

We've gathered in the harvest,
We've cut and saved the corn.
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Thinking Questions

1. What does the word "harvest" mean?
2. What do you think "golden grain" looks like?

CHALLENGE

Why do you think the poet says "Each seed is like a promise"?

1. The people gathered

2. The helps the crops grow.

3. They plan to when the spring comes.

4. Each seed promises

5. The word **harvest** means

6. I think the **golden grain** looks

CHALLENGE: I think the poet says "Each seed is like a promise"
because

1. The people gathered

2. The helps the crops grow.

3. They plan to when the spring comes.

4. Each seed promises

5. The word **harvest** means

6. I think the **golden grain** looks

winter earth bread days safe harvest corn warm
 cut sunshine season rain springtime

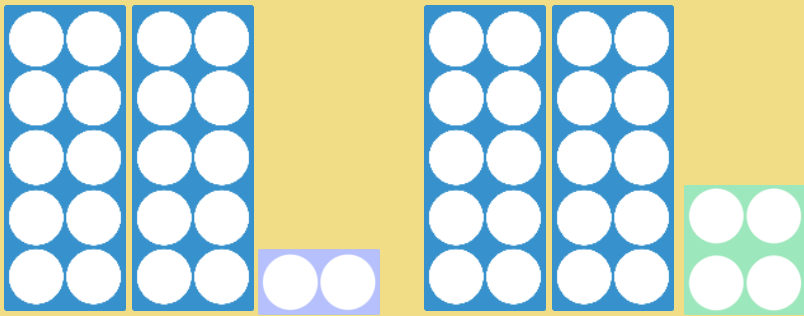
BREAK

MATHS

05.10.26

T.B.A.T. create bar models.

1. Place Value



Which number is the
smallest?

2. + and -

$$20 - 4 = \square$$

$$5 \times 2 =$$



3. Reasoning



If I count in
multiples of
10, I will say
60.



Is Henry correct?
Explain why.

Solve these equations mentally



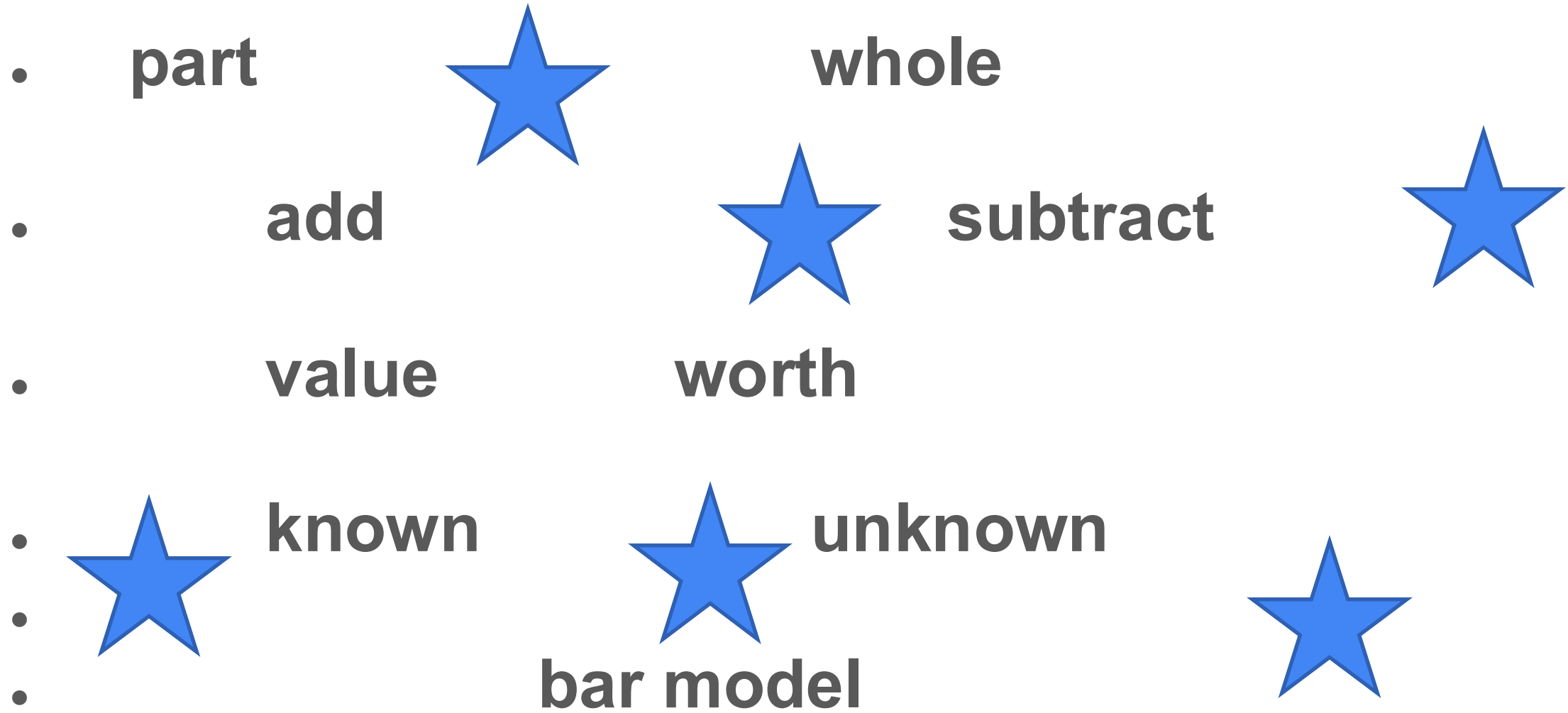
- $43 + 54 =$
- $97 - 51 =$



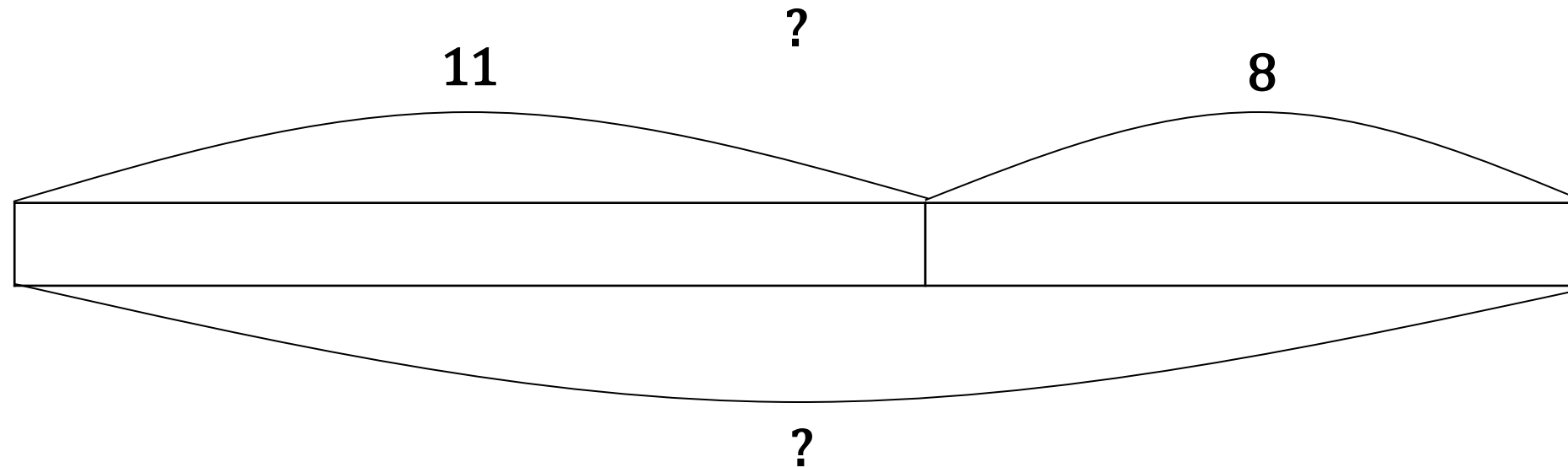
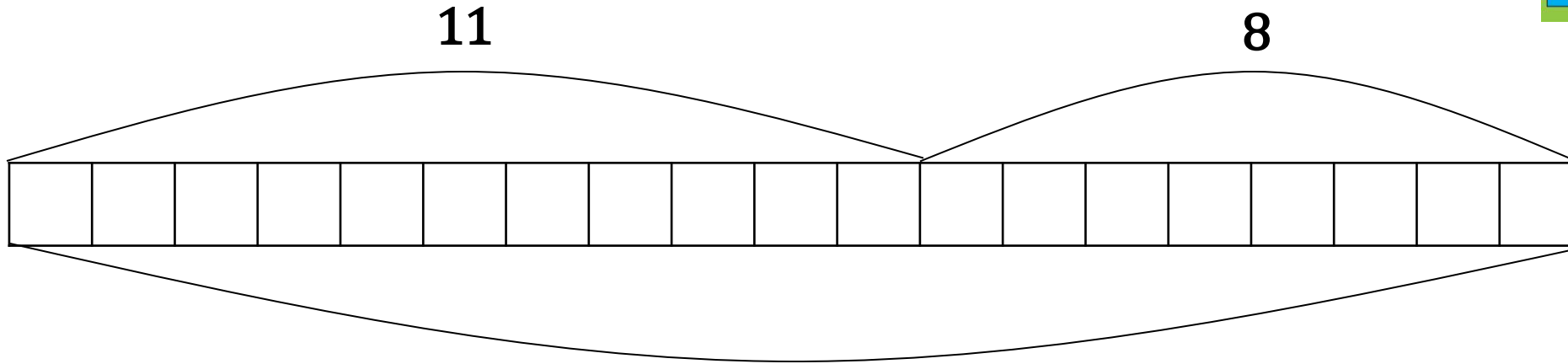
- $62 + 35 =$
- $97 - 33 =$

What other mental strategy can you think of to solve the equations?

Have you checked your answers using the inverse?



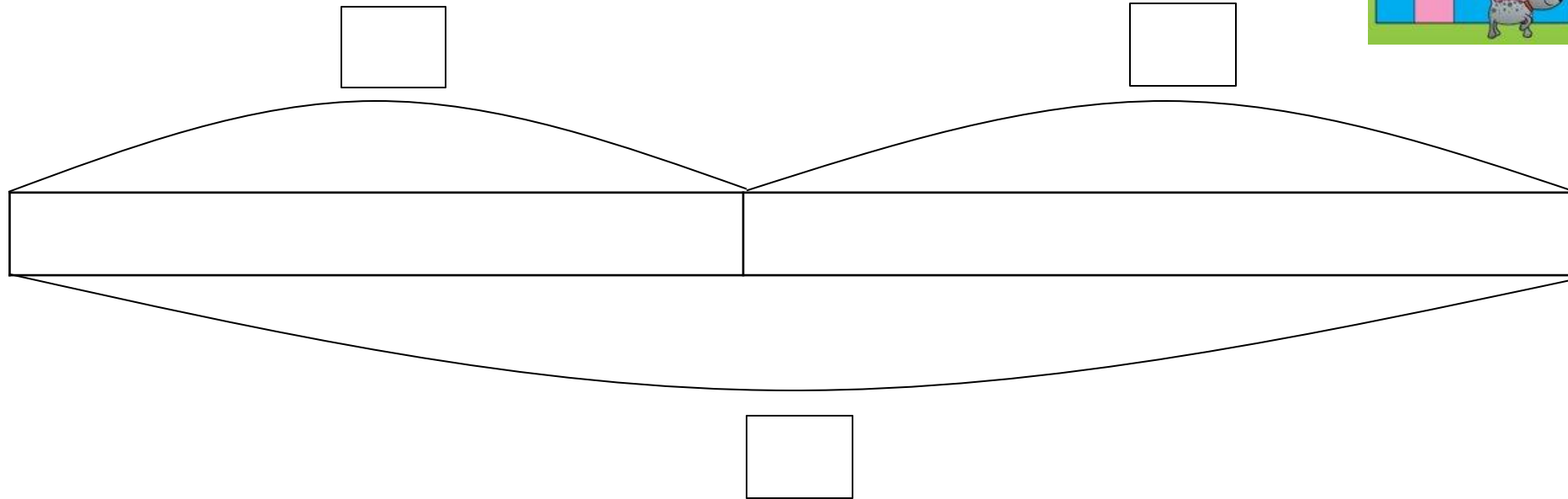
Anna bought 11 red apples. Joe bought eight bananas. How many pieces of fruit did they both buy?



100

The fruit seller has 35 bananas in a box. He adds 42 more. How many bananas are there now?

How would you label the bar model?

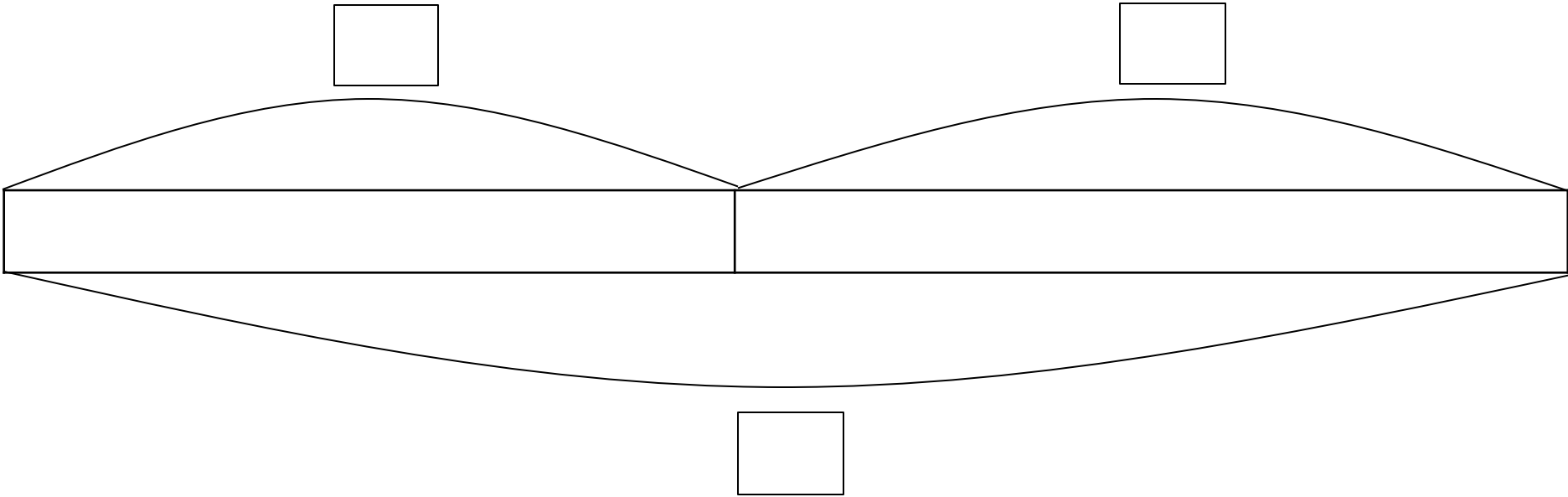


What calculation is needed?
What strategy could you use?



Jay bought 25 blueberries. Lily bought 23 blueberries. How many blueberries did they buy altogether?

----- + ----- = -----



What calculation is needed?
What strategy could you use?



05.10.26

CHALLENGE

SCHOOL SUPPLIES COUNT

There are 52 crayons in the art box. 19 crayons are used during the lesson.



Create a bar model to show how many crayons are left.

Label each part of the bar model.

Write a subtraction sentence to match your model.

GREATER DEPTH

PICNIC SWAP

Create Your Own Classroom Story!



Think of a classroom situation involving two-digit numbers (e.g., books, rulers, glue sticks).

Write a short word problem using addition or subtraction.

Create and label a bar model to represent your problem.

Swap with a partner and solve each other's problems using bar models.

Jay bought 36 blueberries. Lily bought 22 blueberries. How many blueberries were bought altogether? ____ + ____ = ____	
The fruit market seller has 56 oranges. He adds 43 more oranges. How many oranges does he have now? ____ + ____ = ____	
Ahmed buys 67 cherries. On the way home he eats 35. How many cherries does he have when gets home? ____ + ____ = ____	

BRAIN BREAK



LUNCH



QUIET READING



What is the pattern this week?
How are these words all linked?



badge
edge
bridge
dodge
fudge

age
huge
change
charge
village



MUSIC

Y2 HARVEST SONG

What Are You
Growing?



**Amazing
school songs**

Y2 HARVEST SONG

[Harvest Samba \(Cabbages and Greens\) \[with lyrics for congregations\]](#)

[Wake Up! School Assembly Song with Words on Screen
from Songs For EVERY Assembly by Out of the Ark](#)

[Cauliflowers Fluffy | Paintbox | Vegetable | Harvest | Kids
Song | Made by Red Cat Reading](#)

BRAIN BREAK

BREATHE

BRING IT DOWN

FLOW

GoNoodle.

SCIENCE

06/10/26

T.B.A.T. investigate which materials are stretchy and explain how suitable they are for different uses.



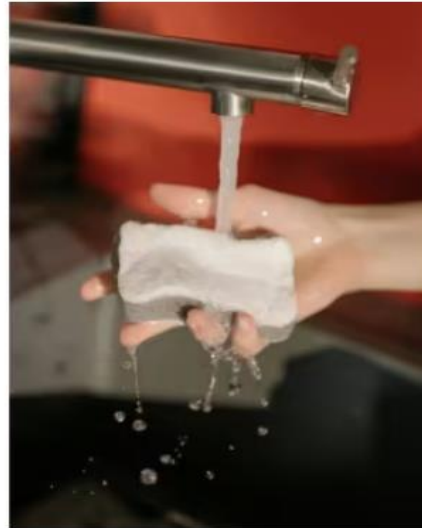
Starter quiz

1 Why is wood a good material for making a chair? (Tick 1 correct answer)



- ☐ Wood comes from trees.
- ☐ Wood can be strong and made smooth.
- ☐ Wood can be made into spoons and tables.

2 Which of these is a property of materials? (Tick 1 correct answer)



- ☐ absorbent
- ☐ water
- ☐ sponge

3 True or false? Materials that are absorbent do not soak up any liquids. (Tick 1 correct answer)



- ☐ true
- ☐ false

KEYWORDS

suitable

material

property

stretchy

length

06/10/26

T.B.A.T. investigate which materials are stretchy and explain how suitable they are for different uses.



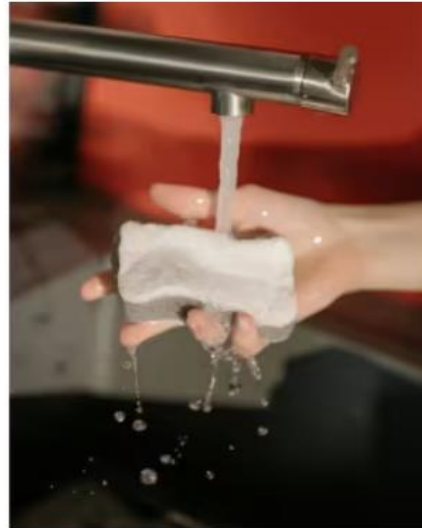
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KEYWORDS

suitable

material

property

stretchy

length

My pencil case is made of a material called canvas.

Canvas is a good material for a pencil case because it is strong and does not tear easily.



Jacob



Jacob's pencil case

What do we call the words that we use to describe **materials**?

The words that we use to describe **materials** are called their **properties**.



a metal spoon

What properties does a metal need to have to be **suitable** for making a spoon?



a wooden
cricket bat

What properties does wood need to have to be suitable for making a cricket bat?

The children are talking about which materials are suitable to make an umbrella canopy.



You can make an umbrella canopy out of any material.



You need to make an umbrella canopy out of a material that has suitable properties, like being flexible and waterproof.



Who is correct?

Laura

Andeep

Do you know what these objects are? What do you notice about the **materials** they are made from?



a pair of tights



rubber bands



a balloon

HINT: What would happen if you pulled these materials?

These **materials** are all **stretchy**. This means that they can be pulled to change their shape.



hair scrunchies



ukulele strings



woolly hat

Why do you think this is a useful **property**?

Which of these is a property of materials?

a

plastic

b

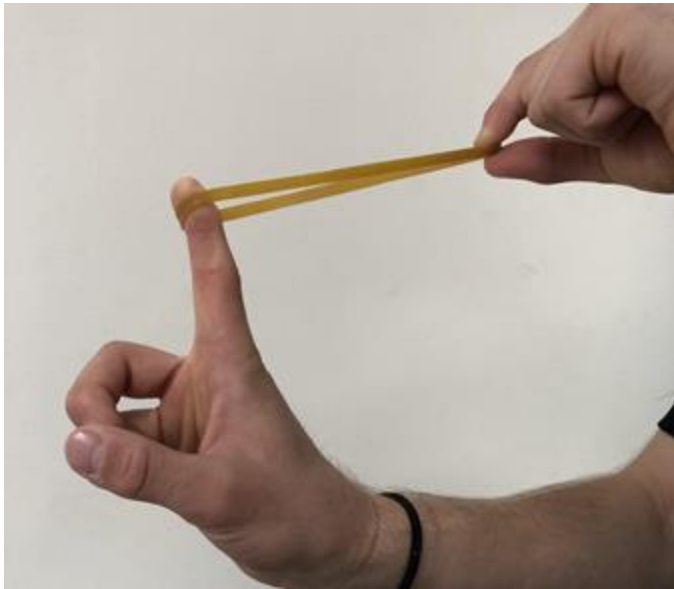
stretchy



c

a balloon

If a **material** is **stretchy**, it can be pulled to change its shape.



stretching a rubber
band



stretching an
exercise band



Sam

All stretchy materials soak up water.



Jun

All stretchy materials can be pulled to change their shape. ✓

All stretchy materials let light through.



Lucas

Who is correct?

Some **materials** are **stretchy** and this makes them **suitable** for certain uses.



hair scrunchie



rubber bands



tights

Why is being stretchy useful for these objects?

Some **stretchy materials** are used for clothes you wear when moving around a lot.



swimming



cycling



yoga



Aisha

A balloon needs to be made from a stretchy material. ✓

A table needs to be made from a stretchy material.



Izzy

A book needs to be made from a stretchy material.



Alex

Who is correct?



Stretchy materials

Task A: Stretchy materials

Go on a stretchy materials hunt around your classroom or home.

- a. Which objects can you find that are made of stretchy materials?



a bedroom

- b. Why do these objects need to be made with an stretchy material?



a classroom

Task B: Testing stretchy materials



Izzy

Help me to decide which material is stretchy enough to make my Nanna's socks.

What you will need:

different materials



fleece



jersey



linen



denim



cotton

and a ruler



Pull each material to measure its length while stretched.
Record your results in the table and decide whether each material is stretchy or not.

material	length of material whilst stretched (cm)	is it stretchy?
cotton		
denim		
fleece		
jersey		
linen		

BREAK

Izzy's Nanna has had a foot operation.

She has to wear a plaster cast but has cold toes!

She wants to wear a sock to keep her toes warm, but all of her socks are too small.



a plaster cast



Aisha

Izzy's Nanna needs a sock made from a stretchy material.

We will find a suitable material for it!



Sam

Aisha and Sam think of different ways in which they could investigate **materials** to find out if they are **stretchy**.



Aisha

We could get square pieces of each material and put marbles into the middle.
We can hold the corners to see if it stretches.

We could try to pull each material and measure with a ruler how far it stretches.



Sam

Do you have any other ideas for how to investigate which materials are stretchy?

Aisha and Sam start to plan their investigation. They collect the things that they need. An adult cuts all of the **materials** into 20 cm **lengths**.



denim



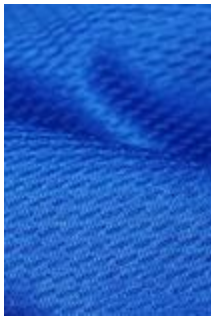
cotton



wool



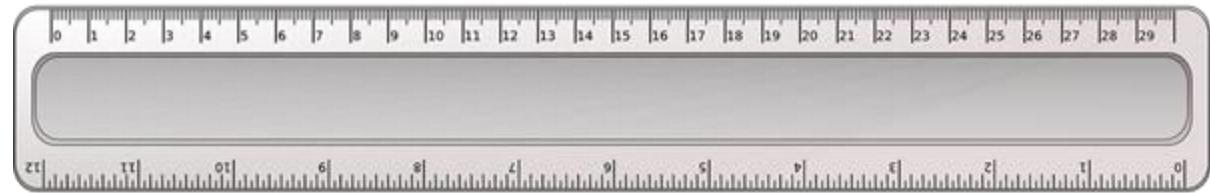
fleece



jersey



linen



ruler



Sam



Aisha

Aisha and Sam work together to test each **material**.

They place it next to a ruler, stretch it as far as they can, and measure its **length**.



measuring denim



measuring cotton



measuring wool

True or false?

When scientists test materials to see if they are stretchy, they record the results in a table.

T True ✓ **F** False

This is because...

a a table is a clear way to see and compare your results.

b a table is an easy way to see what things you will need.



The properties of materials make them suitable or unsuitable for particular uses.

If a material is stretchy, it is able to change its shape when pulled.

Some materials are more stretchy than others and this makes them suitable for certain uses.

Scientists test materials to find out which are stretchy and which are not.



socks