

05.10.26 Monday 5th October

Morning challenge

★ MONDAY ★	
08:30 08:50	 Reading  Arithmetic  TTRS
08:50 10:00	 Times Tables  Maths
10:00 10:30	 Assembly
10:30 10:45	 Break Time
10:45 11:40	 Spelling & Word Work
11:40 12:10	 Literacy
12:10 13:00	 Lunch Time
13:00 13:15	 Handwriting
13:15 14:30	 Humanities
14:30 15:05	 MFL

Iron is a strong, hard and magnetic metal that is still used in buildings today. It is found inside the Earth and is extracted from iron ores, which are minerals and rocks that contain iron. During the Iron Age, iron was removed from ores by a process known as smelting. Ancient metalworkers placed iron ore with charcoal into a hot furnace. As the ore and charcoal heated up, the majority of the waste material in the rock melted off, leaving the iron behind as a big, spongy lump called a bloom. Then, the bloom was purified and shaped by being heated to a high temperature and hammered against an anvil. This process was known as smithing.

Lunch:

Main meal - Sausage & mash with gravy

Vegetarian – Veggie sausage & mash with gravy

Jacket potato or School Packed lunch

Collect at front

Find and copy **two** adjectives used in the text to describe iron.

What is the process of shaping iron called?

Explain why iron may have been difficult to get during the Iron Age.

Challenge:

Summarise the smelting process in 25 words or fewer.

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Times tables

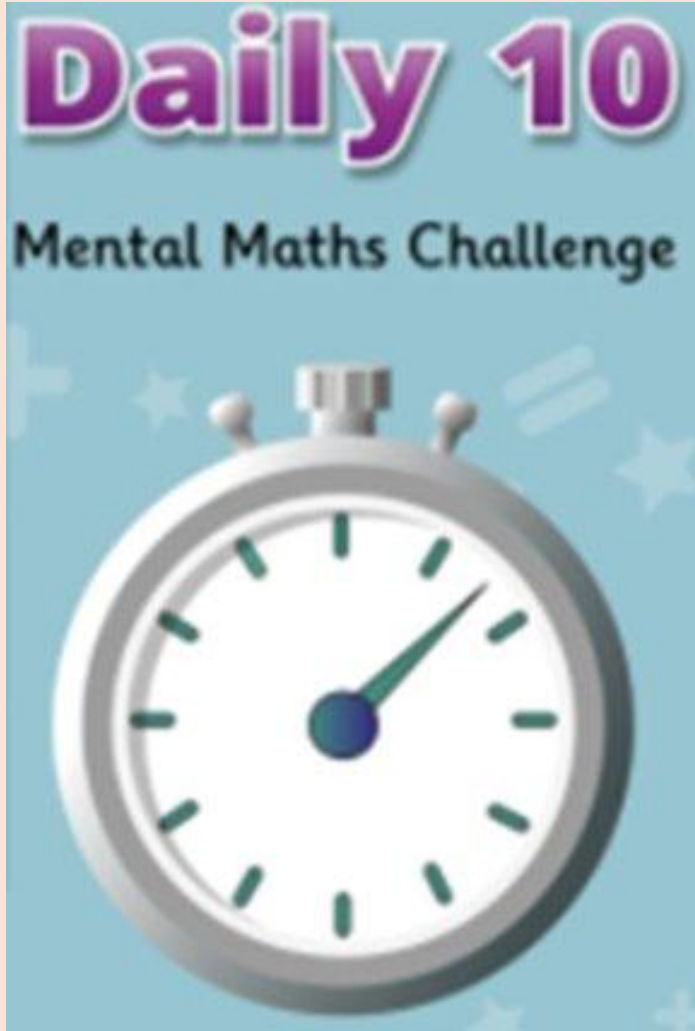
Recap our 5 times table songs.

[Percy parker 5x tables - Search](#)



5.10.26

TBAT: identify 3D shapes



Daily 10 - Mental Maths
Challenge - Topmarks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

5.10.26

TBAT: identify 3D shapes

3 in 3

True or False

A square has four sides that are all the same length.

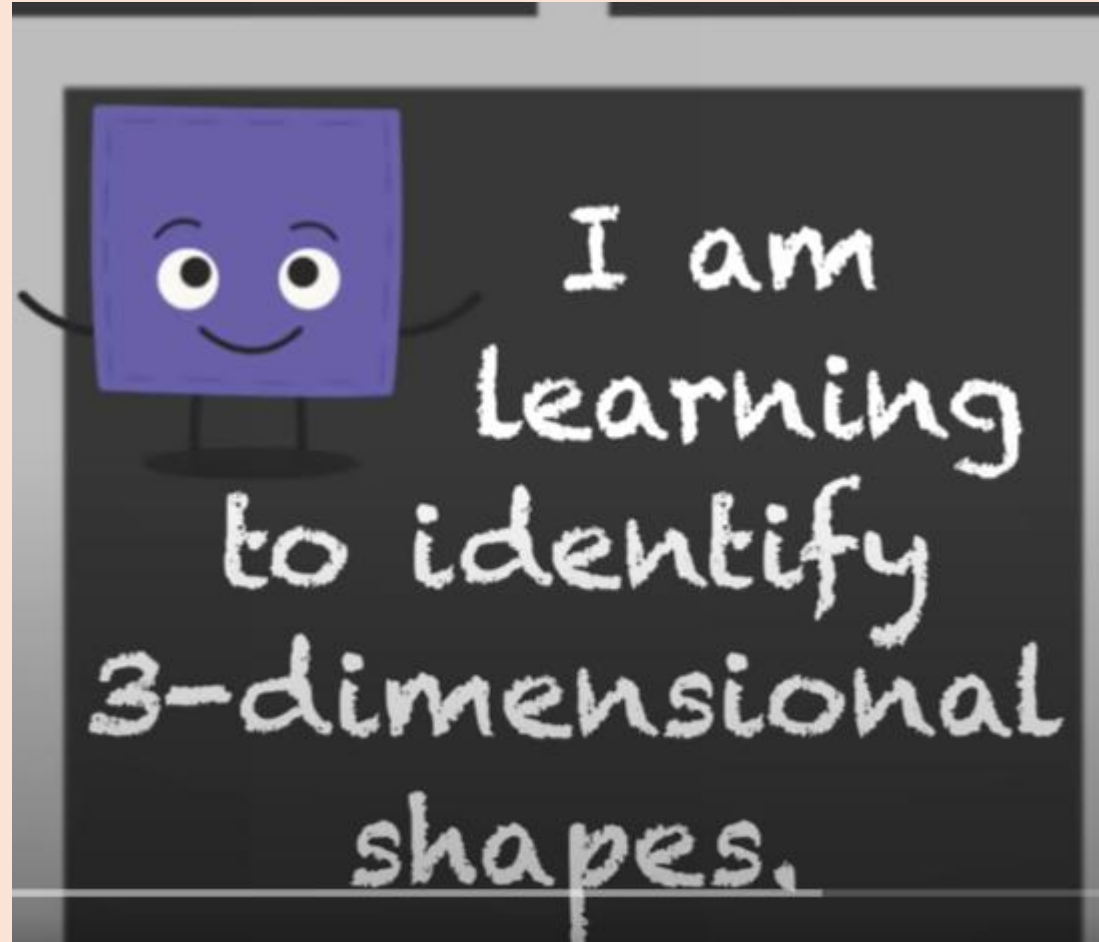
A cube is a 2D shape as it has flat faces.

A cylinder has curved and flat surfaces.

A triangular prism has only triangle faces.

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TBAT: identify 3D shapes



[3D Shapes Song - YouTube](#)

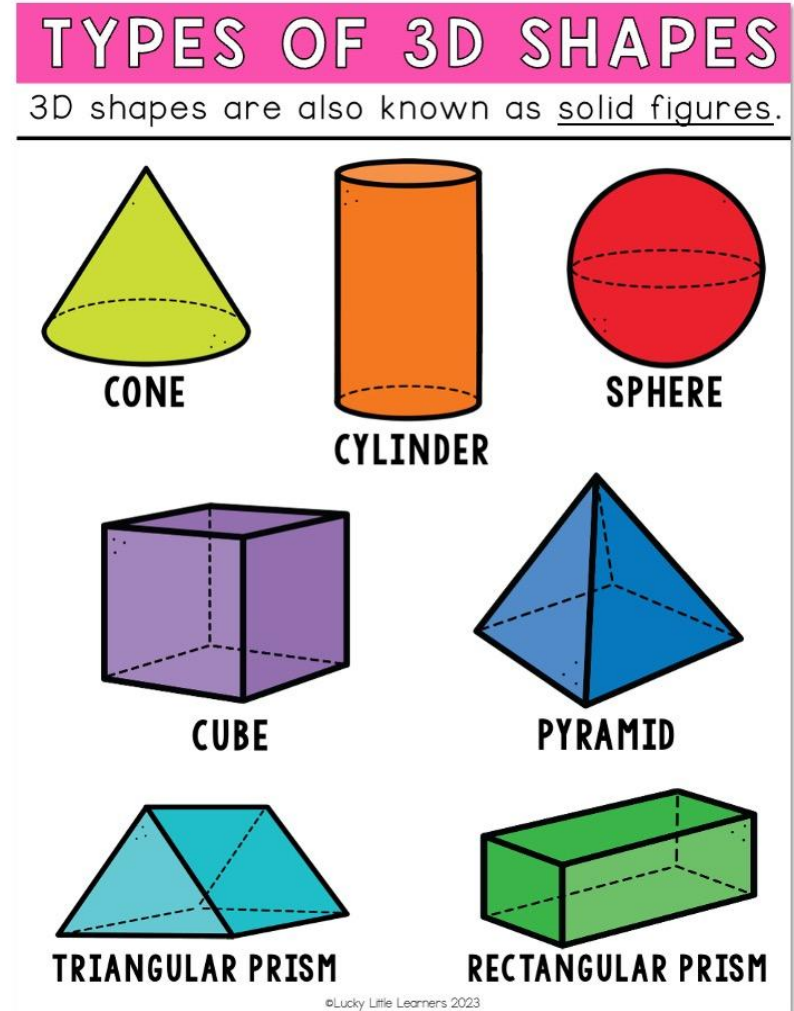
05.10.26

TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Talk Partners:

What do you notice
about the 3D shapes?

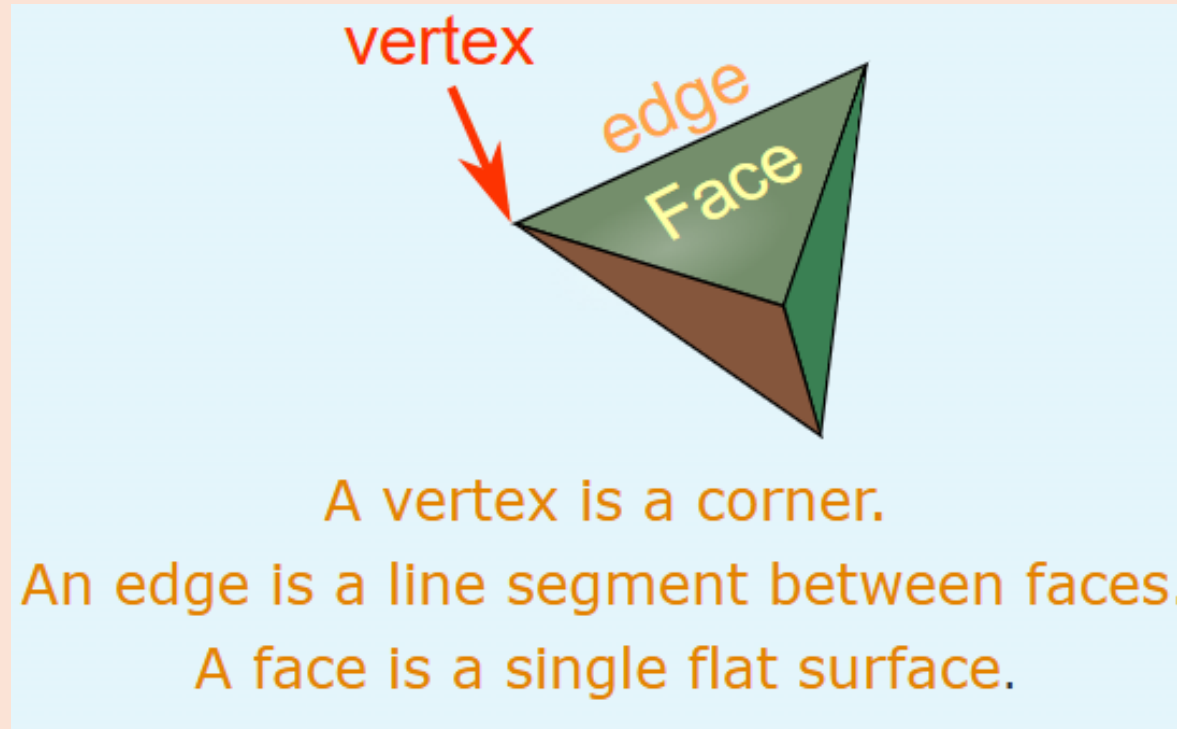
Is there anything the
same about the shapes?



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TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Faces, Edges and Vertices



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TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Faces

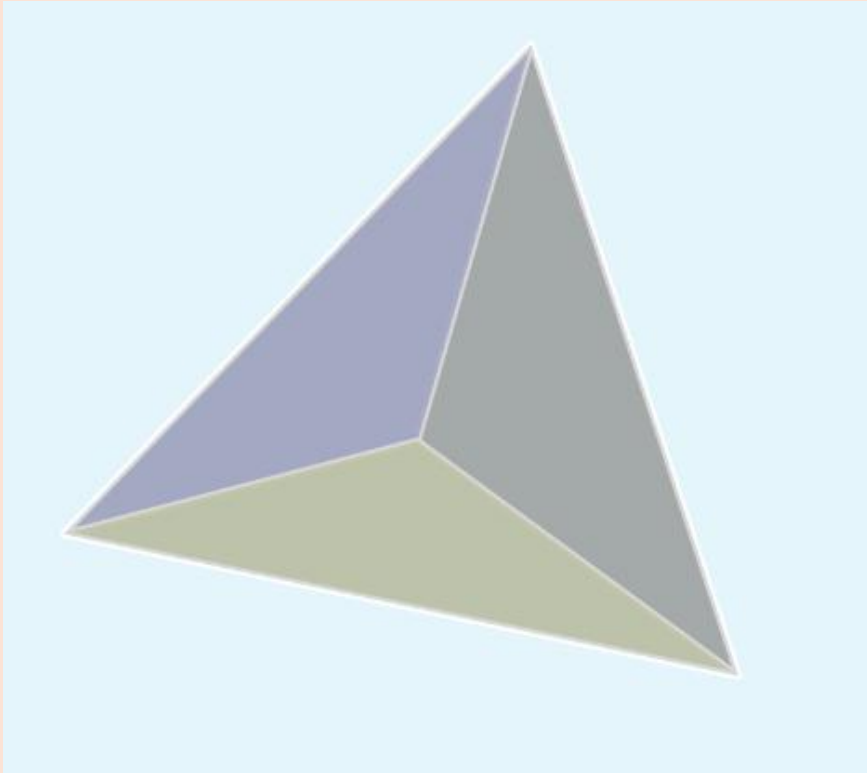


A face is any of the individual flat surfaces of a solid object.

This tetrahedron has 4 faces (there is one face we can't see)

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TBAT: identify 3D shapes



Vertices

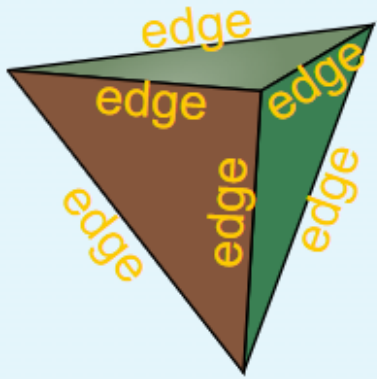
Notice these interesting things:

- It has 4 faces
- It has 6 edges
- It has 4 vertices (corner points)

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TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Edges



This Tetrahedron
Has 6 Edges

For a **polyhedron** an edge is a line segment where **two faces meet**.

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TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Partner discussion



My shape has 6 faces, all of which are the same 2D shape. It has 8 vertices and 12 edges.

Write on your whiteboards and explain your answer!

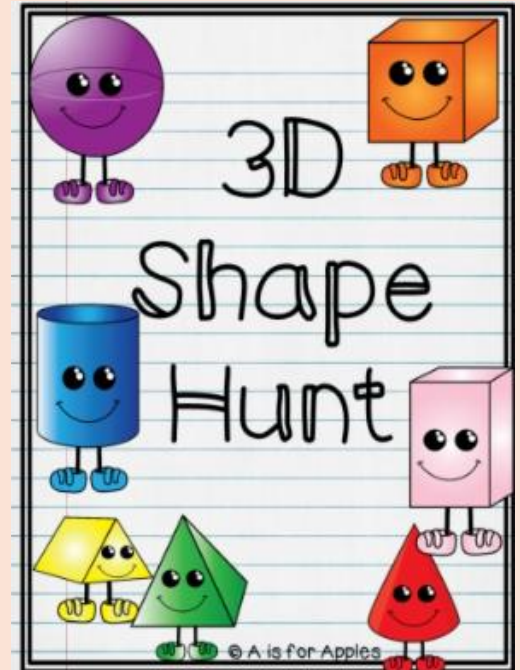
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TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Partner talk:

Look around the room from your seat
and see if you can spot any 3D
shapes?

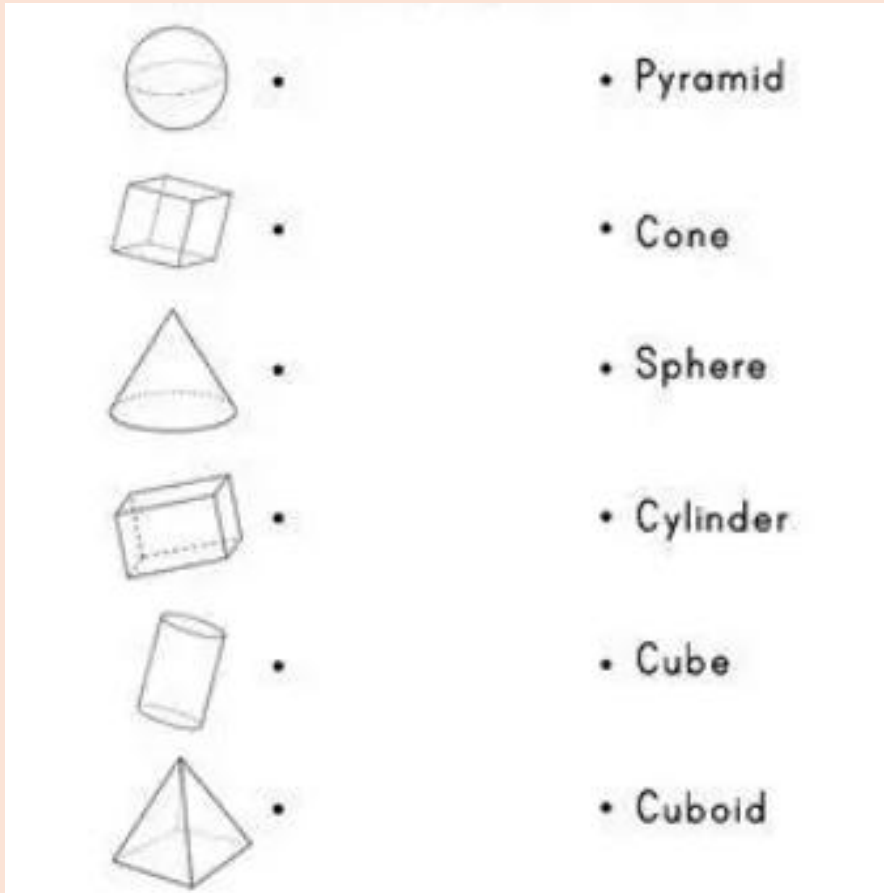
For example,
Cylinder - Water bottle.



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TBAT: identify 3D shapes

Independent Task:
Match the 3D shapes to their
name.



RP:

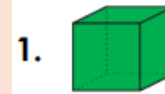
▲ Mia says: "A cone is a 2D shape because it has a circle on the bottom."

? Is Mia correct?

? Explain your answer.

Challenge:

2. Match each 3D shape to the correct description.



A. 2 flat, circular faces



B. 1 curved surface,
0 flat faces



C. 6 flat, square faces



D. 4 triangular faces

Mastery:

Sophie has a box of 3D shapes. She pulls out a shape and says:

"It has flat faces, straight edges, and all the faces are squares."

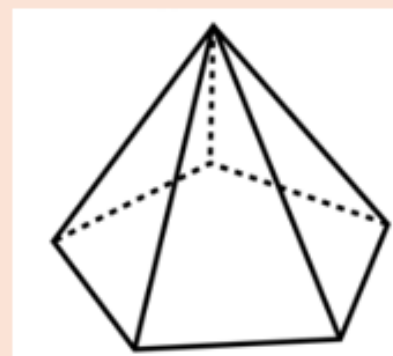
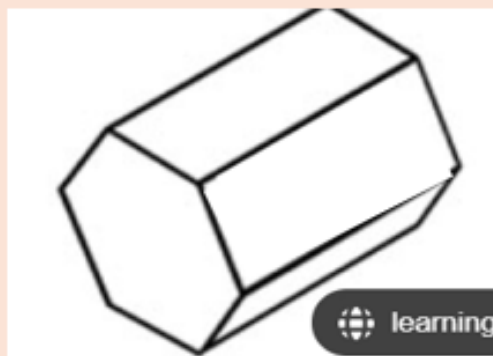
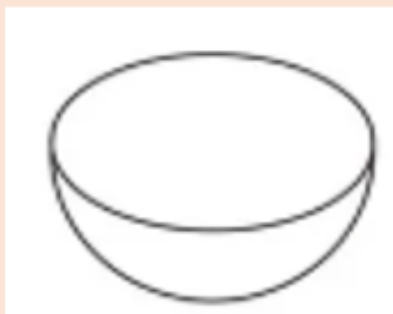
What shape does Sophie have?

Explain how you know.

Mastery greater depth:

Can you name these shapes?

How many faces, edges and vertices do they have?

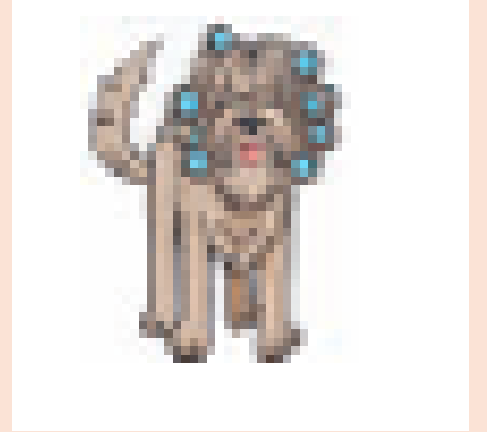






Monday 5th October

TBAT: practice words with the /ur/ sound spelt ear.



earth

early

learn

heard

earn

pearl

search

unearth

earl

rehearse

Look carefully at the word,
copy it, then cover it and
write it from memory.

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

Monday 5th October

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

3 in 3

Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

The bright golden sun shone on the sea.

The birds was singing.

They was swinging in the trees.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Talk Partners:

Can you summarise what has happened in the book so far?

What is one thing you like about the story?

Monday 5th October

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Words found in text:

SOS - A signal for help.

Frigate bird - A large seabird with long wings that can fly for a very long time.



Coaxed - When someone gently encourages or persuades another person to do something.

Annihilated - Completely destroyed or wiped out.

Jutting - Sticking out from something.

Idyllic - Very peaceful, beautiful, and perfect, like a lovely place in nature.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

But Jack wouldn't want help and she didn't want to send it.

She walked up to the pool to fill her water bottle and pick more peas for dinner. He'll be home in the morning, she thought. Something will happen!

And something did.

Nim ran all the way down the hill, waving the letter in one hand and the water bottle in the other. "Jack's okay!" she sang, and swung Fred in a crazy jig around Selkie. "He'll be home soon!"

Then she wrote two letters.

Modelled:

Where did she fill her water bottle?

Partner work:

How many letters did she write?

Monday 5th October

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Multiple Choice:

What did the frigate bird carry?

A shiny stone

A coconut

A rolled up piece of paper.

Where was Nim when she got Jack's letter?

At the hut

In the garden

At the pool

What did Jack say to Nim to not send?

A SOS

A letter back

Some food

Monday 5th October

TBAT: retrieve information from a text.

Retrieval questions:

1. Why did Nim think she might need to send an SOS the next day?

She thought she needed to send an SOS because...

2. What was the letter attached to?

The letter was attached to...

3. What three things did Jack say the storm took from him?

The three things taken from Jack were...

4. What experiment did Nim say she started?

Nim had started...

5. How did Alex Rover picture Keyhole Cove?

Alex pictured Keyhole Cove as...

**What does Nim's
reaction to Jack's
letter show about how
she feels?**

Monday 5th October

TBAT: practise the joins 'wo' and 'wa'

water

was

woman

women

Handwriting Repeater

A series of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each row consists of a top red line, a middle blue line, and a bottom red line. There are four such rows provided for the words 'water', 'was', 'woman', and 'women'.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were

3 in 3

What was the era before the Bronze Age called?

- ☐ the Stone Age
- ☐ prehistory
- ☐ the Iron Age

Which era began approximately 4,000 years ago?

- ☐ Stone Age
- ☐ Bronze Age
- ☐ Iron Age

Rock or soil containing metal is called _____. Fill in the blank

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began
and describe who the Celts were

The Iron Age is a period in history when people used iron.

When metal ores are heated up to extract the metal it is called smelting.

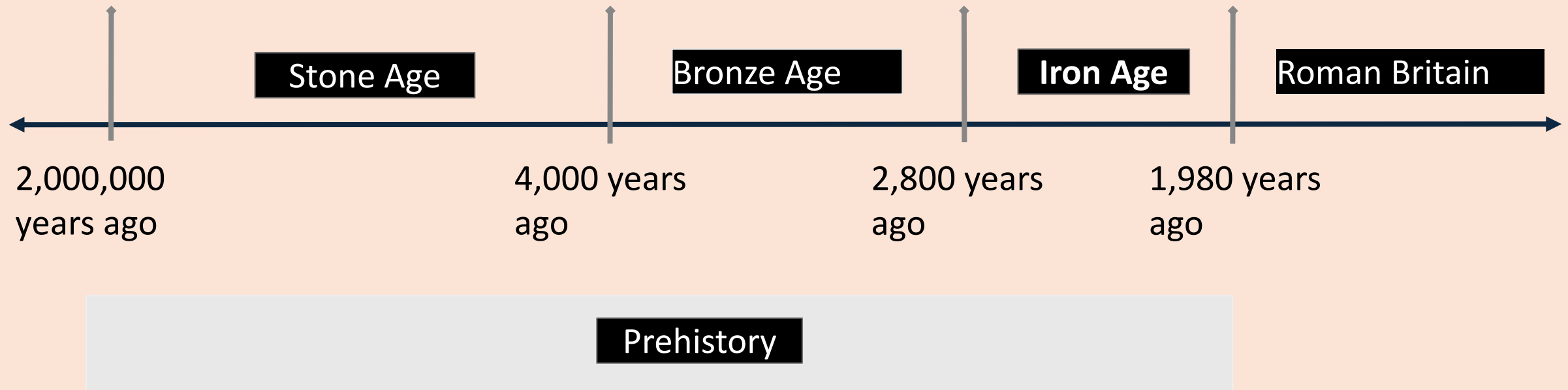
Celts were groups of people living in Britain and across Europe during the Iron Age.

A tribe is a group of people living and working together.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were

The **Iron Age** began in Britain approximately 2,800 years ago – at the end of the Bronze Age – and lasted until the Roman invasion.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were

How long ago did the **Iron Age** begin in Britain?

approximately 2,000,000 years ago A

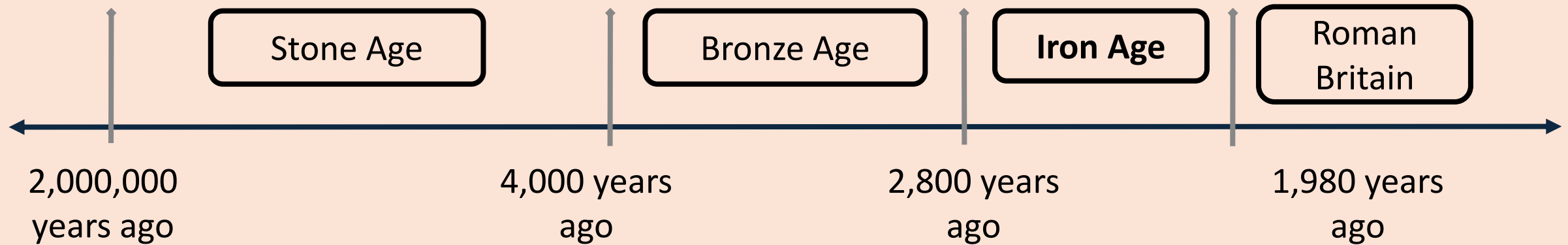
approximately 4,000 years ago B

approximately 2,800 years ago C ✓

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were

Complete this timeline using the time periods below.



Prehistory

Stone Age

Roman Britain

Iron Age

Bronze Age

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were

Iron is a metal. It is found in the ground as an ore.

The ore is heated up to extract the metal. This is called **smelting**.

Iron ore is difficult to **smelt** because it needs to be heated to a very high temperature.

Iron is a common metal found in lots of places.



Iron ore



Ore is rock or soil containing metal.



Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were



The **Iron Age** began when people started to use iron instead of bronze to make items like tools and weapons.

Iron was stronger and harder than bronze.

When iron is very hot, it can be hammered, bent or twisted into different shapes. When it cools again, it becomes hard.

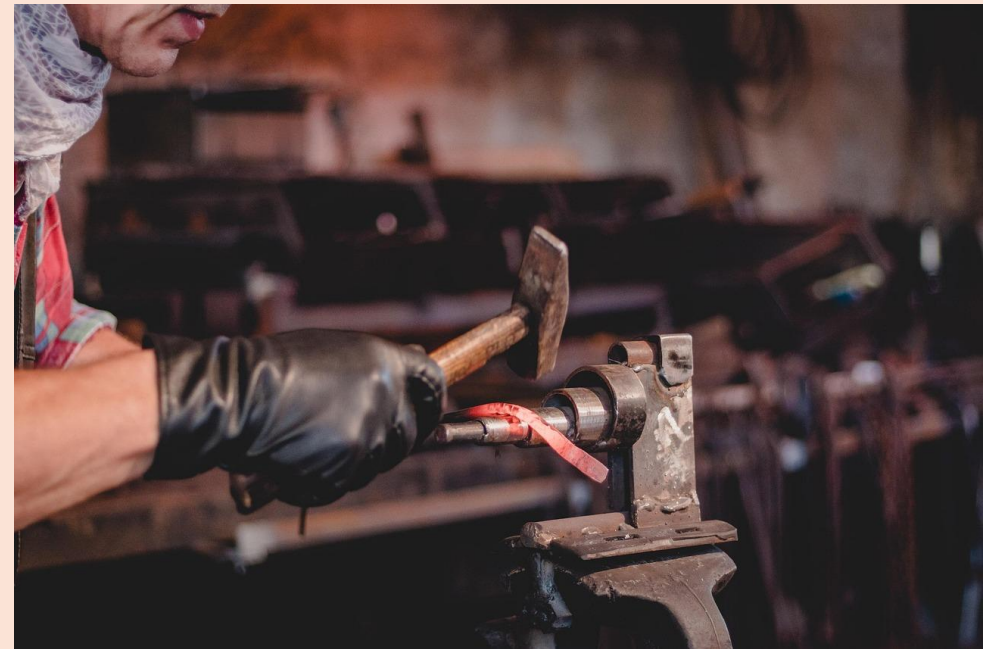


Photo of iron worker hammering iron when hot

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were



Iron was used to make many different weapons and tools because it was so strong and so hard.



iron plough



iron sword



iron chisel
and hammer



iron sickle



What do you think
these tools were used
for?

Partner Talk:

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began
and describe who the Celts were

Partner Talk then write in your book.

Complete each of the statements below.

1. The Iron Age started after ...
2. The Iron Age began because people started to ...
3. Iron was better for making tools because ...

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began
and describe who the Celts were

Complete each of the statements below.

You might have written this:

1. The Iron Age started after the Bronze Age.
2. The Iron Age began because people started to use
Iron instead of Bronze to make tools.
3. Iron was better for making tools because it was
stronger and harder.

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were



The people living in Britain during the **Iron Age** are often called the **Celts**.

The **Celts** were groups of people with similar lifestyles, language, beliefs and cultures.

In the **Iron Age**, the **Celts** lived in small **tribes** across Britain and Europe.

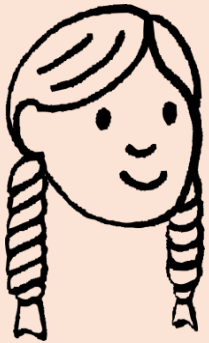
A **tribe** is a group of people living and working together.



Who were the Celts? - BBC Bitesize



Archaeologists believe that during the **Iron Age** the **Celtic** people lived...



...in groups to farm animals and grow crops.



Photo of crops growing



...in round houses made from wooden posts, wattle and daub.



Photo of round house

(coating a woven wooden frame with a sticky mud mixture)

[Primary Resources - KS2, KS1, Early Years \(EYFS\) KS3, KS4, Twinkl](#)

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were



Archaeologists believe that during the **Iron Age** the **Celtic** people...



...traded food and items with other **tribes**.



Bundle of wheat



...would sometimes fight other **tribes**.



Iron sword

Monday 5th October

TBAT: explain how and when the Iron Age began and describe who the Celts were

Talk to your partner. Tell them about the **Celtic** people in the **Iron Age**. Who were they? What do archaeologists believe about them?

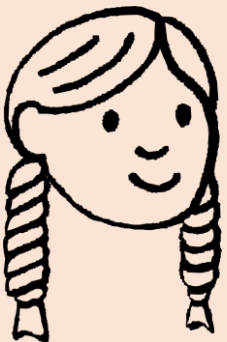
Try to use some of these words:

Celts
tribes
farmers
traded
fought

Listen carefully to your partner. Can you add any more information about the **Celtic** people during the **Iron Age**?

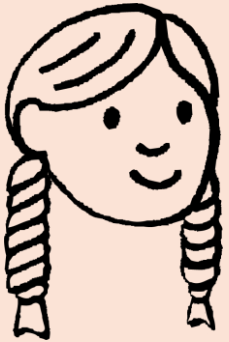
Write a couple of sentences about the Celts in your book.

Explain what a tribe is.



The Celtic people

Here is an example of what you might have said to your partner:



The **Celts** were groups of people with similar lifestyles, language, beliefs and cultures. In the **Iron Age**, the **Celts** lived in small **tribes** across Britain and Europe.

They were **farmers**. They **traded** and **fought** with other **tribes**. The **Celts** lived in round, wooden houses.



The beginning of the Iron Age

The Bronze Age was gradually replaced by the **Iron Age** in Britain approximately 2,800 years ago.

This happened when iron working began to replace bronze manufacture.

Iron is a common metal and is harder than bronze but more difficult to **smelt** as it requires very high temperatures.

At the time of this change, much of Britain was inhabited by the **Celtic** people. The **Celts** lived in **tribes**.

Lundi 5 Octobre

TBAT: learn colours in French.



Home ([languageangels.com](https://www.languageangels.com))

Lundi 5 Octobre

TBAT: learn colours in French.

