English
Spring 1 – Week 6

Monday – Guided reading

There is a lot of reading today but a shorter English task to follow.

Read Ancient Egypt pupil book, Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4. Here are some questions you could ask while reading the text…

Is this a fiction or non-fiction text? How do you know?

Why do you think there is a contents page?

Look at the contents page. What page does Chapter 1 start at?

Why did the farmers use the land that had been flooded by the River Nile?

What is a Pharaoh?

Why did they use black and green eye make up?

How did people in Egypt travel a long way?

What adjectives are used in this chapter? Are there more or less than in a fiction text?

Read the title of the chapter. What do you think you will learn about in this chapter?

How many people did it take to build one pyramid?

In this chapter, there is a question. Can you find it?

What did you learn in chapter 4?

Monday – Guided reading – Quick task

Have a look at the words and match them up with the correct definitions. (You can just do this verbally).

hoe	- an animal similar to a cow or bull (usually trained to carry out work).
plow	- a large farming tool with one or more blades fixed in a frame, dragged over soil to turn it over and cut furrows in preparation for the planting of seeds.
ox	- a group of people with their own language and way of life
civilization	- a dry area of land, usually covered with sand, with little or no water.
desert	- a long handled gardening tool with a thin metal blade, used to dig up or thin out soil.

We are going to be thinking about the way information is organised in a non-fiction text.

In a non-chronological report or fact file, information is usually split up into groups with a subheading.

Why do you think the information is organised like this?

In a non-chronological report or fact file, information is usually split up into groups with a subheading.

Why do you think the information is organised like this?

It is organised this way because if you want to find out something in particular, you can read the subheadings and choose the paragraph that you think will answer your question. This means you would find your answer quicker, because you wouldn't need to read the whole book.

You task on the next slide, is to match the facts with the correct subheading.

Monday

LO: to understand how information is organised in a non-fiction text

Have a look at the subheadings on the left. Then have a look at the fact on the right. Can you match the facts with the correct subheadings? Write the subheadings in your book, underline them and write the correct fact underneath.

Introduction

All about Pyramids and mummies…

Why was the River Nile so important?

Fun Facts about Ancient Egypt

The Nile river flooded every year and made the soil rich and good for plants.

When Pharaohs died they had their hearts removed and then their bodies were preserved and wrapped in bandages before being place in a pyramid or tomb.

Ancient Egypt was a civilization that began around 5000 years ago.

Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods that had human bodies and animal heads.

Tuesday – Guided Reading

Read the rest of the Ancient Egyptian pupil book (chapters 5, 6 and 7). Here are some questions you could ask while reading...

What are Hieroglyphics?

What plant was used to make paper?

Do you think everyone in Ancient Egypt could read and write?

What is Tutankhamen's nickname?

Who discovered Tutankhamen's tomb?

How long had Tutankhamen's mummy been in the tomb when he was found?

How did Hatshepsut become a pharaoh?

What does the word 'voyage' mean?

Why did she send Egyptians away?

Tuesday

LO: to know the features of a non-chronological report

*A **non-chronological report** is a text which isn't written in time order. They are normally **non**-fiction texts which give information on a subject or event, without referring to the order in which things happen.*

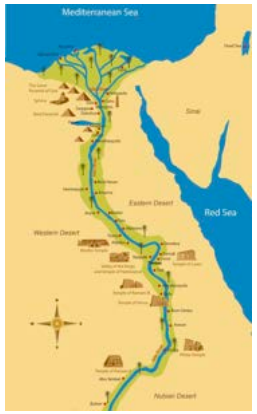
Have a look at the non-chronological report on the next slide.

What features do you notice?
Is there lots of detail? Can you spot any adjectives?
Are there any conjunctions?

All About Ancient Egypt...

Introduction

Egypt is a country on the continent of Africa and Ancient Egypt was a civilization that began around 5000 years ago.



The importance of the River Nile

Most of Egypt is covered in desert, a dry land with little or no water. The River Nile, which flows all the way through Egypt and other areas of Africa, was very important to this civilization because it meant they could use it for water. Every year, the Nile flooded and left behind rich soil that was perfect for growing plants to eat. They also needed the water from the Nile to drink, wash their clothes and even wash themselves.

What is a pharaoh?

Ancient Egypt was ruled by pharaohs but they were also called kings or queens. Pharaohs made the rules and were in charge of the army. There are many statues and stone carvings that show different pharaohs.

All about Pyramids and Mummies...

Pyramids and tombs were burial places for very important people, such as pharaohs. They were made from stone blocks. It took thousands of people and millions of stone blocks to build one Pyramid. Lots of pyramids are still there today and many people travel from all over the world to see them.



Who is Howard Carter?

Howard Carter is an archaeologist who found Tutankhamen's tomb. People had been looking for this tomb for many years because King Tut was the most famous pharaoh.

Fun facts about Ancient Egypt

Did you know over 130 pyramids have been found in Ancient Egypt, and archaeologists are still looking for more?
Interestingly, Egyptian men and women wore makeup and it is believed that this protected their faces from the sun.



Tuesday

I wonder if you spotted these things when you looked at the fact file on the last slide…

- Pictures
- Written in sections
- A big title
- Subheadings
- Some short sentences
- Some longer sentences with conjunctions in
- Some Adjectives – the author does not describe what they think things were like because the text is for learning information
- Interesting to read
- Full of facts
- Some questions

Tuesday – Handwriting

Practise your handwriting by copying this sentence. Don't join your letters for this but focus on forming each letter correctly, starting and finishing on the line in your book and making all of your lower case letters the same size.

Archaeologists have found 130 pyramids in Egypt and are still looking for more.

Wednesday

Wednesday
LO: to make a plan for my writing

Tomorrow you are going to make your own non-chronological report. Today's task is to spend some time planning your writing.

First decide on a title for your non-chronological report.
I chose 'All About Ancient Egypt…'

Now you need to choose 4 subheadings. Can you make some of your subheadings questions? Remember each section needs to be about something different, so you know how to organise your facts.
Mine are:

The importance of the River Nile

What is a Pharaoh?

All about Pyramids and mummies…

Who is Howard Carter?

At the end of your non-chronological report, it's good to have a section for interesting facts or 'did you know' questions.

This is where you can add any interesting information that doesn't fit into the other sections. You need to plan your subheading and facts you are going to use in this section. You may even want to research and find out some new facts!

Have a look at the example below…

Fun facts about Ancient Egypt…

Did you know the Ancient Egyptians loved board games?

Interestingly, Egyptian men and women wore make up and it is believed that it may have protected the skin on their faces from the hot sun.

Strange fact: Ancient Egyptians used mouldy bread to treat infections!

Task – write your own subheading for this section and write 3 or 4 facts to include.

Thursday

Thursday
LO: to write a non-chronological report

What have we learnt about non-fiction writing?

Thursday
LO: to write a non-chronological report

Can you remember these features from Tuesday?

- Pictures
- Written in sections
- A big title
- Subheadings
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LO: to write a non-chronological report

Today you are going to write your own non-chronological report.

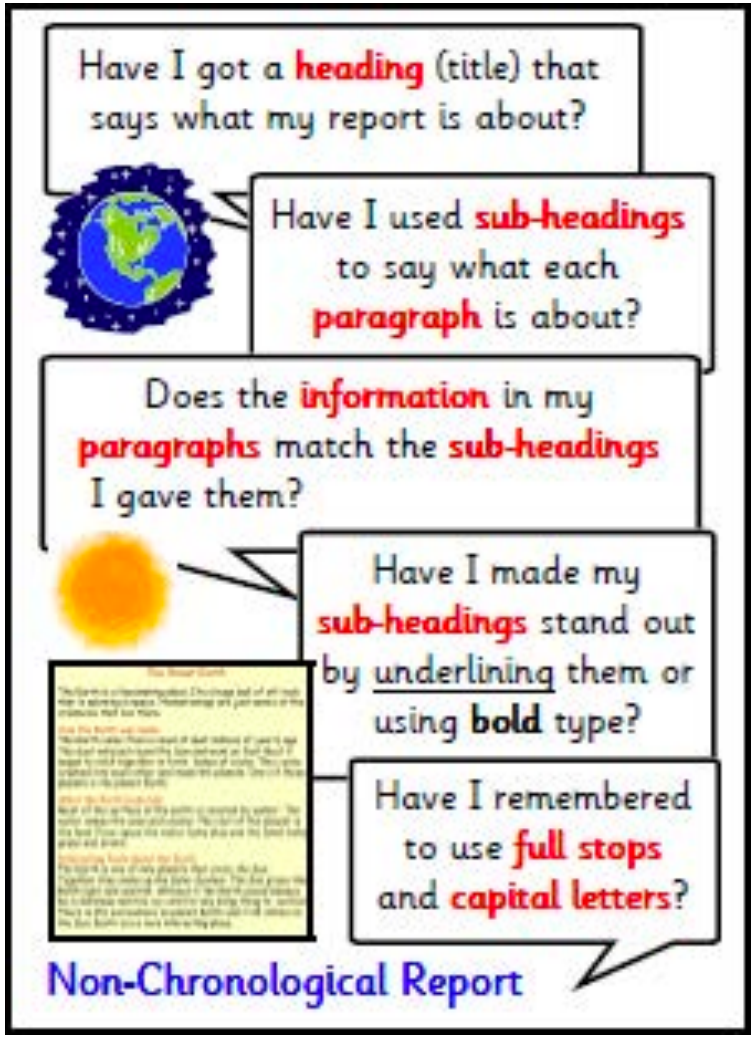
Use the subheadings you came up with yesterday, to structure your writing. You can also use the example on the next slide or the Ancient Egypt Pupil Book to give you some ideas.

Take it one section at a time, starting with the introduction.

If you want to you can make your fact file eye catching by using drawings and or pictures you print to go alongside your writing. You could even create your report on a big piece of paper or card if you want to. Typing up your report is also an option if this is something you want to try.

BUT remember the writing is the most important part!

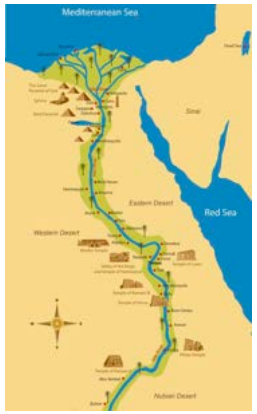
I know you have enjoyed learning about Ancient Egypt and will do a great jobs. I can't wait to see examples of your non-chronological reports! Have fun and be creative!



All About Ancient Egypt...

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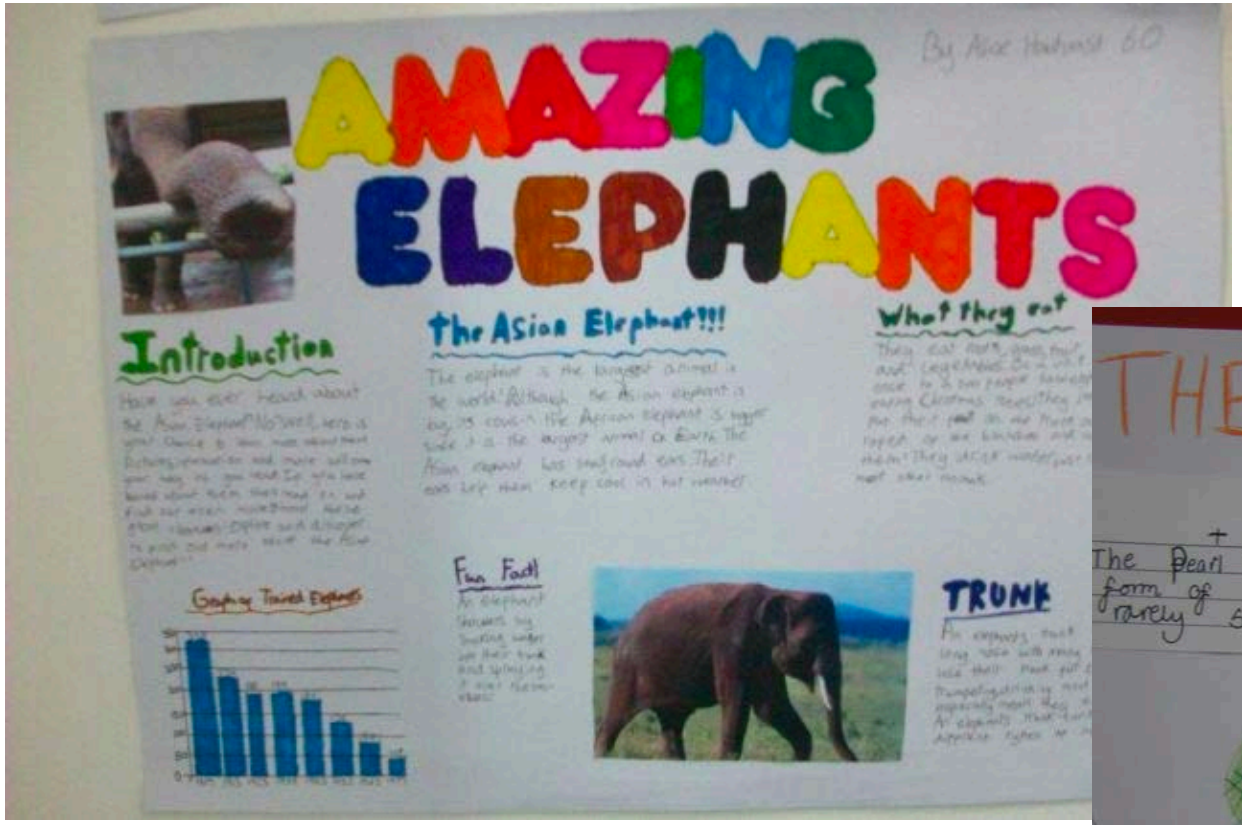
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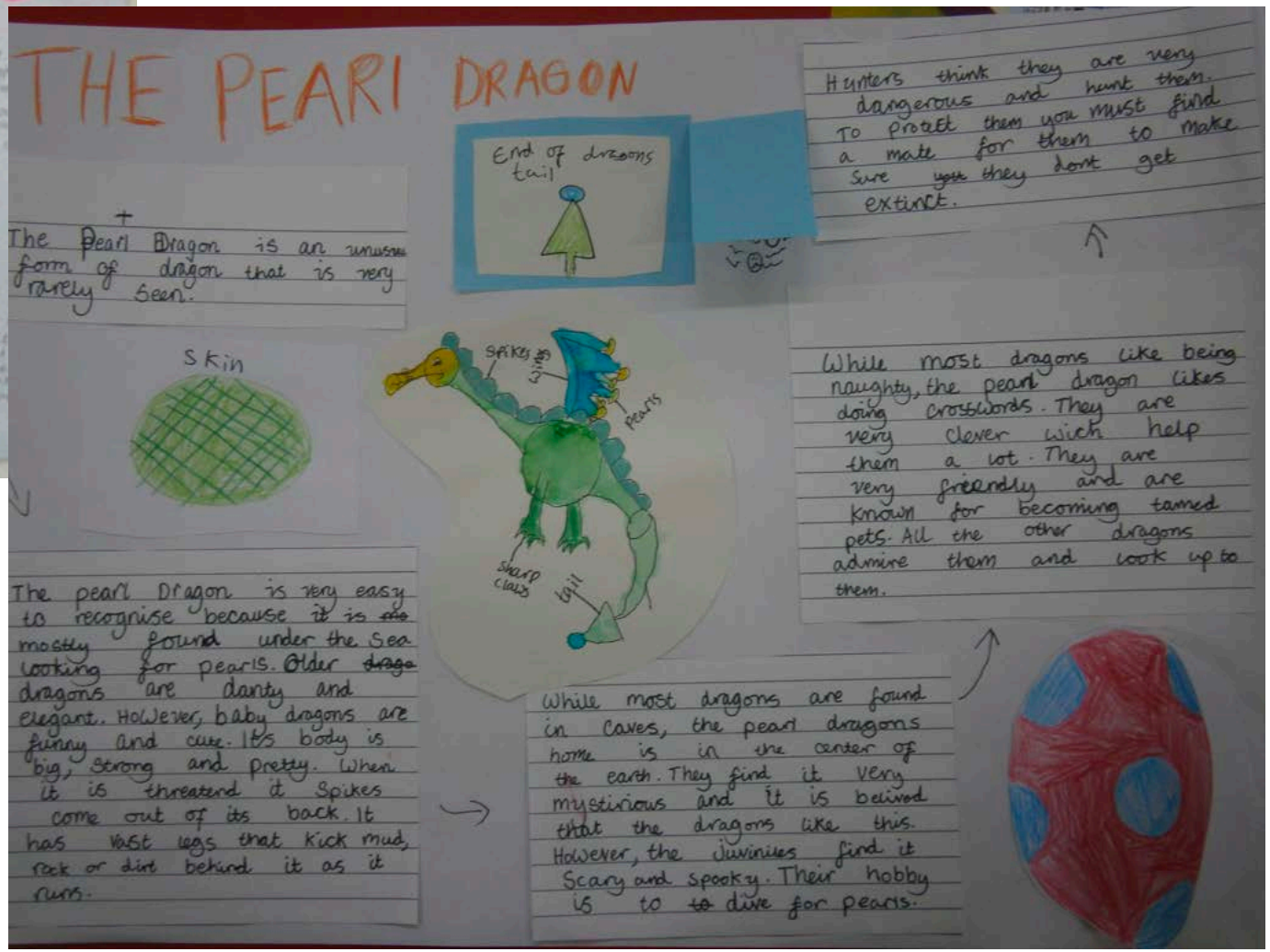
Fun facts about Ancient Egypt

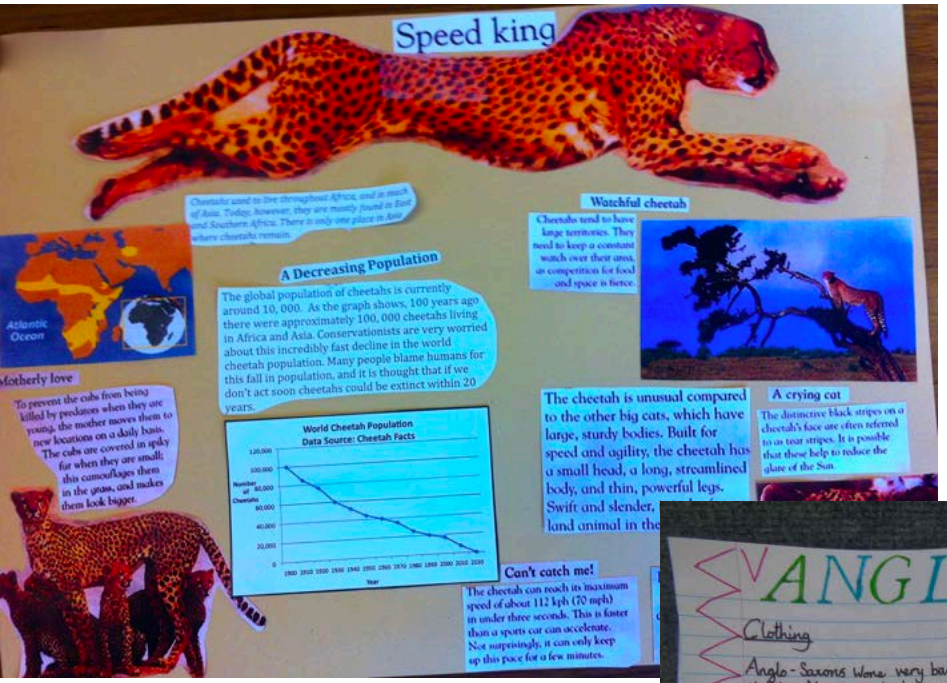
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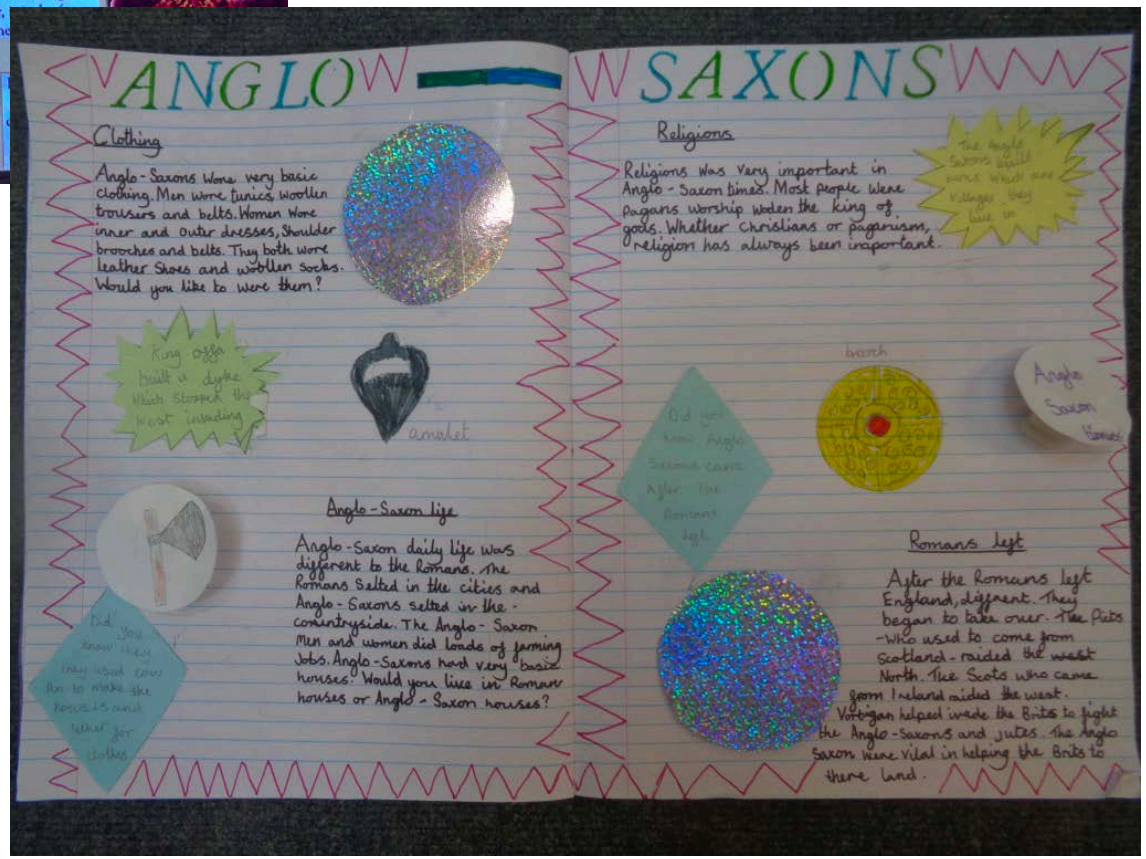


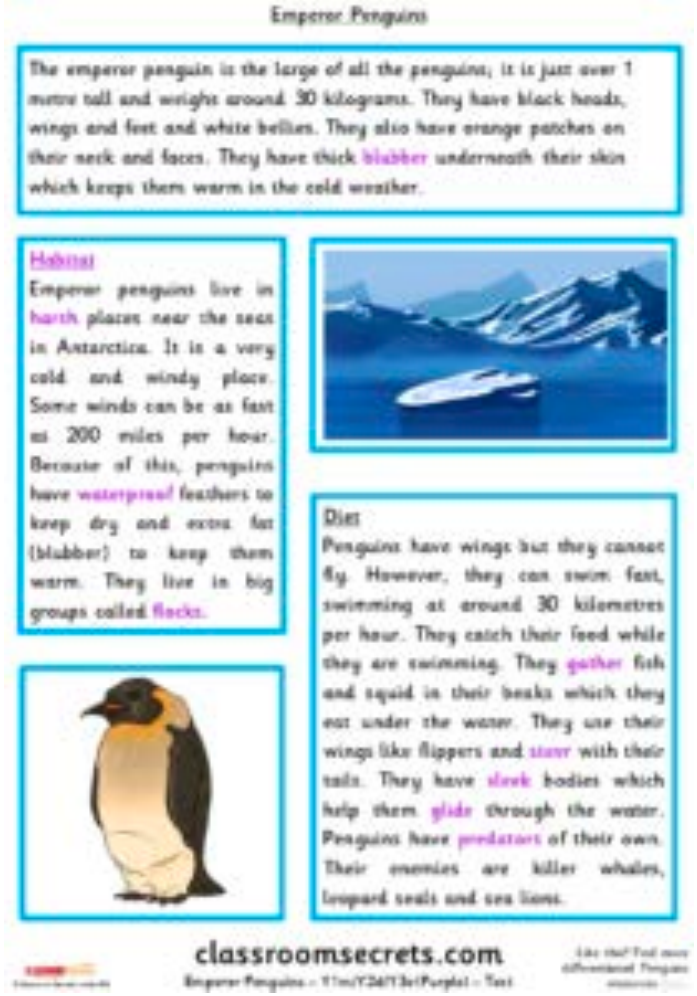


Here are some examples or ways to make your reports exciting and eye-catching…




Speed king
Cheetahs used to live throughout Africa, and in much of Asia. Today, however, they are mostly found in East and Southern Africa. There is only one place in Asia where cheetahs remain.
Atlantic Ocean
A Decreasing Population
The global population of cheetahs is currently around 10, 000. As the graph shows, 100 years ago there were approximately 100, 000 cheetahs living in Africa and Asia. Conservationists are very worried about this incredibly fast decline in the world cheetah population. Many people blame humans for this fall in population, and it is thought that if we don't act soon cheetahs could be extinct within 20 years.
World Cheetah Population
Data Source: Cheetah Facts
Number of Cheetahs
Year
Watchful cheetah
Cheetahs tend to have large territories. They need to keep a constant watch over their area, as competition for food and space is fierce.
A crying cat
The distinctive black stripes on a cheetah's face are often referred to as tear stripes. It is possible that these help to reduce the glare of the Sun.
The cheetah is unusual compared to the other big cats, which have large, sturdy bodies. Built for speed and agility, the cheetah has a small head, a long, streamlined body, and thin, powerful legs. Swift and slender,
land animal in the
Motherly love
To prevent the cubs from being killed by predators when they are young, the mother moves them to new locations on a daily basis. The cubs are covered in spiky fur when they are small; this camouflages them in the grass, and makes them look bigger.
Can't catch me!
The cheetah can reach its maximum speed of about 112 kph (70 mph) in under three seconds. This is faster than a sports car can accelerate. Not surprisingly, it can only keep up this pace for a few minutes.


ANGLO SAXONS
Clothing
Anglo-Saxons wore very basic clothing. Men wore tunics, woollen trousers and belts. Women wore inner and outer dresses, shoulder brooches and belts. They both wore leather shoes and woollen socks. Would you like to wear them?
King Offa built a dyke which stopped the west invading
amulet
Anglo-Saxon life
Anglo-Saxon daily life was different to the Romans. The Romans lolled in the cities and Anglo-Saxons lolled in the countryside. The Anglo-Saxon men and women did loads of farming jobs. Anglo-Saxons had very basic houses. Would you like in Roman houses or Anglo-Saxon houses?
Religions
Religions was very important in Anglo-Saxon times. Most people were pagans worship Woden the king of gods. Whether christians or pagarism, religion has always been important.
hearth
Romans left
After the Romans left England, different. They began to take over. The Picts -Who used to come from Scotland - raided the west North. The Scots who came from Ireland raided the west. Vortigan helped invade the Britts to fight the Anglo-Saxons and jutes. The Anglo Saxon were vital in helping the Britts to there land.


Emperor Penguins
The emperor penguin is the large of all the penguins, it is just over 1 metre tall and weighs around 30 kilograms. They have black heads, wings and feet and white bellies. They also have orange patches on their neck and faces. They have thick blubber underneath their skin which keeps them warm in the cold weather.
Habitat
Emperor penguins live in harsh places near the seas in Antarctica. It is a very cold and windy place. Some winds can be as fast as 200 miles per hour. Because of this, penguins have waterproof feathers to keep dry and extra fat (blubber) to keep them warm. They live in big groups called flocks.
Diet
Penguins have wings but they cannot fly. However, they can swim fast, swimming at around 30 kilometres per hour. They catch their food while they are swimming. They gather fish and squid in their beaks which they eat under the water. They use their wings like flippers and steer with their tails. They have sleek bodies which help them glide through the water. Penguins have predators of their own. Their enemies are killer whales, leopard seals and sea lions.
classroomsecrets.com

Friday

Friday

Task: Complete this weeks spelling test.

Look at your spellings for next Friday.

Can you write a sentence for each one?