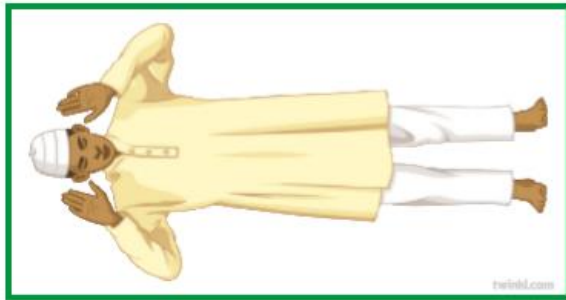


Class: Ash Year 3 – Topics or the term: Egypt and Animals including humans.

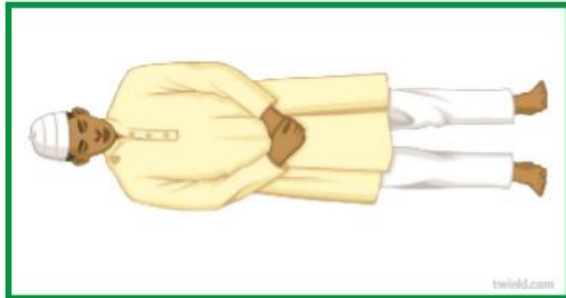
Subject																									
Maths	Rockstars battle against Year 6 will begin 3pm Friday for one week – Let’s see if we can finally win one, we will need everyone’s help. BBC Bitesize - Fractions																								
English (reading/writing)	Reading: Complete the “Get Ready with Cleopatra” comprehension from this pack - www.twinkl.co.uk-60-second-reads-ancient-egypt-activity-pack Also, this one - www.twinkl.co.uk/captain-tom-moore-reading-comp Grammar: BBC Bitesize lessons – Formal and informal language, subordinating conjunctions Writing: Imagine you are living in Ancient Egypt and writing a letter to yourself in modern times. Describe the differences between your life then and now. Watch these clips about some of the jobs you might have done: www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips Working life in Ancient Egypt www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips Building the pyramids parts 1 - 5																								
Science	<p>Naming bones –</p> <p>How many bones in the human body can you name / learn the location?</p> <p>Including:</p> <p>Phalanges is on here twice as there are two sets of bones called phalanges!</p> <table><tr><td>mandible</td><td>phalanges</td><td>talus</td><td>radius</td></tr><tr><td>humerus</td><td>cranium</td><td>fibula</td><td>vertebral column</td></tr><tr><td>metatarsals</td><td>carpal</td><td>thoracic cage</td><td>ulna</td></tr><tr><td>femur</td><td>scapula</td><td>costal</td><td>pelvis</td></tr><tr><td>clavicle</td><td>phalanges</td><td>metacarpals</td><td>patella</td></tr><tr><td>tibia</td><td>sternum</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>You could make labels and stick them to your body, play Simon says eg “touch your sternum”, or make a model of a skeleton with paper straws/strips of paper. www.youtube.com-Skeleton-Dance-song – Can you change the words of the song to use the scientific bone names?</p>	mandible	phalanges	talus	radius	humerus	cranium	fibula	vertebral column	metatarsals	carpal	thoracic cage	ulna	femur	scapula	costal	pelvis	clavicle	phalanges	metacarpals	patella	tibia	sternum		
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History	What was life like in Ancient Egypt? Jobs in Ancient Egypt included farmer, builder, teacher, artist. How do they differ from those jobs today? www.twinkl.co.uk-lesson-2-lesson-pack																								
Geography	BBC Bitesize: Mountains																								
PE	Make up a circuit of activities, but use the scientific bone names eg Kick the ball with your metatarsals, bounce the ball on your cranium. Time yourself, or challenge a member of your family to beat you.																								
Art	Using the style from Ancient Egypt, draw a scene that shows one of the jobs taking place.																								
RE	What happens in Islamic prayer? Watch the video about a Muslim boy preparing to pray - www.bbc.co.uk/teach-the-washing-ritual-wudu																								

	Match the pictures below to the descriptions and think about how Islamic prayer differs to Christian prayer.
Other	<p>PSHE – For each of the following areas, think of five ways we can maintain:</p> <p>A healthy body</p> <p>A healthy mind</p> <p>Healthy relationships (family and friends)</p>

Cut out the cards and match the image to the description.



Muslims then perform sujud, the most famous position of Muslim prayer. This involves prostrating themselves on the floor to show obedience to God. Muslims return to their knees and then perform sujud again. They then stand up and praise God. This completes one rak'ah.



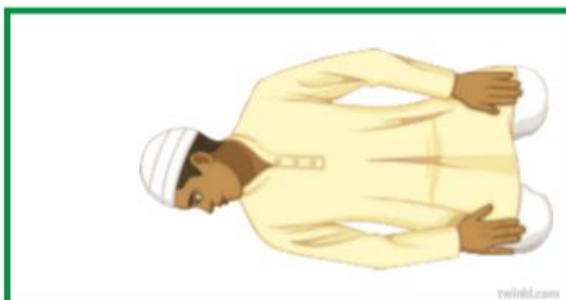
To start the rak'ah, the person praying must state why they are praying (niyya). This means the prayer is meaningful and not just a dry routine. The person then raises their hands to their ears and praises Allah saying 'God is great'.



On the final rak'ah of a prayer, Muslims remain on their knees and say D'ua. They then turn their heads to the left and right, wishing peace to those around them. This is also addressed to the angels that Muslims believe surround them.



They then fold their arms and recite the first surah of the Qur'an in Arabic. As well as praising Allah, this asks Him to keep Muslims on the 'straight path'. Muslims will then recite other parts of the Qur'an, which are often chosen by the Imam.



The person praying then bows to show their respect to God. They then stand up and praise Allah again.