

Dear Parents/ Carers,

Reading mastery is where the whole class share and study the same extract. The children are taught to summarise (say what something's about in their own words); retrieve literal information (information which is easily found in the text); use inference (the answer to a question isn't in the text, so the children have to use what they know to answer the question); give an opinion. Please read the extract to your children every day, until Friday when they may be able to take over.

We are encouraging the children to both answer questions verbally and in writing. Each time the children answer a question, they should use the sentence starters provided, in order to form complete sentence answers.

There are a selection of different ways of answering questions, as you will see from this PDF.

Steps to success are given at the start of each lesson, so this should give an idea of what we expect of the children. There are also examples of answers for you to see.

Good luck!
Y3 team.

Ancient
Egyptian gods
and goddesses.
Active Reading

Day 1: Making sense of the text.

LO: I can identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these and where to find information in a non fiction text.

What does this mean?

- We will read the text, find out where information is.
- Discuss how to find the information.



Unpick the LO

What are we learning about today?

Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses.

(Do you notice the g in gods and goddesses is not a capital?)

What reading strategies will you need to use?

Skimming (to quickly read) and gist (to get the overall meaning of the text). Making the ideas of the paragraphs shorter.

When have we used this before?

Previous reading, e.g. the worst witch.

Find an adult to read the text to you.

Ancient Egyptian god and goddesses

The Ancient Egyptians worshipped as many as 2,000 god and goddesses!

Who was the crocodile god?

In old paintings and carvings, most Egyptian gods and goddesses have animal heads. The water god, Sebek, was shown as a crocodile. Thoth had the head of a bird called an ibis, while Taweret looked like a hippo! Osiris and Isis were luckier. They were shown as a great king and queen.

Scarabs

The Egyptians loved to wear lucky charms. Their favourites were scarabs. The scarab beetle was sacred to the Sun god, Re.

Who was the goddess Nut?

Nut was goddess of the heavens and she was usually shown covered in stars. Many gods and goddesses were linked in families. Nut was married to Geb. Isis and Osiris were their children.

Priests

Being a priest was a part-time job. Most only spent 3 months a year at the temple, and lived at home the rest of the time. Priests had to wash twice during the day and twice at night, to make themselves clean and pure for the gods.

Guided Task:

Lets look at the paragraph about Scarabs.

Can you summarise this paragraph? Write one fact about the scarab here.

Remember to use the sentence starter;

In Ancient Egypt scarabs were...

Lucky charms.

Sacred to the sun god.

Sharing answers.

In ancient Egypt, scarab beetles were lucky charms sacred to the sun god Re.

Independent

Answer the following questions.

Who is the water god? *The water god is Sebek.*

How did you find the information?

Sentence starter:

To find information in the text I looked for...

Record two pieces of information to summarise the paragraph about priests.

Priests worked part time

Priests washed twice a day

Priests washed in the morning and at night

Priests only worked three months of the year

Reflection.

LO: I can identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these and where to find information in a non fiction text.

Today I have learnt.....

L.O: I can work out what words mean by reading on and back.



Unpick the L.O

What are you learning about today?

Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses.

What reading strategies will you be using?

Scanning and reading.

Deduction/inference (read between the lines).

Deciphering what a word may mean in context with the text.

Ancient Egyptian god and goddesses

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Who was the goddess Nut?

Nut was goddess of the heavens and she was usually shown covered in stars. Many gods and goddesses were linked in families. Nut was married to Geb. Isis and Osiris were their children.

Priests

Being a priest was a part-time job. Most only spent 3 months a year at the temple, and lived at home the rest of the time. Priests had to wash twice during the day and twice at night, to make themselves clean and pure for the gods.

Firstly, secret read!

Secret read to yourselves, any words you do not understand, highlight.

Remember, only highlight a word not lots of sentences.

Then, listen to how I read the text.

If you come across a highlighted word listen to how I say it.

Words you may not know.

Sebek

Thoth

Ibis

Taweret

Osiris

Scarabs

Re

Geb

Nut

What other words did we come across that we do not know?

Can we work this out by reading the text around it?

Independent task:

Look at the paragraph about priests. What does part time job mean?

Sentence starter:

Part time job means...

The words, part time job means...

Priests do not work all year round.

Priests only worked three months of the year.

They do not work all the time.

Reflection.

L.O: I can work out what words mean by reading on and back.

Today I have learnt.....

L.O: retrieve and record information



Unpick the L.O

What are you learning about today?

Learning how to look for information in the text, making sense of the questions and knowing where to look for the answers.

What reading strategies will you be using?

Scan the text for information. Copy the information from the text.

Ancient Egyptian god and goddesses

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Priests

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Guided questions:

Find and copy two facts you are told about the water god.

Answer-

He is called Sebek.

He has the head of a crocodile.

With your partner discuss how you found the information and why we choose it. I.e. answers the question.

Independent task

Answer the three questions independently.

Nut was married to Osiris.
True or false?

False

How many god and goddesses did the Ancient Egyptians worship?

As many as 2000

Who is the God of learning?

Thoth

How many time a day did priests have to wash, and why?

Priests washed four times a day to make themselves pure and clean for the gods.

Reflection.

L.O: I can retrieve and record information

Today I have learnt.....

L.O: I can retrieve and record information

L.O: I can identify differences between two texts on the same subject.

Unpick the L.O

What are you learning about today?

Comparing texts



What reading strategies will you be using?

Reading, scanning, comparing.

Introduce Supreme Beings text

Listen as I read the text.

Re read the text with me as a class.

Here is a new text about the same subject. Share it with an adult.

Supreme Beings

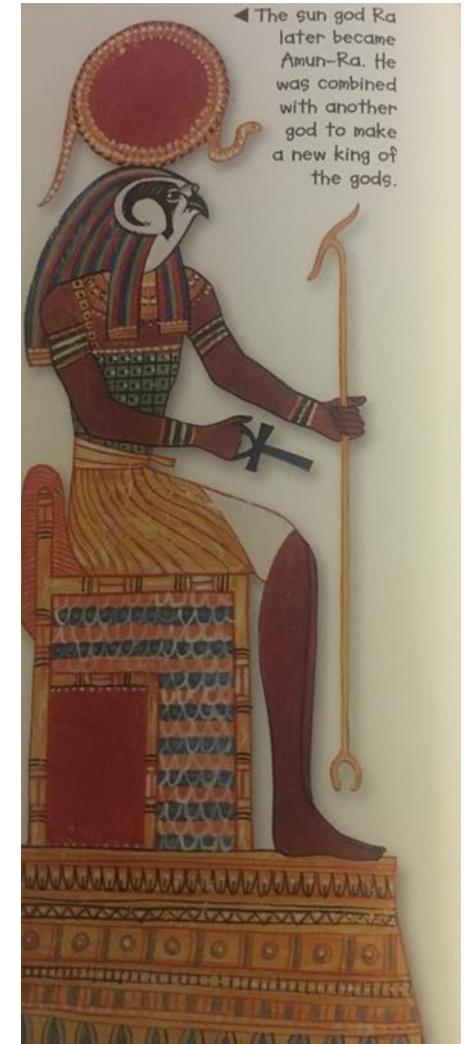
The Ancient Egyptians worshipped more than 1000 different gods and goddesses.

The most important god

The most important god of all was Ra, the sun god. People believed that he was swallowed up each evening by the sky goddess Nut. During the night Ra travelled through the underworld and was born again each morning.

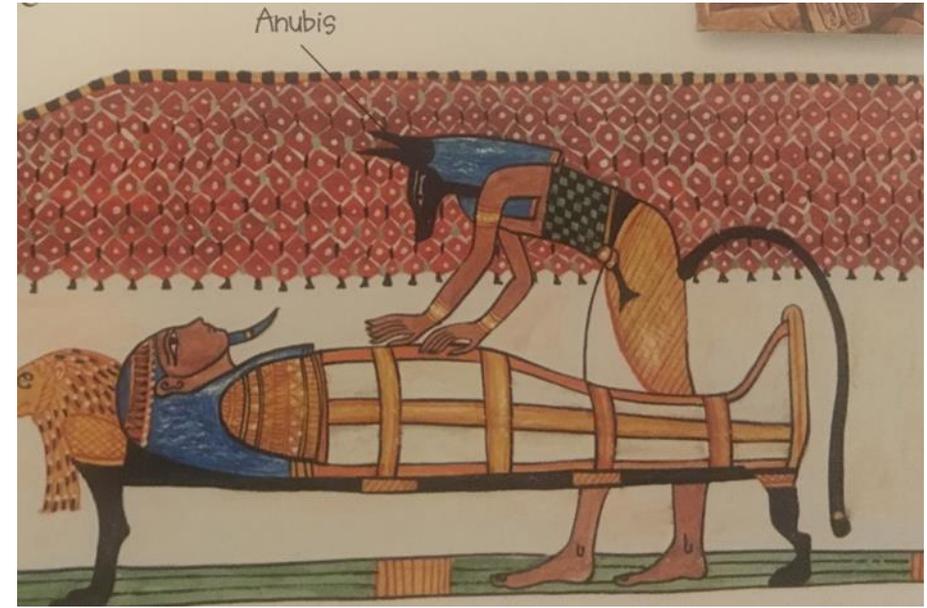
A god was often shown as an animal, or as half-human, half-animal

Sobek was a god of the river Nile. Crocodiles were kept in pools next to Sobek's temples. Bastet was the goddess of cats, musicians and dancers. The cat was a sacred animal in Ancient Egypt. When a pet cat died, the body would be wrapped and laid in a cat-shaped coffin before burial in the city's cat cemetery. The moon god Thoth usually had the head of an ibis, but he was sometimes shown as a baboon. The ancient Egyptians believed that hieroglyphic writing.



As god of the dead, Osiris was in charge of the underworld. Ancient Egyptians believed that dead people travelled to the kingdom of the underworld below the Earth. Osiris and his wife Isis were the parents of the god Horus, protector of the pharaoh.

Anubis was in charge of preparing bodies to be mummified. This work was known as embalming. Because jackals were often found near cemeteries, Anubis, who watched over the dead, was given the form of a jackal. Egyptian priests often wore Anubis masks when preparing mummies.



Guided task

Do all NF texts have the same information?
Look at the two texts we've read this week.

Is there any contradictory information or any extra information?

Discuss.

What does contradict mean?

Can you find two facts from the two texts that contradict each other?

Record these on your whiteboard.

Independent task

Date:

Write down one new fact you learnt from the second text: Supreme Beings.

A new fact I have learnt from the second text is

Write down one piece of information from Supreme Beings that contradicts the first text, Egyptian gods and goddesses.

One piece of information that contradicts the first text is

Sharing answers.

Reflection:

L.O: I can retrieve and record information

L.O: I can identify differences between two texts on the same subject.

Today I have learnt.....

The Big Question,

I would have liked to have been alive at the same time as the
Ancient Egyptians.

Discuss and write an answer to this question below.