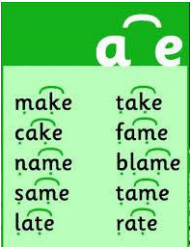


Learning Project WEEK 4 - Animals

Age Range: KS1

Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)	Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working on Numbots - your child will have an individual login to access this. Play on The Mental Maths Train Game - practise adding and subtracting Look around your house and go on a number hunt. How many items can you find that have numbers on them? What is the largest number you can find? What is the smallest number you can find? Then play this game for ordering numbers. Practise learning about money by playing this game. You could also use real coins and play a similar game with family members. Get a piece of paper and ask your child to share what they have learned in their online Maths lesson. This could be pictures, diagrams, explanations, methods etc. They can be as creative as they want to be. <p>Daily Maths Lesson</p> <p>This site has daily Maths lessons which can be accessed online.</p> <p>These are available for Y1 and for Y2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you read fiction, non-fiction and poems about animals? There are lots of books that you can read for free here! Can you find adjectives in the books used to describe the animal? Listen to the stories: https://www.storylineonline.net/books/clark-the-shark/ https://www.storylineonline.net/books/library-lion/ Create a bookmark with animal facts on. Can you illustrate the bookmark with pictures of animals on them as well? Read common exception words and time how long it takes for you to read them all. Can you beat your score by the end of the week? They are here.

Weekly Phonics/Spellings Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)	Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily phonics - your child to practise their sounds and blend words. Interactive games found on link below. Phonics play Top Marks Spelling Spell the days of the week Spell common exception words Spelling City Sumdog spelling games <p>Year 1: The majority of children in Year 1 are working within Phase 5 of the DfE Letters and Sounds document.</p> <p>Graphemes taught in Phase 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ay ou ie ea oy ir ue aw wh ph ew oe au ey a-e e-e i-e o-e u-e <p>Practise the next five graphemes (a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e). We call these graphemes split digraphs. A split digraph is a digraph that is split by a consonant. Usually a long vowel sound, e.g. 'a-e' (cake), 'i-e' (five), 'o-e' (code), 'e-e' (sphere) and 'u-e' (cube).</p> <p>Below is an example of how we could add sound buttons to help us read these words.</p>  <p>Practise spelling the 'tricky words': some, come, were, there</p> <p>Year 2: This week please look at the present tense.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the difference between the past and present tense. Use the list of past tense words from last week and get chn to say the present tense form. (grabbed, shopped, fitted, knitted, spotted, trapped, tapped, dropped) What spelling pattern do they all have? What do you notice about skip and hop when they are written in the past tense? (If the verb has only one syllable and ends with a single vowel plus a consonant (e.g. stop), then you need to double the final consonant before adding -ed, tap, hop). Discuss rule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A-Z Animal list: Can you think of an animal for each letter of the alphabet. Can you add sound buttons to the words that you have written? *Look here if you're not sure about sound buttons! Draw a picture of your animal and label it. Can you write sentences about the animal you have drawn using adjectives? Write a set of questions about animals you would like to find out about. Create a fact file about your favourite animal. Research an animal of your choice and explore the vocabulary required to describe them. Describe similarities and differences between animals. Could you choose one that lives in a hot place and one that lives some where cold? How have they adapted to where they live?

- 2) What is a verb? Teach the regular past tense using base words where consonant doubling occurs (e.g. hop—hopped, skip—skipped). Identify the spelling rule—If a base word ends in a single consonant letter preceded by a short vowel, double the consonant letter. Practise spelling words using this rule.
- 3) Teach the regular past tense using base words ending in e, (drop the e and add ed) (hope, bake, like, dance, smile, love, waste, confuse, celebrate, invade, joke., please, tumble, wave). Practise writing these words.

Learning Project - to be done throughout the week: Animals

The project this week aims to provide opportunities for your child to learn more about key animals they are interested in. Learning may focus on exploring the physical aspects of an animal, their habitat, categorising animals etc.

Find out about:

What are mammals?
 What are amphibians?
 What are birds?
 What are fish?
 What are reptiles?
 What are minibeasts?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv>

Create a mask : Using different materials around the house, create a mask of their favourite animal. Think about the colours and shape. Can they add different textures to their mask?



Where does your animal live? Play [this](#) sorting activity to develop their understanding of where different animals live.

<https://explorify.wellcome.ac.uk/en/activities/whats-going-on/spf-natural> Why is this warthog covering himself in mud? Explore the animal activities for KS1.

Animal grouping: Ask your child to group animals into two columns. Identifying animals that can fly and cannot fly, or animals that can swim and animals that can't swim.

Then think about the diet of different animals. What do animals eat? Scientists group animals into three different groups according to what animals eat. These groups are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Carnivores eat other animals, herbivores eat plant material including fruit, leaves, vegetables, omnivores eat a mixture of meat and plant material. *(Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores. Animals that eat plants are called herbivores. Animals that eat both plants and other animals are called omnivores)*

Sorting Cards

Needs of an animal. Can all animals be kept as a pet? Think about a particular animal and find out if that animal could be a pet. Draw pictures of different animals. Sort the animals into two groups; suitable for a pet and not suitable for a pet. Explain why you have sorted the animals into the groups you have. www.rspcaeducation.org.uk/teachers - Design a leaflet explaining to potential pet owners what each animal will need. - Interview a pet owner to discuss the responsibilities involved with looking after an animal. How often do they need to feed their pet? Who helps clean? What does their pet eat?

Look at the picture to the side. Can you find some pegs at home and create your own mini animal or object, cut it in half and stick it to a peg.



Nocturnal animals - What do they think this word means? [Watch](#) and discuss the animals they saw. Have they seen these animals? How could they describe them? [Play](#) Nocturnal animals are more active at night than during the day. These animals sleep during the day, often in a burrow or den. They have special adaptations that help them survive in the dark. Over millions of years, these animals have developed traits that help them survive in the darkness. Nocturnal animals may have larger ears to hear better, bigger eyes to see better, and body parts that glow in the night. Create your own big-eyed nocturnal [animal art](#). If it is safe to do so, could you go out after dark and see if you can spy any nocturnal animals?

Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

[Classroom Secrets Learning Packs](#) - These packs are split into different year groups and include activities linked to reading, writing, maths and practical ideas you can do around the home.

[Twinkl](#) - to access these resources click on the link and sign up using your own email address and creating your own password. Use the offer code UKTWINKLHELPS.

#TheLearningProjects