

KS1 Home Learning Projects

Week 4 – Animals.

<p>Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working on Numbots and Mathletics - your child will have an individual login to access this.• Play on Number Fact Families - find the addition and subtraction fact families for numbers up to 20, 50 or 100.• Practise counting in 2s, 5s and 10s. This game could support this.• Go out in the garden and observe the different creatures/animals that can be seen. Count how many of each animal/creature you can find.• Practise learning about money by playing this game. You could also use real coins and play a similar game with family members. (Start with smaller amounts to build confidence).• Select a number between 2 and 20. Make a poster showing how many different ways to make this number using addition, subtraction, multiplication etc.	<p>Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can you read fiction, non-fiction and poems about animals?• Can you find adjectives in the books used to describe the animal?• Listen to the stories: Clark the Shark and Library Lion.• Create a bookmark with animal facts.• 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? Common Exception Words• Visit Oxford Owl for free eBooks that link to your child's book band. You can create a free account. Complete the linked Play activities for each book.
<p>Weekly Phonics/ Spellings Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily phonics - your child to practice their sounds and blend words. Interactive games found on the links below.• Phonics Play• Top Marks• Spelling• Spell the days of the week.• Spell common exception words.• Spelling City	<p>Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</p> <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?• Draw a picture of your animal and label it. Can you write sentences using adjectives?• Write a set of questions about animals you would like to find out about.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Learning Project - to be done throughout the week.

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 the following: What are mammals? What are amphibians? What are birds? What are fish? What are reptiles? What are minibeasts? Use this [link](#) to help.
- Create a mask - Using different materials around the house, encourage your child to create a mask of their favourite animal. Think about the colours and shape. Can they add different textures to their mask?
- Animal grouping - Get your child to group animals into two categories of their choice e.g. identifying animals that can fly and cannot fly, animals that live on land and those that live in water etc. Explain that 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 and 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). Following this try this [sorting activity](#).
- Nocturnal animals - What do they think this word means? Watch this [clip](#) and discuss the animals they saw. Have they seen these animals? How could they describe them? 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. Ask your child to share what they now know about nocturnal animals. Perhaps they could make a little booklet about it.