



Home Schooling Daily Plan

Year Group: 1

year1@staugustines.dorset.sch.uk

Date: Monday 1st June 2020

Hello!

I hope you're all keeping safe and well and managed to enjoy some of the lovely weather over half term.

Welcome back to another week of home learning. I was hoping to see you all soon but it looks like we may have to wait a little bit longer. Please keep sending me pictures of your lovely work and what you've been getting up to.

*Take care and stay safe,
Mrs Gray*

RE WAGBAT: understanding that God is the Holy Spirit.

When Jesus sent down the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, he was sending down part of God.
Think about when we make our sign of the cross. We say...



We know that God is the father, he is the son (Jesus was God on Earth) and he is also the Holy Spirit.

So, when we feel the Holy Spirit, we know that God is with us.

*Task	**Task	***Task
<p>Write a prayer to God the Holy Spirit asking him to help blow away your worries, just like the Holy Spirit blew away the fears and sadness of the disciples.</p> <p>You can write this straight into your book or if you would like, there is a kite writing frame at the end of today's plan.</p>		
<p>English Phonics WAGBAT using the alternative spellings of s. Writing WAGBAT understanding the features of report writing.</p> <p>1) Phonics There are 6 different ways we can make the s sound:</p>		



s

say

ss

fuss

c

cent

sc

scent

st

listen

se

geese

What other words can you think of?

Read the passage below and underline all of the words that use the s/ss/c/sc/st/se sound.

The house was full of mice. They liked to listen to the soap bubbles go pop in the sink. The scent of them sent the smallest mouse mad.



2) Report writing

Over the next few weeks, we will be looking at report writing in our English.

What is a report?

Why do people write and read reports?

There are a few important features that reports always have.

Look at the list below – do you know what each feature means?

a title

information in sections

an introduction

sub-headings

A title – tells the reader what the report is about.

An introduction – a sentence or two introducing what the report is about and what they will learn by reading your report.

Information in sections – group your information together in. For example, if you are writing a report on tigers, group information about where they live in one section and what they eat in another.

Sub-headings – each section should have a small title (also called a sub-heading) that explains what the section is about.



On the resources page at the end of today's plan are some examples of reports. Read a report with a grown up and answer the questions in the boxes below.

*Task	**Task	***Task
SHARKS Read the report about sharks. 1) What is the title? 2) What does the introduction tell us? 3) What sub-headings can you find?	SHOOTING FOR THE STARS Read the report about planets and the solar system. 1) What is the title? 2) What does the introduction tell us? 3) What sub-headings can you find? 4) Do you think this is a good report? Why or why not?	ALL ABOUT AUTUMN Read the report about autumn. 1) What is the title? 2) What does the introduction tell us? 3) What sub-headings can you find? 4) What do you notice about the sub-headings and why do you think this is? (Clue...?) 5) Do you think this is a good report? Why or why not?

Maths WAGBAT: counting to and across 100, forwards and backwards.

Warm up your maths brain with this number bonds to 10 game.

Shoot the coloured ball to hit the number that adds together with your ball to make 10.

https://www.mathplayground.com/number_bonds_10.html



Shoot the 8 ball at the 2 to make 10.
 $8 + 2 = 10$

This week in maths we will be working with numbers up to and over 100.

Look at your hundred square – if you can't find it, look at this one?

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/learning-to-count/paint-the-squares>

What do you notice about all of the numbers in the 10x tables?



Notice that all the numbers that end in 1 are in the same column, those that end in 2 are in the same column and so on.

Below is a section from a 100 square. Can you fill in the numbers that are missing? How do you know?

14	15		17
	25	26	

***Task**

****Task**

*****Task**

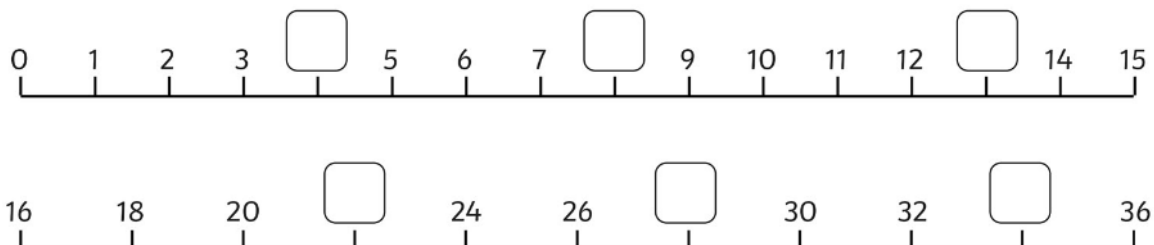
***Task**

Fill in the missing squares in these sections taken from a 100 square.
Explain to a grown up how you know what the numbers are.

36	37	
		48
56	57	58

		10
18	19	20
28	29	

Can you fill in the missing numbers on these number lines?



****Task**

Fill in the missing squares in these sections taken from a 100 square.
Explain to a grown up how you know what the numbers are.

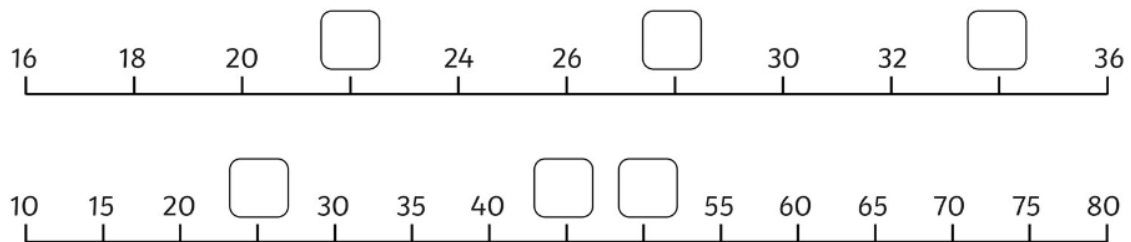


36	37	
		48
56	57	58

		10
18	19	20
28	29	

83		85	86
93			96

Can you fill in the missing numbers on these number lines?



*****Task**

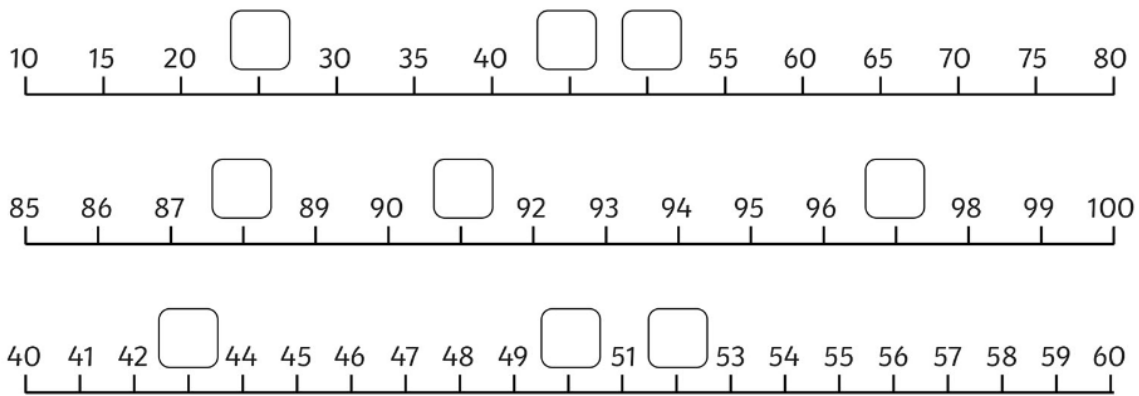
Fill in the missing squares in these sections taken from a 100 square.
Explain to a grown up how you know what the numbers are.

16		
	27	
		38
		48

44		
	55	
		66

78		
	89	
		100

Can you fill in the missing numbers on these number lines?



Topic WAGBAT: identifying and naming animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

New vocabulary:

Vertebrate – an animal without a backbone

Invertebrate – an animal with a backbone

Can you think of any vertebrates and invertebrates?

Many dinosaurs were reptiles. But what is a reptile?

When we talk about living creatures, we can sort them into different groups:



Fish



Birds



Reptiles



Mammals



Amphibians



Do you know what each of these groups are?

Fish – vertebrates that live in water, have gills and can breathe under water

Birds – a warm blooded vertebrate with feathers and can (usually) fly – can you think of any birds that can't fly?

Reptiles – cold blooded animals with dry scaled skin who lay eggs

Mammals – warm blooded vertebrates that often have hair or fur. Female mammals give birth to live young and produce milk for their babies.

Amphibians – cold blooded vertebrates with slimy skin that is born in water and breathes through gills

*Task	**Task	***Task
Draw a picture of: 1 fish 1 bird 1 reptile 1 mammal 1 amphibian Label each picture with the name of the animal.	Draw a picture of: 1 fish 1 bird 1 reptile 1 mammal 1 amphibian Label each picture with the name of the animal and if they are a vertebrate or invertebrate.	List as many different animals as you can think of for each category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish • Birds • Reptiles • Mammals • Amphibians Tell me if each animal is a vertebrate or an invertebrate.
Website links		

*SHARKS



Sharks

There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark and tiger shark.

Where do they live?

Sharks can be found in every ocean.

The most shark attacks have been in Australia, South Africa, America and Brazil.

What do they eat?

Some types of shark can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans.

What sharks eat depends on its species and where it is.

Most sharks are meat eaters so they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales.

Smaller sharks eat small aquatic life like clams and crabs.



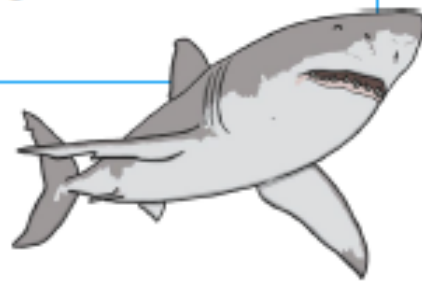
Grey Reef Shark



School of Hammerhead Sharks

Big Facts

1. A group of sharks is called a shoal, school or shiver.
2. Sharks have a skeleton of cartilage but no bones!
3. A baby shark is called a pup.



photos courtesy of David J. Ebert, 3 September 2013. All rights reserved. Under the creative commons license the use of this site is permitted.



Shooting for the Stars

Our Planet

We live on planet Earth. Our planet is covered in land and water

In the water, there are lots of amazing fish and sea creatures.



On land, we build houses, grow plants and take care of animals.

Our Solar System

The Sun is at the middle of our solar system. There are 8 planets in our solar system that all move around the Sun.

The planet closest to the Sun is Mercury. The planet furthest away from the Sun is Neptune.



The Moon

The Moon travels around the Earth. Astronauts travelled to the Moon in a rocket to see what they could find.



Did You know?

The first astronaut to land on the Moon was Neil Armstrong in 1969.



All about Autumn

Autumn is one of the four seasons; it is the season that comes after summer. Autumn begins in September and finishes in November.



What happens to the animals?

Hedgehogs hibernate through autumn and winter. They collect lots of berries and eat them all before rolling themselves up tightly into a ball and falling asleep.

During autumn, squirrels will go out to collect nuts and acorns. They dig a hole in the ground and store their supply of food.

Geese fly south for the winter to find a warmer place to live, and fly north again for the spring.

What foods are harvested?

During autumn, many foods are harvested. Foods such as pumpkins, carrots, cauliflower, sweetcorn and apples are harvested in the autumn.



What is celebrated in autumn?

On 31st October, many people around the world celebrate Halloween. Children dress up in costumes and pumpkins are carved into silly or scary faces that are lit up with candles.

Bonfire Night is celebrated on 5th November. This is usually celebrated by having a bonfire and watching fireworks with friends and family.