



HILL WEST *Primary*

FOUR OAKS

Home Learning Pack

Year 1 Week 4



Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy

Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.

www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize

With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.

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

Phonics English Hubs

Online phonics lessons for the Letters and Sounds phonics programme.

<https://www.wandleenglishhub.org.uk/lettersandsounds>

World Book Online

World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.

<https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D>

Read Works.org

Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.

<https://www.readworks.org/>

Beanstalk

Beanstalk website is packed with lots of interactive materials for children aged 1 to 6. They are offering free access to all families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://beanstalk.co/>

Tutortastic

An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.

<https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning>

Education Quizzes

A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/>

Top Marks

A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/>

Classroom Secrets

Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs
<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/>

National Geographic

National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/>

Reading Eggs

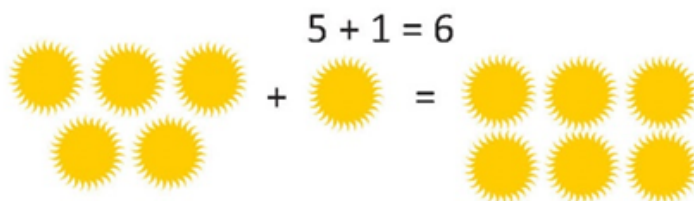
Please spend a little time each week learning the spellings for this half term.

Y1 Half term 1	Y1 Half term 2	Y1 Half Term 3	Y1 Half Term 4	Y1 Half Term 5	Y1 Half Term 6
a	they	be	by	once	friend
the	are	he	my	one	school
do	is	she	here	push	today
to	his	me	there	pull	house
of	has	we	where	full	were
said	I	no	love	our	was
says	you	go	come	ask	with
put	your	so	some	like	could

Picture addition

Sheet 2

Draw a picture to match each addition,



1. $5 + 2 = 7$

2. $3 + 1 = 4$

3. $4 + 2 = 6$

4. $6 + 1 = 7$

5. $8 + 2 = 10$

Count on to find each total.

6. $9 + 2 =$

7. $11 + 3 =$

8. $12 + 2 =$

9. $13 + 4 =$

10. $14 + 3 =$

Bus stop addition Sheet 2

Each bus picks up people.

At each stop, how many are on the bus?



Bead string addition

Sheet 1

Count on to find the total number of beads.

Write the addition.



$$5 + 2 = 7$$

1.



$$+ \quad =$$

2.



$$+ \quad =$$

3.



$$+ \quad =$$

4.



$$+ \quad =$$

5.



$$+ \quad =$$

6.



$$+ \quad =$$

7.



$$+ \quad =$$

Partitioning 5 into pairs

Sheet 1

Draw biscuits so the 2 plates have 5 in total.
Write matching additions.



$$4 + 1 = 5$$



$$\square + \square = 5$$



$$\square + \square = 5$$



$$\square + \square = 5$$

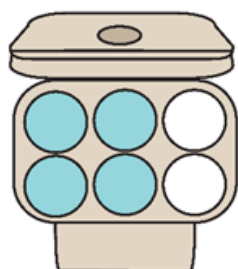


$$\square + \square = 5$$



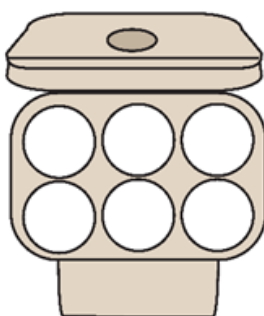
$$\square + \square = 5$$

Partitioning 6 into pairs Sheet 2

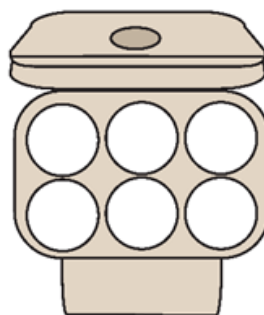


$$4 + 2 = 6$$

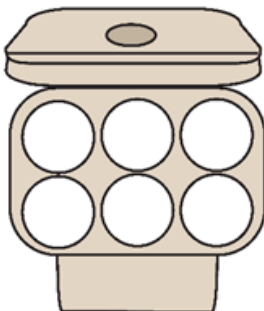
Use 2 colours to shade the eggs.
Write a matching addition.
Each one must be different!



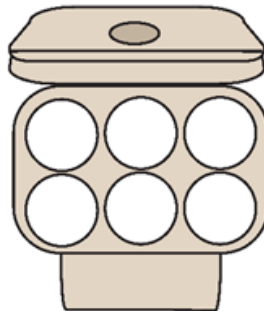
$$\square + \square = 6$$



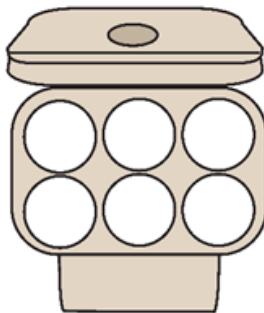
$$\square + \square = 6$$



$$\square + \square = 6$$



$$\square + \square = 6$$



$$\square + \square = 6$$

Geography – To understand the terms left and right.
Stick the pictures (next page) in the correct order.



Left

Right



Computing – to create an owl picture using a paint programme.
Can you ensure you include all the body parts of an owl, wings, claws, feathers and tail?



History – to analyse a primary source such as a teddy bear and think about how the real teddy bear is different to a photograph.

Primary source

A primary source is a source that is closest to the original event, research or experience.

Examples of primary sources are:

- an original letter
- an original diary extract
- notes from an original experiment or piece of research
- a novel
- a poem
- a play



Consider using original letters as your primary source of information

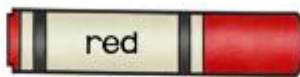
Compare the teddies in your house – how do the old ones look different to the new ones. Look at the pictures below – what differences can you spot? Are they examples of primary sources or not?



Art – Watch this video of the primary colours and complete the colour wheel by mixing the primary colours to make the secondary colours.



+



=



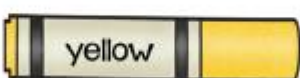
+



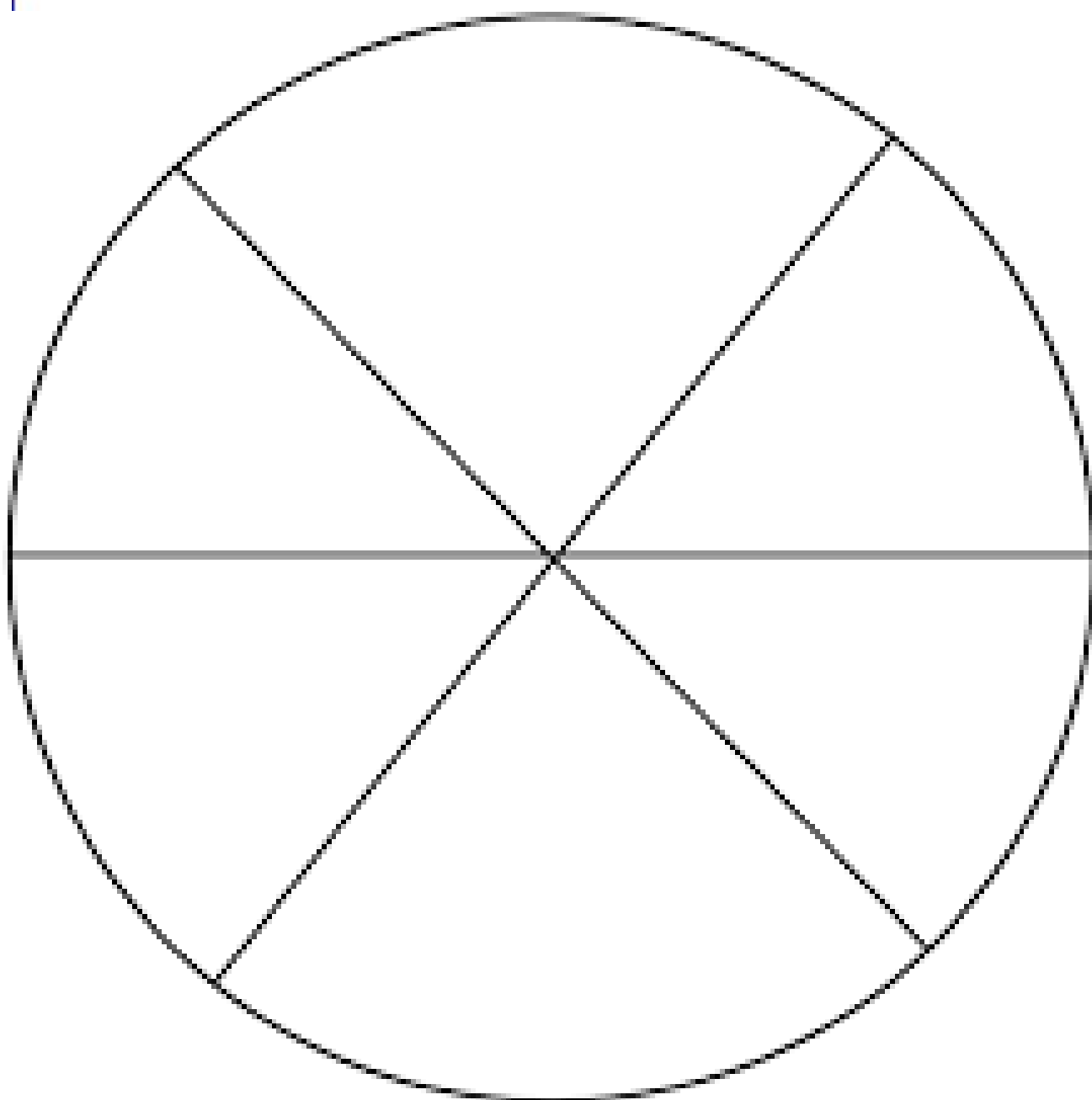
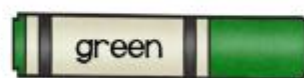
=



+



=



Literacy 1:

Children highlight and copy one fact into their books – T focus on pencil grip, letter formation and orientation

All about Owls – Did you know?

Owls are a type of bird. Owls have sharp talons, soft feathers and excellent eye sight. Owls are nocturnal, this means they are awake during the night and asleep during the day. A group of owls is called a parliament.



Literacy 2:

Choose an owl image to describe using adjectives. Think about the appearance and the features of the owls specifically.



Adjectives

Soft	sharp
Graceful	pointy
Gentle	long
Elegant	curved
Beautiful	smooth
Fluffy	silent
Feathery	strong
Furry	wise
Downy	piercing
Silky	sneaky
Small	huge
Camouflage	speckled
Brown	white

Barn Owl Literacy

Word mat - KS1



barn owl	barn owls
owlet	owlets
field vole	field voles
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep
hedge	hedges

fly	flew	flying
nest	nested	nesting
hunt	hunted	hunting
chop	chopped	chopping
grow	grew	growing
harvest	harvested	harvesting
borrow	borrowed	borrowing
write	wrote	writing
work	worked	working

body	tail
wing	beak
talon	eyes
legs	ears
feathers	

farmhouse	farmer
farm	field
old barn	letter
bank manager	money
combine harvester	



Literacy 3:

Read the statements all about owls. Sort them into two piles – Facts and Fiction.

An owl is nocturnal so they come out at night.

Owls have hard green scales and a swishy tail.

An Owl has soft feathers and a pointy beak.

Owls sleep all night and hunt on the floor all day.

Owls have big strong wings to fly.

Owls don't fly even though they have big wings.

Owls use their sharp talons to catch their prey.

Owls have 4 shiny black eyes and a long green tongue.

Owls have huge shiny eyes and can see in the dark.

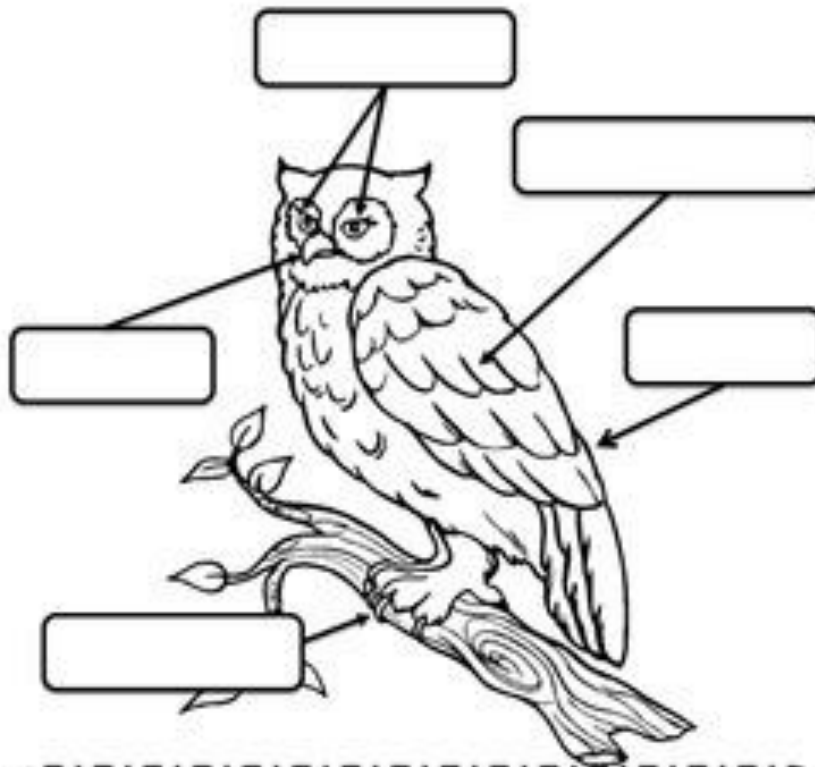
Owls have a mouth like us.

Literacy 4:

Carefully label the parts of an owl.

Labeling the Parts of an Owl

Name _____



Word Bank:

eyes wing feathers beak talons

Literacy 5:

Write the subheading Diet in your book and choose two facts to write down about what Owls eat.

Owls are hunters. They **eat** other animals. We call the predators.

Owls are birds that live in trees.

Owls are not fussy **eaters**. If they can catch it they will **eat** it.

Owls are nocturnal. This means they are awake and hunt at night and sleep during the day.

Owls **eat** mice and rats.

A group of Owls is called a parliament.

Owls **eat** baby ducks and other birds.

Owls build nests and lay eggs.

Owls **eat** insects and worms and even snails.

Baby owls are called owlets.

Owls **eat** frogs and fish and even crabs.

Literacy 6:

Think about what you know about the diet of an owl. Circle the foods they eat.

Do you know what an Owl eats?

Circle the prey this owl would eat.



mouse



worm



Small
birds



flower



leaves



spider



Squirrel

Science –

In Science this week the children will be discussing how animals, in particular nocturnal animals, rely upon their senses to hunt for food, find their homes and avoid danger. We will discuss how animals mark with a scent and the children will identify objects that have been scent marked. The children will explore their own sense of smell, using their noses to identify different herbs. The children will test their recall of the different smells, seeing if they can identify which herb is which.

Fill 6 tea spoons with different smelling herbs from the kitchen.

Close your eyes and see if you can smell the difference between the scents.

Are they sweet, spicy, flowery, sour?

Now keeping your eyes closed, can you identify different objects that have had the herbs rubbed on them? Ask an adult to sneakily rub different herbs onto objects around the house. Can you pick them out on the table?