

Home learning

pack

Year 1

WB: 25.01.21

Reading

We hope that you have continued to read your school reading books at home. If at any point you wish to change your reading books, please notify your class teacher by email so that this can be arranged. We also encourage you to read any other books you may be interested in that you have access to at home. Below are some activities to support you with your reading.

Read the sentence. Add the information to the picture.

Mum can dig **the** mud.
... ..



The ham is in **the** pan.
... ..



The **man** at **the** top had a hat on.
... ..



A rat sat on **the** sack.
... ..





How To Play Marbles

Marbles have been used to play games for many years. The first ones were made of clay, stone or real marble. Victorian children loved to play marbles. Here is how you can play marbles with your friends.

You will need:

- a few marbles
- a small pouch to keep the marbles in
- some chalk

Q1: What were the first marbles made out of?

Circle your answers.

wood

stone

plastic

clay

glass

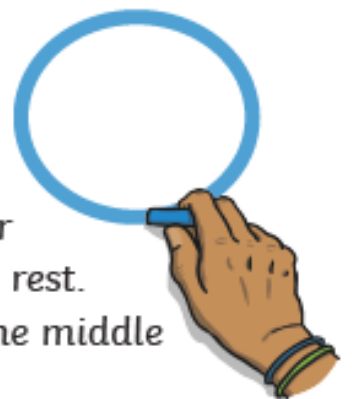
real marble

Q2: What do you need to keep your marbles in?



First, you need to draw a big circle on the floor outside using the chalk.

Next, look at your marbles and choose one to be your shooter marble. This marble should be bigger than the rest. When you have chosen, put five of the other marbles in the middle of the circle you have drawn.



When it is your turn, kneel down on the floor around the outside of the circle. The aim of the game is to try and hit as many of the other marbles out of the circle as you can.



Q3: Which word describes the circle that you need to draw?

Q4: Which of these sentences are true? **Tick two** answers.

- You need to draw a circle with paint.
- You must put five marbles in the circle.
- You can play the game while standing up.
- Your biggest marble is your shooter marble.



Flick your shooter marble with your thumb towards the other marbles. If you knock any of them out of the circle, you get to keep them and have another turn.

Keep playing until all of the marbles have been knocked out of the circle and the circle is empty. The winner is the person with the most marbles at the end of the game. You should always give the marbles back unless the person tells you that you can keep them.



Q5: Why should you always give the marbles back?

Spellings

Please practise spelling the last six months of the year. If you can already spell them, try using them in sentences. Why do the months of the year all begin with a capital letter?

1. July

2. August

3. September

4. October

5. November





























6. December

7.
























Phonics

Use one of the sound mats below to recap the digraphs and trigraphs that you learnt in school.

My Phase 3 Sound Mat

j 	v 	w 	x 	y 	z 	zz 	qu 		
ch 	sh 	th 	ng 	ai 	ee 	igh 	oa 		
oo 	oo 	ar 	or 	ur 	ow 	oi 	ear 		
air 	ure  Pure	er 	 visit twinkl.com						

My Phase 5 Sound Mat

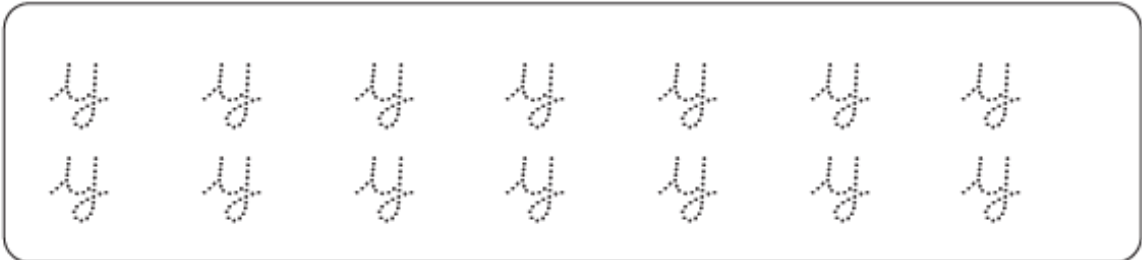
ay 	ou 	ie 	ea 	oy 	ir 	ue 	ue 	
aw 	wh 	ph 	ew 	ew 	oe 	au 	ey 	
a-e 	e-e* 	i-e 	o-e 	u-e 	u-e 			
 visit twinkl.com							*even	

Phase 3

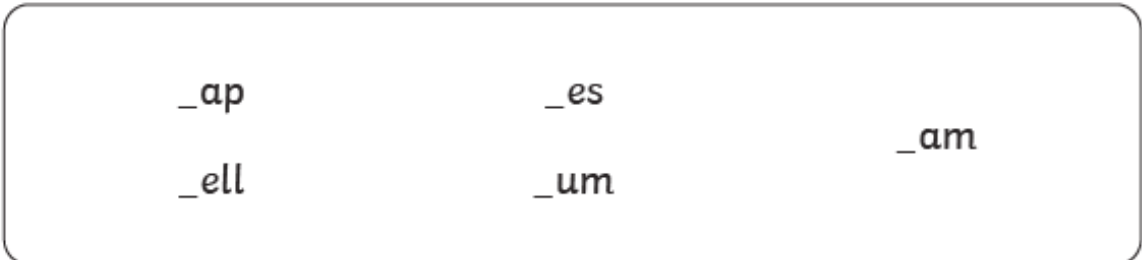
This week we will be focusing on the sounds 'y' and 'z'. Start your phonics lessons this week by thinking of as many words as you can that contain these sounds e.g. yellow and zebra.

'y' Spelling Activity

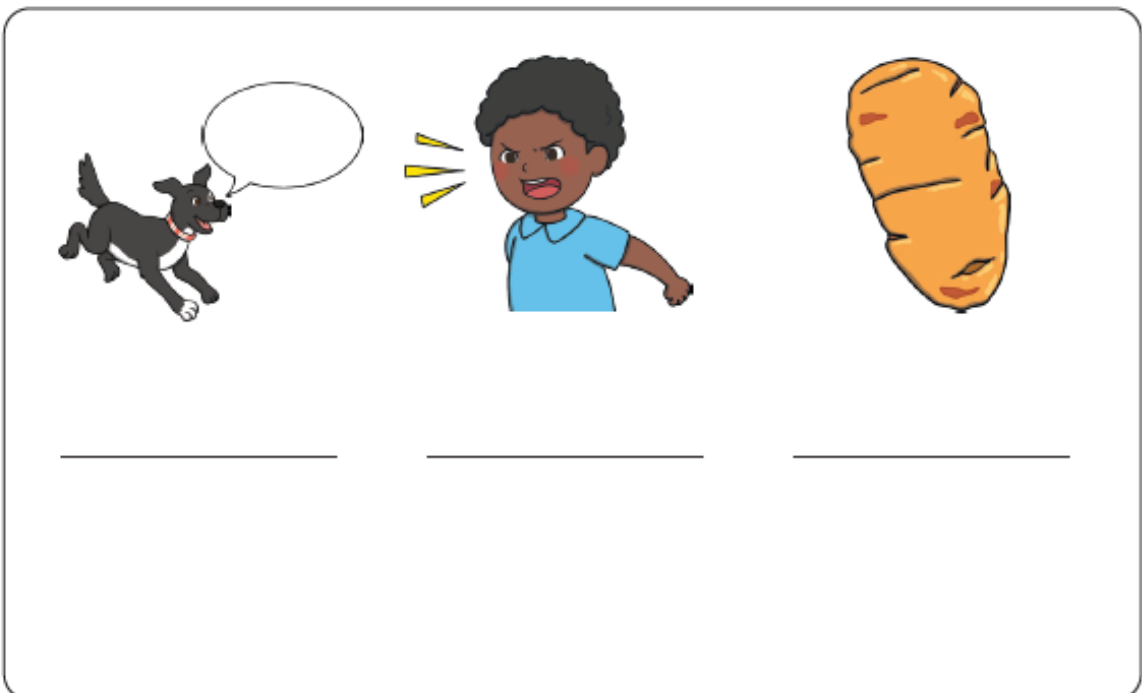
1. Trace over 'y'.



2. Just add 'y'.



3. Write the correct 'y' words under the pictures.



I Spy and Read

Draw a line to the matching picture when you have read each word.

jam

vet

web

box

zip

quack

six

yell



'z' Spelling Activity

1. Trace over 'z'.



2. Just add 'z'.

_ip

_it

_ap

_ig_ag

3. Write the correct 'z' words under the pictures.







Write some real and fake words that contain the 'z' sound.

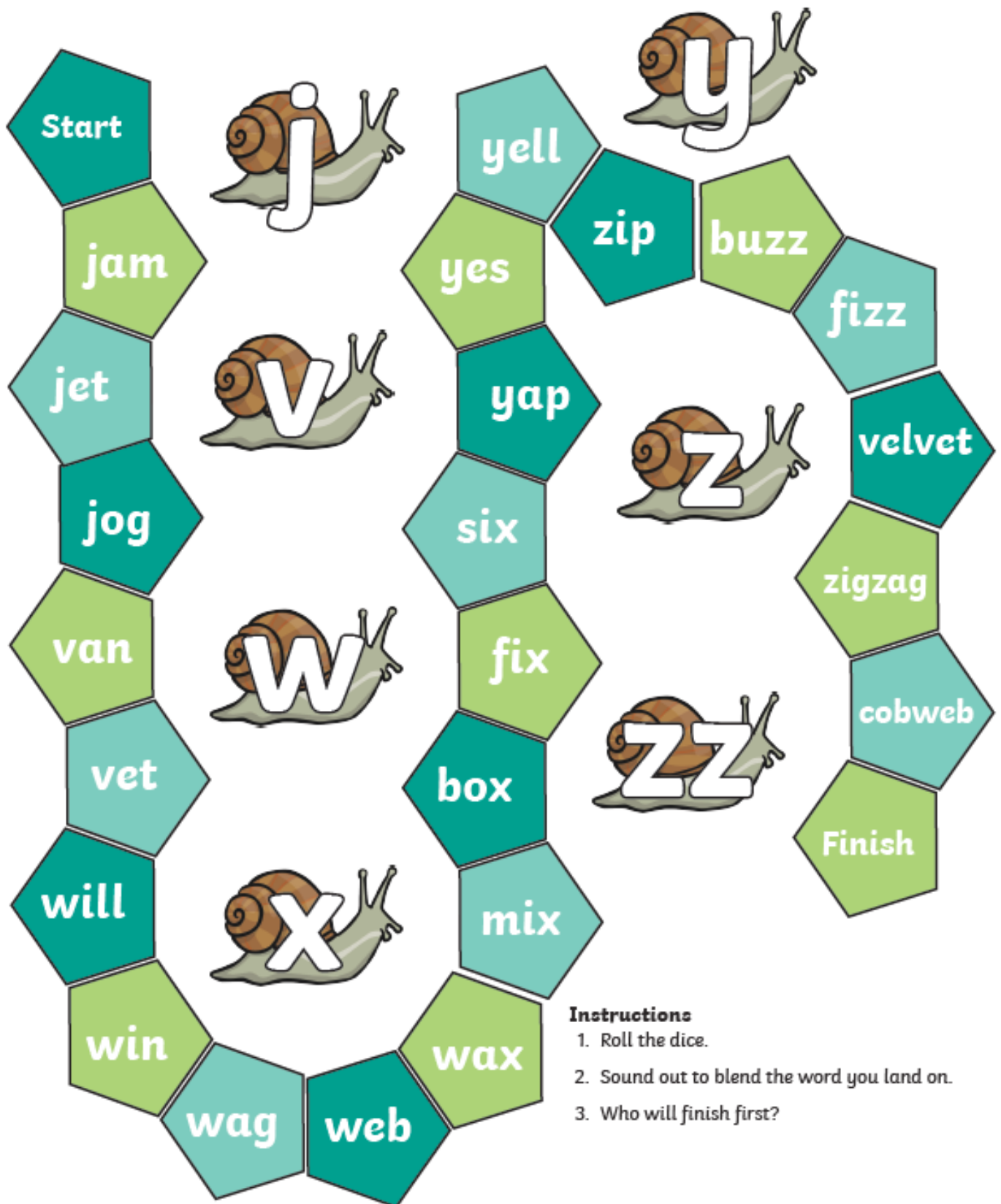
Treasure Words



Fake Words



j,v,w,x,y,z,zz Read and Race




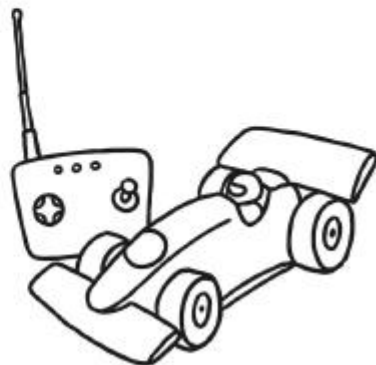
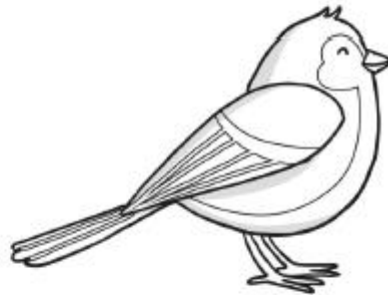
Instructions

1. Roll the dice.
2. Sound out to blend the word you land on.
3. Who will finish first?

Phase 5

This week we will be focusing on the digraphs 'oy' and 'ir'. Start your phonics lessons this week by thinking of as many words as you can that contain these digraphs e.g. boy and girl.

Colour all the pictures that have the oy sounds. 



Highlight all the 'oy' digraphs in this postcard



Conroy MacCoy,
14 Royal Road,
Aberfoyle,
Stirling,
FK8 2OY

Dear Conroy,

I am full of joy! I have just been employed on Blackbeard's ship. No, not a toy ship... a real ship!

I am now a loyal sailor of the seven seas. I will eat oysters and shout "land ahoy!" from the top of the mast. I will not annoy Blackbeard or he will throw me off the boat!

I will enjoy my job on the boat but I think that I will miss you lots. It will be a joy to see you as I visit land.

Best wishes,
Joy Savoy x



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Phase 5 Real and Nonsense Words for ir

There are many different words spelt with 'ir'.


Can you spot which words are real and which are nonsense below?

Fill in your key with a different colour for real words and nonsense words then colour in the correct boxes below.

Key

Real Words

Nonsense Words



chirt	skirt	lirt	thirteen
dirt	tirl	sir	mirst
pirst	thirsty	zirst	stir
shirt	rirst	first	birteen
firl	bird	mird	girl

'ir' Spelling Activity

1. Trace over 'ir'.

ir ir ir ir ir
ir ir ir ir ir

2. Just add 'ir'.

g__ls

sh__t

tw__l

f__st

sk__t

st__

th__ty

th__sty

3. Write the correct 'ir' words under the pictures.

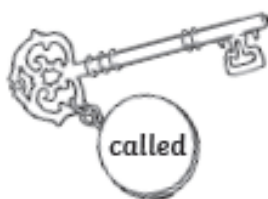
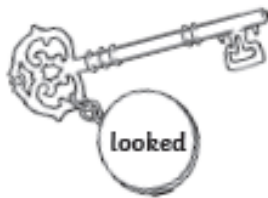
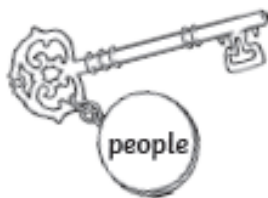
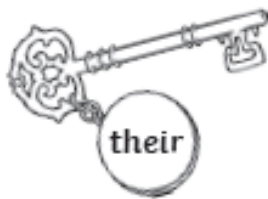
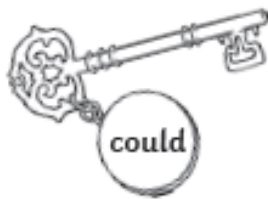
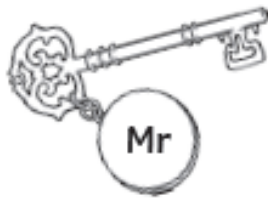


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Key and Locks Tricky Word Matching

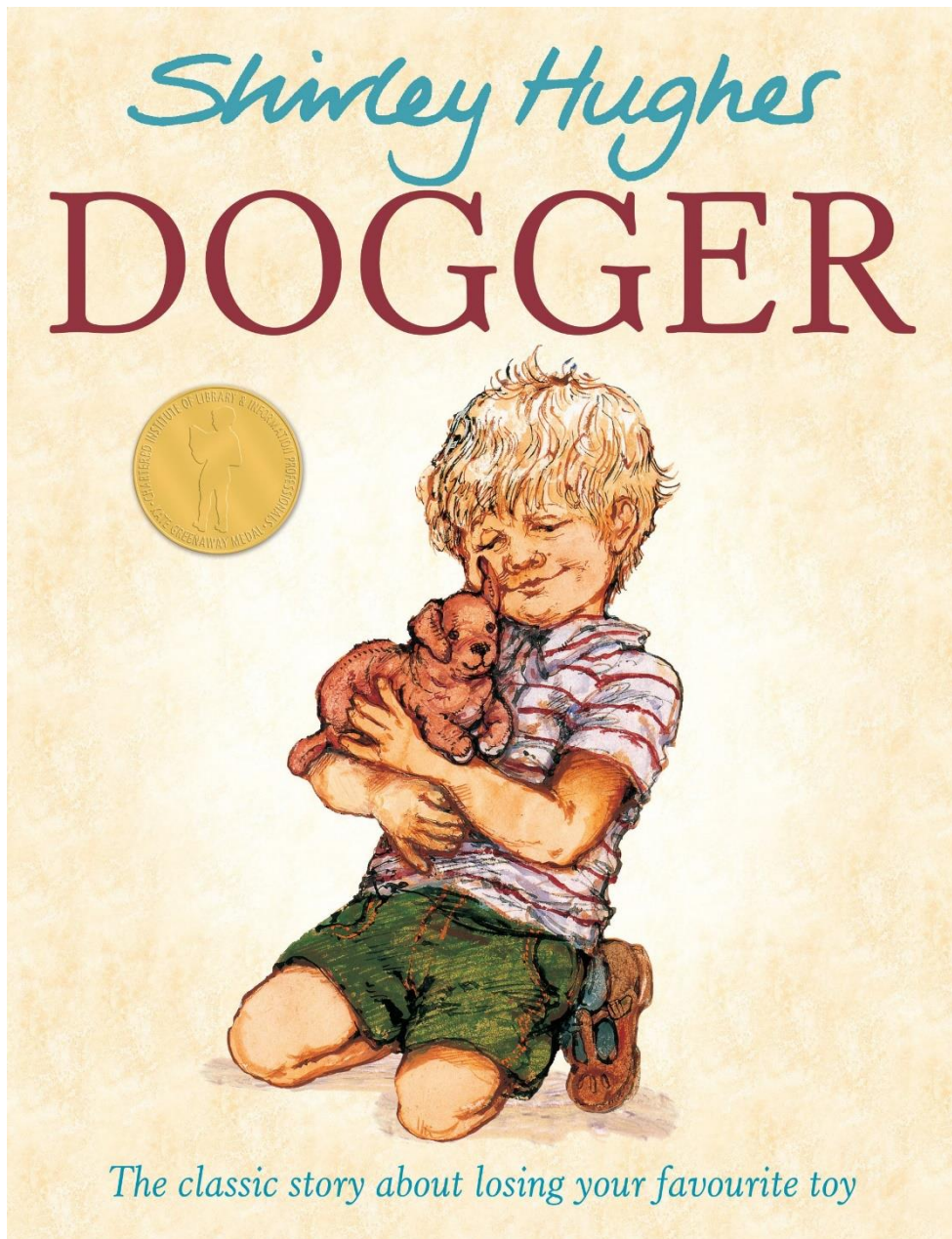
Draw lines to match the key to the lock that shows the same tricky word.



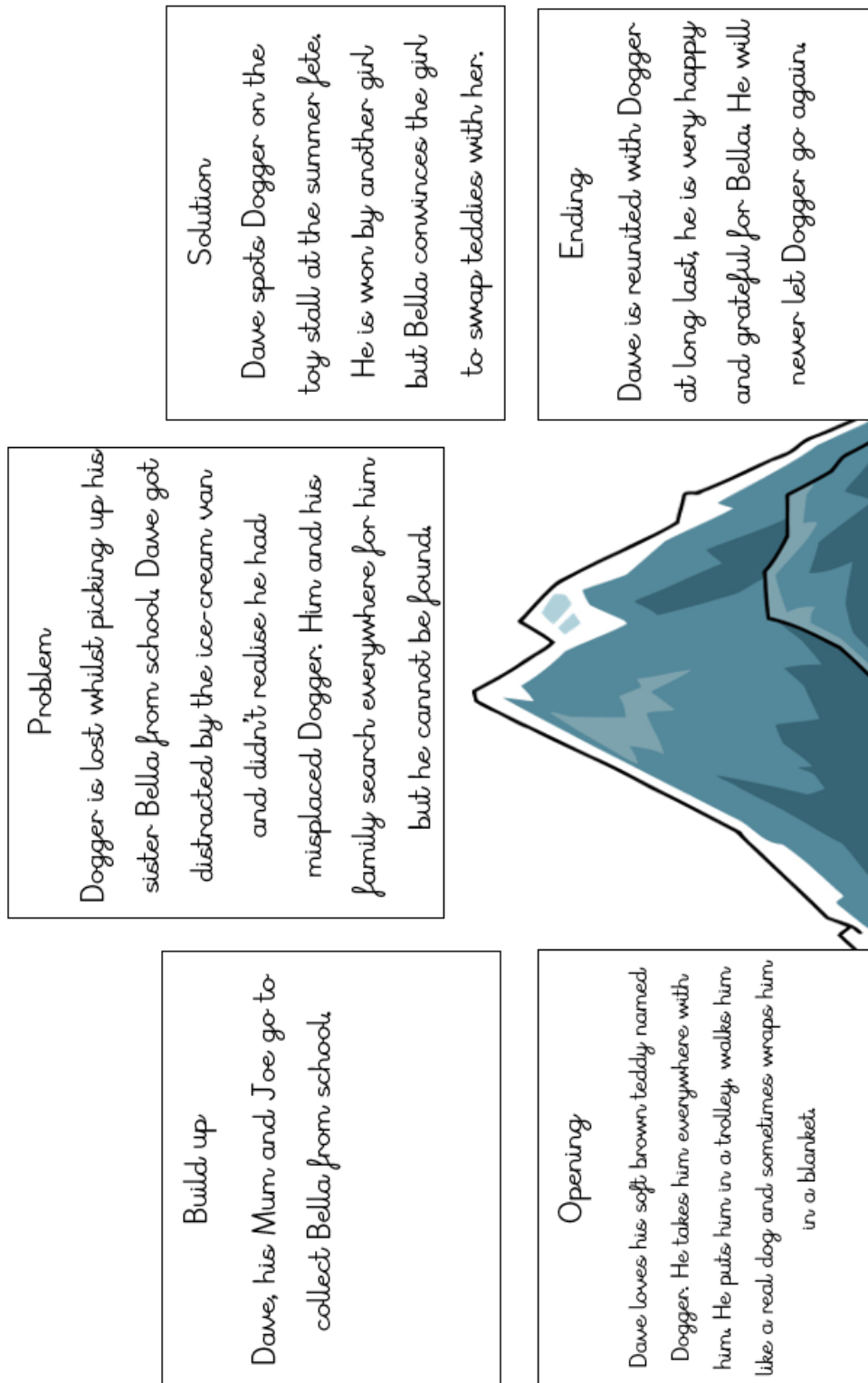
English

This week we will continue to use the fiction book *Dogger* in our English lessons.

A version of this book is now available on our school's website, read by one of the year one teachers. This week you will be planning and writing your own story about a lost toy.



Monday - read the story of Dogger or listen to a year one teacher read it (accessible on our school's website). Think of your favourite toy or a toy that you would be upset about if it got lost. Begin to plan your own lost toy story using one of the story mountain worksheets. Either draw pictures or write sentences to plan your story. Use the story mountain of Dogger below to guide you.



Solution

Ending

Problem



Build up

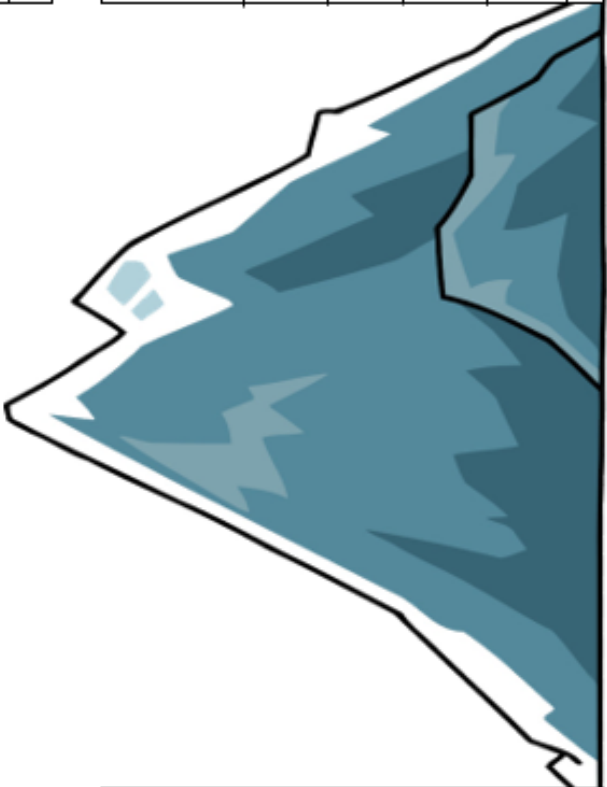
Opening

Challenge: add key words

Solution

Ending

Problem



Build up

Opening

Challenge: use conjunctions

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday - over the next three days you will write your own lost toy story. Use your story mountain from Monday to remind you of what you have planned to happen in each part. You may re-read/ listen to Dogger at any point whilst writing your story to remind you of the events that happen. Please use this writing schedule as a guide to ensure all parts of the story are covered: Tuesday - beginning and build up, Wednesday - problem and Thursday - solution and ending. You may find it beneficial to use lined paper to ensure your work is presented well. Please also use the WILF (what I'm looking for) below to assess your work, this will help you to include all that you have learnt so far.

WALT: write a narrative				
WILF	25th	26th	27th	28th
Use phonics SP				
Finger spaces 				
Neat handwriting 				
Makes sense MS				
Full stops ●				
Capital letters ABC				
Adjectives ★				
Conjunctions 				
What I did well:		My next steps:		
25th:				
26th:				
27th:				
28th:				

Friday - use today to edit and improve your story. If you have got one, use a purple pen to 'polish' your work. The WILF will enable you to spot anything you may have missed that your teacher would like to see in your writing. Below is an example of some 'polished' work. Once your story has been edited and improved, read it to an adult in your household. When you read your story to them, ensure your voice is loud and clear. Your teacher would love to hear your story too. So, if you can, record yourself reading your story and send it to your class teacher's email address.

Hedgehogs - tyoung@oakwood.essex.sch.uk

Rabbits - dlesniewski@oakwood.essex.sch.uk

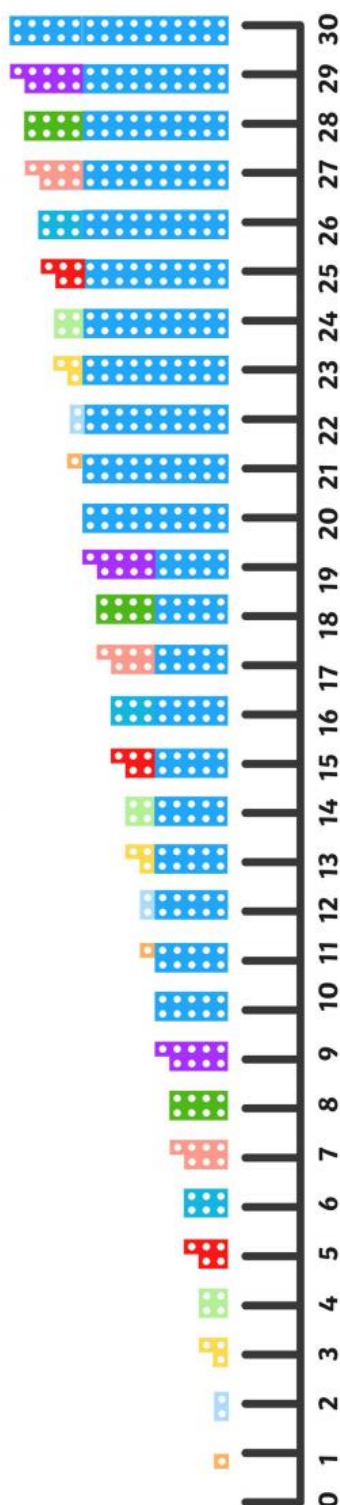
Squirrels - JacintaTarr@oakwood.essex.sch.uk

Badgers - bethlilley@oakwood.essex.sch.uk

Dogger was dave's brown, fluffy toy dog. He took him everywhere he went like to the shop, and He also took him in the bath with him.

Maths

This week, we will learn how to count in steps of 5. If you can access the internet, listen to Jack Hartmann counting in steps of 5 on YouTube. Think about when we might need to count in steps of 2's, 5's and 10's and why it is so useful. Begin this week's maths lessons by circling all the multiples of 5 on this number line. This can then be referred to throughout the week to support you with other activities.



Monday - count the numicon in 5's and write each multiple in the boxes provided.



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Count the hands in 5's and write the total in the boxes provided.



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Tuesday - count in 5's and write the total amount for each array.

Two boxes of blue dots (5 dots each)

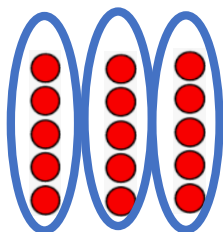
Three boxes of black dots (5 dots each)

Four boxes of orange dots (5 dots each)

Five boxes of green dots (5 dots each)

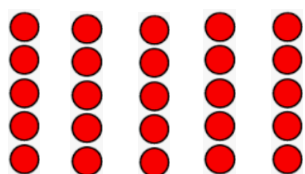
Six boxes of purple dots (5 dots each)

Challenge: write the multiplication sum for the array



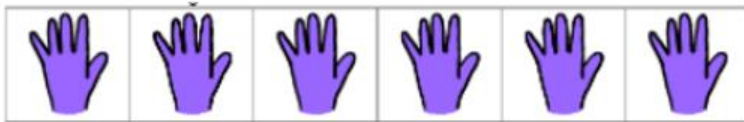
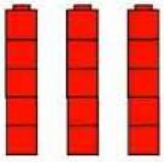
3 lots of 5s

15	$3 \times 5 = 15$
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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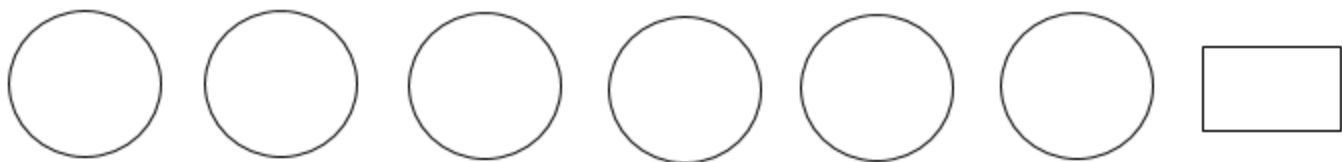
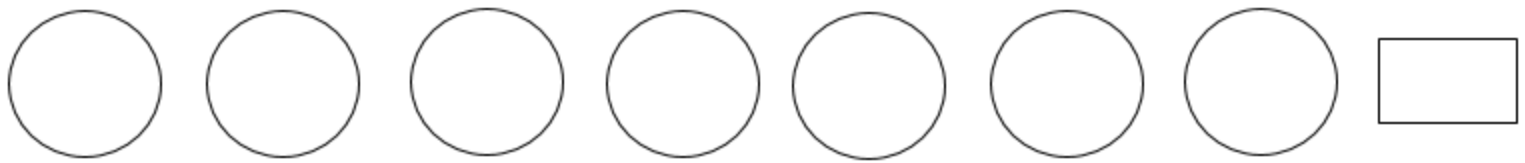
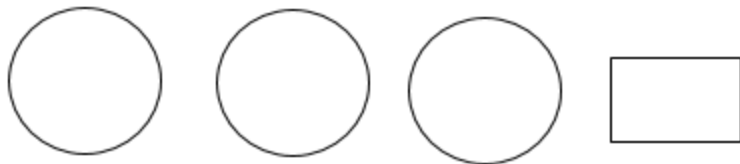
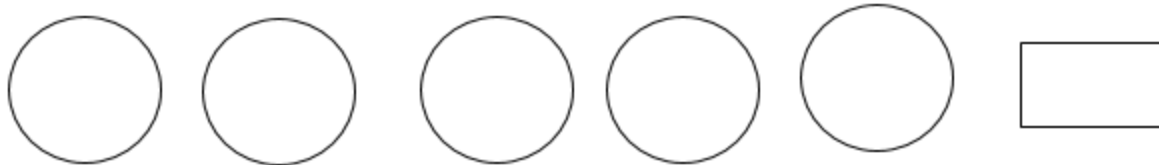
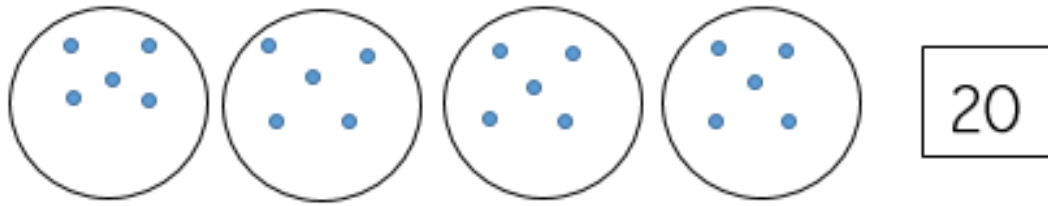
Wednesday - count the objects in 5 and write the total amount in each box.



Challenge: fill in the missing numbers on the hands

 5			
	 30		 40
		 55	

Thursday - draw dots in each circle then count in 5's to find the total amount

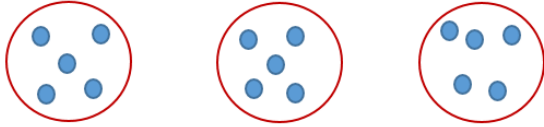


Challenge: There are 6 cookies, each have 5 chocolate chips. How many chocolate chips are there altogether? Use the pots and dots method to help you.

A large empty rectangular box occupies the bottom half of the page. In the bottom right corner of this large box, there is a smaller, empty rectangular box.

Friday - solve the multiplication sums using the pots and dots method

$3 \times 5 = 15$



 $2 \times 5 =$

 $4 \times 5 =$

 $5 \times 5 =$

 $7 \times 5 =$

 $9 \times 5 =$

Geography

This week we will be focusing on the continent Asia. The toy we will be studying comes from a country in Northern Asia called Russia. Begin your geography lesson by locating Asia on a world map, and as a challenge, discover where Russia is located. The toy that was originally made in Russia is the Russian dolls, below are some facts about this toy.



Continent: Asia

Country: Russia

Year: 1890's

Age: 3 years +

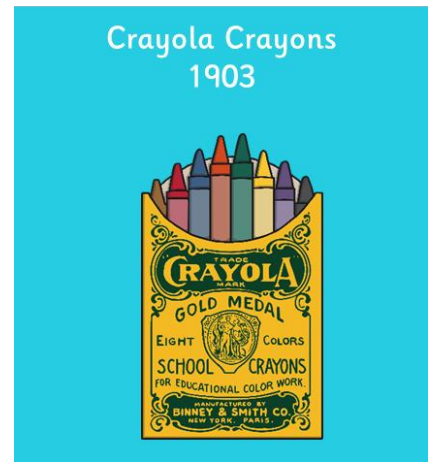
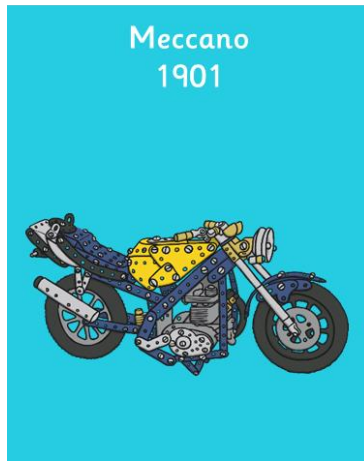
Material: wood

Uses: role play

Use these facts to write the next page of your 'Toys from the 7 Continents' booklet.

History

This week we will begin to compare toys over time. Have a look at the toys below and see if any of them are familiar to you. Do you own any of these toys or have you seen any of these toys advertised recently?







Some of these toys date back to the early 1900's but we can still buy them and play with them today! This week we would like you to focus on how Crayola crayons have changed over time. Look at the two photos and write similarities and differences for this product. Do they still have the same name? Is the packaging the same? Is the packing and toy still made from the same material?







Science

Hopefully by now, you would have begun to collect materials with an adult in your household. This week in science, we would like you to conduct an investigation using these materials. As scientists, you will investigate whether materials are bendy or stiff, transparent or opaque or waterproof or absorbent. Use the tables below to record your findings.

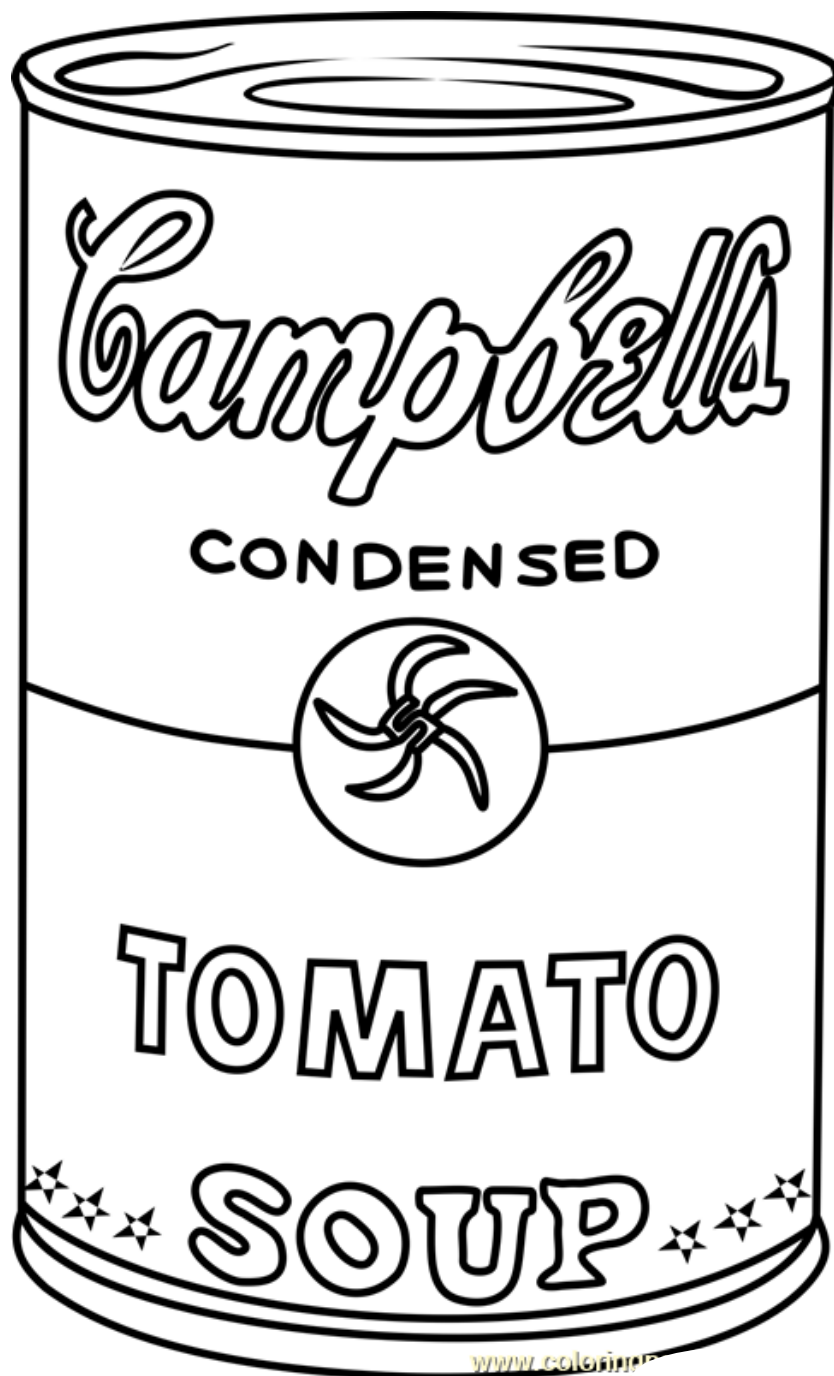
Object	Material	Bendy	Stiff
			
			
			
			

Object	Material	Transparent	Opaque
			
			
			
			

Object	Material	Waterproof	Not Waterproof
			
			
			
			

Art

Last week, you created a colour wheel which can now be used to identify colours that clash. This week you are going to use your colour wheel to decide on 4 colours that clash and you will use them to bring this Campbell's tin of soup to life. You may use any media to create this piece e.g. paint, chalk, crayons, pastels, tissue paper or glitter.



PSHE

This week we will be focusing on the emotion 'happy'. When we feel happy we are pleased. Often, we feel happy when we are doing things we like or are surrounded by people we like. Circle the things below that make you feel happy.



My own examples: