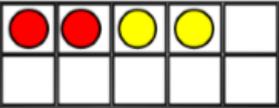
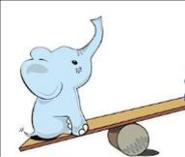


LEMURS BINGO CHALLENGE W/C 08/06/2020

MATHS	ENGLISH
<p>COUNTING PATTERNS Play the 'I count You count' game. Your family member starts counting and then points to you to continue the count. Create counting patterns, for example:</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,</p> <p>Challenge: Play I count You count but this time counting backwards.</p>	<p>SPEAKING AND LISTENING - ANIMAL ALPHABET Play an animal alphabet game with somebody in your house. Take it in turns to think of an animal or creature beginning with each letter of the alphabet.</p> <p>E.g. A – Anteater B – Bear C – Cat</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>For an extra challenge choose a particular animal group e.g. birds or insects</p>
<p>NUMBER STORIES Use the ten frame and two different coloured counters. Use them to tell an addition story. There were two fish and two crabs in the rock pool. There are four animals altogether.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Challenge: Use more than one ten frame to work with numbers beyond ten.</p>	<p>PHONICS YR: This week we will be revising y z zz qu</p> <p>YI: Investigating alternative spellings for igh (night) ie (pie) i-e (pine) oa (boat) ow (snow) oe (toe) o-e (tone)</p> <p>Use these links for phonics play. There is a phoneme spotter, best bet and word sort.</p> <p>https://new.phonicsplay.co.uk/resources/phase/5/alt-spellings-igh https://new.phonicsplay.co.uk/resources/phase/5/alt-spellings-oa</p>
<p>HOW MANY TO START WITH? Work out how many animals there were to start with each time. Show how you worked it out. There were some frogs on the log. 2 more frogs hopped onto the log and now there are 7. How many frogs to start with?</p> <p>There were some elephants drinking at the water hole. 6 more came along and now there are 10. How many elephants to start with?</p> <p>Challenge: Make up some of your own 'how many to start with' stories. Show how you worked out the answer.</p>	<p>HANDWRITING / SPELLING YR Practise forming y z qu correctly. Look back in previous bingos for correct formation. Try sitting each letter on the line – remember y and q have a tail that goes under the line.</p> <p>YI Practise writing igh forming each letter correctly and sitting on the line, remember g has a tail that goes under the line. Now practise writing 'igh' in words and sentences. For example: night, fright, sight, 'I got a fright in the night'</p>
<p>ORDINAL NUMBERS Using toy animals set up a race track for the animals. Place your animals along the track to show the order in which they came in at – their positions in the race. Who was the winner? They came first – 1st Who came second? 2nd</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Now draw a picture to show the order of the animals. Label each animal with the ordinal number 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th</p>	<p>ANIMAL POETRY Think about your animal descriptions from last week. Read the lion poem below. Notice how each line describes something different about the lion e.g how the lion sounds, moves, eats etc. Choose an animal of your own to try and write a poem about. Write a line to describe something about your animal then choose a word to write on the line below which repeats.</p> <p>Here is an example: A dog barks with a noisy shout, Woof, woof, woof</p>
<p>LET'S INVESTIGATE</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>An elephant is very heavy. It weighs the same as 4 alligators. An alligator weighs the same as 2 monkeys. How many monkeys weigh the same as an elephant?</p> <p>Show how you worked this out using pictures or numbers.</p>	<p>NON FICTION</p> <p>Create fact cards for different animals. Use what you have learnt in previous bingos. Draw your chosen animal (remember we have been finding and following instructions for this) Label the different parts of the animal. Include some facts. For example: what type of animal is it? What does it give us? Where does it live?</p>

LEMURS BINGO CHALLENGE W/C 08/06/2020

FOUNDATION

<p>SCIENCE</p> <p>Different animal groups. Mammal, birds, fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles. Use the attached checklist. Find two animals that belong to each group.</p> <p>Different animal groups: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zfgc92p</p>	<p>BE ACTIVE</p> <p>Try this yoga for WILD kids! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFbWNmzPByQ</p>  <p>Remember to also keep up with the Daily Mile!</p>
<p>PSHE – WHAT A WONDERFUL WORLD</p> <p>Think about all of the amazing animals and living things we have learnt about. How can we make sure we care for the wildlife on our planet?</p> <p>Watch this short video of A Whale’s Tale https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xFPoIU5iiYQ What do you think the whale is trying to do? What can we learn from this? Can you make a pledge to do something to try and help look after our world.</p>	<p>MUSIC</p> <p>Listen to the song If I were a minibeast https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=79&v=-eajwaH0_2c&feature=emb_logo</p> <p>Can you learn the words and sing along? Perhaps you could add actions or instruments and sing together as a family. Which minibeast would you be?</p>
<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>Gaudi lived in Spain. Can you find Spain on a map? Which continent is Spain in? Carry out some research about Spain. Can you learn any Spanish words? There are 5 lessons on Oak National Academy. This is the first one on the alphabet and numbers. https://www.thenational.academy/year-1/foundation/el-alfabeto-y-los-numeros-year-1-wk1-2</p>	<p>ART</p> <p>The trencadís is a technique made famous by a man called Gaudi. This is a kind of mosaic made from broken pieces of tiles. Cut up coloured paper into small pieces and use the paper instead of tiles to create your own mosaic picture in the style of Gaudi. You can draw your own animal outline or use one below.</p>
<p>DT – HABITAT IN A BOX</p> <p>Think about different animal habitats. Find an old box or container to create a habitat for an animal you know about. This could be under the sea for a fish, a swamp for a hippo or a pond for a frog. What could you use to create different textures and layers? Is there a place for your animal to hide?</p> <p>For an extra challenge Can you attach a moving part? E.g. a flap or lever</p>	<p>ALL ABOUT GAUDI</p> <p>What can you find out about Gaudi? Find out three pieces of information and create a poster.</p>
<p>RE</p> <p>WEDDINGS What happens at a Christian wedding?</p>	<p>COMPUTING</p> <p>Create a simple poster / information sheet on the computer. Include a picture and some text. You could link this to the All About Gaudi or Wedding task and show what you have found out.</p>

Mammals

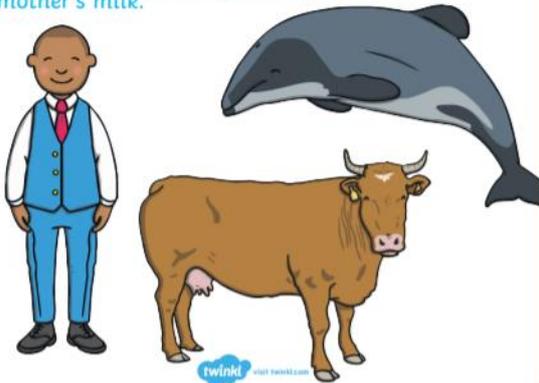
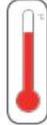
Are **warm**-blooded.

Live on land and in water.

Have hair or fur.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Give birth to live babies which drink their mother's milk.



Amphibians

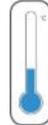
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land and water.

Have moist skin and webbed feet.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



Reptiles

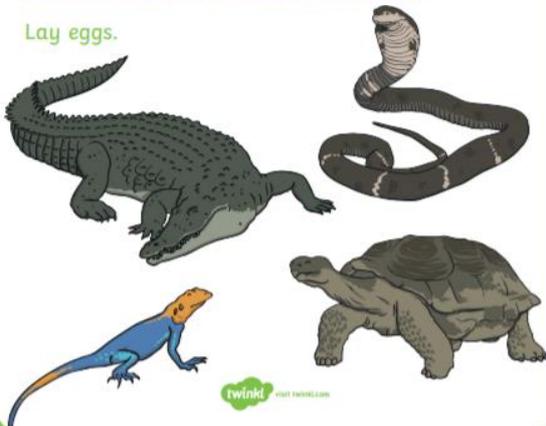
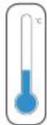
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land and in water.

Have scales, ear holes and dry skin.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies (but tortoises have one on the outside, too!).

Lay eggs.



Fish

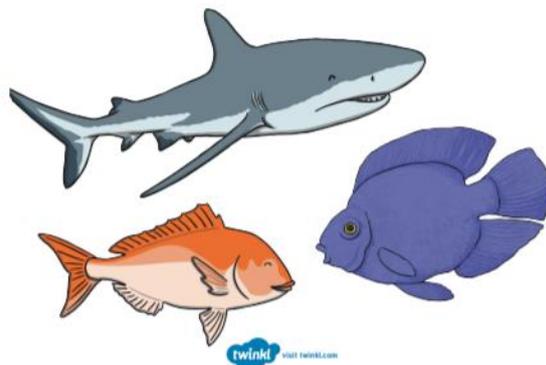
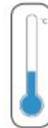
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live in water.

Have fins to move and gills to breathe underwater.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs (in water).



Birds

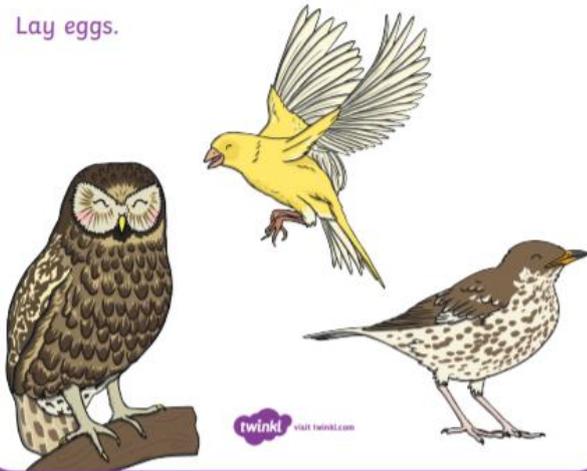
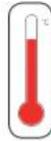
Are **warm**-blooded.

Live on land and water.

Have feathers (unique to birds), wings and a beak.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



Insects

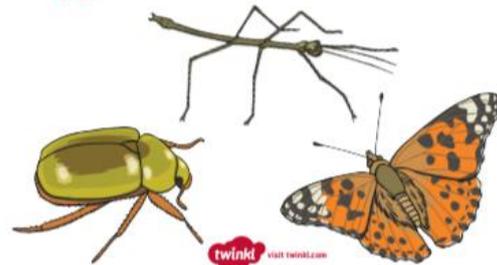
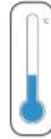
Are **cold**-blooded, though their blood (actually called haemolymph) is not like ours as it does not carry oxygen or carbon dioxide.

Live on land and in water.

Have bodies in 3 parts and most insects have 2 pairs of wings.

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Hatch from eggs and often change their bodies (for example, a caterpillar changes into a butterfly).



The Lion Roars With a Fearful Sound

(Mabel Segun)

The lion roars with a fearful sound,

Roar, roar, roar!

The lion creeps, its prey to catch,

Creep, creep, creep!

The lion pounces with a mighty leap,

Leap, leap, leap!

The lion eats with a crunching sound,

Crunch, crunch, crunch!

The lion sleeps with a gentle snore,

Snore, snore, snore!

