

Year 1

Home learning pack



Spelling Practice

Look at the Year 1 common exception words below. Choose **10** spellings that you need to practice; there are some ways below to help you learn them. Use some of the useful strategies to help you with your learning. Ask an adult to help test you on these.

Year 1 Common Exception Words

the	is	no	one
a	his	go	once
do	has	so	ask
to	I	by	friend
today	you	my	school
of	your	here	put
said	they	there	push
says	be	where	pull
are	he	love	full
were	me	come	house
was	she	some	our
	we		

twinkl visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Spelling Strategies

Pyramid Writing 	Rainbow writing Write the word over and over again using different colours. 	Create a mnemonic 
Sound Buttons  <p>**Note. this may not work for words you cannot 'sound out'</p>	Underline the tricky part separate library naughty	Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check Look at the word Say it out loud Cover it up Write it Check whether it is spelt correctly

Now you have learnt your 10 spelling words, please write them into full sentences. Don't peek at the list! Underline your spelling word used in the sentence.

For example: I really miss going to my wonderful school!

Write your sentences below and once you have completed them, check back at the list to see if you have spelt the words correctly. If not, use the spelling strategies to practice them a bit more.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Reading Comprehension

Please read the following **poem** either by yourself or with an adult, then answer the questions below.

One little daffodil had nothing much to do.
Out popped another one, then there were two.

Two little daffodils were smiling at a bee,
Out popped another one, then there were three.

Three little daffodils were growing by the door,
Out popped another one, then there were four.

Four little daffodils were glad to be alive,
Out popped another one, then there were five.

Five little daffodils were wearing golden crowns,
They danced in the wind in lovely green gowns.



Now answer the questions about the poem on the next page. Remember to use full sentences.

1. What were the two daffodils smiling at? **Circle** one answer.

A flower

A bird

A bee

2. Where were the daffodils growing? Write your answer in the space below.

The daffodils were growing by the _____.

3. What do you think the word glad means? **Circle** one answer.

Happy

Sad

Cross

4. What were the five little daffodils wearing?

The five little daffodils were wearing _____.

5. Can you write down 2 rhyming words you found in the poem?

6. What do you think the title of the poem might be? Why do you think this?

Descriptive Writing

Look at the image below, it is called 'Tiny Dragon'. Under the image write as many interesting sentences about the picture as you can (**at least 3**).

Tell your an adult what an **adjective** is. Can you describe the dragon using adjectives?

Remember you are writing sentences. A sentence needs two of our important year 1 skills, a capital letter and a full stop.

Try and use a *conjunction* such as; '**and**', '**but**', '**because**', '**so**'.



Before you begin your writing on the next page, ask an adult or older brother or sister to ask you these questions to help warm your brain up and give you some ideas to help you with your writing!

- Where is the dragon from?
- Why is it so small?
- Where does it live?
- What is it called?
- Is it magic? What magic does it do?
- What does it like to eat?

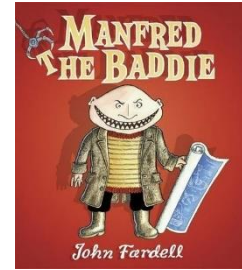
Tiny Dragon

Aim: I can use adjectives to write descriptive sentences.



The _____

English



Comprehension

[Follow this link to youtube to listen to the story of 'Manfred the Baddie.'](#)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FjQcaT_7vNI #](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FjQcaT_7vNI#)

[If the link does not work, go to youtube.co.uk and type in 'Manfred the baddie.'](#)

[Answer the questions below.](#)

1. Why is Manfred and baddie? (type your answer below)

2. Manfred the baddie has a gang of _____ (highlight one)

Dogs

henchmen

dinner ladies

3. Why does Manfred become a goodie? (type your answer below)

4. Name two naughty things Manfred the baddie does (type your answers below).

5. Name 2 kind things that Manfred the Goodie does (type your answer below)

6. How do you think Manfred's henchmen feel at the beginning of the story? (type your answer below)

7. Manfred does one more cheeky thing at the end of the story. What is it? (highlight one answer)

Steals some sweets rings a doorbell and runs away pokes out his tongue

Science

Comparing animal groups

In Science we have been learning about mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish!

Today children will be comparing these animal groups.

Do you remember the animal groups? What animals are in each group? - Discuss these questions with your adult; you do not need to write down the answers. Listen to the song to refresh your memory! - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHYi4fqeEdw>

[This link to Bitesize has more facts and fun games to play!](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv>

Today's task is to put these statements into the correct animal groups! **Copy and paste these statements under the correct animal group, which is on the next page.**

- 1.They use their lungs to breathe.
- 2.They use their lungs to breathe.
- 3.They lay eggs.
- 4.They have beaks and no teeth.
- 5.They have ear holes.
- 6.They have fins to help them move.
- 7.They have scales.
- 8.They have fur or hair on their bodies.
- 9.They breathe with their gills.
- 10.They do not have scales.
- 11.They lay eggs.
- 12.They are covered in scales.
- 13.They give milk to their young/babies.
- 14.They have webbed feet.
- 15.They lay eggs in water.
- 16.Their skin is dry.
- 17.They have feathers.
- 18.They give birth to their young/babies.

19.They lay eggs on land.

20.They have moist skin.

Extension:

Have a go at identifying which animal group these animals belong to!



elephant



cat



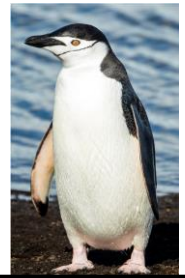
dolphin



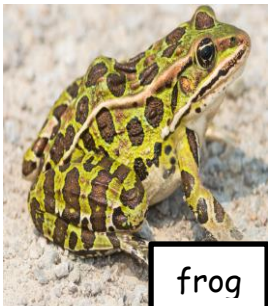
iguana



toucan



penguin



frog



sting ray



iguana

Mammals	Reptiles	Birds	Amphibians	Fish

Science

Animals- Classifying groups of animals by their diet.

Watch this video all about different types of animals -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yrikH2QEFA>

Sort these animals out according to their diet.



Herbivore

Omnivore

Carnivore

This is Sarah. She works at the zoo where there are lots of different animals. It is 12 O'clock which means it is lunch time all the animals. She needs to feed lots of different types of animals.

You have a special job! You need to help Sarah decide what to feed to all of the animals.



for

1. What should she feed to the giraffe? *Highlight the answer in bold*

leaves

meat

fish

2. What should she feed to the tiger? *Highlight the answer in bold*

Maths - Division – Grouping equally

In Focus

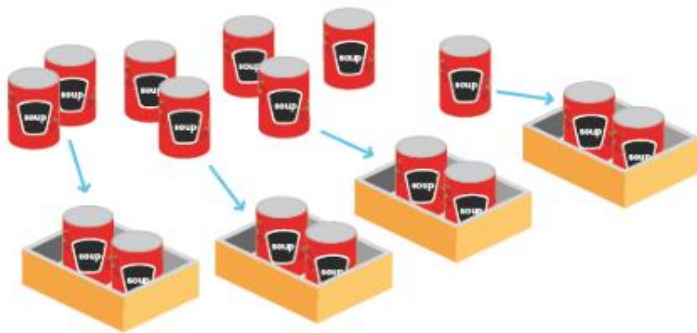


Emma puts 2 cans of tomato soup into a box.
How many boxes does she need for all the cans?

Remember when we are sharing we need to have EQUAL numbers in each group.

EQUAL means the same number.

1 There are 8 cans.



In the question we were asked to make equal groups of two, so you share out the objects (you could use objects you have around the home, such as your teddies to help you).

You then count out how many groups of 2 cans you have made.

Can you write a FULL answer for the question above?

There are _____.

Here are some questions from your Singapore Maths book to help you practice sharing out objects to make groups. Remember to **circle** your objects then count up how many groups of objects you have made.

There are 12 fish.
Circle groups of 2.



There are groups of 2 fish.

There are 20 pelicans.
Circle groups of 5.



There are groups of 5 pelicans.

Now can you try a word problem? Remember to underline the numbers that the question is asking you to share out equally.

There are 20 marbles.
Sam puts 4 marbles in each box.
How many boxes does Sam need?



Sam needs boxes.

A shopkeeper has 18 oranges.
He puts 2 oranges in each bag.
How many bags does he need?



He needs bags.

Challenge: Can you write your own word problem, using objects around your house?

For example: Miss Newall had 8 Easter eggs. She had to share them between her 2 children.

How many eggs did her children get each?

Your turn:

Day 2 – Division – Sharing equally

Starter: Can you explain what the word equal means?

Equal means_____.

In Focus

There are 6 cookies.
Each child takes the same number of cookies.
How many cookies does each child get?



Today you will be sharing equally which means that everyone should get the same amount of cookies each. There are 3 children, so the cookies should be shared between them. Can you draw how many cookies the children will get on the plates below.



Well done! Now can you answer the question above in a full sentence;

Each child will get

In the questions below from your Singapore Maths book, you need to think about your altogether number, how many groups and how many in each group.

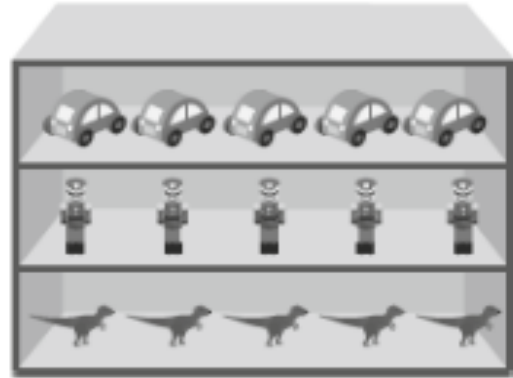
Remember an altogether number is how many there are in total - the **biggest** number.



There are pencils in all.

There are holders.

There are pencils in each holder.



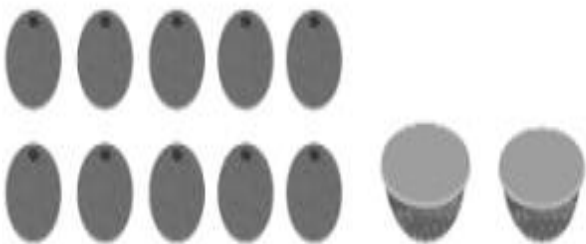
There are toys altogether.

There are shelves.

There are toys on each shelf.

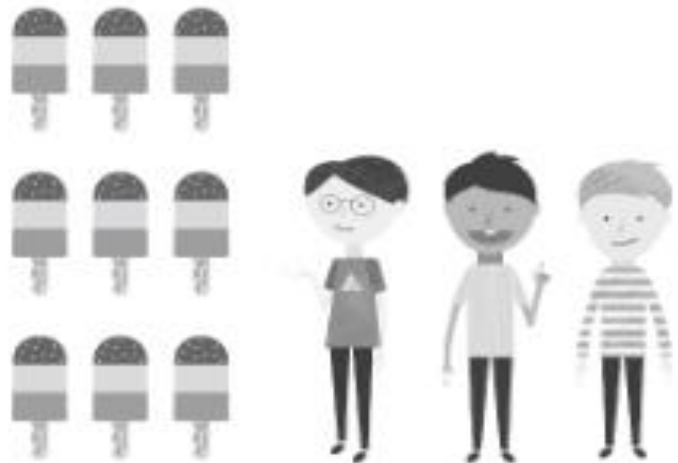
Now we are going to try some words problems.

Lulu has 10 oranges.
She puts an equal number of oranges in 2 baskets.
How many oranges are there in each basket?



There are oranges in each basket.

There are 9 ice lollies.
3 boys share the ice lollies equally.
How many ice lollies does each boy get?



Each boy gets ice lollies.

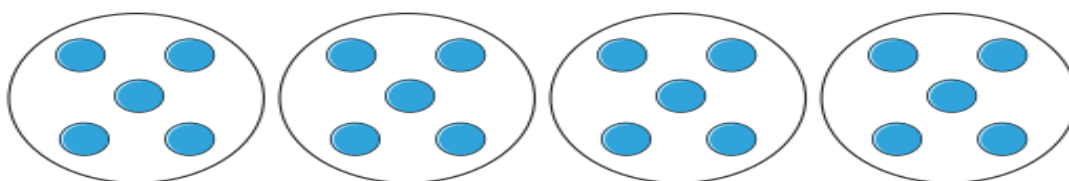
Day 3 - Division

These are some wonderful activities to help you **consolidate** your learning on sharing equally.

These activities are from a great website called **White Rose**. If you have access to the internet at home, have a look at the home learning they provide. You will find a video that accompanies these activities under Summer 1, lessons 2 and 3.

Complete the sentences.

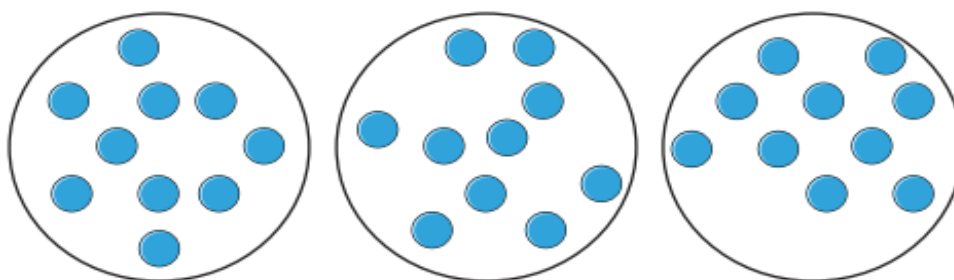
a)



There are counters altogether.

There are equal groups of counters.

b)



There are counters altogether.

There are equal groups of counters.

Five children share some grapes.



a) Draw lines to share the grapes equally.

b) How many grapes does each child get?

Each child gets grapes.

10 grapes shared equally between 5 is

Ron needs to share 20 bananas between 5 boxes.



How many bananas will there be in each box?

20 bananas shared between 5 boxes is

There will be bananas in each box.

Helpful Hands!

This week I want you to think of 5 things you could do to be helpful at home. You could write them on the hand and decorate it, if you want to.

