
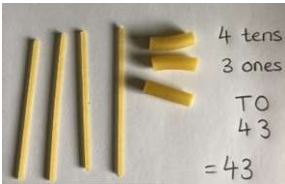
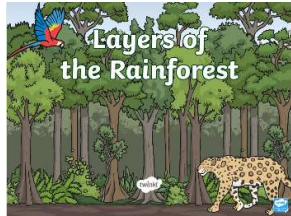



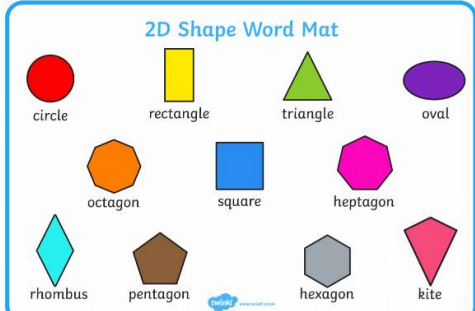
Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

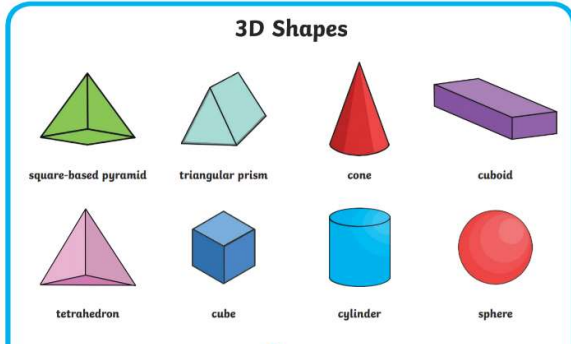

Weekly Timetable of Activities

Here are some suggested activities to complete each day this week. When you have finished you could take a photograph (or scan) and upload it to your folder on Purple Mash so your teacher can see it.

Monday		
Maths	English	Topic
<p>Before completing the Place Value tasks for this week please look at 'Parent Guide Pasta Maths: Place Value'</p>		<p>Rainforest Layers</p> <p>Look at the Rainforest Layers PowerPoint to find out about the different layers in the rainforest. Can you use what you have learnt to complete the activity in Resource 3?</p>
<p>Year 1</p> <p>Represent these numbers using objects in a 10 frame. Write down how many tens and ones you have in each number.</p> <p>11 14 17 19 23 26</p> 	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Represent these numbers using objects. Write down how many tens and ones you have in each number.</p> <p>21 34 47 59 83 96</p> 	 <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eh5vIBKIEQM</p>

Tuesday		
Maths	English	ICT
<p>Before completing the Place Value tasks for this week please look at 'Parent Guide Pasta Maths: Place Value'</p>		<p>2Type</p> <p>Complete the 2Do set on Purple Mash to practise your typing skills.</p>
<p>Year 1</p> <p>Complete Resource 4. Represent the numbers by drawing dots into a 10 frame. Write down how many tens and ones you have in each number.</p> <p>(see Resource 6 for extra optional maths work as needed)</p>	<p>Question Time</p> <p>Choose an animal that lives in the rainforest. Can you write 5 questions that you would like to find out about your animal? Don't forget you need to remember capital letters, finger spaces and <u>QUESTION MARKS</u>.</p> 	

Wednesday		
Maths	English	Science
<p>Shape space and measure: 2D shape hunt</p> <p>Can you search for 2D shapes (like the ones below) around your house and garden? Write down or take photos of any you find.</p> 	<p>Research</p> <p>Research (using the fact files in Resource 8, the internet or books) the answers to your questions about your chosen rainforest animal. Remember to try to write the facts in your own words.</p>	<p>Who Eats What?</p> <p>Watch: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zwfd2p3 Use your new knowledge to decide whether the rainforest animals in Resource 9 are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.</p>

Thursday		
Maths	English	Music
<p>Shape space and measure: 3D shape hunt</p> <p>Can you search for 3D shapes (like the ones below) around your house and garden? Write down or take photos of any you find.</p> 	<p>Make an information page</p> <p>Using the information you have gathered about your chosen animal create an information page (see left for an example page about pirates). You will need to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heading – what the page is about ○ Subheading – what the section of writing is about ○ Information ○ Labelled Diagram ○ Photograph with caption (optional) ○ Did you know? Fact box ○ Adjectives and expanded noun phrases (covered last week) 	<p>The Geography Song</p> <p>Go to https://www.singup.org/singupathome/the-geography-song Learn the lyrics to the 'The Geography Song'. Can you perform it for someone at home using the backing track and remembering the words to the song? Which bits are tricky to remember? Can you come up with some actions to help?</p>

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Friday		
Maths	English	PE
10 for 10 – see Resource 10 You have 10 minutes to complete the 10 questions. You need to try to do it all by yourself! How quickly can you do them? Continue to practise any of the ones you found tricky.	Animal Diary Challenge – Imagine you are the rainforest animal you have been learning about this. Write about a day in your life living in the rainforest. Don't forget to add some description using super adjectives.	Let's BALANCE How long can you balance on one leg? Can you balance for longer on your left leg or your right leg? Is it easier or harder if you put your arm out to the side? How about if you put your hands on your hips? Try lots of different ways and see if you can improve your score.

Reading

Reading books

Two publishers are providing free access to some of their e-books. They are both publishers, which we use at school so some stories may be familiar to your children.

Please see the details below of how to log in to each of the websites.

If you are not sure which level your child should be reading please contact your child's class teacher via Purple Mash.

Please continue to read any other books you may have at home. Reading any book for at least 5 minutes daily will be a great help to your child's reading progress.

Oxford Owl

Go to: <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/>

My class login >

Click: at top right of the page

Enter your child's class details:

Otters

Username: spsotters Password: otters1

Squirrels

Username: spssquirrels Password: squirrels1

Foxes

Username: spsfoxes Password: foxes1

Collins Connect

Go to: <https://connect.collins.co.uk/school/Portal.aspx>

Follow instructions below

How to access free Collins Big Cat ebooks

Access 330+ free KS1 ebooks from our primary reading programme

Go to [Collins Connect](#) and click on the Teacher portal and enter:

Username: parents@harpercollins.co.uk

Password: Parents20!

and click Login.

When using these e-books the application will read the story aloud. If you want to stop this you need to press the pause button as you turn to each page.

Please remember the importance of discussing books with your children.

Their understanding and comprehension of what they have read is just as important as the reading itself. Many of these e-books have questions already printed into them, which you can use as prompts.

Comprehension (Year 2)

If you are a Year 2 please have a go at the Rainforests comprehension in Resource 2. Try and do as much as you can by yourself. You can ask your adult to help you mark it using the answer sheet.

Phonics and Spelling Activities

Miss Lawton, Mrs Cowburn and Mrs Kellam's Phonics Groups

This week we are looking at different ways to spell the sound 'ai'. If you haven't already, watch Lesson 1 ('ay') and Lesson 2 ('a-e') https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCP_FbjYUP_UtldV2K_-niWw/featured

Can you complete the sentences using the correct 'ai' spelling?.

1. You need an umbrella in the _____.
2. It was my Mum's birthday so I baked her a _____.
3. I like to _____ football.
4. The opposite of night is _____.
5. I used my bucket and _____ to build a sandcastle.
6. A _____ leaves a silvery trail.

Challenge: Can you think of your own words with 'ai', 'ay' or 'a-e' in and put them into sentence.

Daily Phonics Videos

Continue to watch daily phonics videos using the link below. If you are unsure which session your child should be watching please contact your child's class teacher via Purple Mash.

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCP_FbjYUP_UtldV2K_-niWw/featured

Mrs Spevack's Phonics Group

We are going to practice the rules for writing verbs (actions) in the past tense.

Just add -ed	Double the consonant (after a short vowel) and add -ed	Drop the e (after a long vowel) and add -ed	Change y to i and add -ed	Do something different
played	clapped	liked	tried	drink – drank

1. Put the words in to the correct columns.

hum, jump, cry, walk, shave, bang, spy, copy, love, run, think, make, win, skip, hop, eat, paint, colour, fry, smile, bake

2. Add some more words of your own.

3. Put the words in to sentences.

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Additional ideas you might like to try:

American flamingo from Birds of America



American Flamingo (Plate 431) from 'Birds of America'
John James Audubon (1785-1851)

<https://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/work/american-flamingo-birds-america>

Look

In 1820, Audubon set off across America to paint every bird he found. In 20 years, he had painted 495 species and discovered 25 new ones.

Look carefully at his picture of a flamingo. Imagine you are the first person ever to see one and describe it to someone. What adjectives and expanded noun phrases would you use?

Think

How do you think Audubon was able to draw the birds in such detail?

Are there any clues in the picture about what habitat flamingos live in?

Think about the different places plants and animals live. How many different animal habitats can you think of where you live?

Do

Audubon's sketches and field notes helped him to understand how birds live and act.

How many different birds can you spot from your window? These [RSPB Bird Watching tips](#) might be useful.

Pick your favourite bird and draw and write about it. You could focus on the shape of the head, tail, wing, feet a single feather or draw the whole bird.

Perhaps you could pretend you are the first person ever to spot it! What would you call the bird? How would you describe it? What do you think it eats? Where do you think it lives?

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Investigating Seed dispersal.



Ash trees and Sycamore trees make 'helicopter' like seeds. Why do you think this is? How does it help the tree?

You might be able to see some of these seeds on your walks.

Investigate how the shape of the seed affects it when it falls from the tree by creating your own model 'helicopter' seed (see below).

What happens if you make the 'wings' longer or shorter? What about making it out of different types of paper, do some work better than others/ why do you think this is? How about changing the weight of the seed (paperclip)

Sycamore Seed Helicopter

Materials and Equipment

- scissors
- helicopter template
- pencil crayons
- a paper clip

Step 1

Using the coloured pencil crayons, colour in your sycamore seed template.

Step 2

Cut along all the solid lines on the template.

Step 3

Fold along the dotted lines.

(mountain)
(valley)



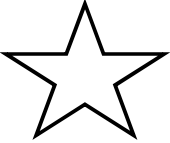
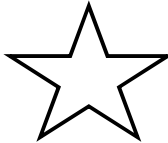

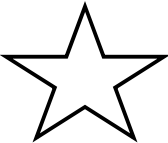
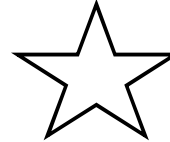
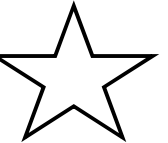
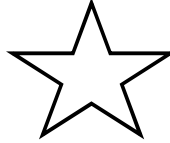
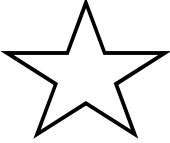
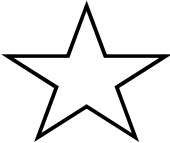
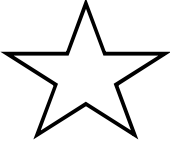
Step 4

Attach a paper clip to the bottom of your sycamore helicopter.



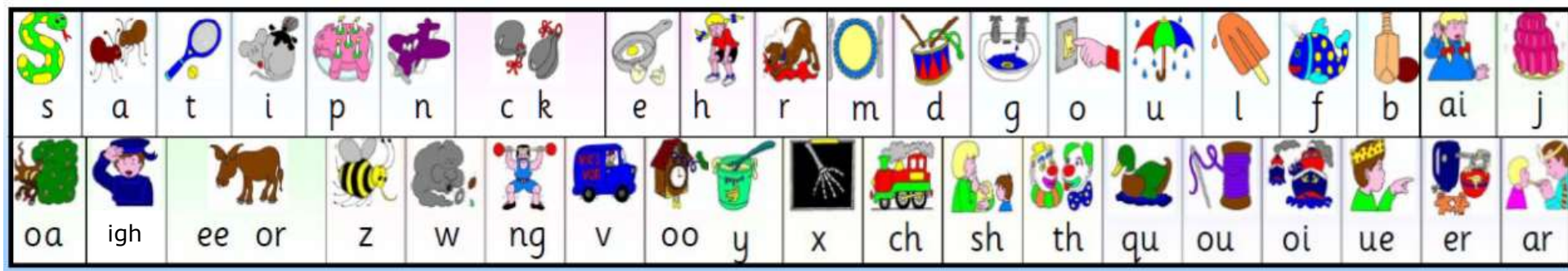
Independent activities

Here are some activities for you to complete by yourself. Colour in the star when you have completed it. You can ask your adult to photograph your challenges and upload to your Purple Mash folder so that we can see them.

<p>Create a Den</p> <p>Create your own explorer's den in a room at home. Use a blanket or sheet to create a 'tent', decorate the area with paper vines and leaves to make it feel 'rainforesty'. Add some cushions or a sleeping bag to make your 'tent' comfortable. You could store all of your rainforest work in the den, just like real Scientific Explorer's do when they visit the Rainforests, don't forget to keep your work space tidy!</p> 	<p>Imaginary rainforest animal</p> <p>Design your own animal to live in the rainforest. How will it move? (legs, tail, wings). How many legs will it have? How will it eat? (beak or teeth). Will it have fur, feathers or scales? What colour will it be? Label your features and explain why you have chosen them.</p> 												
<p>Spelling practise</p> <p>Y1</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="176 669 449 831"> <tr><td>are</td><td>is</td></tr> <tr><td>were</td><td>his</td></tr> <tr><td>was</td><td>has</td></tr> </table> <p>Y2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="533 669 827 823"> <tr><td>Mr</td><td>plant</td></tr> <tr><td>Mrs</td><td>every</td></tr> <tr><td>water</td><td>everybody</td></tr> </table> 	are	is	were	his	was	has	Mr	plant	Mrs	every	water	everybody	<p>Explorers Badge</p> <p>Draw an explorer onto a card rectangle. Add your name. Decorate the back of the card with Jungle images. Attach a safety pin so you can wear your badge when exploring.</p> 
are	is												
were	his												
was	has												
Mr	plant												
Mrs	every												
water	everybody												
<p>What's in your explorer's bag?</p> <p>Draw the items you would put into your bag for a day exploring in the rainforest. Don't forget to add labels. Will you need food, clothes and equipment?</p> 	<p>Make your own binoculars</p> <p>Use sticky tape to join together 2 tubes. Attach string to hang round your neck.</p> 												
<p>Matching trees and seeds</p> <p>Can you match the seeds and leaves to the tree they came from (Resource 11). You can check if you matched them correctly using the answer sheet (Resource 12).</p> 	<p>Keep Moving</p> <p>Make up a dance routine to your favourite song. You could perform it for someone at home.</p> 												
<p>Nature Diary</p> <p>Look out of the window each day and keep a note of what you see. You might see birds, flowers, changes in the weather, what else?</p> 	<p>Electric inventory</p> <p>Can you make a list of all the electrical items in each room of your home. Remember not to touch any wires or plugs. What ideas can you come up with to use less electricity and help our planet?</p> 												

Resources

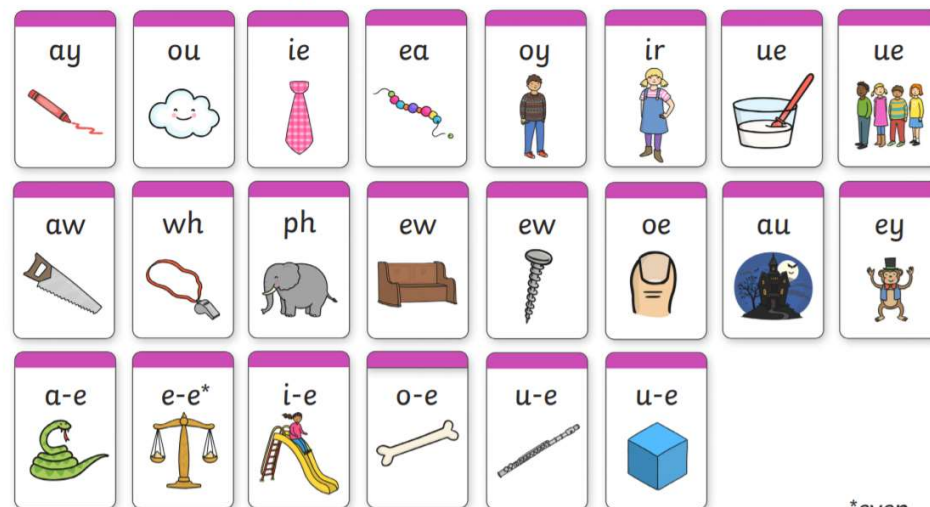
Resource 1: Sound mats to support with spelling



My Phase 3 Sound Mat



My Phase 5 Sound Mat

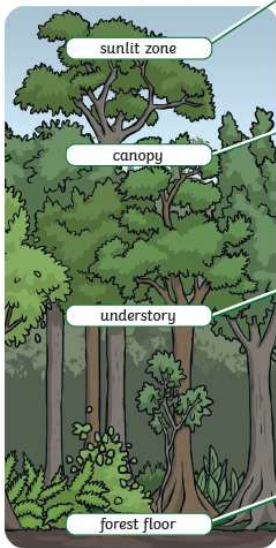


Resource 2: Year 2 Rainforest Comprehension

Rainforests

What is a Rainforest?
Rainforests are a type of forest that have tall trees, warm weather and lots of rain. They are found in hot places such as Africa, Asia and Australia. The largest rainforest is called the Amazon in South America.

Parts of a Rainforest
A rainforest is made up of different layers (parts).



The **sunlit zone** with the most sunlight and tallest trees. Up here it is hot, wet and windy.

The **canopy**, where the branches and leaves of the trees are so close together that they touch and join up to form a kind of umbrella.


The **understory** found under the canopy. It does not get much sunlight here.

The **forest floor** which is dark, damp and hot. Very little sun reaches the ground as the leaves of the canopy block the sunlight.

Animals and Wildlife



Rainforests are full of lots of different kinds of animals and wildlife. There are so many animals, that some have not yet been discovered!

Most of the creatures live in the canopy where it is hot and dry. Here the animals and reptiles move around by flying, jumping and swinging on the vines. Red-eyed tree frogs, sloths and toucans are some of the animals that live here.



Did You Know...?

- Rainforests get at least 200cm of rain every year and sometimes more!
- Rainforests give us oxygen that we need to breathe.
- About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the medicines we use come from plants in the rainforest.
- We get many things from rainforests, such as bananas, chocolate, nuts, coffee and rubber.

Rainforests – Questions

1. In which hot places are rainforests found? Tick **two**.

- ☐ Africa
☐ Antarctica
☐ Australia

2. A rainforest is made up of different layers. Can you match the name of the layer with the description by drawing lines to connect them?

sunlit zone	Found under the canopy. It does not get much sunlight here.
canopy	Has the most sunlight and tallest trees.
understory	Here it is dark, damp and hot and very little sun reaches the ground.
forest floor	The branches and leaves touch and join up to form a kind of umbrella.

3. In which part of the rainforest do most of the animals live?

4. Which three verbs (doing words) are used to describe how the animals and reptiles move around the canopy?

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____

5. Rainforests produce oxygen. Why is this important for us? Tick **one**.

- ☐ for eating
☐ for breathing
☐ for medicines

Rainforests – Questions

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Rainforests Answers

1. In which hot places are rainforests found? Tick **two**.

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☐ Antarctica
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The Canopy

4. Which three verbs (doing words) are used to describe how the animals and reptiles move around the canopy?

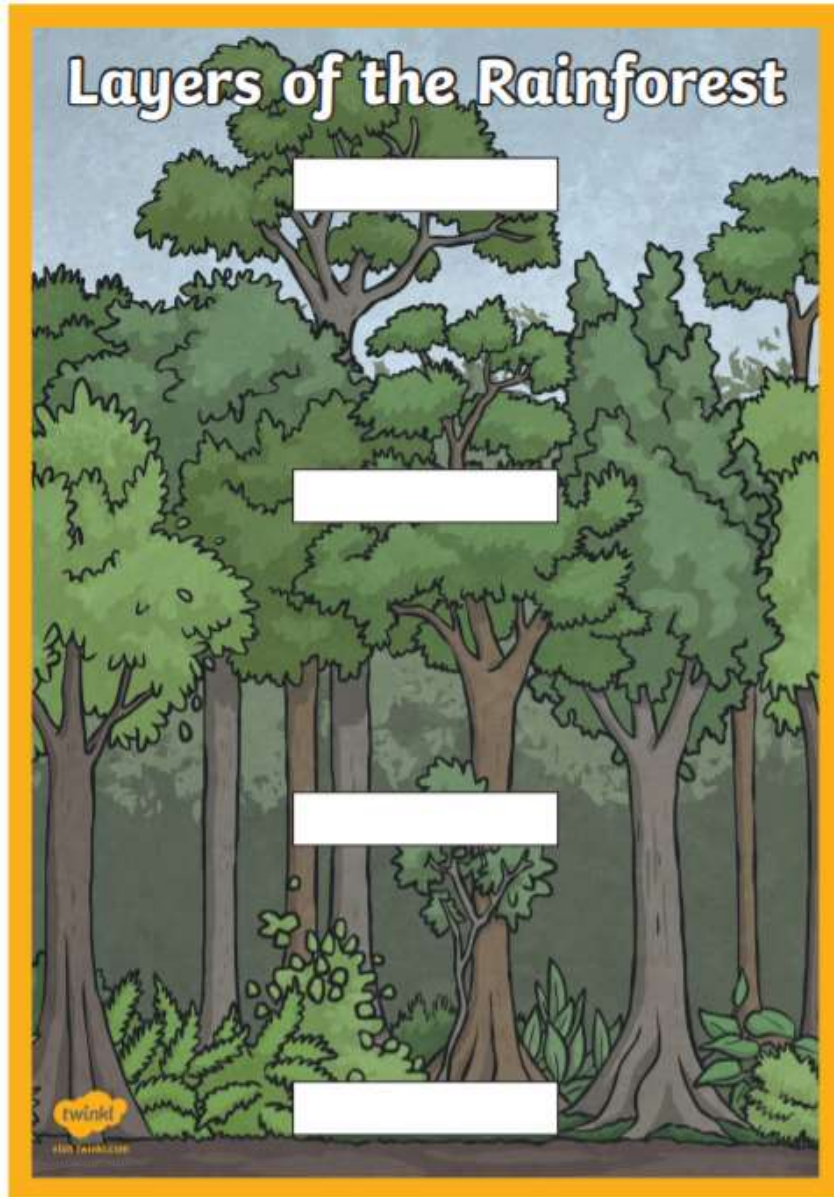
flying
jumping
swinging

5. Rainforests produce oxygen. Why is this important for us? Tick **one**.

- ☐ for eating
☒ **for breathing**
☐ for medicines

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Resource 3: Layers of the Rainforest (Topic)



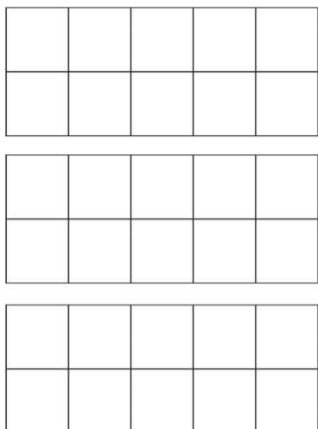
emergent	canopy
understory	forest floor



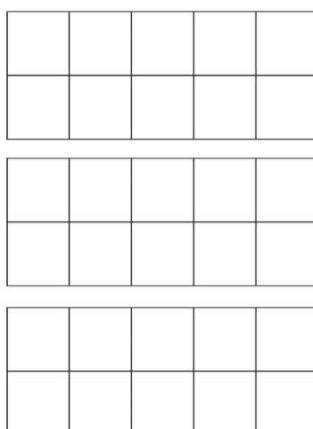
Resource 4: Tuesday Maths – Year 1 Place Value Pictorial Representations

Represent the numbers by drawing dots in to the 10 frames. Write how many tens and how many ones you have underneath.

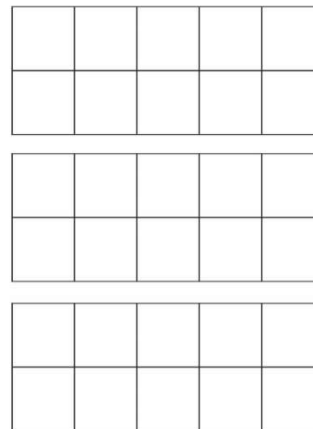
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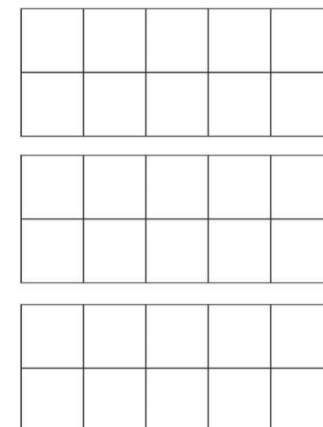
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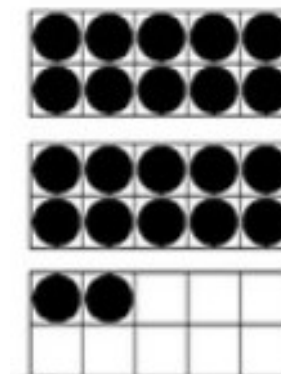
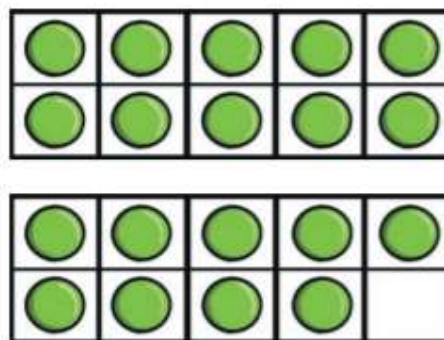
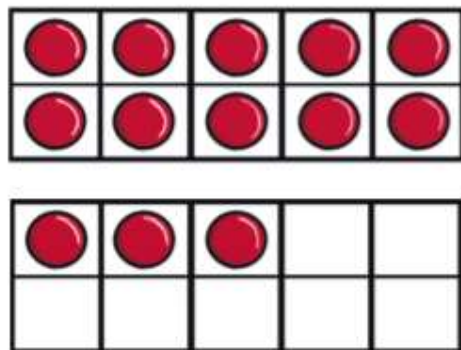
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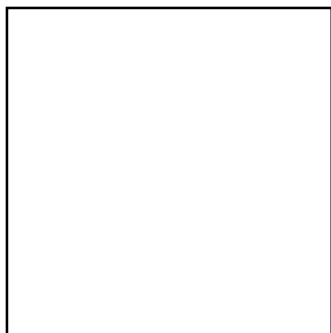
What numbers are represented here?



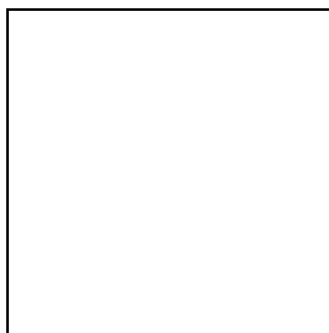
Resource 5: Tuesday Maths – Year 2 Place Value Pictorial Representations

Represent the numbers by drawing lines and dots. Write how many tens and how many ones you have underneath.

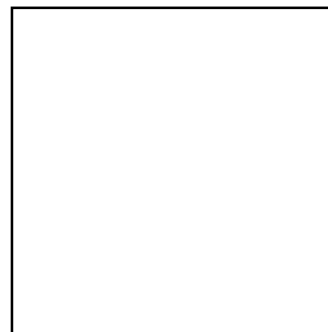
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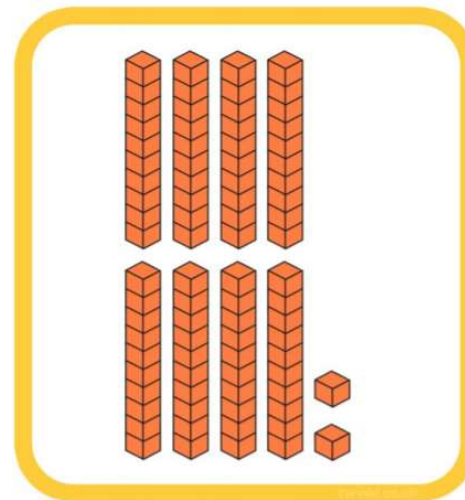
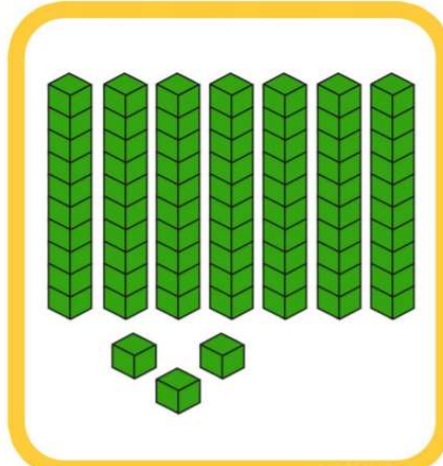
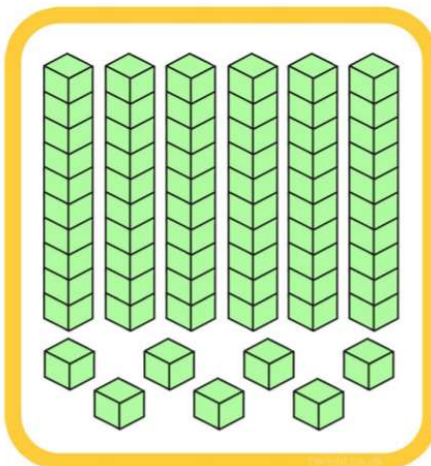
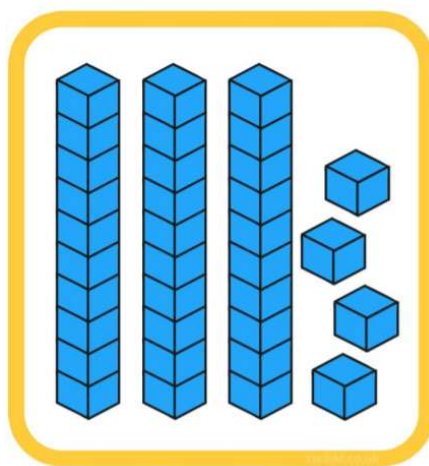
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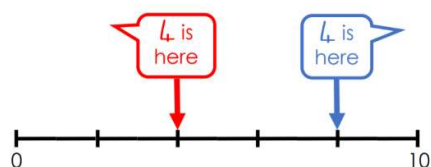
What numbers are represented here? (CHALLENGE: Can you write the number in words as well as numerals?)



Resource 6: Year 1 Maths Reasoning and Problem Solving (optional)

Here are some reasoning and problem solving questions linked to Place Value. If you choose to complete these activities, it would be beneficial to do so with your child in order that they can talk it through with you. The most important element of these types of questions is the explanation of **how and why** they got to the answer.

Which answer?



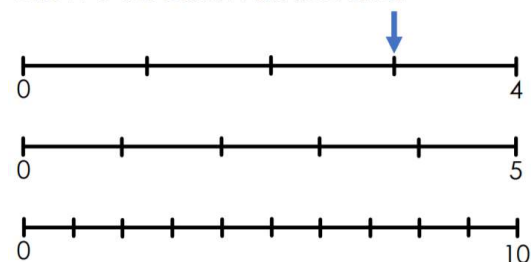
Dora has three jars of sweets.



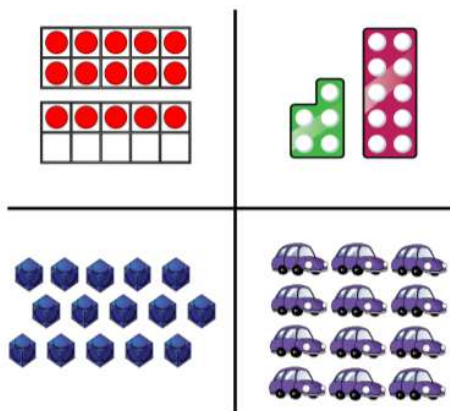
A = 12 B = ____ C = 17

Number lines

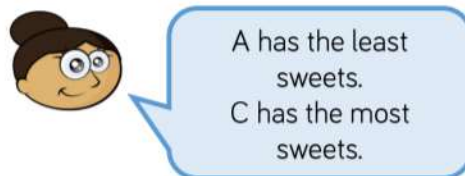
Show **3** on each number line.



Which image is the odd one out?
Why?



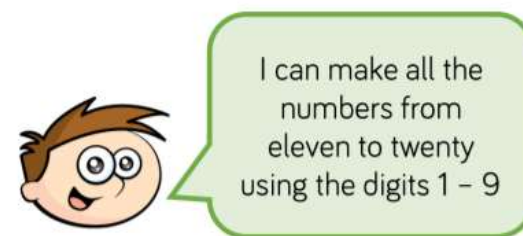
She says:



How many sweets could be in B?

Could it be 12 or 17? Why?

Teddy says,



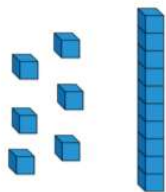
Do you agree?
Explain your answer.

Resource 7: Year 2 Maths Reasoning and Problem Solving (optional)

Here are some reasoning and problem solving questions linked to Place Value. If you choose to complete these activities, it would be beneficial to do so with your child in order that they can talk it through with you. The most important element of these types of questions is the explanation of **how and why** they got to the answer.

Jack says he has 61

Is he correct?



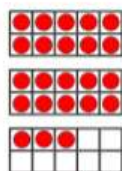
Explain your reasoning.

One of these images **does not** show 23
Can you explain the mistake?

A



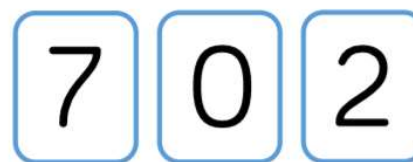
B



C



How many two digit numbers can you make using the digit cards?



What is the largest number?
Prove it by using concrete resources.

What is the smallest number?
Prove it by using concrete resources.

Why can't the 0 be used as a tens number?

Rosie and Amir are comparing numbers they have made.

Rosie's number



Amir's number



My number is greater because I have more objects.

Is Rosie correct?

Explain your answer.

Missing numbers

Fill in the **red boxes**.

1		3			6	7			
					16				
		23							
31				35			38		
					47			50	

True or false?

✓ ✗ Explain

$$74 + 1 = 84$$

$$26 - 1 = 25$$

$$43 + 10 = 53$$

$$26 - 10 = 36$$

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020
Resource 8: Rainforest Animal Fact Files

Sloth

rainforest Learning

Sloths are known for being particularly slow-moving creatures; all of their movements are careful and deliberate. They are mostly nocturnal and spend up to 90% of their time hanging upside down. Sloths have fairly poor vision and hearing so they rely on a strong sense of smell and touch.

Appearance

Species of sloths are divided into two families: two-toed sloths and three-toed sloths. Both of these species share similar appearance characteristics, including thick fur, rounded heads, flat snouts and stumpy tails. As they spend so much of their time hanging from branches, they have long curved claws to help with grip. Typically, they are between 60cm and 80cm in size, weighing anything between 2kg to 10kg.

As they move so little, they often have algae growing on their fur. Their fur provides the algae with a place to grow and the green colouring from the algae provides camouflage for the sloth. What's more, with insects feeding on the algae, it makes the sloth's whole body like a mini jungle habitat of its own!

Diet

Some sloth species eat nothing but leaves, while others also eat fruit, insects and even small lizards. No other mammal digests its food as slowly as the sloth. It can take up to a whole month to digest a single leaf. In fact, the slow movements of the sloth are mainly because of their leaf-based diet, which is low in energy and creates a slow metabolism.

Habitat

Sloths are mostly found in Central and South American rainforests and they mainly live among the branches of trees. They eat, sleep and even give birth while hanging from the branches.

Interesting Facts

- The sloth moves at an average speed of approximately two to four metres per minute.
- Sloths are surprisingly good swimmers and can swim about three or four times quicker than they can move on land. They are also able to hold their breath for long periods (even more than half an hour) while under water.

"Sloth" by nrdanger is licensed under CC BY 2.0



Emerald Tree Boa

rainforest Learning

The emerald tree boa is a non-venomous snake, which is often found in the Amazon rainforest. They are fairly solitary animals and only descend to the ground in order to climb a different tree. However, they can move quite swiftly from tree to tree among the branches and foliage. As they are nocturnal, they are mostly active at night.

Appearance

The emerald tree boa is distinctively bright green in colour with a yellow underside. They have an irregular, zigzag pattern along their back, which is sometimes compared to a lightning bolt, and they are similar in appearance to the green tree python. These highly colourful traits mean they are often considered one of the most beautiful snakes in the world.

Adult emerald tree boas can grow to reach up to 2 metres in length and over 1kg in weight. They have vertical pupils – similar to that of cats – which help them to detect their prey's movement. They have a pair of long, sharp teeth, pointed backwards, and a forked tongue. Their heads are relatively large and flat.

Diet

They feed mostly on small mammals, such as rats, bats and possums. Younger snakes may also eat other reptiles and amphibians. They can be hunted themselves by birds of prey, such as the eagle.

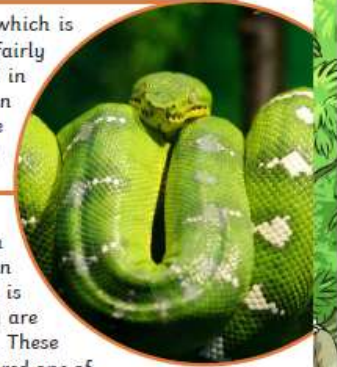
Habitat

As indicated by their name, these snakes spend most of their time inhabiting trees. Their habitat is 'arboreal', which means 'related to or resembling trees'. They usually coil themselves around branches during the day and rest their head in the middle of the coil. They can often be found near rivers or swamps but are not dependent on open water.

Interesting Facts

- Emerald tree boas have a life expectancy of approximately 20 years in captivity or slightly less in the wild.
- They are not dangerous to humans and are therefore sometimes kept as pets.

"Emerald Tree Boa" by Eric Kilby is licensed under CC BY 2.0



Red-Eyed Tree Frog

The red-eyed tree frog is just one of many species of frog that lives in the rainforest.

Appearance

As their name suggests, they are mainly known for their huge, bright red eyes. Many scientists believe that their red eyes work as a way of startling predators. When disturbed, they open their eyes and flash the distinctive colour, possibly taking other animals by surprise, to give themselves an opportunity to hop to safety.

The rest of their body is neon green in colour, with a hint of blue and yellow at the sides. They have specially adapted suction-cup toes which help them to cling on to tree branches and leaves.

The male frog is around two inches long, while the female is slightly bigger at up to three inches in length.

Diet

Red-eyed tree frogs are generally considered to be carnivores and mainly eat at night. Their most common prey includes moths, crickets, flies and grasshoppers but they have been known to eat most creatures that fit into their mouths. This could even include other smaller frogs! They hide under leaves and in other concealed spots to ambush their prey with long sticky tongues.

Habitat

They are commonly found in the tropical lowland rainforests or surrounding hills. They mostly inhabit areas close to rivers or ponds and are excellent swimmers. As they are also very capable climbers, they attach themselves to the underside of leaves. This is where they rest during the day as well as clinging to branches and trunks.

Interesting Facts

- Their average lifespan in the wild is around 5 years.
- Male frogs can quiver, and even shake the branch of the tree where they are residing, in order to attract the attention of the females. This is accompanied by a loud croaking in order to establish their territory.



"Red Eyed Tree Frog" by Douglas Toft is licensed under CC BY 2.0

Scarlet Macaw

Rainforest Calling

The scarlet macaw is one of several species of macaw. The macaws are distinguishable thanks to their differing colours of plumage. Other species include the blue-and-yellow macaw, the great green macaw and the red-fronted macaw. There are at least 17 known species altogether.

Most macaws are intelligent, social birds which often gather together in flocks of ten or more. They make a very loud, throaty squawking noise.

Appearance

Despite their name, scarlet macaws are multicoloured: predominantly red, yellow and blue. Their bodies are between 80cm and 90cm long; around half of this is made up of their long, pointed tail feathers. Their average weight is around 1kg and they have large, powerful beaks that can crack open nuts. They also use their dry, scaly tongue to eat.

Diet

They mostly eat fruit and seeds or nuts, but can also eat insects. During the day, they will fly huge distances to gather food to eat – when flying, they can reach speeds of up to 35 miles per hour! Some macaws have even been seen eating clay or soft soil from riverbanks.

Habitat

Flocks of macaws tend to sleep near each other in the trees at night. They thrive in the tropical, humid atmosphere of the rainforest and can usually be found in either the emergent or canopy layers of the forest.

Interesting Facts

- Macaws can live up to 40-50 years old.
- Scarlet macaws are now considered endangered, primarily due to their capture as exotic pets and to the increasing loss of their natural habitat.



"Macaw" by Karagba is licensed under CC BY 2.0

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Resource 9: Who Eats What? (Science)

Use the information to decide whether the animals are *carnivores*, *herbivores* or *omnivores*.



I am a Toucan.
I eat fruit, spiders and frogs.
I am a _____



I am a Macaw.
I eat nuts, fruits and seeds.
I am a _____



I am a Jaguar.
I eat deer, capybara and fish.
I am a _____



I am a Squirrel Monkey.
I eat insects, fruit and nectar.
I am a _____



I am a Capybara.
I eat leaves, fruit and plants from
the bottom of rivers and lakes.
I am a _____



I am a Green Anaconda.
I eat small mammals, frogs and
even crocodiles!
I am a _____

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Resource 10: 10 for 10 (Friday's Maths)

Year 1

10 for 10

$$6+1=$$

$$9+1=$$

$$12+1=$$

$$8+0=$$

$$10+0=$$

$$3+3=$$

$$5+5=$$

$$6+6=$$

$$7+7=$$

$$9+9=$$

Year 2

10 for 10

$$9+1=$$

$$15+1=$$

$$20+1=$$

$$12+0=$$

$$6+6=$$

$$6+7=$$

$$8+8=$$

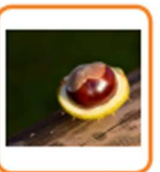
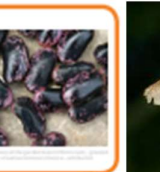
$$8+9=$$

$$10+10=$$

$$10+11=$$

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Resource 11: Seed matching (Independent Activity)

 apple	 avocado	 beans	 oak	 horse chestnut	 Plant
					
					 Leaves

Year 1 and 2 Home Learning week beginning 4th May 2020

Resource 12: Seed matching ANSWERS (Independent Activity)

