







Learning objective: to write descriptive sentences.

Steps to success

- Listen to 'This is the house that Jack built' by Simms Tabac
- The story has 6 different animals in it. Can you remember all of them and the order they appeared in?
- Write a list of the 6 animals. Check your answers on the next slide!
- Read the example animal sentences below.
- Write your own sentences about at least 3 animals in the story with adjectives.

This is the sneaky rat.
It eats some of the stinky cheese.



Number	Animal
1 rat	
2 cat	
3 dog	
4 cow	
5 rooster	
6 little red hen	

<https://www.jollylearning.co.uk/resource-bank/hear-the-sounds/> - click on the link to hear the sounds

Phonics

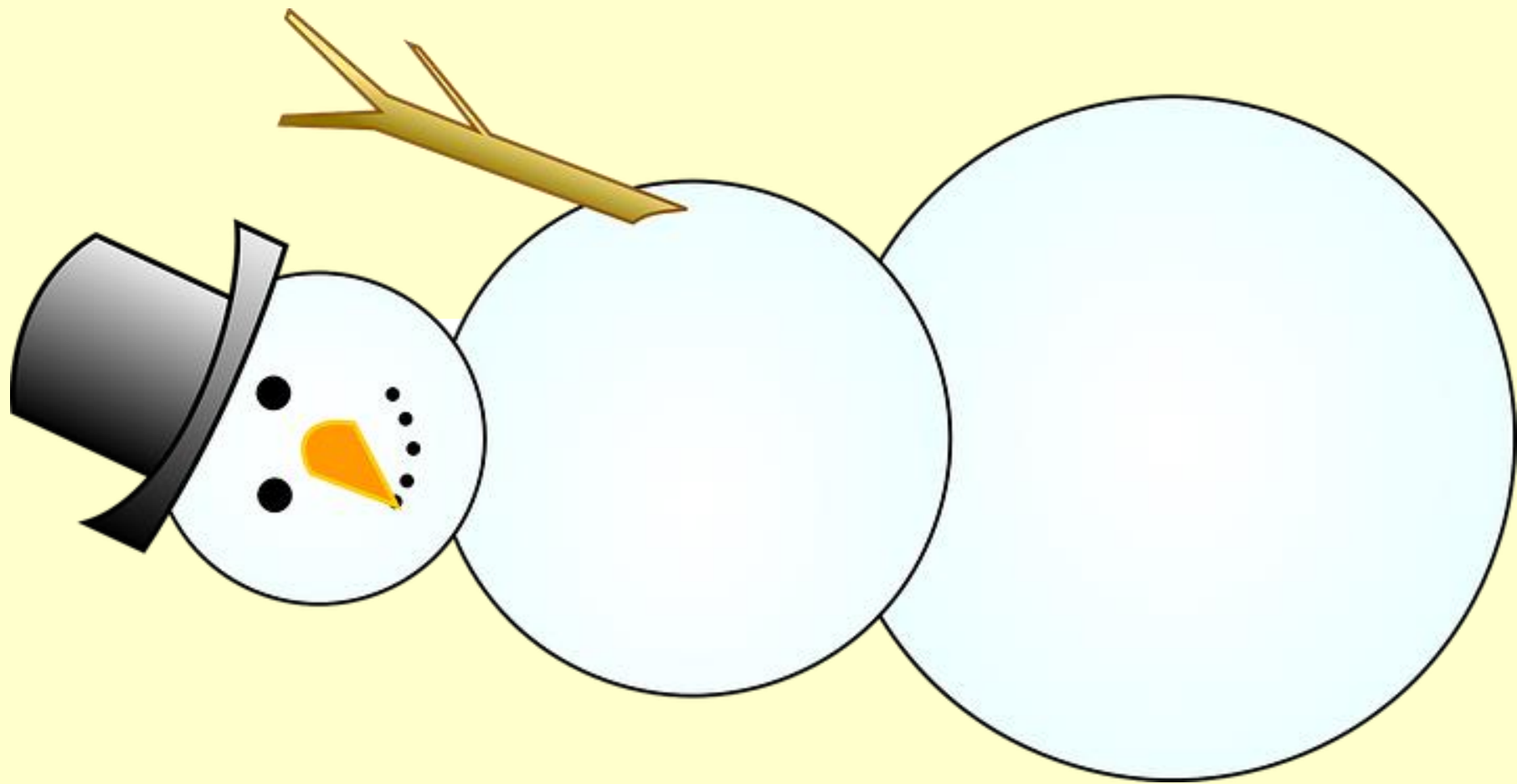
Lesson 1

LO: to read and identify ow (oh)

OW

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Read the sound
- ✓ Do the action
- ✓ How many words can you think of that contain the sound?
- ✓ Write them in the snowman



MATHS

29.06.20

LO: to understand and use ordinal numbers

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Look at the objects
- ✓ Cut the pictures
- ✓ Stick them in the correct order
- ✓ Write the number
- ✓ Check

Key Vocabulary

First	1st
Second	2nd
Third	3rd
Fourth	4th
Fifth	5th
Sixth	6th
Seventh	7th
Eighth	8th
Ninth	9th
Tenth	10th

Cut out the images at the bottom and stick them in the correct order on the boxes.

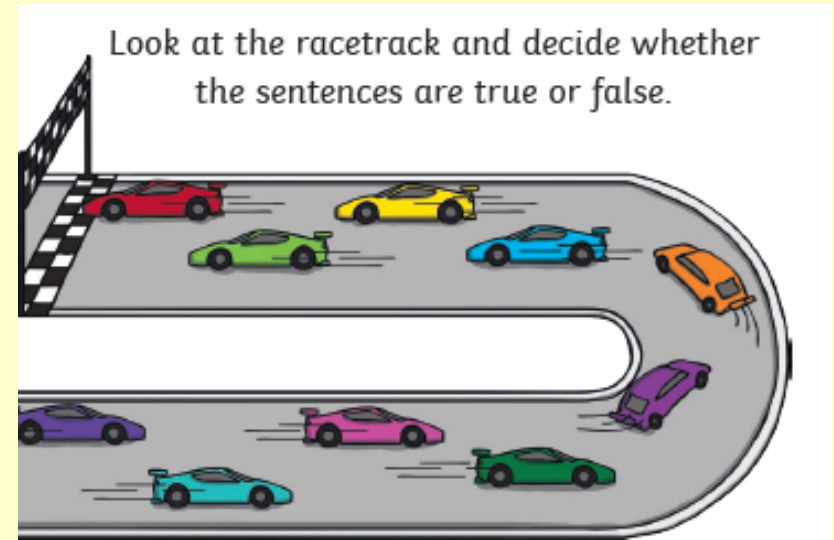




7th		9th	
2nd		3rd	
5th		10th	
1st		4th	
8th		6th	

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Look at the cars in the picture
- ✓ Read the sentence
- ✓ Is it true or false?
- ✓ Write the answer
- ✓ Check using the cars



The red car is in 1st place.

The light green car is in 3rd place.

The car in last place is yellow.

The car in 5th place is orange.

The cars in 4th and 9th places are blue.

Can you make statements about the race using ordinal numbers?

Monday 29th June 2020

Creative

Key words

Learning objective: to apply knowledge of the Rainforest climate to write a weather forecast.

humid
rainfall
climate
temperature
weather

Steps to success

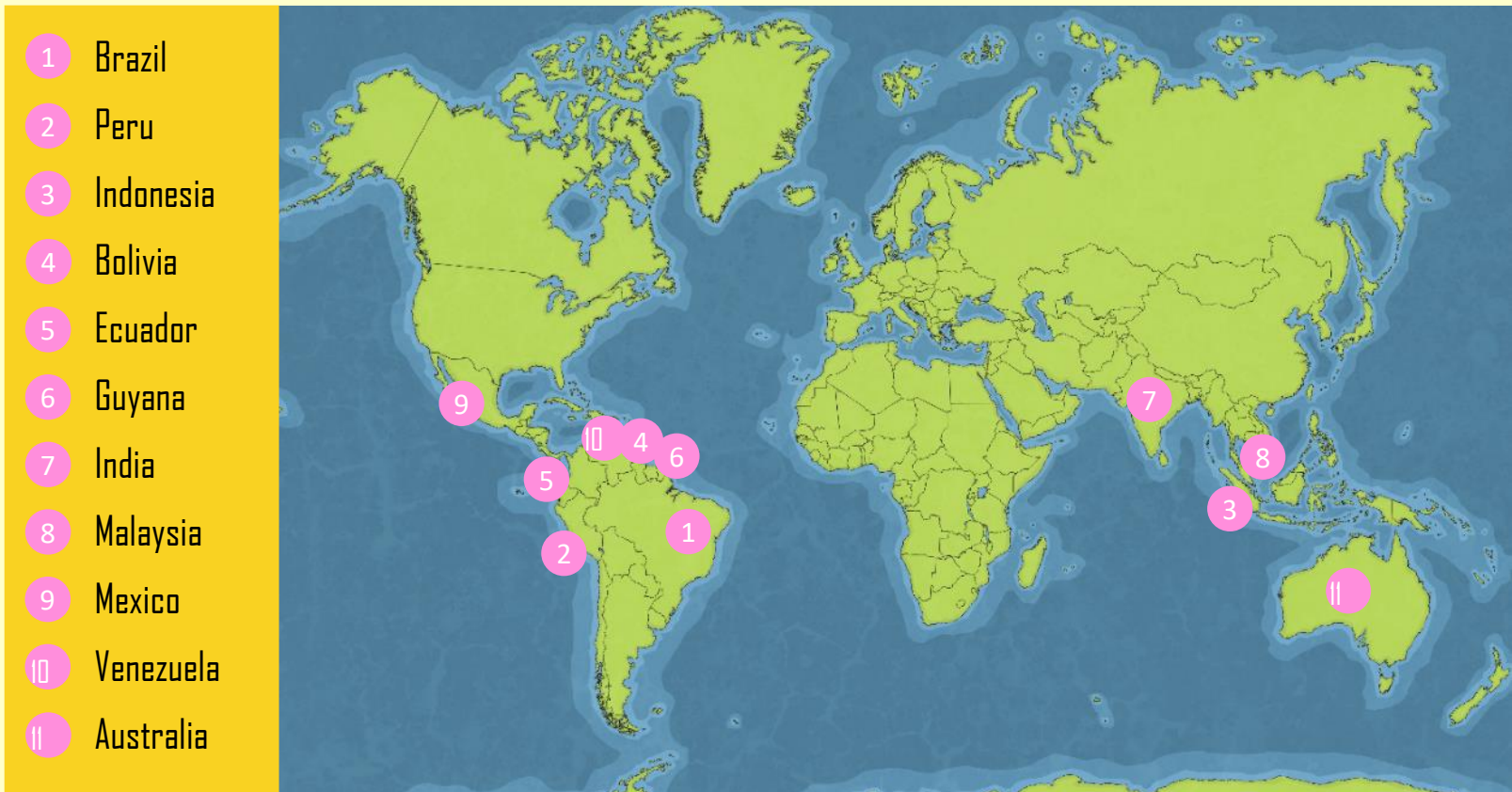
- Read the information about the Rainforest climate on the next 3 slides with an adult.
- Discuss what the weather is usually like in the Rainforest.
- Create your own weather forecast for a typical day in the Rainforest.



Look at the map to see where the Rainforests are.

Rainforests are.

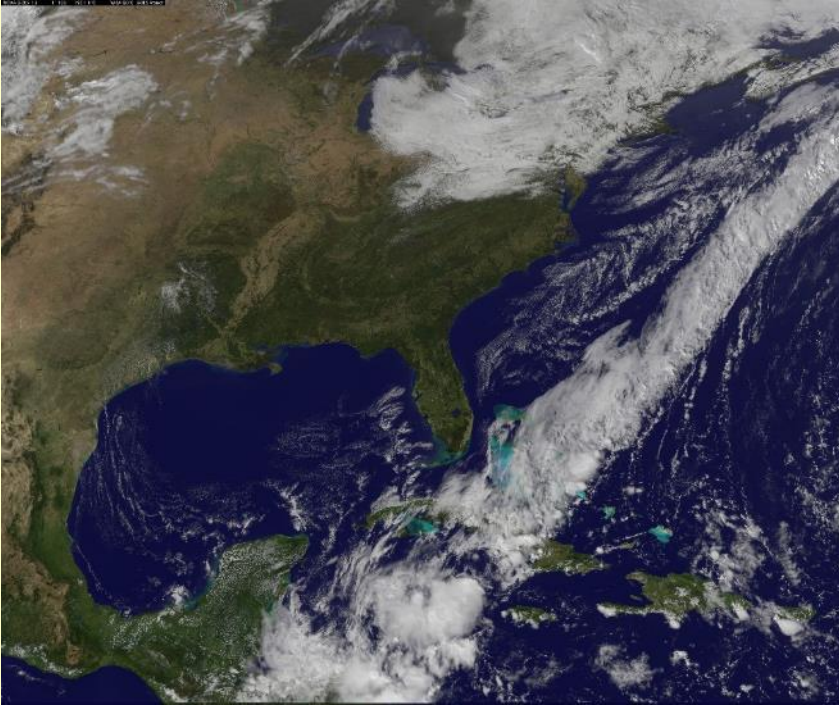
Have you heard of any of these countries before?



Climate and Weather



What is the difference between weather and climate?



Climate is the usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time.

Weather is the specific condition on a given day (which may or may not be typical for a climate).

What Is the Climate of a Rainforest?

There are no seasons – the climate is the same all year round.

Every month has an average rainfall of at least 6cm.

It usually rains every day.

Temperatures are hot all year round.

It is very humid.



Learning objective: to write descriptive sentences.

Steps to success

- Listen to 'This is the house that Jack built' by Simms Tabac again.
- Verbally answer questions about the text (in blue box).
- Write a list of 5 things you really like eating and 1 thing that you really don't like.
- Read what 'Rat says' (below) with an adult.
- Write your own 3 sentences about your favourite (and least favourite!) foods → using 'but' and 'then'

Food Glorious Food!



Rat says....

I like smelly cheddar but I love delicious gouda.
I love gooey camembert but I adore beautiful Swiss cheese.
I adore tasty Port Salut...and I hate boring sprouts!

What do you say about your foods?

Answer the following questions...

1. What food is the Rat so fond of?
2. What words are used to describe the cheeses that Rat eats?

<https://www.jollylearning.co.uk/resource-bank/hear-the-sounds/> - click on the link to hear the sounds

Phonics

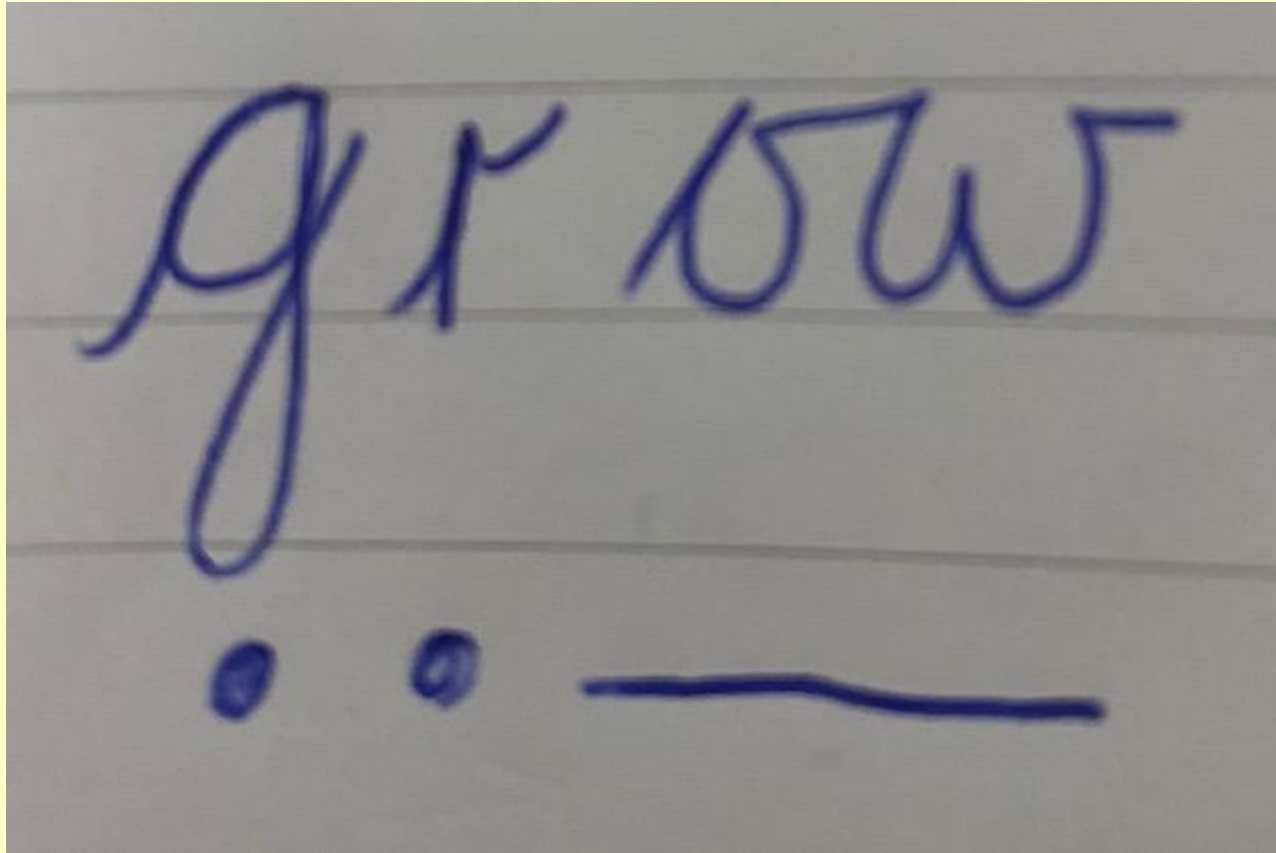
Lesson 2

LO: to write and sound button ow (oh)

OW

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Read the sound
- ✓ Do the action
- ✓ Read the words in the big snowman
- ✓ Sound button the words
- ✓ How many sounds in each word?



Sound buttons – dots for single letter sounds,
dashes for two or more letters for each sound.

MATHS

30.06.20

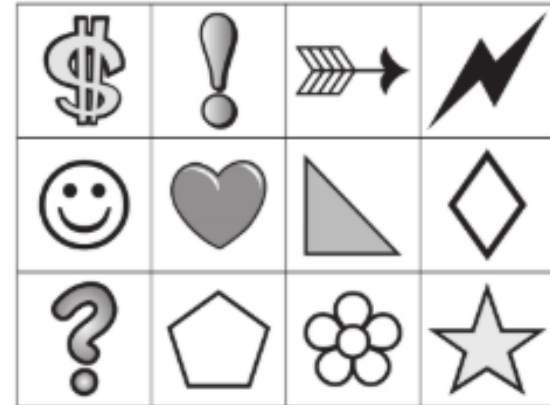
LO: to describe positions using positional language

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Look at the diagrams
- ✓ Read the instructions
- ✓ Draw the symbol
- ✓ Check

Key Vocabulary

before
between
after
next to
below
above
under



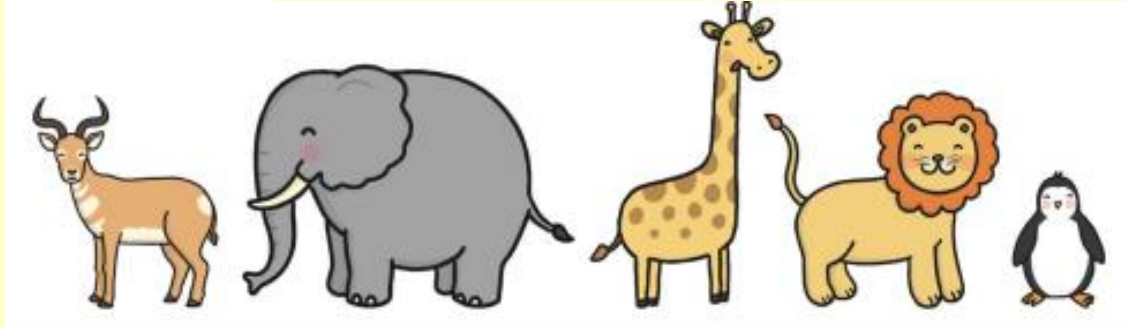
1 Look at the grid. Draw the figure that is:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a next to | <input type="text"/> | b under | <input type="text"/> |
| c above | <input type="text"/> | d between and | <input type="text"/> |
| e below | <input type="text"/> | f next to | <input type="text"/> |

2 If you are the where would you say the:

- a is? It is _____ me.
- b is? It is _____ me.
- c is? It is _____ me.

Write sentences about the position of these animals. Use the key words to help you.



e.g. The lion is **next to** the penguin.

Key
Vocabulary

before

between

after

next to

below

above

under

Tuesday 30th June 2020

Creative

Learning objective: to identify the layers of the Rainforest.

Steps to success

- Look at the next 5 slides – read about The Rainforest Layers with an adult.
- Share your understanding of the Layers of the Rainforest in a discussion.
- Perform the actions to remember the layers of the Rainforest.
- Use the key words below to label the Layers of the Rainforest.

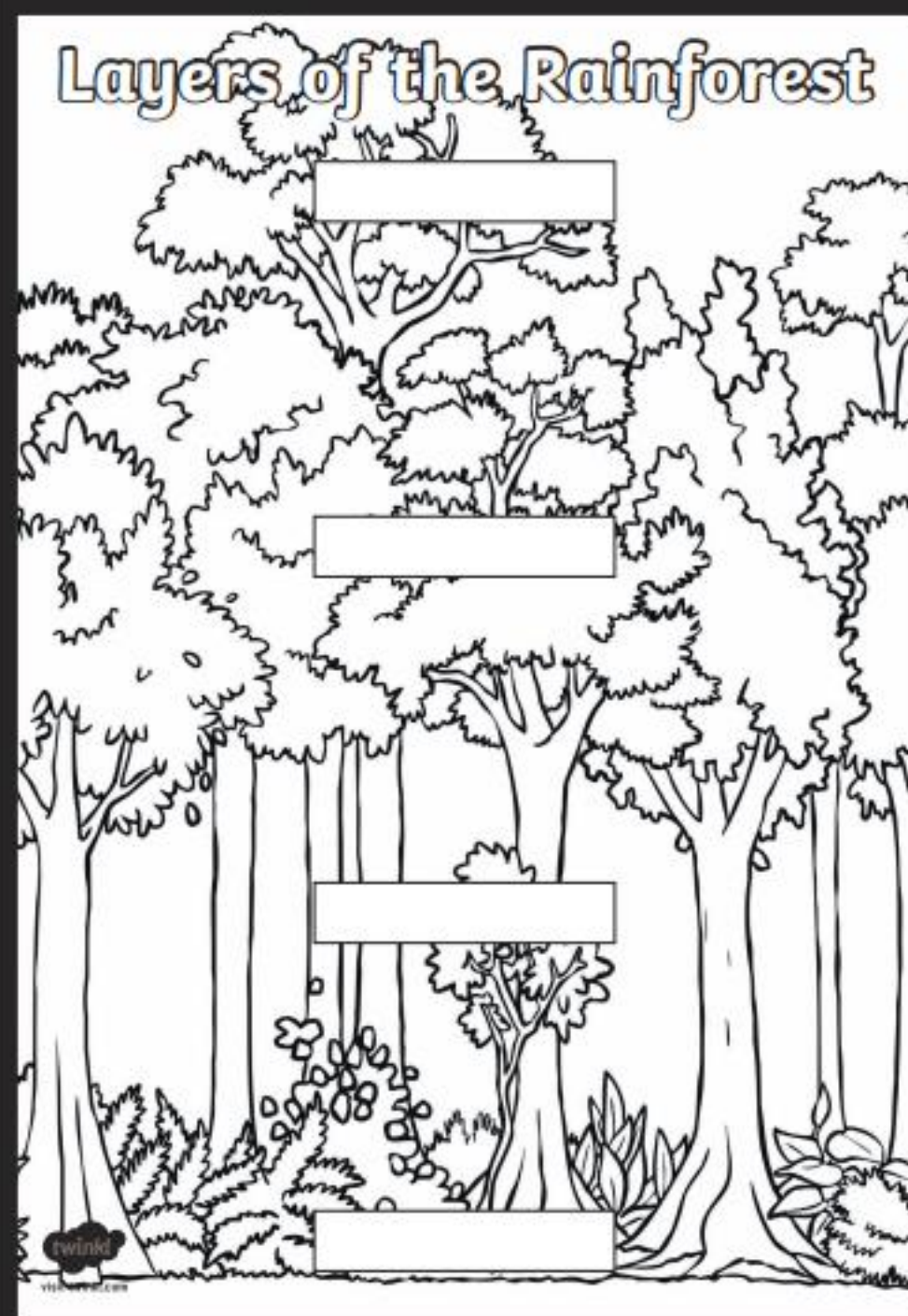
Key words

emergent

canopy

understory

Forest floor



Layers of the Rainforest

A rainforest can be split up into layers.

Each layer is different because of the amount of light and water it gets.



Layers of the Rainforest

Trees in this layer can be up to 60m tall.

Their trunks can be up to 5m in circumference.

They are usually broad-leaved, evergreen hardwood trees.

Emergent Layer



There is lots of sunlight up here, but it is also very cold and windy.

Many birds, monkeys, bats and butterflies live here.

Layers of the Rainforest

Trees in this layer form a roof over the plants below.

Trees in this layer usually have smooth, oval, pointed leaves.

There is lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain.



Many animals live in this layer as there is plenty of food.

These include snakes, toucans and tree frogs.



Layers of the Rainforest

Trees in this layer rarely grow taller than 4m.

It is very warm and very humid here.

Many insects live in this layer.



Very little sunlight reaches this area, so the plants have to grow larger leaves to reach the sunlight that there is.

Layers of the Rainforest

It is very dark here – almost no sunlight reaches this area.

Very few plants grow in this area.

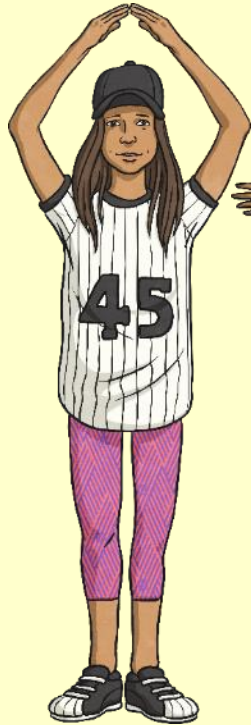
Leaves and other debris decompose very quickly.

Forest Floor

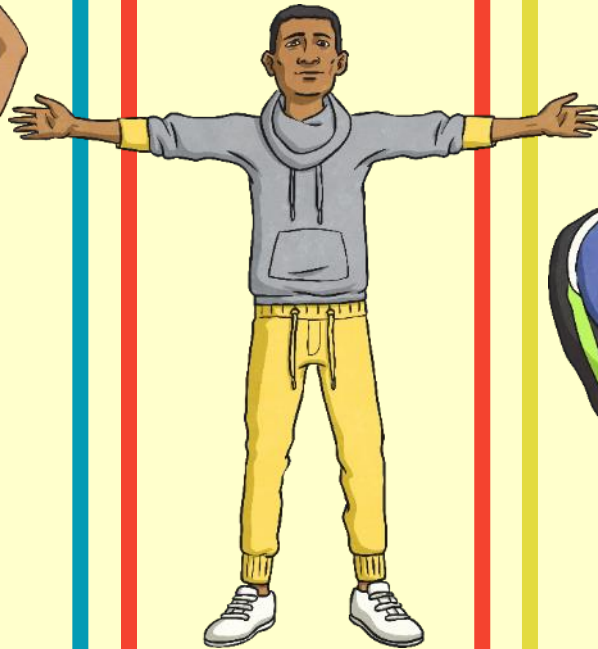


Animals such as gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers live here.

Learn the actions to help you remember the layers of the rainforest.



Emergent –
hands above head



Canopy –
arms out wide



Understory –
touch your toes



Forest floor –
crouch down low

Layers of the Rainforest

[Blank label for emergent layer]

[Blank label for canopy layer]

[Blank label for understory layer]

[Blank label for forest floor]

emergent

canopy

Forest floor

understory

Learning objective: to write responses.

Steps to success

- Listen to 'This is the house that Jack built' by Simms Tabac (for the last time).
- Now listen to the text version of The House That Jack Built (on next slide) being read to you.
- What differences do you both notice between the two versions?
- Read the questions and answers (below). Can you find and underline the word 'because'?
- Write sentences in response to the prompts (slide after text) – using 'because'.
- Use the word because in each answer to give a reason for a comment (read the example below)

Q: Why did the rat eat all the cheese?

A: The rat ate all the cheese because it was really hungry.

Q: Why did the cat try and hide?

A: The cat tried to hide because the dog was chasing her across the farmyard.

Q: Why did the dog run away from the cow?

A: The dog ran away from the cow because the cow had big, scary horns.

Q: Why did the tattered man kiss the milkmaid?

A: The man kissed the milkmaid because he felt very sorry for her and wanted to cheer her up.

Q: Why did the Judge get woken up?

A: The Judge got woken up because the rooster crowed extremely loudly in the morning.

Q: Why did the sow seeds on his farm?

A: The farmer sowed seeds on the farm because he wanted to grow lots of crops and feed his animals.

This is the house that Jack built.
This is the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the man all tattered and torn
That kissed the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the judge all shaven and shorn
That married the man all tattered and torn
That kissed the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn

That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the rooster that crowed in the morn
That woke the judge all shaven and shorn
That married the man all tattered and torn
That kissed the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the farmer sowing his corn
That kept the rooster that crowed in the morn
That woke the judge all shaven and shorn
That married the man all tattered and torn
That kissed the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.
This is the horse and the hound and the horn
That belonged to the farmer sowing his corn
That kept the rooster that crowed in the morn
That woke the judge all shaven and shorn
That married the man all tattered and torn
That kissed the maiden all forlorn
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn
That tossed the dog that worried the cat
That killed the rat that ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.

Responding to The House that Jack Built



Say why you **like** or **don't like** the following things from the story.
Remember to use the word **because** in all your answers to explain why you like
or don't like them.

The look of Jack's house

The rat's stinky cheeses

The tattered man's clothes

The drawings in the story

Phonics

Lesson 3

LO: to listen and write words containing ow (oh)

OW

Words for dictation

own
low
mow
show
grow
throw

Steps to Success:

- ✓ **Read the sound**
- ✓ **Do the action**
- ✓ **Listen to the words**
- ✓ **Repeat the word and sound it out as writing**
- ✓ **Sound button the words**

Challenge

Can you put each word into a sentence?

LEFT

RIGHT

MATHS

01.07.20

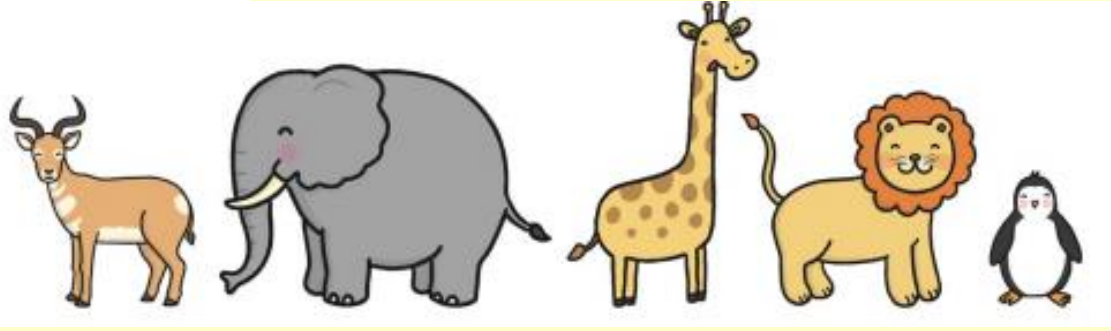
LO: to describe positions using left and right and ordinal numbers

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Look at the pictures
- ✓ Label left and right on the picture
- ✓ Read the questions
- ✓ Write the answer
- ✓ Check

Key Vocabulary

First	1st
Second	2nd
Third	3rd
Fourth	4th
Fifth	5th
Sixth	6th
Seventh	7th
Eighth	8th
Ninth	9th
Tenth	10th



Which animal is 2nd from left? _____

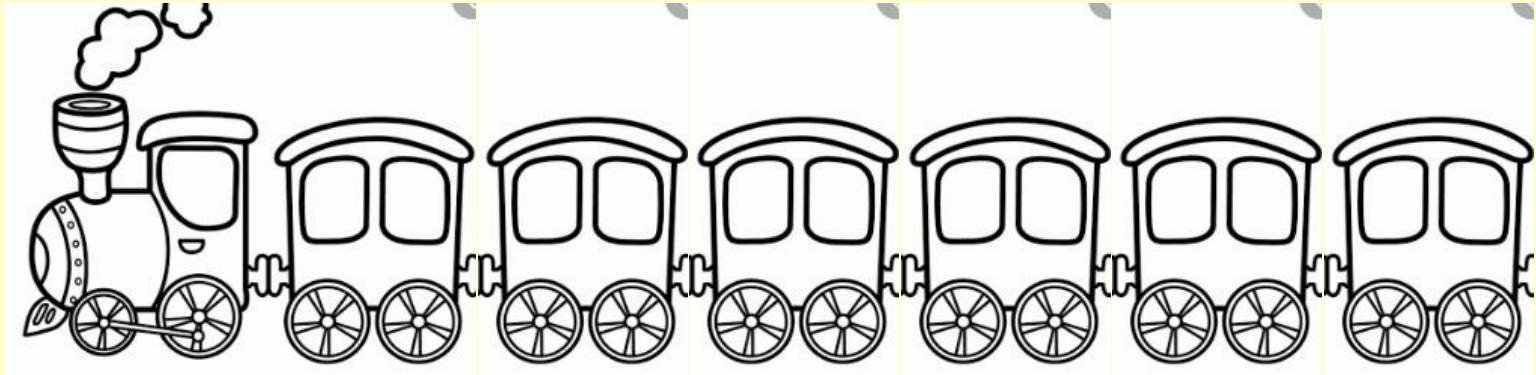
Which animal is 1st from right? _____

Which animal is 3rd from right? _____

Which animal is 4th from left? _____

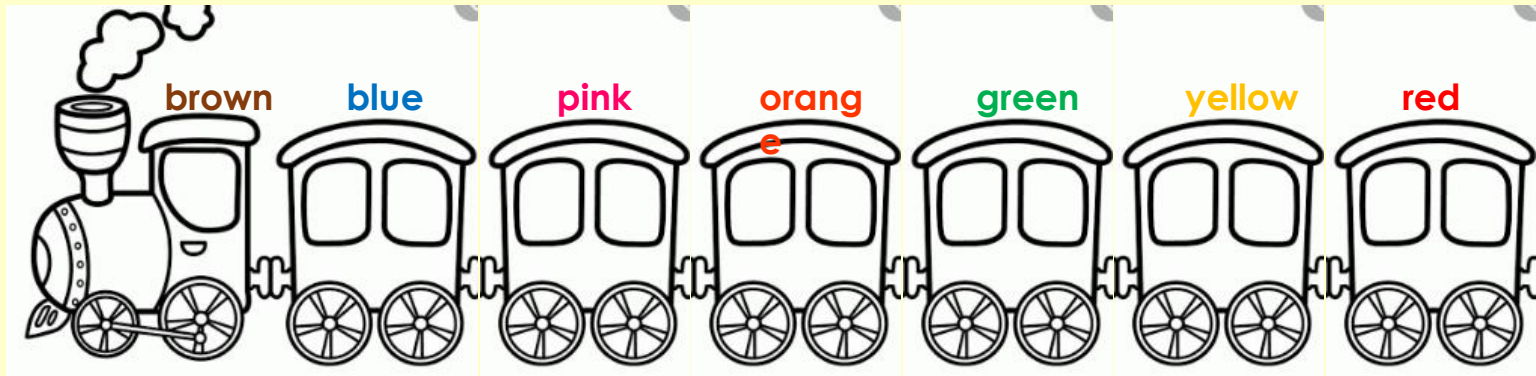
Which animal is 2nd from right? _____

Which animal is 5th from left? _____



Colour:

- The second coach from left blue
- The first coach from right red
- The third coach from right green
- The sixth coach from left yellow
- The fourth coach from right orange
- The third coach from left pink
- The steam engine brown



Colour:

- The second coach from left blue
- The first coach from right red
- The third coach from right green
- The sixth coach from left yellow
- The fourth coach from right orange
- The third coach from left pink
- The steam engine brown

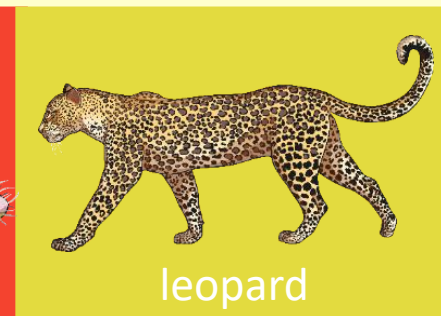
Wednesday 1st July 2020

Creative

Learning objective: to create a Rainforest animal fact file.

Steps to success

- Recap learning of the Rainforest layers – Can you remember the actions?
- Look at the animal below. Can you identify where in the rainforest they might live?
- Read the information on the 6 slides after the animal fact file template.
- Choose one animal you have read about and create an animal fact file. (template on next slide)



Animal Fact File



Description

Diet

Habitat

POTOO

Potoos are a noisy, strange-looking bird, which can often be found in the canopy of the Amazon rainforest.

Appearance

- They have huge, gaping mouths.
- Potoos have large, sometimes yellow, eyes.
- Their feathers are grey, brown and black, and are perfect as camouflage against tree trunks.

Diet

- The potoo mostly eats bugs and insects, including grasshoppers, moths and beetles.

Habitat

- Potoos can be found in humid forests in Central and South America.
- They live in the high branches of trees, camouflaged among the tree bark.



"Mrs. Moon" by julian londono is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

SLOTH

Sloths are nocturnal mammals and are known for being particularly slow-moving creatures.

Appearance

- Species of sloths are divided into two families: two-toed and three-toed sloths.
- They have thick fur, rounded heads, flat snouts and stumpy tails.
- They commonly have algae growing on their fur.

Diet

- Some sloth species only eat leaves.
- Other types of sloth also eat fruit, insects and even small lizards.

Habitat

- Sloths are mostly found in Central and South American rainforests.
- They mainly live among the branches of trees.



“Crawling” by ndanger is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

EMERALD TREE BOA

The emerald tree boa is a non-venomous snake, which is often found in the Amazon rainforest.

Appearance

- Emerald tree boas are bright green with a yellow underside.
- They have an irregular, zigzag pattern along their back.
- Adult emerald tree boas can grow to reach up to 2 metres.
- They have a pair of long, sharp teeth, pointed backwards.
- Their heads are relatively large and flat.

Diet

- They feed mostly on small mammals such as rats, bats and possums.



"Emerald Tree Boa" by Eric Kilby is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Habitat

- Emerald tree boas live in the trees of the Amazon rainforest.
- They can also often be found near rivers or swamps but are not dependent on open water.

RED-EYED TREE FROG

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

Appearance

- They are known for having huge, bright red eyes.
- The rest of their body is neon green with blue and yellow at the sides.
- They have specially adapted suction-cup toes which help them to cling on to tree branches and leaves.



"Red Eyed Tree Frog" by Douglas Tofoli is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Diet

- The red-eyed tree frogs' prey includes moths, crickets, flies and grasshoppers.

Habitat

- They are commonly found in the tropical lowland rainforests or surrounding hills.
- They commonly inhabit areas close to rivers or ponds.

SCARLET MACAW

The scarlet macaw is one of at least 17 known species of macaws. Most are intelligent, social birds.

Appearance

- Despite their name, scarlet macaws are multicoloured: red, yellow and blue.
- They have large, powerful beaks.
- Their bodies are between 80cm to 90cm long.

Diet

- They mostly eat fruit and seeds or nuts, but can also eat insects.

Habitat

- They thrive in the tropical, humid atmosphere of the rainforest.
- They are usually found in the emergent or canopy layers of the forest.



"IMG4701" by Kurayba is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)

JAGUAR

The jaguar is a member of the wild cat family that can be found in the rainforest regions.

Appearance

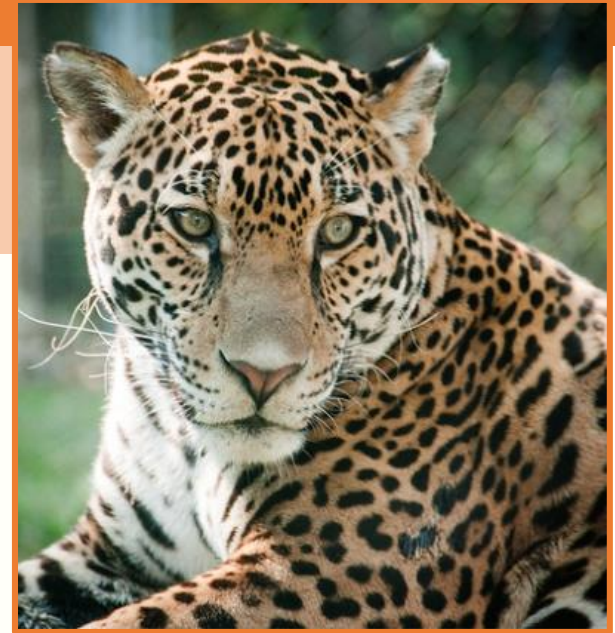
- They are famous for their beautiful, spotted coats.
- They can reach up to six feet in length, from their nose to the tip of their tail.
- They have powerful jaws and sharp teeth.

Diet

- Jaguars are carnivores with an extensive list of possible meals including squirrels, deer and monkeys.

Habitat

- Jaguars are found in rainforests as well as grasslands and woodlands.
- They spend much of their time on the ground or the forest floor, using their soft padded paws to stalk quietly through the undergrowth.



"Jaguar, Alert" by Eric Kilby is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Learning objective: to write a thank you card.

Steps to success

- Read the words below. Identify the non-rhyming word in each set.
- Read 'Jumble it up' on next slide.
- Carefully cut off the second part of each sentence and glue them down swapped over to make 'jumbled' lines. E.g. A galloping horse with two whizzing wheels. (Next slide)
- Add a pair of funny jumbled lines of your own at the end!
- Read your funny jumbled up sentences.

sea see me key say pea	sun gum son one done
night bite site quite weight fight	shoe do crew moo no

Jumble it up!

A galloping horse with	four strong legs
A speeding bicycle on	two whizzing wheels
An old mother hen	sitting on eggs
A rock at the seaside	covered in seals
A star up in the sky	shining and bright
A lump of stinky cheese	dotted with holes
A teacher in the classroom	turning off the light
An amazing keeper	saving lots of goals

Spelling

Lesson 4

LO: to spell words containing ow (oh)





OW

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Read the spelling list
- ✓ Highlight ow (oh) sounds in words.
- ✓ Sound button the words
- ✓ Copy each word carefully
- ✓ Cover each word and try to spell it
- ✓ Check the word
- ✓ Try again

Challenge

Can you put each word into a sentence?

Look 	Copy 	Cover and Write 	Cover and Write 
box			
job			
bulb			
own			
grow			
elbow			
yellow			
other			
were			
snowman			

MATHS

02.07.20

LO: to identify and complete the shape patterns

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Look at the pattern
- ✓ What shapes are there?
- ✓ What colours are there?
- ✓ What comes next?
- ✓ Draw and colour the next shape

1.



2.



3.



4.

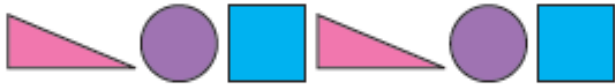



5.



Challenge

Here is a repeating pattern Mo has made using 2D shapes.



1. Lucy says that  will be next in the pattern. Is she right?

2. Lucy makes the same pattern. Mo says that she has made a mistake. Is he right?



1. _____

—

2. _____

—

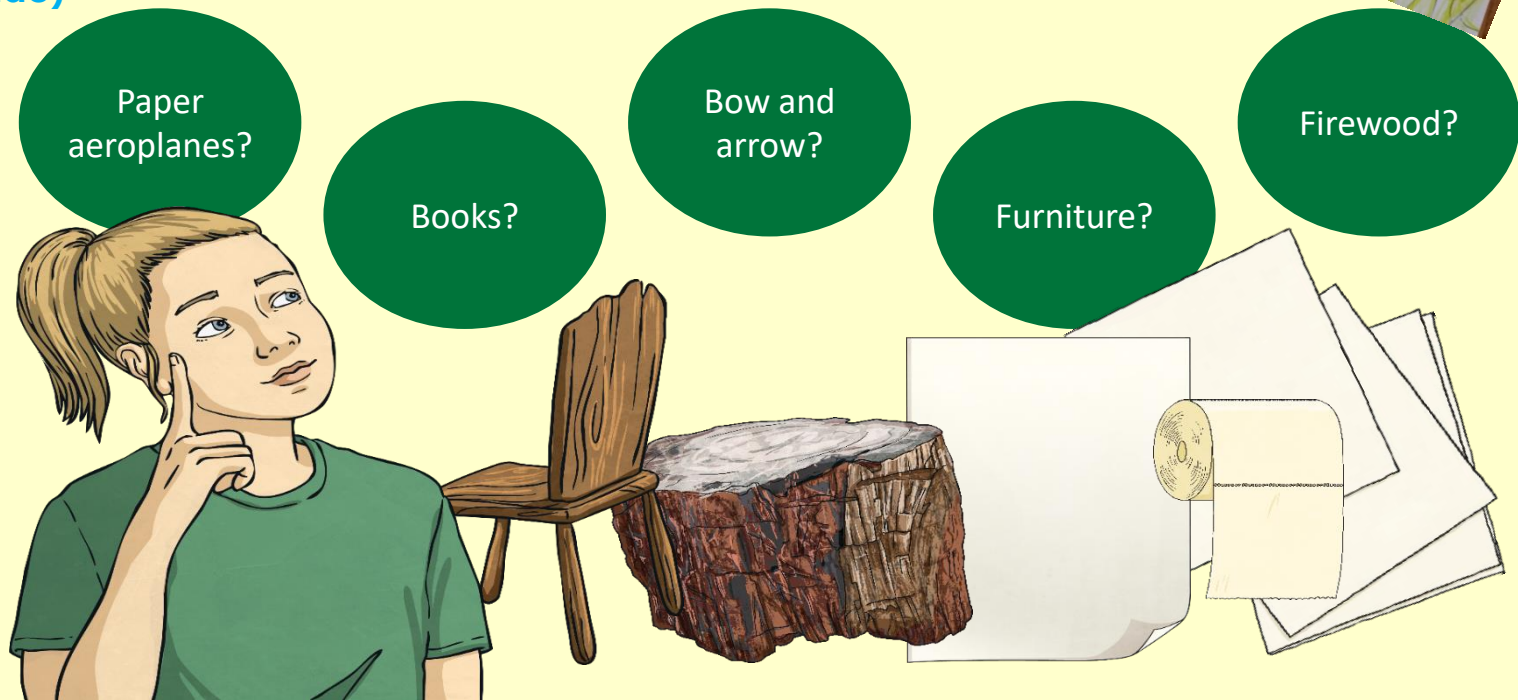
Thursday 2nd July 2020

Creative

Learning objective: to learn about deforestation.

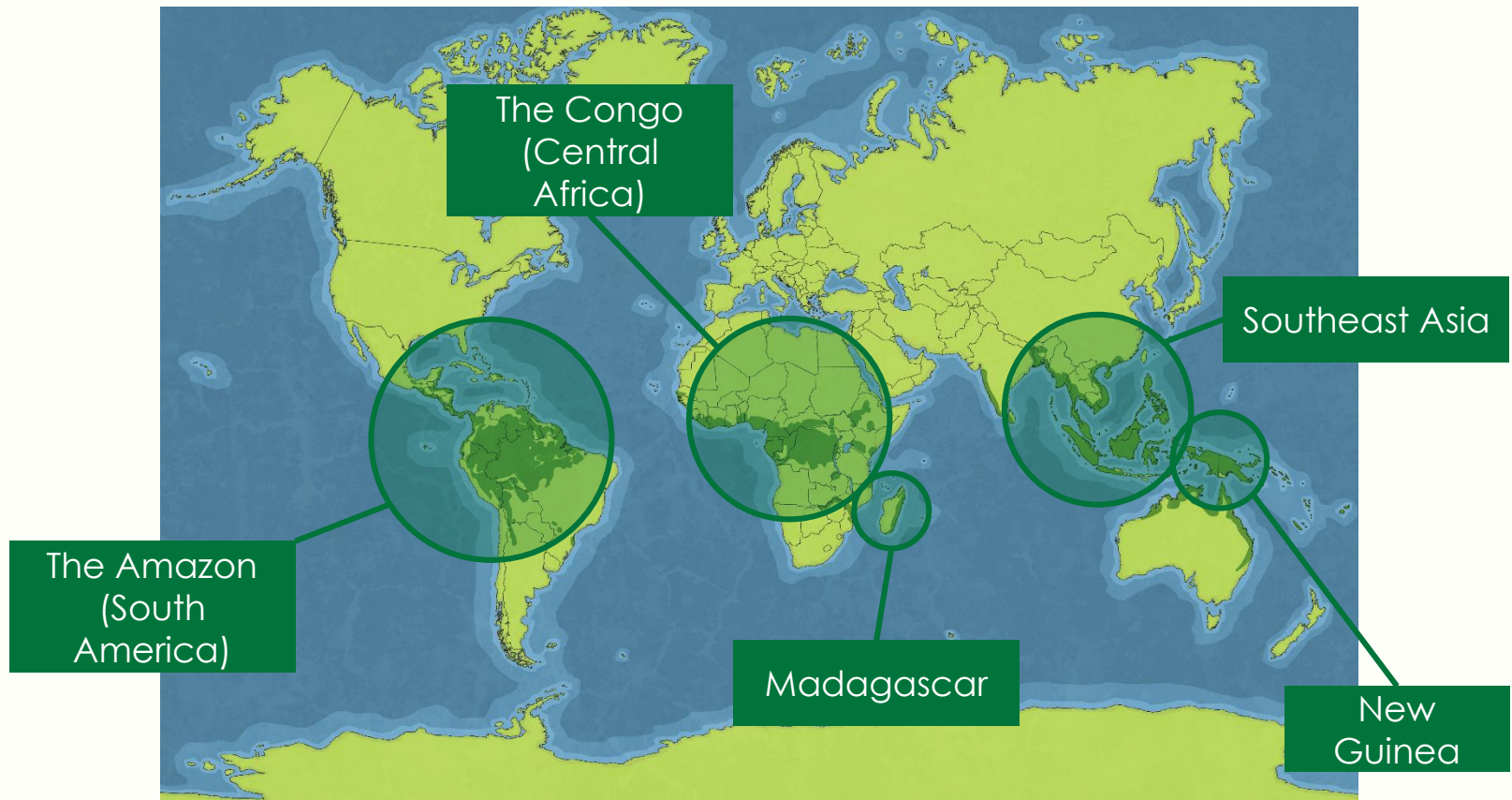
Steps to success

- What do you think about when you look at the pictures below? Is there a similarity?
- Read the information on the next 7 slides (after template) with an adult.
- Discuss what you think about deforestation – why do you think it should stop?
- Create a poster to help stop deforestation (template on next slide)



Forest Fact

Around 30% of the Earth is covered by trees.



Why Are Rainforests so Important?

Rainforests cover only 6% of the Earth but they are home to 50% of all plant and animal species. In just four square miles you might find:

1,500 flowering plants



400 species of birds



750 species of trees



150 species of butterflies



And much more!



Why Are Rainforests so Important?



Rainforests get their name from the heavy rains that fall almost every day. Trees soak up the water and stop the soil from washing away.

Rainforests are often known as the 'lungs of the Earth' and produce 20% of the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere.



Some medicines come from plants found in the rainforest.

Forest Fact

The rainforests are disappearing.



What Is Deforestation?

Deforestation happens when trees are cut down across a wide area which is then permanently cleared for another use.



Did You Know...?

Every 20 minutes, an area of rainforest the size of 20 football pitches is cut down. If this rate continues, there will be no rainforests in 100 years.

Why Are the Rainforests Cut Down?



Trees are useful and valuable. Among other things, they are used for paper, building and firewood.



All of these people need food so land is cleared for farming.



There are over 7 billion people on the planet. This number keeps growing. By 2100, there could be 11.2 billion people!

Learning objective: to answer questions.

Steps to success

- Use your phonic skills to read **The Tortoise and the Hare**
- Listen to the questions (on next slide)
- Look at the text to find the answer and to help with spelling.
- Record your answers.



The Tortoise and the Hare

Once, there was a hare who told everyone how fast he could run.

The tortoise thought he was a show-off. He asked the hare for a race. The hare thought it would be easy.

All of the animals got together to watch the race.



The hare set off. After a little while, he decided to stop for a rest.

"You are so slow, you will never win!" he said to the tortoise.

The hare sat down by a tree. "That tortoise will never beat me!" he thought. The hare soon fell asleep.

The tortoise kept going. He didn't stop until he got to the end of the race.

"Hooray!" the animals shouted. "Tortoise, you have won!"

The cheering woke up the hare.

He ran as fast as he could, but it was too late. The tortoise had won.

"It's not fair!" said the hare. "I was asleep, we have to do the race again!"

But this time, no-one listened to the hare.



Keep trying, even when things seem hard.

1. Who are the characters in the story?
Circle two.

- A hedgehog**
- A hare**
- A tortoise**
- A squirrel**

2. Why did the hare think it would be an easy race to win?
Tick one box.

Because it was a short race.

Because it was nice weather.

Because he knew the tortoise would be very slow.

3. What did the tortoise do? Write your answer on the line.

4. Why did the hare want to do the race again? Write your answer on the line.

5. What is the message in the story? Circle one

Keep trying, even when things seem hard.

Tortoises are even better than hares.

Being the fastest is the best.

Grammar and Punctuation

Lesson 5

LO: to read final blends

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Final blends are at the ends of words
- ✓ Look at the letters
- ✓ Blend them
- ✓ Find words that make sense
- ✓ Write them in the box

Words with final blends

lamp

tent

sink

pond

tusk

bank

felt

milk

frost

bump

hand

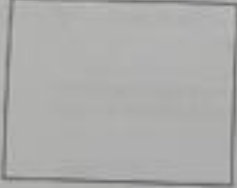
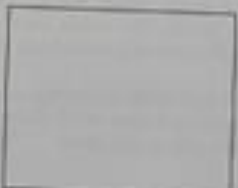

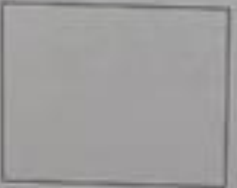





vest

wind

cold

dust

mp	lt	nt
st	nd	sp

		
sta _____	po _____	be _____
		
a _____	ne _____	ha _____
		
la _____	cri _____	te _____

- Try the different final blends until you find a real word
- Write in the final blends
- Draw pictures to match

MATHS

03.07.20

LO: to solve number problems and apply our knowledge

Steps to Success:

- ✓ Read question
- ✓ Highlight the key information
- ✓ Do you need to + or -?
- ✓ Solve
- ✓ Write the answer in the box
- ✓ Check

Challenge A

Section 1

14 is 5 more than which number? Tick the answer.

8

11

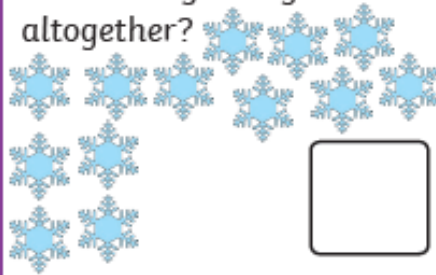
9



Section 2

Draw 6 more snowflakes.

How many do you have altogether?



Section 3

$13 - 8 = \square$

$14 + 9 = \square$

$15 - 6 = \square$

Section 4

Millie spends £3.50.

How much does she have left?



Section 5

Group the butterflies in twos.
How many groups are there?
How many were left over?



Section 6

Circle the odd numbers.

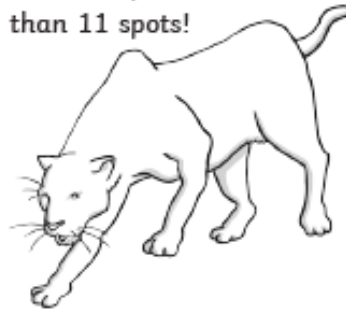
23 10

18

14 11

Section 7

Draw an even number of spots on the leopard. Draw no more than 11 spots!



Section 8

What is the missing number?

15, 20, 25, ?, 35, 40, 45.



Challenge B

Section 1

What number is 8 less than 15?



Section 2

What time is on the clock?



Section 3

Add the coins.



Section 4

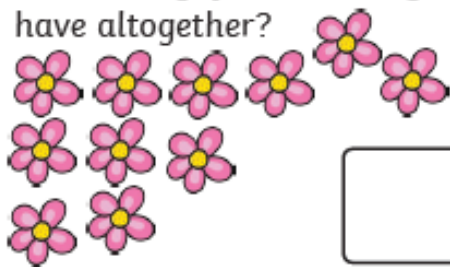
What is the underlined digit worth?

24

Section 5

Draw 4 more flowers.

How many flowers do you have altogether?



Section 6

If $17 = 10 + 7$, what is 27?

Section 7

Tick the smallest bear.



Section 8

$$12 + \square = 19$$

