Year 1

Remote Learning

Wider Curriculum

History

Mary Anning
The World's Greatest Fossil Hunter

Watch this video about Mary Anning. She was a very important fossil hunter. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qNOh-85_Dmc

This animation about Mary Anning is made with sand and stones from her beach! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEbgTpdwRgI

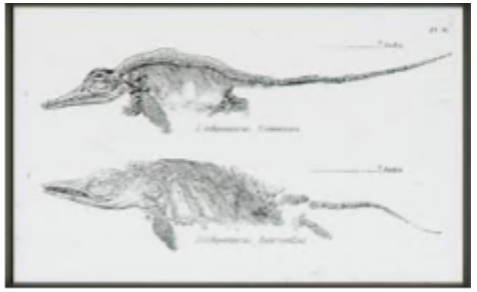
After you have watched the videos, see if you can explain to a grown-up who Mary Anning was. Can you tell them why she was so important?
You can find out more about Mary Anning on the Natural History Museum website https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/mary-anning-unsung-hero.html

Coprolite
Mary Anning helped us to know lots about what dinosaurs ate because of her discoveries of coprolite. But what is coprolite?
https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/what-is-a-coprolite.html
Using the Natural History Museum dinosaur directory https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/dino-directory.html or books you have at home, choose a dinosaur, find out how big it was (the bigger the dinosaur, the bigger the coprolite!) and where it lived, find out what it's diet was (what it liked to eat) and then see if you can create a coprolite diagram (as if you were looking at it through a microscope) for your dinosaur. You might want to label the bits of food that you can see in the coprolite. You could do this for all your favourite dinosaurs.

Paleoart
Mary Anning's friend, Henry de la Beche, created paintings showing what he imagined the world looked like in dinosaur times. You could create your own paleoart. Make it as realistic as possible by drawing dinosaurs in the right kind of habitat and try and show their sizes accurately. You can check these facts on the dinosaur directory https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/dino-directory.html or in books. You can also find out more about how scientists have worked out what dinosaurs really looked like by watching
https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-bring-a-dinosaur-to-life-in-technicolour.html
https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/putting-the-skin-on-stegosaurus.html
and pick up some handy drawing hints:

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-draw-a-dinosaur.html
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pbT2G9qGiqU&list=PLnoO3k54vcBSV9eMN_Ezq4ta2WDHuGa8N





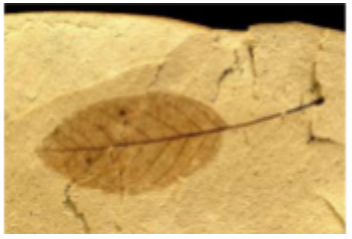
Art

Make your own fossils

You can use clay or Playdoh to make your own fossil shapes by pressing things into the clay surface to look like dinosaur bones, footprints or even make the impression of plants. You can use anything that will make a mark – you might even have toy dinosaurs that will make really good footprints and indentations. BUT, it's even more fun to be creative and try to make your fossils look really realistic.

If you make salt dough https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/howto/guide/how-make-salt-dough-recipe you can add all sorts of things to your dough to change the colour or texture to give a more fossil-like effect: sand, coffee grounds, earth from the garden, different coloured spices, wood shavings, crushed onion skin, tea (instead of water) paint powder, ready mixed paints – be inventive! Have a hunt around the house for 'tools' to press into the dough to make a dinosaur / footprint / plant impression. You might needs lots of different things with different lines, shapes and textures that will press into the dough to look like a fossil. Google 'fossils in rock' to get some ideas. How many different colours and textures of dough can you invent? How many different kinds of fossils can you create?
If you photograph your fossil collections, be sure to email them to us. I wonder if we will be able to tell if they are real fossils or ones you have made?





Science

Materials

For this experiment you will need:

- two blocks of ice that are the same size (You can freeze some water in two bowls/tupperware – they don't need to be too big)
- salt

Put the blocks of ice on two plates.
What words can you think of to describe the ice?

Answer these questions:

- What do you think will happen to the ice in 5 minutes? In 10 minutes? In an hour?
- What will the ice turn into when it melts?
- What was ice before it went into the freezer?
- What sort of things could we do to the ice to make it melt faster?
- How could we slow down the melting?
- What would happen to it if we put ice on one of them?

Put salt on one of the blocks of ice and watch what happens where the salt touches it (it will melt quicker because salt lowers the freezing point of the water).

Record what happens to both blocks of ice over time. You could take pictures of the ice at regular time intervals.

- Which block melted first?
- How long did they both take to melt?

STEM Challenges

Designers and engineers at Dyson have devised fun STEM challenges for children to do at home. There are 44 different challenges. To see all the different challenges click on the following link:
https://www.jamesdysonfoundation.co.uk/resources/challenge-cards.html
We recommend doing the following fun activities at home this week:

Liquid Densities

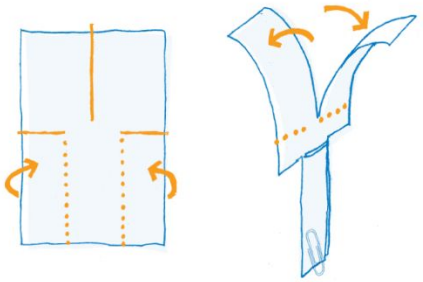
You will need:
a glass
honey
oil
water with food colouring in
washing up liquid
milk

- Measure out equal quantities of each liquid. Add them to the glass one at a time.
- Allow time for the liquids to settle.
- Watch as the layers start to define.

The heaviest liquids will sink and the lighter ones will float.

You could now add some objects to see ones which are heavier/lighter than the liquids.
You could choose any objects from around your house that are different weights.
Here are some suggestions:
Coin
Cherry tomato
Bead
Dice
Piece of lego
Nail/screw
Marble

Paper Helicopter



You will need:
A4 sheet of paper
Scissors
Paperclip

- Take a piece of paper a
3 cuts (solid lines) as shown i
the diagram.
- Fold the paper (the dotted line) in at
the bottom half and use the paperclip to hold it together.
- Fold the two halves of the paper away from each other to form helicopter blades.
- Stand carefully on a chair and drop your helicopter, making sure that it stays upright as you let go.

(There is a template of the helicopter in the attachments.)

Experiment with your helicopter.

Does it go faster/slower if you add more paperclips?
Make a smaller/bigger helicopter. Does it go slower/faster?

Keeping Active

As we know, the government recommends 5-18year olds are active for 60 minutes a day. Now more than ever, we believe keeping active is so important for our mental health. Last term, we sent out a Physical Activity Log to Year 1 to complete and suggested you use it to keep a diary of your activity for 1 week. This log is a great way of keeping track of your activity levels each week and helps to keep motivated. Can you do more each week?

Activities to help you reach 60 minutes:

Fancy motivating your friends to move? The Coleridge 5x5- This is when you do 5 different actions x5 times each and then nominate 5 friends to do them. These could be jumping jacks, cartwheels, hula hooping, burpees, balances etc… When your friend completes the challenge, they make their own 5x5 and continue to pass on the nomination.

Fancy learning a dance? Stay Active has been launched by a company we use in school called Premier Sport. Have a go at this dance routine to the song 'Dance Monkey'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7uQytrYXTko&t=321s

Family-friendly activities and begin moving together in your living room, garden or local park:

https://www.activekidsdobetter.co.uk/active-home

Gymnastics with Max Whitlock:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSDBj3jjK6s

The Daily Mile

https://thedailymile.co.uk/

Interesting things to watch/listen to this week:

Polka Theatre
https://polkatheatre.com/polka-online/
This week, they are reading the story 'The Everywhere Bear'

Cbeebies radio podcasts:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02pnn9d/episodes/downloads

Audible stories:

https://stories.audible.com/discovery

CLPE: Videos of authors reading their books:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLFtPjIfGAyJxRik7kNvW4Jc5rnad2nx7r&utm_campaign=11413002_POP+resources+to+help+parents&utm_medium=email&utm_source=CLPE