

Second level Remote Learning Activities

Literacy

Learning Goal (What learning do you want the children to focus on?)	Learning Task (What does the learner need to do to complete the activity?)	Learning Prompts (Add questions and prompts that will help guide the learners with the activity)	Further Information (worksheet/ Websites/ reference links etc)
To use descriptive language.	Think about what the word hero means and who is your hero and why?	Discuss with your child what they understand by the term 'hero'. Try to identify people who are heroes both in stories but also in real life. Ask your child to think about the different qualities that would make someone a hero? Ask your child to write a detailed description of a new character who displays heroic qualities. Encourage them to use a range of descriptive language to convey to readers the key qualities of their character. Can they explain why this person is a 'hero'? They may want to give some background information and examples which explain what led to their character displaying these qualities and being described as a hero.	
To describe a character from a story.		Think of a character from a well-known book you have read or a story you have enjoyed. What do you know about this character from the story? For example, their personality, likes and dislikes, friends or family, and where they live. Think of the things that happen to them during the story and how they feel. Write a list of questions you would like to ask your chosen character if you had the chance to interview them. For example, if your character was Jack, from 'Jack and the Beanstalk', you might ask him how he felt when he first saw the giant, or what he plans to buy with the gold that he brought back from the clouds. Try playing a game of 'Guess Who?', where you take on the role of your chosen character. Ask an adult to ask you questions which you can answer as your character. Can the adult guess who you are?	



To explore and use compound words.	Play a spelling game exploring different compound words. How many words can you think of?	 This activity is a game that will help us to learn about and explore 'compound' words. These are words that are created by joining two shorter words together. For example, sunshine, moonbeam, breakfast. Select a word such as 'day', which is part of several compound words. This is our 'root' word. Each player in the game writes as many words as they can which contain the word 'day'. For example, daybreak, daylight, daytime etc. Look through each player's list to check that the words make sense, and award a point for each. For additional challenge, a time limit could be set – how many words can you find in 30 seconds or 1 minute? Encourage your child to think of other root words to begin a new game. Ideas include, night, book, sea, time, star. Some authors use made-up compound words in their stories. For example, the 'Batmobile' is the name of the car driven by Batman, which has bat-like features. Encourage your child to invent a compound word, then create an illustration and description. For example, a 'skymonkey' could be a monkey-like creature with wings that lives in the clouds and can fly. Let your imagination go wild!
To summarise information.	Read and summarise a newspaper headline.	 Ask your child to choose an interesting news article and read it to you. Ask your child some questions to check that they understand the whole article and the sequence of the story. Ask them to write down and summarise the main messages in the article. Ask your child to come up with and write down an alternative headline to describe the article. The following link gives more information on the use of appropriate literary devices such as alliteration and onomatopoeia, which are often used to write catchy headlines: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn26hbk Help your child to create the alternative headline using exciting and colourful words to emphasise its meaning.



	Ask your child to make and write down catchy headlines for other current news stories like those on BBC Newsround: https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround	
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Maths and Numeracy

Learning Goal	Learning Task	Learning Prompts	Further Information
(What learning do you want the children to focus on?)	(What does the learner need to do to complete the activity?)	(Add questions and prompts that will help guide the learners with the activity)	(worksheet/ Websites/ reference links etc)
To explore amounts up to £20	Can you explore how different combinations of coins can be used to pay for goods and what change should be given.	 For this activity you will need a receipt from a supermarket shopping trip, your online shopping order or you could use a supermarket online site to find prices. Ask your child to find 10 items which each cost less than £3. Encourage your child to make up receipts which show the totals for 2, 3, 4 or 5 of the items. Ask your child to work out the total for each of the new receipts they have made. Encourage them to calculate the change from £10 or £20. Encourage your child to calculate a variety of price increases and reductions, for example calculate the new cost if the bill increases by 10% or is reduced by 20%. Talk about the cost if there was a half price sale. 	
To use simple fractions to solve problems.	Read the different problems and use your knowledge of fractions to solve the calculations.	 You are planning a party and you want to serve pizza. You buy six pizzas for your guests to share. You might find it helpful to draw pictures to help you complete this activity. Problem 1 - Guests will eat ½ of a pizza each. How many guests can you feed? Problem 2 – If each guest eats ¾ of a pizza, how many can you feed now? Remember, drawing a picture might help. Problem 3 - If you wanted to buy enough pizza to feed four guests, how many would you need if they eat ¾ of a pizza each? 	



		 Problem 4 - What if you wanted to feed six guests? Or ten guests? Or 20? Is there any pizza left over depending on how many guests you have? 	
To decode simple message	Can you use different symbols to create a message.	 People sometimes use pictures, symbols and codes to send messages. For example, we use emojis on our mobile phones to send ideas and thoughts. Can you use pictures or symbols to create a simple message? For example, for the sentence 'I love sunny weather' you could draw a picture of an eye, a heart and then the sun. How many different ideas can you create? Now let's try using a simple code. Write the numbers 1 – 26 in a list, one below the other. Beside each number, write the letters of the alphabet in order. So 1 = A, 2 = B, 3 = C etc. Try writing your name using this code. Instead of using the letters, use the number beside the letter. For example, Abby would be 1,2,2,25 Can you decode this message? 8,1,22,5 12,15,20,19 15,6 6,21,14 23,9,20,8 3,15,4,5,19! Now use the numbers to write a secret message to someone else in the house. Remember to put a comma between each number and leave a space between words. 	Record your findings.
To add 2 numbers together.	Use a set of playing cards to add amount together. Play this game on your own or with a family member.	Use a set of playing cards and take out the face cards. Turn over 2 cards and ask your child to add the numbers together. If they answer correctly, they keep the cards. Challenge them to see how many cards they can collect in 2 minutes. You can also play the same game asking them to multiply the two numbers instead of adding them. If you don't have playing cards, try making 2 sets of number cards with the numbers 1 to 10.	



To solve different calculations.	Visit the 'Top Marks' website and play	Use your addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	
	hit the button.	skills to solve the calculations.	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-
		Can you beat your score every time you play?	<u>button</u>



Learning Across the Curriculum

Learning Goal (What learning do you want the children to focus on?)	Learning Task (What does the learner need to do to complete the activity?)	Learning Prompts (Add questions and prompts that will help guide the learners with the activity)	Further Information (worksheet/ Websites/ reference links etc)
To complete a design challenge.	Can you design a robot to help you with jobs around the house. Think about what our robot will need and why.	 Think about some of the jobs that have to be done around the house. For example, making the beds, washing windows or brushing our teeth. Can you design a machine or robot that could help with one of the jobs around the house? Draw and label your design to show what the different parts of your machine and what they do. Use your imagination to think of a good name for your invention. Write a few sentences about your invention. What can it do and how you would use it? How would it help around the house? You could try to make a model of your invention using whatever materials you can find (junk, recycling materials, etc.) 	Watch the youtube link to draw a self-portrait. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ouium HlnmA
To complete a design challenge.	Think about your dream bedroom and complete design sketch. Think about the essential and luxury items in your room.	 Use a large piece of paper to draw out the basic shape of your bedroom. Now imagine your dream bedroom. Add the bedroom furniture you would have, and create a plan to show what your fantasy bedroom looks like. Make a list of the amazing features you would like in your bedroom. What colour scheme or theme do you want your room to be? What kind of furniture units could be added? What about a large video screen for gaming? How about a dressing area? Where would you store your clothes, books, games etc? 	



		 Make notes on separate pieces of paper and write some detail about the objects in your imaginary bedroom. Explain what you have added and why. Display this plan in your room. Keep adding ideas when you have them. Additional idea: You could add photos, magazine pictures, catalogue items or draw items to illustrate your ideas on the plan. 	
To explore the world around me.	Take some time out and explore the world around us. Read the Met Office guide and describe the different clouds in the sky.	It is sometimes nice to take a different view of the world. Why not take a moment to lie on the ground with your child and watch the clouds go by. The Met Office cloud spotting guide will help you to identify the different types of clouds they might see. To ensure your child's safety, please remember to advise your child not to look directly at the sun.	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/weather/types-of-weather/clouds/cloud-spotting-guide
To explore and discuss the school values.	Newtongrange School Values – hardworking, responsible, respectful, kind, fair and confident. Discuss our school values and what you think they mean. Complete one of the tasks.	 Think about our school values. If you have access to the internet, you could check your school's website. Values, such as respect, honesty and kindness, are things we believe in, that help us to remember how to treat others. Select a few values which you think are relevant to your own local community. Write a persuasive letter to your local community councillor or your headteacher, suggesting the local community adopt your values. Make sure you highlight which values you have selected and why. Check your spelling and punctuation when you have finished. Make a poster highlighting one of the values for display in your windows for your local community. Make sure your text is clear and big enough to be read from at least 2m away Make your own values jar – or any container will do. Cut 7 small pieces of paper and on each one, write one of your chosen values. 	https://newtongrange.mgfl.net/vision-and- values/



		 Each morning over a week, select a piece of paper from the jar. Try to show the value written on the paper during the day through your behaviour and how you treat others. 	
To develop my movement skills through practice.	Practise your throwing and catching skills using a ball or soft object.	 Children will need: a ball of any size or a soft object that can be thrown and caught like a rolled up pair of socks a target such as a bucket, wheelbarrow or box. With their ball or small object, children can try the following: Bounce and catch with two hands and/or throw into the air and catch with two hands. Bounce with one hand and catch with one hand and/or throw into the air with one hand and catch with one hand. For more challenge, use alternate hands. Walk and then jog performing the same actions as above. If using a ball, can children keep bouncing the ball off the ground basketball style using one hand before doing the same walking and jogging. Children may be able to make up their own movements, for example moving the ball or object around their waist, in a figure of 8 through both legs, throwing over their head and catching behind them.	