Swi	Swift Class Maths Planning for week beginning 1/6/20					
	Learning objective	Overview and activity	Resources school will provide	Resources to source from home		
Monday Tuesday	Use the language of volume and capacity Explore non-standard units for measuring capacity	Vocabulary: full, empty, half-full, half-empty, nearly full, nearly empty. Put water in the cups beforehand to match the above descriptions. Which cup is full? Which cup is half-full? etc until all the cups have been identified. Are any the same? (half-full and half-empty look the same). Activity: Write out labels using the vocabulary above. Can you put water into empty cups to match each label? Draw and label them in your book. Capacity: how much a container can hold. We are going to measure the capacity of each container (how much it can hold). Show how to use a cup to see how many cups of water each container can hold (fill the container first then use the cup to empty it, counting as you go). Activity: Draw a table in your book with the container names A, B, etc. down the left side and capacity at the top. Estimate the capacity of each container first and order them. Which will hold the most/least? Test actual capacity using cups - were there any surprises?	-Class Dojo lesson video to watch	Several cups, all the same size -Bucket of water -Card or paper to make signs for cups -Bucket of water -One cup for measuring -Various containers, labelled a, b, c etc.		
W e d n e s d a y	Investigate volume and capacity	See whole school capacity and volume maths sheet. Activity: Complete activity on the first page, then try the Swift class challenge.	Whole school maths task sheet Thirsty picture cards	-Various containers (cup, vase, mug, etc) labelled a, b, c etcMeasuring jug (1litre minimum)		
T h u r s d a	Compare and order amounts	Put 1 litre of water in a jug, bucket, bottle etc. Is it the same amount regardless of which container it is in? (1 is 1000 ml). Recap <> = symbols in relation to less than, greater than and equal to 1 litre: the pointy end of the symbol always points to the lower amount, and the wider, open end of the symbol always points to the greater amount. The equals symbol means the amounts are the same. Activity: Draw a table in your book showing container names A, B etc. down the left side and <, > and = across the top. Test each container to see which hold more than, less than or equal to 1 litre and record the results in your table.	-Class Dojo lesson video to watch	-1 litre container -Bucket of water -Various containers, labelled a, b, c etc.		

F r i d a y	Explore volume using standard units	When and how do we measure volume at home? Measuring medicine, milk for pancake mix, plant food for watering can etc. Activity: Collect a range of equipment and explore transferring water from one into another. Now, try measuring some amounts using the scale. Which is the best for measuring 5ml of water? How about 100 ml? How about 11?	-Class Dojo lesson video to watch	-Range of equipment for measuring volume e.g. medicine syringes/ spoons/ cups, measuring spoons for cooking, baby bottle, measuring jug
	ditional maths activi	Complete one section per day.	Schofield and Sims maths workbook	
Flu	ency	Times tables: Learn 2, 5 and 10 times table Doubles and halves up to 20 Number bonds to 10 and 20 (Y1 and Y2) and to 100 (Y2)		www.topmarks.co.uk/math s-games/hit-the-button or https://ttrockstars.com/ (Y2 only - needs login)

Swi	Swift Class English Planning for week beginning 1/6/20					
	Learning objective	Overview and activity	Resources school will provide	Resources to source from home		
M o n d a y	To listen and respond accordingly	Talk about menus you have seen and establish what they are for and how we use them. Look at some real menus Activity: Role-play ordering from a menu (as server and customer). Consider tone of voice, politeness, formal language, listening and answering questions carefully.	-Examples of menus	-Real menus (takeaway or online ones)		
T u e s d a	To explore and identify the features of menus	Look again at some real menus (takeaway or online ones). Identify the features that are common to many of them. Activity: Label the features on the menus (you could use post-it notes or stick the menu onto paper/your book and annotate it) from the list that you can spot.	-Class Dojo lesson video to watch -List of features of a menu -Examples of menus	-Real menus (takeaway or online ones)		
W e d n e	Y1 phonics: To read and write words containing split digraphs.	Y1 phonics focus: split digraphs revision. Watch Class Dojo phonics lesson video. Y1 Activity: read the <i>Dragon Bake Off</i> comic at: https://phonicsplaycomics.co.uk/comic_ph5a_dragon_bake_off.html . Draw a table with five columns. Identify the words with split digraphs from the comic and write them in your table, according to whether they are a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e or u_e. Choose one word from each column and write a sentence using it. Challenge: Choose two or three words from one column and use them in a sentence using them all, e.g. <i>My name is Jane and I like games.</i> You could cover the words and test your spelling as you write them.	-Class Dojo lesson videos (Y1) to watch -Dragon Bake Off comic	Phonics Play login: Username - march20 Password - home		
s d a y	Y2 spelling: To use the apostrophe for contraction.	Y2 spelling rule: using the apostrophe for contraction (to show when letters are missing from a word e.g. have not/haven't, I will/I'll, they would/they'd. Watch the lesson video at www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwwxnb/articles/zcyv4qt. Activity: Play pairs matching game at: www.learninggamesforkids.com/vocabulary-games/contractions/contraction-memory-match.html Play contractions game at: www.education.com/game/space-apostrophes/ Then, match the contractions on the sheet (copy into books). Write a sentence using each contracted word, or make your own pairs matching game by writing the words onto cards.	-Contractions matching worksheet	-Blank cards to make pairs game (optional)		
T h u r s d	To use adjectives to describe nouns	Put simply, expanded noun phrases are made up of one noun (name of a thing) and at least one adjective (describing word). If more than one adjective is used to describe the noun, they are usually separated by a comma. Look at these examples: Activity: Choose a noun card, read it and stick (or write) it in your book. Think of several relevant adjectives to describe it and write them around the noun e.g. chocolate cake – gooey, delicious, sweet. Using those nouns and chosen adjectives, write some of your favourite	-Food-related noun cards (print and cut or copy onto pieces of paper) -Adjectives word mat			

у		expanded noun phrases below, as you might see them on a menu e.g. Delicious, gooey chocolate cake served with cold, vanilla ice cream		
F r i d a y	To write a menu	Discuss which type of menu you will be writing and which features it will have. Plan a rough overview. Activity: write own menu - see whole school writing sheet.	-Success criteria (on whole school writing task sheet)	
Add	ditional English activitie	s		
Rea	ading	20 minutes per day reading aloud to an adult.	School reading books, reading record	Magazines, comics, cookery books etc
	ading comprehension rkbook	Complete one section per week.	Schofield and Sims comprehension workbook	

Swift Class Planning for Topic: Food

Complete at least one lesson from this section per day – there are two or three sessions per subject which could be done as one extended session or as separate ones on different days.

Subject	Learning objective	Overview and activity	Resources school will provide	Resources to source from home
Science	To find out what	What do humans need to stay healthy? Watch this Bitesize clip:	-Diary template	
	humans need to	<u>www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9yycdm/articles/zxvkd2p</u> - and make a note of the things we	(optional)	
	stay healthy	need: balanced diet, lots of water, exercise, good hygiene, sleep. Talk about and what each		
		one means.		
		Activity: write a diary for a few days. Make a note of anything you do each day that helps		
		you stay healthy e.g.eat an apple, do Joe Wicks PE, brush teeth etc.		
	To describe the	Use this NHS Eatwell guide interactive resource and read the information about each food	-Eatwell plate	-Examples of food
	importance of	group www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/the-eatwell-guide/	info sheet	(play food or real)
	eating the right	Activity: Sort real or play foods into food groups, discussing how much of each it is	-Eatwell plate	from each of the
	amounts of	recommended to eat each day.	template	food groups
	different types of	Then draw/write foods onto either a paper plate (with divisions for each group drawn on) or		-Paper plate
	food	the Eatwell plate template.		(optional)
	To evaluate	Which fruits do/don't you like? Are there any you haven't tried?		Selection of fruits
Design	different foods	Activity: taste a selection of fruits. Do a small sketch (or stick a photo) of each one and		for tasting
Technology		annotate it with taste, smell, texture and a score out of five.		
	To research	What are your favourite fruits? We are going to survey everyone in the room to find out our	-Fruit pictogram	
	favourite fruits	favourite fruits and make a pictogram to match. Show a list of fruits to choose from (suitable	template	
		for a skewer): melon, strawberries, banana, etc. Ask chn to vote for their favourite (at home,	(optional)	
		you could ask extra friends or family members over the phone or facetime!)		
		Watch <u>www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zg4d2hv</u> - video about pictograms.		
		Activity: create a pictogram showing favourite fruits. Discuss and answer questions about it:		
		Which fruit was most/least popular? How many MORE people liked than? etc.		
	To make a design	Which fruits were our favourites? We are going to design a fruit skewer based on our research	-Example recipe	
	based on research	using the most popular fruits.	for fruit skewers	
		Activity: Design a fruit skewer based on favourites - draw and label it. Then write a recipe	-Recipe writing	
		for it like the example one either using the writing frame or straight into books, using the	frame sheet	
		structure of the example.	(optional)	
Geography	To locate	Where does our fruit come from? Some fruits are grown in the UK - apples, pears,	-World map with	-Real fruit packaging
	countries on a	blackberries, cherries, strawberries etc. Have you seen any fruits growing on trees/ bushes?	countries	(to find countries of
	map	Others are brought here from warmer climates because of the conditions they need to grow.		origin)
		Activity: Look at real fruit packaging to find the country of origin. Find the country on a		
		world map and label by drawing a line with a ruler and writing the name of the fruit.		

	To know the	Some fruits are better suited to growing in warmer climates. Warm climates are found close	-Blank world map	-Globe if you have
	location of hot and	to the equator - an invisible line that goes around the Earth at its widest point and is closest		one
	cold areas of the	to the sun. Look at a globe and find the equator. Watch clip from 0:55secs:		
	world in relation	www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1ks2-the-world/zkk6t39.		
	to the Equator and	Activity: on a world map, mark and label		
	North and South	-the Equator		
	Poles.	-the North Pole		
		-the South Pole		
PSHE	To know the	Keeping our minds healthy - mindfulness: slowing down and noticing the here and now.		-bubbles
	importance of	Activity ideas: Sitting still, blowing bubbles and focusing on each one as it fills, flies away		-colouring pens/
	keeping my mind	and pops OR mindfulness colouring - colour the initial letter of your name. Think about things		pencils and
	healthy.	that begin with that letter: www.kidspuzzlesandgames.co.uk/coloring-sheets/alphabet-		mindfulness
	,	letters-coloring-sheets#colouring-page		colouring print out
	To recognise what	www.youtube.com/watch?v=igmU0b65WCU sing the Good to be me song. Why is it good to		Drawing equipment
	makes me special.	be you? What makes you (and everyone) a special person?		
	'	Activity: Draw a self portrait. Write around it the things that make you, you.		
Art	To look at the	-Have a look at Cezanne's still life paintings. (Google 'Cezanne fruit still life' and look at the		-fruit, tablecloth,
	works of a famous	images). This short video explains how he set up his still lifes and how important the basic		bowl (plus more
	artist	shapes were to him: www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0SrEiEcpRM . What do you like/dislike		objects if you wish)
	artist	about Cezanne's work? Why?		objects if you wish;
		Activity: Spend some time setting up your own still-life (a simple fruit bowl, tablecloth and		
		fruit) - reposition the objects until you are happy that it looks good. Take a photo of the still-		
		life.		
	To draw shapes,	Watch this tutorial video www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFAyglFlmuw up to 3:28sec.		-paper
	positions and sizes	Activity: Using either your photo or the real still-life if it's still set up, lightly sketch the		-pencil
	carefully	outlines in pencil, looking very carefully at the objects - draw simple shapes and try to get		
	,	the right sizes and positions.		
	To mix colours and	Continue to watch this tutorial video www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFAygIFImuw from 3:28sec		-paints (or crayons,
	use paint	Activity: Add paint to make your picture look realistic - (you could use crayons, oil pastels		chalks etc if you
	effectively	etc if you don't have paints). Keep looking at the still life and try to match the colours		don't have paints.)
	,	carefully.		-paintbrush
Additiona	l topic activities	<u>'</u>	1	
PE	Create a food-themed dance and make a video of it.			
Music	www.youtube.com/	watch?v=y4uQ4OFTzIE learn the menu song and record yourself singing along. You could learn		
	to sign it too, or add your own sounds using musical instruments.			