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Home Learning Pack Year 1

Guidance and Answers

Week 1

20/04/2020

Classroom
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KIDS



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This week's pack includes:

Maths

- Numbers to 50 (page 2)
- Count in 2s (page 3)
- Count in 5s (page 4)
- Represent Numbers to 50 (page 5)

English

- Recognising Sentences (page 6)
- Capital Letters to Start Sentences (page 7)
- Using Nouns and Verbs in Sentences (page 8)
- Using 'and' (page 9)



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Extra support for parents:

Vocabulary Definitions

All the activities are designed to be accessed independently, but if you need to support your child there is a full list of definitions for vocabulary found within this pack on the next page.

Video Tutorials from Qualified Teachers

For further support and guidance try our video tutorials for your year group by clicking [this link](#).

More Home Learning Packs

Weekly learning packs are now in production. Sign up to our mailing list to find out when they're ready by clicking [here](#).

Other resources:

- Go to <https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/> for video tutorials by qualified teachers to support the maths in this pack as well as interactive games your child can play
- Access resources for all areas of Year 1 learning including activities just like the ones in this pack for just £4.83 for a full month on www.classroomsecrets.co.uk

Check out our daily timetable for Year 1 home learning activities on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> Home Learning Timetable.

Maths Vocabulary:

A **number track** is a representation of the order of numbers when counting. It can go forwards or backwards.

Digit cards refers to a physical resource which can be used to create numbers. The digits 0 to 9 are written on individual cards (or paper) and can be ordered to make different numbers or sequences. They are especially useful when investigating the value of digits within a number on a place value chart.

'**ones**' were known as units prior to the National Curriculum update in 2014.

A **representation** refers to a number that has been shown in different ways. This number may have been shown in numerals, words or using mathematical equipment such as Base 10 equipment, number pieces or bundles of straws.

Base 10 equipment refers to a physical resource which can be used to represent numbers. The small cubes represent 'ones'; the rods represent 'tens' and are made up of 10 small cubes; the squares represent 'hundreds' and are made up of 10 rods; the large cubes represent 'thousands' and are made up of 10 squares.

English Vocabulary:

A **complete sentence** begins with a capital letter, has a main clause (see definition) and finishes with a full stop, question or exclamation mark. A complete sentence expresses an idea or thought, always contains a verb and must include the correct punctuation. A complete sentence should always make sense on its own.

A **main clause** contains a subject and a verb. A main clause needs to make complete sense on its own. A main clause can also be a simple sentence such as '**I read books.**'

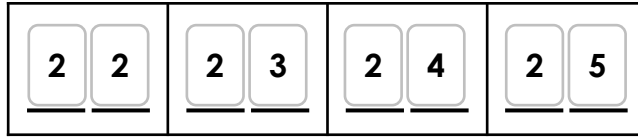
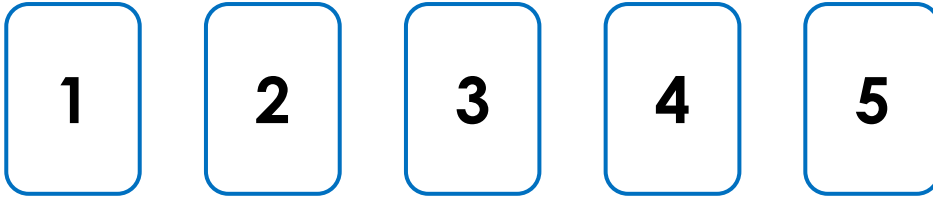
Nouns are naming words. It can be a person, animal, thing or place.

A **verb** is an action word such as **jump, skip, shout**.

A **conjunction** is a word used to join two clauses. There are different kinds of conjunction such as for time (e.g. **after**), place (e.g. **where**) and cause (e.g. **because**).

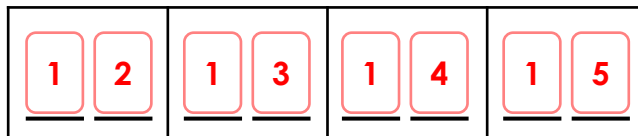
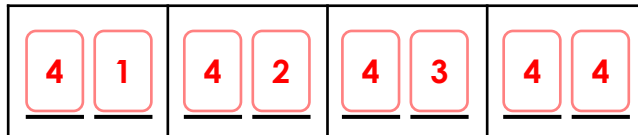
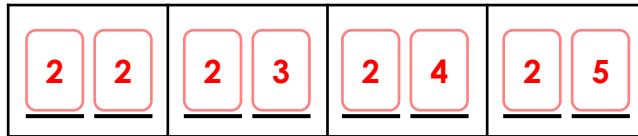
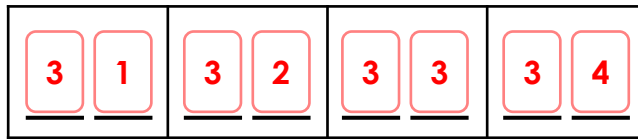
Numbers to 50 (page 2)

Sally is counting forwards within 50. She uses the digit cards below to create 2-digit numbers for a number track.



Investigate the different ways she can complete the number track using the digit cards. You can use each digit card more than once.

Accept any answers where the numbers count up in the correct order, for example:



Count in 2s (page 3)

- 36
- A. 26, 28; B. 32, 28; C. 30, 36
- No because 35 is not a multiple of 2. Two less than 36 is 34, so 34 will receive a letter. On the street shown, he will deliver letters to houses 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36.

Count in 5s (page 4)

1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

All the numbers end in 0 or 5.

2.

10	15	20	C	30	F	A	45
		D	E			B	

- Kyle is correct. Annie has missed out 35. Her sequence should be 20, 25, 30, 35, 40.

Represent Numbers to 50 (page 5)

- There are 4 tens; There are 5 ones; The number is 45.
- B
- A. 3; B. 2; C. 1
- D because it represents 24. A, B and C represent 42.
- 27
- Tom is incorrect because there are 3 tens and a 2 shown in Base 10. This represents 32, not 42.

Recognising Sentences (page 6)

1. Jen is incorrect. Sentence A has the most mistakes.
2. Sentence A, B and C are incorrect. Sentence D is correct.
3. A. I like to eat fruit. I love oranges.
B. The car drove fast. It was blue.
C. He kicked the ball. It went in the road.

Capital Letters to Start Sentences (page 7)

1. the wheel is broken and I can't fix it.; look at that big fish in the pond!
2. Fetch your hat and scarf.
3. Come to my house.; Draw a green bird.
4. B
5. No because 'we' is the first word in the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. 'The' does not need a capital letter.
6. She fell over and I helped her.
7. Various answers, for example: He likes to dance and sing to songs.; He likes to sing and dance to songs.; He likes to sing and dance to songs in his room.

Using Nouns and Verbs in Sentences (page 8)

1. Various answers, for example: A. The children buy some toffee; B. The boys and girls skip down the street; C. My sister kicks a ball to me.
2. Various answers, for example: A. park; B. ducks; C. trees.
3. Various answers, for example: A chimpanzee jumps on the moon; The camel swims in some custard; An octopus eats jelly.

Using 'and' (page 9)

1. The cup is blue and it has tea in it.
2. Children should tick the second box.
3. Various answers, for example: My car is red and it is fast.
4. The dog ran into the shed and it was wet.
5. Various answers, for example: He got a hat on Monday and he was glad.
6. Various answers, for example: She saw a dog and it barked at her.
7. Dina is correct because 'and' is used correctly to join two clauses. Dexter is incorrect because he used 'and' to start the sentence.