

Tornadoes

Monday 20th April

(Sound: "or" and "ou")



1. Practise writing:

tornado tornado

formed formed

vortex vortex

storm storm

warm warm

clouds clouds

air air

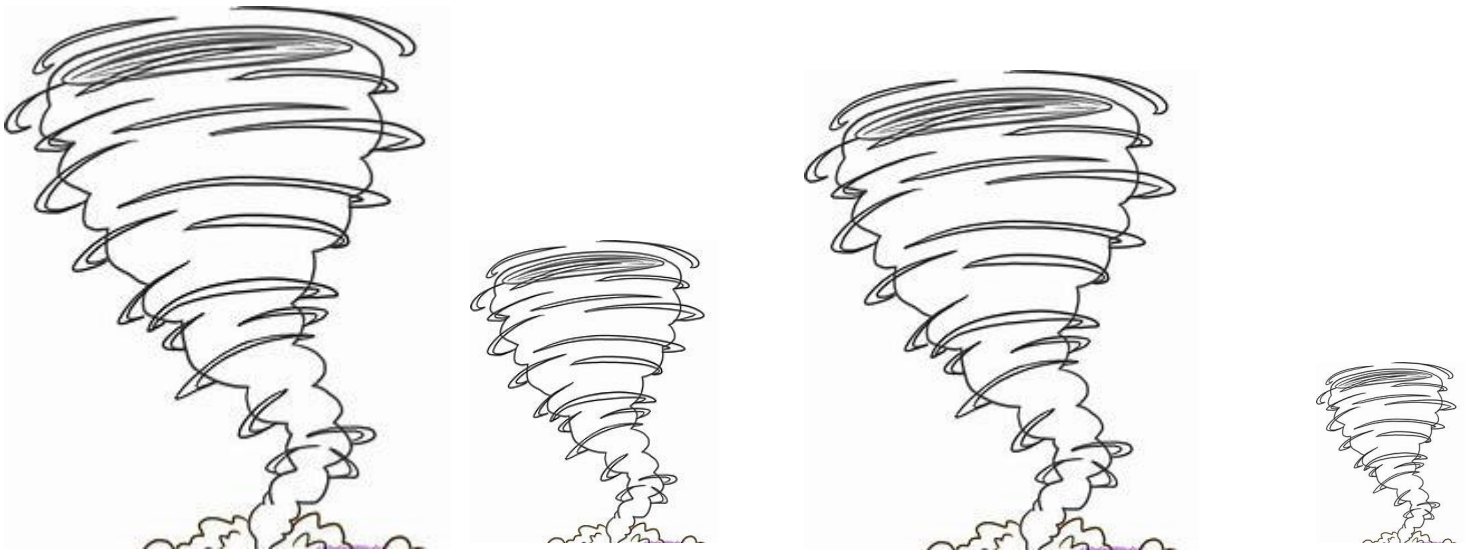
2. Practise reading the passage below:

A tornado is formed in big storm clouds. It forms when cold, dry air has found warm, wet air. This makes the air spin around and this is called a vortex. If the vortex hits the ground, it forms a tornado - which sounds very, very loud!

3. Phonics: "or" and "ou" - Zoom lesson with Harriet at 12.30pm!

- (Meeting ID: 621-119-4012, password: hwhphonics)
- You'll need paper or a whiteboard and pen(s) and the text above.

4. Maths: colour in the tornadoes, from light to dark, according to how strong they are. The bigger they are, the more damage they'll do. The strongest one should be darkest.



5. Science - make your own tornado! (You might want to do this in the bath or in the washing up bowl). It's a good idea to get an adult to help you.

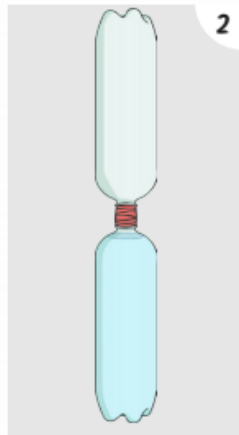
You'll need:

- 2 x 2 litre fizzy drink bottles
- Duct tape
- (Optional) glitter, food colouring

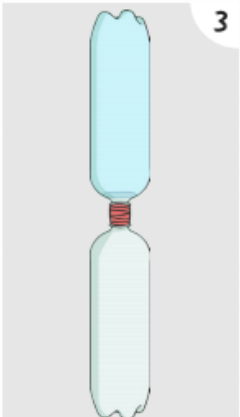
Method:



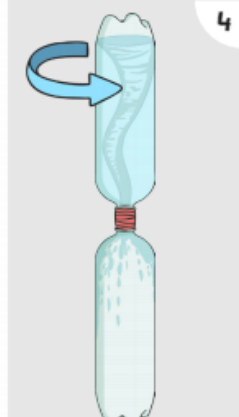
1 Fill a 2 litre bottle with water. Add glitter/ food colouring (optional)



2 Use duct tape to join an empty second bottle on top.



3 Flip the bottles upside down.



4 Shake the bottles, swirling them to form a tornado (the vortex should be full of air).

6. Clever learning: When you empty the bath or the sink, what do you notice happening in the plug hole? Draw your answer below:

A large empty rectangular box with a blue border, intended for drawing the answer to the question about the vortex in a plug hole.

Thunderstorms

Tuesday 21st April

Sound "igh" and "ai"

1. Practise writing our key words:

lightning lightning

thunder thunder

thunderstorm thunderstorm

light light

bright bright

rain rain

hail hail

explains explains

2. Practise reading:

A thunderstorm might have rain or hail in

it. You might also see a bright light. This

is called lightning, which is hot. Thunder

is the sound that lightning makes. When

the air gets hot, it gets bigger and smaller

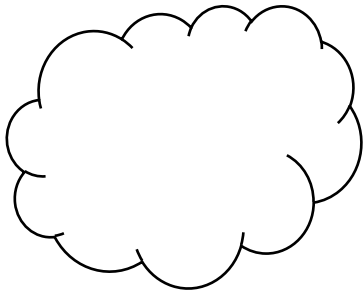
again. This explains the sound.

3. Phonics: "igh" and "ai" - Zoom lesson with Harriet at 12.30pm!

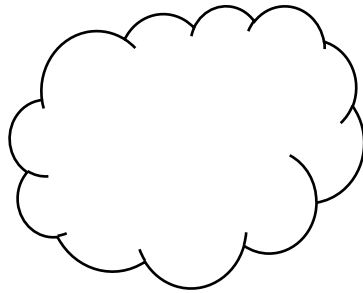
- (Meeting ID: 621-119-4012, password: hwhphonics)

You'll need paper or a whiteboard and pen(s) and the text above.

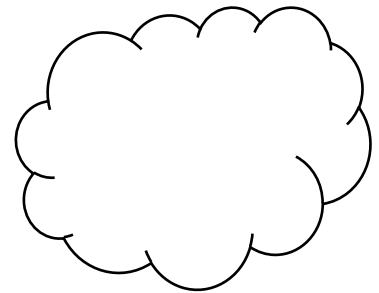
4. Maths - clever clouds. If the clever clouds' sums make 15, there's going to be a thunderstorm! Colour in the thunder clouds.



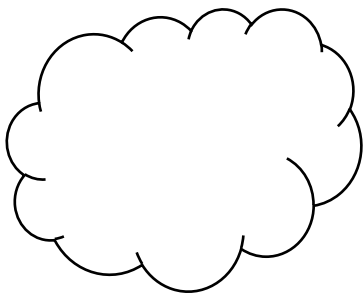
$$5 + 10 =$$



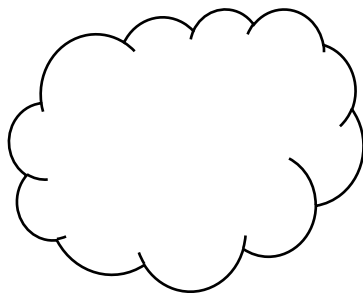
$$6 + 8 =$$



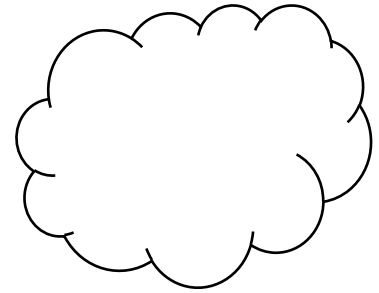
$$8 + 7 =$$



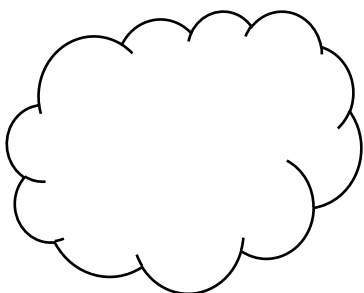
$$4 + 9 =$$



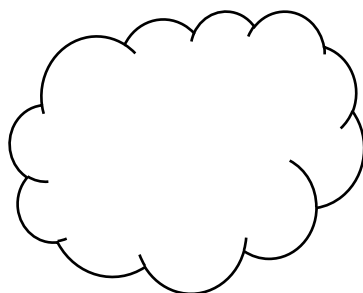
$$9 + 6 =$$



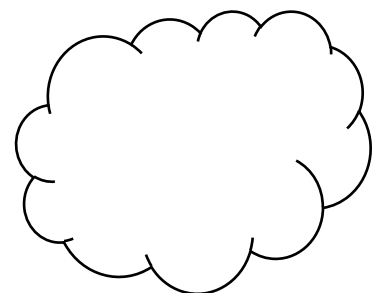
$$12 + 3 =$$



$$3 + 11 =$$



$$16 - 1 =$$



$$15 - 0 =$$

5. Art: Make your own thunderstorm, using cotton wool, paint and cardboard for lighting.

6. Clever learning: what objects in your house make light? What objects make sound? How might you use these to explain to a younger person how a thunderstorm works? Use the space below to jot down your ideas:

Hurricane!

Wednesday 22nd April

(Sound: "a-e")

1. Practise writing:

hurricane hurricane

shape shape

spiral spiral

becomes becomes

damage damage

water water

create create

2. Practise reading:

A hurricane is made when
wet air from the sea makes



a spiral shape. It becomes a spinning
storm which has the name, hurricane.

Hurricanes create a lot of damage - their
winds are fast and their clouds are full
of water.

3. Phonics: "a-e" - Zoom lesson with Harriet at 12.30pm!

- (Meeting ID: 621-119-4012, password: hwhphonics)

You'll need paper or a whiteboard and pen(s) and the text above.

4. These sentences are all mixed up! Cut them up and put them in the right order:

have winds strong hurricanes

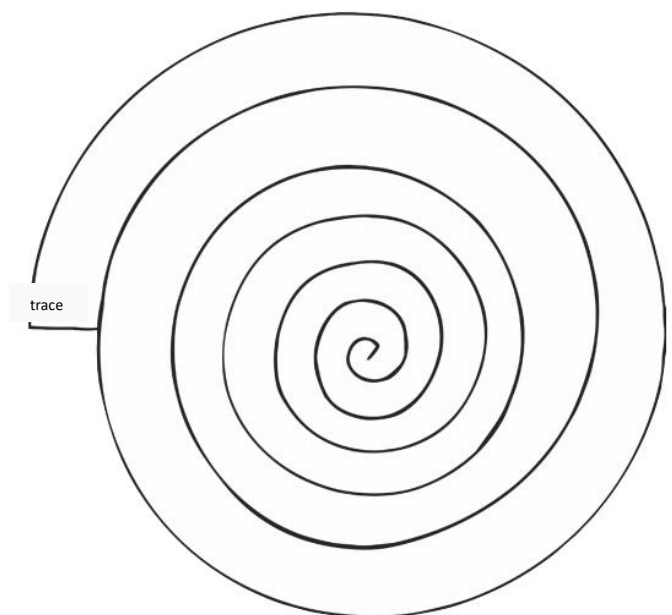
their full clouds are water of

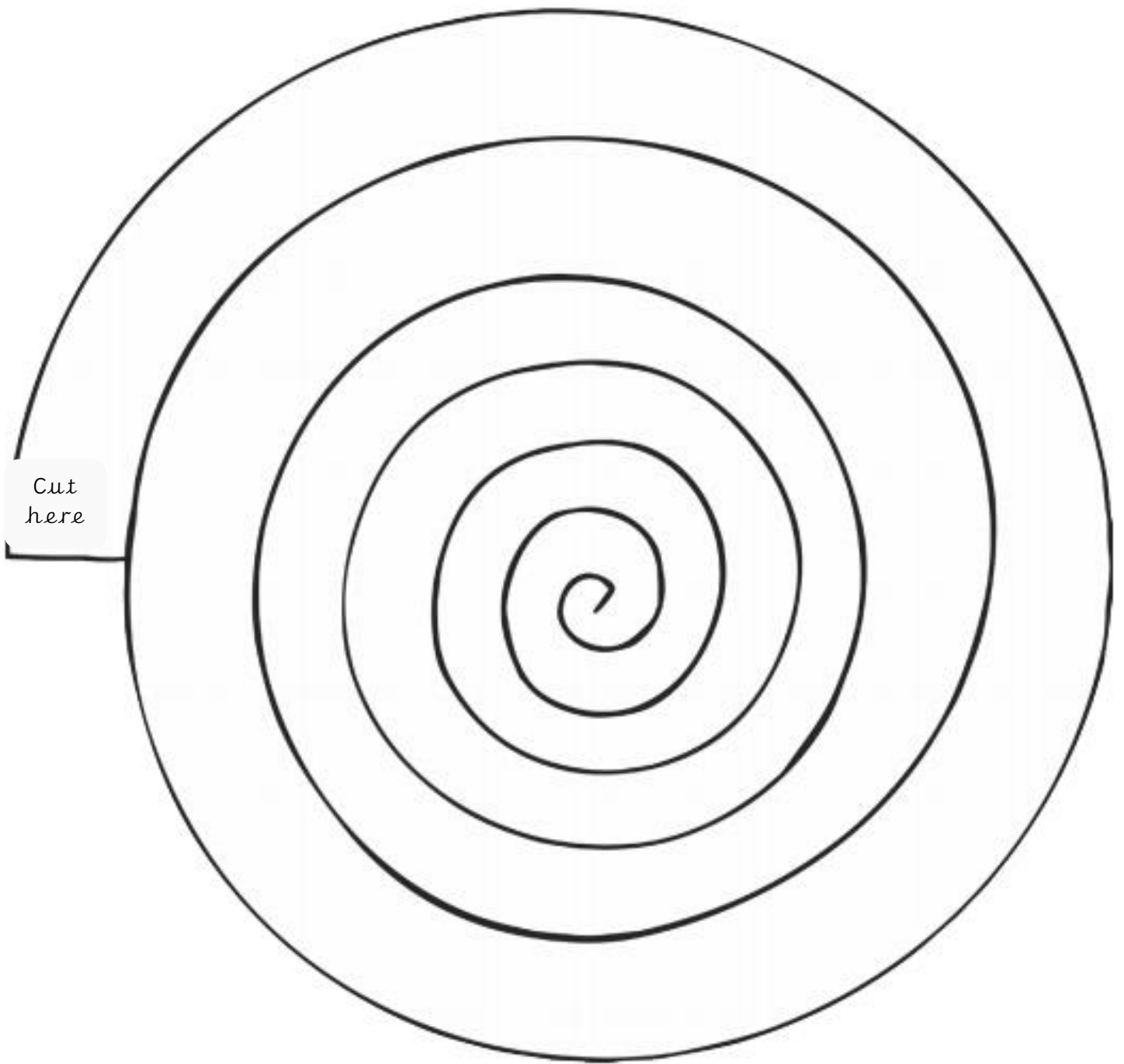
air spiral wet sea shape a forms

damage make of lots hurricanes

5. Maths: trace the small spiral using another piece of paper.

Then cut out the giant spiral, along all the lines to create your own hurricane.





6. *Clever learning: where else can you see spirals in nature (hint: can you find any spirals in snails' shells or in flowers)?*

Snow

Thursday 23rd April

(Sounds: "ow" and "a-e")

1. Practise writing:

snow

snow

water

water

ice

ice

snowflakes

snowflakes

grown

grown

lower

lower

2. Practise reading:

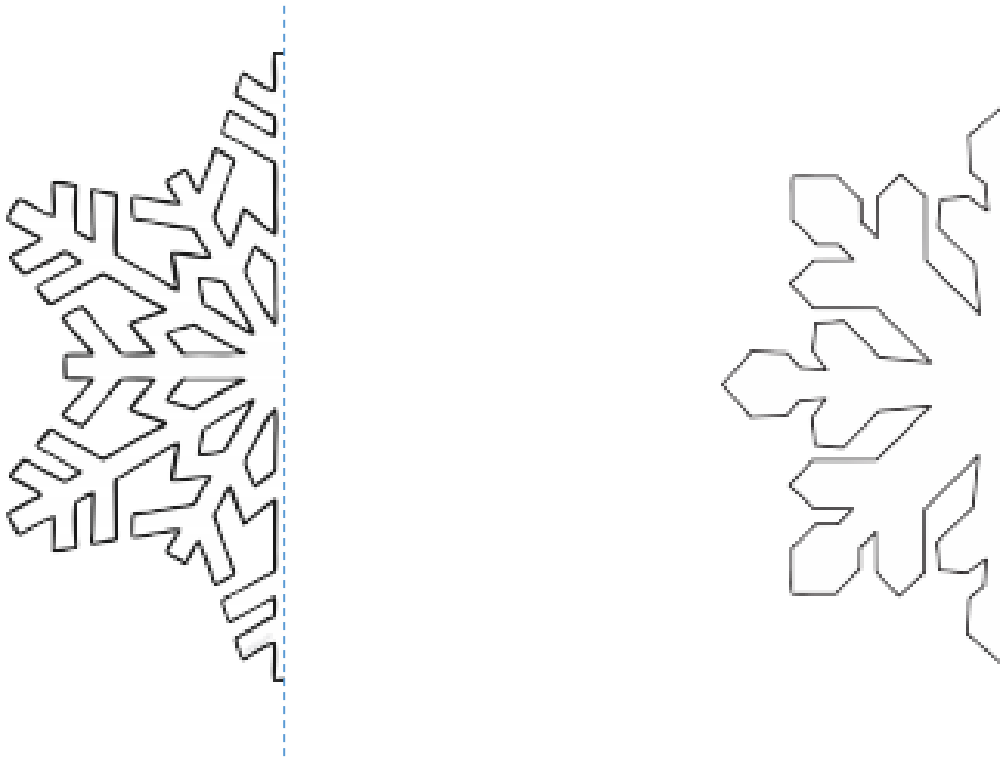
Snow is made when little bits of water in clouds get so cold, they make ice. The bits of ice join up and make snowflakes. When the clouds are full of snow and have grown big, the snowflakes fall lower and lower until they hit the ground.

3. Phonics: "ow" and "a-e" - Zoom lesson with Harriet at 12.30pm!

- (Meeting ID: 621-119-4012, password: hwhphonics)

You'll need paper or a whiteboard and pen(s) and the text above.

4. Maths: snowflakes are the same on both sides. This is called symmetry. Use a mirror to reflect the other side of the snowflake and draw what you see!



5. Art: colour in and cut out your snowflakes!

6. Literacy: think of a word to do with snow and winter for every letter of this word:

s n o w f l a k e

Rainbows

Friday 24th April

(Sound: "igh" and "i-e")

1. Practise writing:

rainbows rainbows

light light

shines shines

inside inside

water water

like like

bright bright

2. Practise reading:

Rainbows are made when light shines inside and out of water, like when the sun shines into and out of the rain. The light is bent and reflected like in a mirror. It then makes the 7 bright colours of a rainbow.

3. Phonics: "ow" and "a-e" - Zoom lesson with Harriet at 12.30pm!

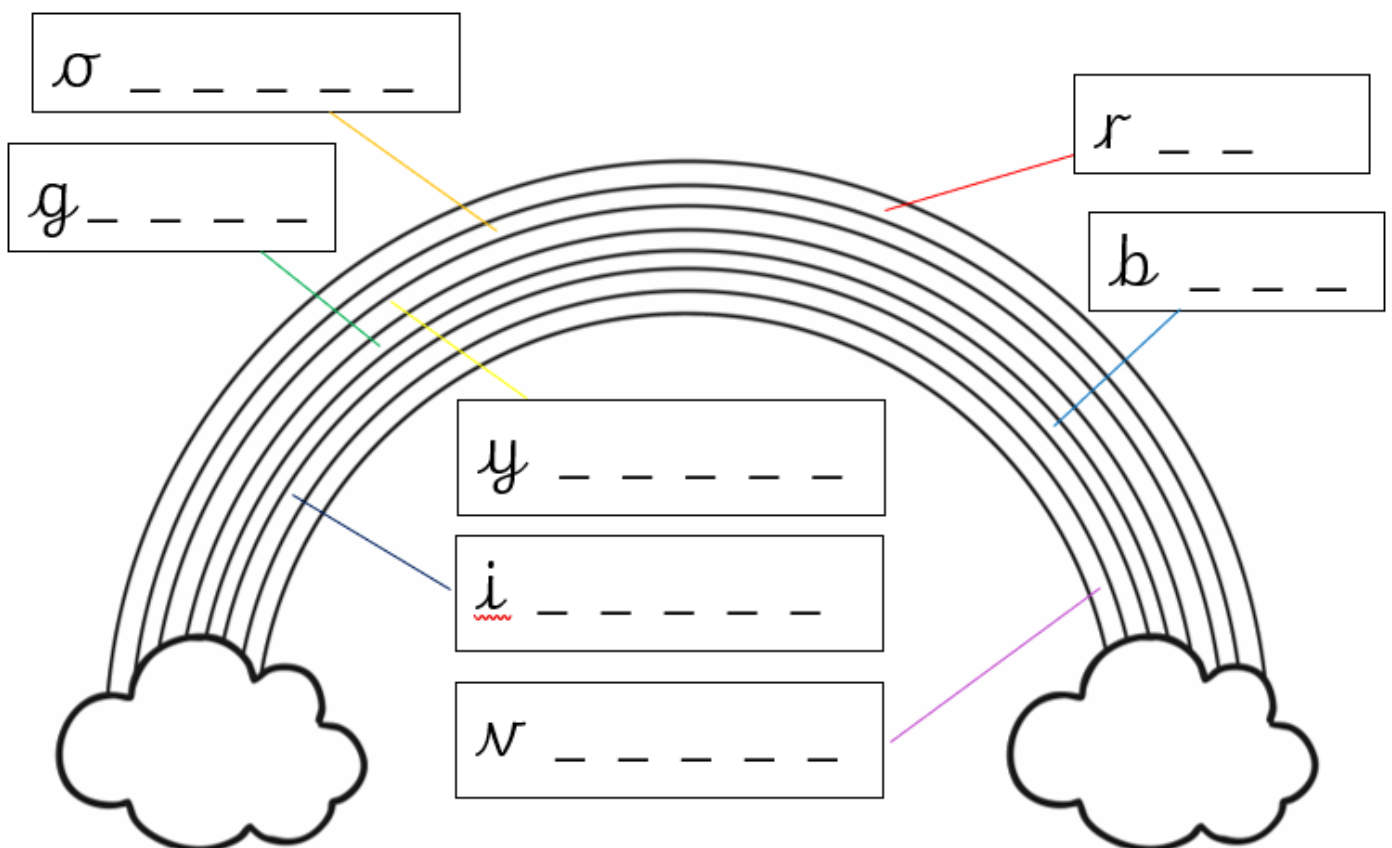
- (Meeting ID: 621-119-4012, password: hwhphonics)

You'll need paper or a whiteboard and pen(s) and the text above.

4. Literacy: We can remember the order of the colours in a rainbow using this sentence:

Richard of York gave battle in vain.

What do you notice about the first letter of each word? Label the rainbow picture with the colours, then colour it in!



5. French - say the names for all the colours in the rainbow and then cut them out. Cut out the paint palette and match up the colours. You can ask an adult to help you if you need to. The black words in brackets are how to say the French colours.

red = rouge (roozh)

orange = orange (oranzh)

yellow = jaune (jorn)

green = vert (vair)

blue = bleu (bler)

indigo = indigo (indigo)

violet = violet (vee-sh-lay)



6. Complete the French colouring:



- 1 = orange
- 2 = bleu
- 3 = vert
- 4 = jaune
- 5 = rose
- 6 = marron
- 7 = indigo
- 8 = violet
- 9 = red
- 10 = vert