

Dear Parents

Firstly, we are sorry about the delay in the move and thank you for your understanding.

I have put together a work pack, which is aimed at providing about 3 days' worth of work focused round the theme of the environment, which has been in the news a lot recently. Pupils work at different paces and in different ways and so I have tried to make sure that there is enough to keep most pupils busy. As this was not a planned closure we have not had much time to put this together and during the build many of the materials we usually have available have not been accessible due to the move.

I know many pupils will need help with reading and will probably need to talk through the ideas. The main aim is to raise the pupil's awareness and understanding of global warming and how it affects the weather and things like animals habitats. All pupils are being asked to think about they can make changes to help reduce global warming.

You are welcome to add to the pack with internet research and any interactive tasks you find. We will add links to the website.

I have added some colouring pages, as I know many pupils enjoy therapeutic colouring. Many others hate colouring - If this is not your child's thing they do not need to do these.

We are looking forward to welcoming all the pupils back as soon as possible.

Kind regards

Claire Caddell

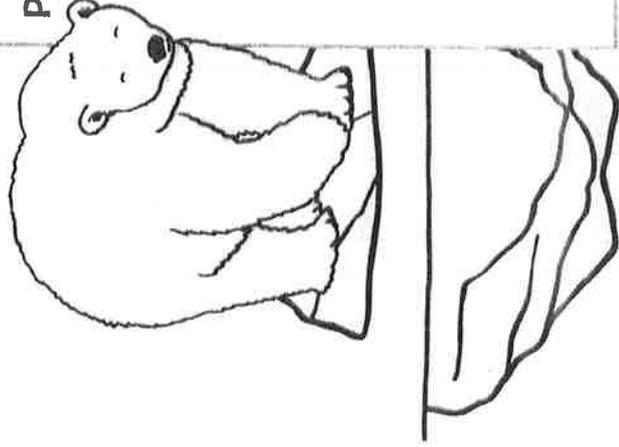
Deputy Head Teacher

# Polar Animals

Some animals live in very hot places, e.g. snakes and camels live in deserts. Other animals live in extremely cold places, like the Arctic or Antarctic.

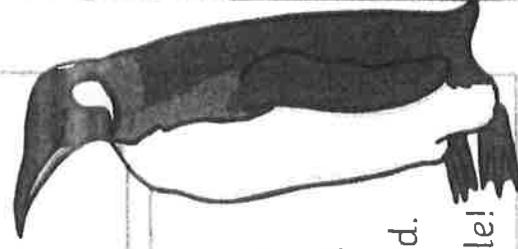
## Polar Bears

Polar bears live in the ice and snow and hunt seals. Their bodies are adapted to the cold. This means their bodies have changed to help them stay warm.



### Polar Bear Facts

- They have big feet for swimming through the sea. They spend most of their lives in water.
- Their fur is the same colour as the snow so they blend in.
- Their super sense of smell lets them know where to hunt for seals.
- They have sharp teeth to help them hunt and eat.



### Penguin Facts

- They use their wings like flippers for swimming.
- They have waterproof feathers to keep them dry.
- They have lots of fat to stop them getting too cold.
- Their beaks open wide to catch and eat fish whole!

### Did You Know...?

Penguins are found in both hot and cold places. Some kinds of penguin love hot weather!

# Questions

1. Name one animal found in a ~~land~~ polar region.

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2. What do polar bears hunt?

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3. What are polar bears' feet useful for?

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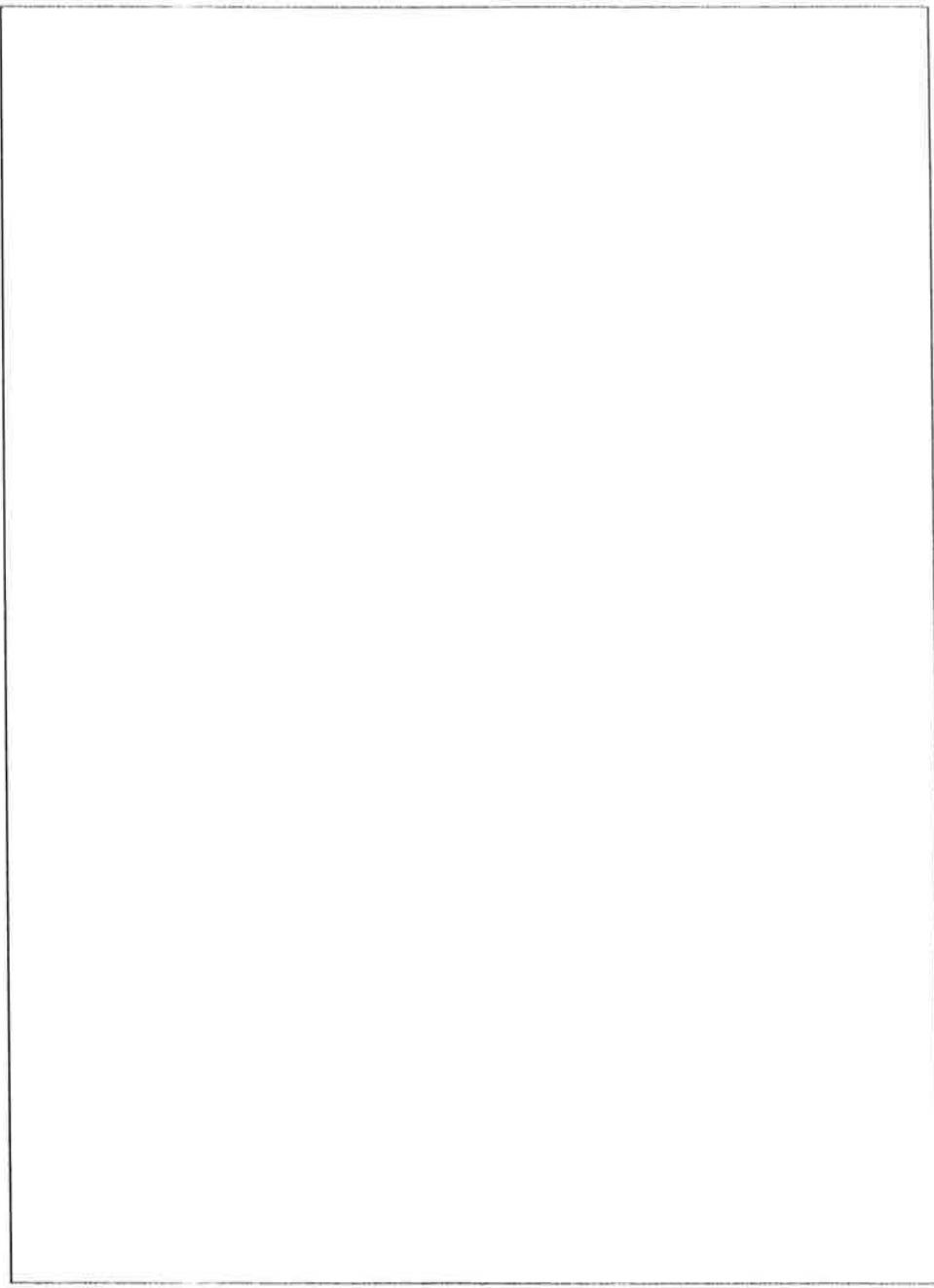
4. What can penguins' beaks do that helps them?

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5. Why do polar bears need to look white?

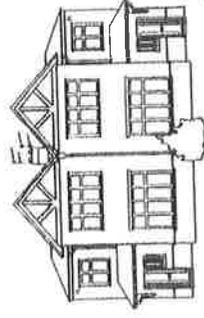
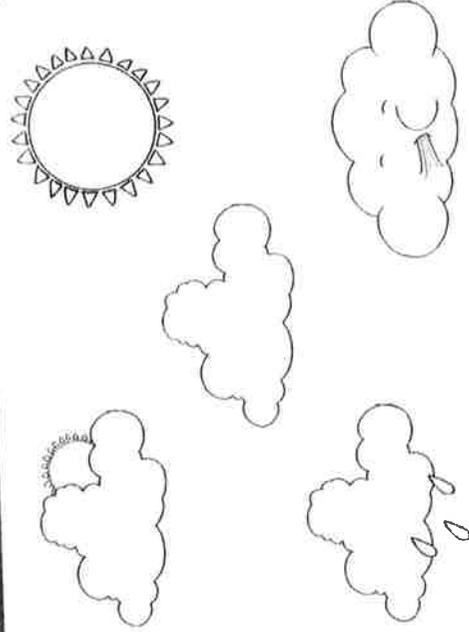
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6. Can you draw your own picture of a penguin and label the beak, feet and flippers?

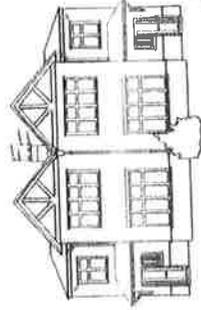


# Draw the Weather

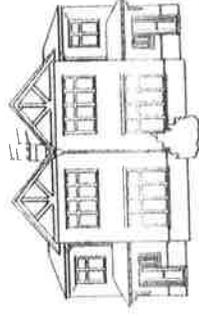
1. Today it is sunny.



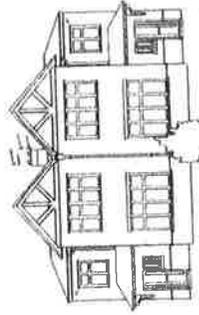
2. Today it is windy.



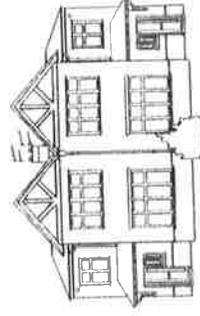
3. Today it is partly cloudy.



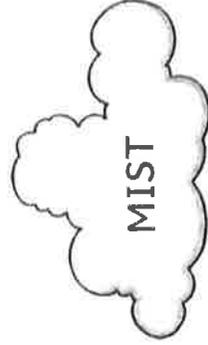
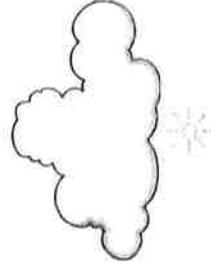
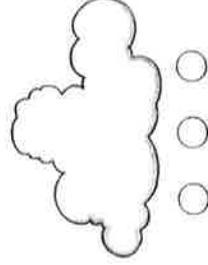
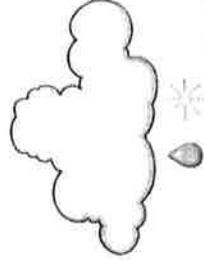
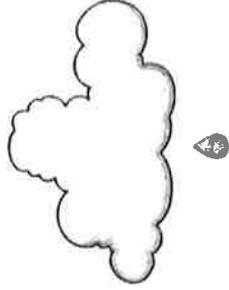
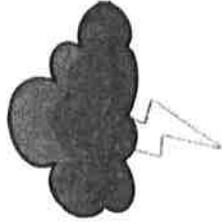
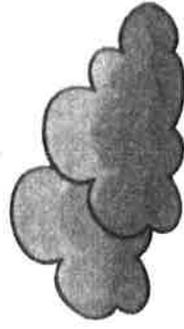
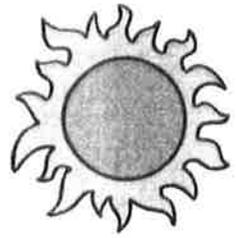
4. Today it is raining.



5. Today it is snowing.



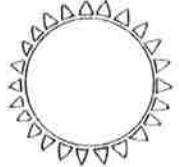
# Weather Symbols



FOG



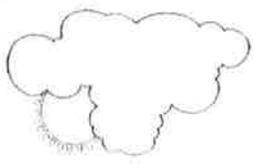
Weather Symbols

windy	thunder and lightning	cloudy	snow	rain	sunny	sunny and cloudy
						

<b>Friday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Monday</b>
				
UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>

# 5 Day Weather Diary for The United Kingdom

Draw the correct weather symbol for each day.



# Weather

a b h d e f o g i  
m n o p r a i n u  
y z t s c d e f g  
k l m u o p q r s  
w x y n a b c d e  
i j k l c o l d d q  
u v w x y w e t c  
g h i j k l m n o  
s t u v w x y z a

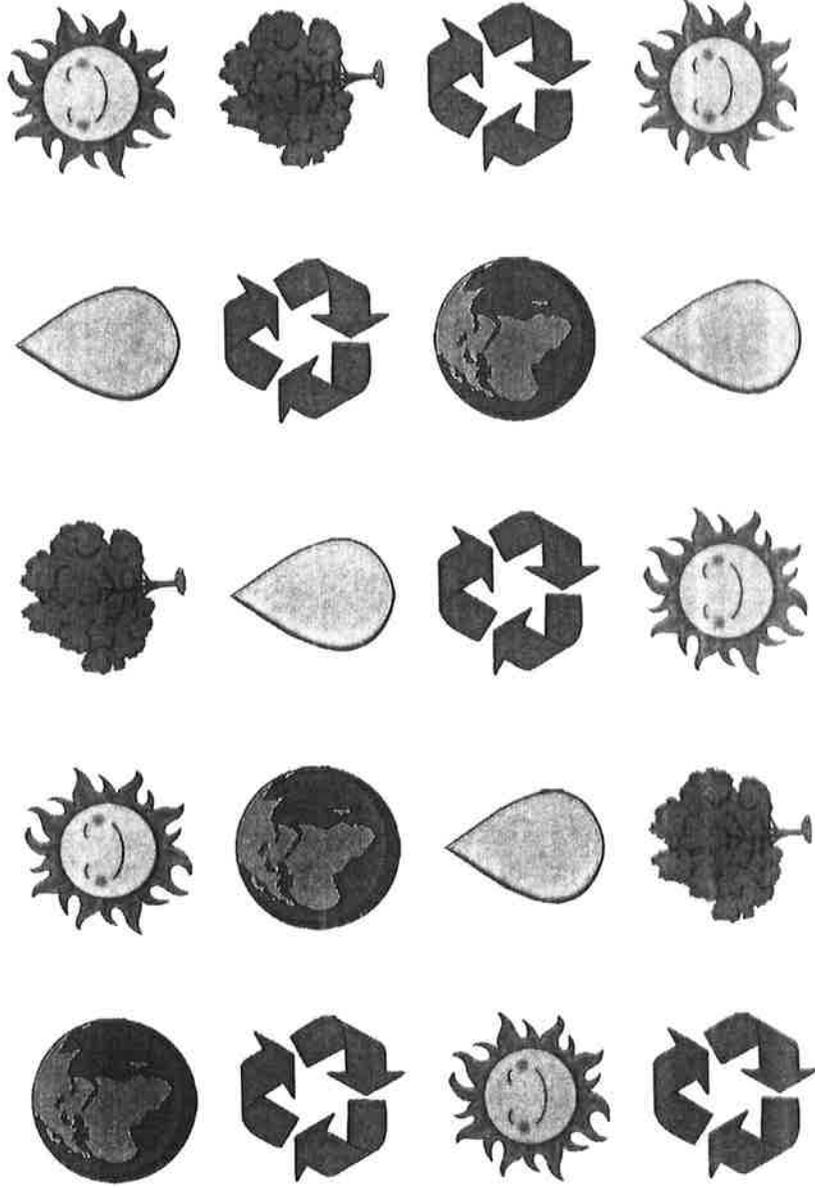
fog  
rain  
wet

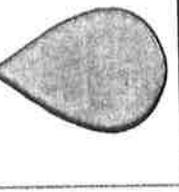
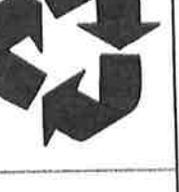
cold  
hot  
sun



# Earth Day Count and Graph

Count each of the symbols and fill in the graph.



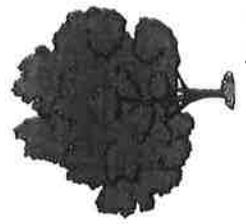
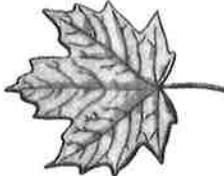
5						
4						
3						
2						
1						
						

Go for a walk outside or look out your window for 10 minutes



# Earth Day Nature Walk

Check off the items you find on your nature walk.

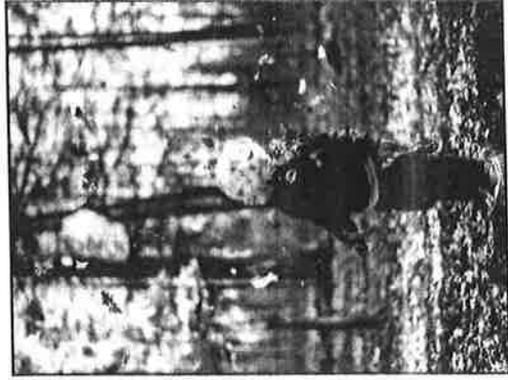
<input type="checkbox"/>  tree	<input type="checkbox"/>  cloud	<input type="checkbox"/>  grass
<input type="checkbox"/>  worm	<input type="checkbox"/>  bird	<input type="checkbox"/>  ant
<input type="checkbox"/>  nest	<input type="checkbox"/>  leaf	<input type="checkbox"/>  flower
<input type="checkbox"/>  bee	<input type="checkbox"/>  squirrel	<input type="checkbox"/>  butterfly
<input type="checkbox"/>  spider	<input type="checkbox"/>  mushroom	<input type="checkbox"/>  caterpillar

# Autumn Early Writing Activity

Write a sentence about each of the autumn pictures.

Use the boxes at the top to help you.

autumn 	crunchy 	hedgehog 	sound it out 
leaves 	falling 	finger spaces 	full stop 



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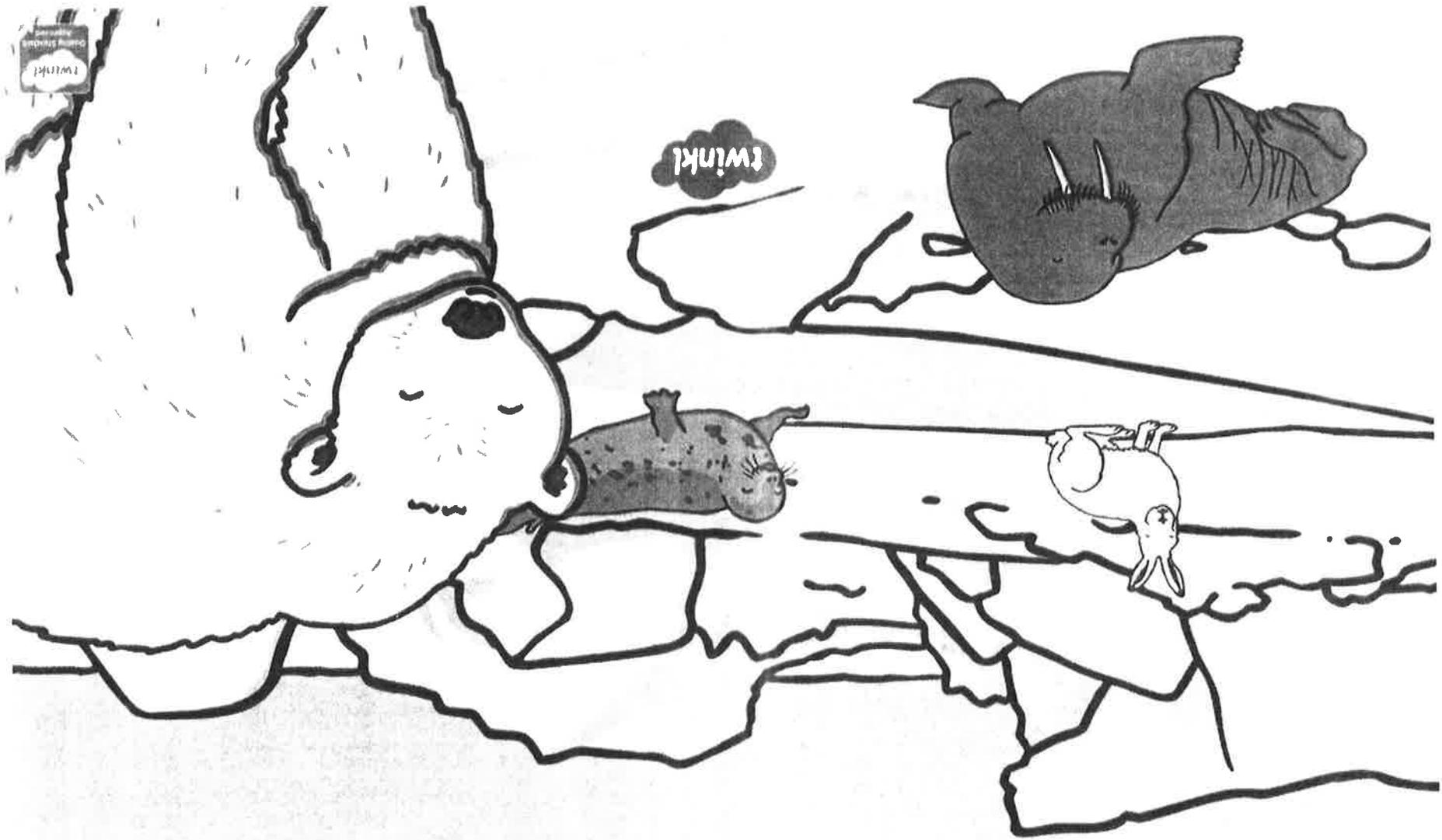


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# Arctic Animals



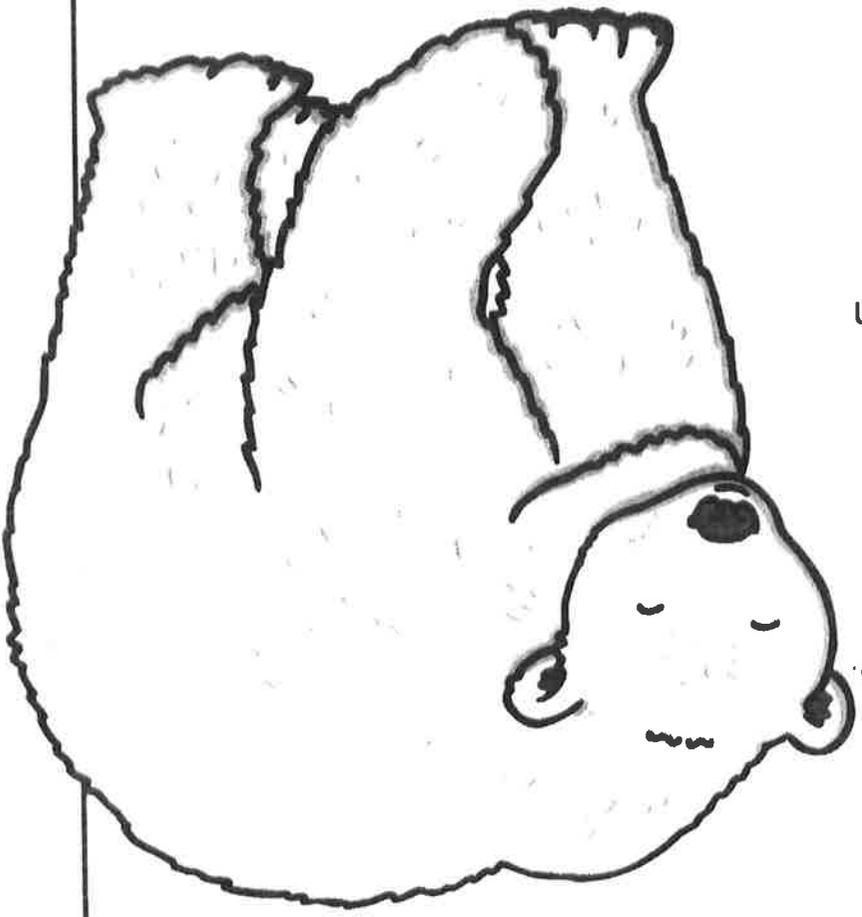
Polar bears are the largest carnivores (meat eaters) that live on land.

Polar bears use the Arctic sea ice to hunt seals. Seals make up most of a polar bear's diet.

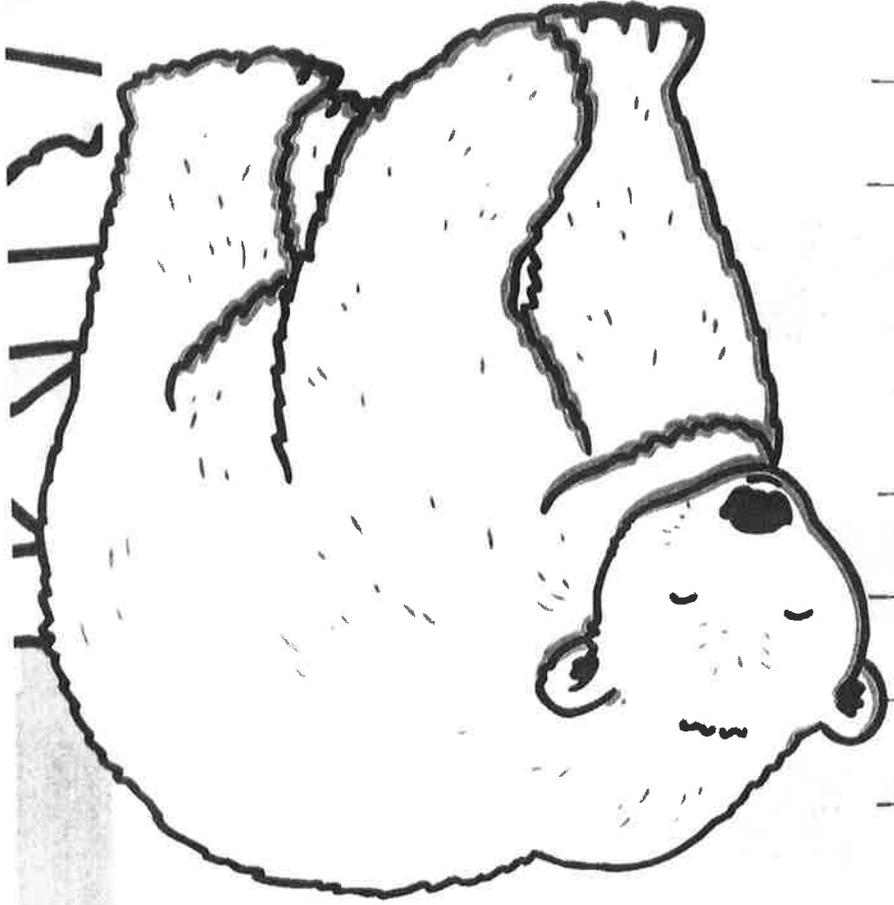
They have black skin and although their fur appears white, it is actually see through!

They have a layer of blubber beneath their skin to keep them warm.

Young polar bears, called cubs, are born between November and January while their mothers are hibernating in a den.



# Polar Bear



# Polar Bear

What do polar bears eat?

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How does blubber help them?

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What are young polar bears called?

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When are they usually born

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What do you think hibernating means?

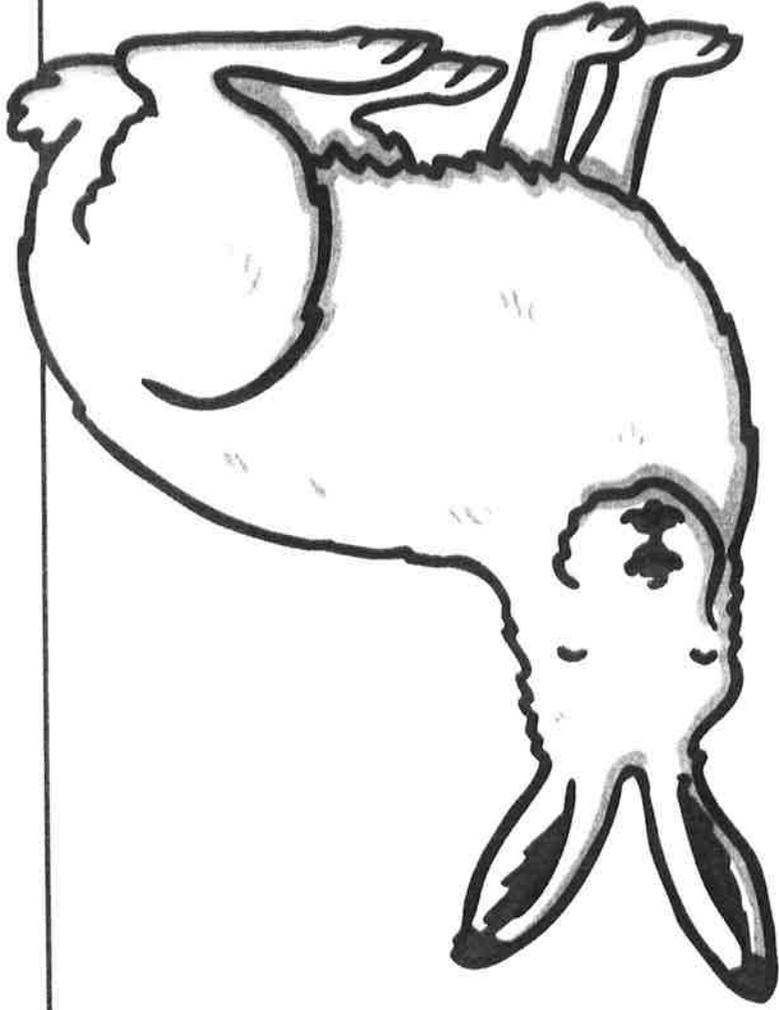
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# Arctic Hare



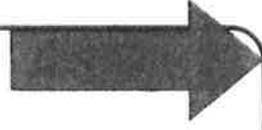
Arctic hares are much bigger than your average pet rabbit and have shorter ears.

They have a very thick fur coat to protect them in the cold. Their fur is blue/grey in the summer so they can blend in with the rocks. In winter their fur turns white to blend with the snow.

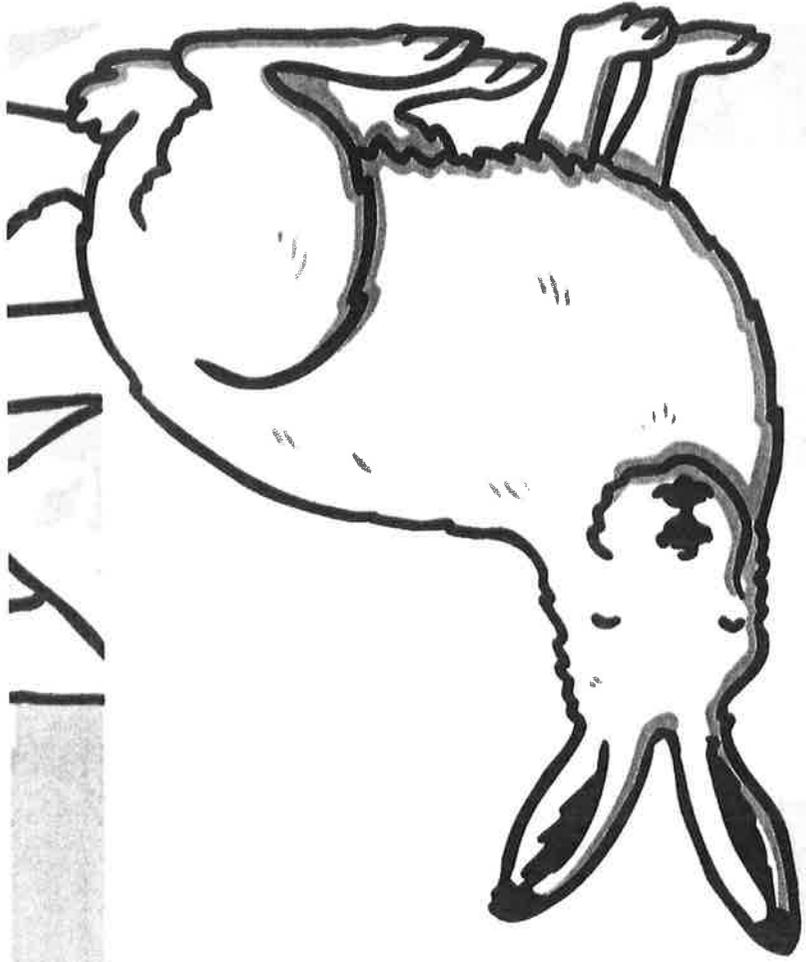
They dig burrows beneath the snow

They are hunted by Arctic foxes.

Young arctic hares are called leverets and can see clearly as soon as they are born.



# Arctic Hare



How does thick fur help the Arctic Hare? \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think their fur changes colours at different times of year? \_\_\_\_\_

Where do Artic Hares live? \_\_\_\_\_

What animal hunts them? \_\_\_\_\_

What are young arctic hares are called? \_\_\_\_\_

# Reindeer

Reindeer are also known as caribou.

They feed on moss, grass and plants.

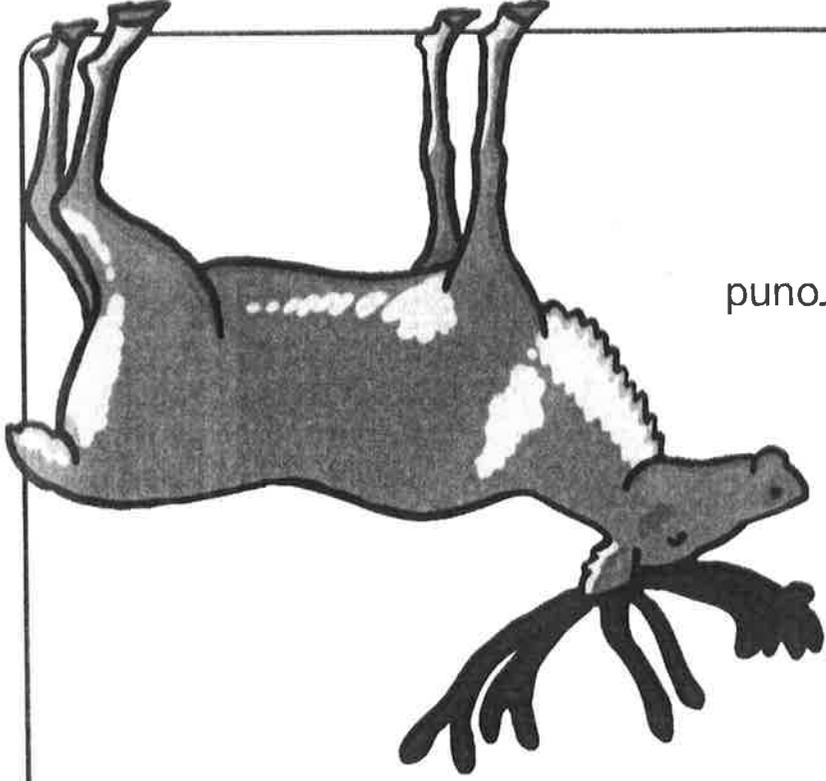
Males and females have very large antlers.

In winter, reindeer travel south to avoid the cold weather.

Their hooves are sharp which help them walk on ice and rocks.

At birth, a baby reindeer, called a calf, weighs 5 to 20 lbs. (2.5 to 9 kg).

Calves start growing their first set of antlers around their second birthday.



# Reindeer

What other name is used for reindeer?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do they eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

Do you think they live at the polar cap where there is just ice?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think they move south?

\_\_\_\_\_

How do sharp hooves help them?

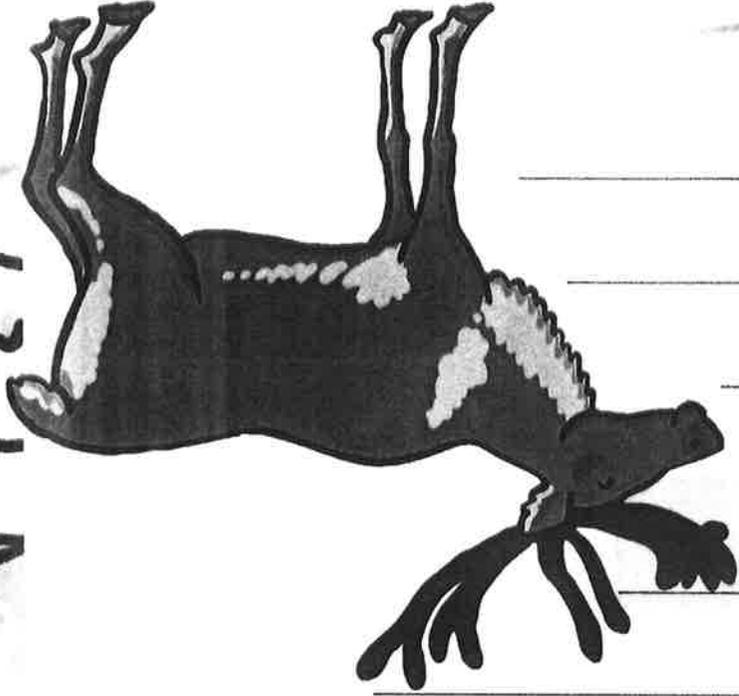
\_\_\_\_\_

What is a baby Reindeer called?

\_\_\_\_\_

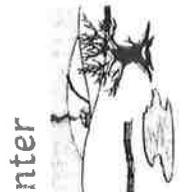
How old are they when they get their first antlers?

\_\_\_\_\_



# Winter Early Writing Activity

Write a sentence about each of the winter pictures.  
Use the boxes at the top to help you.

winter  cold  sledge  icy  snowman 

sound it out  finger spaces  full stop 



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# COP 26



Last week the governments of lots of countries got together to talk about how everyone in the world can make changes to protect the environment. Everyone needs to make changes to help reduce global warming. That includes you and me.

# COP 26



Global warming is bad for the Earth. It is changing the weather which is causing really bad problems like flooding, droughts, fires, hurricanes and melting ice which is killing lots of animals and people. Farmers can't always grow crops for people or animals.

# COP 26



They agreed that by 2026  
Every country would use less coal. Burning coal makes bad gasses that  
heat up the world. This makes the weather in the world change and this  
is bad for everyone in the world.

# COP 26



Coal is used to make some of our electricity. It is also used in lots of countries that we buy most of our clothes from to power the factories. Buying less new clothes and sharing old clothes will help reduce the worlds coal use.

# How can you help reduce coal use?

Write or draw 2 things you can do to help reduce coal use in the world. Think about how you can use less electricity or but fewer new clothes.

# COP 22



They also agree to stop cutting down forests round the world. The world needs trees to make oxygen which is a good gas. Without trees lots of life on earth will die and lots of endangered animals will be lost forever.

# Endangered Animals

Draw pictures of as many different animals as you can that you think might be endangered.

# COP 22



Most countries agreed to do things to make sure they make less methane. Methane is another bad gas for the environment. Cows, other farm animals and wasting food make lots of methane. Eating less meat and throwing away less food waste is something everyone can do.

# Reducing methane

Can you think of 3 ways that you can help reduce methane. Remember methane is produced by farm animals and waste food.

1

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2

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3

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## COP 22



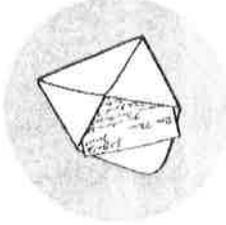
The world leaders also agreed to spend more money on developing more clean technology. Lots of things that we like doing are bad for the environment and use power like electricity and petrol. Scientist and engineers are looking for ways to make power that doesn't make bad gases.

# What Can I Do?

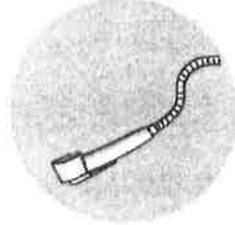
Global warming is especially important for kids! What happens to the Earth today determines what type of world kids will have when they grow up. Conservation is very important. Kids like you can help by encouraging your parents to purchase eco-friendly goods, by turning off the lights when you leave a room, and by using less water.

Here are some other ideas for how you can help look after the Earth.

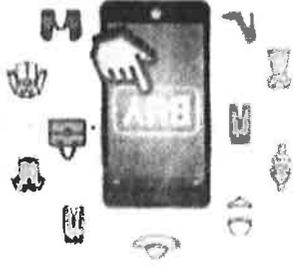
Write letters to your MP or the government to telling them that you think conservation is important.



Take shorter showers and less baths.



Don't always buy new clothes - buy and sell previously owned clothing.



Use LED or CFL lightbulbs.

# What Can I Do?

Global warming is especially important for kids! What happens to the Earth today determines what type of world kids will have when they grow up. Conservation is very important. Kids like you can help by encouraging your parents to purchase eco-friendly goods, by turning off the lights when you leave a room, and by using less water.

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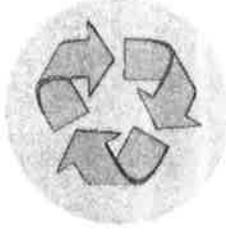
Walk instead using  
car for short  
journeys



Turn off taps when  
Not needed.



Turn off things  
When you are not  
using them



Recycle.



**We only have one Earth! Let's  
take care of it!**

# How can you help

Can you think of 4 ways you can help the Earth?



**We only have one Earth! Let's  
take care of it!**

# Reduce, Reuse, Recycle!

Three items I can Recycle:

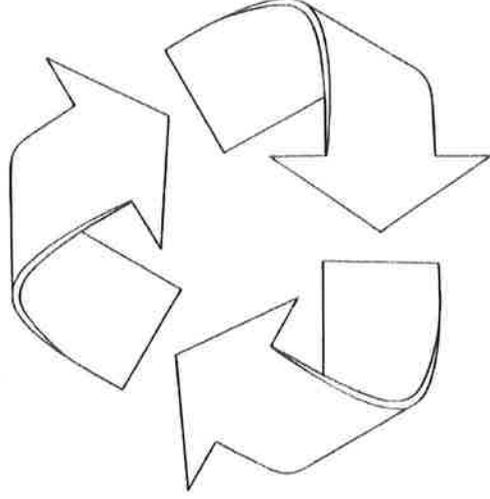
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Two items I can Reuse:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

One thing I can Reduce:

1. \_\_\_\_\_



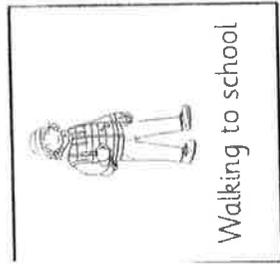
# Helping the Environment

What can you do to help the environment and reduce global warming?

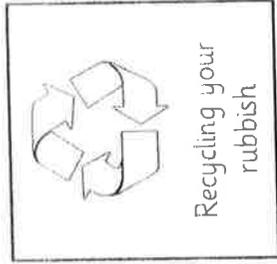
Think of 6 things that you can do to help the environment at home or at school. Draw them and write a sentence to describe them.



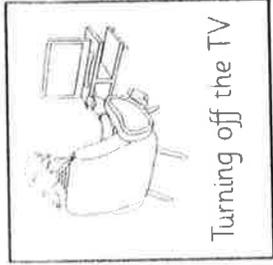
# Good or Bad for the Environment?



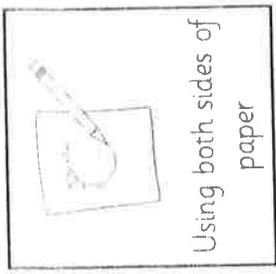
Walking to school



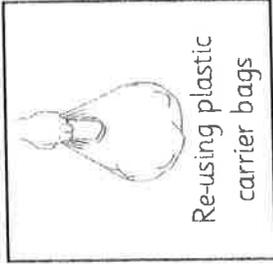
Recycling your rubbish



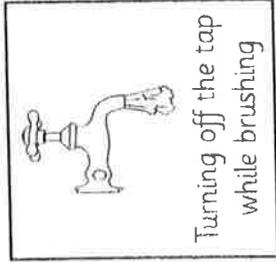
Turning off the TV



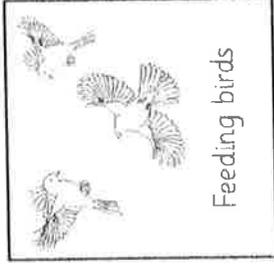
Using both sides of paper



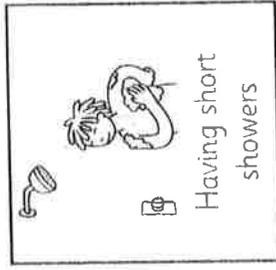
Re-using plastic carrier bags



Turning off the tap while brushing



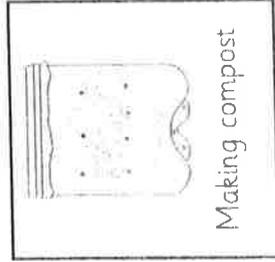
Feeding birds



Having short showers



Giving old clothes to charity



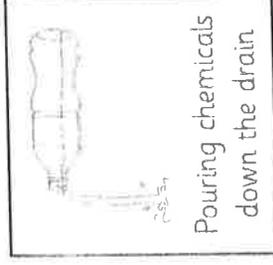
Making compost



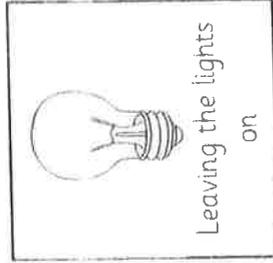
Growing vegetables



Drinking tap water



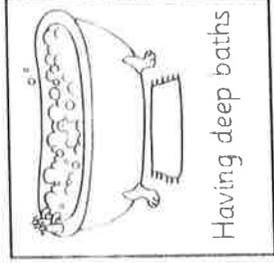
Pouring chemicals down the drain



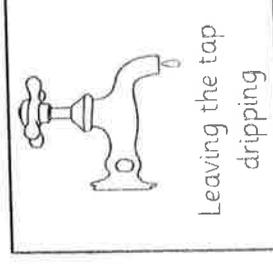
Leaving the lights on



Wasting paper



Having deep baths



Leaving the tap dripping



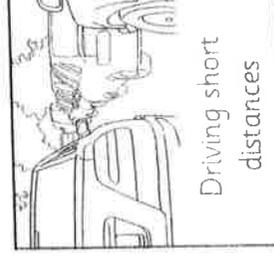
Cutting down trees



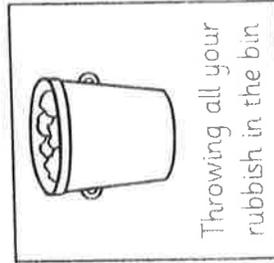
Buying bottled drinks



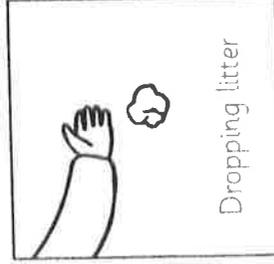
Buying lots of new things



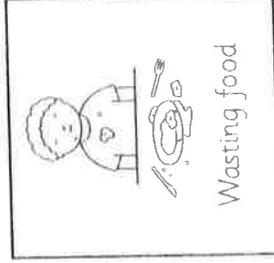
Driving short distances



Throwing all your rubbish in the bin



Dropping litter

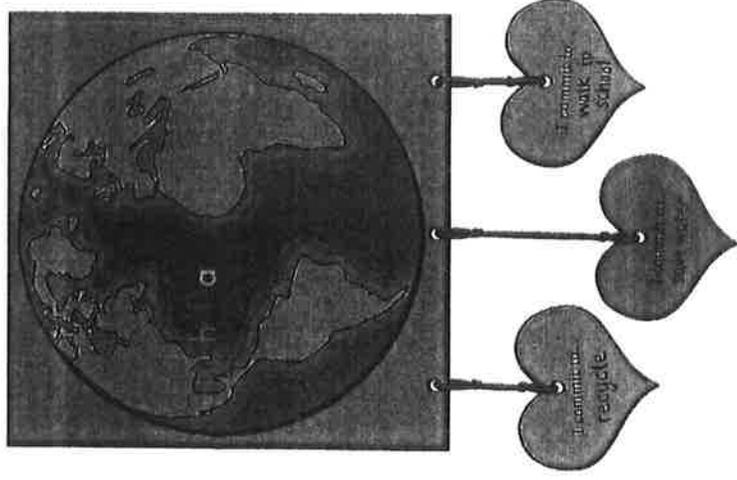


Wasting food

# Earth Day Commitments Craft

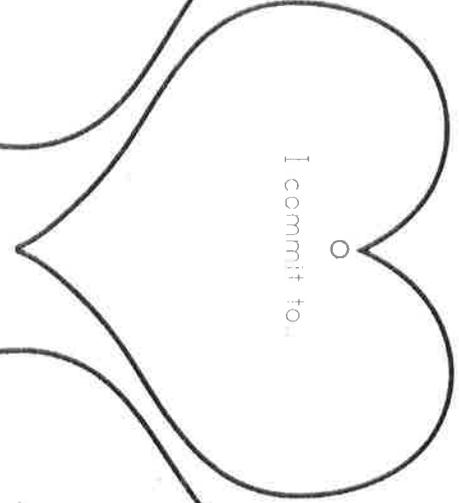
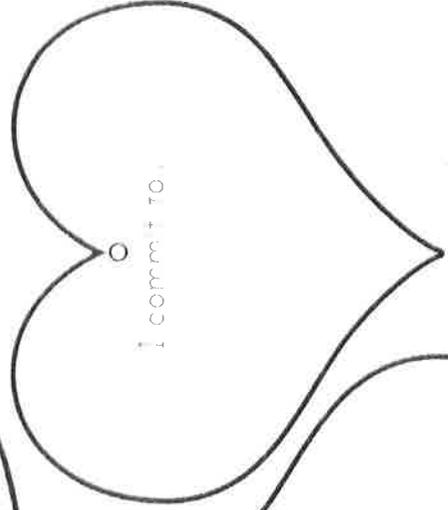
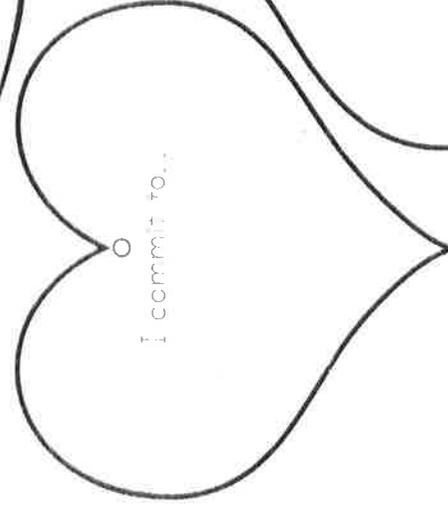
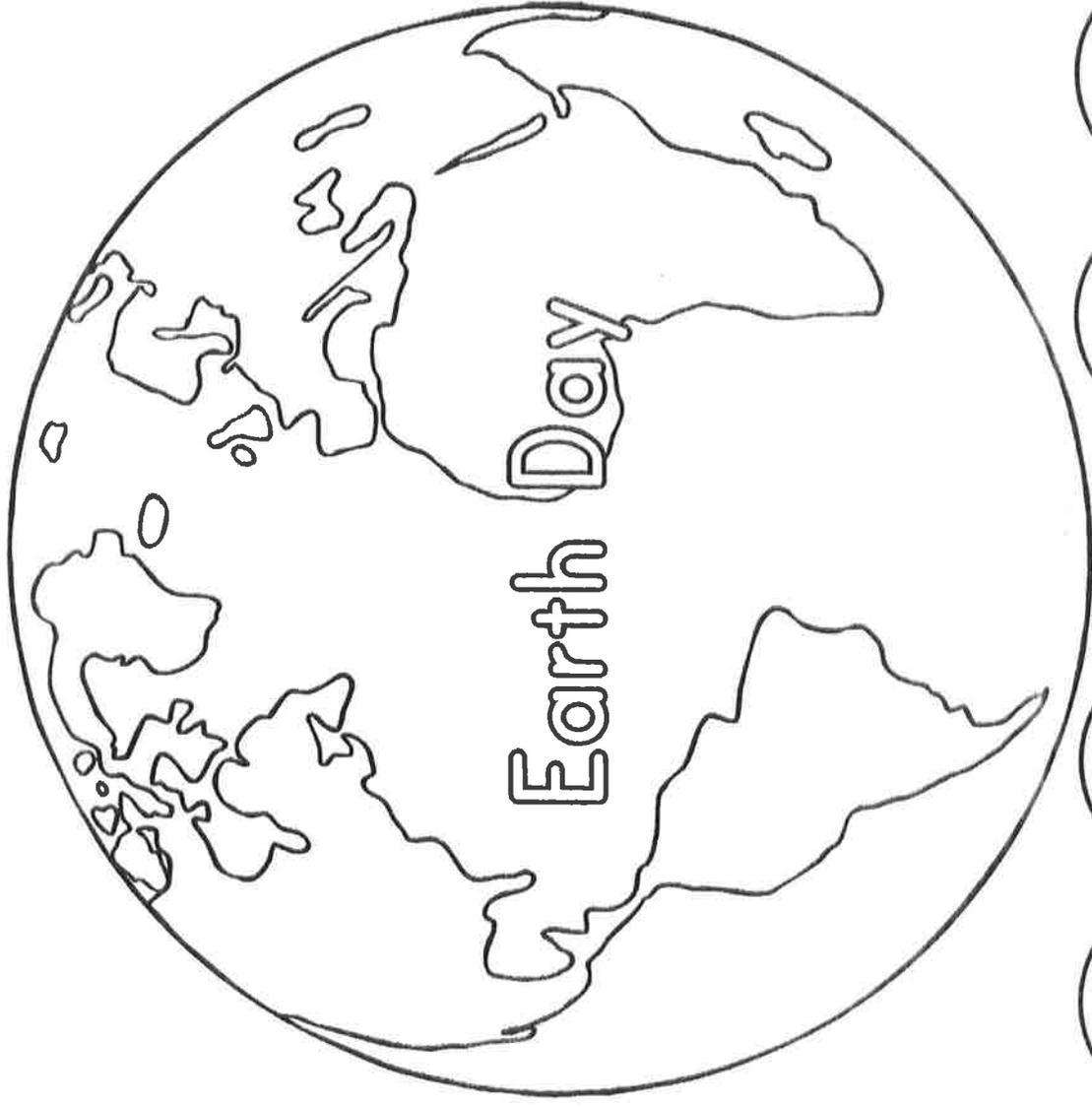
## You will need:

- Scissors
- Hole-punch
- Markers/crayons/colored pencils
- Yarn (three pieces about 6 inches each)
- Earth template
- Heart templates
- Construction paper



## Instructions

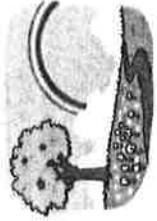
1. On each heart, write down a commitment you can make to care for the Earth.
2. Color the hearts and the Earth template.
3. Carefully cut out the Earth and all three hearts.
4. Glue the Earth to a square piece of construction paper.
5. Hole-punch three holes into the bottom edge of the construction paper.
6. Hole-punch a hole on the top of each of the hearts.
7. Using one of the hearts, string the yarn through the hole. Then, string the yarn through one of the construction paper holes so the heart hangs down from the construction paper. Repeat with the other hearts.



# Spring Early Writing Activity

Write a sentence about each of the spring pictures.

Use the boxes at the top to help you.



spring



season



sound it out



lamb



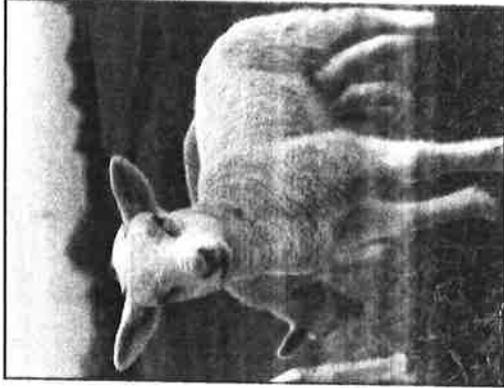
finger spaces



puddle



full stop

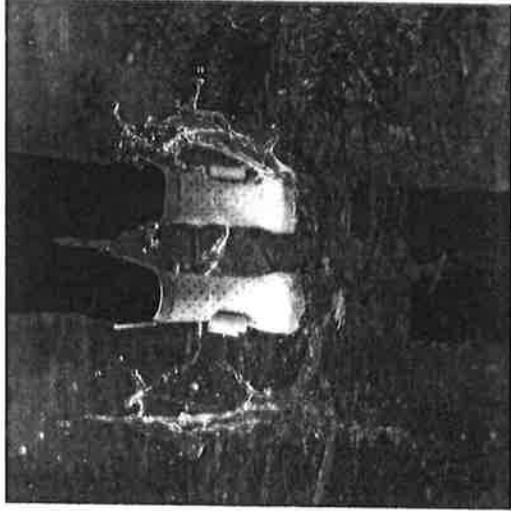


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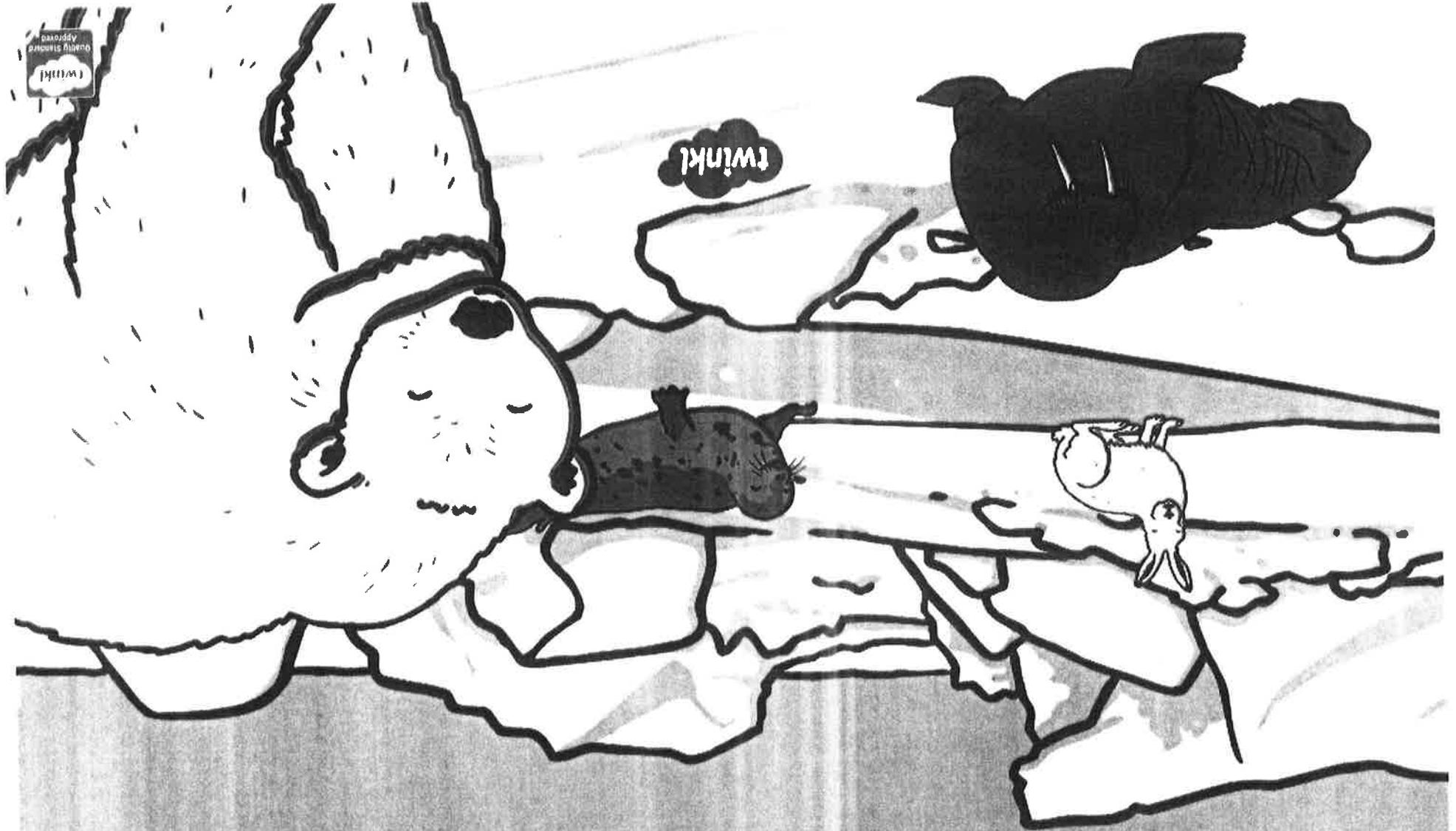
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# Arctic Animals



# Arctic Fox

What world record do Arctic Foxes hold?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think their fur changes colour?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do they use their tails for?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think they live in underground?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many pups does the vixen have each year?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do they eat?

\_\_\_\_\_



# Arctic Fox

Arctic foxes have the warmest fur on the planet.

Their fur is brown/grey in the summer so it can blend in with the rocks. In winter their fur turns white to blend with the snow.

They have a round body, short legs and short ears and a big bushy tail which is used as a blanket.

They live in underground burrows.

They have excellent hearing and sense of smell for hunting.

Female arctic foxes give birth to between 6 and 16 pups.



# Seal

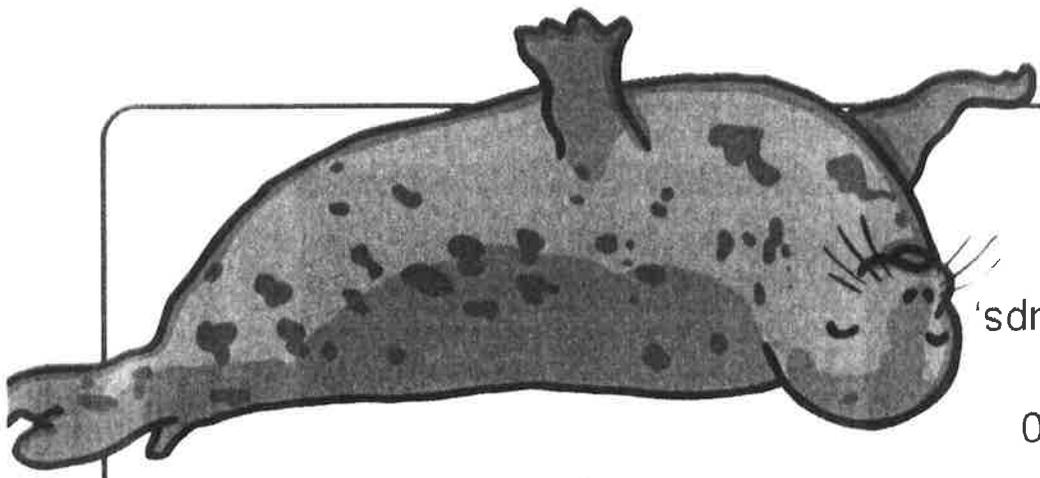
Seals in the Arctic live on the sea ice and dive into the water through gaps to hunt for fish and crustaceans.

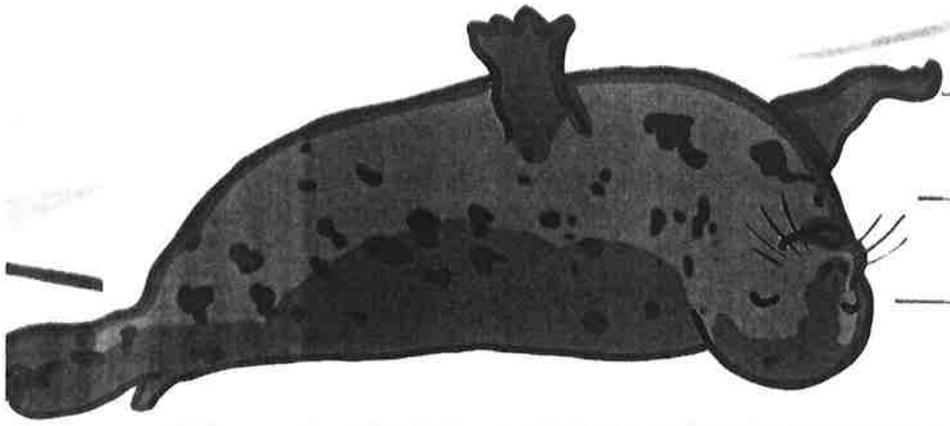
They pull themselves along the sea ice with their front flippers which have strong claws.

They have a thick layer of fat called blubber beneath their skin to keep them warm. Baby seals are born with thick fur to keep them warm. This thins as the seals get fatter.

They are hunted by polar bears.

Mothers carry their young for around 10 months then dig nests in the sand to have their young. Baby seals, called pups, waterproof fur which can take around a month.





# Seal

What do seals eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do they have on their flippers to help them?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is blubber and how does it help?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why do baby seal have more fur than their parents?

\_\_\_\_\_

What eats seals?

\_\_\_\_\_

What are baby seals called?

\_\_\_\_\_

How do Seal Mums look after their young?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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# Walrus

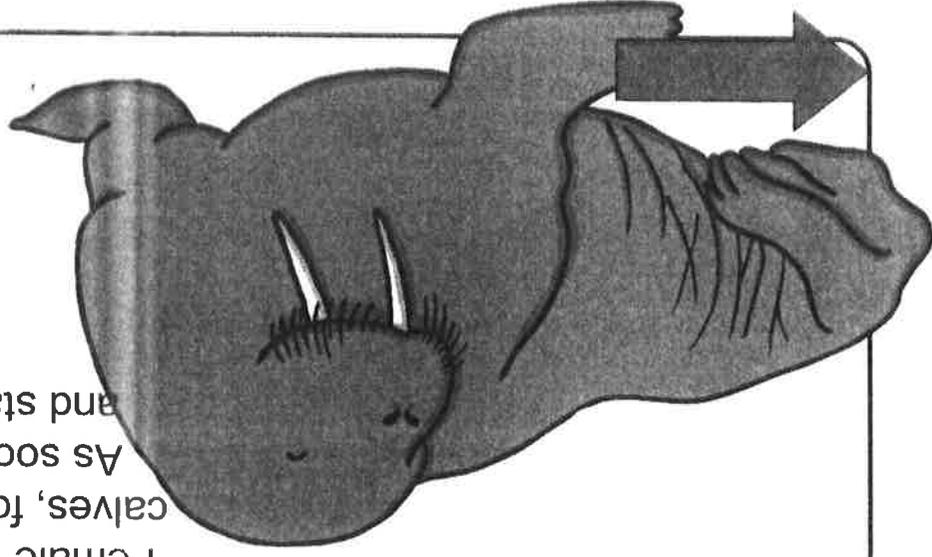
Walruses have two large tusks which are used for cutting through ice, defence and getting out of the water.

They also have whiskers which help them find shellfish to eat.

They have a thick layer of fat called blubber beneath their skin to keep them warm.

Walruses are social animals and can be found in big groups on the ice.

Female walruses carry their young, called calves, for 15 to 16 months before giving birth. As soon as a calf is born, they can swim and stay close to their mothers for 3 years.



# Walrus

What do walruses use their tusks for?

\_\_\_\_\_

What do walruses use their whiskers for?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is blubber used for?

\_\_\_\_\_

Do walrus like being on their own?

\_\_\_\_\_

What are baby Walruses called ?

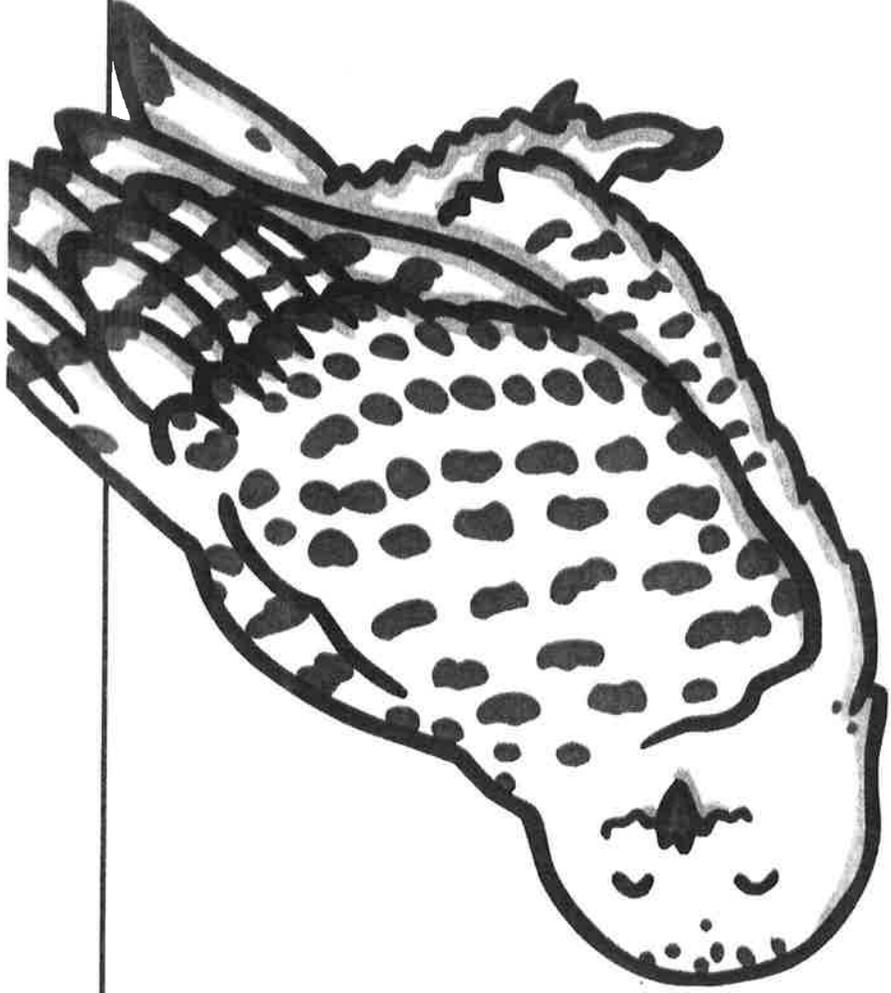
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# Snowy Owl



Snowy owls hunt at day and night.

Their favourite food is lemmings (a small rodent) but they also hunt other animals such as the Arctic hare.

They have feathery legs and toes to keep them warm.

They perch on rocks as there are no trees.

Once young owls (owlets) hatch, the male owl provides food for the female and young owls which do not leave their nest for around 25 days. The owlets are able to fly after around 50 days.



# Snowy Owl

When do snowy owls hunt?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is their favourite prey?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why do they have feathery legs and toes?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why don't they nest in trees?

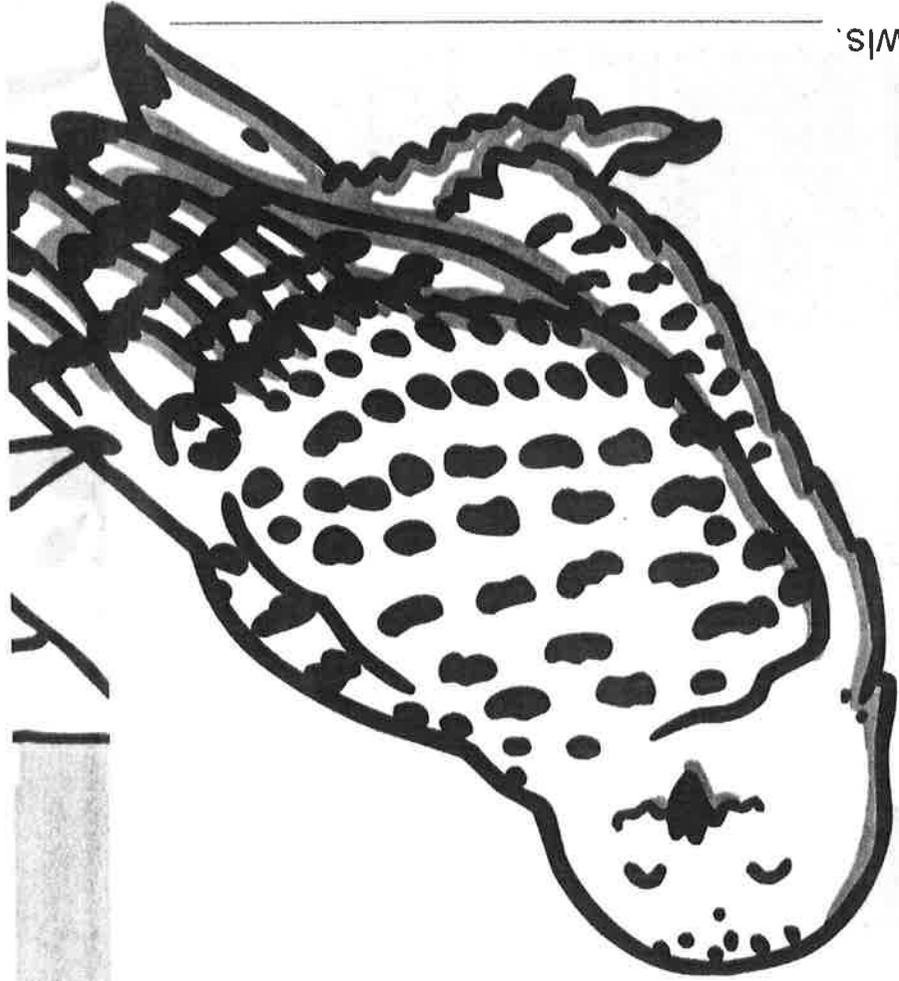
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What are baby owls called?

\_\_\_\_\_

Write one other fact you have learned about owls.

\_\_\_\_\_



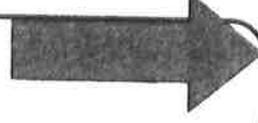
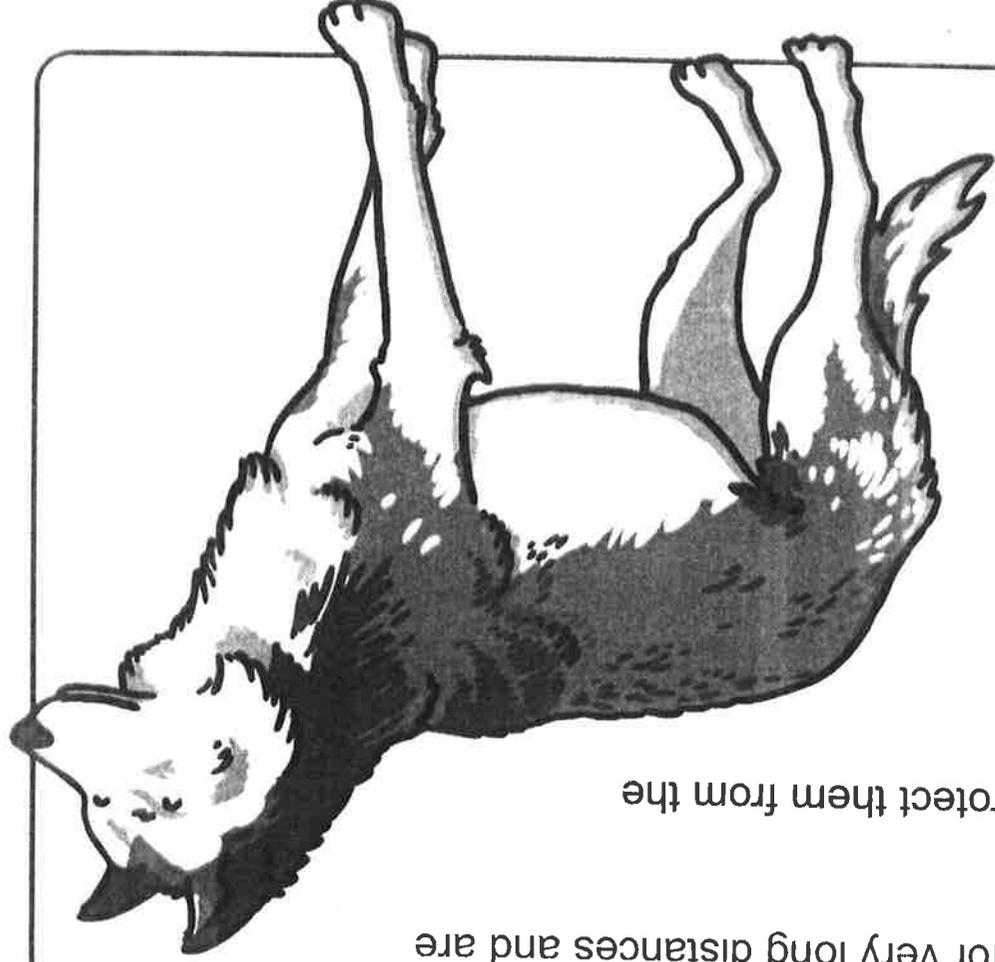
# Husky

Huskies are dogs that pull sleds in the Arctic regions.

They are really good at pulling sleds for very long distances and are also used in sled dog races.

Huskies have thick double coats to protect them from the harsh weather.

Husky pups are usually born in a litter of between 4 and 8 pups.



# Husky

What are huskies used for?

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Why do you think this helps people who live there?

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What groups of animals do Huskies belong to?

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What are baby Huskie called?

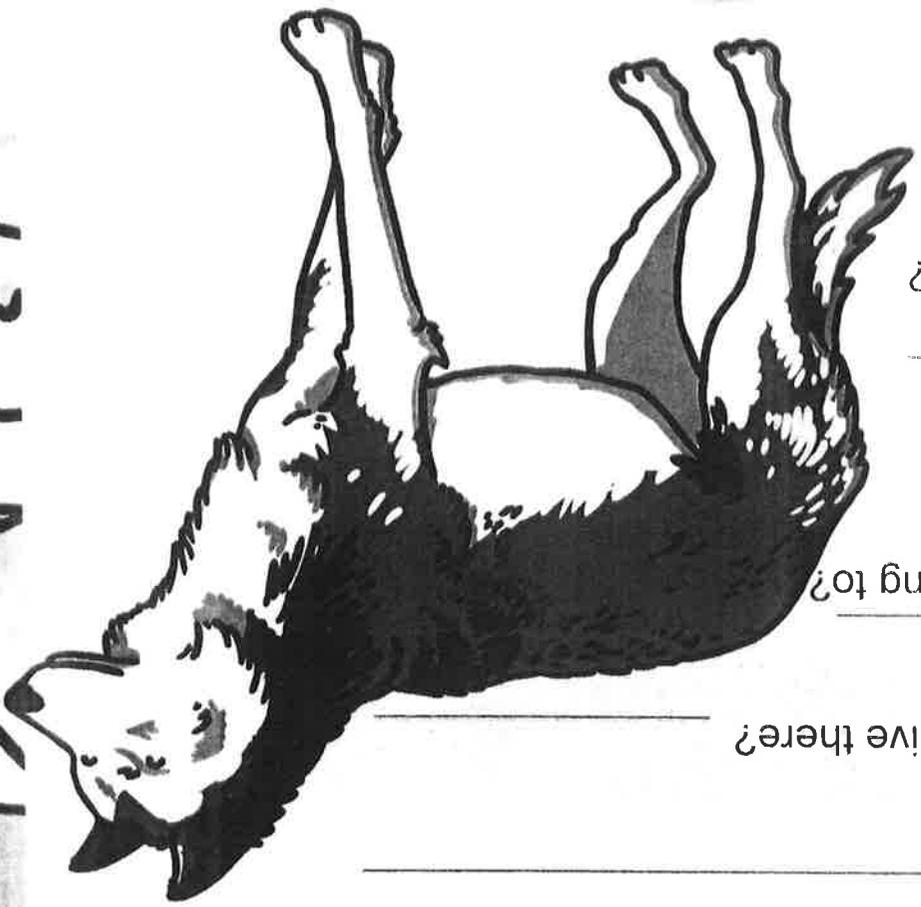
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How many Huskies are usually in a litter?

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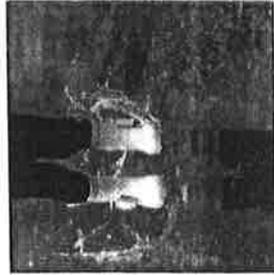


# The Seasons Writing Activity

Write a sentence about each season.

Use the pictures and the boxes at the top to help you.

 spring	 autumn	 winter	 summer
 summer	 leaves	 splash	 sound it out
		 finger spaces	 full stop



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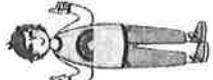
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# The Seasons Writing Activity

Write some sentences about your favourite season.  
Use the pictures and the boxes at the top to help you.

 spring	 autumn	 winter	 sound it out
 summer	 season	 favourite	 finger spaces
			 full stop

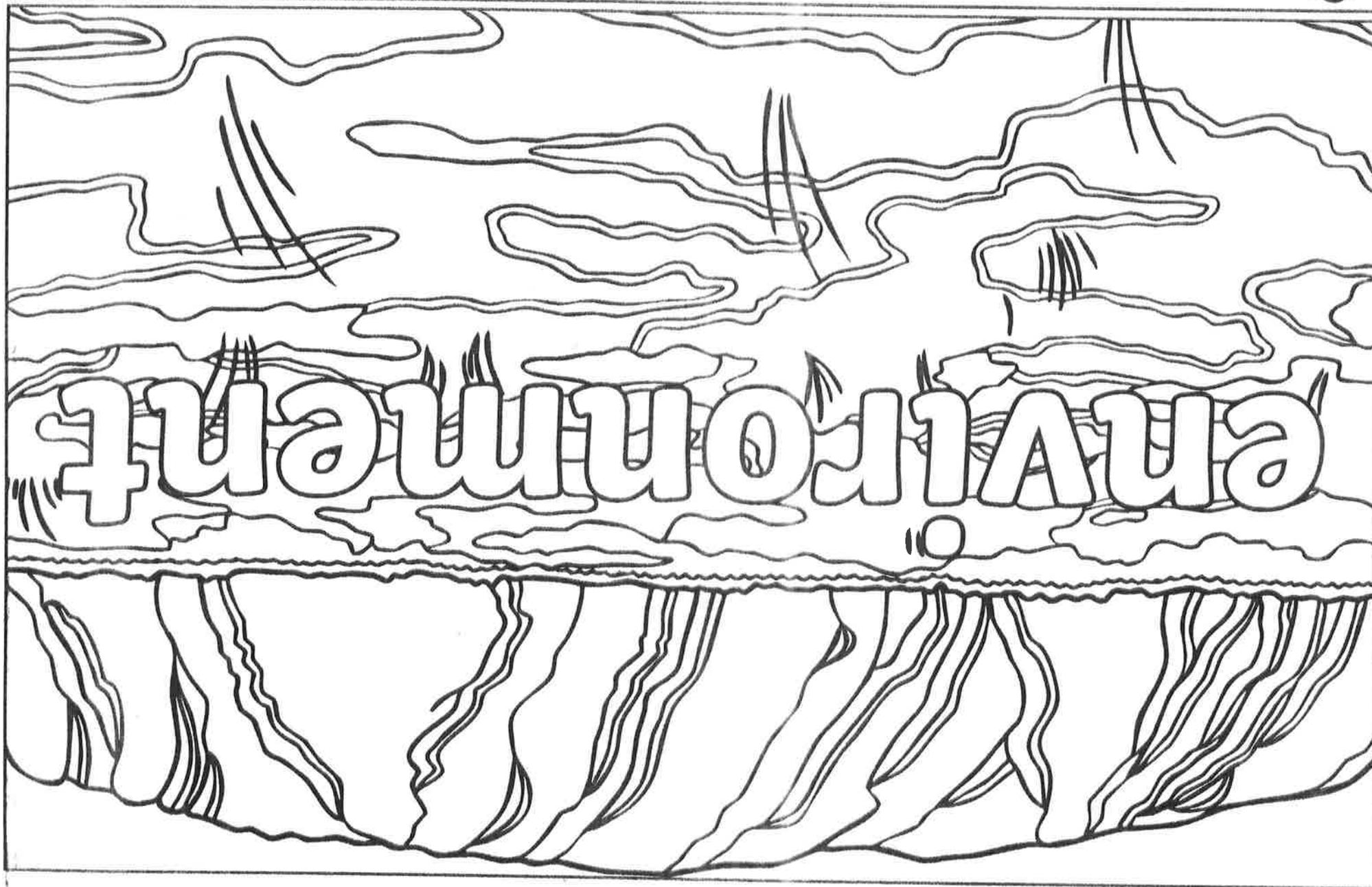


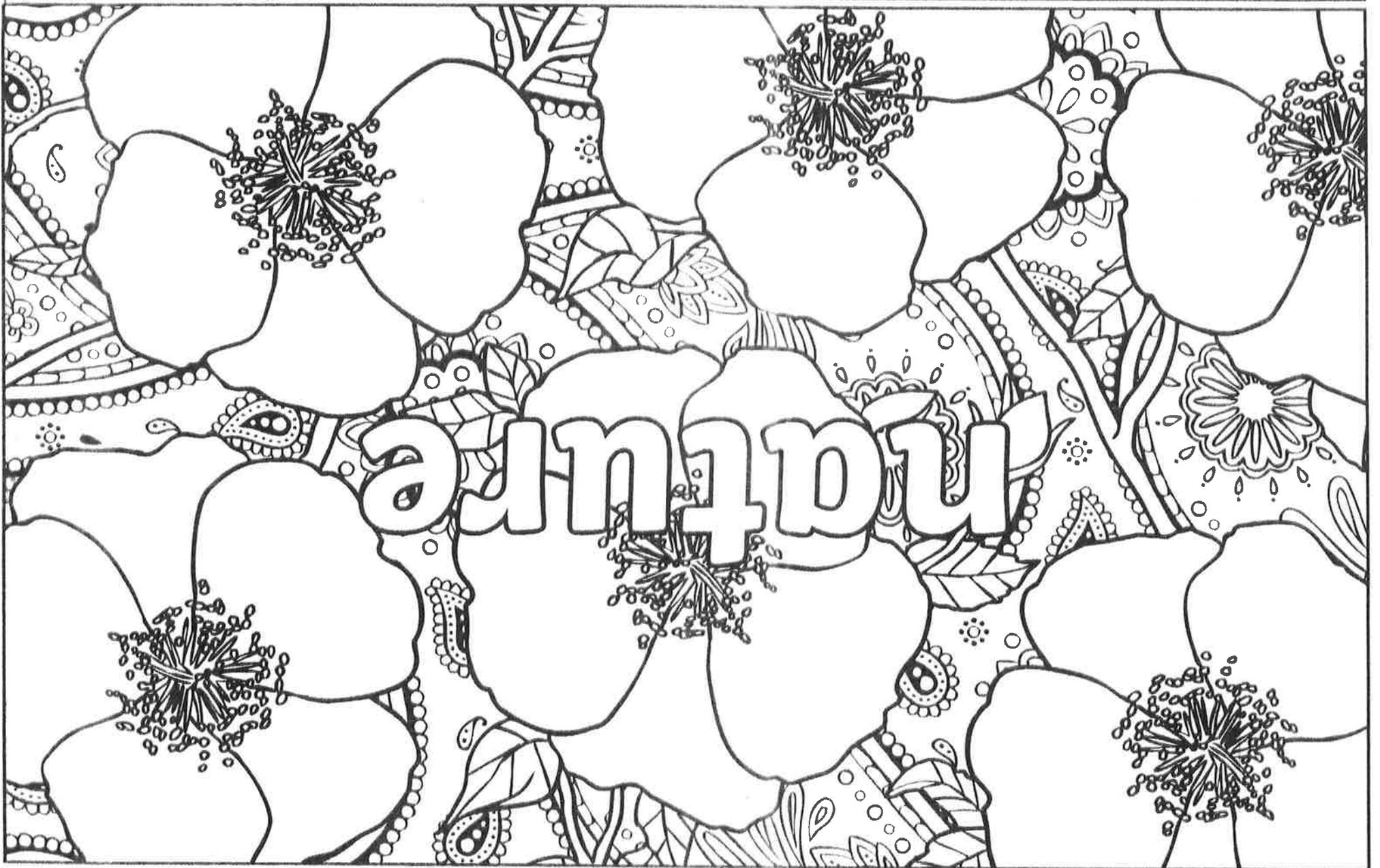
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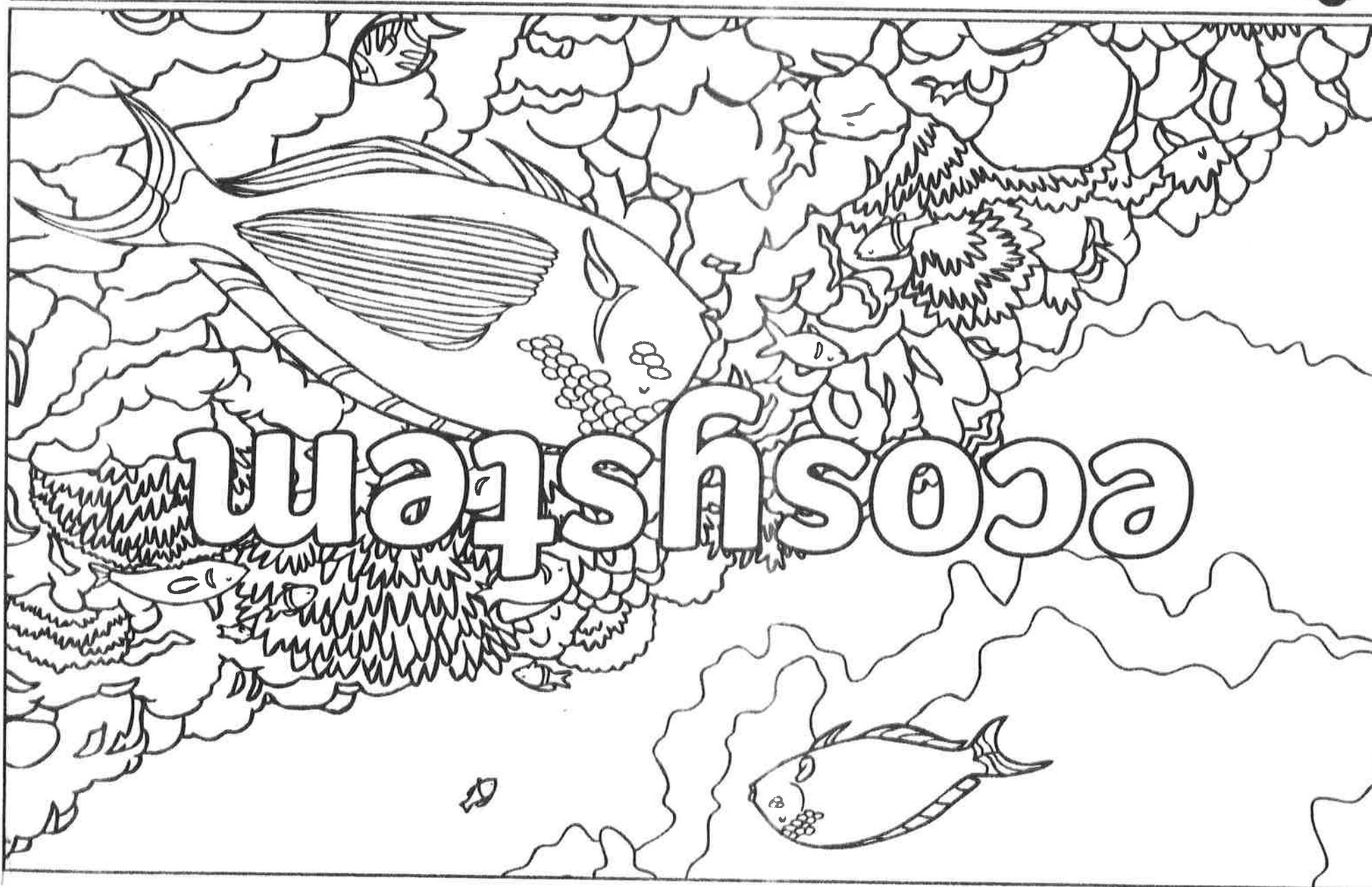
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# What is Climate Change?

## Melting Sea Ice

Set up two small play trays (plastic freezable food containers are perfect for this), cover in water and freeze overnight.

Place polar animals onto each. Put one back into the freezer and the other somewhere warm, making sure one melts and one stays frozen.

Ask the children what happens to the polar bear's home in each.

## Rising Sea Levels

Place plastic figures or building brick buildings in a large activity tray each. Fill each tray with ice cubes. Put one in the coolest area you can find and one in the warmest area – outside in the sun, or a warm cupboard in your classroom. Children then take photos and measure the water level with a ruler.

Leave the trays for as long as it needs to melt. Then, take another photo and measure the water level again.

Ask children what the difference in the sea levels were.

Which water level rose the quickest? Why?

## Soil Change

Place soil in two trays. Water one really well and leave the other dry. Put the dry soil on the windowsill or somewhere it will get plenty of sun. After a couple of days, add water to the dry soil. Watch what happens. The water should run off the soil and it should break up. Talk about how a flood after a drought would do the same to crops. How would this effect farming communities?

## Urban Heat Islands

Urban areas are warmer than rural areas. This is because urban areas have less green space and lots of tall buildings made from dark materials that absorb heat. Place a black T-shirt and a white T-shirt side by side in the sunshine. After a short while, touch each T-shirt. What do you notice about the temperature of each one? The white T-shirt, like the rural environment, reflects the heat. The black T-shirt, like the urban environment, absorbs it. Think about what it must be like to live and work in the city during the hottest months of the year.

