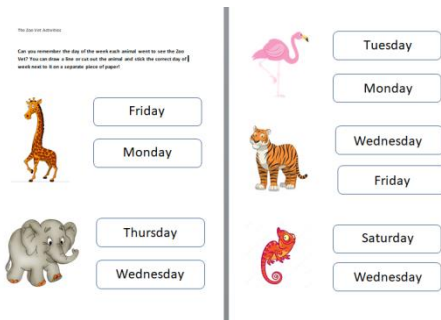


Can you remember the day of the week each animal went to see the Zoo Vet? You can draw a line or cut out the animal and stick the correct day of week next to it on a separate piece of paper!



[Day of the week worksheet](#)

Now it's time for a fun phonics game! You need to click and drag the different letters placing them on top of the red dots; this will help you to sound out the word, make sure it corresponds to the picture above the dots.

Please click [here](#) to download.



around the house/garden. For example: Duplo, cars, puzzle pieces, pencils, hairclips, socks, sticks, leaves, plastic food, balls, mini shapes. Anything child friendly add it in!

For this activity, encourage the children to write their numbers onto paper, cut them out with scissors (adult needs to be present, for safety and support) stick them onto the cups/containers, using blue tac, cellotape or glue. Otherwise write them directly onto the cups/containers using a marker pen.

Your task is to find a variety of small objects around the house or garden, matching them to the correct number shown on the cups/containers. For example: If a cup or container displays the number 6, you need to hunt around for 6 objects to place inside the cups/containers. The numbers on the cups/containers need to be jumbled up, (not in the correct order) so that the children can understand how to identify the numbers individually outside of the usual order.

Let's begin:

- Try to scurry like a spider, get into a squat position move around the room as quickly as you can
- Slither across the floor like a snail, do this by lying flat and sliding along
- Hop like a cricket, bounce on both legs
- Lay on the floor and use your bodies to bop up and down like a caterpillar
- Flutter and wave your arms like a butterfly, arms close to your body, waving your hands and moving around slowly
- Hands together let's buzz around like a bumblebee

Can you think of any more minibeast's to imitate?

After you have completed this challenge play 'Guess the Minibeast' with each other. Take it in turns to do an impression of a minibeast, try to think of the sound it makes and how that minibeast moves around, whilst doing this the others have to guess what you are.

browsing different photos.

Click on this [link](#).

Savanna animals, like zebras, giraffes, antelopes, lions and cheetahs, snakes and hyenas and many many more, live in Africa where the climate is wet and dry and there is plenty of grassland to feed themselves, but not too many trees.

Parents can watch the animals that live in the Dublin Zoo alongside their child and they can discuss which animals they can see, what they are doing, what they eat and what they find interesting by looking at these animals. Ask questions to your children about the African Savanna animals.

- Do you know which animals live there?
- Can you imagine any animals that live there?
- Do you want to explore which animals live in the African Savanna?

Click on this [video](#) to learn more about these animals.

Parents should pause the video at any time to discuss with their child any questions they might have and also to encourage them to ask more questions about the animals' habitat, what they eat, how they get their food.

Questions:

- Where is the biggest Savanna?
- Which animals live there? Can you

This activity is a great way to match numeral to quantity, by finding different objects around the house to match to the correct numbers.

Continue to do this until the cups/containers are full with the correct number of objects needed. Encourage the children to count each cup/container to ensure they have the right amount.

Vocabulary, Questions to ask:

- How many objects do you need in this cup/container? (Parents please point to the number, encourage the child to say the number out loud, then hunt for objects around your house to match that number.
- Do we need more objects or less?
- Which number is higher than 5? (Pick any number)
- Which number comes before 7? (Pick any number)
- Have we got the correct amount?

This activity is great for developing gross motor skills, as well as having fun as a family and learning about the different ways minibeasts move around.

This activity encourages:

- Turn taking, being creative, thinking critically
- Great exercise, for developing gross motor skills
- Patience and having fun

Reminding children:

- Good looking and listening skills
- Remember to listen carefully to instructions
- It's about taking part and having fun

Questions to ask and useful facts about the benefits of exercise:

- Why is it important to exercise?
- What is your favourite minibeast?
- Where can we exercise?
- What should we be wearing?
- Can you name different types of exercise?
- Exercise makes us feel fit, strong and healthy.
- You feel relaxed and happy.

tell me some of them?

- Which animal is the fastest one?
- Do you know what a mammal is? Let's explore! Here is a [link](#) where you can explore with your child what a mammal is.
- Have you heard before about herbivores and carnivores? Do you know what it means?
- What is a predator?
- What a predator does? Why is it important for them to hunt?
- What is special on elephants? (their trunk) Why is it so important to them?
- Which animal is the biggest bird in the world? Do you remember its name?

After finishing the video, it's time to have some fun! Follow this [link](#) to log in and then, there are plenty of activities you can play with your child. (**Espresso Log in: student35794 and password: Mulberry**)

- You can choose the Wild animals and you can play the Sorting activity.
- The Mystery sound activity is a really fun exercise for the children.

Now, it's time to make your own Zoo! Use any wooden blocks or Legos that you have at home and grab all of your animals to make a safe place for them to live.

- Can you separate the animals that live in a pond, the African Savanna animals and the farm animals?

- If there are 4 in a cup and I take one away, how many left?
- Let's recount to check the amount/quantity is correct.
- Few, total, altogether, quantity, amount, more, less, higher, lower, before, after.

This activity can be repeated, using a variety of numbers between 0 and 20.

Enjoy!

- It's fun to exercise with others.
- Your muscles get stronger.
- You sleep better.
- Your heart and lungs are stronger.
- Your bones are stronger.
- You have more energy to do other things.
- You can get rid of anger and bad feelings.
- Your body works better.

After you have completed this fun activity, you can all participate in a relaxing session of minibeast themed Yoga.

Click on the [link](#).

Enjoy!

- Can you write labels for its category? (paper & marker)

DRAW BUILD & PLAY
ZOO



Reading Challenge:

Get the children to recall the story 'The Zoo Vet.' Please re listen to the story from the previous activity if you need to. The children are encouraged to add as many details as possible using different nouns.

'A noun is a part of speech that names a person, place, thing, idea, action or quality. All nouns can be classified into two groups of nouns: common or proper. Proper nouns refer to the individual name of a person, place or thing.'

The children are to draw and make

Challenge of the Day:

Name 5 things.....

The children are to go around the house today and name 5 things that are..... the cards are below naming the different items that they need to find.

Once the 5 items for each card are found they are to take a picture of them holding them. Then with the help of your parents send the pictures to

info@mulberryhouseschool.com

Reading Challenge:

The Bear who came to Babysit -Book

Parents will read or listen to the story with the children. The link is found below:

[Click Here to listen to the story of The Bear who came to Babysit](#)

The children are to listen to the story taking notice of what is happening in the pictures and the different things that the bear is doing. They are to also think about what it would be like to have a bear come and babysit them for a day.

Reading Challenge:

Ronald the Rhino-Book

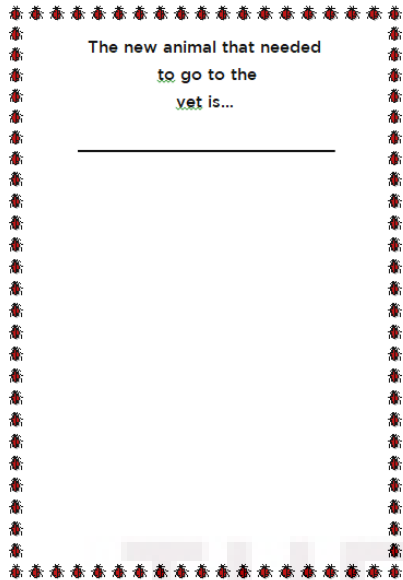
Parents will read or listen to the story with the children. The link is found below:

[Click Here to listen to the story Ronald the Rhino](#)

Children are to listen to the story and discuss what they notice by observing the pictures. Parents to encourage the children to talk about the pictures and to talk about the story as a whole. Have they heard a story like this before, can they link it to something we have been talking about at school? The things they are able to link it to







their own animals that could also have needed to visit the Zoo Vet, remember to use the correct colours. The children need to have a reason why each animal they drew needs to visit the vet.

Please use this [sheet](#) to draw your animals:



 The new animal that needed
 to go to the
 vet is...

For your teachers to see what you have found.

Name 5 things..... that smell nice	Name 5 things..... that are loud
Name 5 things..... that are Blue	Name 5 things..... that are red
Name 5 things..... that are soft	Name 5 things..... that are big

[Name 5 things cards](#)

After the story parents to ask comprehension questions for the children to recall the story:

- Who came to babysit the children?
- What happened at bath time?
- What did the children eat for breakfast and what happened when they were eating?
- How did the bear clean the dishes?
- How do we really clean the dishes at home?
- Why did the children help the bear clean the house at the end of the story?
- What parts of the house needed to be cleaned?

I would like the children to think back to when they were watching the story, please watch again if needed. How would you feel if a bear came and baby sat for you? What would you do with the bear? Would you play games, eat food or get the bear to bring you to school? I would like you to draw a picture of yourself and the bear doing this activity, remember to use the correct colours please.

are:

- Friendship
- Being kind to each other
- It's ok if you're different we are all unique and special in our own way

After the story the parents should ask some comprehension questions to help the children to recall the story:

- Why was the Rhino sad?
- Who did the Rhino want to become and why?
- Who helped the Rhino to understand that it was ok to be himself?
- Why did the Rhino decide he wanted to be another animal?
- What made each of the animals special?

The children are then to draw a picture of themselves making sure they are using the correct colours; they are then to point out what makes them special, what they can do that no one else can.

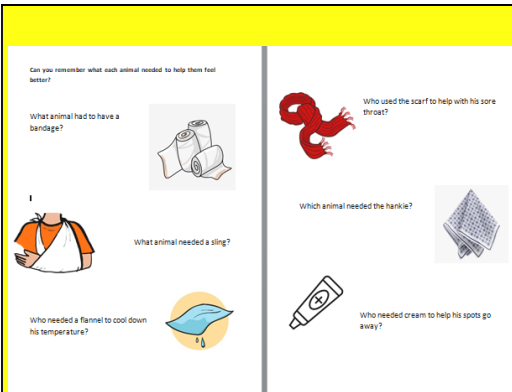
Don't forget to always tell them how amazing they are!

Afternoon:
 This afternoon can you remember what each animal needed to help them feel better?
[Animal worksheet](#)

Afternoon:
 Spot Matching
 For this activity you will need the following:

Afternoon:
 DIY Marble Maze

Afternoon:
 How do Arctic animals stay warm in icy water? – Science experiment
 Have you ever questioned yourself about



Let's do our writing!

Later on this week you will be watching a live video of animals in the Zoo! I would like you think, draw and write about what animal you would like to see at the Zoo.

Parents please encourage the children to write their sentence first before drawing their picture. You can help them by writing in yellow pen as a guide or you can write in green pen for your child to mirror underneath.

Ask your child what they would like to see at the zoo. When they have told you ask them why. This is how you will form the sentence for them to write.

[Click here to do a finger warm up before they start their writing](#)

- Plastic/paper cups or number cards

- Coloured or plain paper, along with a pencil/marker pen

Starting at the top of the page using the cups and holding it steady you need to draw as many circles as you can fit around the page, the adult can hold the cup into position whilst the child draws around it. Try to fill the page with as many circles as you can.

Once you have done this an adult can use a pen/felt tip or marker pen to create a variation of spots inside each circle. For example: In the first circle you will have 9 spots the other circle will have 13, another one can have 0, etc.

After this, you will need to write numbers to match the spots, onto the bottom of each cup or written onto small pieces of paper.

If you don't have cups you can use number cards and/or recycle the numbers from the previous lesson, The right amount.

The children need to count the spots and match the correct number by placing the cup or number card on top.



A really fun and easy activity to make at home with a few basic household things.

The aim of this activity is to promote the children's' fine motor skills by cutting the straws gluing them on the cardboard and using their finger to direct the marble to the end of the maze. The children will not only enhance their finger control and isolation but also they will develop their hand – eye coordination coupled with their visual processing skills.

What I will need:

- Cupboard
- Scissors
- Glue
- Straws
- Marble
- Freezer bag

Directions:

Step 1: Cut the cardboard according to the size of the freezer bag.

how animals and especially, animals that live in Arctic, stay warm when outside is freezing, snowing and the water is icy?

- What do you do to protect yourself from being cold?
- What do you wear?
- Have you ever counted how many layers you wear during the winter, when it is snowing or raining?
- How do you think animals stay warm during the winter?

Facts about animals to discuss with your child:

Some animals **hibernate**, they build a den or burrow and sleep for the colder months. Their body temperature drops and heart rate slows down to conserve energy.

- bears, bats but not all, box turtles, bumblebees, hedgehogs, snakes, lemurs, skunks.

Click on this [video](#) to help children understand what Hibernation is.

Other animals **migrate** for Winter, this means they move to a warmer climate where food is available.

- monarch butterfly, blue whales, grey whales, hummingbirds, Canada goose, sea turtles.

Click on this [video](#) to help children

What would you like to see at the Zoo? Click here for the [worksheet](#).

This is a fun number recognition activity; parents can join in by taking turns. Once the circles have been covered with cups or number cards, take it in turns to call out different numbers to point to.

Vocabulary/Questions to ask:

What's the biggest/largest amount of spots you can see?

- Where is number 11? (Any number)
- What comes after this number? (Point to any number without saying it)

•Point to any number and ask which number comes before/after this one?

•Removing the cups, you can ask the children to count two sets of spots in each of the circles, and ask: What is the total? How many altogether?

•How many cups do we have in total?

•Count the circles on the first row, now count the second row. How many in total/altogether?

The aim of this activity is to understand how to match the

Step 2: Let the children cut the straws in to different sizes.

Step 3: Discuss with your child how he/she would like to put the straws on the maze.

Step 4: Use any type of glue that you have at home to glue the straws on the cardboard. Make sure that the straws are glued well!

Step 5: Put the cardboard maze into the Ziploc bag, leaving one corner of the bag open to insert the marble.

Step 6: Cut a slip in the bottom corner of the maze, where the finish is, so you can remove the marble at the end. Drop in the marble and let the play begin!

While using the cardboard maze, parents can ask the children:

- What do you think of this game? Which part of your body do you need to use to complete this task?
- Is it easy or hard? Why?
- What do you find hard?
- Can you guide the marble to the finish with closed eyes?
- Can you move the marble without using your finger? What else could you use? (your nose or a pencil)

understand what Migration in animals is.

Some animals **adapt** to the change in climate. They grow warmer fur or feathers or grow a layer of insulating fat. The fat also acts as a food store for when food is scarce. These animals also live in the Arctic. Do you know any arctic animals?

- polar bear, arctic fox, arctic hare, seal, walrus, reindeer, snowy owl, orca, arctic wolf.

Click on this [video](#) to watch which animals live in Arctic.

Now, let's explore more how Arctic animals stay warm during winter. We have learned that these animals have a layer of fat that keeps them warm. This layer is called **blubber**. Do you want to learn how blubber works for these animals? It's time for our experiment!

What I will need:

- Lard or shortening
- Ice cubes
- 2 large bowls
- Cold water
- 2 Ziploc bags

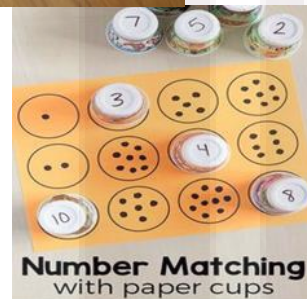
Directions:

Step 1: Fill the bowl with water and add some ice to make it chilly.

Step 2: While the water is getting extra cold, fill one plastic bag with shortening half

amount of objects to the correct numeral.

Enjoy!



You can always make it harder, by putting straws in different positions and shapes, other than lines, to challenge the children's skills and abilities.




way through.

Step 3: Put a second bag inside the one filled with shortening. That way, you can put your hand in there without getting shortening all over it.

Step 4: Now that you have the second bag inside, place your child's hand inside and flatten them together and squish the shortening around so there is an even layer all around it.

Step 5: Are you ready to see if blubber (shortening) can keep your hand warm? What do you think will happen now? Place one bare hand in the cold, icy water and the other hand covered with blubber into the other icy bowl.

- How does that feel?
- Is the blubber protecting your hand from the ice?
- Why do you think that is happening? The shortening is acting like blubber and it protects you from being cold.
- Shortening or blubber makes a layer between your skin and the cold temperature or icy water or snow and it keeps the heat from your hand in the bag, so you don't feel the cold. That is exactly how blubber keeps arctic animals warm when they are swimming in this cold and freezing water.

			<p>Lastly, you can have a look at some facts about Arctic Animals by following this link.</p> <p>Have fun!</p>
<p>Afternoon- Let's be Creative:</p> <p>Bubble Wrap Painting</p> <p>Follow this link to watch a video about bubble wrap painting.</p> <p><u>Materials</u></p> <p>Bubble wrap Tape Paint Paintbrush Paper</p>  <p>Use tape to stick a square of bubble wrap to the table. Next use a paintbrush to brush on different colours. Then take a piece of paper and press it down on top of the paint and peel up to reveal your print! You can rinse off the bubble wrap to reuse again.</p> <p>Try experimenting with zig zags of colour or lines of colours to create a rainbow. The children can also start thinking about animal patterns and what animals have stripes and what</p>	<p>Afternoon- Let's be Creative:</p> <p>Make a Minibeast Home</p> <p>Follow this link to see how to make a minibeast habitat.</p> <p>Watch the video to get inspired about mini beasts and where they live. Ask the children to think about their favourite minibeast. Where does it live? What does it eat? How big/small is it? What type of home would it like best? Wet and dark? Dry and bright?</p> <p>Make a minibeast home, either in the garden using a tray or plant pot or indoors using a cardboard container or egg box. Help the children to gather natural materials such as grass, moss, stones, twigs, leaves, sand, and bark either from the garden or whilst on a walk. Use these materials to fill your container and add anything else you can find to create the perfect home for your minibeast such as rolled up cardboard or newspaper.</p>	<p>Afternoon- Let's be Creative:</p> <p>Lion Face Mask:</p> <p>Follow this link to watch Alice's video:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask the children what colour a lion is? • What is its mane like? Is it big? Fluffy? • Do mummy lions have a mane? • What sound do lion's make? • Where do lions live? <p><u>Materials:</u> Paper plate/Cardboard/Card Glue/Tape Scissors/Craft Knife Tissue paper/Coloured Paper/ Yarn Crayons/ Felt tip Pens Wooden Dowel (optional)</p> <p>Parents: Start with a paper plate or alternatively cut out a circle from a piece of card or cardboard. It should be slightly bigger than your child's face.</p> <p>Next cut out two eye holes from middle of your circle so that it fits your child's face. Now we can decorate the mask. Get the children to colour in its face and draw on its nose, mouth and whiskers.</p>	<p>Afternoon- Let's be Creative:</p> <p>Create your own Zoo</p> <p>Create your own zoo inspired by the animals from the Zoo Vet Story.</p> <p>Use a large cardboard box, containers/trays or wooden blocks to create the zoo enclosures. Use toy animals or use the templates to cut out paper animals for the enclosures. Use paper and card to create the terrain for each enclosure and get creative with pebbles, water, sand and grass to make habitats for the zoo animals.</p> <p>Ask the children what animals live in a zoo?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What animals like to live in the cold? • What animals like dry, and sandy conditions? • What food does each animal eat? • What animals live in the jungle? • What animals have stripes? • What animals like to live by the water? <p>Help the children create different enclosures for each animal creating, bushes, rocks, and shelter and food sources. Once complete, you can play out a day at the zoo!</p>

animals have spots. Try painting these patterns on the bubble wrap.

Questions:

- What are the 3 primary colours?
- What 2 colours do we need to make orange?
- What are our favourite shapes to paint?
- What shape do the printed bubbles make?
- What animal markings could you try to paint?
- Which patterns and colours could the children use to represent a tiger?



Whilst gathering materials ask the children...

- What minibeasts can you name?
- Where does your favourite minibeast live?
- Does the minibeast move quickly or slowly?
- What colour is the minibeast?
- Does the minibeast fly?
- How many legs does it have?

Once completed either leave your 'home' outside in the garden so the mini beasts can come and live in it or create a drawing of your favourite mini beast to put inside your cardboard home if indoors.

Next glue on strips of tissue paper, newspaper, coloured paper and yarn to create a colourful mane.

You can leave the ends hanging over the edge of the circle and keep it messy as a real lion's hair would be! Once finished, parents can glue a small wooden dowel, a wooden spoon or another piece of cardboard to the bottom of the mask so the children can hold it up to their face and pretend to be a lion.



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