Wickham Church of England Primary School
Home Learning
1.5.20

Year 2

Hello everyone! It has been great to speak to you all on the phone during the past few weeks and to hear what you are up to. We are so proud of how you are all coping with 'lock down' and it's been good to hear about the activities and learning you are doing at home. Thank you to those of you who have sent me photos and examples of your learning. If you would like to do so, you can email me at this address:

adminoffice@wickham-primary.hants.sch.uk

Handwriting Skills

Gross motor skills: games to strengthen the core ie pelvis, stomach, back. Supports balance and coordination between left and right side of the body, to ensure equal strength on both sides. Encourage children to cross from one side of their body to the other ie make sure their right arm crosses over the midline to their left etc. Crawling, walking, jumping, leaping, hopping, skipping, running, and balancing all require strength and increasing accuracy without them even knowing!

<table>
<tr>
<td>Balancing
Stand on one leg whilst doing various games eg Throw a ball against a wall; throw and catch to someone else; throw and catch in the air.

Switch to do both legs equally!
 </td>
<td>Play Dough
Use a large amount that is heavy to encourage shoulder strength. Splat, cut, saw, squeeze, stretch, rip apart.

Salt Dough Recipe
500g plain flour
250g salt
2 tablespoons of oil
300ml of water</td>
<td>Making bread / cooking
Bread should be kneaded for at least 10 minutes – this requires lots of shoulder and wrist strength. Any cooking requiring stirring develops strength.
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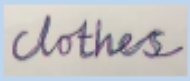
<tr>
<td>Dance
Follow / learn a routine from online, or just have a disco at home!
Encourage jumping, balancing and crossing the body with control.
 </td>
<td>Indoor obstacle course
Use items from around the home that require a range of movements such as jumping, leaping, hopping.
 </td>
<td>Outdoor obstacle course
Create a course eg crawl under a chair, jump over something, balance on a wobbly item, throw a ball into a bucket, stepping stones, run around a loop and repeat.
 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General games
Any game already owned at home is likely to be helpful eg football tricks, playing in goal, balance boards, tennis, badminton, cricket, catch, skipping, hula hoop.
 </td>
<td>Walking a tightrope
Using rope / skipping rope encourage the child to accurately walk a route placing heel of next foot in front of toe of first foot, with their arms out to balance.
 </td>
<td>Hop, skip and a jump!
Mark a route on the floor, varying difficulty depending on age and ability.
Accurately hop around it, skip and or jump around it.
Why not mix it up too!
 </td>
</tr>
</table>

Spellings

- Read the spelling strategy aloud with your child.
- Talk to your child about the spelling pattern before they start.
- Join in with the session and make it fun.
- Draw your child's attention to the spelling or words in books and texts throughout the day as you encounter them.
- Adapt any of the resources and materials as you feel necessary to support your child's needs.
-

Words Inside Words Can you find any words inside the word? children and many (Y2) friend and today Try this for… plant, cold, gold, great, clothes, improve and even (Y2), there, they and says (Y1).	**Rainbow Writing** Write the word using large letters and write over the word in lots of different colours.  Try this for words you find tricky.	**A Helping Hand** Write the word several times on the palm of your hand Try this for Mr and Mrs (Y2), be, he, me and she (Y1).
Syllable Fun Remember a syllable is a beat. Colour in each syllable in a different colour. Elephant Try this for beautiful, because and Christmas (Y2), today, friend and school (Y1).	**Vowel Spotter** Find the vowels in the words (a,e,i,o,u,). Write the word and write the words in a different colour. beautiful (Y2) house (Y1) Try this for any words you find tricky.	**Clap and Count** Write the words on cards. Take a card and read it aloud. Clap how many syllables the word has. Try this for kind, mind and behind (Y2), today, friend and school (Y1).
Sky Writer Use a straight arm and two pointed fingers and write the word in the air. Try this for words you find tricky.	**Stretch the Word** Pretend that you are stretching the word. Say it slowly to help you hear every sound. B e c a u s e Try this for people, parents, pretty and clothes (Y2), here, there and were (Y1).	**Colour Coding** Colour the same letter parents in old, gold, cold (Y2) come, some (Y1) Try this for words with the same letter patterns.

bath path father class grass pass past fast last plant after	floor door poor old cold gold hold told only who whole	should would could Mr Mrs break great steak eye both	beautiful because find kind mind behind climb again busy	Christmas even every everybody any many half most	wild child children people parents pretty clothes	 hour money move prove improve sugar sure water

Reading

- Read the extracts aloud with your child
- Check your child understands any new or unfamiliar vocabulary
- Adapt any of the resources and materials as you feel necessary to support your child's needs

Meerkat mail by Emily Gravett

If a copy of the text is unavailable, follow this link to lovereading4kids.co.uk where you can download a free extract:

file:///C:/Users/cseiwilk/Documents/Home%20learning%20journey%20reading/Meerkat%20Mail.pdf

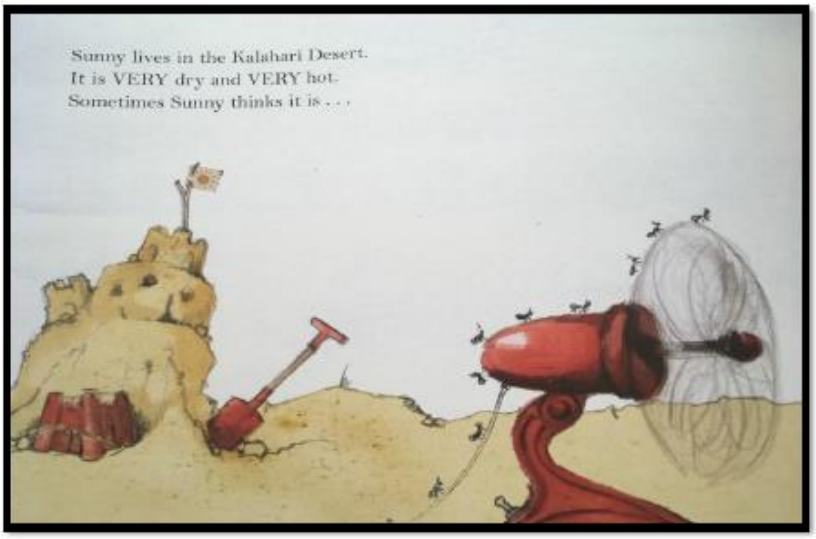
1. Word Reading Pre-teach

Practise reading these words from the text, and discuss their meaning to support the comprehension of the text. How many syllables can the child identify in each word eg Meer/kat.

Dry (dry) 1	Together (to/geth/er) 3	Play (play) 1
Eat (eat) 1	Sleep (sleep) 1	Sometimes (some/times) 2

Place your hand under your chin, every time you chin touches your hand it is a syllable. Hearing the syllables in a word supports children with spelling. Please note: syllables are different to phonemes.

2. Developing Fluency



Take turns in reading the text, use different voices, speeds and volume.

Read the text on the page. Ask the child what they notice about the word 'VERY'.

What impact would this have on how the words are read aloud?

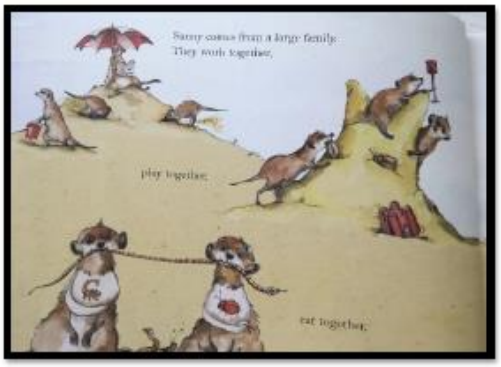
Model reading the sentences aloud, with and without the emphasis on the word 'VERY'. Does this change the meaning of the text?

2. Developing Fluency

Sunny comes from a large family. They work together, play together, eat together, learn together…and sleep together.

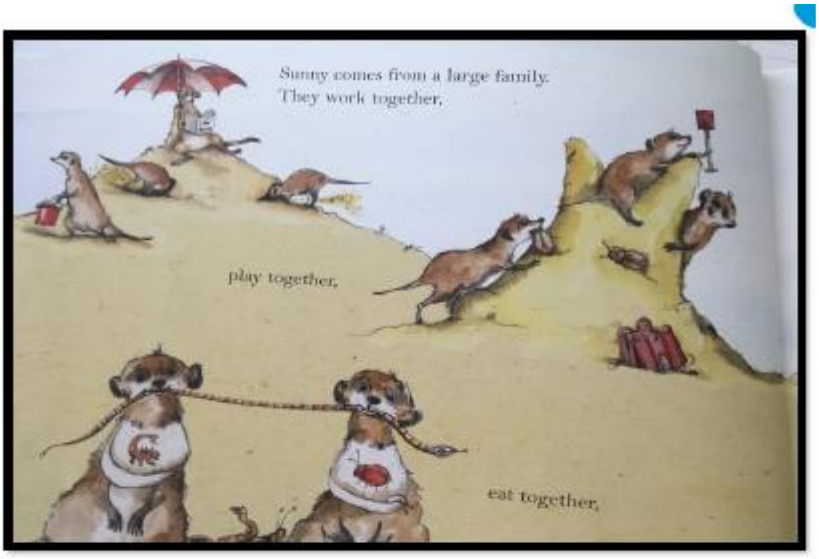
Ask the child to write on the text which words they are going to emphasise, when they will use a quiet voice and pause. The child can design their own symbols.

Read and reread the text using the text marking to indicate how it should be read. Ask the child to practise reading it to different people.



3. Question & Discussion

Q.1.	How do you think Sunny is feeling?
Q.2.	How would you describe Sunny?
Q.3.	Why had the author written the word 'too' in capital letters?



Q.1.	How would you describe Sunny?
Q.2.	Why is the word 'together' repeated? What is the impact?
Q.3.	What do you think Sunny will do?

4. Responding to the text

Reread the pages of the book. Discuss both the text and the images. Ask the child to infer how Sunny is feeling.

Ask the child to act how Sunny is feeling. How would this look? How would this be reflected in their posture?

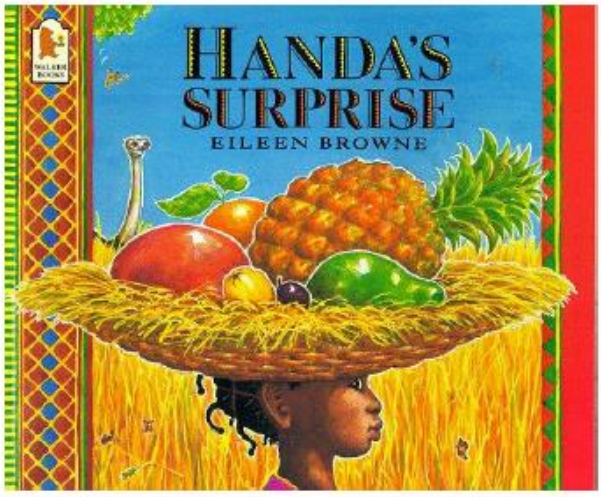
Print or draw the outline of Sunny and record on the inside how Sunny is feeling and on the outside how Sunny looks.

Writing

- Read the extracts/text aloud with your child
- Collect interesting words and phrases on paper / post-its as they read
- Talk to your children about their ideas before they write
- Adapt any of the resources and materials as you feel necessary to support your children's needs

If a copy of the book is unavailable, please explore this other useful link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XyIV_xYi0as



Lesson 1 – Response to Reading

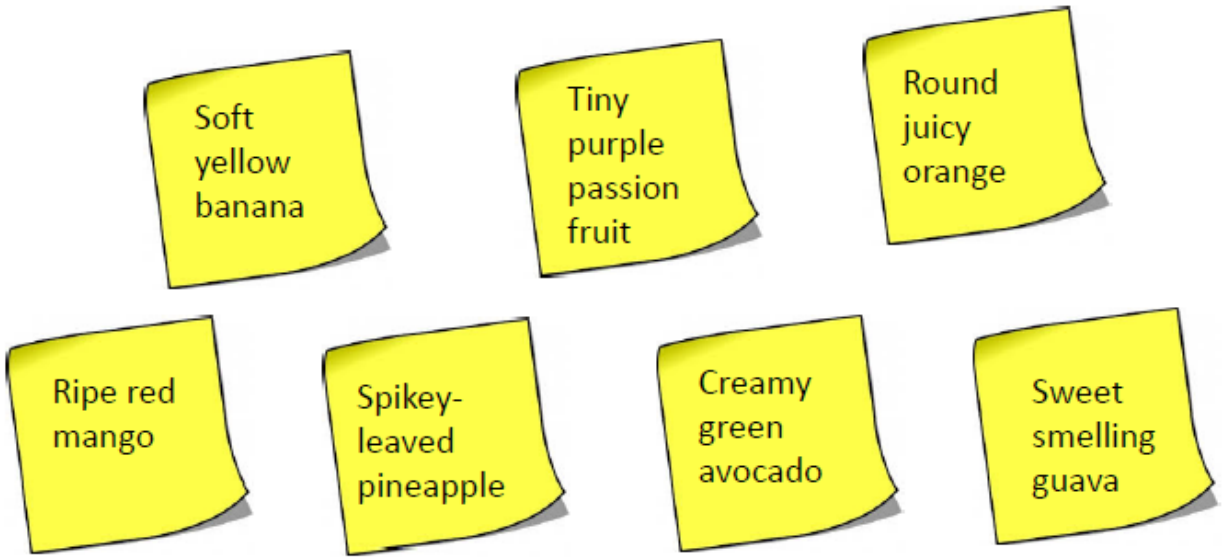
Read the story together and ask the child to record their responses on the grid below. Encourage the child to justify their views, *e.g. I like... because...*
Revisit the grid at the end of the lessons and add any changes.

Likes	Dislikes
Puzzles	**Questions**

Aiden Chambers Tell me: Childre, Reading and Talk https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/157110030X/ref=cm_sw_r_cp_api_i_7kDFEb2PXGMJD

Lesson 2 – Exploring the writing

Ask the children to draw pictures of the animals and the fruit the story. Mix them up and match the animal with the fruit. Sequence the story and retell it to someone else.



Lesson 3 – Vocabulary

Explore the descriptions of the fruit, eg *ripe red mango*.

Which have you eaten? Which is your favourite fruit?

Ask the children to write simple noun phrases to describe their favourite fruit eg ***The crunchy apple.***

Develop this further by asking the child to write pairs of adjectives with a comma, eg ***The sweet, shiny pepper.***

Make a game! Ask the child to write descriptions of their favourite fruit and draw pictures. Can you guess the fruit by the description?

Lesson 4 – Practice & Play

Plan a party!

Ask the child to plan a party. Model how to write a list. Write a guest list and a list for the food.

Discuss the questions below and write party invitations. Include what the party is for, the time, date and place. Remember to use capital letters for names and places.

Decide on your party. What are you going to celebrate?

Choose five foods that you will have at your party.

Who will you invite? Choose five people to come to your party.

Lesson 5 – Writing Challenge

The child can write their own version of the familiar story. The child can add their name to the title, eg *Evie's Surprise.*

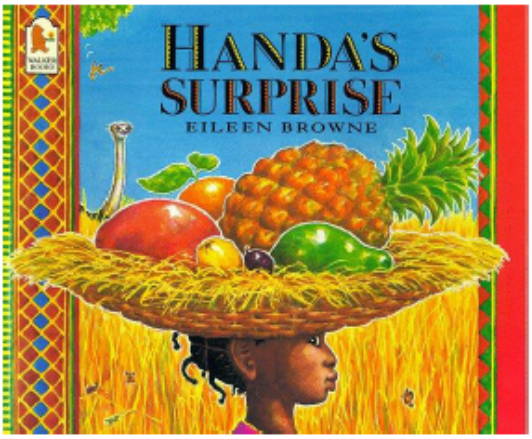
Change the purpose of the visit to the celebration from the previous session. Use the guest list and the food lists to help plan the story.

How could the food be lost on the way? Ask the child to write or draw a list of events that could happen, *eg Nanny was hungry so she ate a cookie.*

Think about the surprise. Who brought lots of food to the celebration and what did they bring?

Ask the child to write the story and illustrate it, showing what happened to the food on the journey and the final surprise.

What a surprise that was!



Maths

Arithmetic:

Achieve: answer the following questions, you can use resources that you can find at home to help you.

Challenge: represent the calculation, you could use bar models, jottings or pictures.

Extend: What other calculations can you create using the one given. E.g for 10+5=15 you could also have; 5+10=15, 15-5=10, 15-10=5.

Q1.

$5 + 32 =$ ☐

Q2.

$98 + 4 =$ ☐

Q3.

$54 + 22 =$ ☐

Q4.

$5 \times 6 =$ ☐

Q5.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of $24 =$ ☐

Q6.

$98 -$ ☐ $= 28$

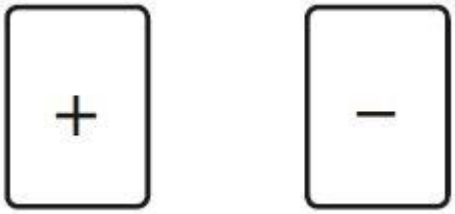
Q7.

$3 +$ ☐ $+ 6 = 16$

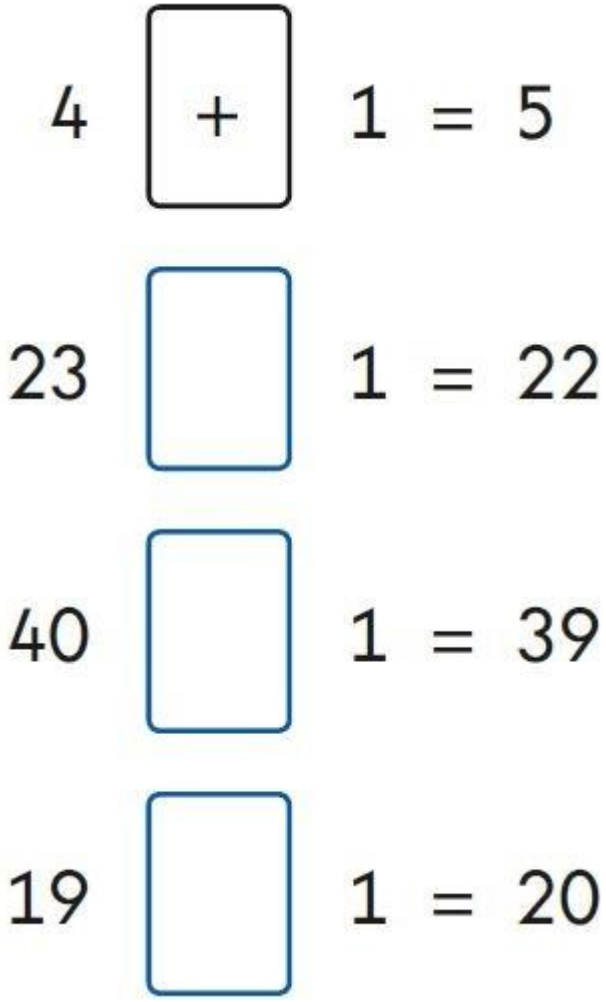
Maths – Reasoning

Q1. Achieve

Here are two cards.



Choose a card to make each calculation correct.
One is done for you.



Q2. Achieve

Sam plays a maths game.

Each is equal to **2** points.

+ + = 10 points

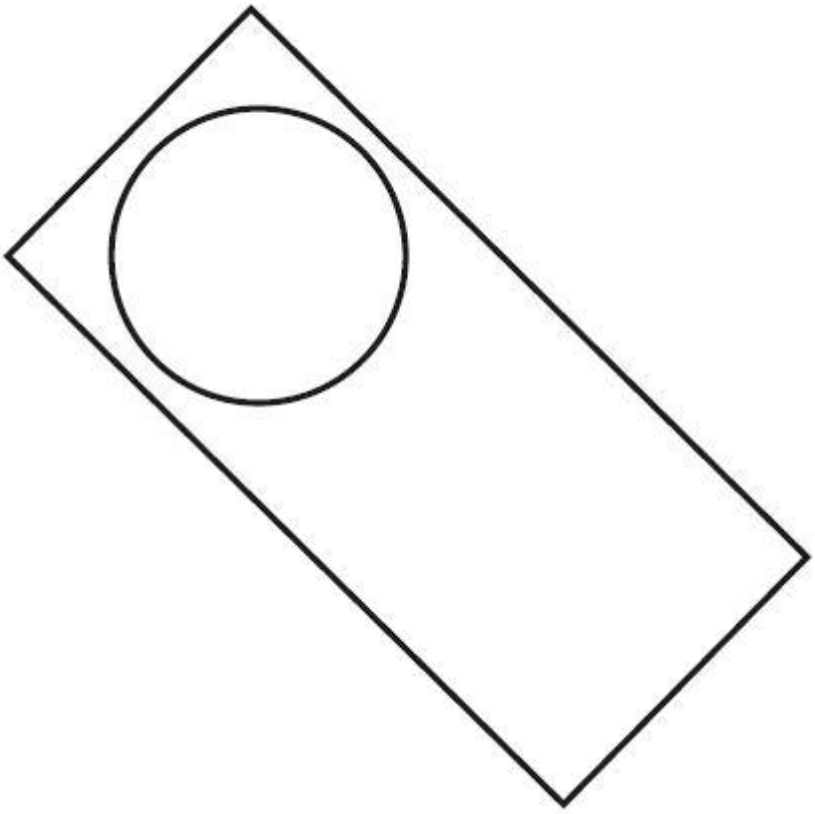
How many points is **one** equal to?

points

Challenge: Explain how you know.

Extend: Make your own picture problem.

Q3. Achieve

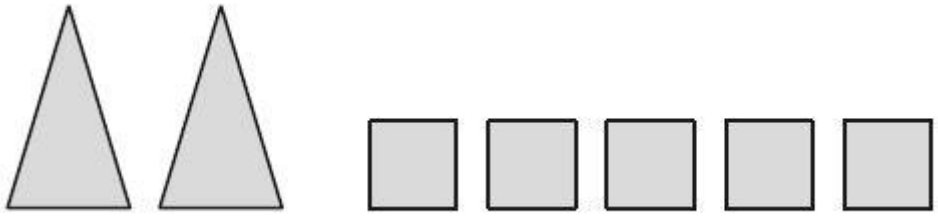


Tick the names of the **two** shapes in this picture.

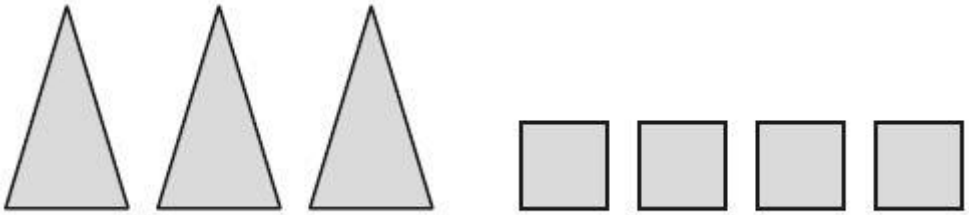
	Tick **two**.
triangle	☐
square	☐
rectangle	☐
circle	☐
hexagon	☐

Q4. Achieve

Amy makes **25** using different shapes for tens and ones.



Amy makes a new number.



What is Amy's new number?

Challenge: Explain how you know.

Extend: Make your own number.

Q5. Achieve

Ajay has **20p** in 2p coins.
How many 2p coins does Ajay have?

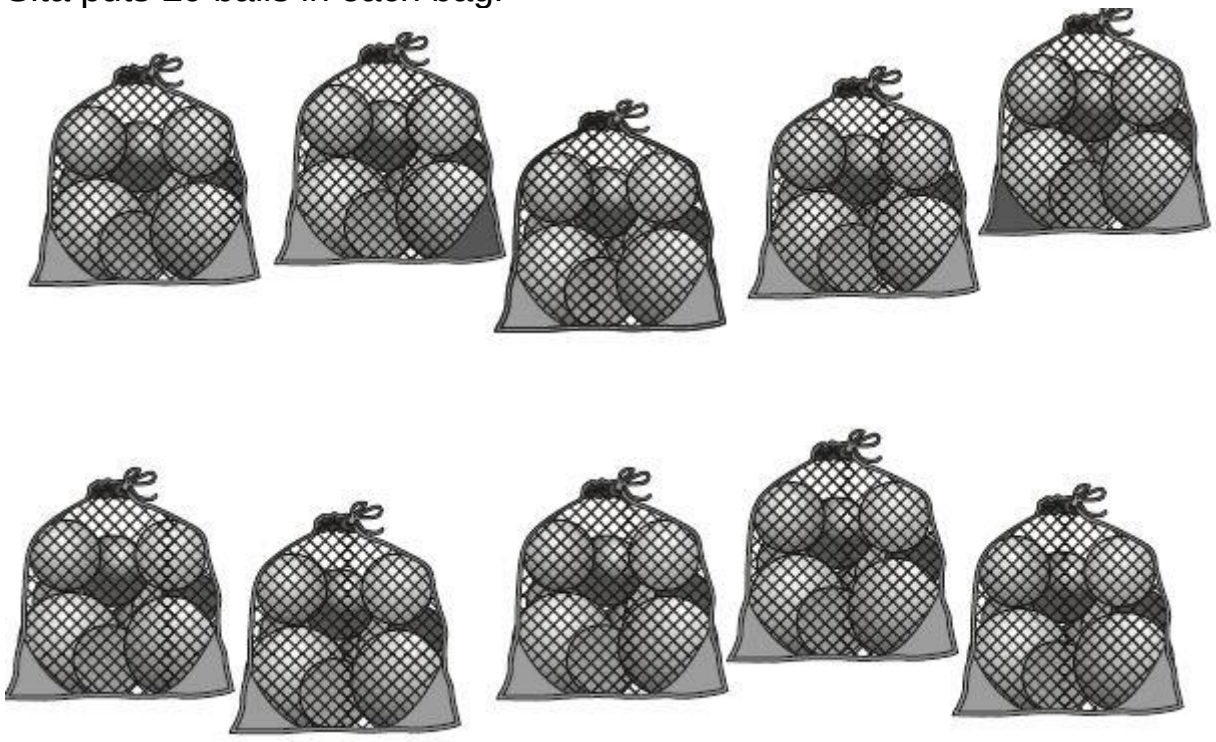
coins

Challenge: Show your working out.

Extend: How else could Ajay make 20p?

Q6. Achieve

Sita puts **10** balls in each bag.



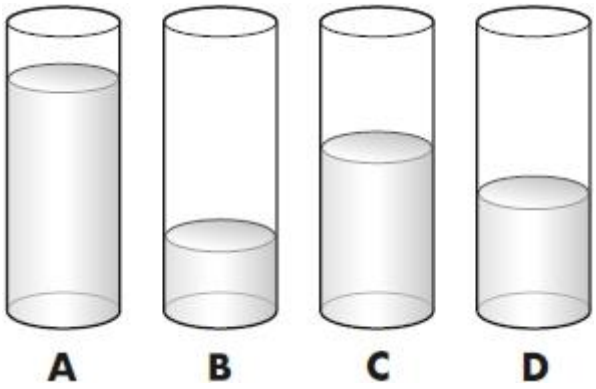
How many balls are in the bags **altogether**?

balls

Challenge: Write the problem as a calculation.

Extend: What would the answer be if there were only 5 balls in each bag?

Q7. Achieve



Sort the glasses from **least full** to **most full**.

Challenge: Explain how you know.

Extra- There is a lot of maths learning that can be practised and embedded at home. (Use your toys to sort, group, add etc).
Remember to keep practising on Times Tables Rock Stars – Use your log on to practise your times tables, build on speed and fluency.

You can also use websites such as
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize pg8
https://nrich.maths.org/14600
https://www.topmarks.co.uk
https://mathszone.co.uk/

HIAS Maths Problems

A shop sells these sweets.

Abdul spends exactly **20p** on sweets.

Can you find 3 ways that Abdul could have spent exactly 20p?

True of false? Estimate first, show your working out and explain how you know if each one is true or false:

- He could have bought 4 chewy snakes
- He could have bought 5 chews and 2 chewy snakes
- He could have bought 5 chews and one chewy snake
- He could have bought 9 chews.
- He could have bought3 lollies and 6 chews.

Extend

- Can you work out how many ways he could have spent exactly 26p?
- What about 30p? Do you think there are more ways of spending 30p than 26p? Explain your thinking. Then find out!

When you have finished, or at another time, ask an adult if you can set up a "shop" using things you have around the house. Write price tickets for each item. Then, make up shopping baskets of 2 – 3 things and work out the total cost. Keep everything under 30p. Work out which coins you could use to pay for each basket (there might be more than one way). you could also try to work out how much change you would get from £1.

Birthday Sharing

nrich.maths.org/14052

It's Sahila's birthday and she is having a party.

Sahila has 18 cupcakes for the party tea and she would like to share them out equally onto two plates for the table.

How many cakes will go on each plate?

Sahila has invited nine children to her party.

They are going to play a game in pairs. Each pair will need a balloon.

How many balloons will they need?

Sahila is going to give everyone five juggling balls to take home after the party.

Will 55 balls be enough?

Extend

She also has 22 mini chocolate eggs to put into 2 bowls on the table. How many would she put in each bowl so that they both have the same amount?

In the party bags, her friends have 4 packs of stickers each. There are 5 stickers in each packet. How many stickers has each person got?

Sahila has a bag of 40 sweets to share between everybody (including herself!) How many sweets can each person have?

Contrast Antarctica Vs Savannah Project Learning:

Computing:
Research the savannah – what is it like there? What animals live there? Etc You can present your findings however you like (poster, fact file, booklet etc).

Geography:
Compare the Antarctic and the savannah, what is similar what is different?
You could consider; the animals, weather etc.

Science:
What do you know about other habitats? Create a fact file or poster -
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx882hv
How are they different? Why do some animals not live in certain habitats?

Art:
Draw, paint or sketch a picture of the savannah – don't forget the animals and their habitats.

PDL:

Keeping Myself Healthy - inside and out!

Things I'm learning about...

My physical needs and emotional needs.

Things I can think about...

- What do we need to keep healthy?
- What changes happen inside our body when we exercise?
- Why do you think we need to drink water?
- What do we mean by a 'balanced' diet?
- Why is sleep important to our body?
- Is there anything else that we need to make us feel happy and healthy?

There are lots of different things that help us to keep our body and minds healthy.

We need to take care of our **mental** health needs as well as our **physical** needs.

Things I can to do...

Doing these **5 things** every day - or most days - will help us to be healthy - inside and out!

1. **Be Active** - this means doing some exercise.
2. **Get Creative** - this means making something.
3. **Be Mindful** - this means focusing on the 'now' not thinking about the past or the future.
4. **Connect** - this means being in touch with people, like friends and family.
5. **Give to others** - this means doing acts of kindness to help others.

Can you think of something you can do for each one?

Here are some ideas to get you started...

1. **Be Active** - star jumps, running on the spot, dancing.
2. **Get Creative** - drawing, puzzles, write a diary, making something.
3. **Be Mindful** - colouring, drawing, watching the clouds, enjoying a book.
4. **Connect** - talking to people, Skype, Facetime, playing a game together, writing a letter to someone.
5. **Give to others** - help around the house, give someone a compliment, say kind things to family and friends.

Click on the picture below to download and print - or draw your own unique version! (You could use a plate to draw round.)

Then for each of the 5 sections, draw or write down your ideas of how you could look after yourself.

A bit of fun!

Animals of Antarctica

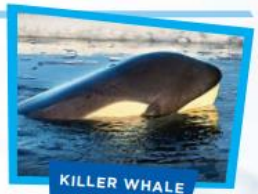
Adélie Penguins average 27.5 inches (70 cm) tall and weigh between 8.5 and 12 pounds (4 to 6 kg), making them one of the smallest species of penguin. Consuming mainly krill, fish and small squid, Adélie penguins are rather low on the food chain and must be on alert for predators. The black and white coloring of Adelie penguins is a unique adaptation that allows them to hide from predators while swimming. The dark coloration on their backs blends into the ocean bottom to a predator from above. Likewise, their white undersides become nearly invisible against the light from the surface to a predator from below. This specific coloring is known as countershading. Adélie penguins live in large groups called colonies and mate for life. Though they are very social animals, Adélie penguins do not always make good neighbors, as they often steal pebbles from each other's nests to add to their own!

ADÉLIE PENGUIN

LEOPARD SEAL

Leopard Seals are considered the most skilled hunters of the seal family. Despite their hunting prowess, about 50% of a leopard seal's diet actually consists of krill, with the remainder including penguins, smaller seals, squid, fish and more. These seals get their name from the black spots on their coat which are similar to those of a leopard. Like most seals, leopard seals have a thick layer of blubber underneath their coat used to protect them from the frigid cold. They grow up to 11.5 feet (3.5 m) long and up to 840 pounds (381 kg), with the females tending to be slightly larger than the males. Due to the leopard seal's bulk and sleek shape, this solitary species prefers to do its hunting in the water, where it can be significantly stealthier.

Killer Whales, also known as orcas, are the largest of all warm-blooded predators, feeding on seals, dolphins, sea lions, sea otters, squid, fish, sea turtles, seabirds and octopuses. Despite their name, killer whales are not whales at all! They are actually the largest species of dolphin. Male killer whales grow up to 32 feet (10 m) long and can weigh about six tons (5,443 kg), while the females can be up to 28 feet (8.5 m) long and weigh about 18,500 pounds (8,391 kg) — that's similar in size to a school bus! Though some live in the waters surrounding Antarctica, killer whales have no specific geographic range, and are known to travel into tropical waters.


KILLER WHALE

POLAR SKUA

South Polar Skua are renowned scavengers and hunters, feeding on fish, penguin eggs, penguin chicks and carrion, or the decaying flesh of dead animals. While these seabirds typically hunt for their meals at sea and on penguin breeding grounds, south polar skua are also known to steal food already hunted by smaller seabirds. The smallest and most gray of the skua, these birds prefer to breed on rocky, snow-free areas in Antarctica, living entirely at sea during the remainder of the year.

Southern Elephant Seals are the largest species of seal, with the males growing up to 20 feet (6 m) long and weighing up to 9,000 pounds (4,082 kg). While they are considered to be the largest seal, this distinction refers specifically to the males, as the females usually weigh 8-10 times less than their male counterparts. Southern elephant seals get their name not from their massive size, but from the male's elephant trunk-like noses! They spend 70-80% of their lives underneath the sea's surface and eat mainly squid, but also hunt fish, crustaceans and sea squirts.

ELEPHANT SEAL

Disneynature PENGUINS

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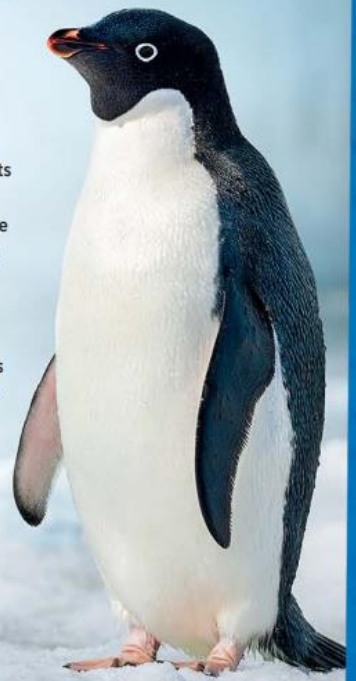
Antarctica is known for being cold, windy and almost completely covered by ice, but it's also home to lots of amazing animals! Seals, sea lions, whales and many more unique species hail from this frosty region of our planet. In fact, this is where we meet Steve, an Adélie penguin. We'll learn more about him later!

As you glide along the Disneynature **Penguins** Activity Packet, we invite you to experience the wonderful aspects of this majestic region and the incredible animals that inhabit its icy landscape. You might paint with colored ice cubes, protect your nest from pebble-stealing neighbors or put your drawing skills to the test. Maybe you can help spot the differences between Steve and his fellow Adélie penguins or even aid some penguins friends in their journey of survival! Discover these chilly adventures yourself in the pages ahead and don't miss Disneynature **Penguins** in theaters April 17, 2019.



ACTIVITIES

6 ..... Spot the Difference
8 ..... Pebble Panic
10 ..... Lights Out
12 ..... Snow Banks & Iffy Ice
14 ..... Painting with Glaciers

Disneynature PENGUINS

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Spot the Difference

Steve and his fellow Adélie penguins can be pretty tough to tell apart. Imagine if humans looked so similar that it was hard to tell the difference between you and your friends!

Male and female Adélie penguins are relatively indistinguishable and both have that classic "tuxedo" look with white bellies and black heads, faces, backs and tails. This black and white color combination is known as countershading — dark on the back and white on the underside. All adult penguins, regardless of species, have some type of countershading. The dark side blends with the deep, dark ocean and the lighter side blends with the surface of the water — this combination makes it quite tricky for predators to tell the difference between penguins and the surrounding environment, whether hunting from above or below.

Adélie penguins are also pretty small for penguins — they weigh between 8.5-12 pounds (4-6 kg) and measure about 27.5 inches (70 cm) long. The Emperor penguin, a relative of the Adélie, is the largest penguin in the world and weighs nearly seven times as much as Steve and his fellow Adélie penguins! Aside from size, another way to tell an Adélie apart from other species of penguin is by their eyes — Adélie penguins have a distinct white ring around each eye.

While all penguins are classified as birds, they don't have wings or take to the sky like other birds. In fact, their "wings" are really paddle-like flippers that help them swim underwater. Their short tails, elongated bodies and webbed feet also help propel them through the water with ease.

With all this new information about Adélie penguins, can you help spot the differences between Steve and the Adélie penguins on the next page?

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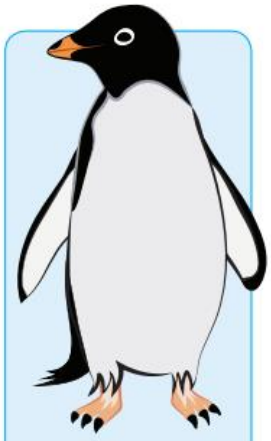
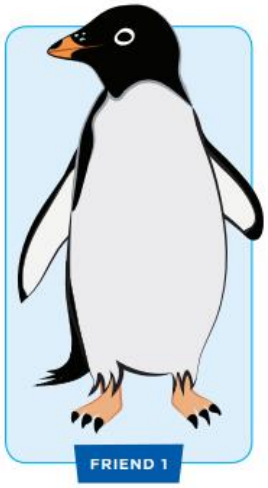


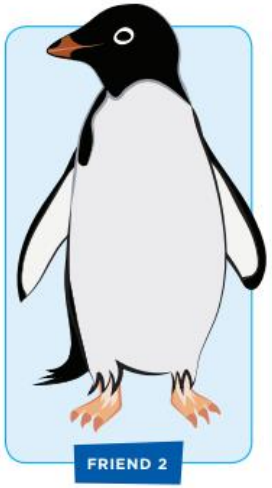
STEVE

SIMILAR BUT NOT THE SAME

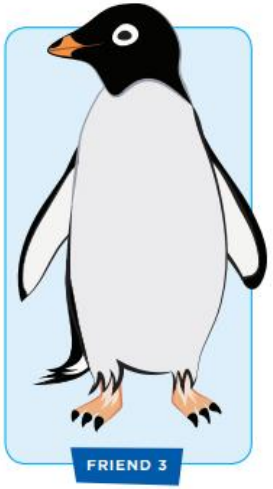
Adélie penguins all look very similar. This can make them very hard to distinguish from one another. Spot how Steve's friends are just a little different than him, and circle each difference. Each friend has three differences.



FRIEND 1



FRIEND 2



FRIEND 3

1. freckles around beak, short right wing, discolored feet; 2. shortened black area by left wing, discolored claws, darker beak; 3. larger white eye ring, missing black area by left wing, white coloring under tail

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Pebble Panic

Male Adélie penguins, like Steve, are responsible for building nests used to house their babies, also known as chicks. It's an important job and they take it very seriously! In fact, showing off their nest building skills is one way they attract a female — they strive to have the biggest and best nest in the area.

Antarctica is covered in ice, so finding traditional nest building items isn't really an option. Materials like twigs, leaves, seedpods or cones aren't available in this region; therefore, the Adélie penguins use a different method — rocks and pebbles! Remember how we said they take their nest building very seriously? They're so dedicated to having the biggest and best nest that they will often steal "better" pebbles from surrounding nests! Not only do the Adélie males need high quality nest building skills, they also need to be great at nest protecting.

You might think once their nest is complete and they've found their partner it'd be smooth sailing; however, their work has only just begun. Now here comes the fun part — baby penguins! Female Adélie penguins typically lay two eggs in their nest and both parents work hard to keep those eggs warm and safe. Mom and dad will rotate egg-watching duties until the babies hatch — while one parent stays put at the nest, the other heads out to sea for food. After about 30 days, those baby Adélie penguins begin to break out of their protective eggs and start learning how to be a penguin themselves! However, mom and dad's work isn't done quite yet — they will alternate between feeding and protecting their chicks for up to four weeks after hatching. The following few weeks of the chicks' lives will be spent in a crèche (krĕSH) — a group of young Adélie penguins — for added protection while mom and dad both search for food. After a little more than 55 days in the crèche, those little baby penguins are ready to become independent! Aww... they grow up so fast!

Do you have what it takes to build and protect your nest, like Steve and the Adélie penguins? Head to the next page to find out!

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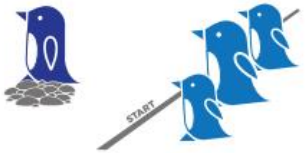
GUARD YOUR NEST

Adélie penguins work hard to collect pebbles for their nests, but sometimes their neighbors steal their pebbles! Gather some friends and play this game to see if you can protect your pebbles!



Game Setup:

1. With your friends, go outside and assemble a pebble nest. You can use rocks, toys or other small objects to create your pretend nest.
2. Make a starting line about 10 steps away from the nest. You'll need at least 1 friend to be a Neighbor, but the more the merrier! Players acting as Neighbors gather behind the starting line.
3. Choose someone to be the Nest Guardian. Have them stand by the nest, facing away from the starting line so they can't see the Neighbors.
4. Your goal as a Neighbor is to steal a pebble without being caught by the Nest Guardian!

RULES

CATCH 'EM IN THE ACT!

The Nest Guardian can turn around to try and tag an approaching Neighbor before the Neighbor gets back to the starting line.

STEP BACK!

If caught, the Neighbor has to start from a giant step behind the starting line on their next attempt.

BE CAREFUL!

If the Nest Guardian turns around to check for Neighbors and none are approaching...

STEP BACK!

...the Nest Guardian must take a giant step away from the nest.

BECOME THE NEST GUARDIAN!

If a Neighbor successfully steals a pebble, it's their turn to be the Nest Guardian!

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Lights Out

Unlike most places in the world, Antarctica only has two seasons each year — summer and winter — each lasting about six months.

Because Antarctica is situated over the earth's South Pole, its seasons are more drastically dictated by the earth's orbit and relationship to the sun. During the summer season, Antarctica is positioned closest to the sun and exposed to direct sunlight. However, during the winter season, Antarctica is angled away from the sun and the continent remains mostly dark for six months.

During these winter months, there might be a period of roughly three weeks where the sun never makes it over the horizon. Conversely, during the summer months, there might be a period of time where the sun never completely disappears! However, a good portion of both seasons is not spent in either total darkness or 24-hour sunlight.

For several hours a day, you might see a twilight effect along the horizon rather than a completely dark night sky. Twilight is when the sun has dipped just below the horizon line, but still produces enough light to illuminate the atmosphere and make for some truly beautiful views of the surrounding landscape.

Head to the next page and see how well your drawing skills would do in total darkness or complete sunlight!

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DRAW IN THE DARK

Because of how the earth's axis is tilted, Antarctica is left in darkness for about half of the year. Adélie penguins tend to migrate north in the winter months to avoid living in total darkness. Would you thrive in Antarctica's dark season? Let's find out!

Directions:

In the left box, draw your best Adélie penguin. Then, attempt to draw your best Adélie penguin in the other box, but do it with your eyes closed or with the lights out!

LIGHTS ON!

LIGHTS OUT!

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Snow Banks and Iffy Ice

Steve and his fellow Adélie penguins have a thick layer of fat under their skin to help keep them warm in the chilly Antarctic weather, but how do they fuel their tiny bodies with enough energy to keep up with the cold? Through their diets!

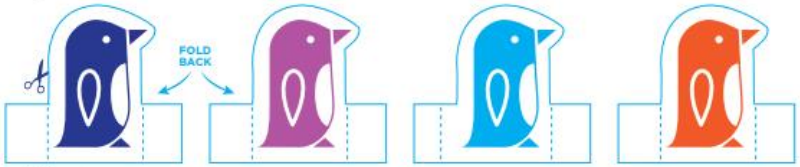
Adélie penguins eat mostly small aquatic animals — fish, squid and shrimp-like krill. But during breeding season, these penguins aren't just finding food to fuel their own bodies — they're also collecting food to take back to their babies! Taking care of baby penguins is a tough job — when seeking food for their chicks, parent penguins can be gone from the nest for up to 72 hours and may swim over 74 miles (119 km) into the ocean to catch food!

While Adélie penguins are on land, they walk at an average speed of 1.5 miles per hour (2.4 kmph). However, when there's enough snow, you'll likely find these animals sliding around on their bellies — also known as tobogganing! Once they reach the water, Adélie penguins are excellent swimmers. They are able to swim at speeds up to nearly 5 miles per hour (8 kmph) and can even dive up to 574 feet (175 m) into the ocean! These swimming and diving skills come in very handy when trying to catch food and when avoiding predators. While adult Adélie penguins do not have land-based predators, their biggest predators in the water are leopard seals. Adélie penguins have learned to avoid leopard seals by swimming in large groups rather than as individuals.

See if you can help the Adélie penguins navigate through iffy ice and snowy terrain as they collect food for their babies and avoid predators!

How To Play:

1. Choose and cut out a penguin to be your playing piece. The game can be played with 2-4 players. Find a die and decide your playing order by rolling; the player with the highest number goes first.
2. Take turns moving your penguin from your nest, to the ocean in search of food, and back to your nest again. Players roll the die to determine the number of spaces to move.
3. To get fish for your chicks, roll a number that is equal to or higher than the number needed to land in the ocean.
4. Once you have gotten fish by landing in the ocean, your turn ends, and the ocean will be the starting point for your next roll.
5. Try not to land on the iffy ice, marked by the dark blue spaces! If you do, follow the directions on the space.
6. If you land on a snow bank, slide forward in the direction you are going to the end of the snowbank.



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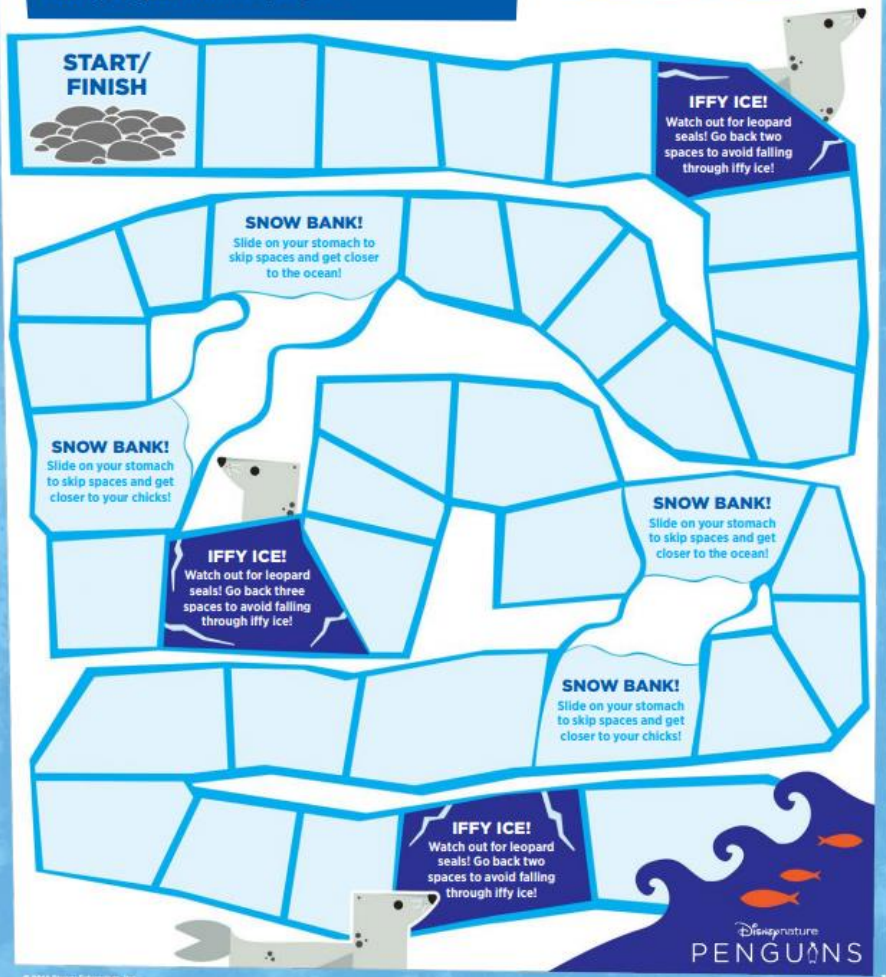
JOURNEY TO THE SEA

Adélie penguins work hard traveling to and from the ocean to find food for their newly-hatched chicks. Grab a die and follow the directions to travel over snow banks and iffy ice, just like Adélie penguins!



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Painting with Glaciers

Antarctica is known for being cold, windy and almost completely covered in ice. However, the continent is not only covered, but is also surrounded by ice! This surrounding ice band is known as "pack ice" — a type of sea ice that is highly mobile and moves with the wind and sea currents. "Fast ice" will also occur along the Antarctic coastline.

Unlike pack ice, fast ice is physically attached to something (shores or ice walls) and can extend several hundred miles seaward from the coast.

With all that ice, you might think it's always snowing in Antarctica but it's actually not! This continent is the driest on Earth — receiving about as much precipitation as the world's hottest deserts. All that ice makes for a pretty chilly region though. Temperatures typically range from 14 °F (-10 °C) on the coast to -76 °F (-60 °C) on elevated inland regions; however, it's been known to drop as low as -112 °F (-80 °C) during the winter! It's a good thing Steve and his fellow Adélie penguins have a thick layer of fat under their skin to help keep them nice and warm in the frigid climate.

When looking at the continent of Antarctica on a typical map it may seem a bit small, but it's actually quite the opposite! Covering over 5 million square miles (over 12 million square kilometers), Antarctica is larger than Europe and nearly twice the size of Australia. The icy continent is divided in two by the Transantarctic Mountains — one of the world's longest mountain chains. This mountain range stretches for more than 2,000 miles (more than 3,000 km) and reaches a peak of over 48,000 feet (over 14,000 km) at Mount Kirkpatrick. These mountains, combined with the beautiful variations of ice across the region make for some incredibly breathtaking landscapes.

Slide over to the next page and create your version of an Antarctic landscape using "glaciers" from your own freezer!

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ILLUSTRATE THE ANTARCTIC

The Antarctic is a vast and harsh environment, but if you look closely, you'll find incredible beauty across the massive landscape of ice and snow. Using ice and color, paint your own masterpiece to create the habitat Adélie penguins call home.

Materials: Tube watercolors or tempera paint, ice cube tray, water, popsicle sticks

Directions:

1. Pour a few different combinations of paint mixed with water into an ice cube tray and put in the freezer.
2. When the water is partially frozen, insert popsicle sticks into the cubes.
3. Once the cubes are solid, use these "watercolor glaciers" to create your own Antarctic landscape below.

MY LANDSCAPE

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Matriarch, May I?

Elephants are one of the largest mammals in the world, growing up to 11 ft tall (340 cm) and weighing up to 11,000 lbs (4,990 kg). To support their large bodies, elephants must eat a plentiful supply of vegetation such as grass, leaves, twigs, bark and other plants. In order to survive the dry season when food and water become scarce, elephants in Botswana migrate across the Kalahari Desert to the Okavango Delta in search of food and water. Making up a large portion of northwestern Botswana, the Okavango Delta floods with water and creates lush marshlands during the dry winters—a perfect place for elephants and other animals to gather and feed on their favorite foods.

Though male elephants often live on their own, female elephants are very social animals, forming herds, or family groups of elephants. Elephant herds are typically led by an older, experienced female, called a matriarch.

Have you ever heard the phrase "an elephant never forgets?" Well, it's true! The matriarch will lead her herd on their migration over hundreds of miles, recalling specific information from her previous years of making the migration journey across Botswana in order to lead her family to their destination successfully. She provides guidance and protection for the herd and is able to pass information on to younger generations to help them survive long after she is gone.

Imagine if you were an elephant and had to remember a migration route spanning hundreds of miles! If you were the matriarch of an elephant herd, how well do you think you would be able to lead your family? Turn to the next page to head out on a nature journey of your own to test your memory.

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TEST YOUR MEMORY

With a family member or friend, head outdoors to a nearby nature spot. Have your friend or family member lead you on a route to get you from one place to another—for example, from the biggest tree in your backyard or neighborhood to your favorite flower bush. The route can be made more difficult by adding obstacles or specific actions; some suggestions have been provided below to get you started.

After the route is complete, see if you can recall the exact path you were taken on, including any special steps or actions along the way. In the space below, draw your route from memory as best as you can.

Nature Note: Be sure to check with an adult before venturing outdoors.

Obstacle Ideas:

- **Jump over a ROCK.**
- **Stop to smell a FLOWER.**
- **Circle around a TREE.**
- **Use a LOG like a balance beam.**

My Outdoor Route

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Hear The Herd

During their migration across Botswana, African elephants will encounter a variety of other animals as they pass through different habitats. Though elephants don't have many predators, they can at times be vulnerable to attacks from animals such as lions, crocodiles and hyenas. Elephants need to communicate with one another to keep their herd together and migrate safely towards food and water.

Elephants are able to communicate with other elephants in a variety of ways by using sounds, touch and even sense of smell. Scientists have discovered that elephants use specific sounds and movements to communicate certain actions. Visually, elephants use all parts of their body to signal and send messages to each other, such as moving their trunks or shaking their heads. Acoustically, they will produce a range of sounds. You may recognize elephants for their signature "trumpeting" call which they make by using their trunk—but this is not the only sound they make. Elephants produce "rumbles" and other noises at a low frequency that human ears cannot hear. These special vocalizations help elephants keep in touch up to 2.4 miles (4 km) away!

Think about a time when you were meeting a friend or family member somewhere with a large group of people. How did you get their attention? Were they able to hear you over the crowd or did you need to jump up and down and wave your arms? Head to the next page to develop your own communication style based on how elephants communicate with one another.

TALK LIKE AN ELEPHANT

In the table below, learn how elephants communicate with each other through different sounds and movements. Then, with a friend or family member, create your own sounds and movements to develop a new way of communicating with each other. Do not use written or spoken words—instead make noises and use your entire body to create your secret language. See if you can guess what each other is trying to communicate. For example, if you were trying to communicate that you are hungry, you could make a silly growl noise and rub your stomach and ask your friend to guess what you are trying to communicate.

	How An Elephant Communicates	My Communication	My Friend's Communication
Greeting	**Sound:** Overlapping rumbles and trumpets **Movement:** Gentle trunk rubbing and entwining	**Sound:** **Movement:**	**Sound:** **Movement:**
Exploring	**Sound:** Low murmur or rumble **Movement:** Body faces desired direction with trunk to the ground, outreached	**Sound:** **Movement:**	**Sound:** **Movement:**
Sharing Food	**Sound:** No sound **Movement:** Uses trunk to put food in the mouths of other elephants	**Sound:** **Movement:**	**Sound:** **Movement:**
Playing	**Sound:** Playful trumpeting **Movement:** Waggling of head or looking at an elephant who might want to play and folding the trunk to rest on tusks	**Sound:** **Movement:**	**Sound:** **Movement:**

Saving Elephants

Elephants play a very important role in the environment, especially in the Okavango Delta. Their daily activities and interactions influence their habitat, often to the benefit of other animals. For example, when elephants eat certain trees and plants, they leave behind seeds that pass through them, along with mighty mounds of fertilizer to help new plants grow. Additionally, elephants dig shallow pools to access water underground, which is helpful not only to them, but other animals in the area. However, from a global standpoint, African elephants are considered "vulnerable" in the wild, with most of their threats being caused by humans. Some of the most prominent threats to African elephants include habitat loss, the poaching of elephants for their ivory tusks, and other human-elephant conflicts.

Elephants have been migrating through the same areas of Botswana for so long that they continue to follow the same routes each year. With the further development of land, people have moved into the natural migration paths of elephants, which can cause conflict between people and the elephants. In some areas of Africa, farmers, for example, have had a difficult time living in harmony with elephants due to elephants eating or destroying their crops. This can severely impact the livelihood of a farmer and their family, which might cause them to retaliate with harm to the elephant.

Poaching continues to be a huge threat to the survival of elephants as well. In Africa, poachers hunt elephants for their tusks, seeking profit by killing the animal and selling their ivory which is carved into works of art. In some countries, it is also believed that ivory has special healing and medicinal power. There is no scientific evidence to support that claim, and the effort to end elephant poaching has united governments and non-profit organizations around the world.

Luckily, there are many solutions to help combat these issues. With the dedication of many individuals and the support of many organizations, efforts are underway to help study and save wild elephant populations. And though elephants may be far from where you live, there are ways you can help protect these animals in the wild yourself. Head to the next page to test your knowledge on elephant conservation and get involved!

In order to help protect elephants and their habitats, organizations like Elephants Without Borders are working to conserve wildlife and natural resources through innovative research, education and community engagement. Elephants Without Borders has been working on a project to restore "natural elephant migration routes" which has resulted in less human-elephant conflict. Knowing that elephants are unaware of "political boundaries", Elephants Without Borders set out to give them their own "environment and space to travel through without affecting people."

Elephants Without Borders also works with the Department of Wildlife & National Parks to provide fast action for animals in distress and emergencies. Some of the emergencies that Elephants Without Borders has assisted in include wildlife being caught in snares and fences. Snares are created by poachers and made to be painful and impossible to remove without assistance. The wildlife rescue team within Elephants Without Borders can assist and minimize the harm brought to animals. (Source: Elephants Without Borders)

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PROTECTING ELEPHANTS

There are many ways to protect elephants, even in your own home! In the columns below, match some of the activities you can do by drawing a line to the action you can take to help with conservation efforts of elephants in the wild.

1. You are visiting a museum and see a piece of art made out of snares from Africa.

2. You learn about an elephant population that's in trouble from a news article or website.

3. You are on vacation with your family and want to buy a souvenir.

a. Start a poster campaign at your school to spread awareness about threats elephants face in the wild.

b. Ensure the item is wildlife friendly before purchasing.

c. Research more about the impacts of snares on wildlife and why conservation efforts are important.