FEBRUARY 2021 ISSUE 4





Activities and updates for children ages 6-9

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Helping Your Child Succeed in School

Attend Back-to-School and Parent-Teacher Conferences

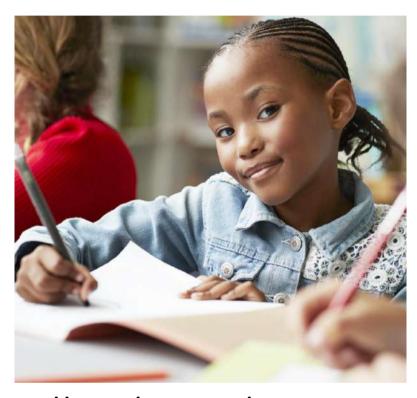
Children do better in school when parents are involved in their academic lives.

Attending back—to—school meetings at the start of the school year is a great way to get to know your child's teachers and their expectations. School administrators may discuss school—wide programs and policies, too.

Attending parent—teacher conferences is another way to stay informed. These are usually held once or twice a year. The conferences are a chance to start or continue conversations with your child's teacher, and discuss strategies to help your child do his or her best in class. Meeting with the teacher also lets your child know that what goes on in school will be shared at home.

Keep in mind that parents or guardians can request meetings with teachers, principals, school counselors, or other school staff any time during the school year.

Support Homework Expectations
Homework in grade school reinforces and
extends classroom learning and helps kids
practice important study skills. It also helps
them develop a sense of responsibility and a
work ethic that will benefit them beyond the
classroom.



In addition to making sure your child knows that you see homework as a priority, you can help by creating an effective study environment. Any well-lit, comfortable, and quiet workspace with the necessary supplies will do. Avoiding distractions (like a TV in the background) and setting up a start and end time can also help.

A good rule of thumb for an effective homework and/or study period is roughly 10 minutes per elementary grade level. Fourth-graders, for example, should expect to have about 40 minutes of homework or studying each school night. If you find that it's often taking significantly longer than this guideline, talk with your child's teacher.

While your child does homework, be available to interpret assignment instructions, offer guidance, answer questions, and review the completed work. But resist the urge to provide the correct answers or complete the assignments yourself. Learning from mistakes is part of the process and you don't want to take this away from your child.



Name:

Subtracting Two Digit Numbers

(no regrouping)

Directions: Solve the double-digit subtraction problems below.

1.

ASIAN ELEPHANT

- · Lives in Asia.
- · Eats fruits, roots and bark.

4.

CROCODILE



- Lives in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Australia.
- Lives in freshwater areas: lakes and rivers.
- Carnivores: eats fish, birds, frogs, etc.

Where do ladybugs live?

What do jaguars eat?

2.

BASKING SHARK

- Lives in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Sea of Japan, New Zealand, and Southern Australia.
- · Eats plankton.

5.

0

Where do Ostrich live?

LADYBUG

- Lives all over the world in bushes, trees and gardens.
- · Eats small insects.

What animals are carnivores?

3.

OSTRICH



 Lives in the African Savannah.

 Eats seeds, plants and grains. 6

JAGUAR



- Lives in tropical rain forests in Central and South America.
- Carnivores: eats squirrels, deer, birds, tapir, etc.

Which animal lives all over the world?



TELLING THE TIME

Ex. 1. Match the time.

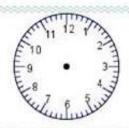
1. It's three o'clock.	a. 12.25		
2. It's a quarter past eight.	b. 8.05		
3. It's ten thirty.	c. 11.25		
4. It's five to five.	d. 1.58		
5. It's nine tewenty five.	e. 8.15		
6. It's twenty-five to eleven.	f. 4.55		
7. It's two to two.	g. 10.35		
8. It's eleven twenty-five.	h. 9. 25		
9. It's five past eight.	i. 10.30		
10. It's twelve thirty-five.	j. 3.00		

Ex. 2. What time is it? Write in numbers.

- 1. It's seven thirty
- 2. It's five to ten
- 3. It's one to one
- 4. It's a quarter past three
- 5. It's eight forty-five

- 6. It's ten past eleven-.....
- 7. It's a quarter to three-
- 8. It's four thirty-five
- 9. It's twelve o'clock
- 10. It's two fifty-five.

Ex. 3. What's the time. Draw.



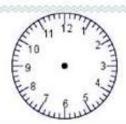
It's eleven o'clock.



It's twelve fifty-five.



It's a quarter past six.



It's twenty to nine.



It's ten to seven.



It's three thirty.



Emotions

Name _____

Emotions are our feelings we have over things that happen

•	
1. What makes you mad -	paste
2. Name a time you felt afraid -	paste
3. What makes you happy -	paste
4. Name a time you felt sad -	paste
Cut out the pictures below and glue them in the appropriate box	x above



Vame			
vame_			



₩rite the words in alphabetical order

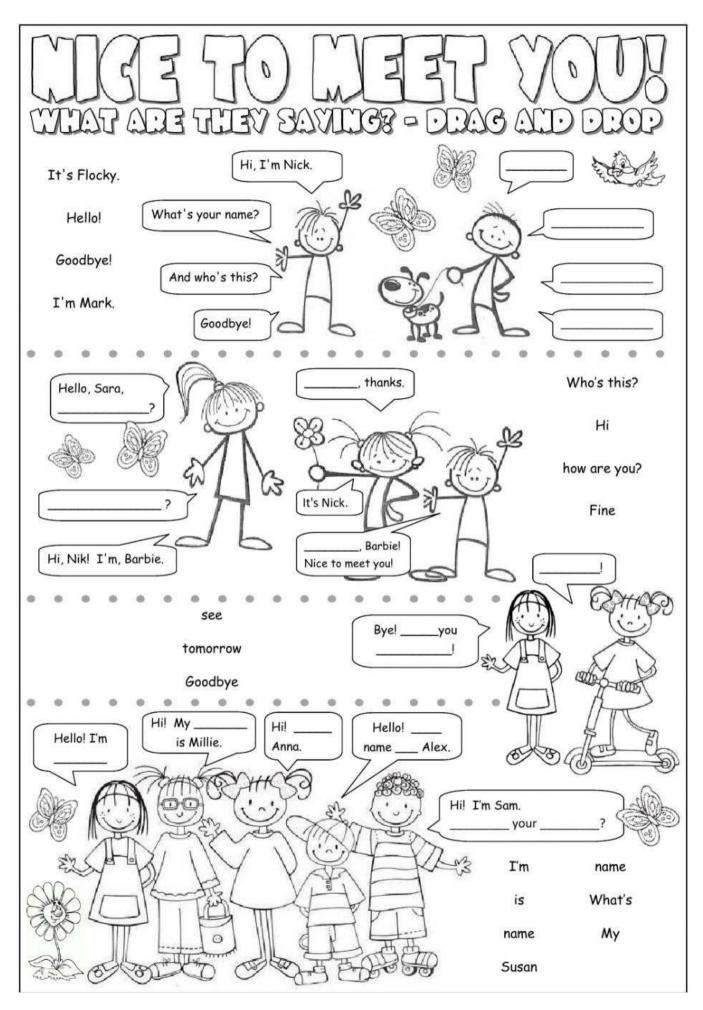
desk	books	pencil	recess	glue
eraser	student	teacher	apple	library

- 1. ______
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4, _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. ______
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10._____



abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz







Fun Colouring Activity



IS PATIENT AND KIND.

LOVE IS NOT JEALOUS OR BOASTFUL OR PROUD.





MARY SLESSOR

Mary Slessor lived from 2
December 1848 to 13 January
1915. She made her name as a
Scottish missionary to
Nigeria, where her strong
personality won her trust
locally and afforded her
considerable success in
promoting both Christianity
and women's rights. Her life is
celebrated on a Scottish £10
note issued by Clydesdale
Rank

Mary Slessor was born in Aberdeen, moving to Dundee at the age of 11 in 1859. Her father was a shoemaker who lost his job due to an addiction to alcohol and eventually found work in Dundee's jute mills. Mary's mother was a strongly religious woman who ensured that Mary attended church and that she kept up her education by attending school on a half time basis. after family circumstances meant Mary also had to start work in the jute mills. By the time she was 14. Mary was a skilled jute worker, now working from 6am to 6pm each day having finished her formal education.

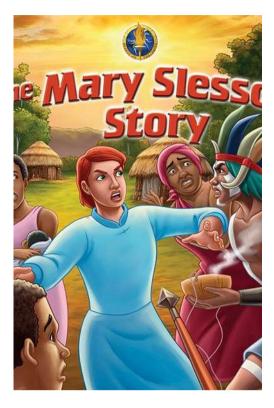
While still young, Mary joined a local mission to the poor, working to instill Christian values in Dundee's deprived areas. There is a famous story of her forcing a group of local youths to attend Sunday School as part of a dare in which she refused to flinch as one of them swung a heavy metal weight close to her face.

In 1876 at the age of 28,
Mary applied to be a
missionary with the Foreign
Mission Board of the United
Presbyterian Church of
Scotland. She received
training in Scotland before
setting sail on the S.S.
Ethiopia on 5 August 1876,
arriving in Calabar in south
eastern Nigeria just over a
month later.

The country she found was in a state of chaos. The colonial power, Britain, had seized control, but was more interested in the maintenance of trade than in the welfare of the Nigerians. The slave trade was still a recent memory in the country, and infanticide and human sacrifice still took place. Women's rights were next to non-existent. And disease was rife: Mary herself suffered from malaria.

Mary's determination steadily won her the respect of the Nigerians she came into contact with. Unlike most missionaries, she lived among those she worked with. She became fluent in the local language, Efik, and developed a deep knowledge of local customs and culture.





Eventually the regional
Governor offered her
Membership of the Itu Court.
Mary also adopted a number of
local children rejected by their
parents: twins were considered
at the time in Nigeria to be
cursed, and could even be
sacrificed as a result.

By the early 1900s Mary was helping vaccinate Nigerians against smallpox. But she was also suffering from increasingly severe bouts of malaria. Her strength declined, to the point where a woman who once embarked on all-night treks through the rain forest had to travel in a hand-cart pushed by an assistant.

Mary died on 13 January 1915.

She was given a state funeral in Nigeria and in 1953 her grave was visited by Queen Elizabeth.

To Nigerians she is simply remembered as "Mother of All The Peoples".



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TWEENIES

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