Year 2 Home Learning W/C 27.04.20



*We hope you and your families continue to be safe and well. We are missing you all and thinking about you often and we look forward to seeing you again as soon as we can.

*Your tasks for this week are on the slides that follow. You will not need to print the whole PDF so please check through each day's activities before you start printing.

*As before, there are tasks for each day, and you can work on these daily tasks in any order. Answers are on the next slides so you can mark your work when you have completed your tasks, but no cheating!

*Remember to work neatly and just as hard as you would at school.

*Aim to use Kinetic Letters, all the time, just as you would in school.

*We hope you enjoy doing these tasks and that you have another great week.

Mrs Rhodes & Mr Hudson.

PE Time with Joe

- Click on the link below to complete todays PE. activity. We will do this every day this week
- You will need some space in your living room or bedroom.
- It's good for your body to get your heart racing but make sure you have a drink of water close by to keep yourself hydrated.
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4wzoy_J3I_c</u>

TT Rock Stars time!

- Complete the next page in your TT Rock Stars booklet.
- Set yourself a timer for 3 minutes and see how many you can get correct in that time.
- If you finish before the 3 minutes is up, remember to write down your finish time.
- Keep a track of your times to see how much you've improved

Mental Maths (10-4-10) Questions

- 1. 32 + 9 =
- 2. 60 10 =
- 3. 34 5 =
- 4. 8÷4 =
- 5. 100 ____ = 22
- 6. 34p + 34p =
- 7. 23 19 =
- 8. ½ of 20 =
- 9. ¼ of 20 =
- 10. 7 x ____ = 21

Extension! Question 1 Write an odd number between 25 and 30.

Question 2 Which are the even numbers? 13, 16, 15, 22, 25

Question 3 Write a two numbers greater than 14 but less than 20.

Question 4 Write in words the number 27.

Question 5 Which is more 34p. or 43p?

Mental Maths (10-4-10) Answers

- 1. 32 + 9 = <u>41</u>
- 2. 60 − 10 = <u>50</u>
- 3. 34 5 **= 29**
- 4. 8 ÷ 4 = <u>2</u>
- 5. 100 <u>78</u> = 22
- 6. 34p + 34p = <u>68p</u>
- 7. 23 19 = <u>4</u>
- 8. ½ of 20 = <u>10</u>
- 9. ¼ of 20 = <u>5</u>
- 10. 7 x <u>3</u> = 21

Extension! Question 1 Write an odd number between 25 and 30. 27 or 29 Ouestion 2

Question 2 Which are the even numbers? 13, 16, 15, 22, 25

Question 3

Write a two numbers greater than 14 but less than 20.

15, 16, 17, 18 or 19

Question 4 Write in words the number 27.

Twenty seven

Question 5 Which is more 34p. or 43p?

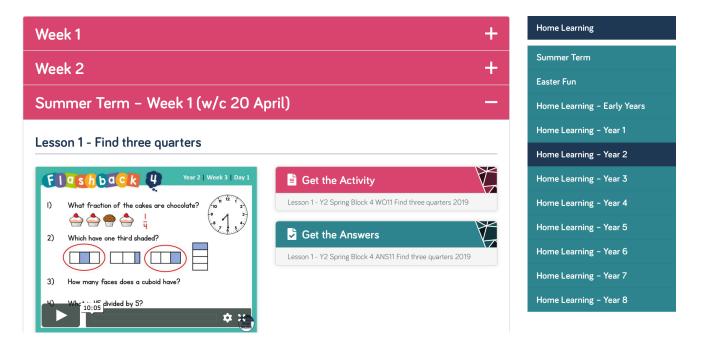
Maths Home Learning - White Rose

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/ye ar-2/

Use the link above to help your child to learn how to recognise and find three quarters (¾) (Summer term WK1 - lesson 1)

- First watch the video clip and then complete the activities when asked to do so.
- We have included a black and white copy of the worksheets for you to print at home if possible. Aim to have these ready before you watch each of the video clips.
- You can keep all your work in the folder we provided.





- Last week we learnt how to recognise and find one third $\frac{1}{3}$.
- We also learnt what the numbers in a fraction are called (numerator and the denominator)

Maths focus - Fractions

- This week we will be looking at fractions with a numerator that is more than 1, in the case of ³/₄ the numerator is 3.
- When you are asked to find $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number or group of items, you need to add together three equal groups.

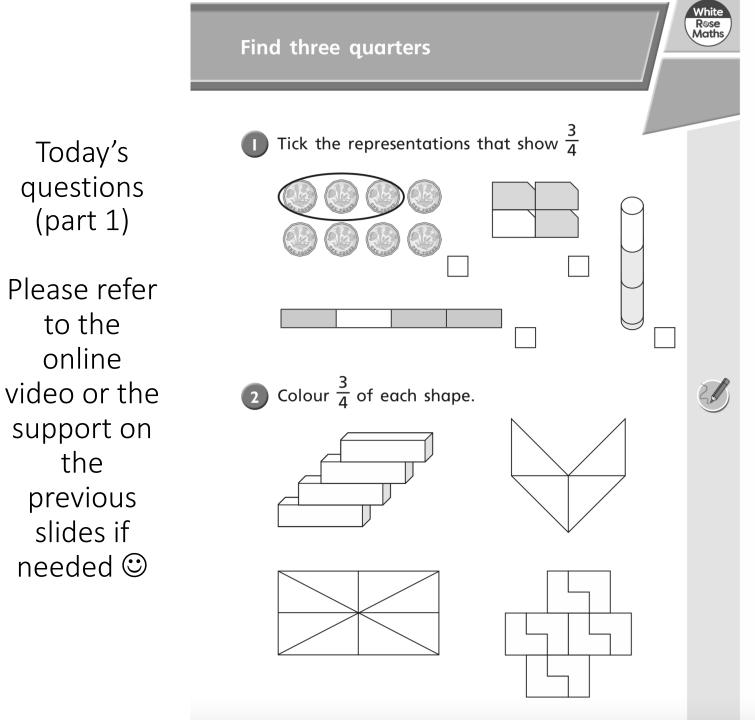
- Fractions How to find $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number or objects.

Maths focus

- Just like when we try to find out $\frac{1}{4}$, we must first start by dividing the objects into 4 equal groups.
- Once you have divided the number/objects into four equal groups, you then need to count how many there are in 3 of those groups.
- This will then give you ¾ of the number/objects.

E.g. ¼ of 12 = 3

So if I'm finding ¾ of 12, I must multiply my answer by three or add together three groups, which would equal 9 ⓒ



the

Rosie is sharing out 16 strawberries. 3 She shares them into 4 equal groups. a) What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the strawberries? $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = **b)** What is $\frac{2}{4}$ of the strawberries? $\frac{2}{4}$ of 16 = c) What is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the strawberries? $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16 = d) What is $\frac{4}{4}$ of the strawberries? $\frac{4}{4}$ of 16 = Work out $\frac{3}{4}$ of £20 11**£**

Today's questions (part 2)

Please refer to the online video or the support on the previous slides if needed © 5 Year 2 are planting sunflower seeds. Annie has 4 pots and 12 seeds. She plants the same number of seeds

She plants the same number of seeds in each pot.

a) Draw the seeds she puts in each pot.



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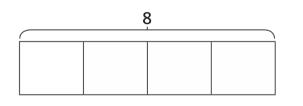
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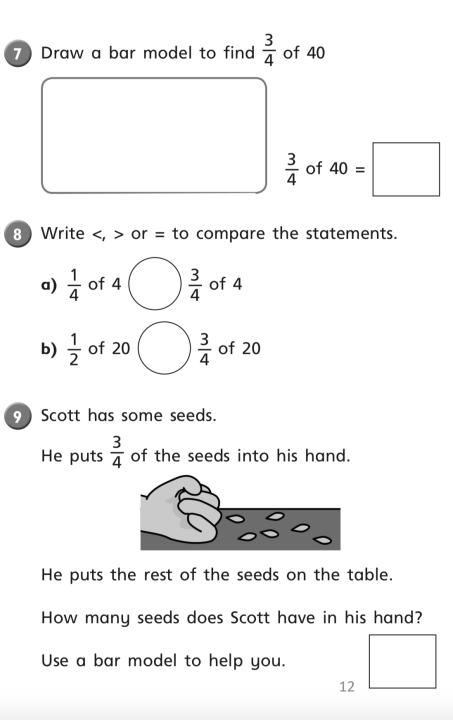
b) Complete the number sentences.

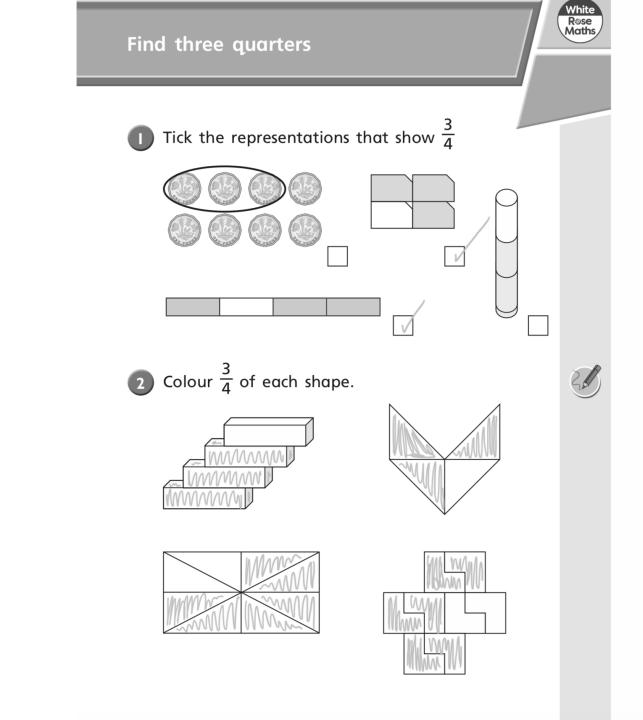
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 =

The bar model is split into 4 equal parts.

a) What is the value of each part?Label it on the bar model.





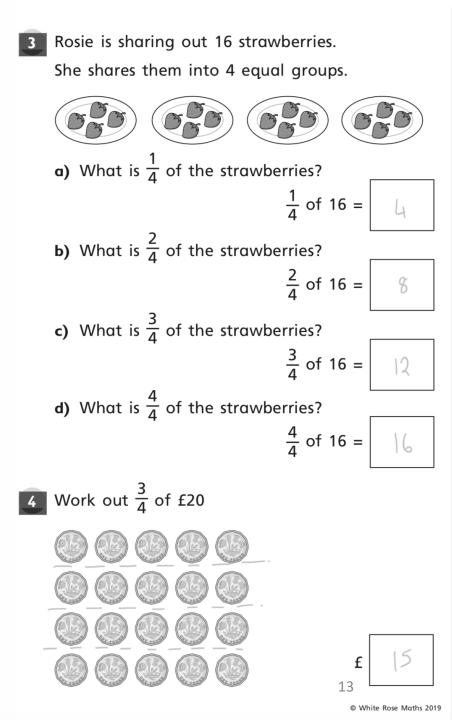


Today's

Answers

(part 1)

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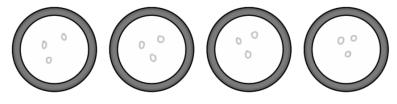


Year 2 are planting sunflower seeds.

Annie has 4 pots and 12 seeds.

She plants the same number of seeds in each pot.

a) Draw the seeds she puts in each pot.



 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 =

B

RA

Today's b) Complete the number sentences. Answers $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 =

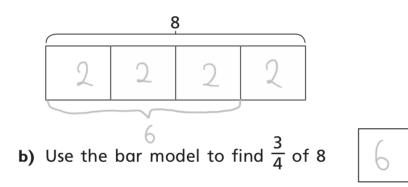
(part 2)

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The bar model is split into 4 equal parts. 6

3

a) What is the value of each part? Label it on the bar model.



Draw a bar model to find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 40 40 0 (0)(0) (0) $\frac{3}{4}$ of 40 = 30 зÒ Write <, > or = to compare the statements. **a)** $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 ($< \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{4}$ of 4 **b)** $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 ($\langle \rangle \frac{3}{4}$ of 20 Scott has some seeds. He puts $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seeds into his hand. 0 000 He puts the rest of the seeds on the table. How many seeds does Scott have in his hand?

Use a bar model to help you.

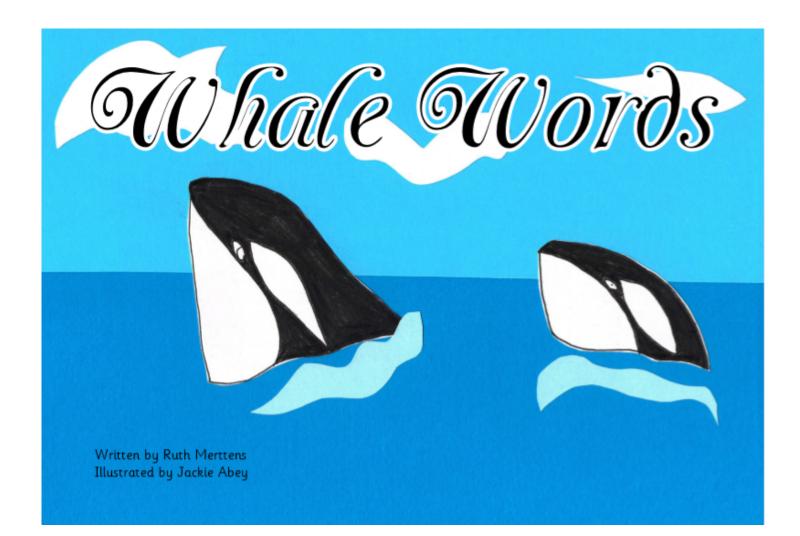


English - Lesson one

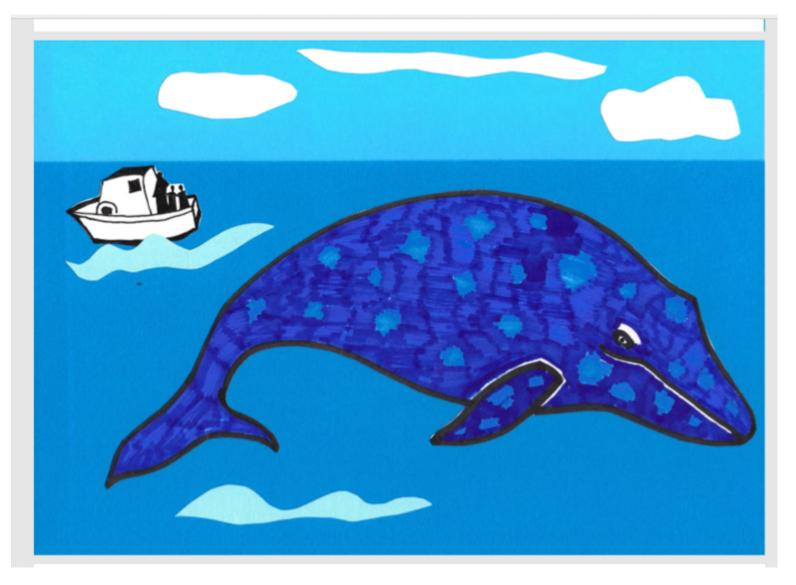
Today we are going to read and enjoy a simple non-fiction text on whales.

- We will revise adjectives and then use these to write comparisons to help further improve our descriptive writing.
- These comparisons are called similes.

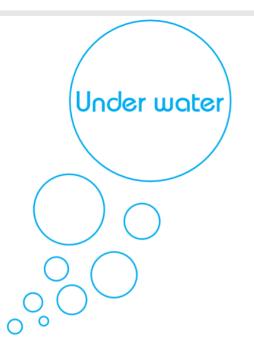
Now read the text, 'Whale Words' on the following slides.



Big... Enormous.... Massive!



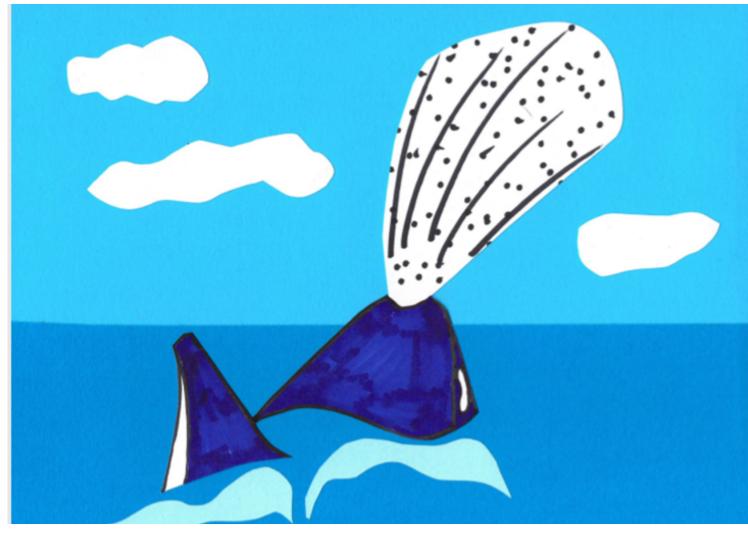




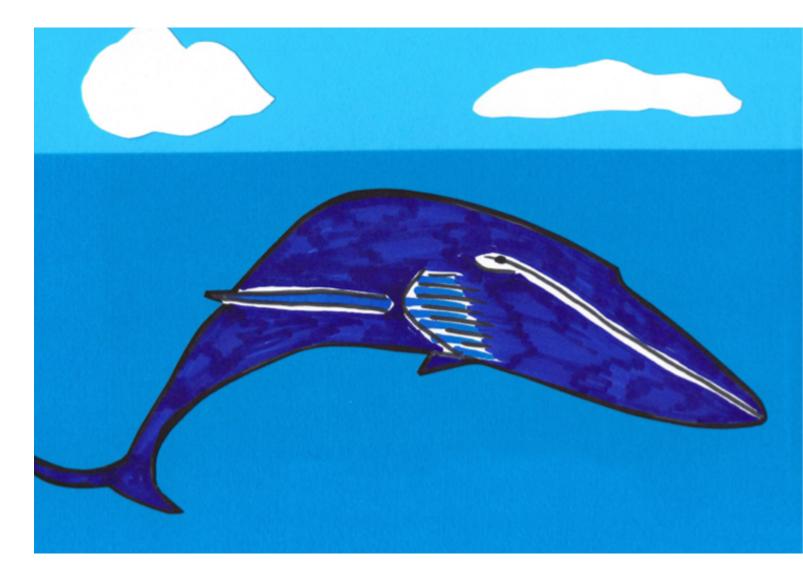
Up for air!



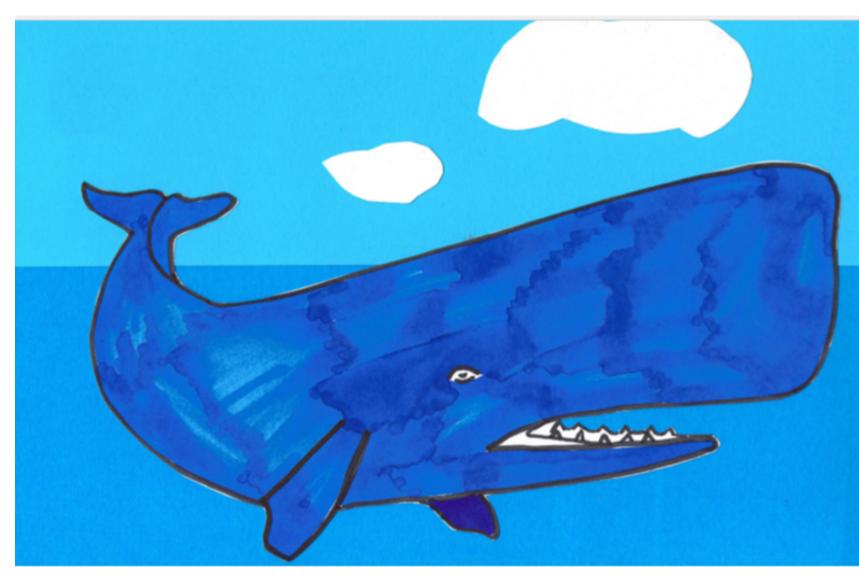




BLUE WHALE







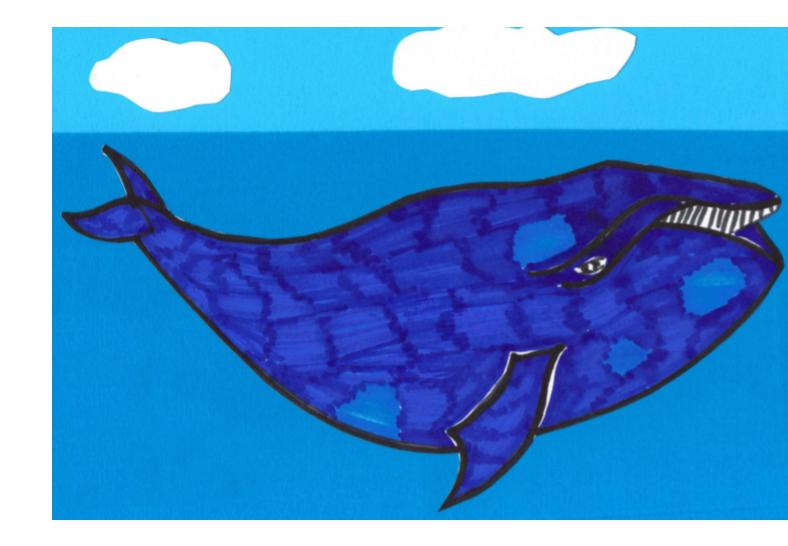
Killer Whale



Humpborg Whale



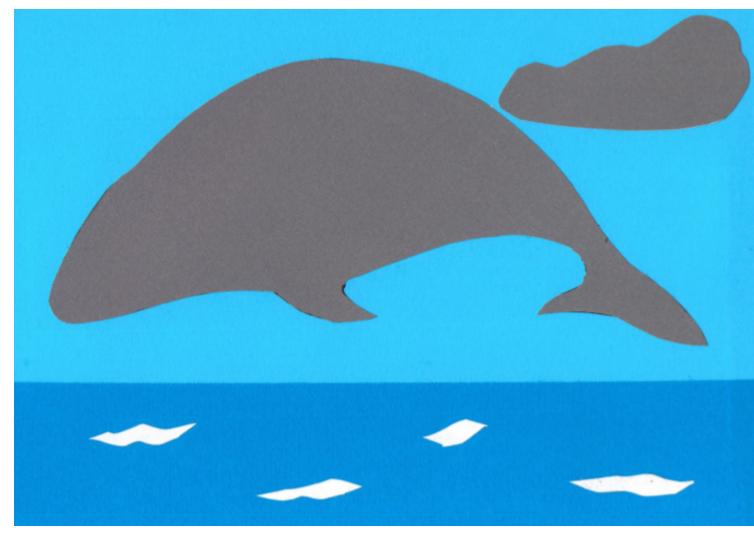
Right Whale



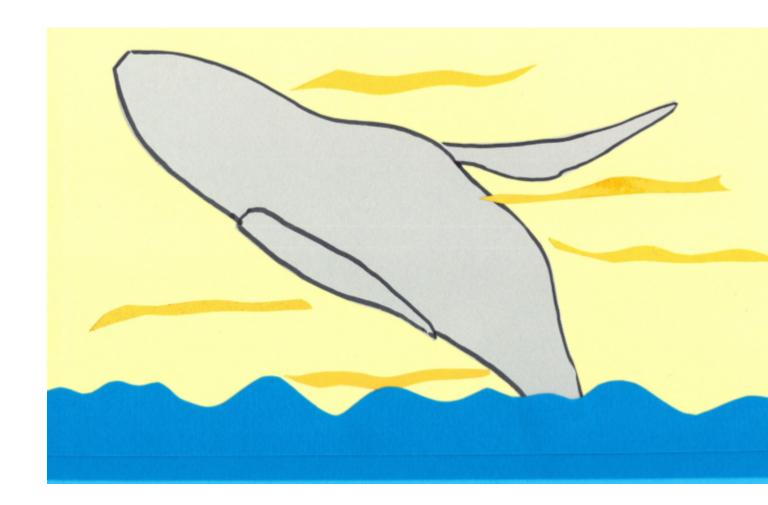


Grey as a playground

Grey as a rain cloud

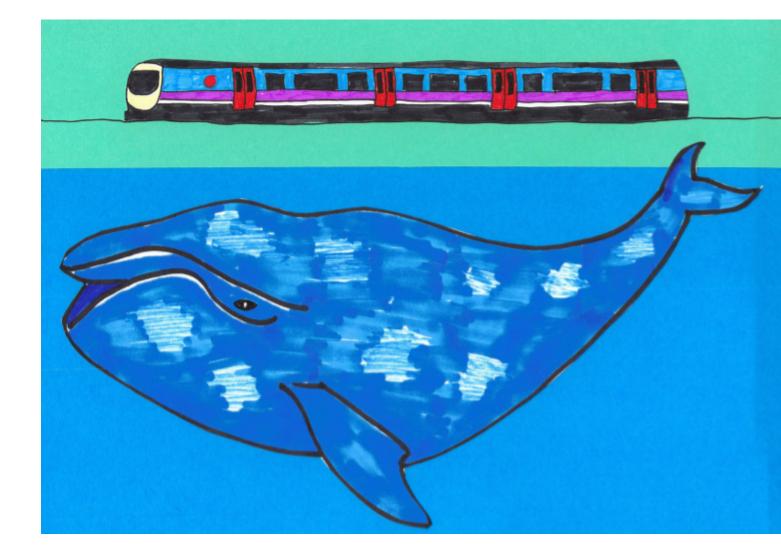




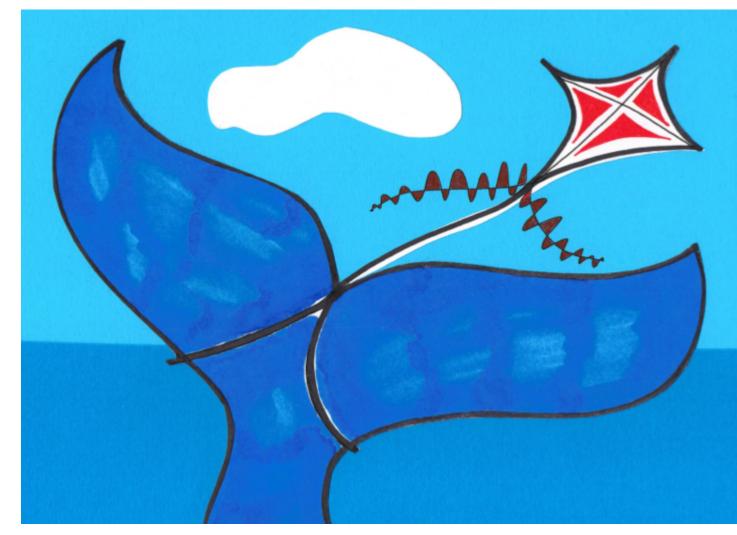


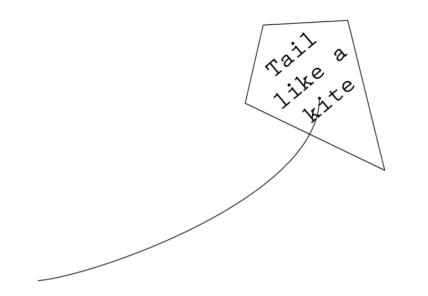
Big as a start of the start





Long as a train





Baby along



WHALES TO BE SEEN



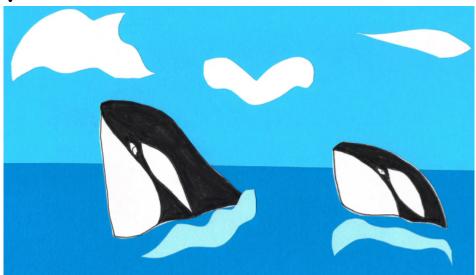
Whales...



Adjectives- quick revision

Remember that an adjective is a <u>describing word</u>.

- It tells us more about the noun.
- Adjectives sometimes come next to 'their' nouns but sometimes they do not.



Adjectives to describe whales- quick revision

The <u>huge</u> whale

The spotty whale

Remember you can use more than one adjective in the same sentence. If you do that you usually put a comma between them.

E.g. The huge, spotty whale

Adjectives to describe whales- quick revision

Often, adjectives come before the noun they are describing.

The <u>huge</u>, <u>spotty</u> whale

But remember they can also come later in the sentence.

E.g. Whales are quite often <u>huge</u> and <u>spotty</u>.

Task one

<u>My Chosen Whale - quick recap from last week!</u>

Pick any one of the whales in the book you have just read and describe it.

Think of some wonderful adjectives that you could use to describe your whale.

Aim to think of some great expanded noun phrases!

You could describe the whole whale or just part of it - its eye, its flipper, its skin, etc.

Comparisons using similes-new learning

We can also use <u>comparisons</u> to describe something in greater detail .

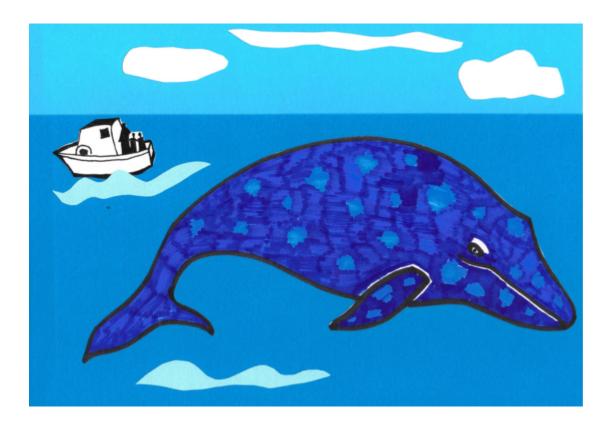
There are two ways we can do this. We call these <u>similes</u>

- 1. We can say what the thing we are describing is 'like a'.
- The whale's skin was blue like a summer's sky.
- The whale jumped out of the sea like a rocket.

2. Or we can compare the thing we are talking about by using the word 'as', twice.

- Its skin was as blue as a summer's sky.
- The whale jumped out of the water as fast as a rocket.

Task two: Describe your chosen whale using similes



Aim to write two simile sentences using 'like a' and two simile sentences using 'as.....as'

Extension (if you have time)

Write an acrostic poem about your chosen whale

<u>Writing an acrostic poem - here are some tips to help you.</u>

Write the letters of the word WHALES down the left-hand side of the paper. Use capital letters and make sure you get the spelling right!

Now for each letter create a line that carries on from the letter and says something about your whale.

See if you can include some great adjectives in your lines or even some similes!

Look on the next slide for an example ©

<u>Whale - acrostic example</u>

Whale gliding through the sea as fast as the wind,

- Hear their magical song
- A pair of gigantic flippers, flapping like paddles on a boat Longer than train
- Endangered and vulnerable, we must protect them
- Sheer size amazes us

Fun time extral

Draw a whale all of your own and invent a name for it

E.g. (a Left Whale, a Skinny Whale, a Zig-Zag Backed Whale etc.)



<u>Reading time</u>

Read your school reading book or a book from home for 20 minutes.

- Enjoy escaping on the new adventures with the different characters or learn something new if you have chosen to read a non-fiction book .
- Summarise your book to someone in your house in less than 30 words

<u>Spend some time learning your</u> <u>spellings.</u>

You could: *Write the word out 5 times.

* Use Look, Cover, Write, Check

*Get a grown-up/older sibling to test you verbally.

*Write each word in fancy letters and colour them in like rainbow words.

*Write out each spelling into a sentence.

Today's words are:

✓only ✓parents ✓pass ✓past ✓path