



HOME LEARNING

YEAR 2

13/07/20

Morning Message

Good morning Year 2,
Here is the zoom meeting ID, which will be the same for all lessons.

604 584 9817

Your parents will receive the password via email.

Oh my goodness it's the last week of year 2 and home learning! We hope you have had a lovely weekend and are ready for some fun work this week.

Here's the answer to the weekend riddle:

Riddle: **I'm light as a feather, yet the strongest person can't hold me for five minutes.**

What am I?

Answer: **your breath**

Let's have another riddle to wake up our brains

Riddle: **What goes up and down but doesn't move?**

The answer will be given tomorrow!

We hope you have a lovely day everyone!

Mr Duker, Ms Bastick and Mr Kai

Picture of the Week



Writing

This week, you will be writing a story based on the picture above and following on from this:

Roger was feeling tired after his long walk on the beach. His legs were heavy after trudging all evening through the Cornish sand. He was about to turn for the cliff path and home when his eyes were briefly blinded by the setting sun reflecting off an object in the sand. Bending down to investigate, he discovered a clear bottle half-buried in the sand containing what appeared to be a letter rolled up within.

Roger sat down, uncorked the bottle, withdrew the parchment and read...

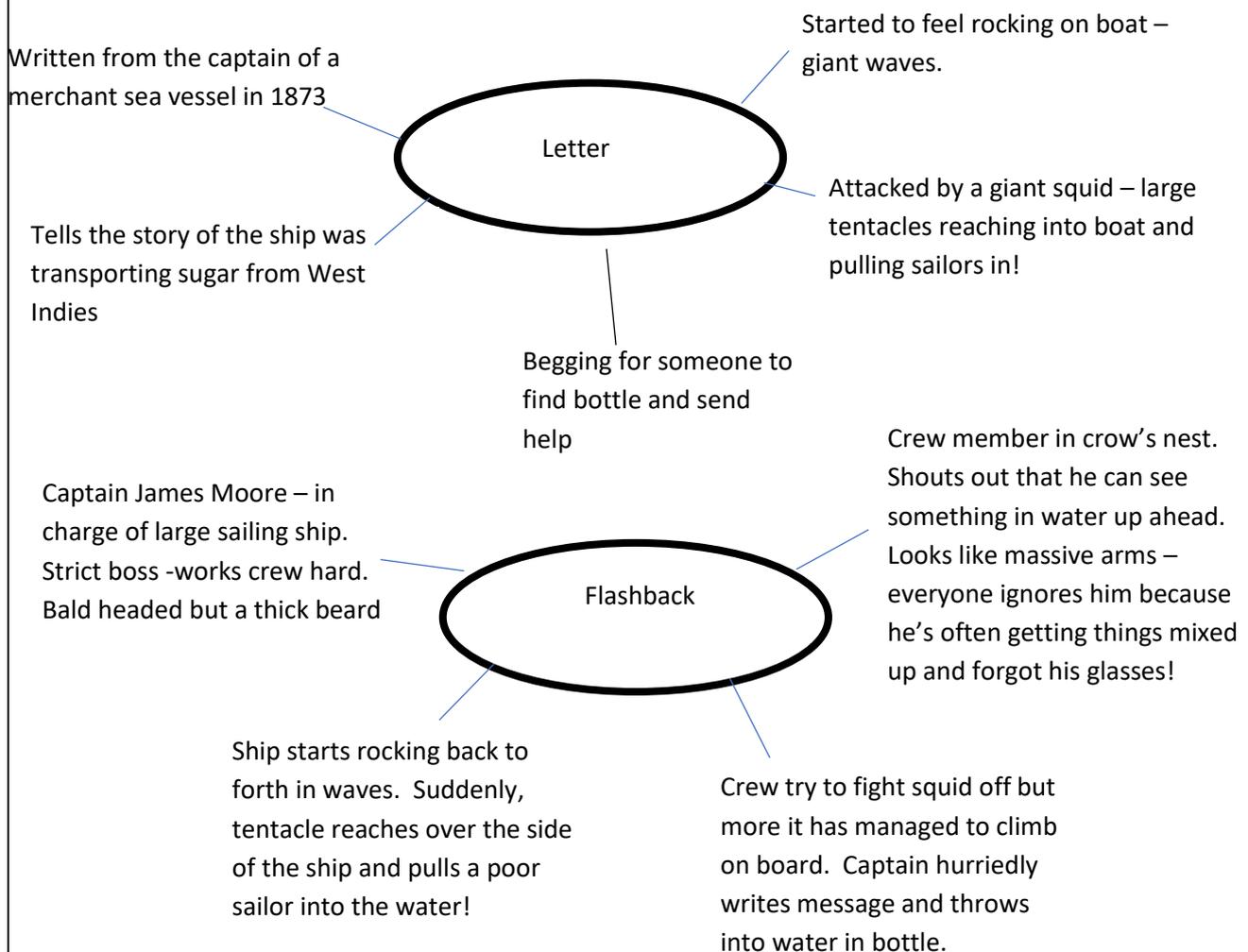
Your job is to write 2 parts to a story:

1. The letter.
2. A flashback telling a dramatic scene about why the letter writer had to throw the letter into the water. Leave on a cliff-hanger.

LO: To plan a story

Today, you will be thinking about what the letter says and what happened before the letter was thrown into the water.

Draw two circles and brainstorm ideas like below:



Other ideas:

- group of children were shipwrecked on a desert island
- young boy stowed away to sea with pirates
- girl stranded on a wooden crate floating at sea after ship sank

Pet Care of a Hamster



Hamsters are a member of the rodent family. Though they prove to be popular pets, hamsters are not a native to the UK. One popular type of domestic hamster was bred from a single pair, brought over in 1930 from Aleppo in Syria, by Israel Aharoni.

So what do we know about these little mammals?

Diet	Environment
<p>Domestic hamsters need compound pelleted foods, or a mix of different seeds and nuts. In the wild, they would eat a range of food, including crickets!</p> <p>Food must be changed regularly, as if it becomes stale or mouldy, hamsters can become very ill.</p> <p>They must always have fresh, clean water, which they can reach from a bottle attached to their cage.</p>	<p>In the wild, they live in dry, rocky plains and nest underground in burrows.</p> <p>This digging instinct is present in domestic hamsters, so cages need to be large, with a plastic base which can be filled with suitable litter materials, so that they can dig.</p> <p>Dust-free wood shavings are a good choice, providing they are free from preservatives and chemicals, to avoid illness.</p>

Hamsters typically live for 2 years. They are quite a commitment, and owners must care for them properly, according to the Animal Welfare Act.

Did you know ...?

Hamsters hoard food as a survival technique. They can store food in their cheek pouches, equivalent to half their body weight!

Hamsters are nocturnal, so they need to be able to exercise at night and sleep, without disturbances, during the day. They have large eyes to function properly in dimly lit areas.

Their incisor teeth never stop growing! They self-sharpen when a hamster is gnawing food or objects, which grinds the teeth down.

Did you know ...?

Hamster behaviour

Their whiskers are vital in their exploration of the world, as they detect objects around them. Their whiskers vibrate backwards and forwards at a rate of 30 whisks per second!

Hamsters like to explore, so they need cardboard tubes, wooden chew blocks, small boxes and a hamster wheel, to keep them busy and healthy.

They have very well-developed senses to warn them of predators, and are nervous and easily stressed.

Dangers to hamsters

Hamsters are small, vulnerable creatures and need to be kept safe. Here are some factors which need to be considered.

- Grapes and rhubarb are poisonous to hamsters.
- They can catch a human cold, and infect people with the cold virus.
- They need to be housed away from objects which transmit ultrasound. For example, TVs, computers and vacuums.
- If you let them out of their cage, make sure no other pets are around, and that the hamster is supervised continually, until it is returned to the cage. They can chew wires and other materials which can make them very ill and affect their breathing.



Questions

1. From where did some domestic hamsters originate from and who was responsible for their breeding?

2. Explain the feeding requirements of hamsters, in three points.

3. Describe what sort of cage and materials hamsters need, and the reasons behind the type required.

4. Explain what "hamsters hoard food as a survival technique" means.

5. Are hamsters well-suited to being nocturnal? How do you know?

6. What is the paragraph in italics about?

7. Imagine you are a vet. A hamster owner has brought their pet in saying that the hamster keeps bumping into things. What would you look for and why?

8. What word or phrase could have been used instead of 'vulnerable'?

9. With reference to the information about the nature of hamsters, why do you think all other pets must be kept away if a hamster is let out of its cage?

10. Which fact has interested or surprised you the most?

Continue reading your own book afterwards. Remember to read out to an adult.

Phonics focus this week: common exception words

Watch this clip to support learning

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kq4rDi2CigU&t=31s>

Maths

Unit 14 Weight, volume and temperature

Lesson 2 – Measuring mass in grams 1!

In this lesson, children will explore the use of standard units of mass (grams), and how they can measure these using both balance scales and weighing scales

Key vocabulary: balance, comparing, estimating, reasoning, accurately, total, scale, interval 100s, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000 mass, weight, grams (g), kilograms (kg), kilos volume, capacity, millilitres (ml), litres (l) temperature, thermometer, degrees Celsius (°C) more than, (>), less than (<), identical (=), divide (÷), heavier, heaviest, lighter, lightest, greater, greatest, least, smaller, smallest, full, half, three quarters, quarter, nearest to, X times as much hotter, hottest, warmer, warmest, colder, coldest, cooler, coolest.

Unit 14: Weight, volume and temperature, Lesson 2

Measuring mass in grams 1

Discover



1 a) How can the children measure the flour and the salt accurately?

b) How much flour is this?



Share

a) 100 g means 100 **grams**.

A gram is a unit for measuring mass.

We measure mass accurately by weighing.



I know to put **100g** on the balance and to add flour carefully until both sides are balanced.



I will balance **50g** to measure the salt. If the salt becomes too heavy, I will take some away.



b)



$$10 + 25 = 35$$

$$10 \text{ g} + 25 \text{ g} = 35 \text{ g}$$



The mass of the flour is 35g.

I can use  to help.



Think together

- 1 How could you use these weights to measure the flour and the salt?



You need:
60 g flour
30 g salt

60 g flour



30 g salt



Copy and complete the sentences.

+ balances the flour. + balances the salt.

- 2 Marta wants to measure her salt dough models.  

She adds weights until they balance.

The mass of the  is twice the mass of the .



Copy and complete the sentences.

The  has a mass of g.

The  has a mass of g.

3 You can also measure using weighing scales.



The arrow points at the total mass.



Copy and complete the sentences about the salt dough models.

The  has a mass of g.

The  has a mass of g.

Now complete pages 90-92 in your power maths 2C books.

Tuesday and Thursday: Go on the Mathletics website to complete the tasks that have been set.

<https://www.mathletics.com/uk/>

Weekly Spellings

Revise these common exception words over the week to be tested on them on Friday.

(See word list below)

1. last
2. old
3. pass
4. hold
5. children
6. clothes
7. improve
8. father
9. great
10. would
11. break
12. water

Foundation Subjects Work (for the week)

Summer

Your task for this week on Purple Mash is to design a poster about the activities you can do during the summer. Include the activities you can only do in the summer. Things you like doing and the reasons why. Also think about staying safe in the sun!

ACTIVE KIDS!

We have a range of holiday activities available for children to keep them healthy, happy and entertained over the summer holidays...

SWIMMING
Crash Courses, over three weeks to help build water confidence, improve stroke techniques and have heaps of fun in the water.
Price: From £36.25

FOOTBALL DROP-IN
Join us from Monday 29th July to Friday 2nd August 11.00am - 12.00pm for an hour of football fun.
Price: From £7.75 per session

HOLIDAY CLUB
Our Ofsted registered Holiday Clubs runs over 4 weeks Monday - Friday and offer a variety of activities for ages 5 - 14 years.
Price: From £21.00 per session.

RUNAROUND
Every Friday over the summer holidays between 9.30am - 10.30am.
Price: From £4.00 per session.

Diary

Write a diary of what work and activities you did today. Remember to include your emotions and opinions.

