



HOME LEARNING

YEAR

18/05/20

Morning Message

Good morning Year 2,

Welcome to week 5 of home learning. Hope you all had an amazing weekend? We've planned a range of exciting activities for you to enjoy this week. You will also be starting your Power Maths 2C book this week.

But first of all, here's the answer to last Friday's riddle.

When things go wrong, what can you always count on?

Answer: **Your fingers**

Well done if you figured out the answer to the riddle.

Here's another riddle for you: **What word is spelled wrong in the dictionary?**

We will reveal the answer to this riddle tomorrow.

It's your birthday today Freddie and we all wish you a happy birthday!!



Let's have a lovely day everyone.

Mr Duker, Ms Bastick and Mr Kai

Today's Picture



Writing

Create an information leaflet to inform your reader about sharks.

You may use these links for support: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tfWMwG6aYzQ>

<https://www.kidzone.ws/sharks/facts.htm>

Starter:

Sharks

Sharks are among the oldest animals on Earth. They are also fast-swimming fishes that have a skeleton made of cartilage instead of bone. (Cartilage is an elastic tissue that is created before bone begins to form.)

Think about: What do sharks look like? Where do they live? What do they eat? What types of sharks are there? Are they endangered?

Remember: subheadings, full sentences, factual information, technical vocabulary, pictures and captions

Shark Fact File

Although a type of fish, a shark's skeleton is made of cartilage. This is the same material that your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark, tiger shark, blue shark, bull shark and many others. Scientists believe that sharks have resided in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school, shoal or shiver.

The smallest shark is the dwarf lantern shark which is usually around 17cm in length. In comparison, the largest fish in the world is the whale shark, which can measure up to a massive 14 metres long.

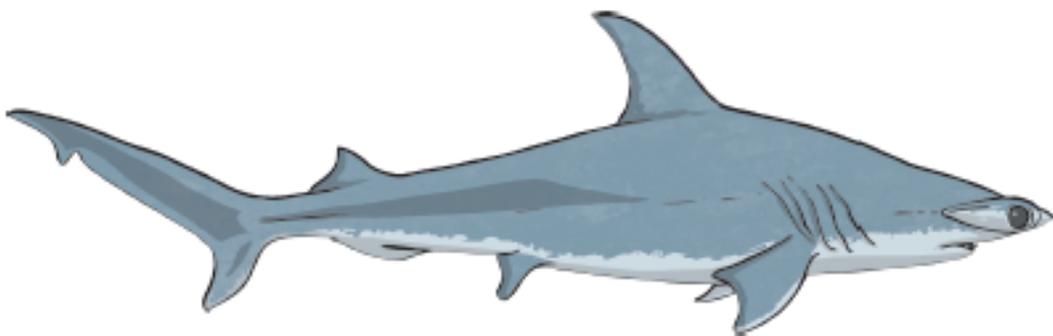
Where do they live?

Sharks can be spotted in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers and the bull and river sharks can actually live in both freshwater and seawater. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures although polar sharks prefer colder water.

What do they eat?

A shark's diet depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, molluscs, squid, lobster and crabs. Sharks have many replacement teeth, which grow on the inside of their jaws and move forward when needed – a bit like a conveyor belt.

Although some types of shark can be deadly, only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are actually very rare. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than shark attacks.



Shark Fact File



Amazing Fact!

Sharks have five to seven gill slits on the sides of their heads. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive. Most shark species would die if they stopped moving.

Did You Know...?

Pups (baby sharks) are born already able to take care of themselves. They have to be able to swim away fast as some mothers try to eat their own pups and their own siblings can even attack them.

Shark Senses

Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell which is 10 000 times better than a human's. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can even see in very dim light which allows them to still hunt in deeper waters. As well as having incredible senses, these skilful predators can swim at great speeds; great white sharks can swim as fast as 18mph!

Sharks - Questions

1. Describe **one** way in which sharks and humans are alike.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a species of shark? Tick **one**.

- hammerhead shark
 lion shark
 grey reef shark
 tiger shark

3. What is a 'shoal'?

4. How long is a dwarf lantern shark? Tick **one**.

- 14 centimetres
 17 metres
 14 metres
 17 centimetres

5. What is special about the bull shark and river shark? Explain your answer fully.

6. Fill in the missing words.

Smaller sharks eat smaller _____ life like clams, _____, squid, lobster and crabs.

7. Find and copy a word that means not very common.

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

Phonics focus this week: spell words which end in **-al**, **-el** and **-le**

Complete Spelling Rule 9 **-al** at the end of words activities

<https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/86/9-The-l-sound-spelt-al-at-the-end-of-words>

Position and direction (Lesson 1)

Describing movement

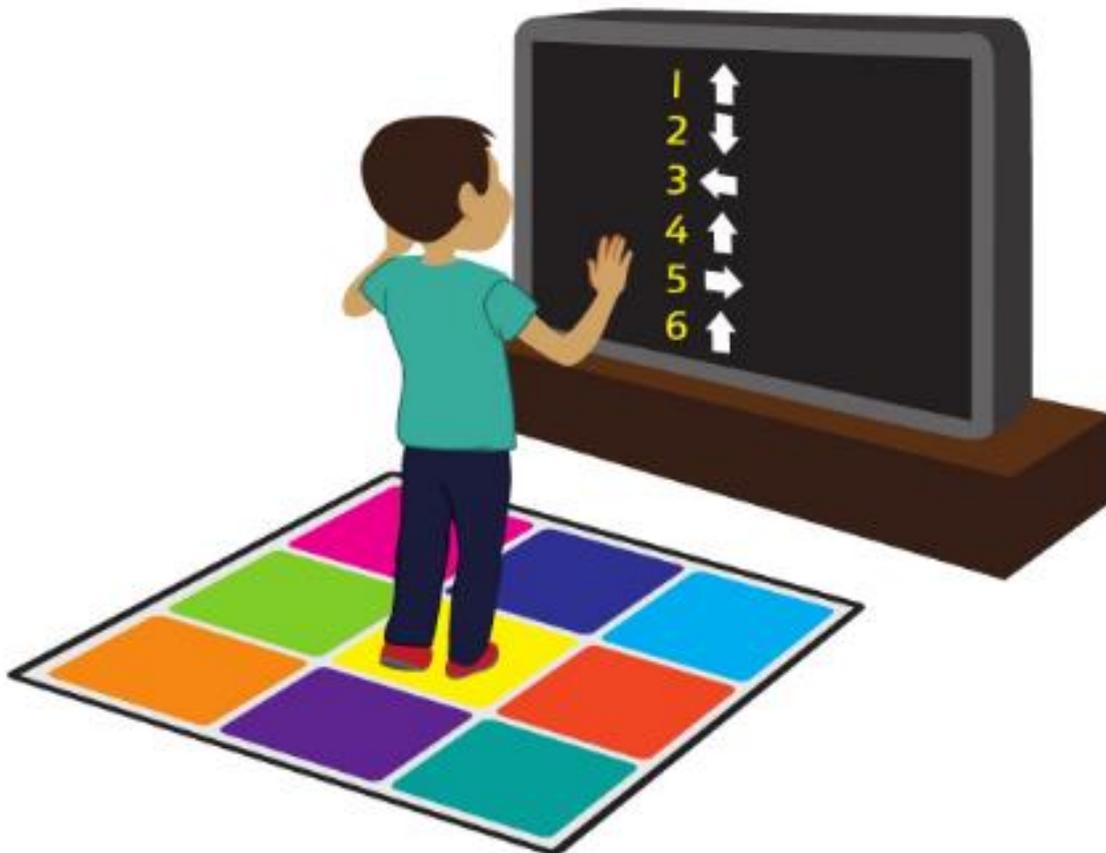
In this lesson, you will describe movement and follow instructions using the words 'left', 'right', 'forwards' and 'backwards'.

Key vocabulary: quarter turn, half turn, three-quarter turn, whole turn, clockwise, anticlockwise, forwards, backwards, left, right, up, down, turn, middle, position, pattern, above, below, top, bottom, between, cube, cylinder, circle, semicircle, triangle, rectangle, square

Unit 11: Position and direction, Lesson 1

Describing movement

Discover



- 1** a) Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the dance.
- b) Describe the movements in the dance.

Share

a) and b) These are the movements in the dance.



Step 1: forwards



Step 2: backwards



Step 3: left



Step 4: forwards



Step 5: right



Step 6: forwards



I know to use forwards, backwards, left and right to describe movement.

Think together

1 Here are three sandcastles.



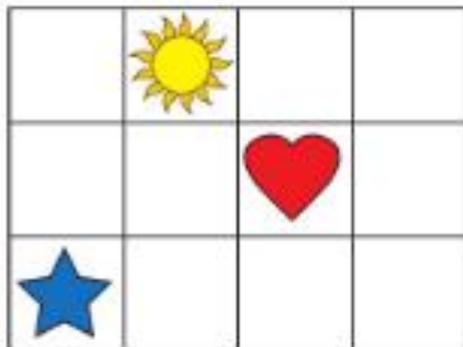
Complete the sentences.

The _____ flag is in the middle.

The green spotty flag is to the left of the _____ flag.

The _____ flag is to the right of the green spotty flag.

2

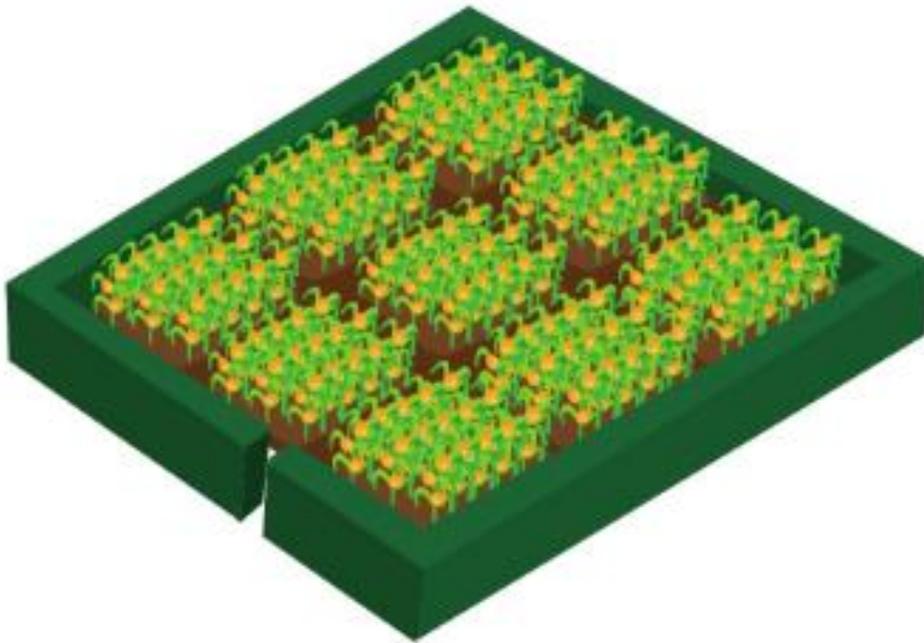


a) To move from the  to the , move square up and square left.

b) Describe how to move from the  to the .
Can you do this in more than one way?



- 3 Jake the mouse is in one of the squares in the field.



Jake moves away from the entrance:

1 square forwards

1 square left

1 square backwards

1 square right.

Where does Jake finish?



Now complete pages 6-8 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 some of this half term's spelling words which end in **-al**, **-el** and **-le** over the week to be tested on them on Friday.

(See word list below)

Make sure you put the words in sentences so you understand the meaning.

1. hospital
2. metal
3. legal
4. pedal
5. animal
6. capital
7. camel
8. tunnel
9. squirrel
10. travel
11. towel
12. trowel
13. tinsel
14. table
15. fable
16. apple
17. topple
18. bottle
19. little
20. middle

Foundation Subjects Work (for the week)

Bridget Riley

This week you will be researching the works of Bridget Riley. This task has been set for you on Purple Mash. Go to the red To Do button at the top left of your screen. When you have finished your work for the day, click on the red arrow at the top right of the screen and then save and exit. You will be asked if you want to continue the work or hand it in. Only hand it in when you have finished your weekly task and then your teacher can look at your amazing work.



Diary

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