



HOME LEARNING

YEAR

22/04/20

Morning Message

Good morning Year 2,

Hope you all had a restful night and are ready to kick-start today's learning. We're pleased to see that most of you completed your Mathletics tasks yesterday. Those yet to complete yesterday's Mathletics tasks, please ensure that it's completed today. Most of you are also making fantastic progress with your Purple Mash project about our local area of Kensal Green. We look forward to reading the projects of those yet to make a start. Please remember that your Purple Mash login details are the same as your Mathletics login. Continue practising your spellings and also reading aloud to an adult. Let's have another enjoyable day everyone.

Mr Duker, Ms Bastick and Mr Kai

Today's Picture



Writing

Write an information text to inform your reader about some of the different types of houses in the UK. Choose **at least 3 types of houses** and write factual information about them.

You may use this link for support: <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/houses/modern.htm>

Starter:

Houses in the UK

Houses provide us with shelter. They protect us from the weather, give us somewhere to sleep and also keep us safe. There are different types of houses in the UK and these are:

- Terraced houses
- Semi-detached houses
- Detached houses
- Flats or apartments
- Bungalows
- Cottages
- caravans

Think about: What are the key features of each house type? What are the similarities and differences between each house type? What type of house do you live in? Describe it.

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

Houses and Homes

Everyone needs to have somewhere they can sleep and feel safe, dry and warm. We all need somewhere to take shelter from the weather. People used to live in caves but over time they learned to build their own shelters, and then homes.

The Celts

The Celtic tribes built roundhouses made from wood and straw, stuck on with mud. This was called wattle and daub. They did not have any windows, and there was only one room where everyone lived together. Even their



animals lived in the same room with them! There would be a fire in the middle of their home, and some of the smoke would escape through a small hole at the top of the roof.



The Tudors

During the Tudor times, people began to care more what their houses actually looked like. Their house was made from wood and the spaces in between were filled using small sticks and wet clay. This meant there was a black and white effect. They also built their houses very close together which made the streets very narrow.

The Georgians

After the Great Fire of London, people had to use materials that would not burn easily in a fire. These materials were brick and slate. A Georgian house was very elegant, and often looked square from the front.



In the Georgian times, people had to pay a heavy tax for windows. The more money you had, the more windows you could afford. Poor people sometimes bricked up their windows so that they did not have to pay the window tax.

The Victorians

During the Victorian times, railways and factories were suddenly being used. This meant that building materials could now be carried by train to different parts of the country. People could build their houses using materials from anywhere.

Bricks became cheaper and were very available. Rich Victorians even made rooms for their servants to live in the attic!



Photo courtesy of (Stefan Baguette - Wikipedia Commons) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Modern Houses

Houses have changed a lot since the Victorian times. We have more choice about what type of house we can live in.

Bungalows:

A bungalow is a building where all the rooms are on one level. There are no stairs, and no bedrooms upstairs.



Semi-detached houses:

A semi-detached house means two houses are joined together down one side. This means the two homes share a roof.



Flats and apartments:

These are tall buildings split into individual homes. You might have to go up in a lift or walk up a lot of stairs. They do not have their own garden but some places have a shared garden.



Houses and Homes - Questions

1. Why do people need a shelter or house?

2. Celtic homes were made from wood and straw which were stuck on with mud. What was this called?

3. Why did Celtic homes have a hole in the roof?

4. When writing about the Tudor houses, what word does the author use that tells us the houses were so close together, it made the streets thin?

5. After the Great Fire of London, people were only allowed to build their houses using materials that would not burn easily in a fire. Which materials were these?

6. In Georgian times what part of a house was taxed?

7. In Victorian times how were building materials carried around the country?

8. In bungalows, why are there no bedrooms upstairs?

9. How would you get up to your flat or apartment?

10. Describe how you would know what a semi-detached house is.

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

Phonics focus this week: Year 2 common exception words.

Complete Spelling Rule 32 -Common exception words (3 of 6) activity

<https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/109/32-Common-exception-words>

Properties of shapes

End of unit check

This end of unit check requires you to draw on your understanding of the properties of 2D and 3D shapes and how shapes are categorised based on the specific properties that they share.

Key vocabulary: quadrilateral, polygon, prism, hexagon, octagon, vertex, vertices, hemisphere, symmetry, line of symmetry, symmetrical, curved surface, cone, cylinder, edge, properties, triangle-based pyramid, square-based pyramid, pentagon-based pyramid, hexagon-based pyramid

Unit 9: Properties of shapes

End of unit check



Your teacher will ask you these questions.



1 Which shape does not have four vertices?

A



B



C



D



2 Which shape could not go in either group?

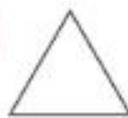
Pentagons

Even number of sides

A



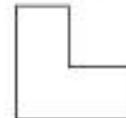
B



C



D



3 Choose the shape that has the fewest edges.

A



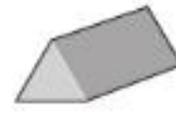
B



C



D



4 Which shape has these faces?



A



B



C



D



5 Choose the shape to complete the pattern



A rectangle B square C pentagon D hexagon.

Think!

Theo has a square. He draws two straight lines on it and then cuts along them.

Now he has three new shapes.

He counts the number of vertices for each new shape.



Two of the shapes have three vertices.

One of the shapes has four vertices.

Find a way to cut the square into three shapes so each shape has a different number of vertices.

Is there more than one way? Describe your shapes to your partner.

These words
might help you.

vertices

sides

pentagon

hexagon

triangle

153

→ Practice book 2B p111

Now complete pages 111-112 in your power maths 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 the next 20 year 2 common exception words over the week to be tested on them on Friday.
(See word list in your child's pack)

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

1. old
2. cold
3. gold
4. hold
5. told
6. every
7. everybody
8. even
9. great
10. break
11. steak
12. pretty
13. after
14. fast
15. last
16. past
17. father
18. class
19. glass
20. pass

Foundation Subjects Work (for the week)

Kensal Green - a local area

This week you will be finding out more information the local area of Kensal Green and you will be using that information to create a leaflet about the area.

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.

Researching the local area ✕



Hi En

Use these guidelines to direct your research.

Diary

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