Year 2
Home Learning

Theme: Sun, Sand and Sea

Summer Term 2 Week 3

BROOKE & MARSHLAND FEDERATION

Jigsaw Lesson

Create your own timeline using the template provided. Consider what you could/ will be able to do at each age and to draw pictures or write this down on the template. These are some ideas to help you:

Baby: I couldn't walk or talk;

Toddler: I learnt to walk and feed myself;

Child: I now go to school and can read;

Teenager: I will be able to stay out later with friends;
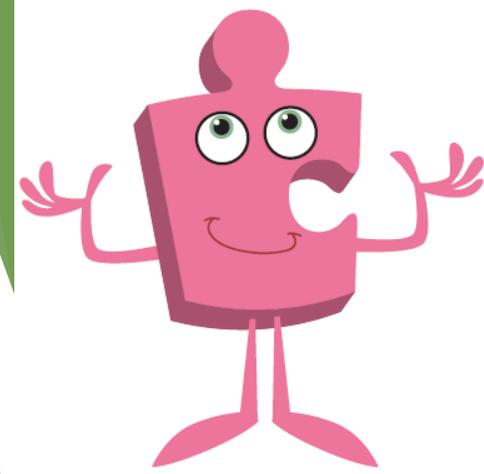
Adult: I might have my own family.

Baby **Toddler** **Child** **Teenager** **Adult**

- Have a pause point.
- Close your eyes and focus on what you are thinking and feeling right now.
- Share these feelings with a family member.
- Pause for about 20-30 seconds.

English lesson 1

All about Whales Part 1 ...

Whales are huge, warm-blooded, air breathing mammals that live in the sea. There are many different species including the blue whale, killer whale, humpback whale and minke.

- Many whales are toothless. They use a plate of comb-like fibre called baleen to filter small crustaceans and other creatures from the water.
- There are 79 to 84 different species of whale. They came in many different shapes and sizes!
- A baby whale is called a calf. Whales form groups to look after calves and feed together. These groups are often made up of all female or all male whales.
- Whales that are found in both Northern and Southern hemisphere never meet or breed together. Their migration is timed so that they are never in breeding areas at the same time.

English lesson 1

How many spieces of whales are there? _____

Why do you think whales come in all shapes and sizes?

_____

What do you think the word _migration_ means?

_____

What is the name of a baby whale? _____

Why do you think groups of whales are all either female or male?

_____

English lesson 2

All about Whales Part 2...

•The arched lower lip of a whale can often make it look like it is smiling! However, this isn't a "real" smile as the blubber in the head of the whale prevents the muscles of the face from reaching the surface.

•You can tell the age of a whale by looking at the wax plug in its ear. This plug in the ear has a pattern of layers when cut lengthwise that scientists can count to estimate the age of the whale.

•Whales love to sing! They use this as a call to mates, a way to communicate and also just for fun! After a period of time they get bored of the same whale song and begin to sing a different tune.

•Sometimes whales make navigation mistakes during migrations. Although they may have made the mistake days before, they don't realise it until they become stranded.

•Whales support many different types of life. Several creatures, such as barnacles and sea lice, attach themselves to the skin of whales and live there.

English lesson 2

Circle the word which means stops.

The blubber in the head of the whale prevents the muscles of the face from reaching the surface.

How can you find out the age of a whale?

_____

What do you think the word *stranded* means?

_____

How do whales communicate? _____

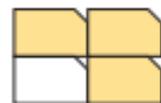Why do you think other creatures attach themselves to a whale?

_____

English lesson 3 and 4

▶Use all your knowledge you have learnt about whales to create a fact file all about whales. Include information about what they eat, their sizes and different types of speices, their diets and other interesting facts.

Maths lesson 1
Finding quarters
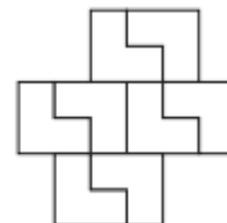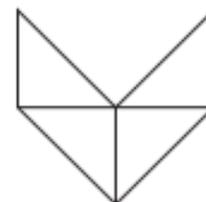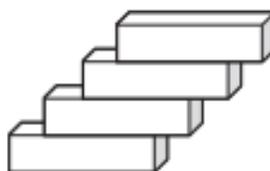
Maths lesson 2
Finding quarters

3 Rosie is sharing out 16 strawberries.

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 = ☐

4 Work out $\frac{3}{4}$ of £20

£ ☐

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Maths lesson 3
Using and applying quarters.

5 Year 2 are planting sunflower seeds.

Annie has 4 pots and 12 seeds.

She plants the same number of seeds in each pot.
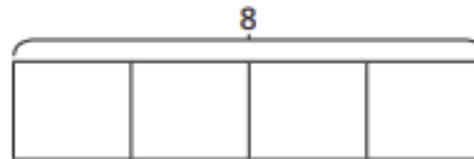
a) Draw the seeds she puts in each pot.

b) Complete the number sentences.

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

6 The bar model is split into 4 equal parts.

a) What is the value of each part?

Label it on the bar model.

8

b) Use the bar model to find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 8   ☐

Maths lesson 4
Problem solving with quarters.

7 Draw a bar model to find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 40

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 40 = ☐

8 Write <, > or = to compare the statements.

a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 ◯ $\frac{3}{4}$ of 4

b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 ◯ $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20

9 Scott has some seeds.

He puts $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seeds into his hand.

He puts the rest of the seeds on the table.

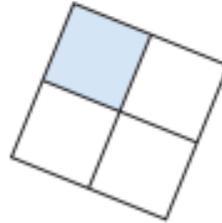How many seeds does Scott have in his hand?

Use a bar model to help you.

Maths lesson 5

Counting in fractions

I Dani colours part of this shape.

a) What fraction of the shape has Dani coloured?

b) Colour another small square.

What fraction of the shape is now coloured?

c) Colour another small square.

What fraction of the shape is now coloured?

d) Colour another small square.

What fraction of the shape is now coloured?
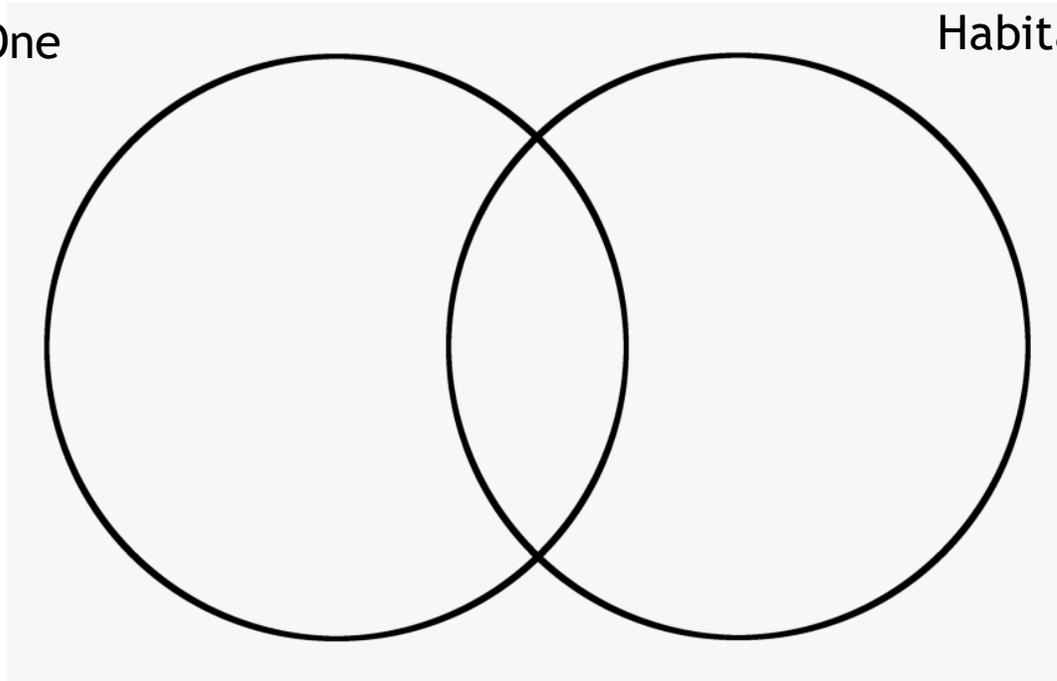
Topic lesson – Science
To compare animals and their habitats.

Choose 2 habitats to explore at home. These could be – a flower bed and under a rock. Record which animals and minibeasts live in these habitats in a venn diagram.
- Were there any animals that lived in both?
- What makes it a good place for them to live?

Habitat One   Habitat Two

Topic lesson – Art

Google some famous self-portraits. Discuss which you like. Which is your favourite? Who was it by?
Create a self-portrait using specific techniques we have covered in school.
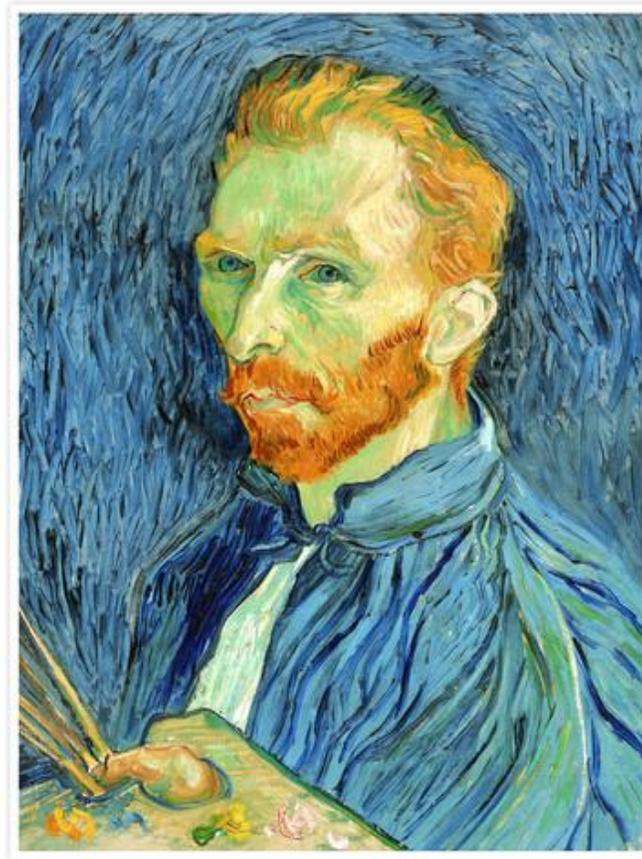You could include:
Shading
Apply tone
Lines
Circles
Crosshatching

Additional resource links