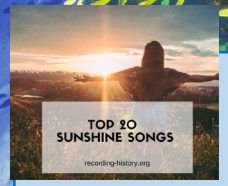
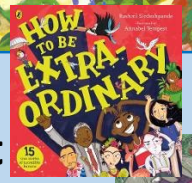
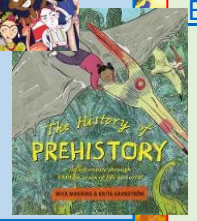
Year 2
Home Learning Project
Week Beginning: 29.06.2020
Theme: Seasons/Weather (Sunshine)







If you have any work that you are really proud of, email it to helen.clarke@danebank.tameside.sch.uk to show one of the teachers!

Maths

- Have a look at White Rose Maths this week – watch some the daily teaching videos and follow the activities. This week's theme on White Rose Maths is measurements.
- If you want to extend your learning even further, check out BBC Bitesize daily maths activities!
- Let's all log on to Times Tables Rockstars – let's get rocking! I'll be checking again this week to see who has stepped up to the challenge ☺! **This week on Times Tables Rockstars I want you to try and beat your fastest studio time**. Remember to play in studio mode to do this.
- Finally, don't forget your **Spring Term KIRFs: Know doubles and halves of numbers to 20.**

English

This week why not try the daily English lessons on BBC Bitesize! There is an English lesson everyday, which often have a lovely video to watch and several follow up activities, they do not need to be printed!

If you are looking for some reading inspiration, why not have a look at Love Reading 4 Kids. Here you can read extracts of books that you might want to buy and even read/listen to some of the books for FREE! There are some great extracts to read under the True Stories section!

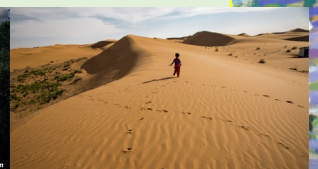
1. Geography (Explore)

Can you investigate weather around the world?

Choose at least 8 capital cities from around the world and explore how the weather is different in each capital city.

Explore:

Record your actual findings – capital city, country continent, temperature, weather conditions. Afterwards compare the weather in different places and suggest why there are differences.



2. Science (Investigate)

Are all shadows the same?

You could investigate this in lots of different ways. On the Science Sparks website there are lots of great suggestions for how to investigate shadows.

1. Follow the shadow frame experiment to investigate how different materials can make different shadows.
2. Follow the Draw shadows experiment to investigate the shape and size of shadows when you draw them! You can use objects that you have around the house.
3. Finally follow this fabulously easy Human Sundial experiment to look at how your own shadow changes over the day.

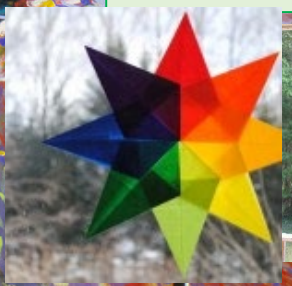
Music/PSHE (Listen and Think)

Listen to some of the songs on this website. Think about how they make you feel – do they make you smile, dance, laugh? Some of the songs you may have heard of, some might be completely new!

Art (Create)

Can you catch the sun?

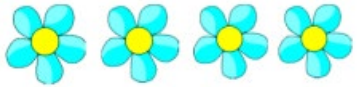
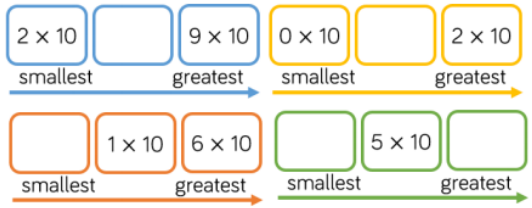
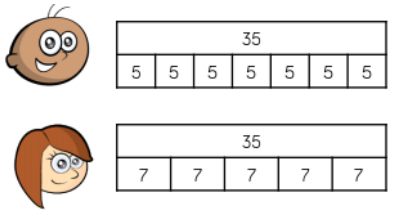
It might sound like a silly question, but have a look at some of these lovely art ideas related to the sun – I love the sun catcher or even the stone sundial!



Year 3

Home Learning Project – Maths –

Week Beginning: 29.06.2020

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Write the multiplication to match these repeated additions: 10 + 10 + 10 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + = Then answer each question.	Complete the number sentences to describe the arrays.  2 × 3 ___ × ___  ___ × ___ and ___ × ___ 	Complete the number tracks.  2 4 ___ 8 ___ 12 14 16 18 ___ ___ 24 ___ 2 4 6 8 ___ Count in 2s to calculate how many eyes there are.  There are ___ eyes in total. ___ × ___ = ___	How many petals altogether?  Write the multiplication calculation. There are 35 fingers. How many hands are there?  _x 5 = 35	Thin of 10 x table fact that could go into each box.  2 × 10 ___ 9 × 10 (smallest … greatest) 0 × 10 ___ 2 × 10 (smallest … greatest) ___ 1 × 10 6 × 10 (smallest … greatest) ___ 5 × 10 ___ (smallest … greatest)
Complete these statements using <, >, = 3 × 5 ◯ 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 2 × 2 ◯ 2 + 2 10 × 2 ◯ 5 + 5 + 5	Part of this array is hidden.  The total is less than 16. What could the array be? Find **different** possibilities.	Tommy says that 10 × 2 = 22 Is he correct? Explain how you know. Fill in the blanks: 3 × ___ = 6 ___ × 2 = 20 ___ = 8 × 2	Tommy and Rosie have both drawn a bar model to show 7 x 5. What is the same and what is different about their bar models?  35: 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 35: 7 7 7 7 7 Draw your own bar model to show 4 x 5.	On sports day, Jack runs 10 metres, 7 times.  Which of these calculations do **not** describe this word problem? 10 + 7 7 × 10 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 Explain why.

Year 3

Home Learning Project – English

Week Beginning: 29.06.2020

<table>
<tr><th>Monday</th><th>Tuesday</th><th>Wednesday</th><th>Thursday</th><th>Friday</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Activities</td><td>Extended write</td></tr>
<tr><td>Proofread and edit your work from last Friday – check for spellings, punctuation, grammar.</td><td>Use the games and activities on the Spelling Frame website to practice your Year 2 common exception words.</td><td>Answer each of the questions on the SPaG mat on page 5.</td><td>Play one of these spelling games: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/words-and-spelling</td><td rowspan="3">Have a look through some of the FREE extracts on Love Reading 4 Kids, under the Fiction >> True Stories section.
Here's one that I found about Great Women!
Choose one of the books/extracts that tells you about an interesting/extraordinary person.
Read about them.

Then write an information page about your chosen person.
Tell me:
1. About their life/history.
2. Why they are interesting/extraordinary.
3. Why you have chosen to write about them!

You may need to do some additional research about them, but I know that you are GREAT at that!</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Reading and Comprehension</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Read: Barn Owls on page 6.</td><td colspan="2">Read: Volcanoes on page 6.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What does a barn owl look like?
Where do barn owls live?
What do barn owls eat?

Red Challenge:
What does the word nocturnal mean?
Why do you think they live in different places?</td><td>What do barn owls do if they feel threatened?
What sound do they make?
What is a baby barn owl called?

Red Challenge:
What does the word threatened mean?
Why has the author included headings?</td><td>How many active volcanoes are there around the world?
What is magma?
Why are lava flows dangerous? Give two examples.

Red Challenge: Why do you think the author has called volcanoes "powerful"?</td><td>How can a volcano help people who live near them?
Normally you can see volcanoes above the ground, but where else can you find a volcano?
How can scientists tell if a volcano is going to erupt?

Red Challenge:
Would you like to live by a volcano? Give reasons for your answer.
What is the job of a glossary?</td></tr>
</table>

a

Use either ? . or ! for a question, statement or an exclamation sentence. Add the correct punctuation to the sentences below.

The sea is really warm

What kind of fish is that one

b

Make longer words by adding the suffix **–ment** or **–ness**. Write the new word in full. Remember some letters might need to change.

sad_____

enjoy_____

merry_____

c

Which of these words is an adjective?

- ☐ pretty
- ☐ hat
- ☐ Betty

d

List THREE adjectives to describe what you see in this picture.

_____

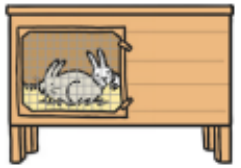
_____

_____

e

Oops Mr Whoops has made THREE punctuation mistakes in his sentence. Can you underline the words that should start with a capital letter?

priya's cute pet rabbits arrived on monday, they were called bob and Bill.



f

Practise writing these common exception word spellings.

poor poor *poor*_____

_____

kind kind *kind*_____

_____

both both *both*_____

_____

fast fast *fast*_____

All about...

Barn Owls

Some barn owls are nocturnal but also they can be seen at sunset or early morning. They have a white, heart-shaped face and a white chest with small brown spots. Their back is tawny, marked with black and white spots. They are a similar size to a small cat.

Fascinating Facts

Barn owls make a screeching noise, not a hoot like the tawny owl.

Baby owls are called owlets.

Where Do They Live?

Barn owls live in a range of habitats including farm buildings, dovecotes, church towers, hollow trees and cliff sites. Some owls prefer to live in the open grasslands, farmlands and woodlands that are no more than 2,000 metres high. Some of these species are also found along the edges of woods.

What Do They Eat?

Barn owls eat mainly small mammals like voles, shrews, rats and mice. Sometimes they eat birds, insects and even frogs. On average, a wild barn owl eats about 4 small mammals per night, that's 1,460 per year.

Staying Safe

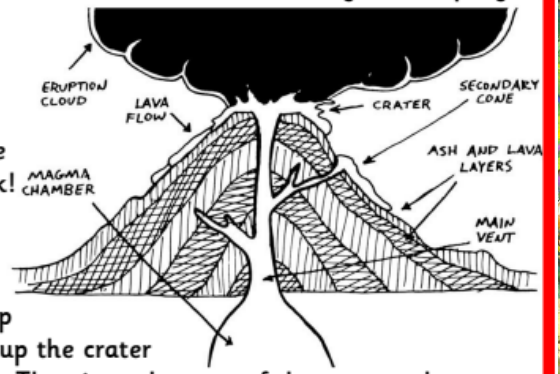
If they feel threatened, they will squint their eyes, spread their wings and sway their head back and forth, while hissing. If this does not stop their attacker, the barn owl will lie on its back and protect itself with its sharp talons.

Volcanoes

Active Volcanoes

There are 500 active volcanoes around the world. This means that they could erupt at any time! 60 will erupt each year! 10 volcanoes could be blowing their top right now!

Erupting Volcanoes



Why does this happen? Deep below the ground it is hot. So hot it can melt rock! This melted rock is called magma. Volcanoes happen when magma finds gaps in the Earth's surface. It collects inside the magma chamber. This is deep below the volcano. The magma moves up the crater pipe, and pushes its way to the surface. Then it gushes out of the vent at the top. When magma hits the surface we call it lava.

Types of Volcanoes

Not all volcanoes erupt in the same way! Some make a hot, runny lava that runs down the sides of the volcano. Some shoot hot ash, lava and rocks high into the air. Some have tall slopes with a crater on the top. These make big explosions! Lava, rock and ash explode out of the volcano.

Deadly Volcanoes

Volcanoes can be deadly! Lava flows can knock down buildings and set fire to things. Ash can cover the land and make it hard to breathe. Gas gets blasted out and makes the air poisonous. Mudflows slide down the slopes, ripping houses and trees from the ground.

Dormant and Extinct Volcanoes

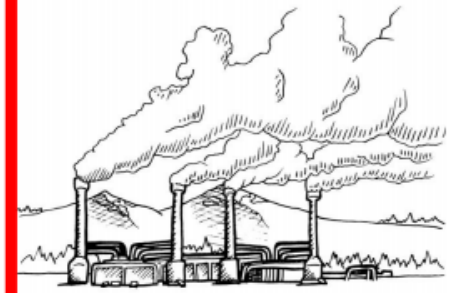
Not all volcanoes are about to erupt. Dormant volcanoes are said to be sleeping, but they could erupt again. Extinct volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time.

Powerful Volcanoes

Just one volcano can affect the whole planet. In 1815, a volcano in Indonesia erupted. This volcano sent gas and ash shooting high into the air. Wind spread the gas and ash around the world. The lack of sun made it hard for plants to grow. Lots of people died because there was no food.

Measuring Volcanoes

Scientists can tell if a volcano is about to erupt. Special equipment is used to help them. It can measure how much gas is building up inside a volcano. They also check for vibrations in the ground. We cannot stop volcanoes erupting, but if we know it is about to happen, people have time to escape.



Helpful Volcanoes

Lots of people live near active volcanoes. They face danger at all times! These people know how to use volcanoes to make their lives better. They grow crops in the rich volcanic soil. The heat from the ground is used to power and warm their homes. Lots of people come to visit famous volcanoes. This makes jobs for the local people.

Did You Know?

Lava erupts at temperatures of up to 1200°c.
There are even volcanoes under the sea!
Volcanoes have been discovered on Venus and Mars.

Glossary

crater pipe	a tube connecting the magma chamber to the surface
magma chamber	hollow space under the ground where magma collects
vent	an opening in the Earth's surface allowing molten rock and gas to escape
vibrations	a shaking movement from side to side

Sue Chattoe