

**Mathematics**

Daily times tables and number fluency (TT Rockstars, Hit the button, Numbots)

1	Theme: Measures (g) Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1 Offline Alternative: Measure in grams See the slide below.
2	Theme: Measures (kg) Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1 Offline Alternative: Measure in kilograms See the slide below.
3	Theme: Volume Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1 Offline Alternative: Compare volume See the slide below.
4	Theme: Measure in ml Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1 Offline Alternative: Measure in millilitres See the slide below.
5	Theme: challenges Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1 Offline Alternative: Challenge of the week. See the slide below.
	Additional, optional challenge: Mr West's Maths challenge.

**English**

- Daily reading and keeping reading record up to date.
- Continue to learn year 1 / 2 spellings using strategies ideas from previous weeks, **try to focus on 5 spellings your child doesn't know.**

1	<p>Theme: Questions</p> <p>Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1</p> <p>Offline Alternative:</p> <p>Read the summary of the story to your child. Ask them questions about the story summary. Then ask your child to write some questions about the story summary. Think about using the question sentence starters: what, where, when, who, how, why, do, and remember to finish the sentence with a question mark ?.</p> <p>Possible questions could be:</p> <p>Why was he sent to bed without dinner?</p> <p>What time was he sent to bed?</p> <p>Where is the island?</p>
2	<p>Theme: Counting Poems</p> <p>Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1</p> <p>Offline Alternative:</p> <p>Imagine you are Max and you have just landed on a magical island full of monsters, trees and exciting plants and flowers. Draw a picture of what it may look like. Then imagine you are sending a postcard back to your mum describing what you can see. Remember you have been made King of the wild things, I am sure mum will want to know that! You don't have to print the template on the slide but it may be useful to look at for a layout.</p>
3	<p>Theme: Curly caterpillar and apostrophes</p> <p>Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1</p> <p>Offline Alternative:</p> <p>See slide to practise your curly caterpillar letters.</p> <p>Apostrophes (remember that apostrophes are in the 'air' and commas go on the 'carpet'). Think about things that may belong to Max or the monster and then describe them. You can make up a monster that may be on the island and draw them if it helps. Remember this is when we are talking about one monster (singular)</p> <p>Max's boat was red with a yellow sail.</p> <p>The monster's hair was spiky and green.</p> <p>Max's bedroom turned into a forest.</p>



4 **Theme:** Alphabetical order
Online Learning: BBC Bitesize Daily Lessons <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>
Offline Alternative:
 Look at the words on the slide and put them in alphabetical order. If you have a dictionary at home look at the way it is organised. Alternatively look at the index of a non fiction book to see the way that these are ordered and look up some information using the index.

5 **Theme: Reading lesson – George’s marvellous medicine**
Online: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>
Offline Alternative:
 1. Read the poem about the Glamdrak and answer the questions.

Reading:
Try to read a little each day. Choose a book from <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/> or one of the other reading book sites on the Hillside website.
Some suggestions:

Orange / green	Turquoise	purple	gold	white	lime	Higher level
A Monster Mistake The Strange Beast	Bin Goblins Battle with the Beast	Escape of the Giant Chicken The Screams of the Raptiss	The Lazy Giant Snow Troll	Disgusting Denzil Nellie the Monster Sitter	The Huge and Horrible Beast	Choose from the books you haven't read.

Topic: Look at the separate "Monsters" topic ideas sheet and complete some of the activities for KS1.

**Lesson 1 English****About Where the Wild Things Are by Maurice Sendak:**

Where the Wild Things Are, by Maurice Sendak, is the story of a little boy and main character of the story, named **Max**. After his mother sends him to bed without dinner, Max falls asleep and his room immediately teleports into a moonlit forest surrounded by a vast ocean. There is a boat waiting for him, and Max is excited for the chance to travel to a faraway land and escape his mother's strict rules.

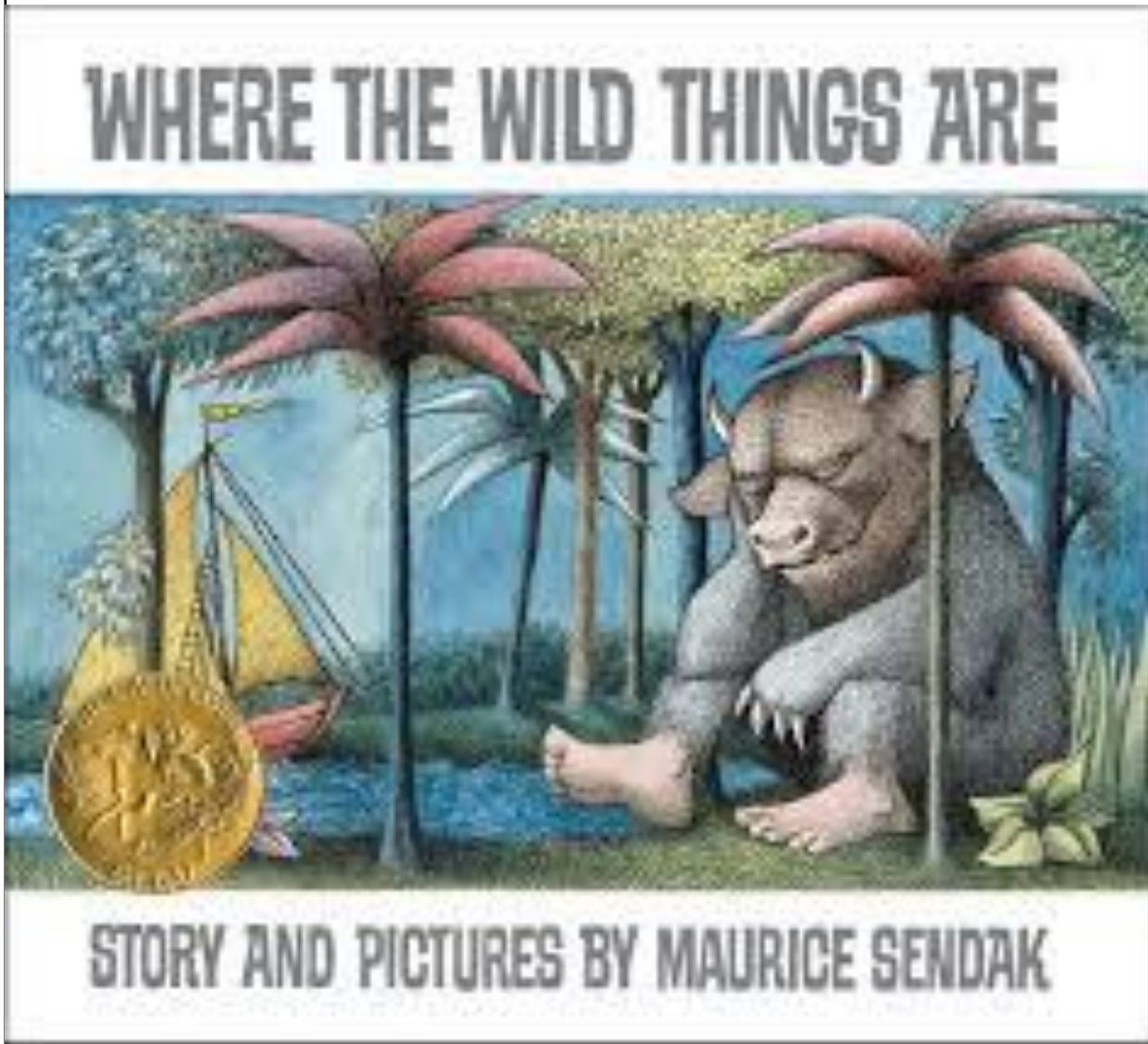
After sailing for quite some time, Max finally finds himself in a place where the wild things are. The **wild things** are big and ferocious but ultimately tame creatures. He is greeted by this group of creatures who try to scare him off by roaring, stomping, and showing their teeth and claws, but Max doesn't even flinch. Instead, he stares into their eyes without blinking. The wild things realize that Max is the most wild of all of them, and they make him king of the wild things.

With Max in charge, the wild things are commanded to 'let the wild rumpus start!' They spend days on end shouting, stomping, dancing, and swinging through the trees. When Max has finally had enough, he puts an end to the craziness by sending his subjects to bed without their dinner, just as his mother did to him.

At that point, Max starts to miss his mom. He realises that being in charge is hard work, and he understands why his mother sent him to bed. Then, he smells something delicious, perhaps the dinner that he wasn't allowed to eat, waiting for him in his bedroom. Max decides that it is time to leave the wild things and sail back to the place where he is loved most of all.



Lesson 1 English




Lesson 3. Practise the joins in the boxes below. Remember to keep your 'p' below the line.

ai, ar, us, au, aw, er, ew, ir,
ur, ss, as, ea, ae, ee, ie, se, ue

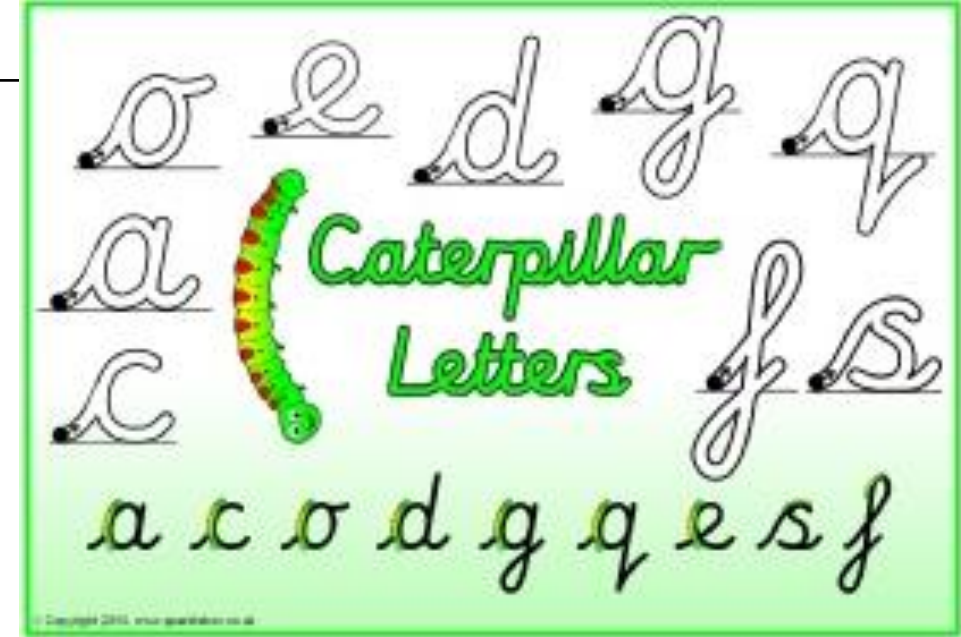
ou, vi, wi, me, ere, oe, re, ure, ve,
we, oi, on, oo, ot, ov, ow, oa

ab, ul, it, ch, kn, ll, sh, th, ed, be, de, br

ol, wh, ot

ff, ph, qu, igh, ing, ng, squ, fe, ge, pe

op, oy



Apostrophe for possession (singular)



The boy's umbrella
(The umbrella of the boy)



Jess's hat



The cat's toys
(The toys of the cat)



lesson 4. Alphabetical order

Max

boat

monster

island

tree

king

wild

adventure

travel

sail

room

love

swing

excitement

dinner

**Lesson 5****The Glamdrak**

by Robin Mellor From Monster Poems by John Foster and Korky Paul

Over the hill the Glamdrak came, its claws were large, its eyes aflame.

Across the fields the Glamdrak strode, straddled the fence, and stood on the road.

Into the town the Glamdrak walked, with poisoned breath its quarry it stalked.

In the square the Glamdrak paused, and screeched its fury at all the locked doors.

Past the church the Glamdrak went, into the distance its anger spent.

1. Where did the Glamdrak come from?
2. What did the Glamdrak have to cross?
3. Where was he going?
4. Find the verbs in the poem.
5. How do you know he was cross?
6. Why was he cross?
7. Where would he go next?



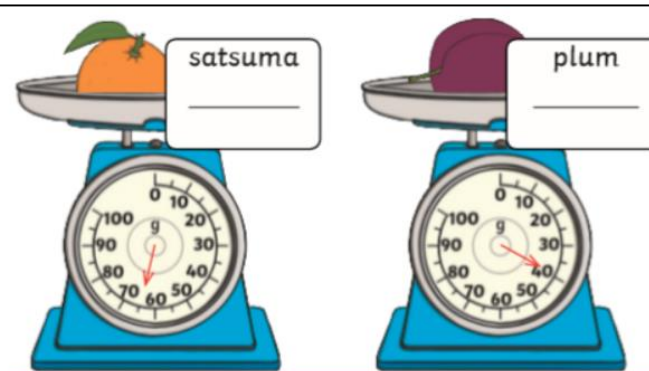
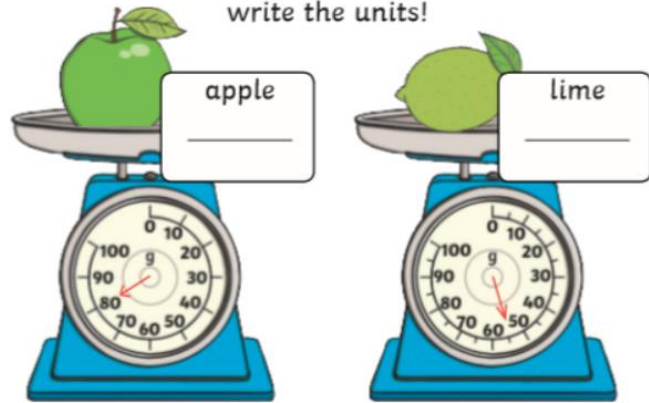


1. Offline Alternative: Measure in grams

Grams is a small measure of weight. We use it to measure things that aren't very heavy. Have you got some measuring scales at home? If so choose some different items to measure in grams. You could choose an apple, cereal or other cooking ingredients like flour. Measure each item and then draw pictures of the object you measured in grams and record its mass in grams. Can you order the mass in grams from heaviest to lightest?

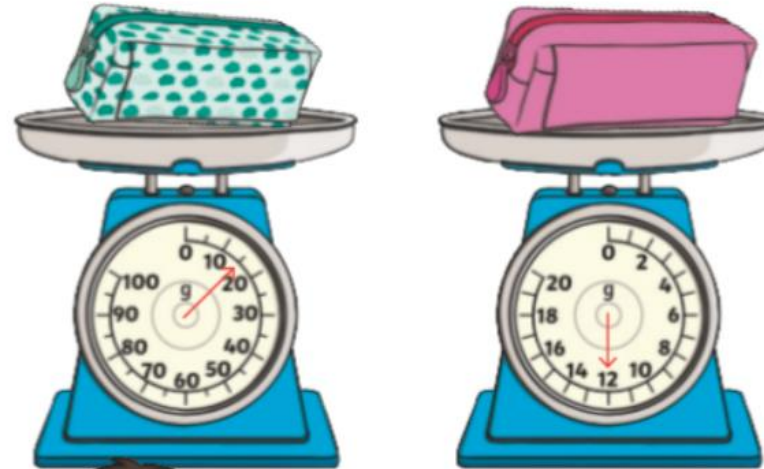
If you don't have measuring scales then you can try this:

Write the mass of each piece of fruit. Remember to write the units!



Order the fruits from lightest to heaviest.

Adam is measuring the mass of two pencil cases.



The pink pencil case has a greater mass than the spotty pencil case.

Is he correct? Prove it!

What is the difference in mass between the two pencil cases?



2. Offline Alternative: Measure in kilograms

Yesterday we looked at grams and today we will learn about kilograms. Kilograms are used to measure the mass of heavier items. 1kg is equal to 1000g. Can you think of different objects that we would use kilograms to measure the mass of?

Next, have a go at the following activities:

What mass does each scale show?

Draw arrows to show these masses on the scale:

Extra challenge: Can you find five things at home that you would measure in grams and five things you would measure in kilograms?

Would you measure these things in grams or kilograms?
Explain your choice.

<p>cat</p>	<p>banana</p>
<p>chocolate bar</p>	<p>pepper</p>
<p>suitcase</p>	<p>adult</p>



3. Offline Alternative: Compare volume

Volume is the amount of liquid (or gas) a container can contain. Solid objects also have volume.

For this activity, we will measure the volume of different containers using water. Find three or more different containers at home, this could be a jug, glass, mug, vase, bottle, empty milk bottle or bucket or anything else you can find (but check with your grown up that it's OK to use them!) Can you find out which container can hold the most water and the least water? Make a prediction about which container you think will hold the most and least amount of water. Use a cup to count how many cups of water each container can hold.

Now try these questions.

Label these bottles to show their volume.

half full	full
quarter full	three-quarters full



Look carefully at the containers.



The tallest container has the largest capacity.

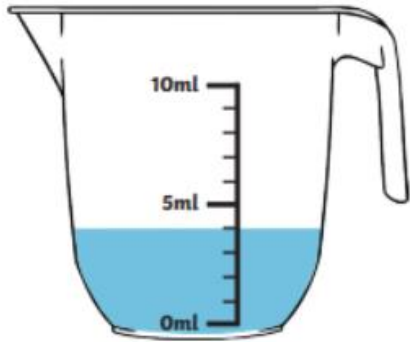
Is this always true, sometimes true or never true?

Explain your answer.

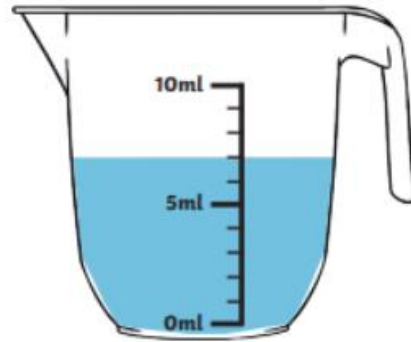
**4. Offline Alternative:** Measure in millilitres

We use millilitres to measure liquids. 1 millilitre is quite a small amount. An ice cube with sides 1cm long would have a volume of 1 millilitre. Do you have a measuring jug at home? Have a look at the measurements on the side. Millilitres is usually shortened to ml. What do you notice? Can you find different containers of liquid at home that have their measurements on? What do you notice?

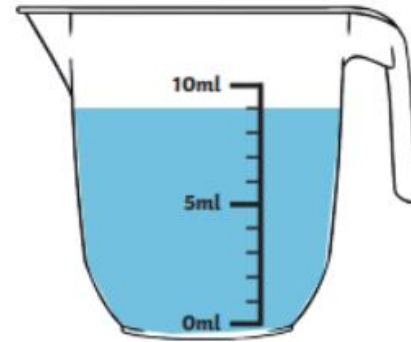
Now look at these measuring jugs, then write down how much liquid is in each using millilitres. *Look at the scale on each jug carefully.*



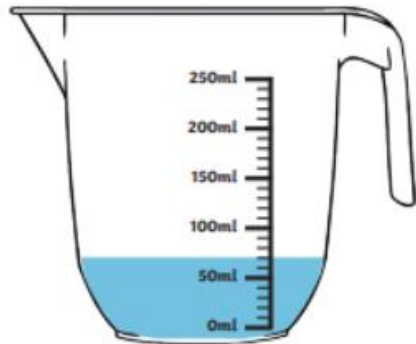
1. _____ ml



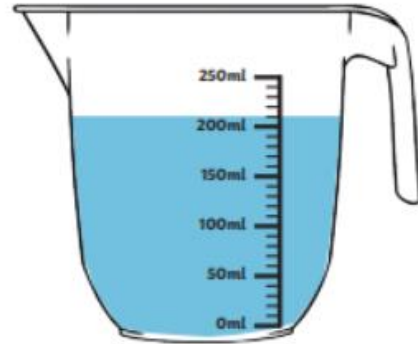
2. _____ ml



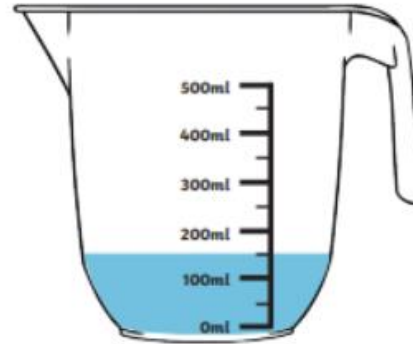
3. _____ ml



1. _____ ml



2. _____ ml

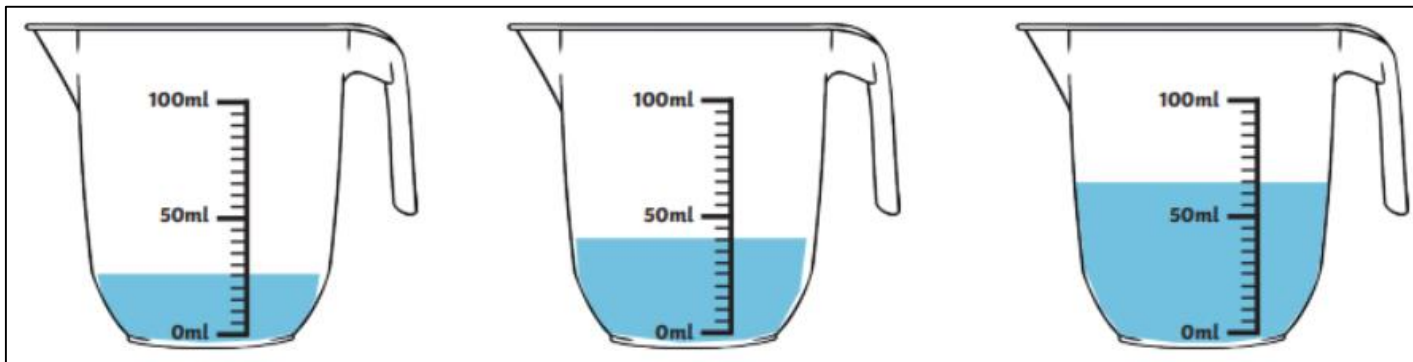


3. _____ ml



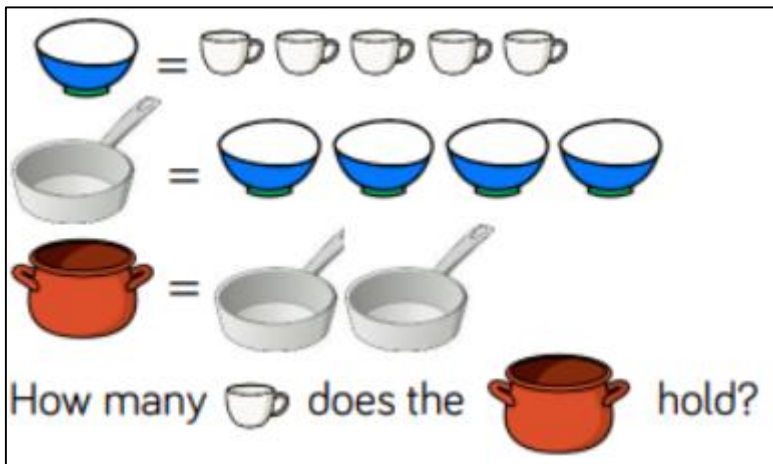
5. Offline Alternative: Challenge of the week.

Challenge 1: Can you work out how much liquid is in each jug?



Challenge 3:

Challenge 2:



Mr West's maths challenges.

Challenge 1

3 bowls each have more than 20 l of water in but less than 50 l

The green bowl has 5 l more than the red bowl.

The blue bowl has 10 l more than the green bowl.

How much could each bowl have in?



Challenge 2

Elliot, Ruby and Sam have a 700ml bottle of pop between them.

They drink all of it.

Elliot and Sam drink the same amount.

Ruby has 100ml more than Elliot and Sam.

How much do they all drink?

Hint: pick a number to start with and see if it works. What if Elliot and Sam drink 100ml each? Does that work? Do you need to try a larger number or a smaller one?

Answers are on the next slide.

No peeking!

Mr West's maths challenges.


Challenge 1

3 bowls each have more than 20 l of water in but less than 50 l

The green bowl has 5 l more than the red bowl.

The blue bowl has 10 l more than the green bowl.

How much could each bowl have in?



If the green bowl has 5l more than the red bowl and the blue bowl has 10l more than that, then the blue bowl has 15l more than the red bowl.

So, if the red bowl has 21l, the green bowl has 26l and the blue bowl has 36l.

That is the smallest amount each bowl can have in.

The bowls must have less than 50l in, so the largest amount each bowl can have in is 34l red, 39l green and 49l blue.

*So red can have any amount between 21l and 34l.
Green can have any amount between 26l and 39l.
Blue can have any amount between 36l and 49l.*

Challenge 2

Elliot, Ruby and Sam have a 700ml bottle of pop between them.

They drink all of it.

Elliot and Sam drink the same amount.

Ruby has 100ml more than Elliot and Sam.

How much do they all drink?

Hint: pick a number to start with and see if it works. What if Elliot and Sam drink 100ml each? Does that work? Do you need to try a larger number or a smaller one?

Elliot and Sam have 200ml each and Ruby has 300ml.