

Willow Class

Wednesday 22nd April



Mrs Perry





Wednesday 22nd April

Today's lessons will be:

1. Spellings
2. English (comprehension)
3. Maths
4. Handwriting
5. Topic

Good morning
Willow friends!
Here is your work
for today.



Year 2 Spellings

- Can you sort the words below by whether they end in *-le* or *-el*. Copy the chart into your book. Challenge - can you think of any other words to add to the list?

middle	tickle	apple	little
circle	table	giggle	puddle
camel	tunnel	towel	tinsel
parcel	angel	squirrel	label

-le	-el

Year 3 Spellings

- Follow these rules when adding the *-ly* suffix.
- Words ending in *-y*: change *y* to *i* and add *ly* e.g. luckily
- Words ending *-le*: change *e* to a *y*
- Words ending *-ic*: add *-ally* e.g. magically

quick late close happy funny lucky gentle simple humble basic frantic dramatic	<i>ly</i>
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Write out these words adding the *-ly* suffix. Use the rules written above.

Write out your spellings carefully.



Year 2 and 3 Reading

Read your school reading book (or your own reading book for free readers) for at least 15 minutes.

TASK 1

Year 3 English

Here are Tuesday's answers.

Give yourself a tick if you underlined the correct word.

1. The waiter rudely ignored me when I tried to place my order.
2. The boy merrily ran into the store to find the toy he wanted.
3. The fireworks went off loudly outside the door.
4. The monkey chattered noisily in the trees.
5. Aaron foolishly thought he would not get caught cheating.
6. The horse gracefully jumped over the bushes.
7. When Rebecca spilled her drink, Timothy generously gave her his.
8. Maria elegantly walked down the stairs in her new gown.



Year 2 English

Year 3 next slides...

Wednesday 22nd April

LO: To answer questions on a fiction text.

- **TASK 1** Read the text and answer the questions in your book.
- **EXTENSION** Write a paragraph to continue the story.
What happens next?



YEAR 2

An extract from a Horrid Henry story

Read the story carefully.

"I'm Captain Hook!"

"No, I'm Captain Hook!"

"I'm Captain Hook," said Horrid Henry.

"I'm Captain Hook," said Moody Margaret.

They glared at each other.

"It's *my* hook," said Moody Margaret.

Moody Margaret lived next door. She did not like Horrid Henry, and Horrid Henry did not like her. But when Rude Ralph was busy, Clever Clare had flu, and Sour Susan was her enemy, Margaret would quickly jump over the wall to play with Henry.

"Actually, it's my turn to be Hook now," said Perfect Peter. "I've been the prisoner for such a long time."

"Prisoner, be quiet! Said Henry.

"Prisoner, walk the plank!" said Margaret.



YEAR 2

“But I’ve walked fourteen times already,” said Peter. “Please can I be Hook now?”

“No, by thunder!” said Moody Margaret. “Now out of my way, worm!”

And she swashbuckled across the deck, madly waving her hook and clutching her shiny sword and dagger.

Margaret had eye patches and skulls and crossbones and plumed hats and cutlasses and sabres and snickersnees.

Henry had a stick. This was why Henry played with Margaret. But Henry had to do terrible things before playing with Margaret’s amazing swords. Sometimes he had to play ‘Mums and Dads’ with her. Worst of all (please don’t tell anyone), sometimes he had to be the silly baby.

Henry never knew what Margaret would do. When he put a spider on her arm, Margaret laughed. When he pulled her hair, Margaret pulled his harder. When Henry screamed, Margaret would scream louder. Or she would sing. Or pretend not to hear. Sometimes Margaret was fun. But most of the time she was a moody old grouch.



Year 2 English

Answers on tomorrow's slides.

1. Who did Moody Margaret and Horrid Henry both want to be?
2. Moody Margaret only played with Horrid Henry when who else was busy?

3. What was Perfect Peter pretending to be?
4. What had Perfect Peter done 14 times?
5. What do you think 'swashbuckled' means?
6. What did Moody Margaret have that Horrid Henry did not have?
7. What terrible things did Horrid Henry have to do when he played with Moody Margaret?
8. What did Moody Margaret do when Henry put a spider on her arm?
9. What two things did Moody Margaret do when Henry screamed?
10. Find two adverbs that appear in the text.

Look back at the story - it's not a memory test!



Year 3 English

Wednesday 22nd April

LO: To answer questions on a non-fiction text.

- **TASK 1** Read the text on the next slides and answer the questions in your book.
- **EXTENSION**
Find out about any other ways plants disperse their seeds.



All about...

Read the
information
carefully.



How Weeds Get Everywhere!

How come weeds get everywhere in our gardens? One minute your lawn can be lovely and green and the next minute it's covered - and I mean covered - in dandelions! Well, it's all to do with the clever way that plants reproduce and spread their seeds far and wide to keep their species alive.

Making the Seeds

So, how do the plants make so many seeds?

Most plants are made up of some female and male plant parts. Bees and other insects are attracted to the flowers because of their lovely smells and colours. While they are at the flower, they help move pollen around to fertilise the plant. Sometimes even the wind can help with moving the pollen around to the right places.

Once the plant is fertilised, the seeds can grow. When this happens in a dandelion, the yellow flower turns into what we call a dandelion 'clock'. If you look closely at a dandelion clock (also called a 'seed head'), it is full of dark coloured seeds with light, feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas.



Fact File

- A weed is only a plant that someone does not want in their garden. They can be very pretty!
- Nettles are used for making tea and medicines, so they are actually very useful.
- The world's largest weed is giant hogweed. It can grow up to 3.65m in height and have leaves that measure 91cm long.
- Some people think that if you hold a buttercup under your chin and the yellow reflects on your skin it means that you like butter.

Spreading the Seeds

So, how do the seeds get everywhere?

This is the clever bit...

As we said before, dandelions make lots and lots of seeds. They all have feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas. This makes the seeds brilliant at floating and flying through the air. So, all they need is the wind to carry them near and far. Before you know it, there are hundreds of seeds all over your lawn, which are all ready to germinate and make yet more dandelions. Other flowers and plants also have other clever ways of spreading their seeds, including putting them inside tasty fruit so that animals eat them. Eventually, the seeds come out of the other end in their poo and start to germinate.

Year 3 English

Answers on
tomorrow's slides.

1. Name the world's largest weed.
2. What is another name for a dandelion 'clock'?
3. What is a good thing that nettles can be used for?
4. What makes dandelion seeds good at floating in the air?
5. Name something mentioned in the text, other than bees and other insects, that can move pollen around in the flower.
6. Name another way, apart the wind, that seeds can be spread around to germinate in other places.
7. How tall can the tallest weed grow?
8. What does 'germinate' mean in the final paragraph?
9. In paragraph 1, the writer uses the contracted word it's. Write the full words without the apostrophe.
10. In the first paragraph, what does the word 'reproduce' mean?

Look back at
the information
- it's not a
memory test!





Did you get them right?
Mark your own answers.

Year 2 Maths

Here are Tuesday's answers.

Mark your own answers.

10	<	12
16	>	10
4+1	<	41
15+5	>	16
5+5	=	10
13+10	=	23
16+4	<	22

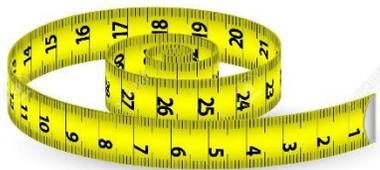
38	>	20
88	<	91
7+7	=	14
21+11	=	32
58	>	47+10
10+2	=	7+5
16+3	>	12+6

Extension:

1. $15 + 4$ > 9×2
2. 5×4 = 10×2
3. 9×5 < $52 - 4$
4. $18 + 6$ < $30 - 4$
5. 8×5 > 2×11
6. $100 - 21$ < 10×8

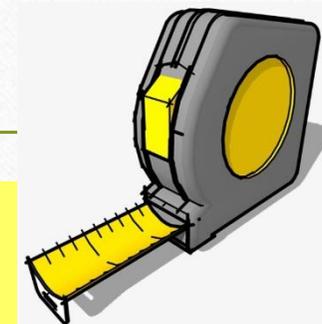
Year 2 Maths

Questions on the next slides....

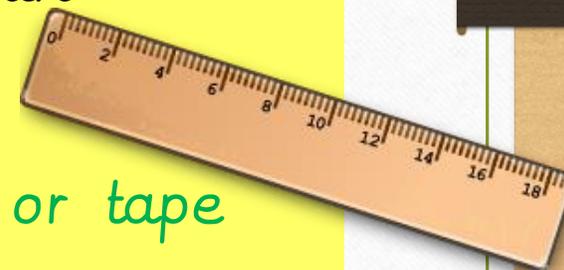


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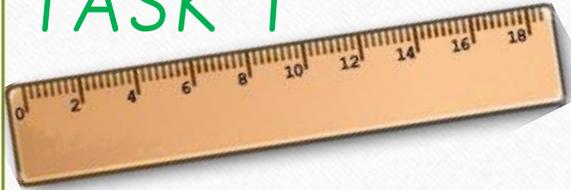
LO: To measure length to the nearest cm.



- Today you are going to do some practical maths involving measuring.
- For this you will need either a ruler or tape measure with centimetres (cm) marked on.
- When you are measuring remember to:
 - Line up the end of the object with 0 on your ruler or tape measure.
 - Keep the ruler or tape measure still when measuring.
 - Look carefully to see the number closest to the other end of the object.



TASK 1



Year 2 Maths

Remember to
line up the end
of the object
with 0 - not 1!

Find each of these items around your house and measure how long it is (its length) to the nearest centimetre (cm).

If you are feeling very confident you can measure to the nearest half cm.



- A pen
- A fork
- A plate
- The biggest book you can find
- The smallest book you can find
- A tube of toothpaste



TASK 2

Year 2 Maths

Now using your measurements try to work out the difference in length between different items.

To do this subtract the smaller length from the bigger
e.g. $17\text{cm} - 12\text{cm} = 5\text{cm}$

If the objects are close in length try counting up from the smaller length.



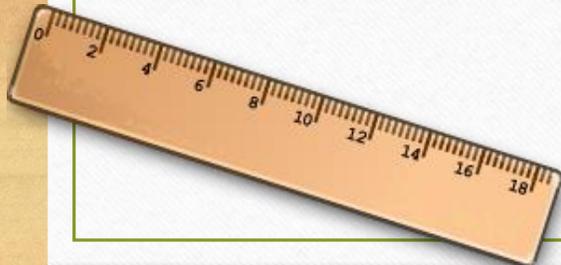
Work out the difference in length between:

- The big book and small book
- The fork and pen
- The fork and plate
- The pen and the toothpaste

Extension:

Find two objects that are exactly **5cm difference** in length (e.g. one is 16cm and the other is 21cm).

Use estimating and careful measuring to find the two objects.



Year 3 Maths

Work on a separate
powerpoint from
Dr Baker.

Year 2 and 3 Handwriting

- Complete 2 lines of each word. Remember to join!

sadness

earth

hopeful

difficult

happily

consider

couldn't

enough

Remember tall ascenders going up and long descenders under the line.





Topic

This term we are starting a new topic called:

Wheels Keep Turning in Coventry.

This will be all about the history and geography of Coventry - particularly to do with its links to the history of transport.



Topic

Tasks for each year group on the next slides....

LO: To compare towns and cities.

Today we are going to think about the similarities (things that are the same) and differences (things that are different) between towns and villages.

Imagine you are in a town.

Think about:

- The things you would see
- The noises you would hear
- The types of animals and plants
- The buildings there
- The jobs people do

Now do the same for a village.

Useful link:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1--ks2-cities-towns-villages/zjn492p>



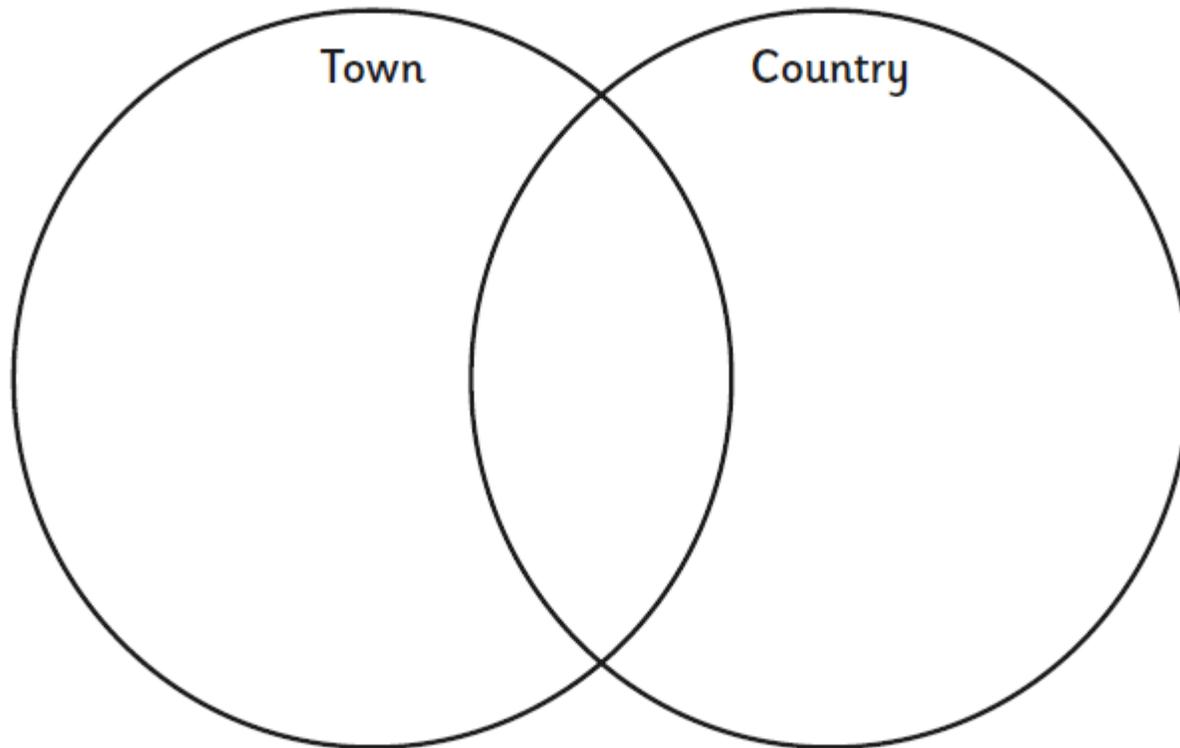
YEAR 2

Topic

LO: To compare towns and cities.

Draw out the Venn diagram (two overlapping circles) and then sort the features into the correct circles - would you find them in the town or country? Some might go in both circles so go in the middle section.

- farms
- gardens
- small buildings
- people
- horses/goats/sheep
- open fields
- flats
- traffic jams
- houses
- jobs
- quiet



- thatched cottage
- noisy
- busy streets
- football stadium
- lake
- office blocks
- campsite
- shopping centre
- mountains
- hills

EXTENSION:
Can you think of any other features to add to the diagram?

YEAR 3

Topic

LO: To compare towns and cities.

Draw out the Carroll diagram and then think of good and bad points about living in the town and countryside. There are some ideas given for you to sort into the diagram.

EXTENSION:

Can you think of your own ideas to add to the diagram?

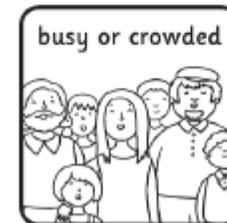
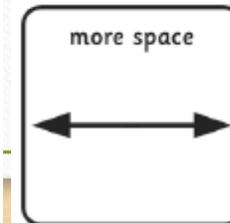
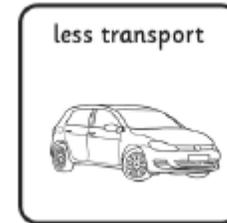
town

country

More jobs

positive

negative





Bournebrook

Church of England Primary School

If you feel unsafe at home or are worried that a friend is not safe, call Mrs Patchett on 07787261064.

Remember to talk to someone on your Network Hand if you are worried about something.



If nobody is listening to your worries or there is nobody to talk to, call Childline on 0800 1111

Adults at Childline are used to talking to children with worries and can help you.



Well done Willow friends.
You have finished all your
school work for today.



See you
tomorrow!