

Hello Year One,

This is the last week that some of you are in school for the summer and we are really pleased to see you. You should receive your report from us later this week; you should be very proud of what you have achieved up until we had to close the school. In with your report, you will find a letter from your Year 2 teacher and a little activity they would like you to complete in the summer holiday. For those of you who are staying home, someone will deliver the pack to you.

There will be one more home learning plan for next week, then it is summer holiday time.

Please remember to work with an adult when you access websites and continue to log in to Education City and Reading Buddy when you can. Keep on sending your photos in to [photos@canvey-inf.essex.sch.uk](mailto:photos@canvey-inf.essex.sch.uk) as we always enjoy seeing them.

Mrs.Dorrington, Mrs. Milne and Mrs. Price.

## Science

Ask an adult to help you to find this video clip:

[www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zvfbgwx](http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zvfbgwx)

It is all about our four seasons and which months are in each season. Watch the clip and make a list of the 12 months and which season they are in. Then decide on your favourite season and design a poster for that season. Include the things the video tells you.

e.g. Summer is June, July and August. Your poster should include pictures of flowers, bees, frogs, trees covered with leaves and ladybirds (as mentioned in the video clip.) You can also include information and pictures of your own, such as beach pictures and how to use suncream to keep you safe.

If you have time, you could do a poster for each of the four seasons. You can draw the poster yourself or use a computer and produce a word document and then use clip art pictures, like we have done at school, if you have an adult to help you.

## Seasons

Here is a list of the seasons, the months they occur and typical weather.

**Spring** – March, April and May. The weather in spring can be sunny, rainy and windy.

**Summer** – June, July, and August. The weather in summer can be dryer, sunny and warmer.

**Autumn** – September, October and November. The weather in autumn can be rainy, windy and colder.

**Winter** – December, January and February. The weather in winter can be wetter, colder, frosty and snowy.

## Mathematics

Last week you looked for patterns in numbers and created arrays for some multiplication facts. You are going to need these multiplication facts to help you, this week. Previously, you have learned about halving and doubling; you will need these facts too.

When you double a number, you are multiplying it by 2. Like this...

Double 2 is 4

Two lots of 2 is 4

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

1. For each of the answers below, write the matching multiplication problem.

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

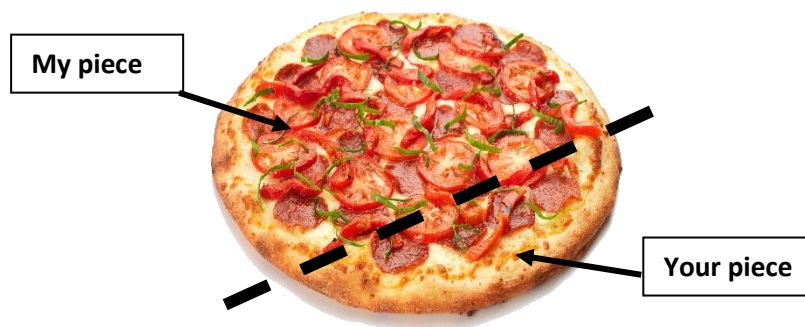
$$6 = 3 \times$$

$$8 =$$

$$10 =$$

$$\text{Do this up to } 20 =$$

2. What does 'share' mean? When you share something, you should do it fairly. If I have a pizza and I cut it like this, is it fair? Why not? Both pieces must be equal.



I have 6 cupcakes.



How do I share them between my friend and I?



6 divided by 2 is 3

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

Solve these problems. You could use counters or small objects to help you.

$$2 \div 2 =$$

$$4 \div 2 =$$

$$6 \div 2 =$$

$$8 \div 2 =$$

$$10 \div 2 =$$

$$\text{Do this up to } 20 \div 2 =$$

Have you noticed anything? All of these division facts can be found by using the multiplication facts you worked out in activity 1.

3. Gather yourself lots of small objects – counters, lego bricks, 1p coins

Get some teddies and share some of the objects between them. Remember to be fair and make sure they all have equal amounts.

Which numbers can you share equally between 3 teddies?  
Are there any numbers you cannot share equally? Why not?

4. Here is a challenge for you ...

### **The problem**

Jim has no more than 20 sweets in a bag.  
He counts his sweets in groups of 2 and has one left over.  
Then he counts his sweets in groups of 5 and has two left over.  
How many sweets does Jim have?

### **The problem with some questions and prompts for your child.**

Jim has no more than 20 sweets in a bag.

Ask your child how many could he have. Could he have 21? Why not?

Make a list of the numbers in order (1 – 20)

He counts his sweets in groups of 2 and has one left over.

Which number will you start with. 3. Why? He had to count in groups of 2 with 1 left over so,  $2 + 1 = 3$

Take each number from 3 – 20 and see which numbers have one left over.

Make a list (3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19)

What is special about all of these numbers? They are all odd.

Then he counts his sweets in groups of 5 and has two left over.

Which number will you start with? 7. Why? He had to count in groups of 5 with 2 left over so,  $5 + 2 = 7$

Take each number from 7 – 20 and see which numbers have two left over.

Make a list (7, 12, 17)

How many sweets does Jim start with?

Compare the two lists. Which numbers appear in both? (7 & 17)

## Spellings

Remember to use look, say, cover, write, check to learn your spellings.

Adults, when you test the children, please say the words in a different order to check your child hasn't just learned the list. Also say the word in a sentence.

Eg. "I'd like a glass of **water** please." Write the word **water**.

again

water

even

child

most

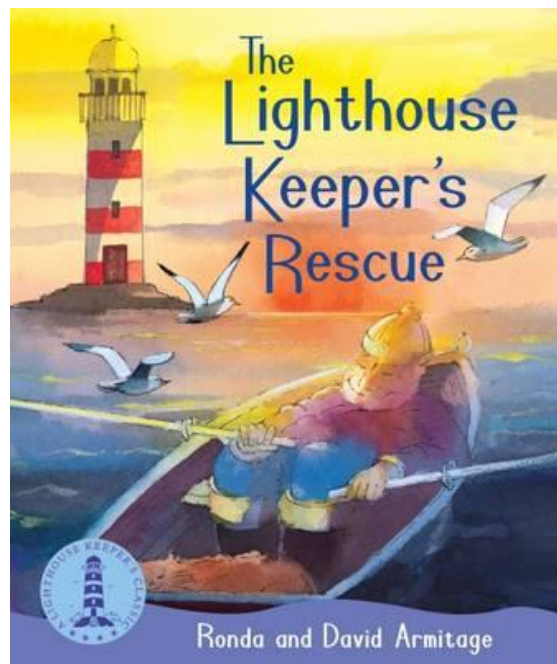
## English

Here are some activities we would like you to complete throughout the week.

A couple of weeks ago you would have listened to the story of The Lighthouse Keeper's Rescue. Can you remember what happened? Can you re tell the story to an adult?

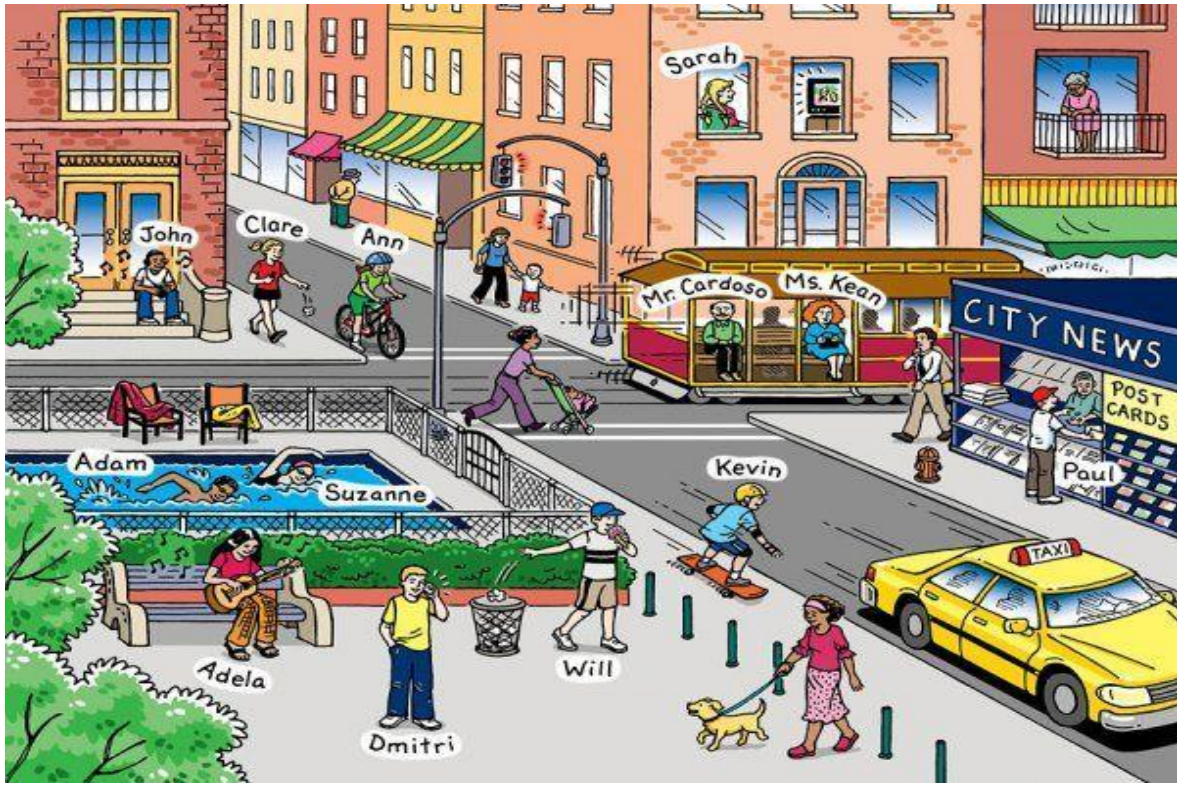
Here is the link if you would like to hear it again: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBmVO-MIVrk>

This is what the front cover of the book looks like.



Now design a new book cover for this story. You might want to consider where the story is set and the characters that you meet in this book. Please see our website for resources.

Take a look at this busy picture. This is also available on the school website.



Write as many super sentences as you can and include describing words and linking words (such as 'and', 'because' 'but' and 'although') where possible. Remember to use capital letters and full stops and try to start each sentence in a different way.

Next read back through your work with an adult and check that it makes sense. Use a coloured pencil or pen to edit your work if you notice any mistakes.

Finally, practise forming all letters correctly. You can download the letter formation sheet used in last week's home learning or can practise letters that you know that you find more challenging.