



Theme: *It's a Wild World: In the Deep, Dark Forest*
Science Topic: Living Things & Their Habitats, Plants
Term 2.1 Learning Challenge: Is the Forest Scary?

The Learning Challenge™
CURRICULUM

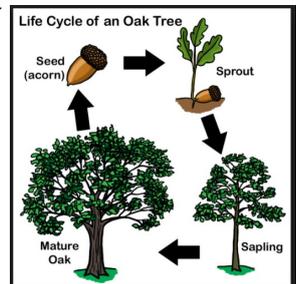


This week we were challenged to find out....

What type of trees grow in the forest?

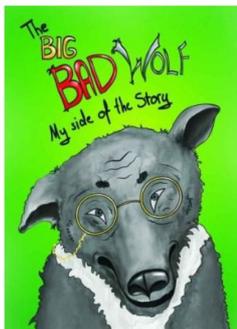
We observed how forests are often classified by the types of trees that are found there. We learned that there are famous types of trees. They are often known for their age, size and beauty. In one of the versions of Little Red Riding Hood

we have been reading, we see Little Red Riding Hood skipping through the forest when all of a sudden she comes across a big, old oak tree and she collects acorns from the ground. We decided to learn more about oak trees and acorns which led us to investigate the 'life cycle' of an oak tree. We learned that oak trees are particularly famous in forests in the United Kingdom. We also learned specific parts of trees, which are different to common plants such as trunk, branch and crown.



How you can help with our Learning Challenge at home: Do you know the name of any famous forests around the world? Do you know the tale of Robin Hood? It is set in Sherwood Forest. Do you know that you can visit the real Sherwood Forest in the UK? Would you like to go there one day?

English Text ~ Little Red Riding Hood



We read different versions of Little Red Riding Hood and compared them. We also looked at the story from different character's points of view, such as the Big, Bad Wolf. Perhaps he wasn't so bad after all?

Spelling ~ rules for adding *-ing* and *-ed*

We learned that when we add the suffixes *-ing* or *-ed* to verbs which end in consonant-vowel-consonant letters we must double the last letter. For example:
jog - jogging - jogged; skip - skipping - skipped.

Homework: CGP Question Book ~
page 4: 'Verbs', page 5: '*ing* Verbs' and page 34:
'Double letters with *ing* and *ed*'.

Mathematics ~ Problem Solving and Reasoning

We applied our number bonds to find compliments to the next ten without counting on. For example $53 + \square = 60$.

We also worked out money problems and giving change by finding the difference. We know that we write a subtraction number sentence, with the smaller number being taken away from the larger number when we are asked to find the difference. We also know that a good way to work out the number sentence is to count-up.

When I subtract, I find the difference.
Subtract: To take away, remove, or compare.

Homework:

Double or Nothing, Fact Families,
and Word Problems

Mathletics

Double or nothing!

Double the number on each card. Write the answer below the card.

3	8	4	9	15	11	13	14
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Fact families

Use your bonds to 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 to help you work these out.

9 $33 + 4 = \square$

13 $54 + 6 = \square$

10 $77 + 2 = \square$

14 $91 + 7 = \square$

11 $43 + 3 = \square$

15 $82 + 5 = \square$

12 $15 + 4 = \square$

16 $62 + 3 = \square$



Try not to count on.

Write in the numbers that add to the next ten.

The first one is done for you.

$53 + 7 = 60$

19 $12 + \square = \square 0$

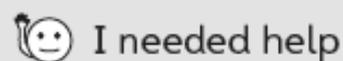
17 $36 + \square = \square 0$

20 $29 + \square = \square 0$

18 $85 + \square = \square 0$

21 $\square + 6 = \square 0$

I found this:



Word problems

Work out the answers to these word problems.

- 22 Sarah has 20p. She buys a lollipop for 16p. How much change does she get?



- 23 A bus takes 13 minutes from school to the park. It takes 24 minutes from the park to the shops. How many minutes from school to the shops?



Year 2 Spelling Week 3 Term 2: 24.01.18

-ed, -ing suffixes

Spelling Rules: 1) We simply add **-ed** or **-ing** to regular verbs ending in a consonant: jump - jumping - jumped

2) When the verb ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant we must double the consonant: skip - skipping - skipped

Words with * are Y2 common exception words which we need to learn to spell. You can write the words once every night using the Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check method.

	Thursday	Weekend	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
chopped					
stopped					
tripped					
running					
sitting					
shopping					
* have					
* came					
* very					
* busy					