

Week 8 Home Learning Tasks

1st June 2020



		Task	Success criteria	The tasks below should be <u>completed in order</u> . We look forward to reading your work.	
Literacy	Use speech marks	Put speech marks around the actual words said. Check punctuation. Full stop at end of sentence. Full stop, exclamation mark, comma or question mark before the final speech mark.	Speech marks. Look at Speech marks ppt 1. Have a go at the worksheet. Use and punctuate direct speech worksheet 1. Please write the answers in your book. Don't forget the date and WALT. <u>ADULTS BE AWARE THAT THE ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED</u>	Make up a sentence of your own using speech marks and an adverb.	
Literacy	Use synonyms	Read worksheet. Use wordbank/wordmat to write another word for 'said'	Synonyms for said. A synonym is another word that means nearly the same. I have included a word mat with other words to use instead of 'said'. Complete worksheet marked for WEDNESDAY	Make up a sentence of your own using speech marks, 2A and a different synonym for said.	

Literacy	Draw and label	Draw Label 2a Adverb conjunction	In preparation for our topic of <i>Wheels, Wings and Other Things</i> do the Wordsearch about types of transport. The draw and label your favourite type of transport. Write a sentence explaining why it is your favourite. Use 2a, adverb and conjunction.	Can you improve your sentence by using a simile?
Reading	Read and answer questions	Read the text and the questions. Underline the important part of the question where appropriate. Tick answers. Draw lines for answers. Fill in missing words. Complete sentences.	Layers of the Ocean Reading Comprehension. ADULTS PLEASE BE AWARE THAT THE ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED	Check that you have answered all the questions.
Topic	Research	Draw picture Label What is similar? What is different?	Our topic this half term will be <i>Wheels, Wings and Other Things</i> and is about the history of transport. Complete the worksheet <i>Past Transport in Your Family</i>. Label the picture and write about what is similar and what is different about older cars compared to your car today.	

Nurture, inspire, enable

Said Synonyms

shouted

called

whispered

mentioned

announced

mumbled

uttered

whined

argued

chanted

moaned

yelled

grumbled

exclaimed

retorted

murmured

screached

responded

cried

chattered

chuckled

giggled

wailed

explained

demanded

complained

babbled

bellowed

asked

replied

answered

roared

replied

lied

pleaded

stated

cackled

yawned

boasted

gaspd

stammered

stormed

voiced

sobbed

screamed

observed

howled

pestered

queried

recited

sighed

groaned

grunted

shrieked

ranted

thundered

reported

uttered

remarked



STARTER ACTIVITY

Are you ok Carter?
You look a bit sad.



Ammara Carter

Thanks Ammara, I'm
just missing my dog
because he's at the
vet today.

What did they say?

1. We need to know who is speaking the words.
2. In pictures, we can use speech bubbles to show what a character says.

But... what if there are no pictures?

WRITING IN DIRECT SPEECH

Are you ok Carter?
You look a bit sad.



Ammara Carter

Thanks Ammara, I'm
just missing my dog
because he's at the
vet today.

We need **inverted commas**.

1. Sometimes, these are also called **quotation marks** or **speech marks**.
2. They look a *little* bit like the numbers **66** and **99** hanging up around the exact words the speaker said.
3. You also need a reporting verb like 'said' to identify the speaker.

Have a look...

WRITING IN DIRECT SPEECH

Are you ok Carter?
You look a bit sad.



Ammara Carter

Thanks Ammara, I'm
just missing my dog
because he's at the
vet today.

"Are you ok Carter? You look a bit sad," questioned Ammara.

"Thanks Ammara, I'm just missing my dog because he's at the vet today," replied Carter.

PLENARY

What have we learned?

We use **inverted commas/speech marks** to identify the exact words that someone has spoken.

All the punctuation of their sentence goes **inside** the inverted commas/speech marks.

e.g.

"Have you met my brother?" Cassie asked.

Use and punctuate direct speech

Can you take the sentence from the speech bubble and turn it into direct speech?
You need to add inverted commas (“ ”) and said, then the speaker's name. Look at this example:



Shaun

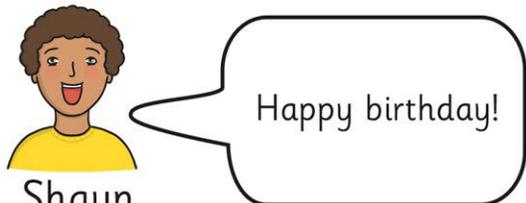
Happy birthday!

“Happy Birthday!” **said Shaun.**

 <p>Are you okay?</p>	 <p>We're best friends.</p>	 <p>Football is my favourite sport.</p>	 <p>Yay, we won the match!</p>	 <p>Go and tidy your room!</p>
Susie	Sasha and Luke	Abigail	Bethany	Mum
 <p>Do you like my ribbon?</p>	 <p>I think we're lost!</p>	 <p>Gosh, I'm so hot!</p>	 <p>What would you like for tea?</p>	<p>Challenge: Now make up one of your own!</p>
Rosanna	Mahendra	Tomasz	Gran	

Use and punctuate direct speech - Answer Sheet

Can you take the sentence from the speech bubble and turn it into direct speech?
You need to add inverted commas (“ ”) and **said**, then the **speaker's name**. Look at this example:



Shaun

“Happy Birthday!” **said Shaun.**

 <p>“Are you okay?” said Susie.</p>	 <p>“We’re best friends,” said Sasha and Luke.</p>	 <p>“Football is my favourite sport,” said Abigail.</p>	 <p>“Yay, we won the match!” said Bethany.</p>	 <p>“Go and tidy your room,” said Mum.</p>
Susie	Sasha and Luke	Abigail	Bethany	Mum
 <p>“Do you like my ribbon?” said Rosanna.</p>	 <p>“I think we’re lost!” said Mahendra.</p>	 <p>“Gosh, I’m so hot!” said Tomasz.</p>	 <p>“What would you like for tea?” said Gran.</p>	<p>Challenge: Now make up one of your own!</p>
Rosanna	Mahendra	Tomasz	Gran	

SAID IS DEAD

Fill in the blank spaces with other words than said! Once you have done that make sure you have read the sentence and that it makes sense.

1. "Where is your homework?" _____ the teacher.
2. "Go to bed!" _____ mum.
3. "Ouch, my leg hurts!" _____ Julie.
4. "That swing is very dangerous," _____ the man.
5. "Hooray!" _____ the children.
6. "Come here this minute," _____ Bill's mum.
7. "Ha ha, that was really funny," _____ Tom.
8. 'Shhh, be quiet in the library,' _____ the librarian.

whispered	ordered	cheered	asked
cried	laughed	shouted	warned

Travel and Transport

a h h a h o r s e y t u
s t r a i n u c b s p o
e i h b u b f b d l t
l o i s d d e u u v u r
e p o c l c a l s i a a
c t r a v e l p o k e n
t l s r j d n b g i g s
r a d i t t s c v h n y p
i s p e t t r o l v g h o
c n b i c c y c l e o r r
h r f j c b r o c k e t
o t h f l i g h t d e t

travel
bus
car
petrol
train
rocket

flight
transport
horse
electric
Viking
bicycle

The Layers of the Ocean

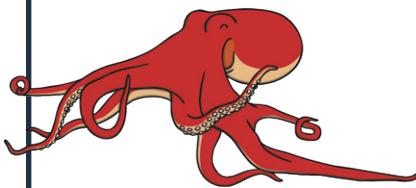
Ocean Layers

There are five layers of the ocean. Read on to find out how they are all different...



The Sunlight Zone

- Sunlight can reach this layer.
- The water is **warm**.
- **Lots** of animals and plants live here.
- You can swim here.

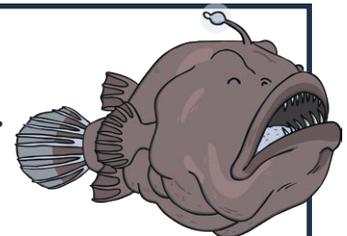


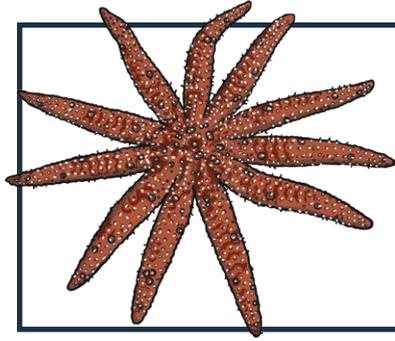
The Twilight Zone

- Sunlight can't get to this layer so it is very dark.
- Animals that live here have big eyes.

The Midnight Zone

- No sunlight can get to this layer so it is black.
- Animals that live here make their own light.



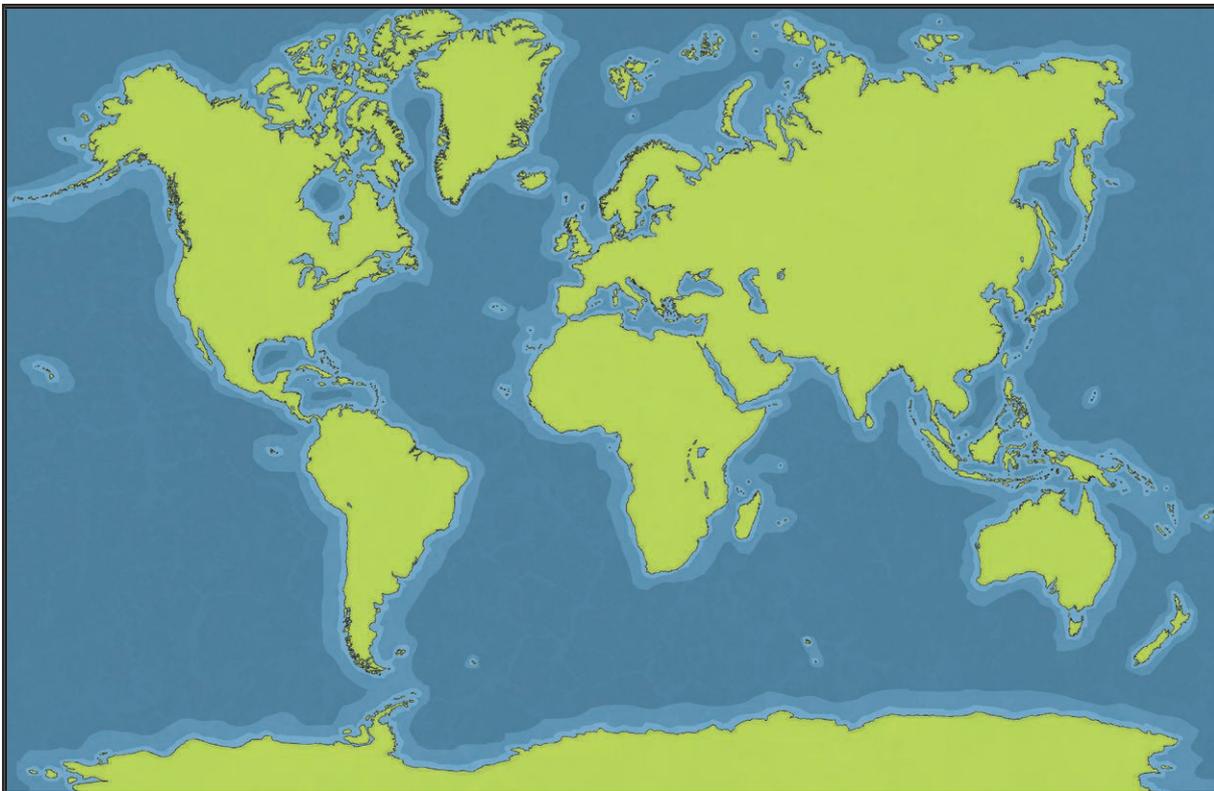
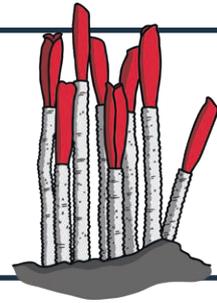


The Abyss

- No sunlight can get to this layer so it is pitch black.
- Only a few animals can live here.

The Trench

- The Trench is also called the **ocean floor**.
- It is freezing cold here.



Did You Know...?

More of the Earth is covered by oceans than by land!

Questions

1. How many layers of the ocean are there? Tick **one**.
 - four
 - five
 - six
2. Which layer is **warm**? Tick **one**.
 - The Sunlight Zone
 - The Twilight Zone
 - The Midnight Zone
3. What can you find **lots** of in the Sunlight Zone? Tick **two**.
 - animals
 - people
 - plants
4. Which layer is also called the **ocean floor**? Tick **one**.
 - The Midnight Zone
 - The Abyss
 - The Trench
5. **In the Abyss it is pitch _____**. Tick **one** to finish the sentence.
 - white
 - green
 - black

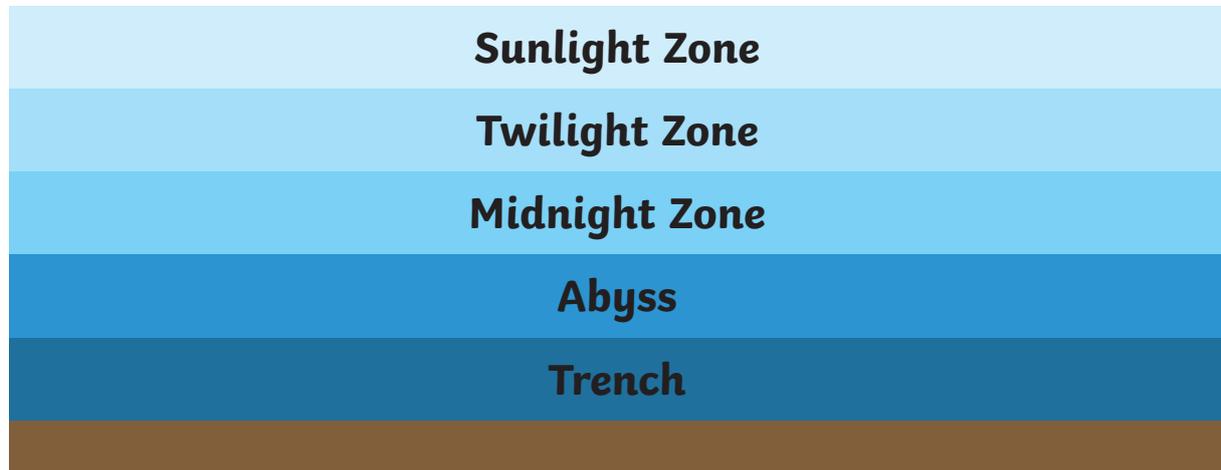
Answers

1. How many layers of the ocean are there? Tick **one**.
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 - six
2. Which layer is **warm**? Tick **one**.
 - The Sunlight Zone
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 - The Midnight Zone
3. What can you find **lots** of in the Sunlight Zone? Tick **two**.
 - animals
 - people
 - plants
4. Which layer is also called the **ocean floor**? Tick **one**.
 - The Midnight Zone
 - The Abyss
 - The Trench
5. **In the Abyss it is pitch _____**. Tick **one** to finish the sentence.
 - white
 - green
 - black

The Layers of the Ocean

Ocean Layers

Oceans cover two thirds of our Earth. The ocean is deeper in some places than others. We call these different depths, **layers**. Each layer is special, with different animals and plants living there.



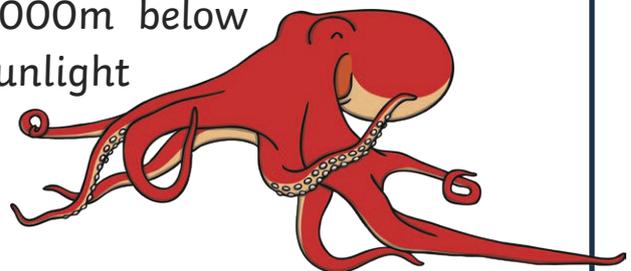
The Sunlight Zone

The Sunlight Zone is up to 200m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight can reach this layer. Most of all, ocean animals and plants live here. The water is warm and both humans and fish swim here.



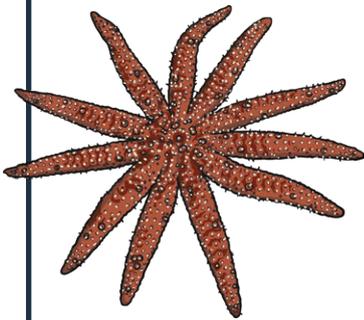
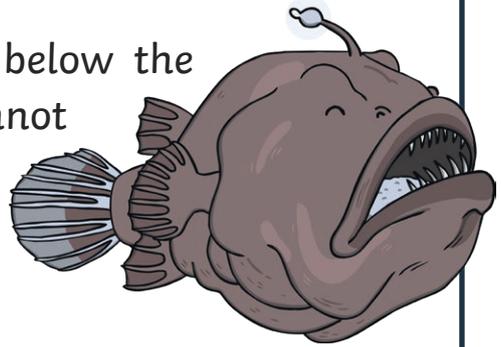
The Twilight Zone

The Twilight Zone is up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean. The sunlight cannot reach this layer so it is very dark. Animals that live here often have big eyes to help them see.



The Midnight Zone

The Midnight Zone is up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight cannot reach this layer, which means it is pitch black. Many animals that live here make their own light, such as lanternfish.

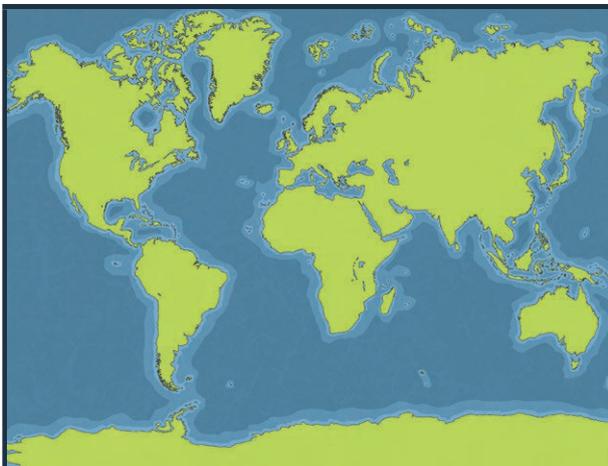
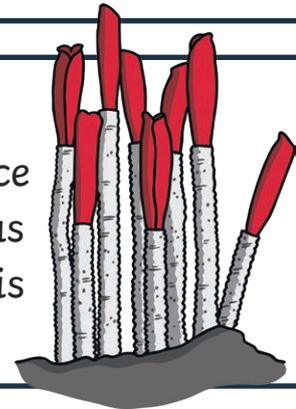


The Abyss

The Abyss is up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight cannot reach this level at all and the water is near freezing. Only a few animals can live here, such as sea stars and crabs.

The Trench

The Trench is up to 11,000m below the surface of the ocean. The Trench is also known as the ocean floor. The temperature here is near freezing.



Did You Know?

The deepest part of the ocean is in the Mariana Trench. It is almost 11,000m deep!

Questions

1. How much of the Earth do oceans cover? Tick **one**.

- one third
- two thirds
- half

2. Number these ocean layers in order of how **deep** they are. The first one has been done for you.

- The Twilight Zone
- 1 The Sunlight Zone
- The Midnight Zone
- The Abyss

3. Draw lines to match the sentences to the ocean layers they describe.

Only a few animals can live here.

The Sunlight Zone

Humans can swim here.

The Trench

This layer is also called the ocean floor.

The Abyss

4. Fill in the missing word.

In the Midnight Zone it is pitch _____.

5. Why do animals that live in the Twilight Zone often have big eyes?

Answers

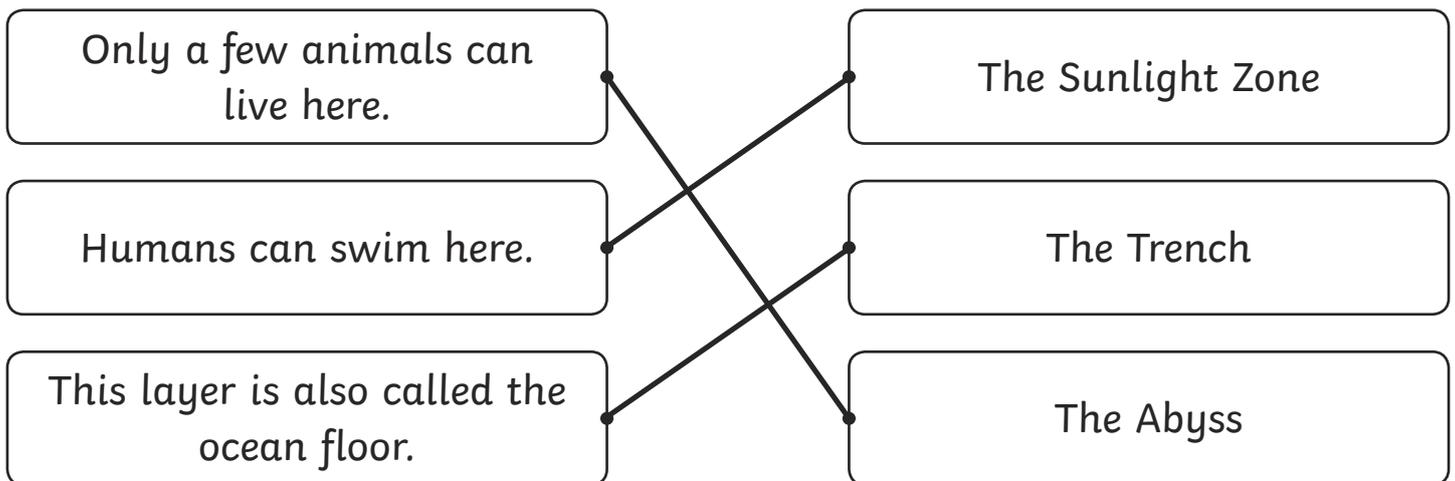
1. How much of the Earth do oceans cover? Tick **one**.

- one third
 two thirds
 half

2. Number these ocean layers in order of how **deep** they are. The first one has been done for you.

- 2 The Twilight Zone
 1 The Sunlight Zone
 3 The Midnight Zone
 4 The Abyss

3. Draw lines to match the sentences to the ocean layers they describe.



4. Fill in the missing word.

In the Midnight Zone it is pitch **black**.

5. Why do animals that live in the Twilight Zone often have big eyes?

Animals that live in the Twilight Zone often have big eyes to help them see.

The Layers of the Ocean

Ocean Layers

Oceans cover two thirds of our Earth. There are five main oceans: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.



Ocean Layers

The ocean is deeper in some places than others. We call these different depths **layers**. Each layer has its own characteristics and unique set of animals which live there. Read on to find out about the different layers...

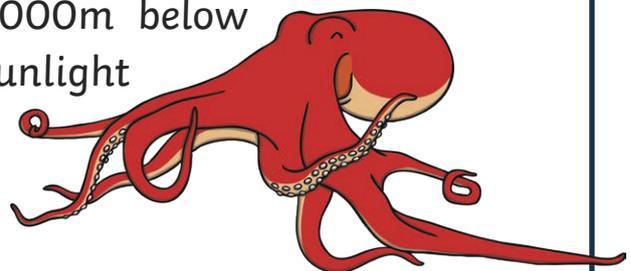
The Sunlight Zone



The Sunlight Zone is up to 200m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight can reach this layer. Most of all ocean life is found here and many plants, such as seaweed, live here. The water is warm because of the sun. Both humans and fish play and explore here.

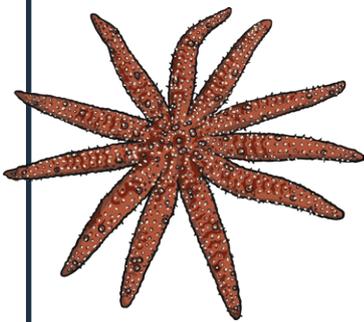
The Twilight Zone

The Twilight Zone is up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean. The sunlight cannot reach this layer so it is very dark. Creatures that live here often have large eyes to help them see.



The Midnight Zone

The Midnight Zone is up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight cannot reach this layer, which means it is pitch black. Many creatures make their own light to help them to hunt their prey. Some creatures dive to these depths to hunt, for example, the sperm whale.

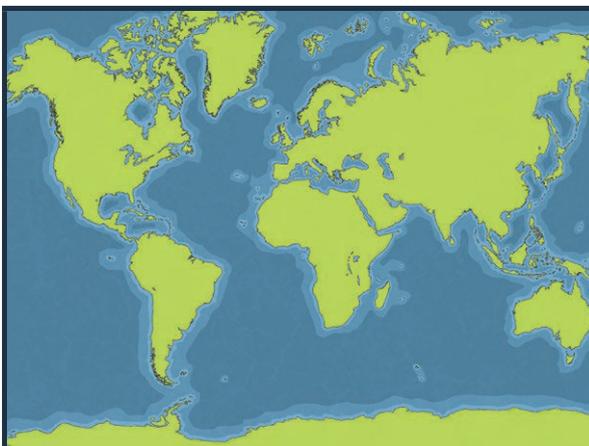
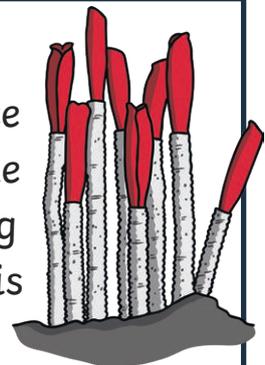


The Abyss

The Abyss is up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean. The sunlight cannot reach this level at all and water in this layer is near freezing. Very few creatures live here, mainly invertebrates, such as sea stars.

The Trench

The Trench is up to 11,000m below the surface of the ocean. The Trench is also known as the ocean floor. This zone can only be explored using special scientific equipment. The temperature is near freezing.



Did You Know?

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of all the oceans. It is so deep in places that the world's tallest mountain, Everest, would sink without a trace!

Questions

1. How much of the Earth do oceans cover? Tick **one**.

- one third
- two thirds
- half

2. Number these ocean layers in order of how **deep** they are, with 1 being the closest to the surface.

- The Twilight Zone
- The Sunlight Zone
- The Midnight Zone
- The Trench
- The Abyss

3. Fill in the missing words.

Many creatures in the _____ Zone make their own light to help them to _____ their prey.

4. Find and copy **two** adjectives used to describe equipment.

5. Which is the largest and deepest of the oceans?

6. Which ocean layer would you most like to explore and why? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

Questions

1. How much of the Earth do oceans cover? Tick **one**.

- one third
- two thirds
- half

2. Number these ocean layers in order of how **deep** they are, with 1 being the closest to the surface.

- 2 The Twilight Zone
- 1 The Sunlight Zone
- 3 The Midnight Zone
- 5 The Trench
- 4 The Abyss

3. Fill in the missing words.

Many creatures in the **Midnight** Zone make their own light to help them to **hunt** their prey.

4. Find and copy **two** adjectives used to describe equipment.

special scientific

5. Which is the largest and deepest of the oceans?

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of all the oceans.

6. Which ocean layer would you most like to explore and why? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The ocean layer I would most like to explore is the Midnight Zone because it would be dark and spooky. I would like to see whales hunting and creatures that make their own light.

Week 8 Home Learning Tasks

1st June 2020



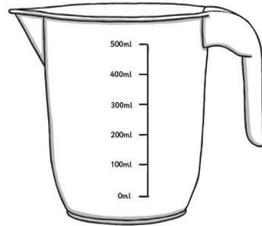
Task		Success criteria	The tasks below should be completed in order. We look forward to reading your work.	
Maths	compare	Lighter heavier Compare < > More less	Watch the video https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zt9k7ty/articles/zp8crdm There is a wordmat with relevant maths vocabulary. Look at Mass ppt 1 and 2 MONDAY and answer the questions. Do Mass worksheet MONDAY.	Try the Mass challenge worksheet MONDAY
Maths	measure	Lighter heavier Compare < > More Less grams	Look at Measure Mass ppts 1 and 2 and answer the questions. Do Measure mass worksheet TUESDAY	Try the mass challenge worksheet TUESDAY
Maths	measure	Kilograms More Less < >	Look at Mass measure kilograms ppts 1 and 2 and answer questions. Do Measure mass kilograms worksheet WEDNESDAY	Try the Maths challenge worksheet WEDNESDAY

Nurture, inspire, enable

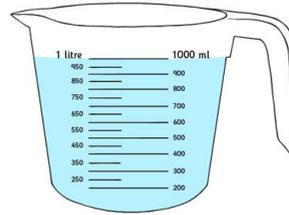
Capacity Word Mat



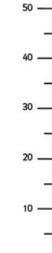
volume



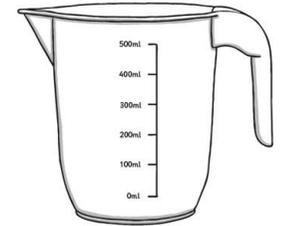
jug



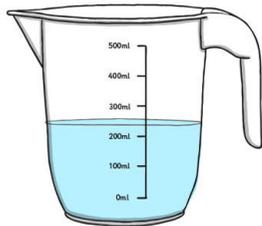
litres



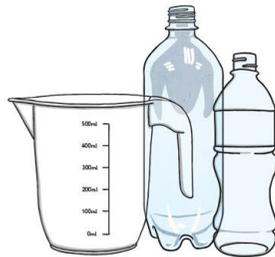
measure



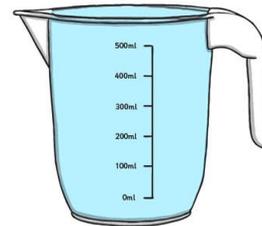
empty



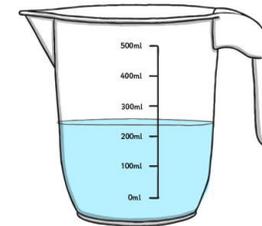
half empty



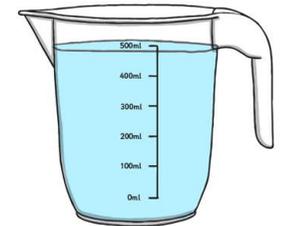
capacity



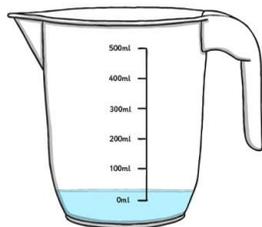
full



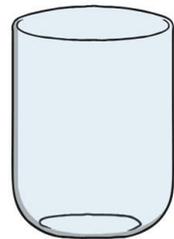
half full



nearly full



nearly empty



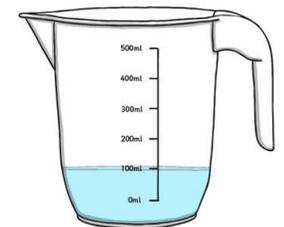
container



cup



millilitres



quarter full

Introduction

Complete the sentences below:



The pumpkin weighs the _____ as the melon.



The lemon weighs _____ than the apple.

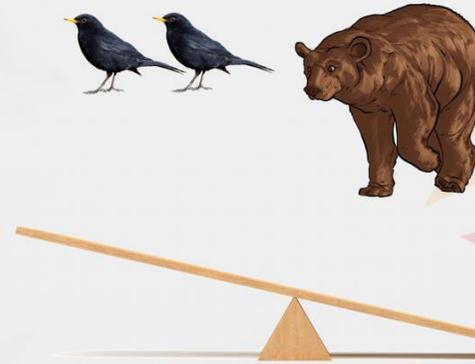


The sweetcorn weighs _____ than the tomato.

Word bank: more less same

Varied Fluency 1

Draw lines to show which side of the balance the objects belong.



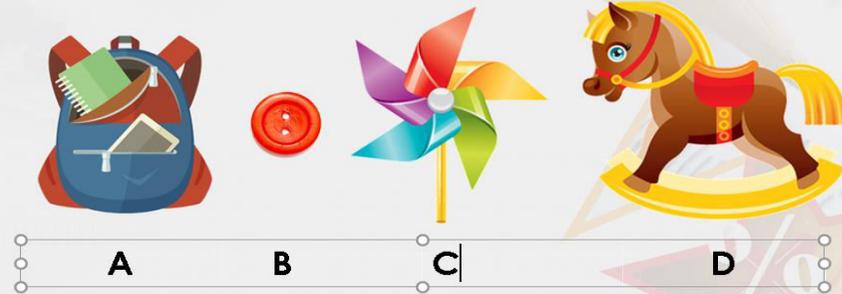
Varied Fluency 2

Use the words 'more' or 'less' to complete the sentence.

Two feathers weigh _____ than a pebble.

Varied Fluency 3

Order these objects from heaviest to lightest.



Varied Fluency 4

When comparing mass, which symbol could you swap for the underlined words?



A football is lighter than a bowling ball.

An elephant is heavier than a bat.

Reasoning 2

Ishmael looks at the items on the scales. He writes,



The mass of the shovel is $<$ the mass of the torches.

Is he correct? Explain your answer.

Reasoning 1

True or false?



Explain your answer.

Problem Solving 1

Look at the scales below.



Use one item from each scale above to make the scale below correct. Which item can replace each letter?



9b. Draw lines from the objects to show which side of the balance they belong. (You can use some or all the objects)



VF

10b. Use the words 'more' or 'less' to complete the sentence.

A pair of earrings and a ring weigh than a watch.



VF

11b. Order these objects from lightest to heaviest.



A



B



C



D



E



VF

12b. Which symbol could you use to fill in the gap?



VF

5a. Draw lines to show which side of the balance the objects belong.



VF

6a. Use the words 'more' or 'less' to complete the sentence.

A pair of shoes weighs than a pair of socks.



VF

7a. Order these objects from heaviest to lightest.

A



B



C



D



VF

8a. When comparing mass, which symbol could you swap for the underlined words?



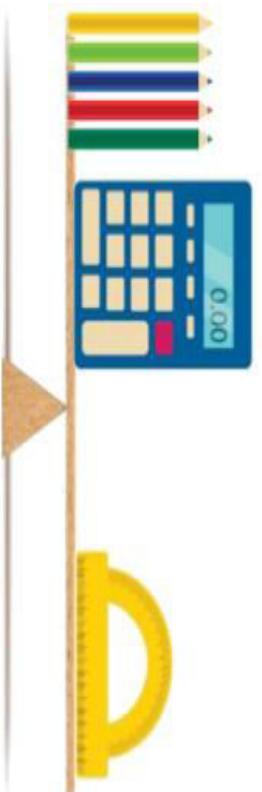
A phone is lighter than a laptop.

Sunglasses are heavier than a hat.



VF

7a. True or false?

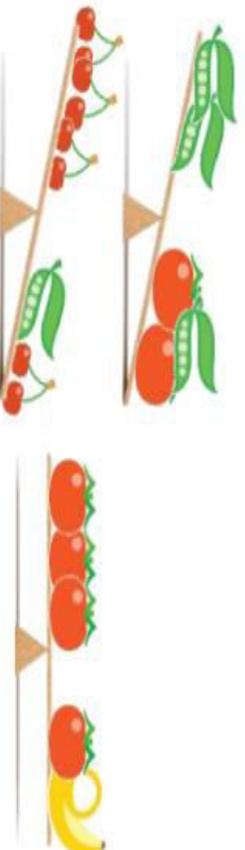


Explain your answer.



R

8a. Look at the scales below.



Use two items from the scales above to make the scale below correct. Which item can replace each letter?



PS

9a. Janey looks at the fruit on the scales above. She writes,

The mass of 3 pea pods < the mass of 3 tomatoes



Is she correct? Explain your answer.

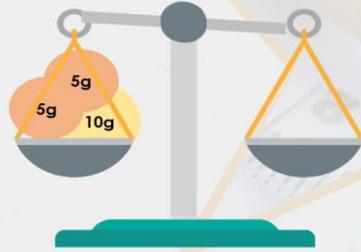
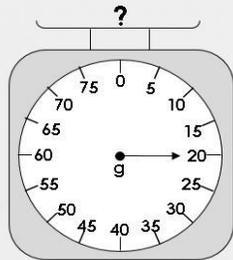


R

Varied Fluency 2

Join the matching pairs:

A
twenty-two grams

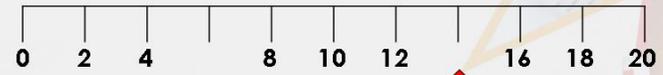
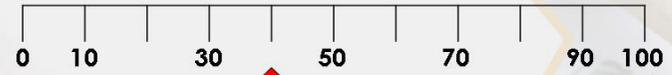


B



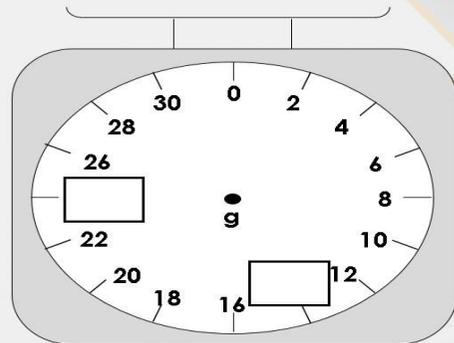
Introduction

What number is each arrow pointing to?



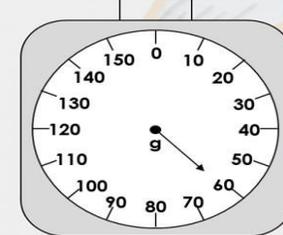
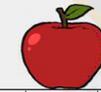
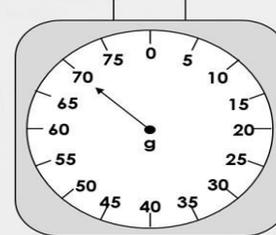
Varied Fluency 1

Complete the missing numbers on the scale:



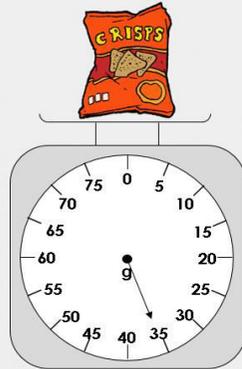
Varied Fluency 3

How much do these items weigh?



Problem Solving 1

A peach weighs 40g more than the crisps below.



How much does the peach weigh?

Problem Solving 2

The rice weigh less than the flour but more than the eggs.



How much could the rice weigh? Give 3 possible answers.

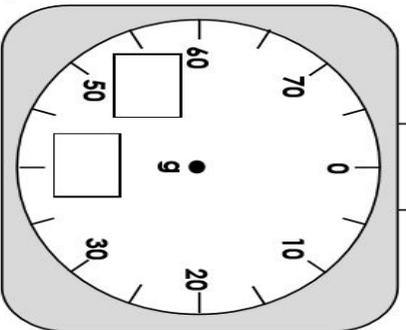
Reasoning 1

Daniel thinks the tuna could weigh 37g. Is he correct?



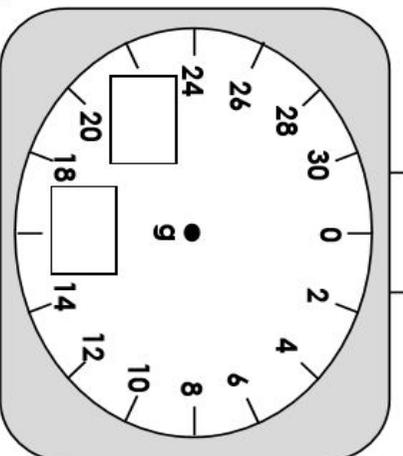
Explain your answer.

7a. Complete the missing numbers on the scale.

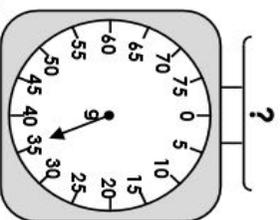
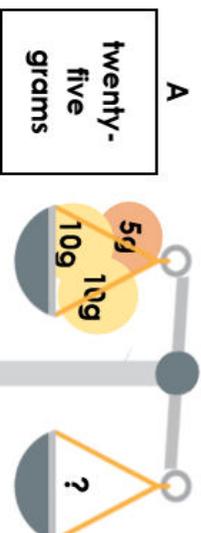


VF

4a. Complete the missing numbers on the scale.

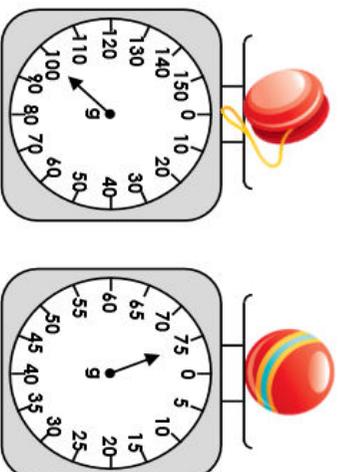


5a. Join the matching pairs.



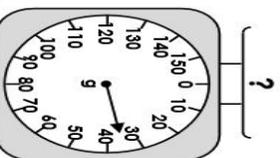
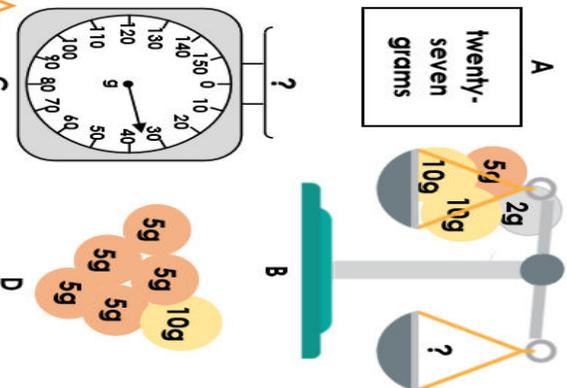
VF

6a. How much do these items weigh?



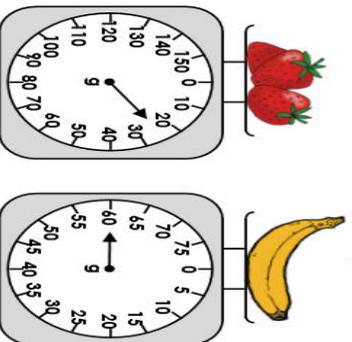
VF

8a. Find the matching pairs.



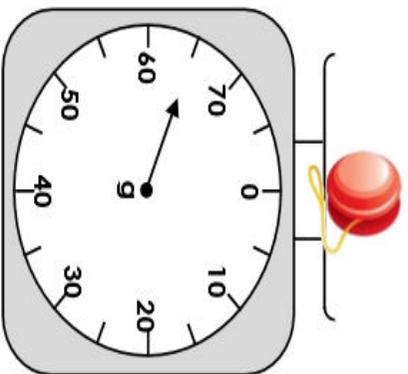
VF

9a. How much do these items weigh?



VF

7a. A ball weighs 1g more than the yoyo below.

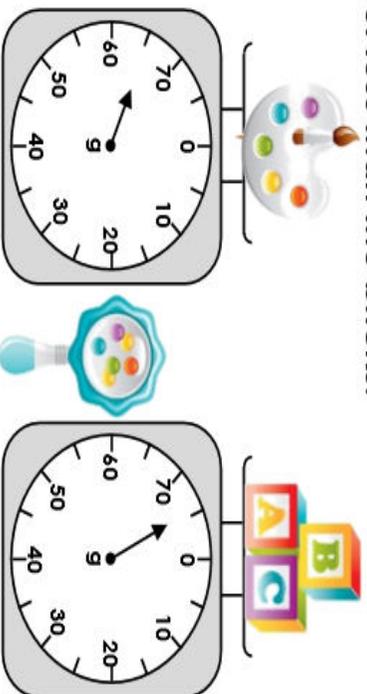


How much does the ball weigh?



PS

8a. The rattle weighs more than the paints but less than the bricks.



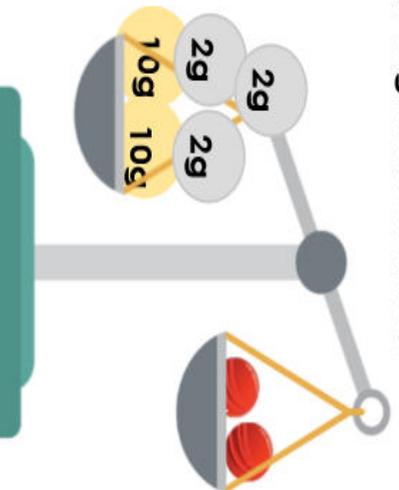
How much could the rattle weigh?



Give 3 possible answers.

PS

9a. Imran thinks each marble could weigh 15g. Is he correct?



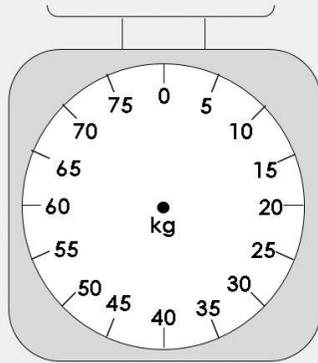
Explain your answer.



R

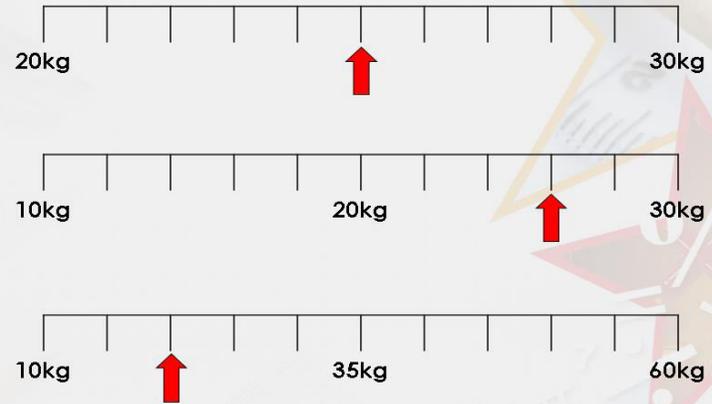
Varied Fluency 2

Add an arrow to the scale so that it shows 25kg.



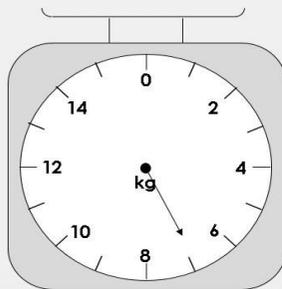
Introduction

Identify which kilogram each arrow is pointing to on the scales.



Varied Fluency 1

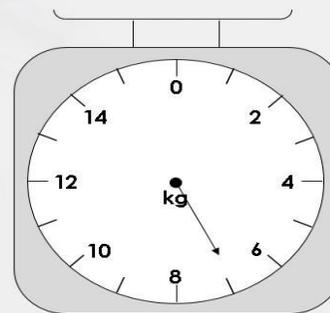
What weight does the scale show?



Varied Fluency 3

Tick if the statement is true or false.

The scale reads less than 6kg



<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

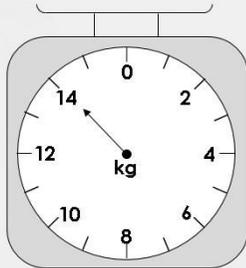
True

False

Varied Fluency 4

Circle the scale that shows 2kg less than 14kg.

A



B



Problem Solving 2

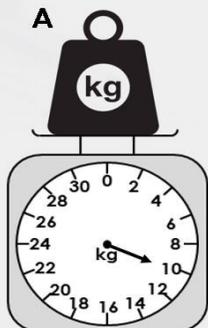
The box of toys weighs more than 10kg but less than 35kg. What could the weight be?



Problem Solving 1

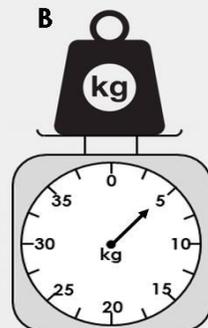
Melissa has written down the measurements of these weights. Find and correct her mistakes.

A



1kg

B



5kg

C



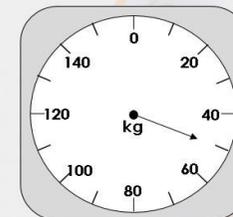
4kg

Reasoning 1

The scale shows how much a Year 2 child weighs.



I weigh 41kg.



Is Nick correct? How can you tell?