

Friday 10th January

Year 2 Home Learning



Miss Aitchison



Miss Crowther

A recipe for honey cakes

Honey is used in lots of different recipes.
Here is one for honey cakes.

Honey Cakes

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons honey
1 mug porridge oats

10 paper cases

1. Put butter and honey into a pan and heat slowly. When these have melted together, mix in the oats.
2. Put a spoonful of the mixture into each of the paper cases.
3. Put the paper cases on a metal tray, and place in a hot oven for about 10 minutes.
4. When cool, the honey cakes are ready to eat.



1 How much butter do you need?

2 When do you add the oats?

Tick **one**.

when the butter and
honey have melted

when the cakes are
good

when the cakes are in
the oven

after 10 minutes

3 How long do you cook the honey cakes for?

4 When does it say the cakes are ready to eat?

Tick **one**.

when hot

when mixed

when melted

when cool

Writing






Today you are going to write a setting description for a wintery walk. Remember a setting description describes **where** and **when** a story takes place. It tells the reader how the setting looks and feels so they can imagine it in their minds. You will be using the expanded noun phrases that you came up with yesterday to describe what you could see, hear, touch, smell and taste on your wintery walk.

Use the sentence stems to write your setting description. I have given you some expanded noun phrases in the word bank if you need to use them. Use the example to help you.

Sentence stems	Word bank
On my wintery walk I saw...	white, sparkly snow chilly, crisp air
I could feel...	soft, light snow bare, brown branches
I glimpsed....	freezing cold wind fluffy, red robin
My body felt...	thick, crunchy ice wet, slippery puddles
Outside I touched...	
I heard...	
I tasted...	
The air smelt...	

Example:

On my wintery walk I saw a fluffy, red robin. I could feel the chilly, crisp air on my cheeks.

I can see 	
I can hear 	
I can feel 	
I can smell 	
I can taste 	



Maths

Arithmetic

Use the column method to add and subtract two two-digit numbers.

a.			b.			c.			d.			e.		
	6	7		3	6		2	6		4	7		5	5
-	2	9	+	3	7	+	4	4	+	4	8	-	3	6
f.			g.			h.			i.			j.		
	8	5		2	4		4	6		7	3		6	8
-	3	2	+	3	0	+	3	3	-	3	2	-	2	6

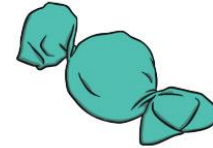
Problem Solving

Have a go at these two-step addition and subtraction problems.

Rashid is making party bags and needs 80 sweets in total. He already has 57 sweets and mum buys a bag of 14 sweets.

How many sweets does he have now?

How many more sweets does he need to finish his party bags?



Jafar was playing marbles. He started with 26 marbles. His friend gave him 12 more.

How many does he now have?

Jafar wants to play a game that needs 50 marbles, how many more does he need?



Hannah wants to make 100 cookies for the school cake sale on Wednesday. She baked 44 cookies on Monday and 39 cookies on Tuesday.

How many cookies did she bake altogether?

How many more does she need to bake on Wednesday?



Jasmine is helping her mum craft 30 beaded necklaces to sell on her mum's market stall. She crafts 8 on the first day, 6 on the second day and 6 on the third day.

How many beaded necklaces did Jasmine craft altogether?

How many beaded necklaces did mum craft?

Theme

This half term our topic is Dinosaurs! We are going to be creating fact files about different dinosaurs. We would like you to do some of your own research to find some facts about the following dinosaurs:

1. Tyrannosaurus Rex
2. Spinosaurus
3. Triceratops
4. Velociraptor

Use the fact files and the links to find out about each dinosaur's habitat, appearance, diet and any interesting facts! Bring in the facts that you have found when we are back in school so we can use them in our fact files.

<https://www.kids-dinosaurs.com/dinosaur-t-rex.html> <https://www.kids-dinosaurs.com/spinosaurus.html>

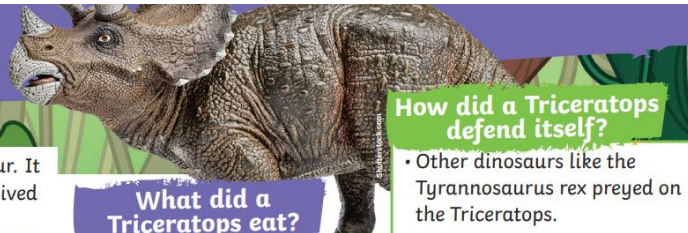
<https://www.funkidslive.com/learn/top-10-facts/top-10-facts-about-triceratops/> <https://www.funkidslive.com/learn/top-10-facts/top-10-facts-about-velociraptors/>

Triceratops

A Triceratops was a type of dinosaur. It looked similar to a rhinoceros but lived millions of years ago.

What did a Triceratops look like?

- The Triceratops is well-known for the three horns on top of its head.
- It was very large. Its body was around nine metres (30 feet) long.
- It had a beak similar to a parrot's.
- Its front legs were shorter than its back legs.
- Its front feet had three hooves each and its back feet had four hooves each.
- It had a frill around the back of its head. This was made from bone.



What did a Triceratops eat?

- A Triceratops was a herbivore. This means that it only ate plants.
- It mainly ate leaves. It chose ones that were close to the ground.
- It used its flattened teeth to grind the leaves.



How did a Triceratops defend itself?

- Other dinosaurs like the Tyrannosaurus rex preyed on the Triceratops.
- It used the frill around its neck to protect its head from attackers.
- It could use its horns to defend itself too. Sometimes males would fight with other male Triceratops using their horns.

Did you know...?

- Fossils of Triceratops have been found in North America.
- Triceratops means three-horned face in Greek.

Velociraptor

A Velociraptor was a type of dinosaur. It lived in Asia millions of years ago.

What did a Velociraptor look like?

- The Velociraptor was one of the smaller dinosaurs. Its body measured around 2 metres long (6.6 feet).
- It was small and lightweight. It walked and ran on its two hind legs.
- It had a large, curved claw on each foot.
- It had a long, narrow head with a flat snout.
- The Velociraptor had a large brain for its size. This meant it was more intelligent than some of the other dinosaurs.
- It was covered in fine feathers but could not fly.



What did a Velociraptor eat?

- Velociraptors were carnivores. This means that they ate meat.
- They preyed on smaller animals like mammals and lizards. They would hide and then pounce upon their prey. They were very fast so they could catch other creatures easily.
- They used their sharp claws to rip the flesh of an animal.
- Sometimes a pack of Velociraptors would hunt together and kill a larger dinosaur.

Where did a Velociraptor live?

Velociraptors probably lived in an environment similar to a desert. Their fossils have been found in the Gobi desert in China and Mongolia.



Did you know...?

The first Velociraptor fossil was found in 1923.

Tyrannosaurus Rex

The Tyrannosaurus rex (T-Rex) is one of the most popular dinosaurs and it has been made famous by many Hollywood movies. The name Tyrannosaurus rex means king of the tyrant lizards.

What did a Tyrannosaurus rex look like?

- A Tyrannosaurus rex could measure around 4 metres tall.
- It is thought that some weighed about 9 tonnes which is heavier than an elephant.
- They had small arms with two fingers on their hands.
- They had strong legs and a powerful tail.
- They had massive skulls and large teeth.

What did a Tyrannosaurus rex eat?

- The Tyrannosaurus rex ate meat and was one of the largest carnivores.
- It had the strongest bite of any land animal.
- They ate herbivorous dinosaurs like the Triceratops.
- They would find their meals by scavenging and hunting.



Where did a Tyrannosaurus rex live?

They lived over 65 - 70 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Bones of the Tyrannosaurus rex have been found all over the world.

Did you know...?

The most complete Tyrannosaurus rex skeleton ever found was named Sue after the palaeontologist who found it.

The arms of a Tyrannosaurus rex were too short to reach its mouth.

Spinosaurus

The Spinosaurus was the largest carnivorous dinosaur. The name Spinosaurus means 'spined lizard'. These dinosaurs lived in the Cretaceous period millions of years ago.

What did a Spinosaurus look like?

- A Spinosaurus measured up to 18 metres long.
- It weighed up to 20 tonnes. Its jaws were powerful and filled with straight, blade-like teeth.
- It had a set of spines running along its back. They were connected and covered with skin. This was called the sail.
- A Spinosaurus had a long, narrow skull like a crocodile.

What did a Spinosaurus eat?

- It is believed that a Spinosaurus ate fish.
- Its razor-sharp teeth were useful for catching the slippery bodies of fish in the water.
- Some scientists think that it usually killed its prey by shaking it.
- It might also have eaten smaller dinosaurs. Small pieces of dinosaur bone have been found in its stomach.

Where did a Spinosaurus live?

- Spinosaurus bones have been found in Egypt and Morocco. This means that a Spinosaurus probably lived in North Africa.
- They could live on land and water.

Did you know...?

Spinosauruses are the only dinosaurs that could swim. They might have used their sail to warn away predators.

