

Home Learning – Christ Church Year 2
Week Beginning 8th February

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Maths	<p>Follow the lesson called 'Draw Pictograms'</p> <p>ONLINE ACTIVITY - no worksheet</p> <p>https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/spring-week-6-statistics/</p>	<p>Follow the lesson called 'Draw Pictograms (2,5 &10)'</p> <p>https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/spring-week-6-statistics/</p> <p>Follow up activity below</p>	<p>Follow the lesson called 'Interpret Pictograms'</p> <p>https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/spring-week-6-statistics/</p> <p>Follow up activity below</p>	<p>Follow the lesson called 'Block Diagrams'</p> <p>https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/spring-week-6-statistics/</p> <p>Follow up activity below</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Screen Free Day</p> <p>Complete the 'Sudoku' puzzles below – enjoy!</p>
Maths	Problem of the Day – See below				
X tables	<p style="text-align: center;">Remember:</p> <p>2x, 5x, 10x - Bronze 3x, 4x, 8x - Silver 6x, 7x, 9x, 11x, 12x - Gold https://www.timestables.co.uk/ https://trockstars.com/</p>				
English	<p>Watch Y2 English Lesson on the school website:</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/year-2-learning/</p> <p>Follow up activity and supporting resources below</p>	<p>Watch Y2 English Lesson on the school website:</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/year-2-learning/</p> <p>Follow up activity and supporting resources below</p>	<p>Watch Y2 English Lesson on the school website:</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/year-2-learning/</p> <p>Follow up activity and supporting resources below</p>	<p>Watch Y2 English Lesson on the school website:</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/year-2-learning/</p> <p>Follow up activity and supporting resources below</p>	<p>Answer questions about a poem</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See below</p>
Other Subjects	<p><i>Picasso/Cantrell 3D head sculptures</i></p> <p>This clip shows how the artist Picasso created some of his famous portraits. You could also look at similar work by artist Kimmy Cantrell – what do you like about the two artists work? How are they similar/different?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut out the shape of your head in card (you could use old packaging material – cereal boxes, delivery boxes etc) • On separate pieces of paper or card, plain or patterned, draw two eyes (they could be quite different to each other) draw a mouth, a nose, two ears and eyebrows. You can draw them from either the front view or the side view (profile) or both. Cut these out and colour in, paint or decorate as you wish. • Arrange them onto your head shape and glue or Sellotape into place. You can add hair by curling or folding strips of paper or adding pieces of wool, string or whatever you think looks good. (see below) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Science</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Basic needs of animals and humans</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List 3 things we need to survive. • List 3 animals. What do they need to survive? Is it similar or different to what humans need? • Draw each of your animals and briefly explain how they survive. This could be through sentences or pictures. 	<p style="text-align: center;">RE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>What is the meaning of Lent?</i></p> <p>This week we are celebrating Lent with a Spanish Carnival!</p> <p>Watch the video What is Lent? - BBC Bitesize and read about what Lent means to Christians and how it is celebrated around the world.</p> <p>Complete the follow up activity – what do you think you could give up for Lent?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Science</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Healthy balanced diet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a list of food you can find at home • Sort these foods into green (healthy food we can eat quite a lot of), amber (those we can eat quite often), and red (we can eat occasionally as treats). • Design a healthy lunchbox and label what's inside it explaining why you've included it. 	<p>Spanish colour by numbers – see below</p> <p>For parents:</p> <p>Amarillo – yellow Rosa Claro – light pink Azul – blue Rosa oscuro – dark pink Morado - purple</p>
Spanish Carnival	<p style="text-align: center;">Make a Carnival Mask</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/carnival/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Make your own Spanish Maraca</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/carnival/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Make Decorations for Carnival</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/carnival/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dress up for the Zoom Party</p> <p>(check the link from Miss Aina)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Make Special Spanish Biscuits</p> <p>https://www.ccht.rbkc.sch.uk/learning-at-home/carnival/</p>

Monday, 8th of February 2021

WTWA WPWI

Learning Objective: To comprehend a text.

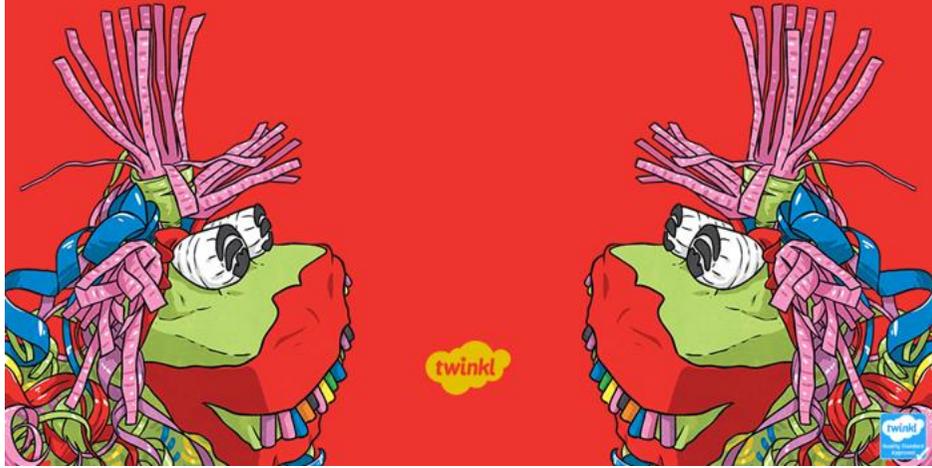
I can:	Me	Miss K
Find the main idea of the text.		
Use inference to answer a question.		
Answer simple questions about a text.		

Watch my video and answers the questions below as you go along.
Remember to answer in full sentences, i.e. *The population of China is ...*

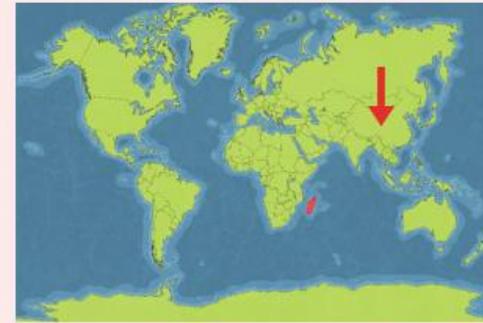
The answers to questions 1-4 and 6-13 can be found in the video. You will need to use your inference skills to answer question 14 and do an internet search for question 5. Question 15 is writing about the main idea of the text.

1. What is the population of China?
2. Which continent is China part of?
3. Which part of China snows for most of the year?
4. What is the staple food in China?
5. What date is Chinese New Year in 2021? *Hint: You will need to research the answer.*
6. How do Chinese people prepare for the New Year?
7. What happens at midnight on New Year's Eve?
8. What is inside the red envelopes given to children?
9. How do they celebrate on the second day?
10. Do they visit friends and relatives on the third day of Chinese New Year?
11. Whose birthday is celebrated on the 9th Day of Chinese New Year?
12. What is the last day of Chinese New Year?
13. What happens during the Lantern Festival?
14. Do you think Chinese New Year will be celebrated as normal in London this year?
Why or why not? *Hint: Use your inference skills.*
15. What is the main idea of the text?

All About Chinese New Year



Where Is China?



The country of China is in north-east Asia.

China is the fourth biggest country in the world.

China has the largest population in the world with over 1.3 billion people!

China is divided into provinces.

The capital city of China is Beijing.

What Is China Like?

- China has very diverse geography including deserts, mountains and fertile river basins.
- In the north of China, there are mountains, where it snows much of the year.
- The south of China is filled with jungles and it is very hot and humid.
- Central China consists mostly of mountainous regions.
- Most of Western China is mountainous - it is home to the Himalayas.
- Rivers are very important to China, both for transportation and for irrigation.
- Rivers are very important because many of the wheat and rice fields in China rely on irrigation.



What Are Chinese People Like?

- China is home to people from lots of different ethnicities and cultures.
- Chinese culture is very unique.
- The Chinese calendar, architecture, food, handicrafts, dance, festivals and martial arts are very popular across the world.
- Chinese people mainly speak Mandarin, but some also speak Cantonese, Hakka or Swatow, depending on which part of the country they are from.
- The staple food in China is rice and it is eaten with nearly every meal.
- In the last 20 years, China has changed more than any country in the world.



When Is Chinese New Year?

Chinese New Year starts somewhere between late January and Early February.

The date changes from year to year because it follows an ancient farmer calendar which is based on phases of the moon.



Preparing for the New Year

Chinese people spring clean their homes and gardens to sweep away any bad luck.

Homes are decorated with paper scrolls and lanterns with good luck phrases such as 'happiness' and 'wealth' on them.

All unfinished business is settled so there is a fresh start for the new year. Debts are paid, quarrels are resolved, and any work is brought up to date.



New Year's Eve

Families gather together and have a large, traditional feast of fish and chicken.

In the North, people eat *dijiaozi* – a steamed dumpling.

In the South, people eat *nian gao* – a sticky sweet rice pudding.

People stay up until midnight, setting off fireworks to scare away evil spirits.



New Year's Day

Children wake up to find red envelopes filled with money and sweets under their pillow, left by their parents or grandparents.

Each family member starts the day with brand new clothes from head to toe. Red is a very popular color for clothing as it is considered lucky.

The first stop of the day is the temple to worship the gods and to welcome the New Year.

Most Chinese families gather together for a New Year's banquet. Each family has their own special dish they prepare for this time.



The Second Day

The birthday of the Chinese God of Wealth, Cai Shen, is celebrated.

Chinese people pray to their ancestors as well as the gods.



It is believed to be the birthday of all dogs, so dogs are treated with special foods.

It is also a time for visiting families.



The Third and Fourth Day

The third day:

- Chinese people believe they should not visit friends and relatives on this day.
- Instead, they visit the Temple of Wealth and have their futures told.



The fourth day:

- Most people go back to work.
- It is also the day of Spring Dinners. Businesses have department dinners or social events for their employees.



The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Day

The 5th Day – Dumplings are eaten for good luck and some people shoot firecrackers to worship the God of War.



The 6th Day – Firecrackers are thrown to keep away bad spirits to worship the God of War.

The 7th Day – Day 7 is considered everyone's birthday.

The 8th Day – This is the eve of the Jade Emperor's birthday. Special family dinners are held.



The 9th Day – The Jade Emperor's birthday. The Emperor is worshipped by lighting incense and offering prayers

The 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Day

The 10th Day – Recognition and offerings continue towards the Jade Emperor.



The 11th/12th Day – Family dinners.

The 13th Day – Everyone eats vegetarian food on the thirteenth day to give their stomachs a rest!



The 14th Day – This day is spent resting and preparing for the Lantern Festival, the last day of Chinese New Year.

The 15th Day

The 15th Day is also known as the Lantern Festival.

Crowds of people watch dragon dancing and lion dancing parades.

Families walk the streets with their glowing lanterns.

Candles are lit outside homes to guide wayward spirits home.

In Malaysia and Singapore, single women write their numbers on oranges and throw them into a river or lake. Single men eat the oranges and the taste of the orange (sweet or sour) represents good or bad fate.



Tuesday, 9th of February 2021

WT WA WP WI

Learning Objective: To retell a story (orally).

I can:	Me	Miss K
Sequence a story correctly.		
Create shadow puppets for props.		
Use a clear, loud voice.		
Use correct intonation.		

1. Read the story of the Zodiac:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ChineseNewYear/ZodiacStory.aspx>

2. Order the sequencing cards below correctly.

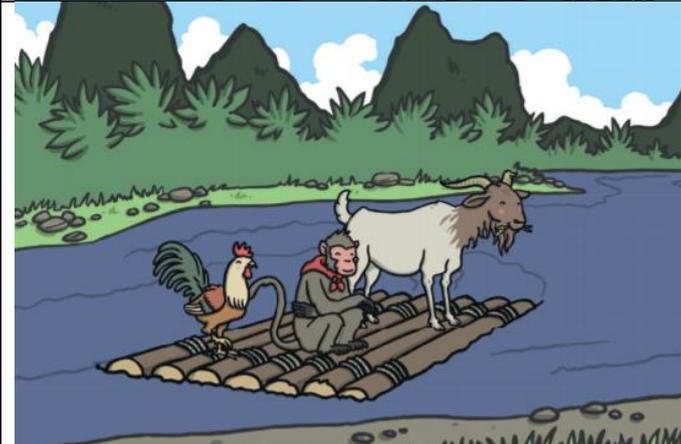
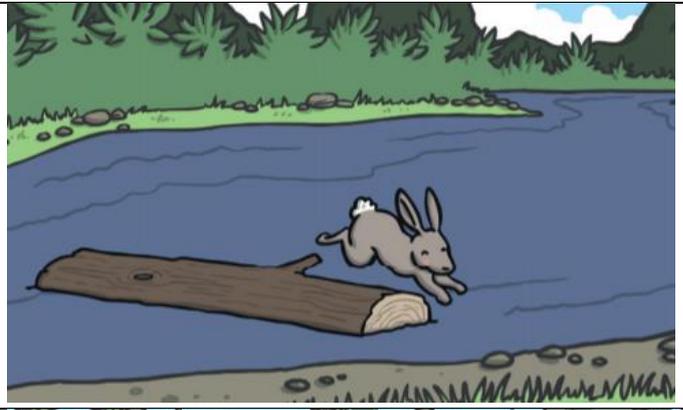
3. Using the sequencing cards to help you, practise retelling the story orally/aloud.

4. Print and cut out the black images of the animals below then add a lolly stick (or pencil, spoon, anything hard!) to create a shadow puppet for each animal.

5. Record a video of you acting out the story using the shadow puppets. Remember to use a clear, loud voice! Send it through to me on Class Dojo.

Sequencing cards:





Shadow Puppets:







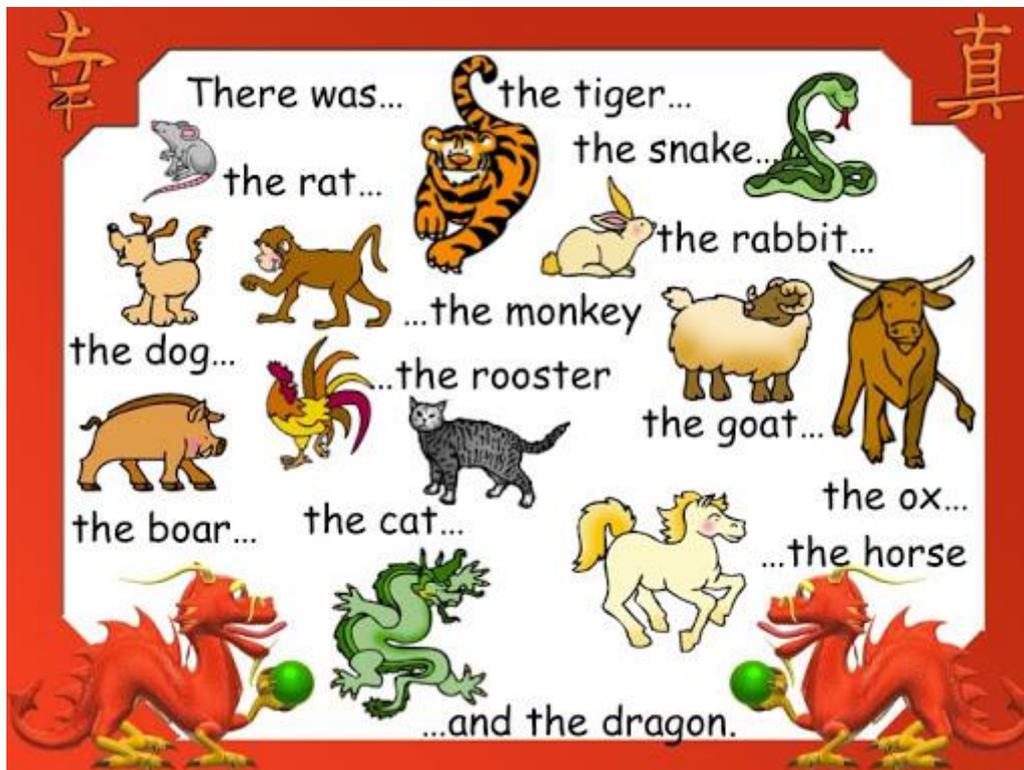
Wednesday, 10th of February 2021

WT WA WP WI

Learning Objective: To retell a story (written).

I can:	Me	Miss K
Sequence a story correctly.		
Use time connectives (first, next, after that, then).		
Use expanded noun phrases and adverbs to add detail.		
Use capital letters for the start of a sentence and proper nouns.		
Use full stops at the end of a sentence.		

Today you will write a retell of the Zodiac story. Use your sequencing cards to help you and make sure you use time connectives, adverbs and adjectives to make your writing exciting! Remember to re-read your work after to revise and edit. After, upload your work to Class Dojo.



Thursday, 11th of February 2021

WT WA WP WI

Learning Objective: To create a Zodiac poster.

I can:	Me	Miss K
Find information in a text.		
Give my opinion and use the word 'because' to give reasons.		
Identify my strengths and weaknesses.		

As we learnt from the story, the years on a Chinese calendar are grouped into sets of 12 with each year represented by one of the animals that were in the Great Race. The animals are called the Zodiac signs. As part of the New Year celebrations, the new animal for the year is welcomed by using pictures of that animal for decorating. This year's animal is the Ox.

The Chinese people believed that the characteristics of people (or how people may act or behave) were like those of the animal of the year they were born. Find your Zodiac animal using your year of birth on the charts below. I was born in May 1991 so I can see that I am the Lamb (or also known as the Goat depending on the version of the story). *Be careful if you were born in January or February as you may be born in a different year according to the Chinese calendar (you may need to do an internet search).* Once you have found yours, answer the questions below then send to me on Class Dojo.

1. What Zodiac sign are you?
2. Write three strengths of that animal.
3. Write three weaknesses of that animal?
4. Do you think that you have the same characteristics of your Zodiac animal? Why/why not? Remember to use the word 'because' to give reasons for your answer.
5. Create your own poster of your Zodiac animal. Include a title (name of the animal), a drawing of the animal, the years for that animal, your strengths, your weaknesses plus your lucky numbers and colours. *The character traits sheets can help you to think about your strengths and weaknesses.*

Year of the



RAT

1924, 1936
1948, 1960
1972, 1984
1996, 2008
2020, 2032

STRENGTHS

charming, eloquent
hard-working, tidy
imaginative, clever
shrewd, smart
adaptable, popular

WEAKNESS

timid, follower
intolerant
ruthless, selfish

LUCKY COLORS
blue, gold
green

LUCKY NUMBERS
2, 3

Year of the



OX

1925, 1937
1949, 1961
1973, 1985
1997, 2009
2021, 2033

STRENGTHS

organized, patient
dependable, loyal
honest, industrious
cautious, honest
tender-hearted

WEAKNESS

rigid, stubborn
demanding, distant
narrow-minded

LUCKY COLORS
blue, red
purple

LUCKY NUMBERS
1, 9

Year of the



TIGER

1926, 1938
1950, 1962
1974, 1986
1998, 2010
2022, 2034

STRENGTHS

sensitive, emotional
affectionate
powerful, impulsive
passionate
unpredictable
adventurous

WEAKNESS

impatient
short-tempered
hasty, selfish

LUCKY COLORS
blue, grey
white, orange

LUCKY NUMBERS
1, 3, 4

Year of the



RABBIT

1927, 1939
1951, 1963
1975, 1987
1999, 2011
2023, 2035

STRENGTHS

artistic, sensitive
elegant, flexible
gracious, tender
compassionate, kind
gentle, self-assured

WEAKNESS

moody, superficial
opportunistic, lazy
self-indulgent

LUCKY COLORS
red, pink
purple, blue

LUCKY NUMBERS
3, 4, 9

Year of the



DRAGON

1928, 1940
1952, 1964
1976, 1988
2000, 2012
2024, 2036

STRENGTHS

confident, intelligent
hardworking, eager
ambitious, romantic
passionate, loyal
energetic, sensitive

WEAKNESS

arrogant, demanding
over-bearing
tactless, unrealistic

LUCKY COLORS
gold, silver
grayish white

LUCKY NUMBERS
1, 6, 7

Year of the



SNAKE

1929, 1941
1953, 1965
1977, 1989
2001, 2013
2025, 2037

STRENGTHS

graceful, mystical,
intense, passionate,
strong, purposeful,
graceful, patient,
sympathetic, wise

WEAKNESS

dishonest, loners,
jealous, suspicious,
headstrong, fickle

LUCKY COLORS
red, black,
light yellow

LUCKY NUMBERS
2, 8, 9

Year of the



HORSE

1930, 1942
1954, 1966
1978, 1990
2002, 2014
2026, 2038

STRENGTHS

hardworking, earthy
independent, flexible
talented, intelligent
popular, cheerful
quick-witted

WEAKNESS

stubborn, superficial
flamboyant
wasteful, impatient

LUCKY COLORS
brown, yellow
purple

LUCKY NUMBERS
2, 3, 7

Year of the



LAMB

1931, 1943
1955, 1967
1979, 1991
2003, 2015
2027, 2039

STRENGTHS

tender, generous
polite, creative
sincere, wise
peaceful, gentle
compassionate

WEAKNESS

worriers, pessimistic
moody, indecisive
complainers

LUCKY COLORS
green, red
purple

LUCKY NUMBERS
3, 4, 9

Year of the



MONKEY

1932, 1944
1956, 1968
1980, 1992
2004, 2016
2028, 2040

STRENGTHS

creative, flexible
problem-solver
flexible, innovative
polite, quick-witted
self-assured, clever

WEAKNESS

mischievous
jealous, suspicious
selfish, arrogant

LUCKY COLORS
white, gold
blue

LUCKY NUMBERS
1, 7, 8

Year of the



ROOSTER

1933, 1945
1957, 1969
1981, 1993
2005, 2017
2029, 2041

STRENGTHS

hardworking,
strong-willed, honest
organized, practical
responsible, ambitious
self-confident

WEAKNESS

eccentric
critical, abrasive
opinionated

LUCKY COLORS
gold, brown
yellow

LUCKY NUMBERS
5, 7, 8

Year of the



DOG

1934, 1946
1958, 1970
1982, 1994
2006, 2018
2030, 2042

STRENGTHS

affectionate, faithful
straightforward
courageous, smart
warm-hearted
inspirational, loyal
honest, trustworthy

WEAKNESS

stubborn, distant
critical, anxious
lazy, judgmental

LUCKY COLORS
green, red
purple

LUCKY NUMBERS
3, 4, 9

Year of the



PIG

1935, 1947
1959, 1971
1983, 1995
2007, 2019
2031, 2043

STRENGTHS

thoughtful, calm
honest, gallant
intelligent, loyal
passionate, simple
patient, chivalrous

WEAKNESS

untidy, naive
impulsive
self-indulgent

LUCKY COLORS
yellow, grey,
brown, golden

LUCKY NUMBERS
2, 5, 8

Positive Character Traits

Admirable	Devoted	Loving
Adventurous	Diplomatic	Loyal
Agreeable	Driven	Motivating
Amiable	Easygoing	Neat
Amusing	Educated	Nice
Animating	Enchanting	Optimistic
Appreciative	Enthusiastic	Organized
Athletic	Ethical	Passionate
Attentive	Exciting	Patient
Authentic	Extraordinary	Peaceful
Benevolent	Fair	Polite
Brave	Focused	Principled
Bright	Forgiving	Punctual
Brilliant	Friendly	Reliable
Calm	Generous	Respectful
Capable	Gentle	Responsible
Caring	Good-natured	Self-disciplined
Charitable	Grateful	Selfless
Charming	Happy	Serene
Cheerful	Hardworking	Sincere
Clean	Helpful	Skillful
Clear-headed	Heroic	Strong
Clever	Honest	Supportive
Compassionate	Hopeful	Sweet
Considerate	Humble	Sympathetic
Cooperative	Impressive	Thoughtful
Courageous	Innocent	Trustworthy
Courteous	Intelligent	Tidy
Creative	Inventive	Understanding
Curious	Joyful	Unselfish
Dedicated	Kind	Virtuous
Delightful	Logical	Wise

Neutral Character Traits

Abrupt	Impressionable	Quirky
Active	Impulsive	Realistic
Alluring	Inactive	Reserved
Aloof	Inflexible	Restless
Ambitious	Intense	Restrained
Astonishing	Introverted	Sensational
Average	Lively	Sensitive
Bold	Loud	Sentimental
Businesslike	Mature	Shameless
Carefree	Meek	Shrewd
Casual	Mellow	Shy
Cautious	Memorable	Silent
Childlike	Methodical	Solemn
Commonplace	Mysterious	Solitary
Competitive	Normal	Sorrowful
Confident	Objective	Spontaneous
Conventional	Old-fashioned	Subtle
Decisive	Opinionated	Talkative
Discreet	Ordinary	Traditional
Distracted	Outgoing	Trendy
Dramatic	Outspoken	Unbending
Emotional	Persuadable	Uncertain
Enigmatic	Persuasive	Unchanging
Experimental	Playful	Unemotional
Extroverted	Practical	Unhurried
Fidgety	Predictable	Uninhibited
Firm	Preoccupied	Uninterested
Formal	Prim	Unopinionated
Frugal	Private	Unpredictable
Guarded	Proud	Unusual
High-spirited	Questioning	Verbose
Imaginative	Quiet	Youthful

Negative Character Traits

Aggressive	Envious	Moody
Angry	Fearful	Negative
Annoying	Foolish	Neglectful
Anxious	Forgetful	Obnoxious
Argumentative	Frightening	Pessimistic
Arrogant	Gloomy	Petty
Awkward	Greedy	Possessive
Biased	Grim	Power-hungry
Bored	Grumpy	Prejudiced
Bossy	Hardhearted	Resentful
Brutal	Hateful	Rude
Callous	Haughty	Scornful
Charmless	Hostile	Selfish
Clumsy	Ignorant	Shallow
Conceited	Impatient	Sloppy
Cowardly	Impractical	Sulky
Critical	Inconsiderate	Sneaky
Cruel	Indecisive	Snobbish
Dangerous	Insincere	Sluggish
Deceitful	Insulting	Thoughtless
Destructive	Intolerant	Threatening
Devious	Irresponsible	Unappreciative
Difficult	Irritable	Uncaring
Discouraging	Jealous	Uncooperative
Discourteous	Lazy	Unforgiving
Dishonest	Liar	Unfriendly
Disloyal	Mean	Ungrateful
Disobedient	Meddlesome	Unhealthy
Disorganized	Messy	Unreliable
Disrespectful	Miserable	Violent
Disruptive	Monotonous	Weak
Dull	Monstrous	Wicked

Learning Objective: To answer questions about a poem.

Read the poem on the following page then complete the sheet below.

Challenge: Create your own poem about Chinese New Year.

Poetry Detective

Poem title:



What is the poem about?

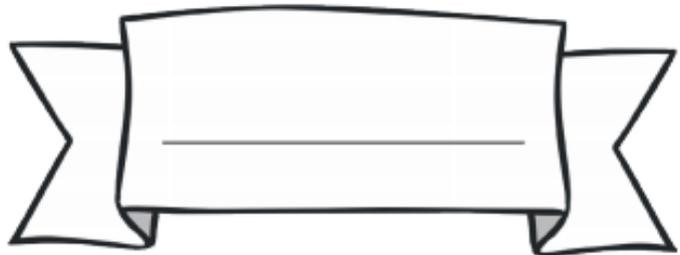
Does the poem rhyme?

Yes

No

Copy two words from the poem that rhyme.

What is your favourite word in the poem?

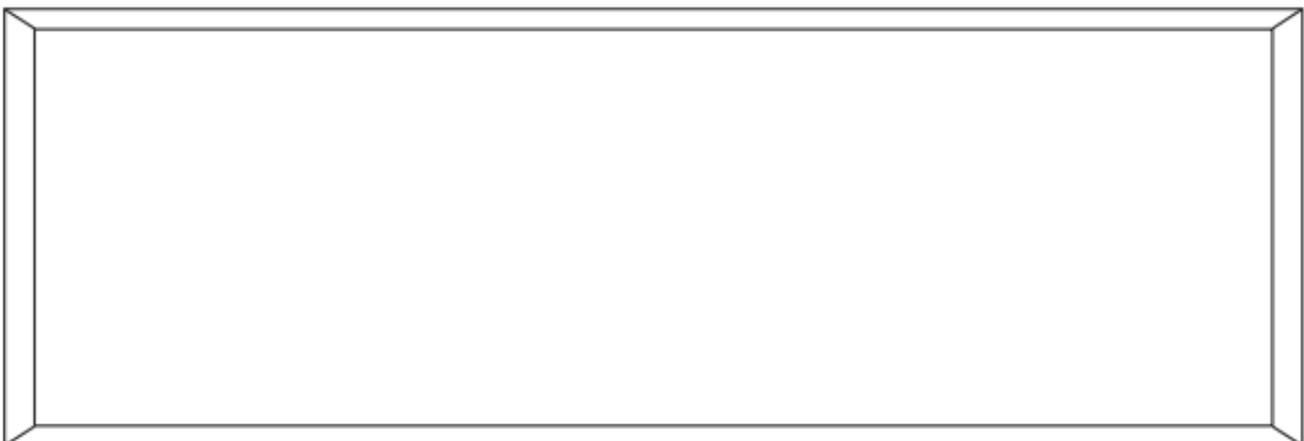


Why is this your favourite word?

What is your least favourite word in the poem?



Draw a picture to show what the poem is about.



Chinese New Year

Bring all of your friends and your family near,
Ready to celebrate Chinese New Year.
Squeeze round the table for tang yuan and fish,
Noodles and dumplings; spring rolls by the dish.

Gaze through the windows at the bright, patterned sky
As fireworks of all shapes and colours whizz by.
Stay up until midnight with family and friends;
Wish them 'Xīn nián kuài lè!' so their luck never ends.

In the morning, we wake with excitement to see
A lucky red envelope for you and for me!
We put on our gloves, our scarves and our coats
And go to the parade to see all the floats!

The noise of the crowd is filling the air;
The streets filled with colour, and food everywhere!
Beautiful lanterns hang from every stall,
Each one red and gold, some large and some small.

Above the lanterns, a tree waves in the wind;
On its branches, small pieces of paper are pinned.
They're wishes and dreams of the crowd: everything
That they hope the new year and the future will bring.

The music begins; a drumbeat so loud,
And as it builds up, there's a gasp from the crowd.
A beautiful lion with a huge, furry head
Is dancing its way down the streets lined with red.

We're all watching, now, for our favourite part,
The one that we've waited for right from the start,
Is about to come fluttering right down the road –
We're now so excited, we just might explode!

A dragon, so large that it takes up the street
With a long, winding body and sticks for its feet.
It wriggles and whirls through the whole of the town,
Until not one person is wearing a frown.

It's standing here, watching the great dragon sway,
That I know why this is my favourite day.
Life couldn't be better when my family's here,
Helping me celebrate Chinese New Year!



Taken from The Twinkl Poetry Collection - coming soon!

Week 6 SPAG

Please do a little bit of practice every day! On Friday choose 30 words (6 words from each column) to do a mega test. Remember words in the green are easier, blue words are medium and red words are harder. Share the total out of 30 with me on Dojo.

The children need to go over all the words they have learnt so far this year.	leaf	key	was	hopping	slowest
	eat	green	wash	hopped	quickest
	beach	tree	want	stopping	fastest
Practise reading different words on the list every day.	happy	street	wand	stopped	loudest
	funny	sleep	wasp	shopping	quietest
	sunny	sleepy	what	hugged	biggest
Please choose at least 3 words each day to write into a sentence.	messy	meet 	swan	hugging	thinnest
	baby	wheel	swallow	clapped	wettest
	lady	honey	squash	clapping	saddest
Talk about the differences between some of the words (i.e., hoped and hopped).	lazy	money	watch	hitting	hottest
	dream	monkey	wallet	grinned	happiest
	please	turkey	 wallaby	wrapped (a present)	driest
See if you can find the words in any of the books you're reading.	squeak	donkey	because	patted	noisiest
	hungry	between	Australia	hoped (not 'hopped')	nicest
	family	journey	sausage	hoping (not 'hopping')	cutest

Maths Mastery Addition and Subtraction Challenge Cards - Consecutive Numbers

$$2 + 3 + 4 = 9$$

$$3 + 4 + 5 = 12$$

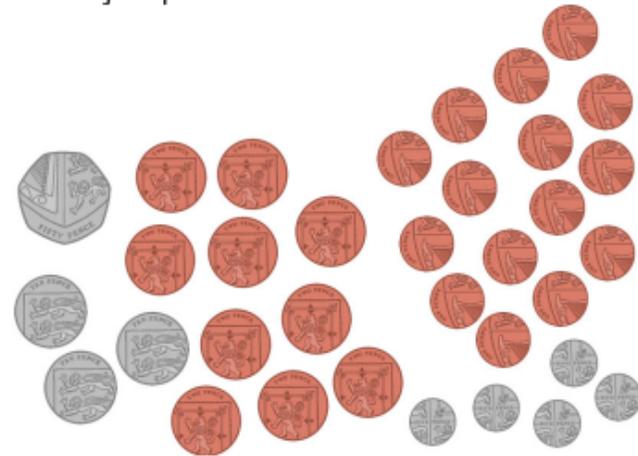
$$4 + 5 + 6 = ?$$

8. If you continued this sequence, which number would come next? What do you notice?

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Maths Mastery Addition and Subtraction Challenge Cards

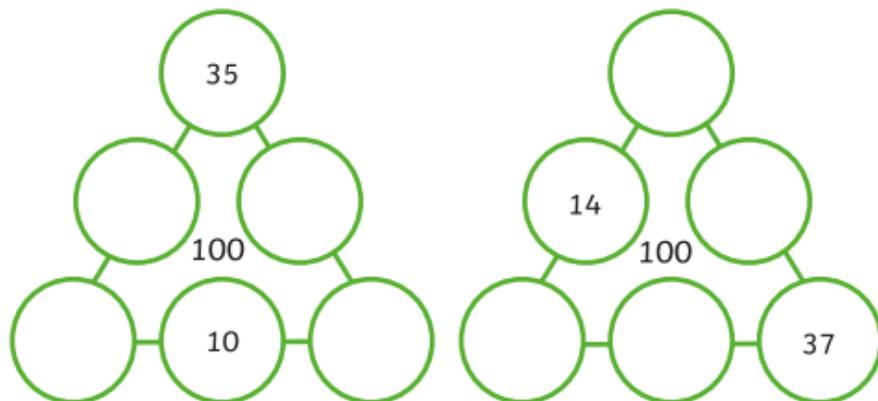
9. Using the coins, how many different ways can you find to make a total of 25p?



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Maths Mastery Addition and Subtraction Challenge Cards

Can you complete these triangles so that each side totals 100?



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Multiplication and Division

2

Matilda says multiplication can be done in any order, but division cannot. Is she right?

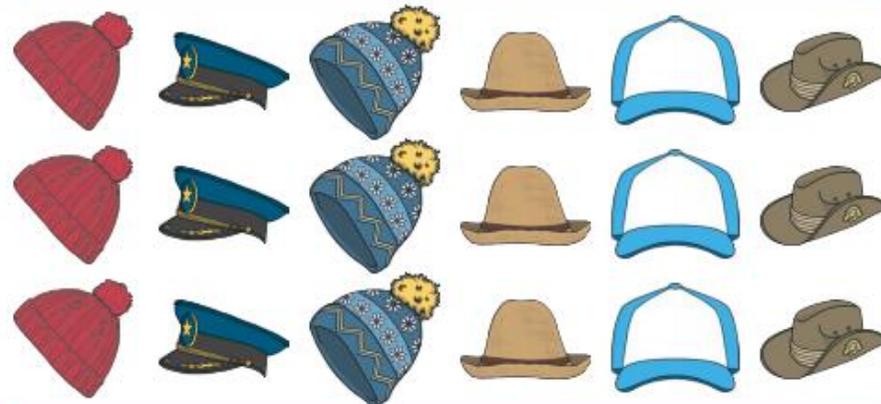
Can you give a reason for your answer, using number sentences or pictures?



Multiplication and Division

3

Can you write a multiplication and a division sentence for what you see here?



Maths Mastery Addition and Subtraction Challenge Cards - Consecutive Numbers

$$2 + 3 + 4 = 9$$

$$3 + 4 + 5 = 12$$

$$4 + 5 + 6 = 15$$

$$5 + 6 + 7 = 18$$

8. If you continued this sequence, which number would come next? What do you notice?

Maths Mastery Addition and Subtraction Challenge Cards

9. Using the coins, how many different ways can you find to make a total of 25p?

$$10p + 10p + 5p = 25p$$

$$10p + 10p + 2p + 2p + 1p = 25p$$

$$10p + 10p + 2p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 25p$$

$$10p + 10p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 25p$$

$$10p + 5p + 5p + 5p = 25p$$

$$10p + 5p + 5p + 2p + 2p + 1p = 25p$$

$$10p + 5p + 5p + 2p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 25p$$

$$10p + 5p + 5p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 25p$$

$$5p + 5p + 5p + 5p + 5p = 25p$$

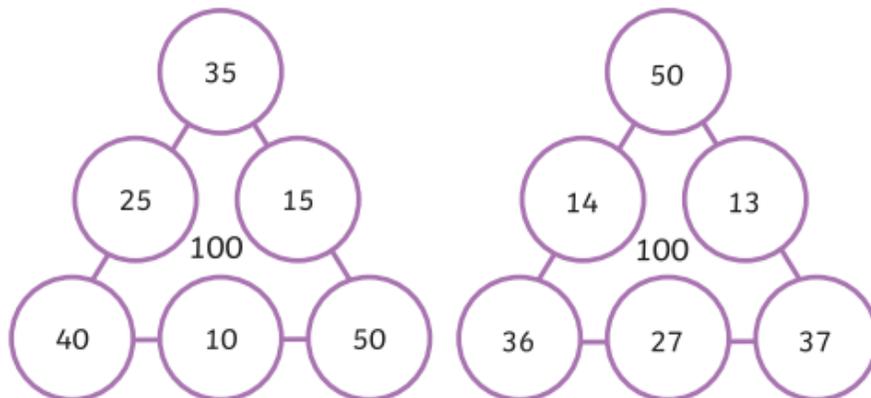
$$5p + 5p + 5p + 5p + 2p + 2p + 1p = 25p$$

$$5p + 5p + 5p + 5p + 2p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 25p$$

$$5p + 5p + 5p + 5p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 25p$$

Maths Mastery Addition and Subtraction Challenge Cards

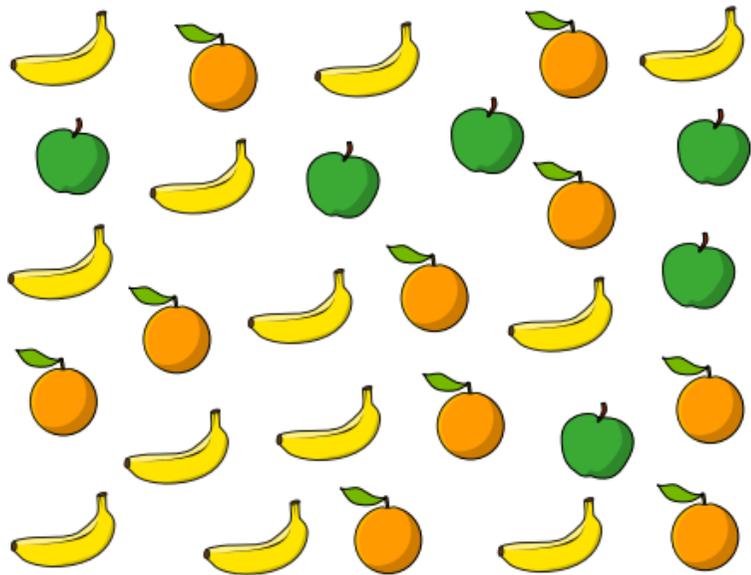
Can you complete these triangles so that each side totals 100?



2.	Can you give a reason for your answer, using number sentences or pictures?
	Matilda is correct. For example: $2 \times 4 = 8$ and $4 \times 2 = 8$ but $8 \div 4 = 2$ and $4 \div 8 = \frac{1}{2}$
3.	Can you write a multiplication and a division sentence for what you see here?
	$3 \times 6 = 18$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $18 \div 3 = 6$ $18 \div 6 = 3$

Draw pictograms (2, 5 and 10)

I Here is some fruit.



a) Complete the tally chart.

Fruit	Tally	Total
Apples		
Oranges		
Bananas		

b)



I will use a circle for each piece of fruit.

Draw Dora's pictogram.

Key

= 1 piece of fruit

Fruit	
Apples	
Oranges	
Bananas	

c)



I will use a circle for every 2 pieces of fruit.

Draw Tommy's pictogram.

Key

= 2 pieces of fruit

Fruit	
Apples	
Oranges	
Bananas	

d) Whose pictogram do you prefer? Why?

- 2 Class 2 vote for whether they would like to play tennis, football or netball.

The tally chart shows the votes.

Sport	Tally	Total
Tennis		5
Football		20
Netball		10

- a) Complete the pictogram.

Sport	
Tennis	
Football	
Netball	

Key
 = 5 votes

- b) Complete the pictogram.

Sport	
Tennis	
Football	
Netball	

Key
 = 10 votes



- 3 The tally chart shows the weather for 55 days.

Weather	Tally
Sun	
Cloud	
Rain	

- a) Draw a pictogram to show this information
 Choose your own key.

Weather	

Key

- b) Compare pictograms with a partner.
 What is the same? What is different?

Interpret pictograms (2, 5 and 10)

1 Dora, Dexter and Jack play basketball at break time.

They record the goals they score in a pictogram.

Name	Goals
Dora	
Dexter	
Jack	

Key
 = 2 goals

a) Complete the sentences.

Dora scores goals.

Dexter scores goals.

Jack scores goals.

b) How many goals do they score altogether?

c) How many more goals does Jack score than Dexter?

d) How many ways could you work out the answer to part c)?

2 Two classes go on a trip to the zoo together. There are two coaches to take both classes.

	Coach 1		Coach 2
Boys		Boys	
Girls		Girls	

Key
 = 10 children

Tick the correct answer.

a) Which coach has more boys?

Coach 1 Coach 2 They have the same

b) Which coach has more girls?

Coach 1 Coach 2 They have the same

c) How many girls are there in total?

d) How many more girls than boys are there on Coach 2?

e) How many more girls than boys are there on the trip to the zoo?

f) How did you work out the answer to part e)? 

3 At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat	
Leopard	
Cheetah	
Lion	
Tiger	

 = 2 big cats

a) Choose a word to complete the sentence.

more

fewer

There are _____ leopards than lions.

There are _____ lions than cheetahs.

b)



If I add the number of cheetahs and lions together then it will be equal to the number of tigers.

Is Rosie correct? _____

How do you know?

c)



Each  represents 2 big cats so I can just double the amount of  and that will be how many big cats there are.

Is Alex correct? _____

How do you know?

Block diagrams

- 1 The block diagram shows children's favourite colours.



Use the block diagram to answer the questions.

- a) Which colour is most popular?

- b) How many people chose blue as their favourite?

- c) Which colour is least popular?

- d) How many people chose orange as their favourite?

- e) How many more people like yellow than orange?

- f) How many more people like yellow than red?

- g) How did you work out your answers to e) and f)?

- 2 The tally chart shows how many of each item there is.

Item	Tally	Total
Scissors	IIII	4
Glue	IIII III	9
Pens	IIII I	6

- a) Do the totals match the tallies?
Circle your answer.

Yes No

- b) Use cubes to make towers showing how many scissors, glue and pens there are.
- c) Colour the block diagram using the tally chart and your cubes to help.

10			
9			
8			
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2			
1			
	Scissors	Glue	Pens

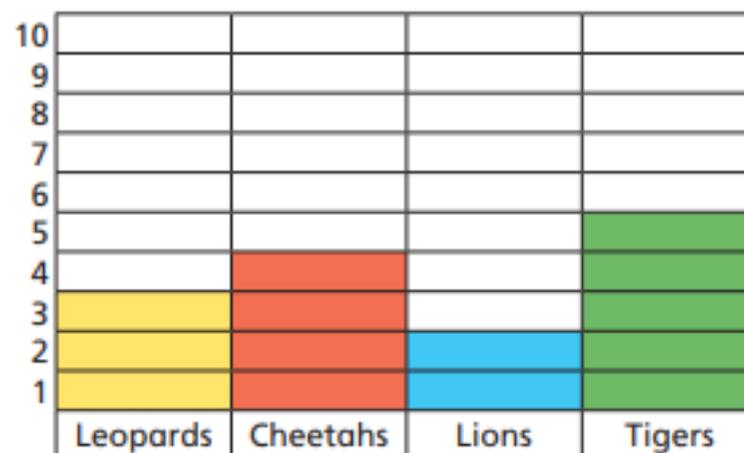


- 3 At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat		Key
Leopard		= 2 big cats
Cheetah		
Lion		
Tiger		

Dora has tried to show the same information on a block diagram but she has made a mistake.

- a) What mistake has Dora made?



- b) Complete the block diagram so that it is correct.

Friday

Each row, column and square needs to be filled out with the numbers 1-4, without repeating any numbers within the row, column or square. The trickier ones need to be filled with numbers 1-9.

3			2
	4	1	
	3	2	
4			1

2	3	4	1
3	4	1	2

	4		1
3			
			4

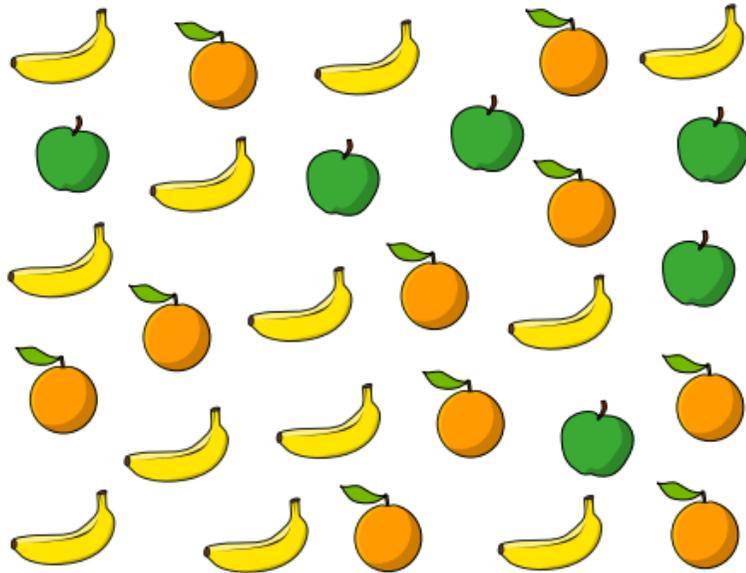
	2		
	1	4	
		3	

1	4		5		6	3		
3								8
9	8	2	4	1	3			
			8					9
	7	6	3			1	2	
8					1			
			2	3	7	8	1	5
	5							6
		8	6		5		3	4

						9	2	6
2	6		9	1		5		
	5	4		3				
6			8		5		9	7
8								1
5	4		1	9				2
				2		1	6	
		2		9	6		3	5
3	8	6						

Draw pictograms (2, 5 and 10)

1 Here is some fruit.



a) Complete the tally chart.

Fruit	Tally	Total
Apples	1	6
Oranges		10
Bananas	11	12

b)



I will use a circle for each piece of fruit.

Draw Dora's pictogram.

Key

 = 1 piece of fruit

Fruit	
Apples	
Oranges	
Bananas	

c)



I will use a circle for every 2 pieces of fruit.

Draw Tommy's pictogram.

Key

 = 2 pieces of fruit

Fruit	
Apples	
Oranges	
Bananas	

d) Whose pictogram do you prefer? Why?

- 2 Class 2 vote for whether they would like to play tennis, football or netball.

The tally chart shows the votes.

Sport	Tally	Total
Tennis		5
Football		20
Netball		10

- a) Complete the pictogram.

Sport	
Tennis	
Football	
Netball	

Key

 = 5 votes



- b) Complete the pictogram.

Sport	
Tennis	
Football	
Netball	

Key

 = 10 votes



- 3 The tally chart shows the weather for 55 days.

Weather	Tally
Sun	
Cloud	
Rain	

- a) Draw a pictogram to show this information
Choose your own key.

E.g.

Weather	
Sun	
Cloud	
Rain	

Key

 = 10 days

- b) Compare pictograms with a partner.
What is the same? What is different?

Interpret pictograms (2, 5 and 10)

- 1 Dora, Dexter and Jack play basketball at break time.

They record the goals they score in a pictogram.

Name	Goals
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Dexter	
Jack	

Key
 = 2 goals

- a) Complete the sentences.

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Dexter scores goals.

Jack scores goals.

- b) How many goals do they score altogether?

- c) How many more goals does Jack score than Dexter?

- d) How many ways could you work out the answer to part c)?

- 2 Two classes go on a trip to the zoo together.

There are two coaches to take both classes.

	Coach 1	Coach 2
Boys		
Girls		

Key

 = 10 children

Tick the correct answer.

- a) Which coach has more boys?

Coach 1 Coach 2 They have the same

b) Which coach has more girls?

Coach 1 Coach 2 They have the same

c) How many girls are there in total?

60

d) How many more girls than boys are there on Coach 2?

20

e) How many more girls than boys are there on the trip to the zoo?

20

f) How did you work out the answer to part e)?



3 At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat	
Leopard	
Cheetah	
Lion	
Tiger	

Key
 = 2 big cats

a) Choose a word to complete the sentence.

more

fewer

There are more leopards than lions.

There are fewer lions than cheetahs.

b)



If I add the number of cheetahs and lions together then it will be equal to the number of tigers.

Is Rosie correct? No

How do you know?

c)



Each represents 2 big cats so I can just double the amount of and that will be how many big cats there are.

Is Alex correct? Yes

How do you know?

Block diagrams

- 1 The block diagram shows children's favourite colours.



Use the block diagram to answer the questions.

- a) Which colour is most popular?

Yellow

- b) How many people chose blue as their favourite?

9

- c) Which colour is least popular?

Red

- d) How many people chose orange as their favourite?

9

- e) How many more people like yellow than orange?

2

- f) How many more people like yellow than red?

6

- g) How did you work out your answers to e) and f)?

- 2 The tally chart shows how many of each item there is.

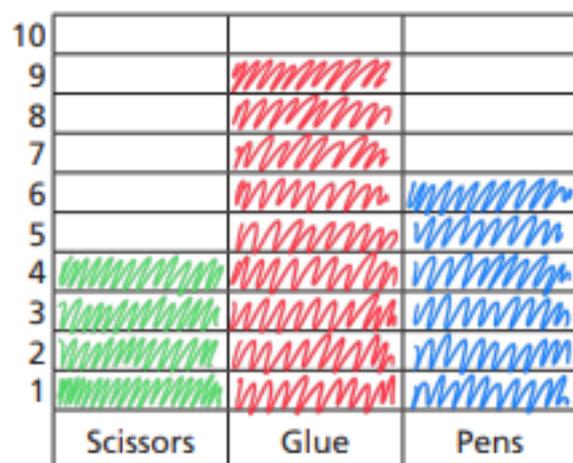
Item	Tally	Total
Scissors	IIII	4
Glue	IIII III	9
Pens	IIII I	6

- a) Do the totals match the tallies?
Circle your answer.

Yes

No

- b) Use cubes to make towers showing how many scissors, glue and pens there are.
- c) Colour the block diagram using the tally chart and your cubes to help.

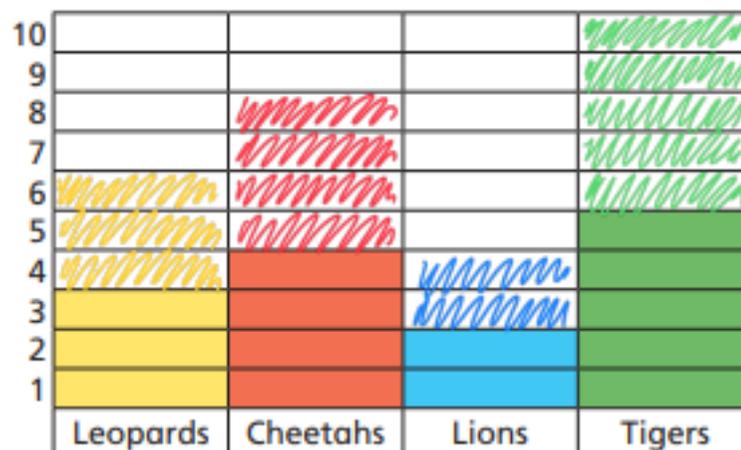


- 3 At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

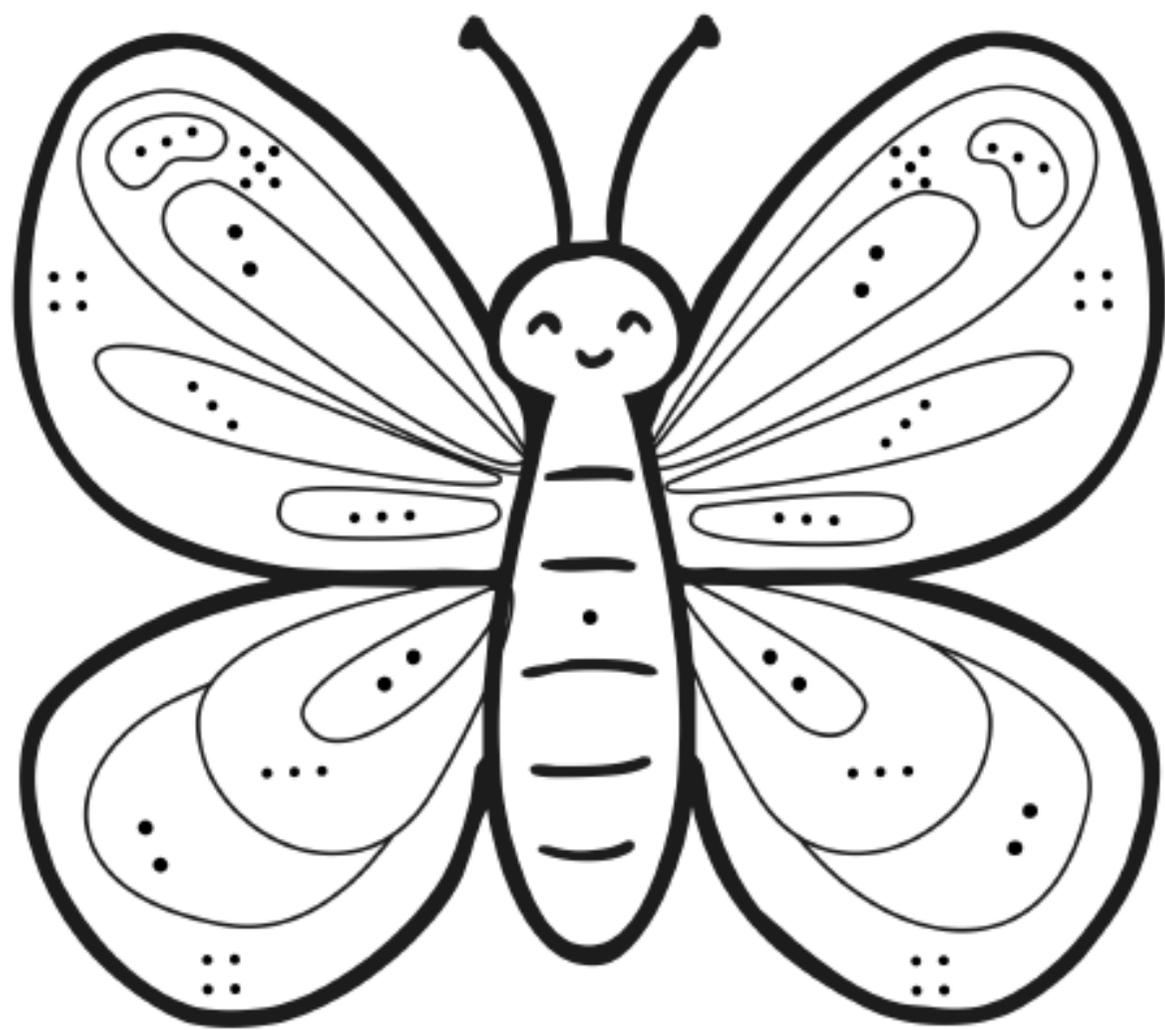
Big Cat		Key
Leopard	IIII	IIII = 2 big cats
Cheetah	IIII II	
Lion	IIII	
Tiger	IIII II	

Dora has tried to show the same information on a block diagram but she has made a mistake.

- a) What mistake has Dora made?



- b) Complete the block diagram so that it is correct.



1. Amarillo
2. Rosa claro
3. Azul
4. Rosa oscuro
5. Morado

Art – Picasso/Cantrell 3D head sculptures



Pablo Picasso

Kimmy Cantrell

You can use plain card for this activity or decorate it yourself using whatever mark making materials you like. If you are using old card packaging materials you could try using the patterns that are already on the card.



As well as card, you could try adding other objects to make features such as the hair – can you see how plastic forks, straws and metal washers and bolts have been used in the examples shown? Be creative!



When you have finished making your face, try mounting it onto a stick, small box or even a stone and see if you can make it stand up as if it was in a gallery. You could even try making one for each member of your family!



What Would You Give up for Lent?

Lent is a time for Christians to remember Jesus' sacrifice and how he resisted temptation.

If you were giving up something for Lent, what would it be?



Why would it be difficult for you to give it up?

Use the space below to draw what you would give up for Lent.

A large, empty rounded rectangle with a black border, intended for drawing the item to be given up for Lent.