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Home Learning Pack Year 2

Guidance and Answers

Week 2

27/04/2020

Classroom
secrets★

KIDS



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This week's pack supports the Week 2 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Monday

Maths – Count Money – Notes and Coins (page 2)

Question 1 - This question contains two characters who each have an amount of money in a variety of notes and coins. To find the amount of money each character has, count up the pounds first and then the pence and record it as £x and xp. Then decide which character has enough money to buy the football.

Choose the correct character: The answer is **Victor. He has £15 and 60p.**

Question 2 – This question contains four different amounts of money in a variety of notes and coins. As above, to find out how much each amount is, count up the pounds first and then the pence and record it as £x and xp.

Write the pounds and pence for each amount: The correct answers are **A. £10 and 23p; B. £23; C. £15 and 10p; D. £3 and 35p.**

Question 3 – This question requires children to use the skill of counting money that they have already practised to solve a problem and explain their answer. They have to find three possible amounts of money that Nala could have, using only one note and three coins, which add up to more than Tim's money. It may help children to use either toy or real notes and coins to work this out.

There are various possible answers to this question, for example: **£10 + £2 + 50p + 10p = £12 and 60p; £10 + £2 + £1 + 20p = £13 and 20p; £20 + 50p + 10p + 2p = £20 and 62p.**

English – Poem using Alliteration (page 3)

Alliteration is when words begin with the same sound and are used repeatedly within the same sentence, for example 'Suzy the spider spun splendid stripy socks'. To create the poem, children can use the pictures and the word bank to write sentences about each minibeast using alliteration. They can also think of a name for each creature beginning with the same sound (this will add to their alliteration). Putting the sentences together will then form their poem. Minibeasts that begin with a '**curly letter**' have been chosen for the poem, wherever possible, to give children the opportunity to practise their handwriting of these particular letters. Curly letters are letters that are formed with a curved movement when starting to write like a, c, d, g, q, o, e, s and f.

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Tuesday

Maths – Select Money (page 4)

Question 1 – In this question, children count the amount of money that has been selected (coins only) to decide if the statement is true or false.

The correct answer is: **False because the amount selected is 36p (20p + 10p + 5p + 1p).**

Question 2 – In this question, there are two amounts of money shown. Children add up the values of the coins to find each amount. This then shows them which amount is 50p.

Choose the correct option: The correct answer is **B (20p + 10p + 10p + 10p = 50p).**

Question 3 – In this question, children have to select a coin (from a choice of three) which, when added to the amounts of money given, makes a total of £5 and 60p. To do this, first add up the amounts given (£4 + 50p + 10p) and then add on each option (A, B and C) one at a time, to find out which option makes a total of £5 and 60p.

Choose the correct option: The correct answer is **C (£1 coin).**

Question 4 – In this question, children are asked to select coins (from a variety of coins) which, when added to the amount given, make a total of £9 and 21p. Children should first add up the value of the note and coin given, then add on the value of one of the other coins, one at a time, until they reach the total of £9 and 21p.

Select coins needed to make £9 and 21p: The correct answer is **three £1 coins, one 20p coin and one 1p coin.**

Question 5 – In this question, children must select one note and 6 coins that could be used to complete the **part-whole model**. The whole amount is £8 and 45p. It may help children to use toy or real notes and coins to work this out. Two possible combinations of one note and 6 coins are required. A **part-whole model** is a concept to show how numbers can be split into different parts. They can be used to represent numbers, as well as a wide variety of calculations. The concept follows the structure $\text{part} + \text{part} = \text{whole}$, but this may change depending on how many parts there are.

Various answers are possible, for example: **£5 + £2 + £1 + 20p + 10p + 10p + 5p; or £5 + £1 + £1 + £1 + 20p + 20p + 5p**

This week's pack supports the Week 2 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Tuesday (continued)

Maths – Select Money

Question 6 – In this question, children have to find two different combinations of notes and/or coins that meet given criteria and total £5 and 3p. It may help children to use toy or real notes and coins to work this out.

Give combinations of notes and/or coins that meet Angela and Stephen's criteria:
Angela's six coins could be: £2 + £2 + £1 + 1p + 1p + 1p; £2 + £1 + £1 + £1 + 2p + 1p or £2 + £2 + 50p + 50p + 1p + 2p.
Stephen's 1 note and two coins would be £5 note + 2p + 1p coins.

Question 7 – In this question, children are asked to add up the value of a variety of coins to decide if there is enough to buy an item at £2 and 17p.

Choose the correct character: Lily is correct because £1 + £1 + 10p + 2p + 2p + 2p = £2 and 18p which is more than £2 and 17p (the cost of the bottle of ketchup).

English – Caterpillar Life Cycle (page 5)

Children should use the images and word bank to write sentences that explain the different stages of a caterpillar's life cycle. The sentences should include **conjunctions** to link the ideas together. **Conjunctions** are words like when, if and because. Including conjunctions in sentences expands the sentences by giving more detail or explanation. For example: The butterfly lays eggs on a leaf because the caterpillar will eat the leaf when it hatches. Every sentence should also begin with a capital letter to show the start of the sentence and end with a full stop to show the sentence is finished.

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Wednesday

Maths – Compare Money (page 6)

Question 1 – This question contains two characters who receive money for their birthdays. Tina receives £12 and 50p. Fred has received £3 and 50p so far, but he has more cards to open. Fred can have different amounts of birthday money depending on which cards he opens. Children have to work out all the different amounts of money Fred could have and then compare each amount to Tina's £12 and 50p to see if Fred has more money than Tina. A **systematic approach** is needed to work out all the different possibilities. Start with card A and then add the amount from cards B, C, D and E to it one at a time, plus the £3 and 50p Fred already has, to find the total. Next start with card B and add the amount from cards C, D and E one at a time etc.

The possible answers are:

Card A £8	+	Card B £2	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £13 and 50p
Card A £8	+	Card C £5	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £16 and 50p
Card A £8	+	Card D £13	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £24 and 50p
Card A £8	+	Card E £7	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £18 and 50p
Card B £2	+	Card C £5	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £10 and 50p
Card B £2	+	Card D £13	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £18 and 50p
Card B £2	+	Card E £7	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £12 and 50p
Card C £5	+	Card D £13	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £21 and 50p
Card C £5	+	Card E £7	+	Money so far £3 and 50p	=	Total £15 and 50p

English – Minibeast Fact File (page 7)

Children should choose a minibeast they would like to create a fact file for. If they don't have all the information they need to complete it they could look it up in a book, use the internet to search for it, or ask the people in their home. When they have the information they need, they can complete the sections by answering the questions using sentences. The sentences should include **conjunctions** to link the ideas together and **adjectives** to make the sentences more exciting. **Conjunctions** are words like and, or, but, if and because. Including conjunctions in sentences expands the sentences by giving more detail or explanation. For example: A ladybird has wings and a red shell, but the wings are hidden underneath the shell to keep them safe. **Adjectives** are also known as describing words, and add extra detail making the writing more exciting to read. For example: A beautiful butterfly with bright, colourful wings. Every sentence should also begin with a capital letter to show the start of the sentence and end with a full stop to show the sentence is finished.

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Thursday

Maths – Two-Step Problems (page 8)

Question 1 – A **two-step problem** is a maths problem that has more than one **operation** (an operation is adding, subtracting, dividing or multiplying). An example of a **two-step problem** would be a problem that involves both an addition and a subtraction. This question also includes a **part-whole model** to help with the calculations. A **part-whole model** is a concept to show how numbers can be split into different parts. They can be used to represent numbers, as well as a wide variety of calculations. The concept follows the structure of $\text{part} + \text{part} = \text{whole}$, but this may change depending on how many parts there are. The **part-whole model** in this question shows that the whole is £20, one part is £16 and the other part is the costs of two tennis balls. To find the cost of one tennis ball, subtract £16 from £20, then divide the answer by two. Once the price of one tennis ball has been found, use that information to work out how many tennis balls could be bought for £10.

The correct answers are: A tennis ball costs £2 ($£20 - £16 = £4$, $£4 \div 2 = £2$). 5 tennis balls can be bought for £10 ($5 \times £2 = £10$).

Question 2 – In this question, a child has £25 to spend at a toy shop. There is a choice of four toys to buy. They buy two items and receive £3 change. To work out which toys the child could have bought, first subtract £3 from £25 to find out how much money they spent. Next, use a **systematic approach** to find which toys they bought. Start with the cost of the train and add on the cost of the car to see if the total is £22. If not, add on the cost of the teddy to the train, or the cost of the robot to the train. To find how much more money they need to buy the car, subtract the amount of change they have from the cost of the car.

The correct answers are: Millie buys the robot and the train ($£25 - £3 = £22$, $£13 + £9 = £22$). She needs £8 more to buy the car ($£11 - £3 = £8$).

Question 3 – In this question, a child has £1 (100p) to spend on fruit and they make a statement about how many fruits they buy and how much change they receive. To work out if the statement is correct or not, first subtract the amount of change from £1/100p to find how much the two fruits cost. Then use a **systematic approach**. Start with the cost of one fruit and then add on the cost of each other fruit one at a time.

The correct answer is: If Jack buys a melon and some grapes, he is correct because $70\text{p} + 24\text{p} = 94\text{p}$ and $£1 - 94\text{p} = 6\text{p}$. But, he could buy different combinations of fruit and get a different amount of change.

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Thursday (continued)

English – Short Story Writing (page 9)

To be able to write a short story about a minibeast who needs help, children can use the question prompts to help them develop the key events and ideas that will make up their story. It is useful to tell the story verbally first to check that it makes sense and that no information is missing. Once they have all the ideas they need, it would be useful to write up a short plan detailing what will happen in the beginning, middle and end of the story. The beginning usually introduces the main character and the setting, and begins the build up to the main event. The middle carries on the build up until the main problem occurs (in this story this would be the event that the creatures requires help for). The ending is where the problem is resolved and the story concluded. Once the plan is completed (or if they have their ideas collected) they can start writing the story. Every sentence should begin with a capital letter to show the start of the sentence and be punctuated correctly using full stops, questions marks or exclamation marks. If **contractions** have been included in the story, these should be written correctly with the apostrophe in the correct place. A **contraction** is where two words are joined together and some letters removed and replaced with an apostrophe, for example: can not – can't.

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Friday

Maths – Counting Money

Click on the link to watch the learning video clip about counting money. As the video progresses, it will give questions to answer. Pause the video and answer the questions. Underneath the video, you will find information on the questions and their answers.

<https://classroomsecrets.co.uk/free-count-money-year-2-money-learning-video-clip/>

You can watch a video tutorial about counting money on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> **Year 2 >> Maths >> Money >> Video Tutorials.**

You can watch the answer explanation video which takes children through activities and ways to answer them <https://www.youtube.com/user/ClassroomSecretsLtd/playlists> >> **Year 2 Playlist >> Count Money – Notes and Coins Answer Video.**

English – Instructional Writing (page 10)

Children can use the pictures and word bank to help them write **instructions** for exercises a minibeast could do to keep healthy. Instructions should be direct and tell someone to do something. Each instruction should include an **imperative verb** and are often numbered so they can be followed in the correct order. **Imperative verbs** are also known as 'bossy verbs' because they command something to be done, for example: jump, run, skip.

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Additional Resources

English – Guided Reading – All about Maui (Part 1) (page 11 - 12)

Children should read the advert and answer the questions giving as much detail as they can. Any unfamiliar vocabulary should be highlighted, and children should be encouraged to discuss its meaning.

The answers to the questions are give below.

1. What type of god is Maui?
A demigod
2. Where is Maui from?
Polynesia
3. Who is Maui's mum?
Taranga
4. How many brothers does Maui have?
Maui has four brothers.
5. What type of text is this?
Mythical poem
6. How do you know?
It is written in rhyming couplets and tells the story of Maui, a demigod.