



Our Environment

Summer Term 2

Homework Booklet

Name: -----

Year 2-Optional Homework

This is the Homework Booklet for the second half of the Summer Term. Please feel free to complete the activities whenever you like throughout the term. All activities relate to learning in school. If you wish to extend or develop the activities at home, we would love to see your work. The completed booklet may be brought into school for your teacher to look at by:

Monday 13th July

But please don't forget, you should also be spending time whenever you can, practising reading, phonics and spelling.

Thank you and enjoy!

Mrs Roy, Mrs Wignall, Miss Tewson & Miss Hodkin

Activity 3



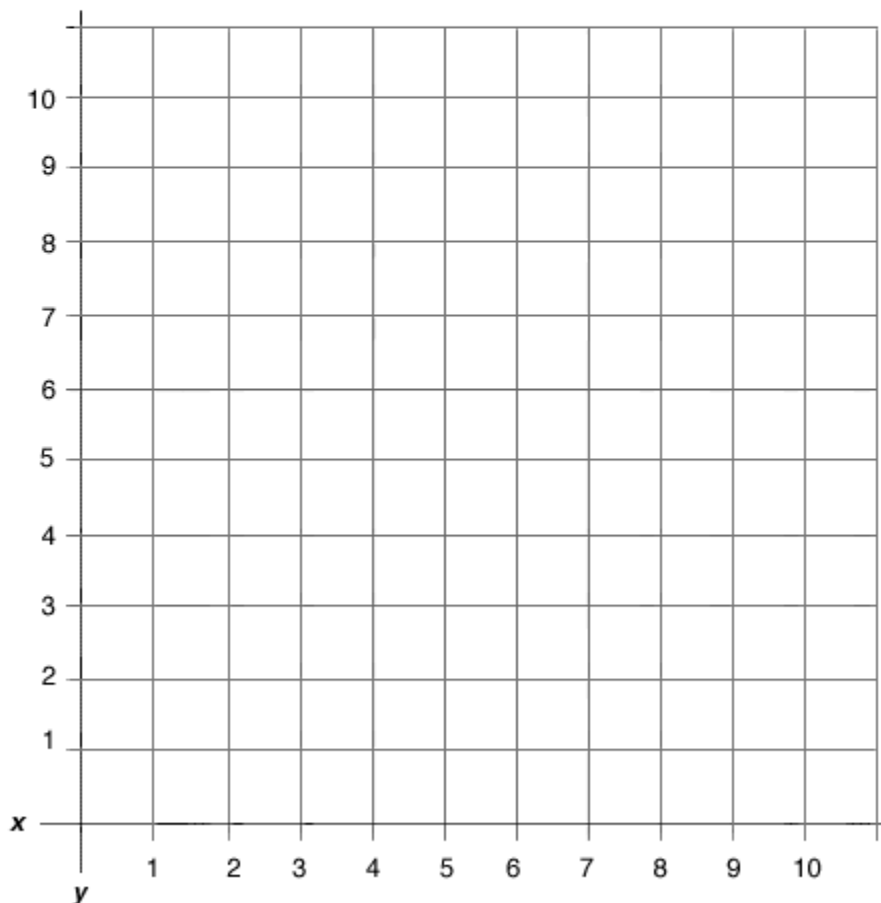
MATHS

CO-ORDINATES

When plotting a co-ordinate point, the bottom (horizontal) number is always first, followed by the vertical.

Use the following co-ordinates to help you draw a mystery object.

(5,10) (4,9) join these together with a ruler. (3,7) join this to the 2nd co-ordinate.
(1,6) join this to the 3rd. Continue to plot the rest, joining each one to the previous one, using a ruler:
(0,4) (1,5) (3,4) (4,2) (3,0) (4,1) (5,0) (6,1) (7,0) (8,1) (9,0) (10,2) (9,3) (10,5) (10,7) (9,9) and (7,10).
Join the last one (7,10) to the first co-ordinate (5,10).
Now plot (5,7), (6,6), (7,7) and (6,8) joining each to the previous one.



What have you drawn? _____



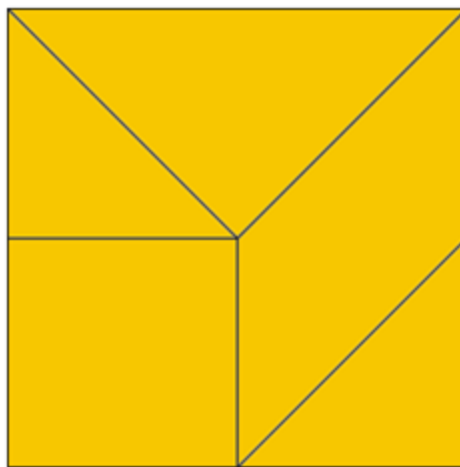
Activity 4

Maths takes Shape - The Chinese Tangram

The tangram is a famous puzzle from China, which is like a jigsaw.

Games with tangrams have been played for hundreds of years in China. The original Chinese design is a square cut up into seven pieces.

Tangrams can also be made up of five pieces.

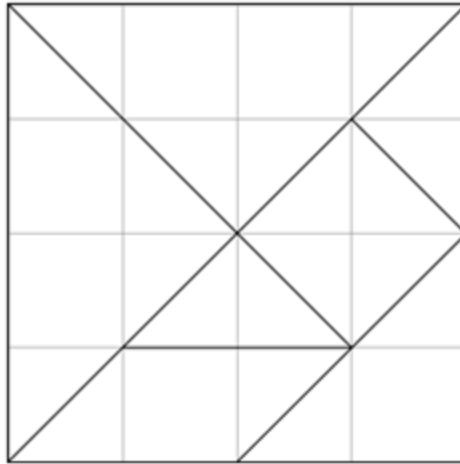


KS 1 Activities

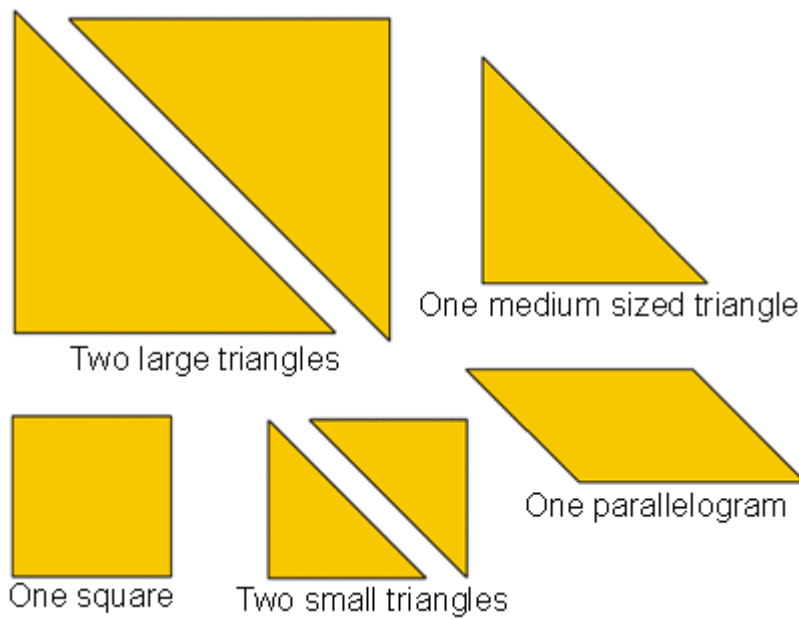
1. Fit the five pieces together again to make a square.
2. Find two pieces which fit exactly over the square.
3. Find two pieces which fit exactly over the large triangle.
4. Find two pieces which fit exactly over the parallelogram.
5. Make your own shapes with the tangram pieces.

Using a seven piece tangram

Use a piece of squared paper to measure and draw the lines of a seven-piece tangram.

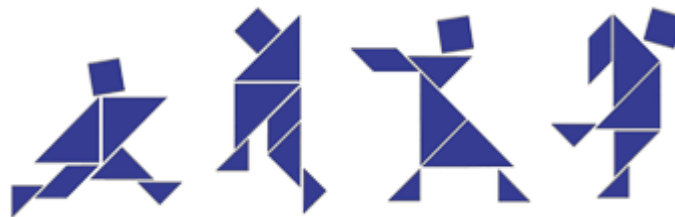


Cut out the seven pieces.



The Chinese Tangram

Use the seven pieces to make some people shapes.



Then try to make animal shapes.

What other shapes can you make?

Activity 5

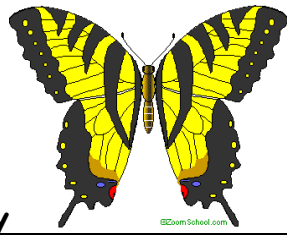
Go on a tree hunt. Which trees can you identify? Can you learn their names and discover what seeds or flowers they have?

How many leaves and seeds can you count?		How many leaves and seeds can you count?	
			
Ash Tree How many? _____ Where? _____	Beech Tree How many? _____ Where? _____	Sycamore Tree How many? _____ Where? _____	Horse Chestnut Tree How many? _____ Where? _____
			
Birch Tree How many? _____ Where? _____	Oak Tree How many? _____ Where? _____	Scots Pine How many? _____ Where? _____	Corsican Pine How many? _____ Where? _____

Activity 6 - Comprehension

Don't Eat me!

Some animals use colour to stop other animals eating them.



Tiger Butterfly

Birds eat butterflies, but not the Tiger butterfly!

It's black and orange colour makes birds think it will taste really bad!

Just Like Me!

This butterfly is called a Leopard Lacewing Butterfly, it looks just like the Tiger butterfly. It has the same colours. Birds think it will also taste bad!



A Tricky Hunter

Some animals use colour to trick other animals.



Tiger

The tiger has orange fur with black stripes. The tiger uses camouflage to help it hunt. Its colour helps it to hide in long grass. Other animals cannot see it coming!

I'm Watching You!

Tigers have white spots on the backs of their ears. They are called 'eye spots'!

The spots trick other animals in to thinking the tiger is looking at them!

Some butterflies have eye spots to scare away other animals too.

Look at Me!

Many animals use colour to find a mate.

Peacocks

Peacocks have bright blue and green feathers on their tails. The feathers have spots that look like eyes.

Males are called peacocks.

Females are called peahens.

When a peacock sees a peahen, he opens up his tail feathers. This makes a peahen look at him.

Target: to answer the questions about the text

1. Some animals use colour because:

They like to look pretty it stops other animals eating them

2. What do some birds eat?

3. Why do birds think the Tiger Butterfly tastes really bad?

4. What butterfly looks like the Tiger Butterfly?

5. How do the animals use their colour to trick other animals?

6. What colour is a tiger's fur?

7. What is the word used when a tiger's fur looks like grass?

8. How does the camouflage help an animal to hunt?

9. What do tigers have on the back of their ears?

10. What does the spot on the back of a tiger's ear do?

11. Why do some animals think tigers are looking at them?

12. Can you think of any other animals that can be camouflaged?

13. What colours are peacock's feathers?

14. What does a peacock's feather have on it?

15. What is the name of a female peacock?

16. What does a peacock do when he sees a peahen?

17. Why does a peacock do this?

More Homework Ideas for Our Environment

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks1/science/>

<http://www.topmarks.co.uk/Interactive.aspx?cat=62>

<http://www.crickweb.co.uk/ks1science.html>

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/teacher/infants.htm>