

# Form II Home Learning 26/03/2020

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Today we are learning:

- English
- Maths
- Geography
- Optional extras



# Form II Home Learning Reminders

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- Don't forget to read every day to an adult or sibling!
- Practice your times tables every day!
- Continue to practice your spellings!
- Work through your maths bond and arithmetic books at your own pace.



# Form II Useful Resources

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- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers>  
Times tables, grammar and just for fun!
- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/ordering-and-sequencing-numbers>  
Maths games
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-english/zbrwnrd> English additional resources
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-maths/zm9my9q> Maths additional resources
- <https://swiggle.org.uk/> Child safe search engine
- <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/go/lessons/view/arithmeticmagic> Arithmagic game. Code: TA5810



English

LO: To recognise the features of Instructions





## English

LO: To recognise the features of Instructions

Write the date and learning objective in your lined book now!



# What features should instructions include?

A title

Bossy verbs

A list of what is  
needed

Time conjunctions

Numbered steps, in  
order

Prepositions



# Book Task

- Print the next two slides, which show an example of an instructions text.
- Underline the Bossy Verbs in **Red**.
- Underline the Prepositions in **Green**.
- Underline the Time Conjunctions in **Blue**.
- Circle the list of what you need in **Yellow**.
- Circle the numbered steps in **Black**.
- Underline the Title in **Pink**.



## How to Make a Papier Mâché Globe

Are you learning about the continents of the world? Read on to discover how to make a papier mâché globe of your own to help you to remember them.

### You will need:

a round balloon

lots of strips of newspaper about 2cm wide

a bowl of water and flour mixture (one cup of flour and two cups of water)

an atlas

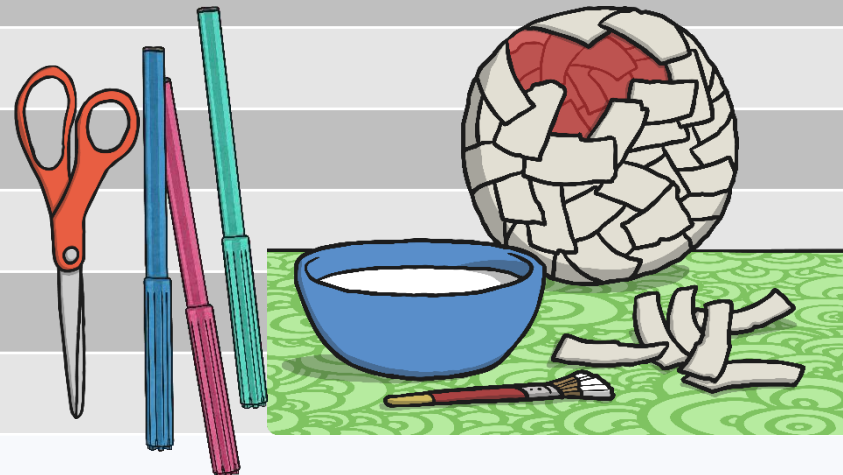
a continents of the world sheet

some blue paint and paintbrush

a pack of felt tip pens

a pair of scissors

some glue





1. First of all, blow up the balloon gently. Don't let it burst.
2. Ask a grown-up to help you tie the balloon if it is tricky.
3. Dip the strips of newspaper in the flour and water mix and slowly wrap the strips all around the balloon until it is covered.
4. Cover the balloon at least three or four times.
5. Leave the balloon to go solid. Place it in a warm, dry place.
6. Next, paint the whole globe blue to show the water.
7. Leave to dry.
8. Colour in the seven continents neatly on the activity sheet.
9. Cut out the continents but be careful with the scissors.
10. Stick the continents in the right position on the globe. Use an atlas to help you if you are unsure.
11. Label the oceans and carefully draw the line of the equator.  
Finally, label the continents of North America, South America, Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Europe and Asia.

## English

LO: To recognise the features of instructions

How did you find this lesson? Colour a small traffic light at the end of your work.

Red = I didn't understand

Yellow = I need a bit more practice

Green = Got it!



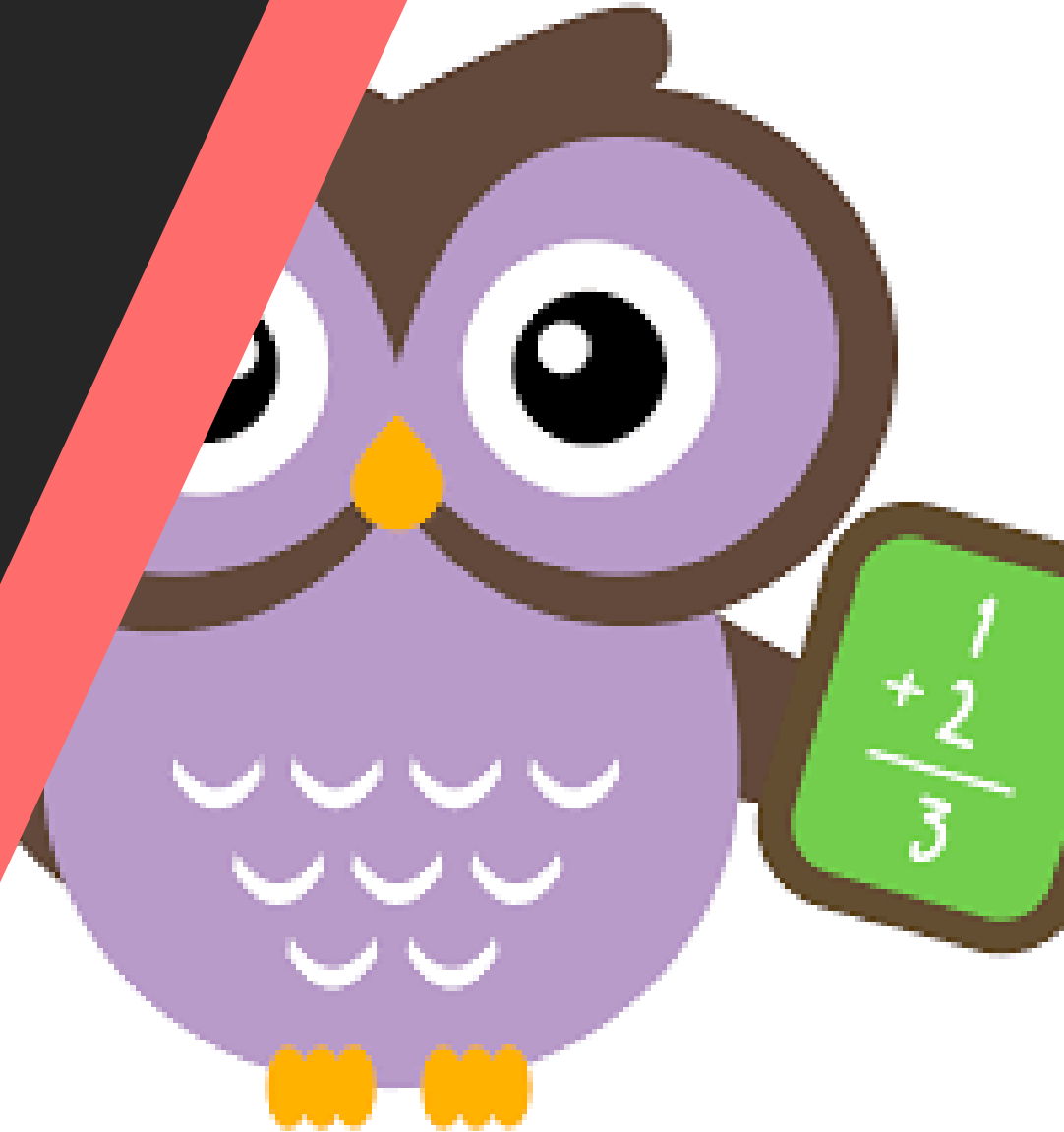
# Optional extra task

- Follow the instructions to make the globe!
- This will help to revise our Geography learning about the continents and oceans!
- This task is also cross-curricular with Art and Design!



# Maths

LO: To measure mass in the correct units





# Maths

LO: To measure mass in the correct units

Write the date and learning objective in your squared book now!



## Metric Measurements of Mass

1000 grams

1 kilogram

### Convert from

kilograms to grams

$\times 1000$

grams to kilograms

$\div 1000$

Mass means how light or heavy something is. We measure an object's mass using the units grams and kilograms.

# Practical task



- Create a table in your squared book like the one shown.
- Find a variety of objects to measure in grams.
- Estimate the mass of the object first, then measure it accurately!
- Challenge: Measure in grams
- Super Challenge: Measure in grams and convert to Kilograms
- Supersonic Challenge: Write a list of your objects in order of mass, lightest to heaviest

[illegible]

# Book tasks

What mass does each scale show?



Draw arrows to show these masses on the scale:



10kg

35kg

45kg







Copy and complete!



# Book tasks

Would you measure these things in grams or kilograms?

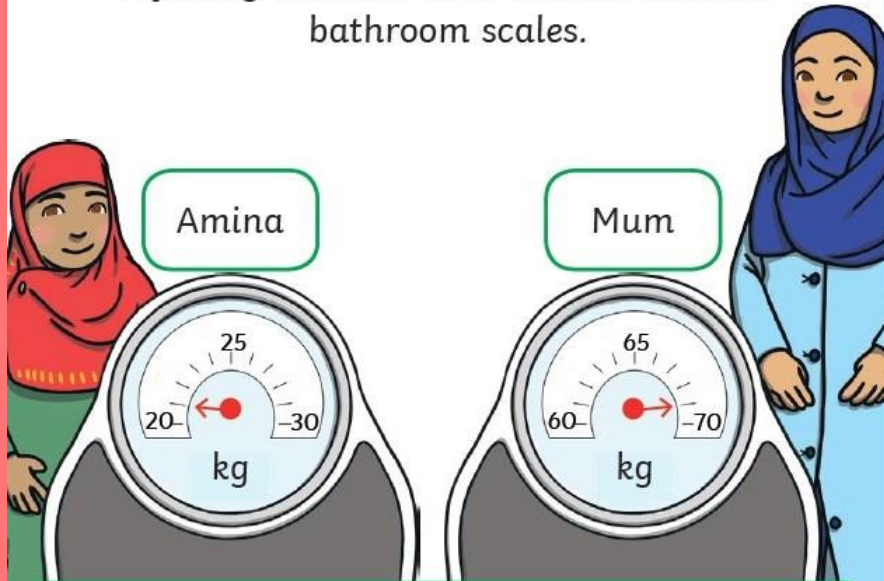
Explain your choice.

cat 	banana 
chocolate bar 	pepper 
suitcase 	adult 

Copy and complete!

# Book tasks

A family measure their masses on some bathroom scales.



What is Mum's mass?

How heavy is Amina?

Omar's mass is 6kg more than his sister. What is his mass?

Dad is 20kg heavier than Mum. What is Dad's mass?

Omar's friend, Fola, weighs more than Amina but less than Omar. What could Fola's mass be?

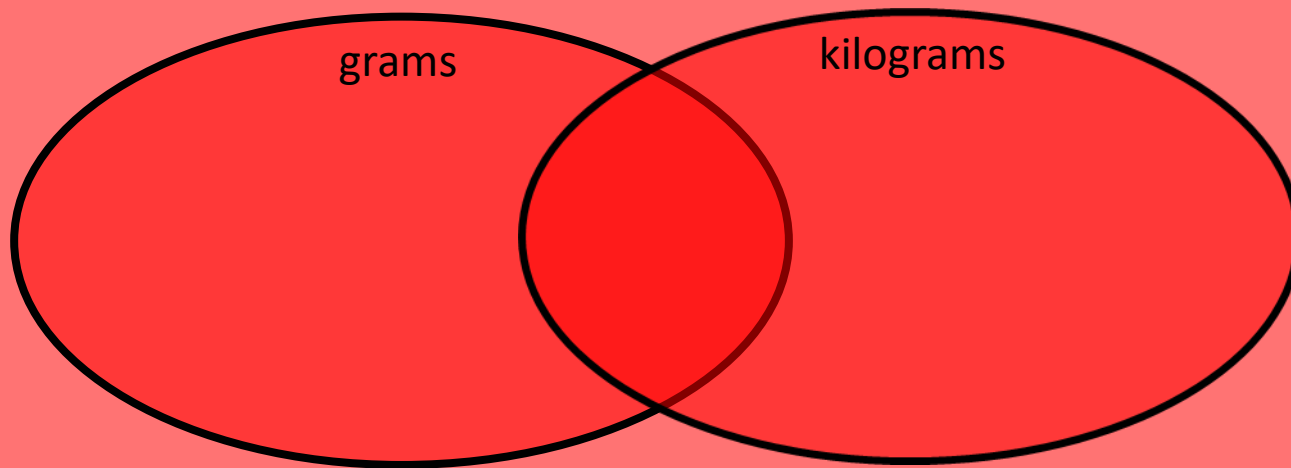
Copy and complete!

# Optional extra task

Draw a Venn diagram like the one shown.

Sort the objects into the correct section of the diagram.

You could print this slide and cut out the pictures, or simply write each object in the diagram.



## Maths

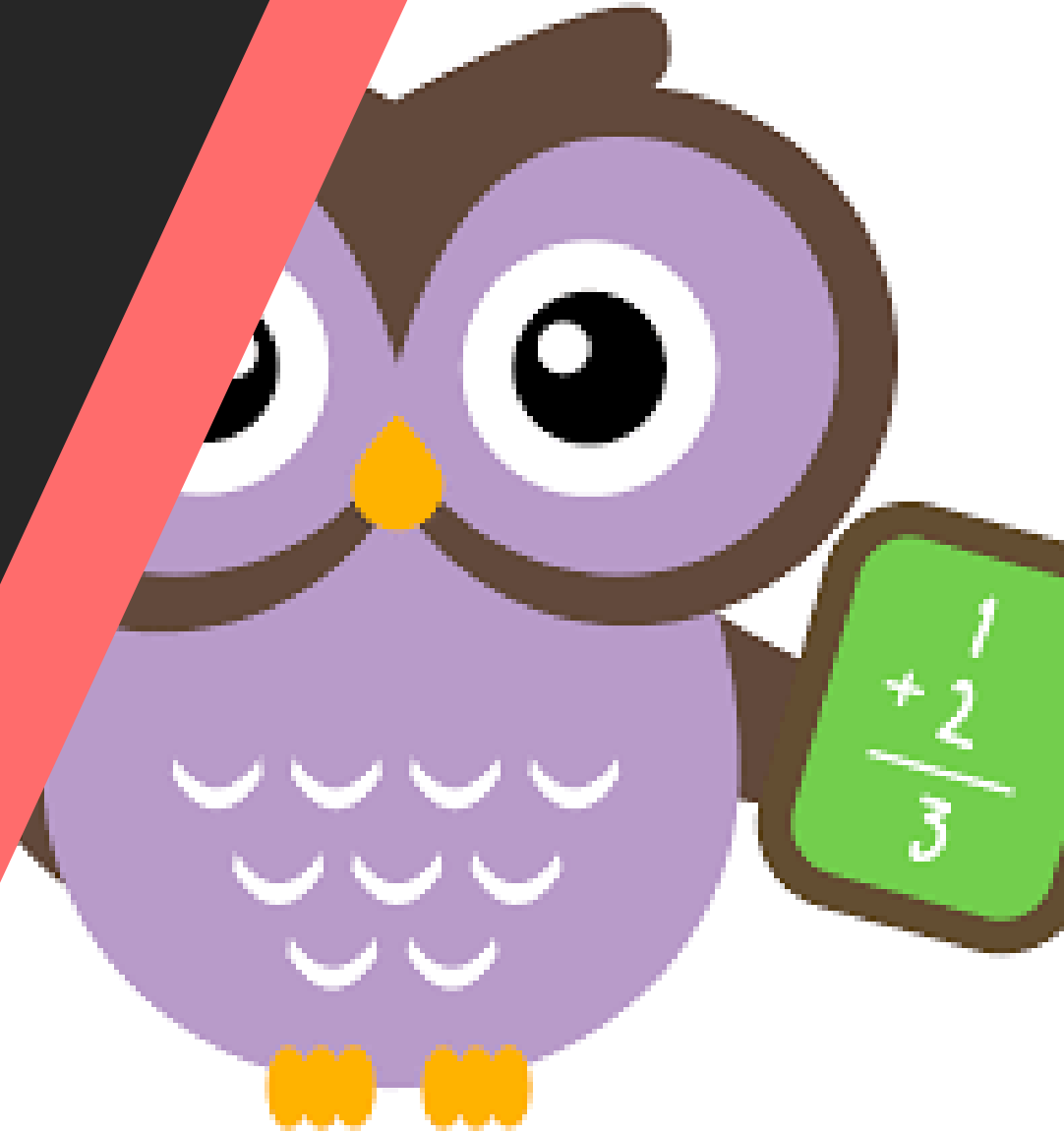
LO: To measure mass in the correct units

How did you find this lesson?  
Colour a small traffic light at the end of your work.

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Yellow = I need a bit more practice

Green = Got it!





# Geography

LO: To identify different types of settlement



# What is a settlement?



- A settlement is a place where people live in groups. A group of homes in the same area is a settlement.
- Some settlements are very small, some are very large!
- Some settlements start off small, and as time goes on they grow. Over the years, more people decide to live in a settlement and it begins to change.

Lets look at some different types of settlement!

# Hamlets

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- A hamlet is the smallest type of settlement
- Usually there are just a handful of houses and nothing else!
- Hamlets are usually found in **rural** locations
- **Rural** means in the countryside, far away from towns and cities
- Most settlements start off as a hamlet





# Villages

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- Villages are a bit larger than hamlets.
- Villages have more homes and sometimes also have a church, a school, a shop, a pub or a doctors surgery.
- If more people decide to live in a hamlet, they need these local amenities, so the settlement grows into a village.





# Towns

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- If lots of people decide to live in a settlement, it might become a town.
- A town has lots of homes!
- A town also has lots of schools, shops, restaurants, places of worship and offices.
- A town might also have a cinema, a swimming pool, a leisure centre, a bowling alley or a train station.



# Cities

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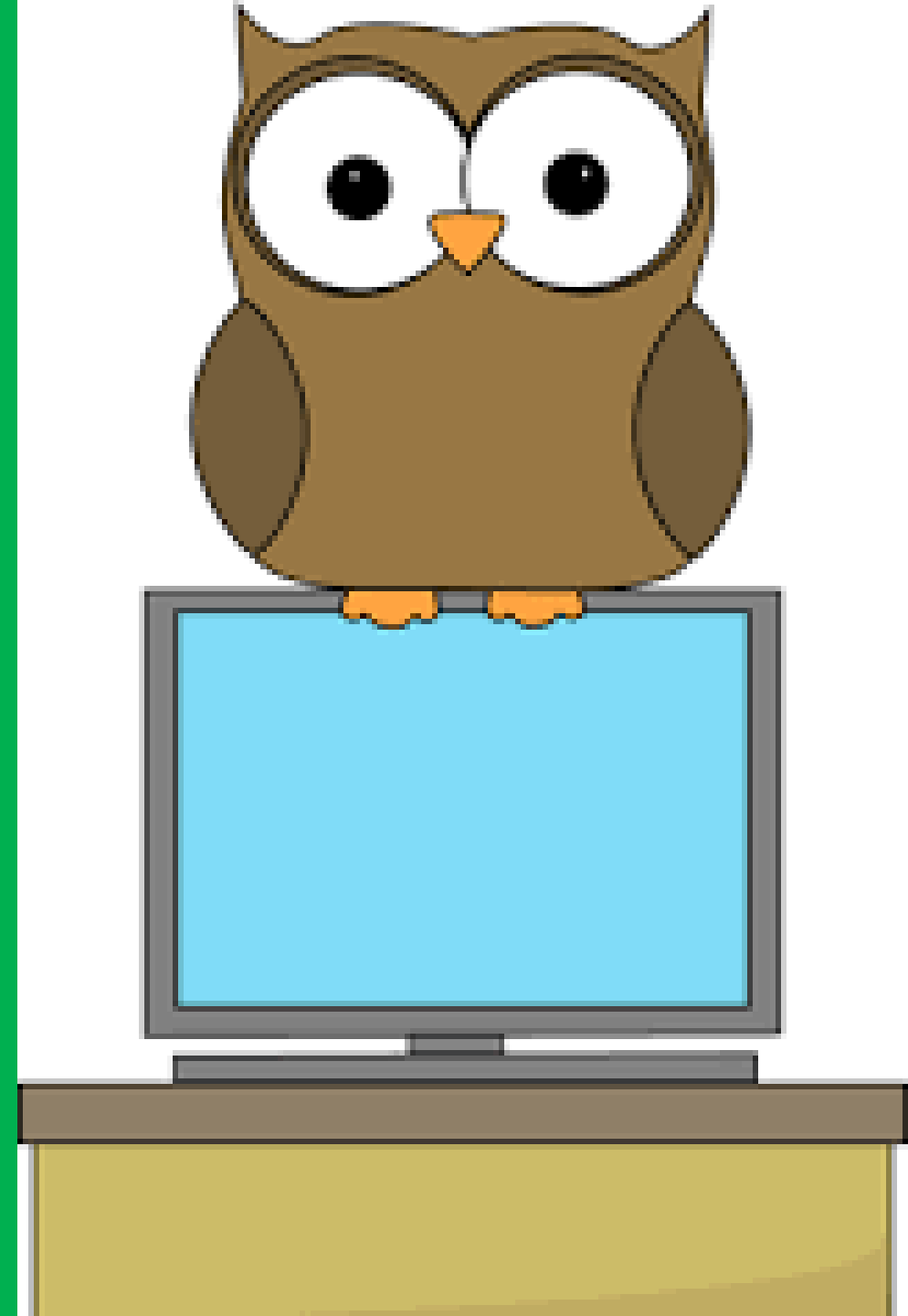
- **Cities are the largest type of settlement!**
- **Cities often have high rise buildings, so that many people can live and work together.**
- **Many people live in flats or apartments in cities.**
- **Many people work in tower block offices.**
- **Cities have all the amenities towns have, and often also have a hospital, an airport, a cathedral, museums and art galleries.**





Follow the link to BBC  
Bitesize

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/  
bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/  
articles/zrbvjhv](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/articles/zrbvjhv)





Would you rather?

- Which type of settlement would you prefer to live in?
- Why did you choose this type of settlement?
- Write your explanation in your lined book. Don't forget to write the date and Learning Objective!

# Optional extra task

- Design your own settlement!
- Draw a map of your own imaginary village, town or city.
- Include the amenities you think will be needed.
- Think about where the amenities are – are the important buildings easy or difficult to get to?





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Well done! You finished today's lessons!

I'm looking forward to seeing you all back at school soon!

Miss Ardley

