



Monday 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020

## Home Learning – Year 2- Term 6 week 1

Hi!

We hope everyone had a lovely half term and you enjoyed spending time with your family. We also hope you had a well-deserved rest.

This term is the start of a new, exciting unit.... Minibeasts.

This week you will look at what a minibeast is and look at the parts of an insect. You will also be writing your very own non-fiction text on minibeast. It really is wonderful to explore the world around you and this is something you can do on your daily walks.



We are missing you and hope to see you all very soon.

Miss Bates, Mrs Jones and Miss Emary

### Reading



Today you will be looking at a non-fiction text all about Minibeasts.

Remember a non-fiction is a text containing real facts. The text is on page 3 and 4.

Read the text with an adult or sibling and discuss any words that you do not understand.

Today's questions are on page 5 below.



### Writing



This week you will be writing your very own minibeast fact file. An important part of this will be to add a glossary to make sure whoever is reading it understands all the wonderful technical vocabulary you will use.

We looked at glossaries before in our 'Where my wellies take me' unit in term 4. Today, we will remind ourselves what a glossary is and undertake some activities to practise writing one.

On pages 6 and 7 there is information to help you understand what a glossary is.

Look at page 8 for today's task and complete in your workbook or on paper.

### Maths



Today's lesson carries on from last week's work on fraction. This is week 5 lesson 6 in the fraction unit.

In this lesson, we will continue identifying unit fractions of quantity.

**Please click on the link below to access the lesson.**

<https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/maths/to-identify-unit-fractions-of-quantity-year-2-wk5-1>

<p>Science</p> 	<p>Today, you will be looking at the habitats of minibeasts.  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sb1Fkmlucx0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sb1Fkmlucx0</a>  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zf6mhyc">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zf6mhyc</a></p> <p>Read the information on minibeast on pages 9 and 10. Test your knowledge afterwards of the microhabitats of minibeasts by completing the sheet on page 11</p> <p>Here is a fun video for you to watch if you wish to  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zf6mhyc">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zf6mhyc</a></p>
<p>PE</p> 	<p>The topic this term is on minibeasts.  For PE today why don't you practice moving like a minibeast. You could wriggle like a worm, flap your arms and fly like a butterfly, hop like a grasshopper.  Here is a song for you to listen to for inspiration  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LoleeIEPGJI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LoleeIEPGJI</a>  How many different minibeasts can you be? Can you do your movements along to the beat of the song?</p>
<p>Fabulous Finish</p> 	<p><b><i>Don't forget to do at least 20 minutes Reading for Pleasure!</i></b>  We recommend: <i>Grandpa Farouk's garden</i> by Matthew Kalil  <a href="https://freekidsbooks.org/bookview/8440/">https://freekidsbooks.org/bookview/8440/</a></p> <p><b><u>Maths Challenge</u></b>  Practice your addition in a racing game on purple mash. Logon to purple mash and click on the 2do called 'Addition to 10'.</p> <p><b>Spellings:</b> Here are this week's spelling practice writing each word out three times:  rattle, simple, middle, giggle, table, little, purple, bubble, battle, handle, every, pretty.</p>

# Minibeasts



In this report you will learn about minibeasts. A minibeast is any small animal that doesn't have a **backbone**; such as snails, spiders, beetles, slugs and worms. It is amazing that minibeasts can be found on dry land and even in wet water! Creatures such as diving beetles and tadpoles are also **classed** as minibeasts.

## Wasps

Did you know that wasps live in nests? There are around 10,000 busy worker wasps and one queen wasp. It's amazing that they build paper nests because they can chew wood and other materials carefully and use them to build their nests! Mostly, wasps eat juicy fruit, sweet **nectar** from flowers and other insects and they can sting badly if they feel threatened.



## Bees

It is interesting that bees can be found all over the world in many different countries. They can sting, but only once in their life. Did you know that honeybees talk to each other by dancing? In addition, bees make delicious honey using nectar from flowers and bushes.

## Snails

Usually snails come out slowly when it's damp or at night if the weather is dry. They can hide in their hard shells for months if they like. Did you know that snails have four **tentacles**? Two are eyes and two are for feeling. They have no legs but one foot to rest on. Another interesting fact is that snails can lay about 100 tiny eggs in a dark underground nest!



## Ladybirds

Ladybirds are very beautiful minibeasts because they are red and have black spots all over their back. If you count the number of spots it does not tell you how old they are but it tells you what type of ladybird it is. It's interesting that there are 42 types of ladybirds in the UK!



Ladybirds march in a straight line until they come across food. Also, the male is smaller than the female. The ladybird is considered good luck in some countries and people make a wish when they see one. So next time you see a ladybird make sure you make a wish!

## Classifying.

Minibeasts is a very broad **category** of small creatures. Scientists find it useful to **classify** minibeasts into smaller groups. There are insects, **arachnids** and **annelids** to name just a few.

## Glossary

<b>annelids</b>	These are segmented worms. They have no legs or hard skeleton. Their bodies are divided into little segments (like rings joined together).
<b>arachnids</b>	These creatures have eight legs and have no antennae or wings. The most common arachnids are spiders. However, scorpions, ticks and mites are also arachnids.
<b>backbone</b>	The bones that join in your back to make a spine.
<b>category</b>	Grouping things together.
<b>classed</b>	belong to certain groups because of their qualities or features.
<b>classified</b>	Arranging things into groups of smaller things based on their similarities.
<b>nectar</b>	the sweet liquid a plant makes that attracts insects and birds
<b>tentacles</b>	Tentacles are found on the top of the head of minibeast heads. They are used for feeling, tasting or seeing. Or can be the legs of an octopus.

### Features of a non-fiction text

**Title**-is the main title of the text.

**Sub-heading**- are used to tell you what the paragraph you are about to read is about.

**Facts**- Gives you real information about the text you are reading.

**Pictures/diagrams**- are used to help make the information you are reading easier to understand. For example, you make have in words the lifecycle of an animal but a diagram of this will make it clearer to the reader how it happens.

**Glossary** a list of words at the back of a book that tells you the meaning of words. Usually the words are highlighted in bold or italics within the text.

# Reading questions

1) Use the words from the box to label the features of this non-fiction text.

- Features**

  - Facts
  - Subheading
  - Title
  - Pictures/diagrams
  - Glossary



## Minibeasts



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### Wasps

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2) Write out three facts that you found the most interesting in the text.

## **English work**

### **What is a glossary?**

A glossary is different from a dictionary. A dictionary has all the words in the English language in it. A glossary has only specific words that you want to give the meaning of. A glossary is a list of key words from the text which is written in alphabetical order and gives simple definitions of words.

### **Features of a glossary**

The words in a glossary are found in bold writing throughout the text or book you are reading. Usually, you find a glossary at the back of a book or text.

Glossaries are like dictionaries and are written in alphabetical order. This makes it a lot easier to find the words. Remember alphabetical order is putting the words in the order of the alphabet. Here is a link to a video to remind you if you need it

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfjty/articles/zcyfsg8>

The glossary also explains the meaning of key technical vocabulary. These are words that are specific to the topic you are writing about.

So, when writing a glossary remember these three key rules:

1. Alphabetical order
2. Written in bold text or underlined in the piece of writing
3. They give the definitions of technical vocabulary



Helpful tip: When writing your own glossary makes a list of key words that you want to give the definition of that will help the reader understand what they are reading. It's easier to keep a list as you go through it.

## Examples of glossaries and their features

Alphabetical order

Explains technical vocabulary

Gives definitions

	<b>Alexis Soyer:</b> The French chef who went to the Crimean War with Florence.
	<b>Crimean War:</b> The war from 1853-1856 between Russia and England, Turkey and France.
	<b>Florence Nightingale:</b> The nurse who became famous for her care of the soldiers in the Crimean War.
	<b>Heroine:</b> A lady who is admired for the things she has done.
	<b>King Edward VII:</b> Became King of England when Queen Victoria died in 1901.
	<b>Middle Class:</b> People who have a social position between the very wealthy and the poor.
	<b>Military:</b> Anything that is to do with the armed forces.
	<b>National Health Service (N.H.S.):</b> The health service we have today.
	<b>Nightingale Training School:</b> The school for nurses set up by Florence in 1860.

Alphabetical order

Explains technical vocabulary

Gives definitions

Glossary

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1) Strawberry, Pear, Apple, orange

Apple  
Orange  
Pear  
Strawberry

2) Orange, apple, banana, pear

- 
- 
- 
- 

3) Swimming, football, Tennis, Netball

- 
- 
- 
- 

What happens if two words start with the same letter? Well you look at the next letter along and put it in alphabetical order with that letter. Here is an example below:

Strawberry, Pear, Grape, Plum

Grape

Pear

Plum

Strawberry

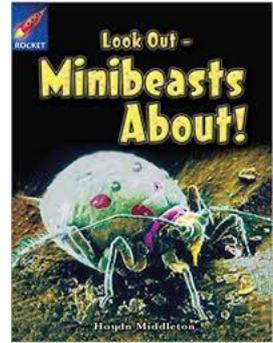
e is before l in the alphabet, so Pear would come before Plum in the list.

4. Ant, Elephant, Bird, Bear

- 
- 
- 
-

## Look Out- Minibeasts about!

A habitat is a place that an animal lives in. It provides the animal with food, warmth, water and shelter. However, the habitats of minibeasts are called a microhabitat. This is a very small, specialized habitat, such as a clump of grass or space between rocks. A microhabitat has its own conditions of temperature and light and all minibeasts are suited to different environments.

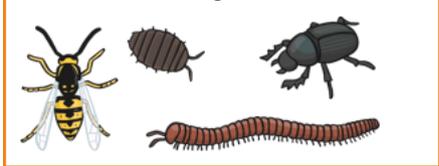


Here are some examples:

### A fallen Log

Minibeasts live here because it is cool and dark inside. They like to eat the rotting wood, keep moist in the dark and burrow out of the sun. The minibeast are also safe from birds that would like to eat them.

#### Creatures found here:



### Grass

Grass is also a microhabitat. It is home to many minibeasts who eat the grass, shelter in it and can be camouflaged in the leaves.

#### Creatures found here:



### Leaf Litter



#### Creatures found here:



This microhabitat is home to animals that like to be warm, damp and dark. The animals can nest or hide to protect themselves.

### Other examples of microhabitats are:

- Compost heaps
- Flower beds
- Ponds
- Gaps in walls
- Bushes
- Under stones

Many different minibeasts live in many different microhabitats. They are all suited to different microhabitats depending on what they need to survive. Minibeasts help to keep the microhabitat healthy. Let's look at where some minibeasts live:

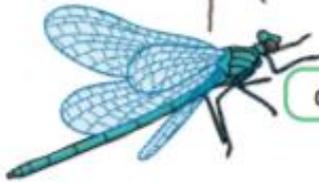
<u>Minibeast</u>	<u>Where are they found? How are they suited to their microhabitat?</u>
Spider 	Spiders can live just about anywhere. They particularly like living in quiet places. The colour of their bodies helps them to blend in with their surroundings. Spiders build webs to catch small bugs to eat. Often, they live in the corners of a room or between plants.
Dragonfly 	Are found near ponds and streams. They start their lives in water, so it is very common to find dragonflies near rivers, swamps, lakes, ponds, and streams. Dragonflies like to be warm so will often warm up in the sun in the morning before flying around.
Ant 	Most ants are found under stones or in the grass. Ants build nests underground, in trees or in the sides of houses. They eat other plants and insects. They live in wet and damp areas near sources of food.
Bee 	Bees rely on flowers for food, so they like to live near where there are lots of flowers growing. Bees build hives in high places such as trees, between rocks or in the loft of houses. Bees prefer to live in meadows, gardens or woodlands, all which are near flowers.
Woodlouse 	Woodlice are small animals (1 or 2cm long) that like to live in damp, dark places. They can often be found living under rocks, plant pots or pieces of wood. They also like to live in the bark of trees and in compost heaps.
Caterpillar 	Caterpillars like to live on top and underneath leaves. This is so they can use their camouflage and blend into the leaf and not be seen by predators. Caterpillars then eat the leaves.
Butterfly 	Butterflies like to areas with flowering plants as this is where they get their food (nectar). Butterflies are usually found on brightly coloured flowers in gardens, wildflower patches, woodlands and rainforests. They like low down sunny places.
Worm 	Worms like to live in the soil, but they need the soil to be damp. Worms help to keep the soil healthy by digging tunnels that let air and water get to the roots of plants.
Snail 	Garden snails are most often found in gardens, hiding between rocks or gaps in walls. They like to be in hidden places away from predators. They are often found in vegetable patches, under big leaves where there is plenty to eat.
Grasshopper 	Grasshoppers like to live in fields and meadows where there is plenty of food for them. Grasshoppers like to eat grass, leaves and grains. They like to live in the long grass where they are hidden from predators. Grasshoppers live alone.

# Minibeasts and Their Habitats

Draw a line from each minibeast to the place where you might find it.



spider



dragonfly



ant



bee



woodlouse



caterpillar



butterfly



worm



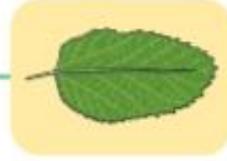
soil



hive



lake



leaf



anthill



flowers



under rocks



web