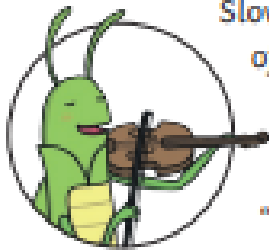


Reading

## The Ant and the Grasshopper

In a field one summer's day, a grasshopper was relaxing, eating as much grass as he could. When his tummy was full, he began to play some music. He hopped about, playing happily.



Slowly, an ant passed him by, carrying an ear of corn.

"Why not come and sing with me?" called the grasshopper.

"No," replied the ant. "I am busy collecting food to prepare for the winter. I recommend that you do the same."

"Why bother about winter?" said the grasshopper. "We have plenty of food and it is a beautiful sunny day."

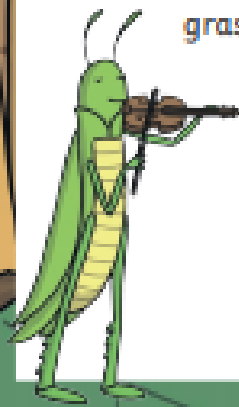


But the ant shook his head and went on his way. He continued with his hard work all day, walking slowly past the grasshopper with his corn.

"What a silly ant!" said the lazy grasshopper. "He should worry about winter when it is winter!"

When winter finally came and the snow was on the ground, the grasshopper had no food. The ant and his family had plenty to eat from the stores of grain he had collected in the summer.

"Please can I have some of your food?" begged the grasshopper. "You can spare a little bit of corn."



"No!" shouted the ant. "You said I was silly!"

So, the grasshopper was hungry all winter. He learnt a very hard lesson.

**Work hard today to get ready for tomorrow.**



1. The first line of the story is:

'In a field one summer's day, a grasshopper was relaxing, eating as much grass as he could.'

Choose another word that you could use instead of 'eating'.

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2. Why wouldn't the ant play with the grasshopper? Tick one.

- because he didn't want to  
 because he was busy collecting food for the winter  
 because he had to get home for tea

3. Who had the most food in the winter? Why?

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4. The moral of the story is 'Work hard today to be prepared for tomorrow.'  
What else can we learn from the story?

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5. The ant refused to share his food with the grasshopper at the end of the story. Was this the right thing to do? Explain your answer.

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## Writing

Today we are going to be working on using past and present tenses correctly. Read the information on the poster below to remind yourself about the use of different verb tenses.

### Simple Present and Past Tense / Progressive Present and Past Tense

The present tense tells us something that is true at this point in time. The present progressive tense describes an action that is currently in progress. The past tense tells us about something that finished in the past. The past progressive tense describes an action that was in progress in the past. The verbs in a sentence tell us the tense it is written in. Sometimes when a suffix is added, the root word changes.

#### Present Tense (regular verbs have no suffix or have -s or -es added)

Jake plays with his toy cars.  
I see the tigers.  
Grandad enjoys watching television.  
I like cheese.  
Lily brushes her hair.  
The boys sit in a line.

#### Present Progressive Tense (is/are + -ing suffix)

The children are reading their books.  
My mum is drinking a cup of tea.  
Ali is swimming in the pool.  
The baby is crying.  
The cows are jumping over the fence.  
We are cooking mum a special meal.

#### Past Tense (regular verbs end in the suffix -ed but many irregular verbs do not)

The small boy cried.  
My dog jumped over the fence.  
We cooked mum a special meal.  
Grandad enjoyed the film at the cinema.  
The children ran to the playground.  
My dad ate fish and chips for tea.

#### Past Progressive Tense (was/were + -ing suffix)

We were playing football.  
She was sleeping in the bed.  
The boy scouts were camping in a field.  
Alice was singing in the talent show.  
The sheep were grazing in the field.  
The athletes were running on the track.

Now, work your way through the PowerPoint Presentation of simple past and simple present tense activities.

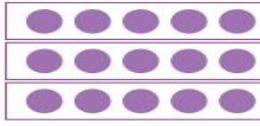
## Maths

Today we are going to be practising all of our times tables we should know in Year 2! Have a look at these posters below to remind yourself about what multiplication means and all of the strategies you have used in the past for multiplication.


**Multiplication**  
× × groups of  
repeated  
addition  
times lots of ×  
multiply ×  
multiplied ×  
by × double




Multiplication Strategies  
**Array**  
Rows and columns with an equal amount in each.




$3 \times 5 = 15$



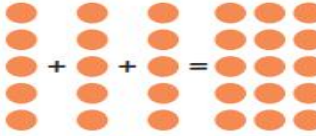
Multiplication Strategies  
**Equal Groups**  
Use the same number of ones in each group.




$3 \times 5 = 15$



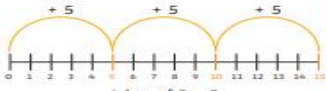
Multiplication Strategies  
**Repeated Addition**



$3 \times 5 = 15$




Multiplication Strategies  
**Number Line**  
Starting from 0, hop 5 at a time.  
Where do you land?



1 hop of 5 = 5  
2 hops of 5 = 10  
3 hops of 5 = 15

$3 \times 5 = 15$



Watch the videos:

2 times tables

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BGWMPqh04o4>

3 times tables

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzVyBQ5uTbo>

5 times tables

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfRVYPcfecE>

10 times tables

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8yxMJUHBSlY>

There are lots of videos on YouTube to help with times tables so please watch more if you feel you need more practise!

Now answer the multiplication questions. Remember, with multiplication we count in groups of numbers! Use your finders to help you i.e. To answer  $7 \times 5 =$ , you put up 7 fingers and count in 5's.

$1 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 2 =$

$3 \times 2 =$

$4 \times 2 =$

$5 \times 2 =$

$6 \times 2 =$

$7 \times 2 =$

$8 \times 2 =$

$9 \times 2 =$

$10 \times 2 =$

$11 \times 2 =$

$12 \times 2 =$

$1 \times 5 =$

$2 \times 5 =$

$3 \times 5 =$

$4 \times 5 =$

$5 \times 5 =$

$6 \times 5 =$

$7 \times 5 =$

$8 \times 5 =$

$9 \times 5 =$

$10 \times 5 =$

$11 \times 5 =$

$12 \times 5 =$

$1 \times 10 =$

$2 \times 10 =$

$3 \times 10 =$

$4 \times 10 =$

$5 \times 10 =$

$6 \times 10 =$

$7 \times 10 =$

$8 \times 10 =$

$9 \times 10 =$

$10 \times 10 =$

$11 \times 10 =$

$12 \times 10 =$

$1 \times 3 =$

$2 \times 3 =$

$3 \times 3 =$

$4 \times 3 =$

$5 \times 3 =$

$6 \times 3 =$

$7 \times 3 =$

$8 \times 3 =$

$9 \times 3 =$

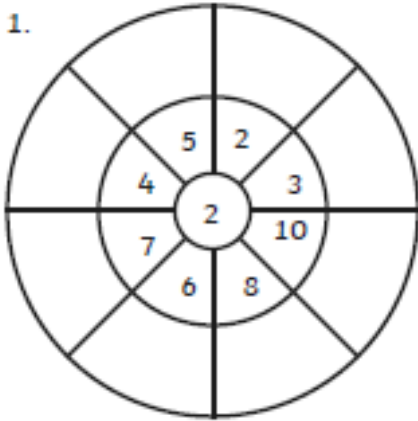
$10 \times 3 =$

$11 \times 3 =$

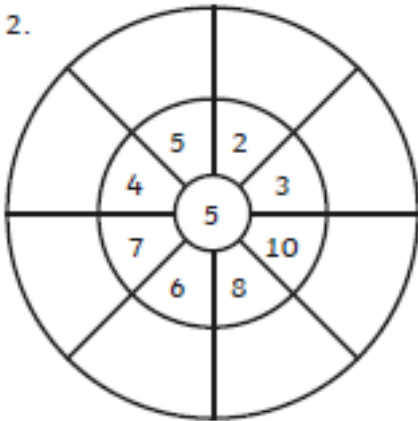
$12 \times 3 =$

Complete the multiplication wheels below by filling in the missing answers for the wheels on the left and filling in the missing numbers from times tables sums on the right.

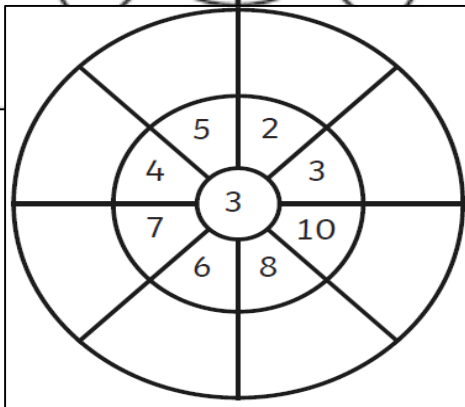
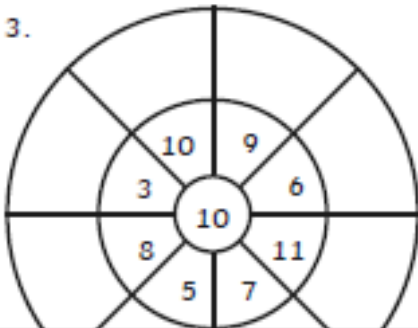
1.



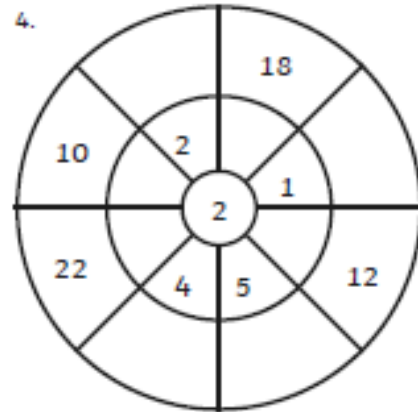
2.



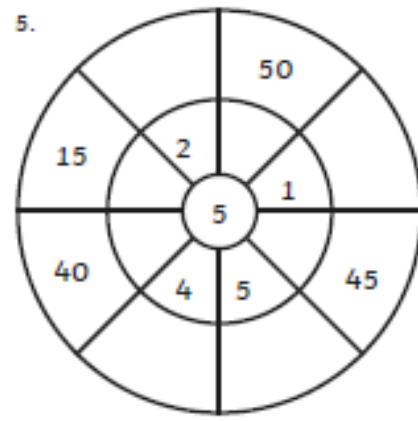
3.



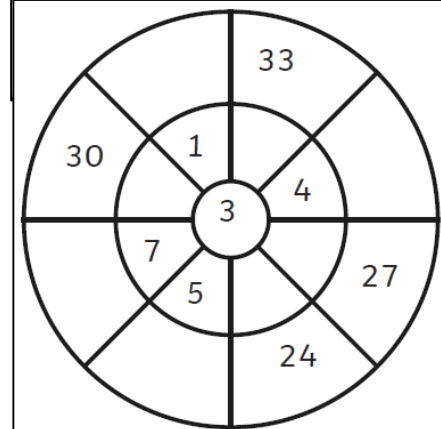
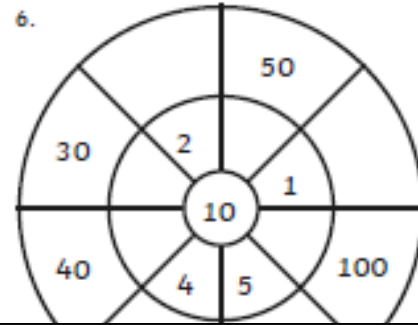
4.



5.



6.



Play Hit the Button Times Tables games:  
<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

**Practice spelling the words:**

Here  
Hear  
Quite  
Quiet  
See  
Sea  
Bare  
Bear

Spelling homophones. It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones. Therefore, when spelling these words, you can draw a picture to match the word or ask somebody to give you a sentence with a homophone in so you can choose the correct spelling.

Spend ten minutes practicing and then get someone to test you. Can you put the words into sentences?