

Reading

Butterfly Life Cycle

Butterflies have a complete life cycle with four separate stages.



What happens during the first stage?

During the first stage of the butterfly life cycle, the female butterfly lays her eggs onto a leaf, stem or another object. The new butterfly starts life as a very small egg. The eggs can be round, oval or cylindrical and some are ribbed. The shape depends on the type of butterfly that has laid the egg. If you look really closely, you can actually see the caterpillar growing inside the egg.



What happens during the second stage?

During the second stage, a caterpillar (or larva) hatches. It is the long, worm-like stage of the butterfly life cycle. Most caterpillars have interesting patterns, stripes or patches and sometimes spine-like hairs. In this stage, the caterpillar needs to eat lots to grow. The caterpillar usually starts by eating the leaf they were born onto. They do not stay in this stage for long. As it gets bigger, the caterpillar sheds its skin four or more times.



What happens during the third stage?

During the third stage, the caterpillar forms a chrysalis (or pupa) which is usually brown or green so it is camouflaged. Many hibernate during the winter at this stage. This is the transformation stage, when the caterpillar tissues are broken down and the adult's insect structures are formed, including growing wings. From the outside, it can look like it is just resting, but inside the pupa, it is changing rapidly as the metamorphosis happens.



What happens during the fourth stage?

The caterpillar transforms into a colourful adult butterfly. When it first emerges, its wings are soft and folded against its body because it had to fit inside the pupa. The butterfly rests and then blood pumps into its wings and they start working and flapping. The butterfly usually learns to fly in 3 or 4 hours. This is the reproductive and active stage. This is usually when the adult butterfly migrates or moves to a new habitat. The adults also mate and the female butterflies lay eggs, beginning the life cycle again.

1. Why are butterflies advanced insects?

2. What shape can the butterfly egg be and what does it depend on?

3. What can you see inside the egg if you look really closely?

4. What does the caterpillar need to do in the second stage?

5. What happens to the caterpillar's skin?

6. What happens during the caterpillar's transformation?

7. What can it look like the caterpillar is doing from outside the pupa and what is happening inside?

8. What is the fourth stage of the butterfly life cycle called and where does the butterfly go?

9. What are the wings like when the butterfly first emerges and why?

10. What does the butterfly usually learn to do in 3 or 4 hours?

Writing

Today, you are going to use your ideas from your brainstorm you did yesterday.

You are going to write all of your ideas into full sentences using commas, to create a setting description. Commas are a great way of separating lists and ideas.

To do this, chose one brainstorm at a time and select three of your ideas from the chosen brainstorm. You write your first idea followed by a comma, then your second idea followed by 'and', then your third idea followed by a full stop. Remember to start sentences with capital letters and use capital letters for proper nouns.

For example: *First idea*, *second idea* and *third idea*.

Jack could see *a huge castle*, *an enormous giant* and *fluffy white clouds*.

Jack could hear *a hen squawking*, *a lady giant yelling* and *loud footsteps*.

Jack could smell *the giant's cheesy feet*, *his foul breath* and *his vulgar aftershave*.

Maths

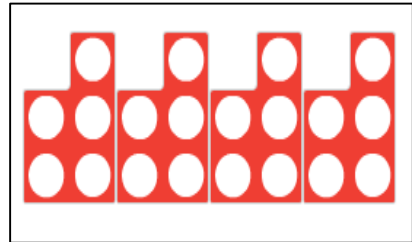
Today, we are going to solve problems involving multiplication, using repeated addition.

Repeated addition is the same as multiplication, for example:

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$ is the same as 4 groups of 5 which is 4×5 .



Write a multiplication sum underneath each repeated addition.



There are ___ equal groups with ___ in each group.

There are three ___s.

$$__ + __ + __ = 12$$



There are ___ equal groups with ___ in each group.

There are ___ 3s.

$$__ + __ = 6$$



+2 +2 +2 +2 +2













$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 =$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 =$$


Multiplication as Repeated Addition

<p>1 ladybird has 2 spots.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	2	$1 \times 2 = 2$
<p>How many spots do 3 ladybirds have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	$2 + 2 + 2 =$	$3 \times 2 =$
<p>How many spots do 5 ladybirds have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	$_ + _ + _ +$ $_ + _ = _$	$_ \times _ =$
<p>1 flower has 5 petals.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	5	$1 \times 5 = 5$
<p>How many petals do 4 flowers have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		
<p>How many petals do 3 flowers have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		
<p>A clover has 3 leaves.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>	3	$1 \times 3 = 3$
<p>How many leaves do 2 clovers have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		
<p>How many leaves do 4 clovers have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		
<p>How many leaves do 5 clovers have?</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>		

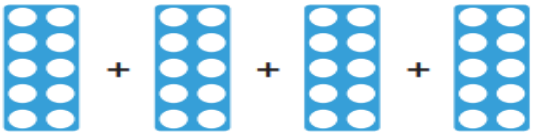
Number Shape Repeated Addition

For each set of number shapes, write repeated addition statements and the matching multiplication statements.

For example:


$$\boxed{2} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{2} = \boxed{6}$$
$$\boxed{3} \times \boxed{2} = \boxed{6}$$


$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$
$$\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$


$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$
$$\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Practice spelling the words:

Because
Children
Every
Everybody
Even
Pretty
Beautiful

Spelling Common Exception Words. These words always have tricky parts to them that I have highlighted in red. Sound out the words and you will see what letters (graphemes) are representing the tricky sounds (phonemes).

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