

Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> July

**Reading**

This week for your Reading Sessions, I need you all to read as much as possible on Bugclub to build up your fluency! There are a lot of books to choose from as not many of you have read many books on the level you are on. I need you all to try your best to read as many as possible this week and over the Summer so you are ready to be moved onto the Year 3 texts in September! I will be keeping an eye on Bugclub and there will be lots of dojos given out to the children who are challenging themselves.

If you do want to do something different, you can complete any home readers, reading booklets or KS1 SATs Reading tests you haven't completed in your home learning packs.

Remember, you should be reading daily for at least 30 minutes! Also, you should be reading around 100 words per minute if you are a fluent reader, which means moving your finger at a steady pace as you read (not too slow and not too fast).

**Writing**

Listen to today's pirate story; The Night Pirates by Peter Harris and Deborah Allwright.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rAKdccdXDvo>

Captain Patch is not happy about Tom and the girl pirates taking his treasure. Today, you are going to create a wanted poster for either Tom or one of the little girl pirates.

Use the template provided. First, draw a picture of the wanted person and write their name. Then, write a sentence describing what crime they have committed. Next, write a sentence describing where they were last seen. Finally, write sentences describing their appearance (eyes, hair, clothes, height, etc) and personality. You may even want to offer a reward!



# WANTED



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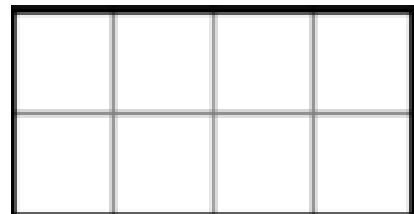
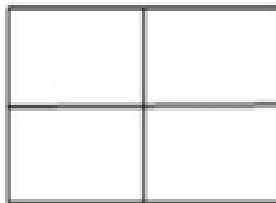
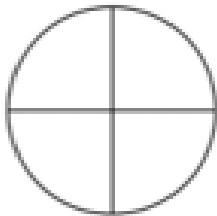
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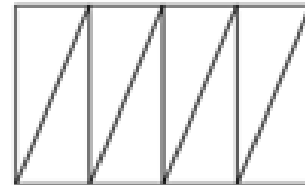
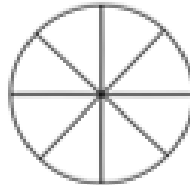
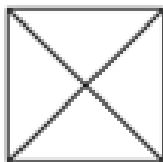
## Maths

Today, we are going to refresh our memory on fractions. Remember the bottom number of the fraction (the denominator) is the divisor (the number/ sections you divide into) and the top number (the numerator) is how many of the parts need to be highlighted/ counted. Also, fractions of shapes and numbers always have to have equal parts!

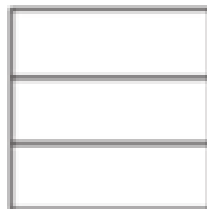
Colour in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of each shape.



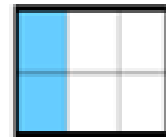
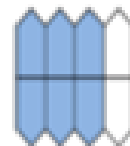
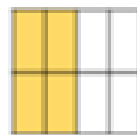
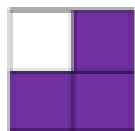
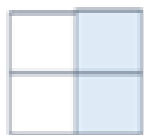
Colour in  $\frac{2}{4}$  of each shape.



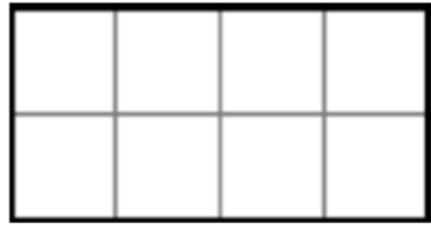
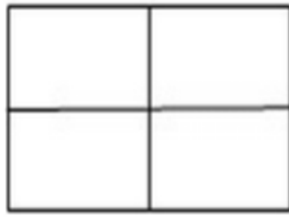
Colour in  $\frac{1}{3}$  of each shape.



Write the fraction that has been shaded.



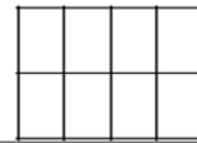
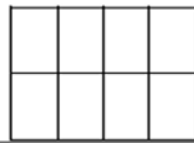
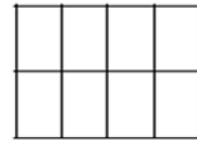
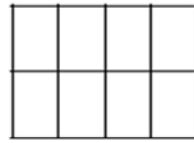
Colour in  $\frac{1}{4}$  of each shape.



Colour in  $\frac{1}{2}$  of each shape.



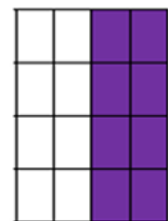
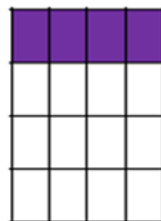
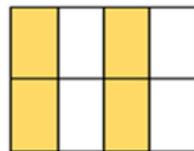
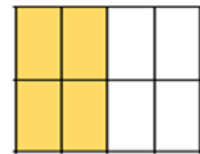
Colour in a half of this shape in different ways.



Write the fraction that has been shaded.



Circle the shapes that show half have been coloured.



Work out fractions of numbers. Use drawings to help you.

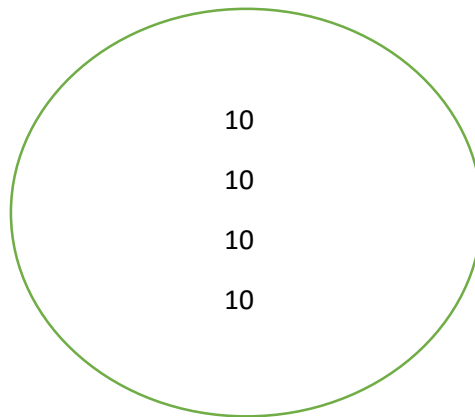
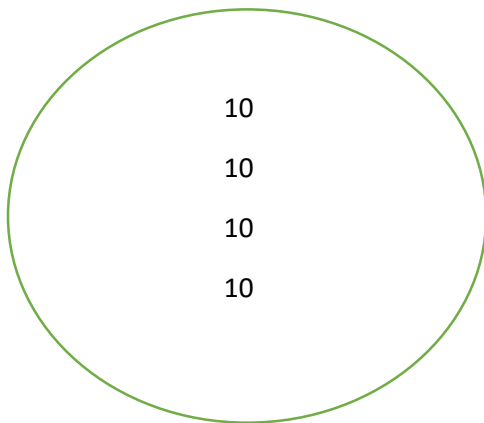
$\frac{1}{4}$  of 16.

- $\frac{3}{4}$  of 20
- $\frac{1}{3}$  of 9 =
- $\frac{1}{2}$  of 10 =
- $\frac{2}{4}$  of 8 =
- $\frac{1}{2}$  of 8 =
- $\frac{1}{3}$  of 12 =
- $\frac{1}{4}$  of 4 =
- $\frac{3}{4}$  of 12 =

When working out fractions of multiples of 10, it is easier to count in tens whilst sharing the tens equally.

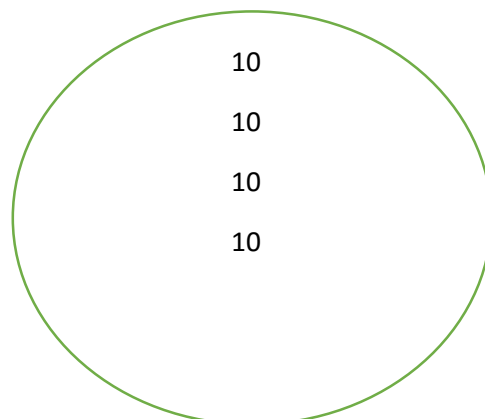
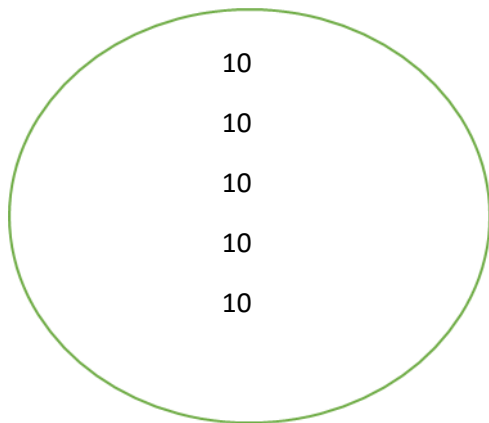
For example;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 80 =

Draw 2 groups as you are halving. Then, count in 10's, whilst sharing and writing 10's in each half. Stop when you get to 80 and count how many tens are in each half to get your answer. The answer is 40!

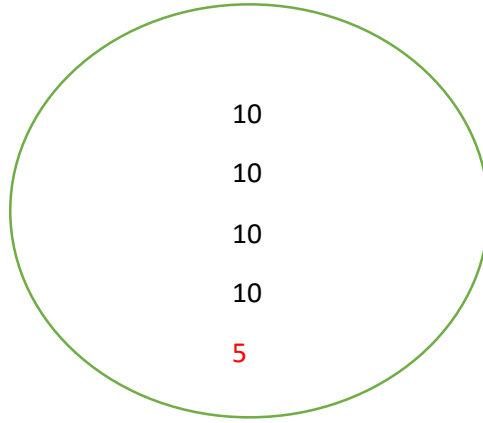
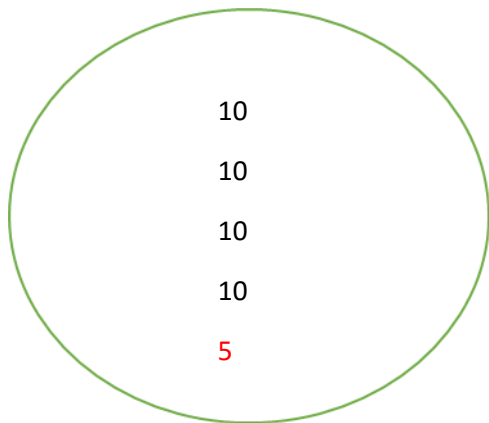


Look at this example:

$\frac{1}{2}$  of 90 =



I have followed the steps from the example above. As you can see, one half has 50 and the other half has 40. This is not equal and fractions always have to be equal! Therefore, you have to take a 10 from the 50 and half the 10, which is 5. Then each group can have a 5 each. So the answer is 45! See below.



Have a go yourself:

- 1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 60
- 2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 70
- 3)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 40
- 4)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 100
- 5)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 50

**Practice spelling the words:**

High frequency words are common words, **words that appear very often in written texts**. They are a mixture of **decodable words** (words that can be sounded out) and tricky / exception words (words in which the English spelling code works in an unusual or uncommon way, which means the words have to be learned and recognised by sight).

It is really important that you know how to read and spell the first 200 High Frequency Words by the end of Year 2. Therefore, over the next couple of days, I would like you to test yourself on reading these words and practise spelling any words you are unsure of.

## 200 High Frequency Words

across	birds	each	fun	how	looks	next	river	tell	want
after	boat	eat	garden	I'll	lots	night	room	than	wanted
again	book	eggs	gave	I've	magic	one	round	that's	water
air	box	end	giant	inside	man	only	run	there's	way
along	boy	even	girl	its	many	or	sat	these	well
am	can't	ever	going	jumped	may	other	say	thing	we're
animals	car	every	gone	keep	miss	our	school	things	where
another	cat	everyone	good	key	more	over	sea	think	which
any	clothes	eyes	gran	king	morning	park	shouted	thought	white
around	cold	fast	grandad	know	most	place	sleep	three	who
away	coming	feet	great	last	mother	plants	small	through	why
baby	couldn't	fell	green	laughed	mouse	play	snow	told	wind
bad	cried	find	grow	let	much	please	something	took	window
bear	dark	first	hard	let's	must	pulled	soon	top	wish
because	did	fish	has	liked	narrator	queen	still	town	work
bed	didn't	floppy	hat	live	need	rabbit	stop	tree	would
been	different	fly	he's	lived	never	ran	stopped	trees	yes
before	dog	food	head	long	new	really	suddenly	two	
began	door	found	home	looking		red	sun	under	
best	dragon	fox	horse			right	take	us	
better	duck	friends	hot				tea	use	