

Year Group: 2

Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Subject	Lesson focus/objective (I can....)	Activity and/or instructions
Reading/ Phonics	I can retrieve information from a given text.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Re-read the text "Cave Painting" on <b>page 2</b>.</li><li>2. Answer the questions on <b>page 3</b>.</li><li>3. Check your answers with an adult on <b>page 8</b>.</li></ol>
Mathem atics	I can solve problems involving addition and subtraction	This week you will revise addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. See the activities on <b>page 4</b> .
Writing	I can research facts about whales and record them in a chart	Listen to the story again here: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zT9LnMQiplc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zT9LnMQiplc</a> See the writing tasks on <b>page 5 – 6</b> .
Other	I can design my own wallpaper.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Watch the video on how hand made wallpaper is made: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gh0YIOO-Tjk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gh0YIOO-Tjk</a></li><li>2. Using the techniques discussed on <b>page 7</b> come up with your own wallpaper print design. Remember that your design should include a repeating pattern and colours.</li></ol>



Please read daily and complete your reading record. You can access Accelerated Reader clicking [here](https://ukhosted2.renlearn.co.uk/1894742/) and putting in your user name and password: <https://ukhosted2.renlearn.co.uk/1894742/> You may find that some of your books at home are also on Accelerated Reader, so re-read them and give the quiz a go.

Year Group: 2

Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020

# Cave Painting

Around 40,000 years ago, groups of ancient people painted some pictures, many of which have survived because they were painted on cave walls and were therefore not open to the elements. They also made some small figures of people and animals, either modelled out of clay or carved out of antler or bone. Most of the surviving pictures are of the animals they hunted, although, surprisingly, none are of reindeer, one their main prey.

Some of the paintings are very large and they are often painted with great skill. For some reason which we do not understand, they often painted a new picture straight on top of an old one, rather than starting on a fresh piece of wall. The artists made their paints by collecting charcoal from their fires and different-coloured earth from the surrounding area and mixing it with fat from the animals they had killed. The earth gave them a range of browns and the charcoal was perfect for making black. The resulting substance could then either be used as liquid paint, or moulded into sticks like coloured crayons. Either way, the colour could be applied by rubbing a finger dipped in paint, or a crayon, onto the stone wall to make the pictures.

With some pictures, the artists even blew powdered charcoal or earth through straws made of reeds in order to create prints. Some of the surviving pictures were scratched onto the wall first, using a piece of stone, rather like an artist these days doing a pencil sketch before the painting, although some were painted without being scratched on first.

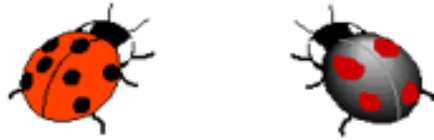
## Retrieval Questions: Cave Painting

1. Roughly how long ago were some of the first Cave paintings created?
2. Why did the paintings survive for such a long time, still being visible today?
3. What is surprising about the content of the cave paintings that survived?
4. Though we don't understand why, where were new pictures were often painted?
5. How did artists make their paint?
6. What were the main colours that the artists were able to make?
7. How could the resulting substance- the mixture of earth, charcoal and animal fat be used as a paint?
8. How would the paint be applied to a stone wall?
9. What were the rudimentary straws made of when blowing charcoal and earth?
10. What process does the author say is similar to 'sketching?'

Year Group: 2

Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020

In Sam and Jill's garden there are two sorts of ladybirds. Red ladybirds with 7 black spots and black ladybirds with 4 red spots.



Sam and Jill looked at a leaf with three ladybirds on it.



Two black ladybirds, one red ladybird

"One Seven-Spot ladybird," said Sam, "and two Four-Spot ones."

"That's 15 spots altogether!" laughed Jill.

"I wonder if we could find ladybirds whose spots add to other numbers. I know how to do 16."

"And 14 is easy too," added Sam.

***When you complete each task, make sure you write a number sentence to show how you found each answer.***

### Task 1

Show how you could make 16 and 14 spots using the ladybirds.

You can show your answer in pictures or using number sentences.

### Task 2

Try to make each number from 4 to 35 using just 4 and 7.

Which numbers are easiest to find?

Are there any numbers you can't make?}

### Challenge!

Can you find 2 numbers which would allow you to make every number from 4 to 30?

**Remember!** You can message your teacher if you need help.

Year Group: 2

Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Today you are going to become zoologists and research whales.

You need to find out facts about different whales.

Before you start your research, fill in the two columns: What you already know and what would you like to find out.

What I already know about whales	What I would like to find out	What I have discovered

Year Group: 2

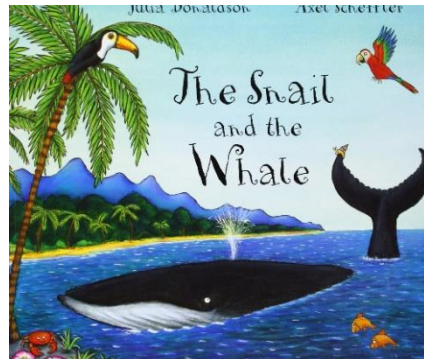
Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020

To complete the last column, you can watch some of these videos:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00jp803>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFMh8roaipU>

or you can read other books you might have at home.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000cslw>

Year Group: 2

Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020



Watch the video about hand printed wallpaper:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gh0YI00-Tjk>

Watch the instructional video about vegetable and plant printing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2-2fSRR3B8E>

Using your designs from yesterday, or a new one using some of these new techniques, decide on one that you would like to use for your wallpaper design.

Remember, the key to a wallpaper print is **repeating a pattern**, like Orla Keily's stem design.

As you can see, the design is quite simple, but the shapes are consistent and there is a pattern in the use of colour.

Using any media you like (Pen, paper, pencils, felt tips, vegetable prints, computer software), create your own wallpaper print on an A4 size piece of paper.



Year Group: 2

Date: Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020

### Cave Painting- Answers

1. Roughly how long ago were some of the first Cave paintings created? **Around 40,000 years ago.**
2. Why did the paintings survive for such a long time, still being visible today? **They were painted on cave walls and not open to the elements.**
3. What is surprising about the content of the cave paintings that survived? **No reindeer were painted, even though they were a main prey of the population.**
4. Though we don't understand why, where were new pictures were often painted? **They were painted straight on top of old/existing pictures.**
5. How did artists make their paint? **They collected charcoal from their fires and different-coloured earth from the surrounding area and mixing it with fat from the animals they had killed.**
6. What were the main colours that the artists were able to make? **Brown and black.**
7. How could the resulting substance- the mixture of earth, charcoal and animal fat be used as a paint? **As a liquid paint or moulded into sticks like coloured crayons.**
8. How would the paint be applied to a stone wall? **By rubbing a finger dipped in paint, or a crayon, onto the stone wall to make the pictures.**
9. What were the rudimentary straws made of when blowing charcoal and earth? **The straws were made of reed.**
10. What process does the author say is similar to 'sketching'? **Some of the surviving pictures were scratched onto the wall first, using a piece of stone.**