

## Year Two - Timetable Wednesday 20th May 2020

**Reading Mission:**  
30 minutes

Children to read or support them to read this extract from chapter three of The Jungle Book below:

CHAPTER 3

# The Law of the Jungle

**F**or ten years, Mowgli lived with his wolf family. Father Wolf taught him to understand every sound in the jungle.

He went to Pack Meetings, where he stared at the young wolves with his big, dark eyes and made them afraid.

He liked to eat honey, like Baloo, and the old bear showed him how to climb trees to find it.

Sometimes, he ran down the hill at night to look at the little village. But he was afraid of the people who lived there after Bagheera showed him an animal trap in the jungle.

Best of all, Mowgli liked to hunt with Bagheera at night.



13

If you child would rather listen to this text you can find the audio here:

<https://www.macmillanyounglearners.com/readers/jungle-book>

Now try to answer these questions. You could write, draw or tell someone your answers. The last two questions are prediction/inference questions. There is no right answer.

1. How long did Mowgli live with the wolf family?
2. What animal was Baloo?
3. What did Mowgli like to eat?
4. What did Mowgli like to do best?
5. Why was Mowgli afraid of the people in the village?
6. What sorts of sounds do you think Father Wolf told him to hear?
7. Why do you think Mowgli made the wolves afraid?

**Answers:**

1. Mowgli lived with his wolf family for 10 years.
2. Baloo was a bear.
3. Mowgli likes to eat honey.
4. He liked to hunt with Bagheera at night.
5. Bagheera showed him an animal trap in the jungle.
6. This is an inference question. There is no right answer, but the children need to infer what sounds could be heard in a jungle. They may answer the sound of other animals, humans coming, the sounds prey make etc.
7. This is a second inference question. He make them afraid became he is human, because he looks different or because her reminds them of hunters.

**Teaching Tips:**

The first five questions are retrieval questions. Encourage your child to look back in the text to find the answers. The inference questions require children to use what they know to give their best guess.

**Writing Mission:**  
30  
minutes

Today's challenge is to fix the sentences below. These sentences have lots of spelling mistakes where someone has used their phonics to write the sentences instead of their tricky words. Try to find where capital letters and punctuation has been missed too. When you have written down all the sentences you might just recognize the story!

**Fix the Sentence**

Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?



a tiny eg woz on a leef in teh moonliet

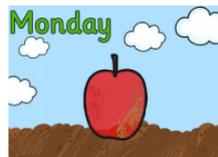


the caterpillar goed two look fer fod



Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?

on munday, he eated an apple



On choosday, he munchdid too pears



Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?

on Wensday, him gobbled free plums



on fursday, him finded for strawberry.



Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?

the caterpillar ait fighv orange on fryday



him were still hungry on satday so him eated lots.

You will find the answers to these fix the sentences at the bottom of this timetable. Don't forget that days of the week are proper nouns and need capital letters!

**Maths Mission:**  
30 minutes

In today's mission you are going to see how many ways you can show/represent the number 72.

First you can watch this BBC Bitesize Maths Videos:  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7cthbk>

Next look at the below example (the below example is fine without watching the video as well). This shows lots of different ways to represent 43 in numbers, words and pictures. You could even use coins in your home for the money representation of 72! See if you can make a poster like this, but for the number 72. You could then pick any two digit number of your choice and make a further poster with that number.

How many ways can we show numbers?

4 tens and 3 ones

T	O
4	3

43

forty-three

All of these ways look different but they all show the same value.

	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can you add some number equations to you ways to make 72? For example you could have 70+2, 35+35+2, 70+1+1, 80-8, 7x10+2 etc?</li> <li>2. Once you have done this with two numbers you can compare them. What is the same and what is different? For example can you find which number has more many tens; which is odd or even; which times tables will you find each number in; which one is greater and which one is less, why; can you half the numbers? Etc.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Topic Mission: Day 3</b></p>	<p>Today's mission is to research a jungle animal of your choice. You will use your research to write a fact file about this animal tomorrow.</p> <p>Try to find out these facts about the animal you research (science):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are they an omnivore, carnivore or herbivore?</li> <li>• Where in the jungle do they live?</li> <li>• What habitat do they live in?</li> <li>• How many can be found in the wild?</li> <li>• What do they look like? Why do you think they look this way (e.g. do they have certain shaped legs to run fast, does their colour help them to camouflage?)</li> <li>• Do they live alone or with other animals?</li> <li>• How are they adapted for the jungle environment?</li> <li>• Are they endangered?</li> <li>• What other animals/plants are in their food chain?</li> </ul> <p>Here are some websites that you could use: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z7x76sg">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z7x76sg</a>  <a href="https://www.chesterzoo.org/schools/resources/rainforest-animal-fact-file-collection/">https://www.chesterzoo.org/schools/resources/rainforest-animal-fact-file-collection/</a>  <a href="https://www.animalfactsencyclopedia.com/Jungle-animals.html">https://www.animalfactsencyclopedia.com/Jungle-animals.html</a></p> <p>A great program to watch is David Attenborough's 'Planet Earth - The Jungle' which you can find here: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b0074tgb/planet-earth-8-jungles">https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b0074tgb/planet-earth-8-jungles</a>. You could make notes as you go or watch this and relax, it is a breathtaking programme (it can be a little scary at times – make sure you watch with an adult)!</p> <p>You could also play this jungle animal game:  <a href="https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=JUNGLE%20ANIMALS">https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=JUNGLE%20ANIMALS</a> or use YouTube to search for facts about jungle animals.</p> <p>Included below is also some fact files you may wish to read for research if you can not access the internet.</p>

1. a tiny eg woz on a leef in teh moonliet  
**A tiny egg was on a leaf in the moonlight.**
2. the caterpillar goed two look fer fod  
**The caterpillar went to look for food.**
3. on munday, he eated an apple  
**On Monday, he ate an apple.**
4. On choosday, he munchdid too pears  
**On Tuesday, he munched two pears.**
5. on Wensday, him gobbled free plums  
**On Wednesday, he gobbled three plums.**
6. on fursday, him finded for strawberry.  
**On Thursday, he found four strawberries.**
7. the caterpillar ait fighv orange on fryday  
**The caterpillar ate five oranges on Friday.**
8. him were still hungry on satday so him eated lots.  
**He was still hungry on Saturday so he ate lots.**

**Math's Answers:**

**Challenge Math's Answers:**

# Jungle Animal Fact File

## Poison Dart Frog



The poison dart frog is one of the most poisonous animals on earth.

Poison dart frogs live in tropical rainforests in South and Central America.

They have excellent eyesight and a very sticky tongue to help them catch prey.

They are brightly coloured to put off predators. Their colours can range from red, green, blue and black to yellow, gold and copper.

Poison dart frogs are about 3cm tall.

Did you know...? The golden poison dart frog has enough poison to kill 10 adult men.

Indigenous tribes have used these frogs to poison their darts for hunting. Did you find the clue in their name?



# Jungle Animal Fact File

## Leafcutter Ant

Leafcutter ants live in the jungles in South and Central America.

They adapted to the jungle by developing spikes on their back to protect them from predators.

Did you know...? Leafcutter ants can carry up to 50 times their own body weight. That's like you lifting a giraffe in each hand!

Leafcutter ants work together to grow fungus underground, by feeding it with leaves. They feed the fungus to their young.

Their nests can grow to up to about 30m wide and can hold 8 million ants.



# Jungle Animal Fact File

## Tapir



Tapirs live in the jungle in South and Central America and Southeast Asia.

They have adapted to the jungle by developing a sharp edge to their teeth to help them eat a more varied diet of twigs, leaves and vines.

All species of tapir are now endangered.

Tapirs are the largest mammals in the South American jungle.

Tapirs are herbivores. They eat plants.

Did you know...? Tapirs have been around since the Eocene period, which was 30 million years ago!



# Jungle Animal Fact File

## Jaguar



Jaguars are the largest cats in the South and Central American jungle.

They are the third largest cats in the world, after the lion and the tiger.

Did you know...? Jaguars are good swimmers.

They can swim across rivers and use water to hunt prey such as fish, turtles and caimans.

Jaguars like to live and hunt alone.

The jaguar's spots are called rosettes because they are a bit like roses.

