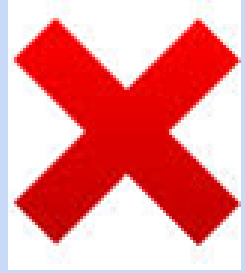


Hello Year 2!



This PowerPoint contains five morning maths and maths sessions for you to complete this week.



Remember you can draw pictures, use part whole models and number lines to help with your working out.



Morning maths

1. $22 + 7 =$

2. = 15 - 2

3. $50 + 30 + 20 =$

4. $43 - 5 =$

5. $90 - 80 =$

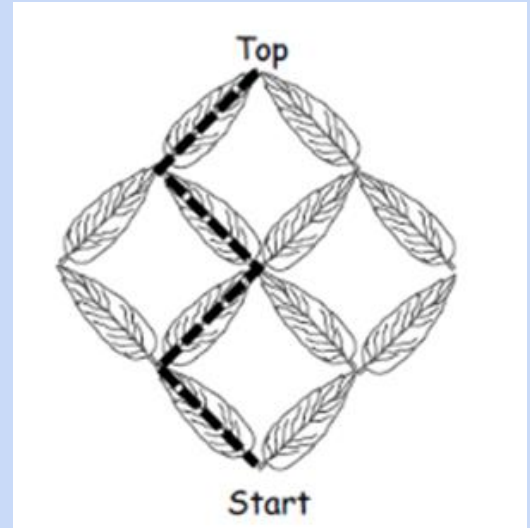
6. $6 \times 2 =$

7. $20 + \underline{\quad} = 70$

8. $2 \div 2 =$

6.7.20

Challenge



Peter Pan climbs the rigging

Peter Pan was climbing the rigging on Captain Hook's boat.

He **always** went up.

He first did it like this: left, right, left, right.

Find five other ways Peter can climb up the rigging.
Show your working out.

Morning maths Answers

6.7.20

1. $22 + 7 = 29$

2. $13 = 15 - 2$

3. $50 + 30 + 20 = 100$

4. $43 - 5 = 38$

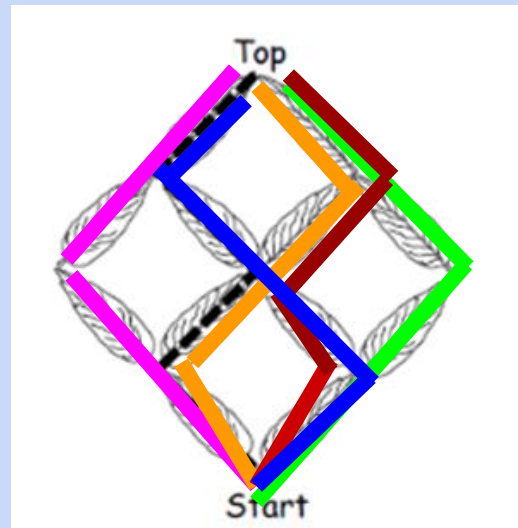
5. $90 - 80 = 10$

6. $6 \times 2 = 12$

7. $20 + 50 = 70$

8. $2 \div 2 = 1$

Challenge



Peter Pan climbs the rigging

Peter Pan was climbing the rigging on Captain Hook's boat.

He **always** went up.

He first did it like this: left, right, left, right.

Find five other ways Peter can climb up the rigging.
Show your working out.

Maths

Monday 6th July

St Catherine's Classroom Beliefs

- Mistakes are valuable.
- Everyone can learn maths to the highest level.
- Questions are really important.
- Depth is more important than speed.
- Maths is about making connections.



Over the next few days we are going to learn about how we measure liquids. Here is some important vocabulary you will need to understand.

Capacity

Capacity is the amount a container can hold.

Volume

Volume is the amount it is actually holding.

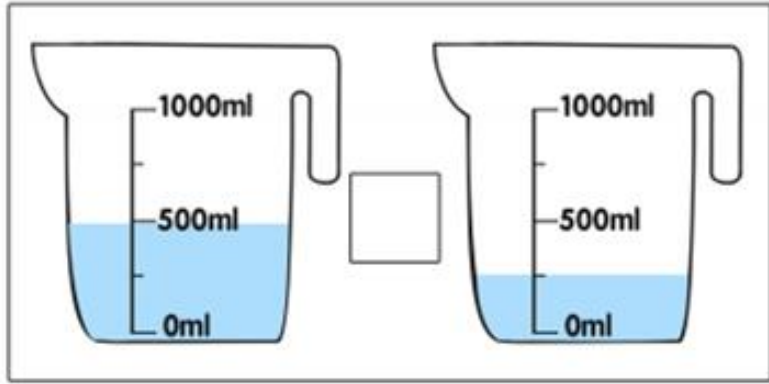
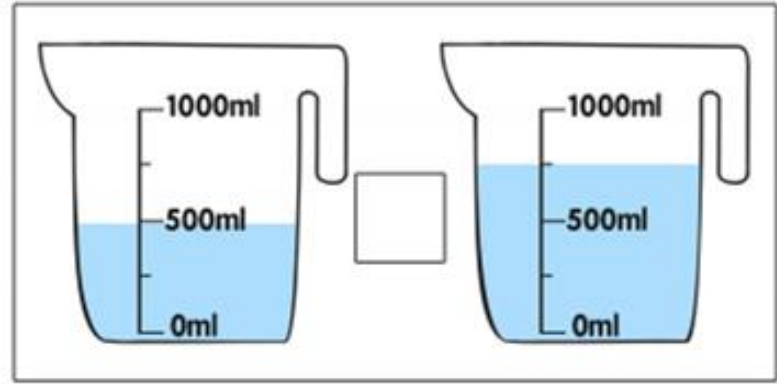
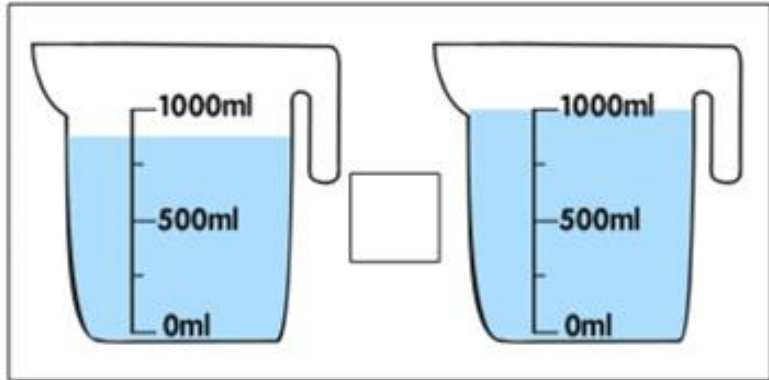
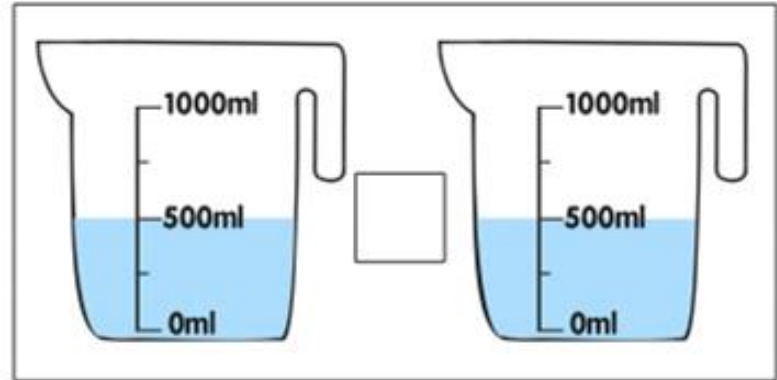
Comparing capacity

Watch the video to see how we can compare capacity using a $<$, $>$ or $=$ symbol.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zt9k7ty/articles/zp8crdm>

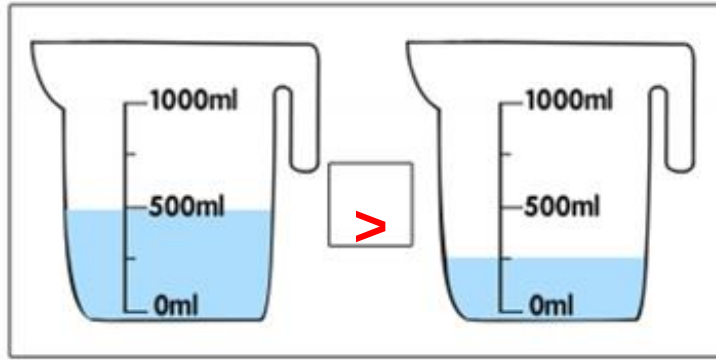
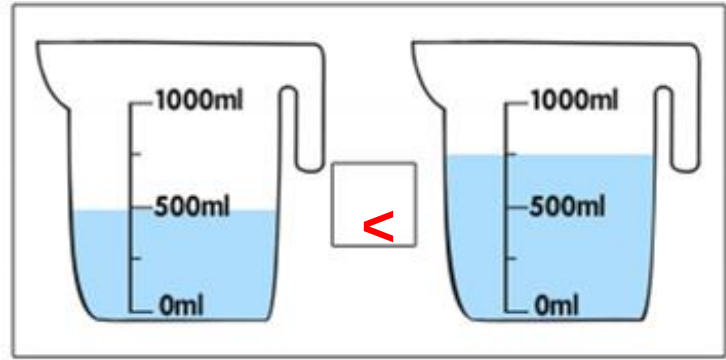
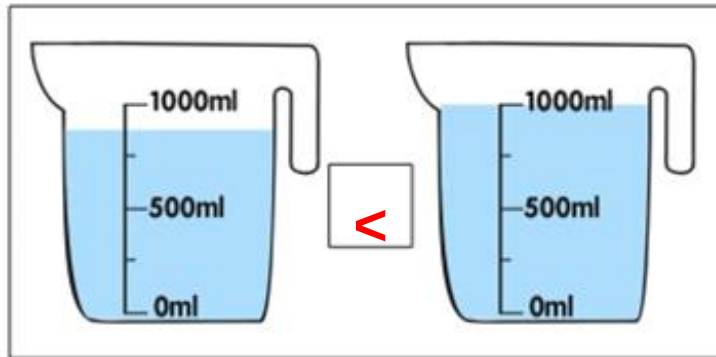
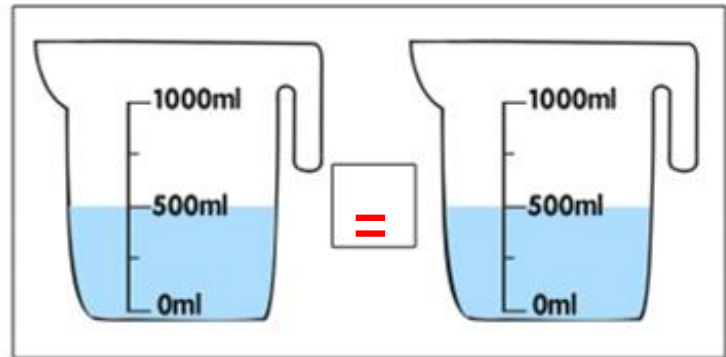


Use a $<$, $>$ or $=$ symbol to complete the comparisons below.



Answers

Use a <, > or = symbol to complete the comparisons below.



We can also use the terms **full, nearly full, half full, nearly empty** or **empty** to compare volume. See if you can match the containers with the correct labels below.



full

nearly empty

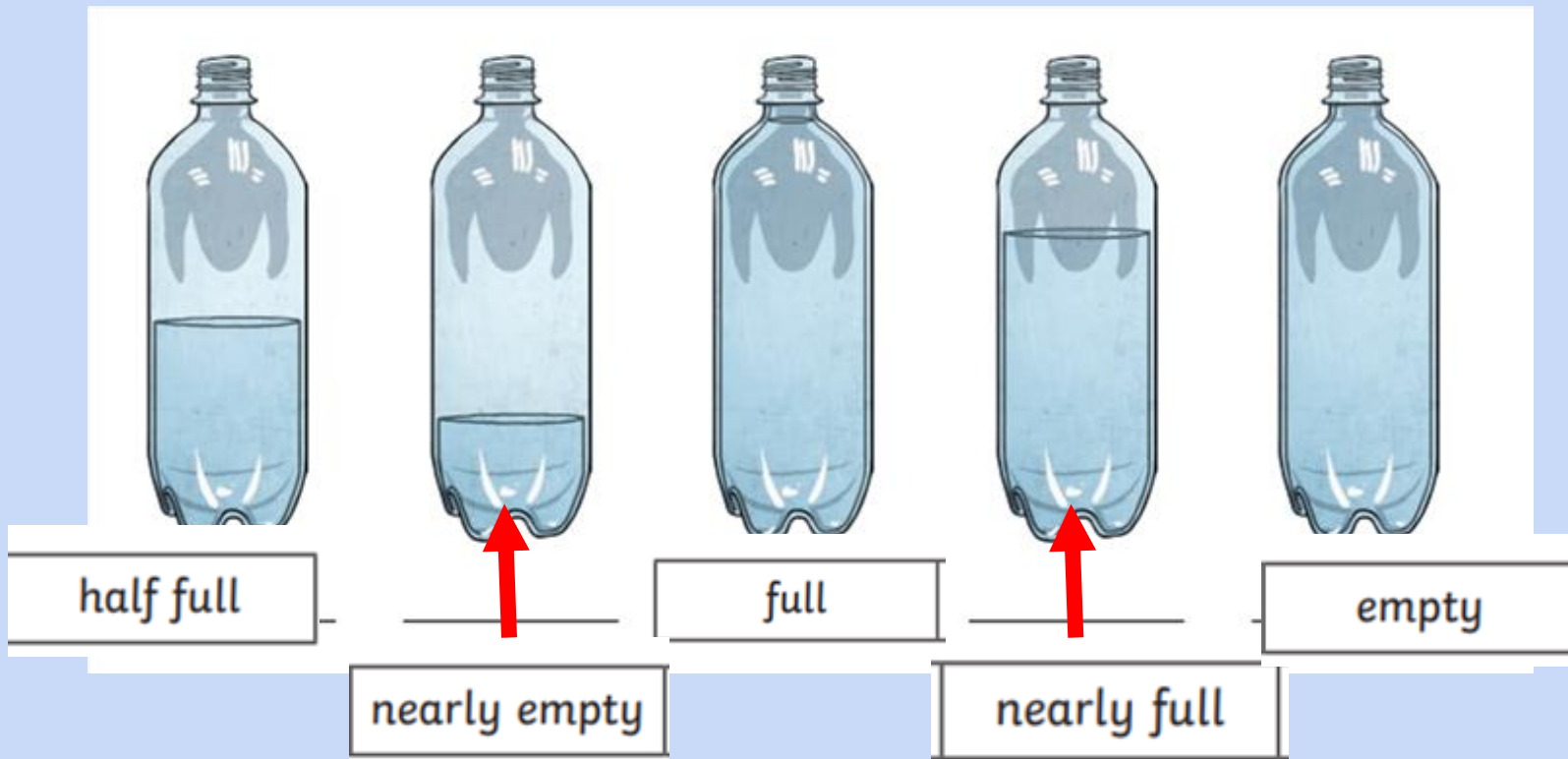
half full

nearly full

empty

Answers

We can also use the terms **full, nearly full, half full, nearly empty or empty** to compare volume. See if you can match the containers with the correct labels below.



Draw 4 containers that are the same shape and height like the ones below. Then can you draw a line on each container to show the water level at the correct volume?



half full



nearly full



nearly empty



full

Answers

Draw 4 containers that are the same shape and height like the ones below. Then can you draw a line on each container to show the water level at the correct volume?



half full



nearly full



nearly empty



full

Comparing capacity challenge

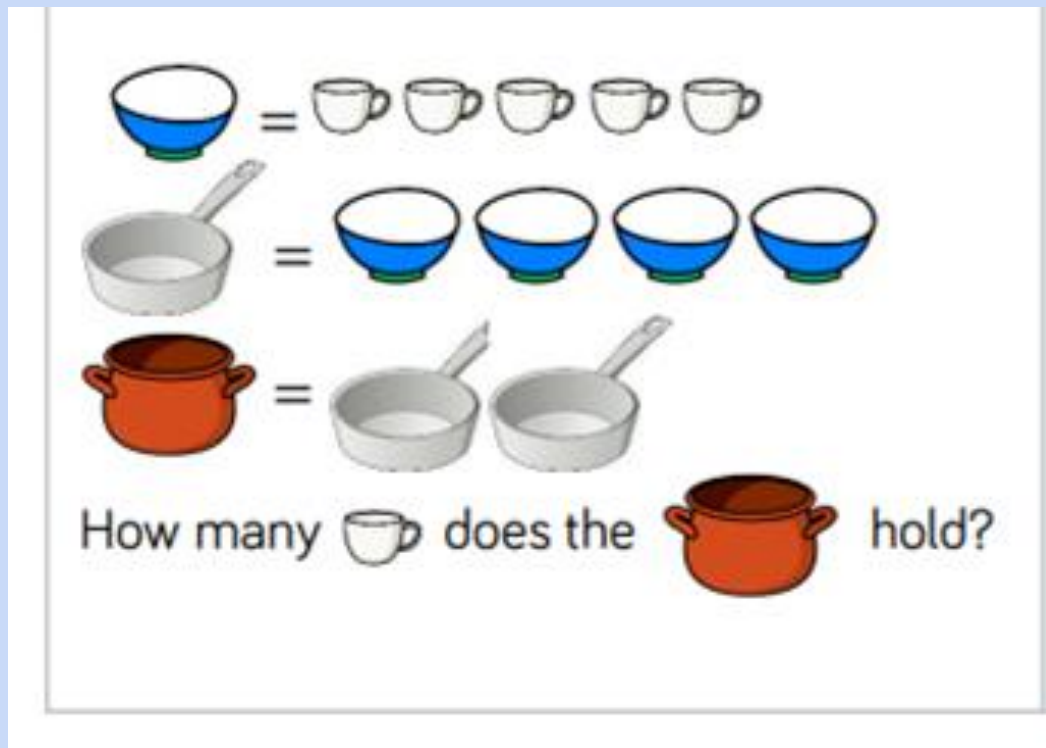


The diagram illustrates capacity relationships between three kitchen items:

- A blue bowl is equal in capacity to 5 white cups.
- A grey pan is equal in capacity to 4 blue bowls.
- An orange pot is equal in capacity to 2 grey pans.

How many  does the  hold?

Comparing capacity challenge answers



$$\text{Bowl} = 5 \text{ Cup}$$

$$\text{Pan} = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$\text{Pan} = 20 \text{ Cup}$$

$$\text{Pot} = 20 + 20$$

$$\text{Pot} = 40 \text{ Cup}$$

Choose a selection of different sized containers.

Decide how you will measure how much liquid each container can hold.

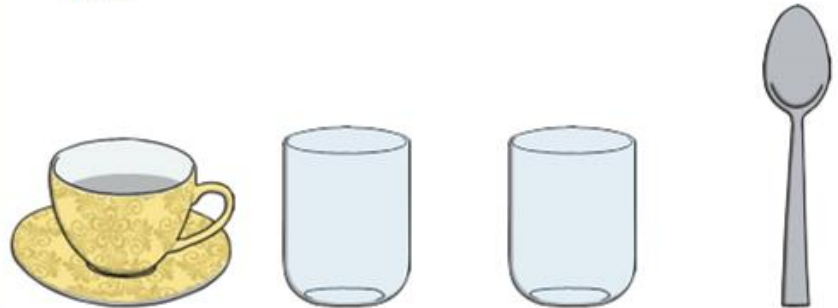
Order your containers from smallest to largest.

Compare the containers using $<$, $>$ or $=$



Please ask an adult
before attempting any of
these challenges!

6. Have a race with a friend to fill a container each. One person use a spoon to fill, and the other use a cup. Who is the winner? Is this fair? Why? Why not?



Morning maths

7.7.20

Challenge

1. $6 \times 3 =$

2. $3 + __ + 6 = 16$

3. $5 \times 12 =$

4. $85 - 21 =$

5. $92 - 60 =$

6. $52 + 29 =$

7. $80 \div 10 =$

8. $___ - 12 = 36$

The table shows how many 10p, 5p and 2p coins Tara has.

Coin	Number of coins
10p	8
5p	4
2p	5

How much money does she have altogether?

Show your working out!

Morning maths **Answers** 7.7.20

Challenge

1. $6 \times 3 = 18$

2. $3 + 7 + 6 = 16$

3. $5 \times 12 = 60$

4. $85 - 21 = 64$

5. $92 - 60 = 32$

6. $52 + 29 = 81$

7. $80 \div 10 = 8$

8. $48 - 12 = 36$

The table shows how many 10p, 5p and 2p coins Tara has.

Coin	Number of coins
10p	8
5p	4
2p	5

How much money does she have altogether?

$$10\text{p} \times 8 = 80\text{p}$$

$$5\text{p} \times 4 = 20\text{p}$$

$$2\text{p} \times 5 = 10\text{p}$$

$$80\text{p} + 20\text{p} + 10\text{p} = 110\text{p} \text{ or } \pounds 1.10$$

Maths

Tuesday 7th July

St Catherine's Classroom Beliefs

- Mistakes are valuable.
- Everyone can learn maths to the highest level.
- Questions are really important.
- Depth is more important than speed.
- Maths is about making connections.



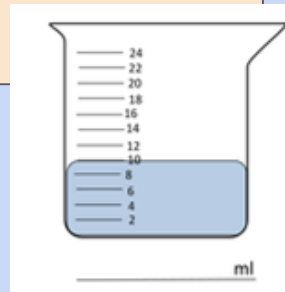
In today's lesson we are going to continue our work on capacity and volume.

Capacity

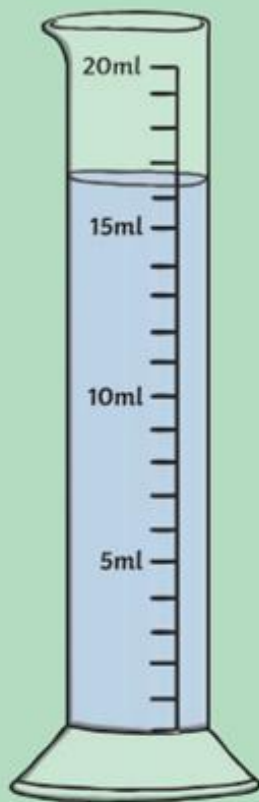
Capacity is the amount a container can hold.

Volume

Volume is the amount it is actually holding.



Measuring Capacity



Millilitres

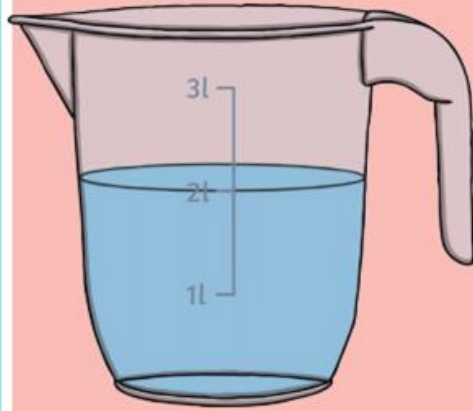
We can use a measuring cylinder to measure very small capacities.



We measure these in **millilitres**.
We write this as **ml**.

$$1000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$$

Let's practice counting up in hundreds until we reach one thousand! Use the number line to help you.



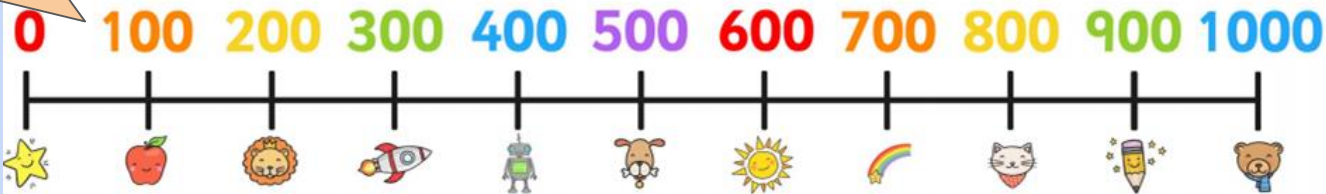
Litres

We can use a jug to measure larger capacities.



We measure these in **litres**.
We write this as **l**.

$$1000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$$



Investigate...

Before we begin looking at reading scales in more detail, you might want to find out what you have in your house that is measured in ml or l. For example, a 5ml measuring spoon, a bottle of vinegar or liquid soap.

Activity idea 1 - Compare the containers you find. Can you say which one holds a larger or smaller amount?

Activity idea 2 - Look at the containers and estimate how many ml or l you think they hold. Then check your estimates by reading the label and finding out the exact amount.



Let's find out more about measuring in millimetres. Watch the clip below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFTlete-nMM>

Helpful hints for measuring

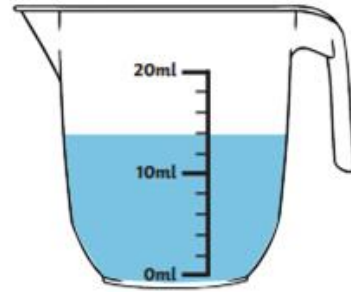
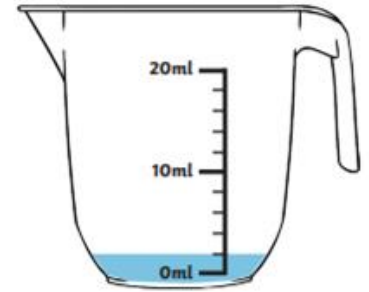
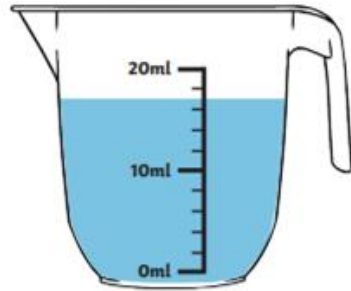
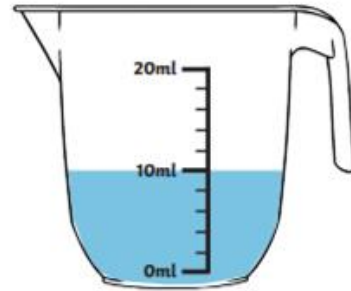
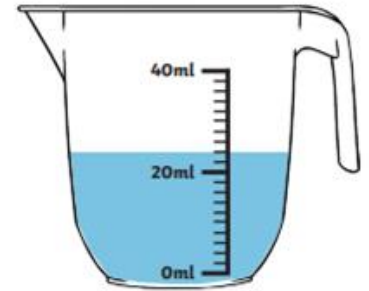
- Look carefully at the scale to see what the divisions are measuring in.
- Make sure the container is on a flat surface.
- Make sure you read the scale at eye level.



Reading scales

How much water is in the jug?

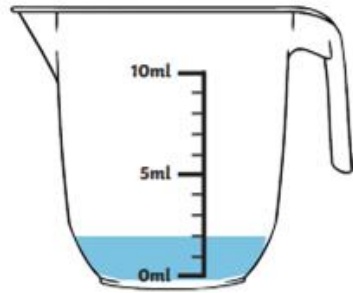
Remember to read the scales carefully!
Handy hint - counting in 2's may be useful!



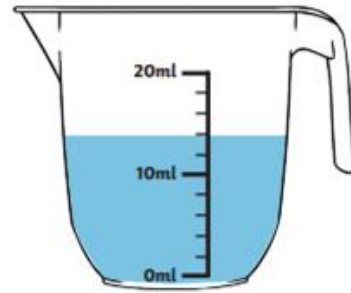
Reading scales Answers

How much
water is in the
jug?

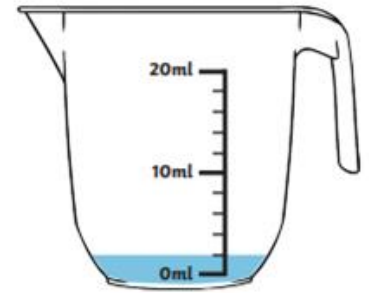
**Remember to
read the
scales
carefully!**
Handy hint -
counting in 2's
may be useful!



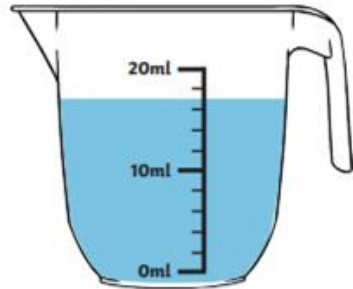
4. 2ml ml



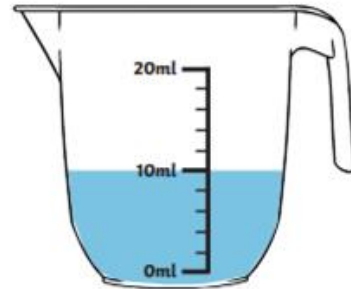
5. 14ml ml



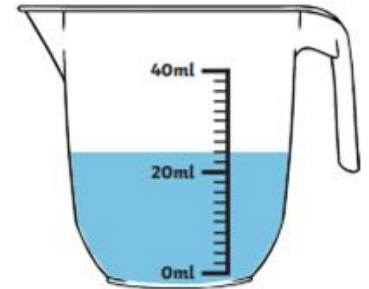
6. 2ml ml



7. 17ml ml



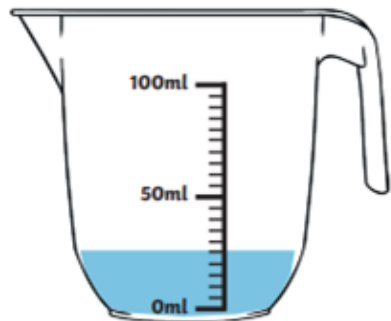
8. 10ml ml



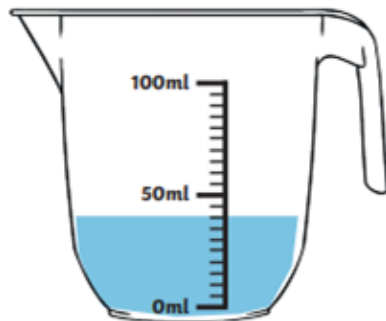
9. 24ml ml

Reading scales

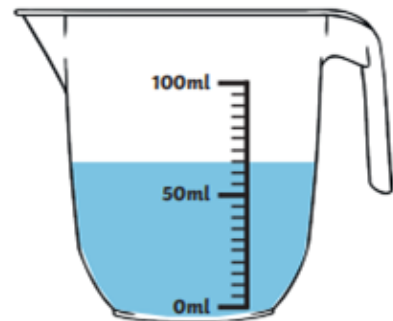
How much water is in the jug?



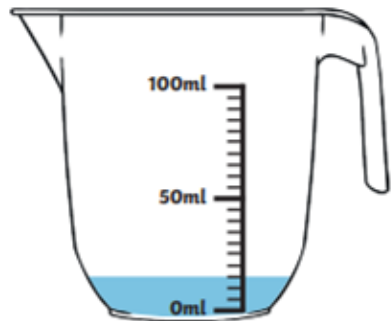
4. _____ ml



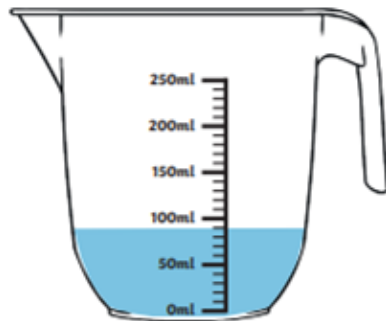
5. _____ ml



6. _____ ml



7. _____ ml



8. _____ ml



9. _____ ml

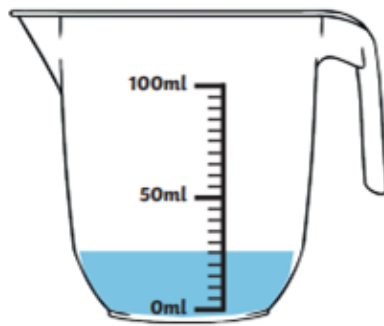
**Remember to
read the
scales
carefully!**

**Handy hint -
counting in 5's and
10's may be
useful!**

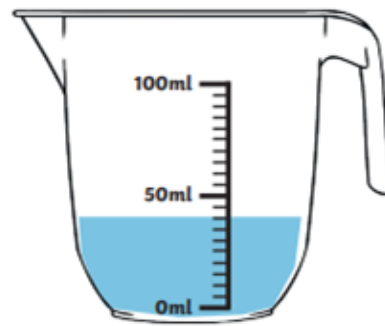
Reading scales

Answers

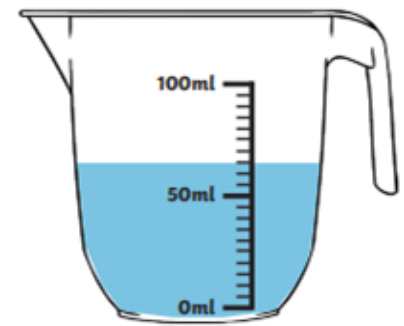
How much water is in the jug?



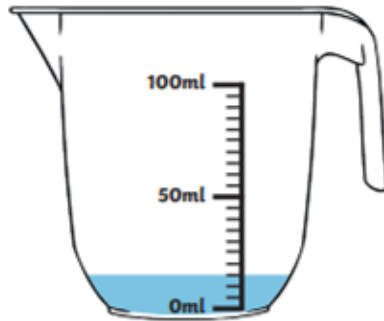
4. 25ml ml



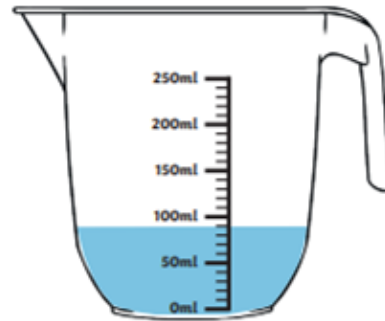
5. 40ml ml



6. 65ml ml



7. 15ml ml

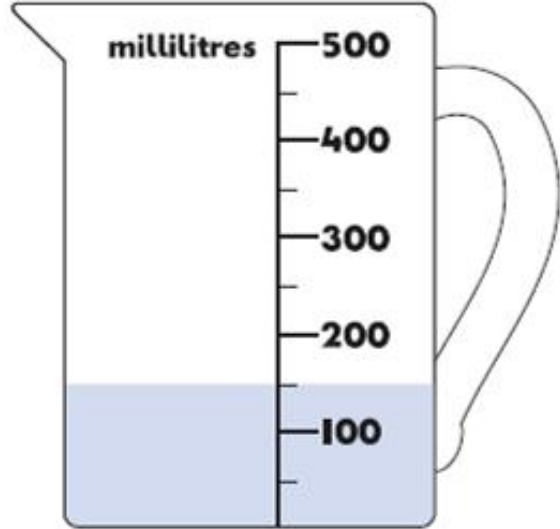


8. 90ml ml



9. 160ml ml

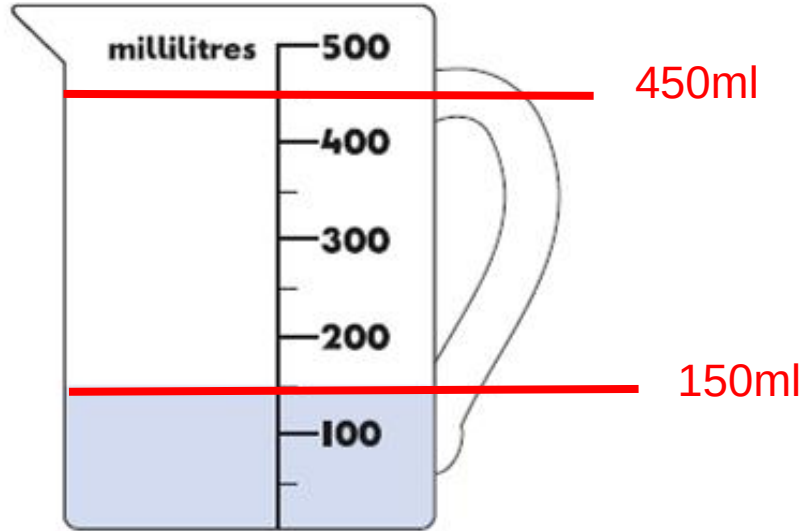
Capacity challenge 1



Kemi needs **450** millilitres of water.

How much **more** water does she needs to put in the jug?

Capacity challenge **Answer**



Kemi needs **450** millilitres of water.

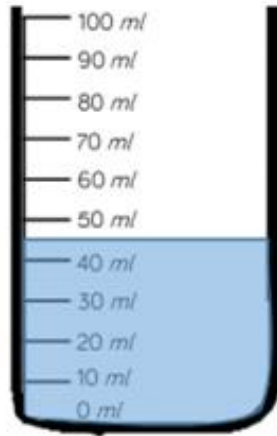
How much **more** water does she needs to put in the jug?

$$450\text{ml} - 150\text{ml} = 300\text{ml}$$

Kemi will need 300ml more.

Capacity challenge 2

Estimate the amount of water in the container.

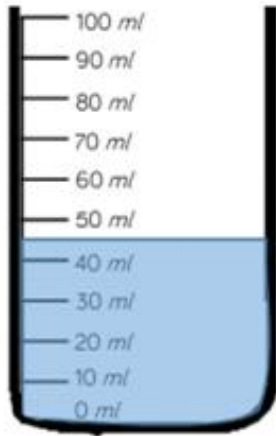


Explain why you have given your answer.

Look at the scale carefully!

Capacity challenge 2 Answers

Estimate the amount of water in the container.



Explain why you have given your answer.

The water line is halfway between 40ml and 50ml. 45ml is half way between the two numbers, so I would estimate there is 45ml of water in the container.



Morning maths

8.7.20

1. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 =

2. $8 + 6 =$

3. $12 - 7 =$

4. $52 + 7 =$

5. $9 \times 10 =$

6. $56 - \underline{\quad} = 51$

7. $\underline{\quad} + 90 = 107$

8. $40 + 10 + 20 =$

Challenge

Write

or

in each box to make the sentences correct.

Multiples of 2

end in 3

Multiples of 5

end in 5

Multiples of 10

end in 0

Remember
to prove it!

Morning maths Answers

8.7.20

1. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = 4

2. $8 + 6 = 14$

3. $12 - 7 = 5$

4. $52 + 7 = 59$

5. $9 \times 10 = 90$

6. $56 - 5 = 51$

7. $17 + 90 = 107$

8. $40 + 10 + 20 = 70$

Challenge

Write

always

sometimes

or

never

in each box to make the sentences correct.

Multiples of 2

Never

end in 3

Multiples of 2
end in
0,2,4,6,8.

Multiples of 5

sometimes

end in 5

Multiples of 5
end in 0 and
5.

Multiples of 10

always

end in 0

Multiples of
10 only end
in 0.

Maths

Wednesday 8th July

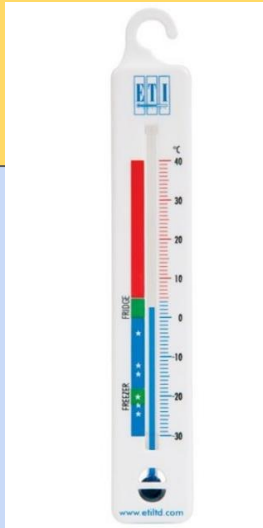
St Catherine's Classroom Beliefs

- Mistakes are valuable.
- Everyone can learn maths to the highest level.
- Questions are really important.
- Depth is more important than speed.
- Maths is about making connections.

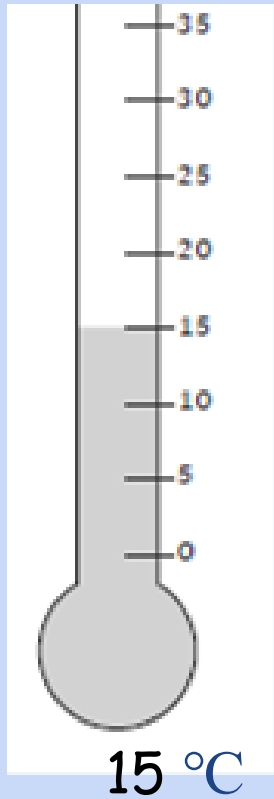
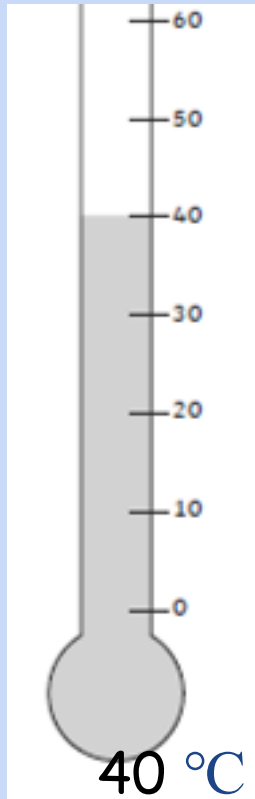
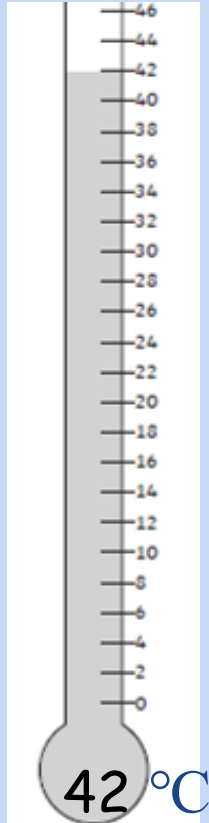


Today we are going to learn about measuring temperature.
We use a thermometer to measure the temperature.

Can you think of some examples when we might need to measure the temperature of something?



We measure the temperature using 'degrees centigrade'.
This is sometimes written as $^{\circ}\text{C}$.



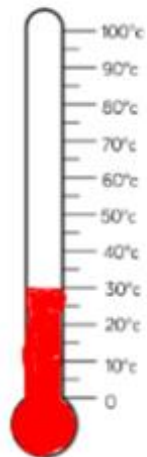
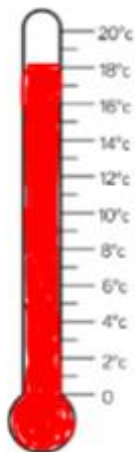
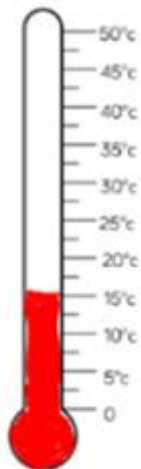
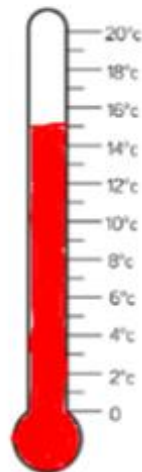
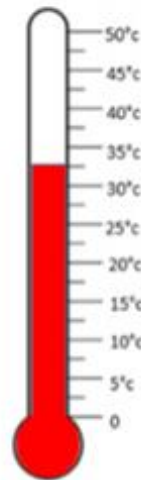
When the temperature is higher it means it is warmer.

You must always look carefully at the scale to see what each interval represents.

Sometimes you can count in 2's, 5's or 10's when reading different scales on a thermometer.

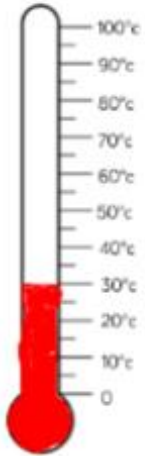
Activity 1

Compare the temperatures using $<$, $>$ or $=$

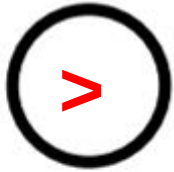
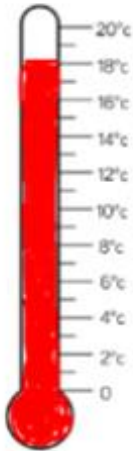


Answers

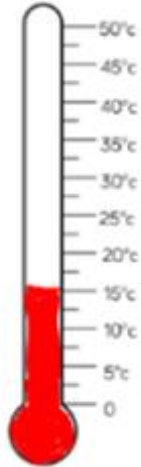
Compare the temperatures using $<$, $>$ or $=$



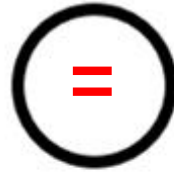
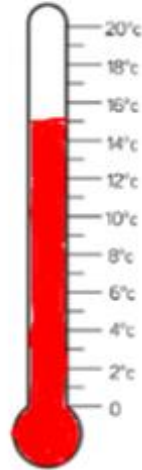
30 °C



18 °C



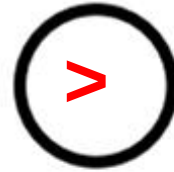
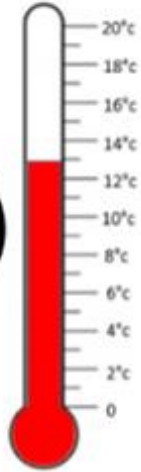
15 °C



15 °C



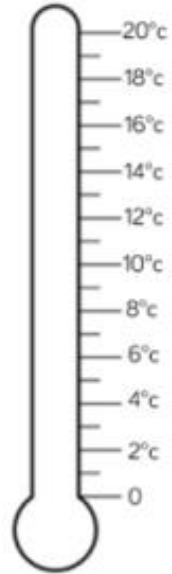
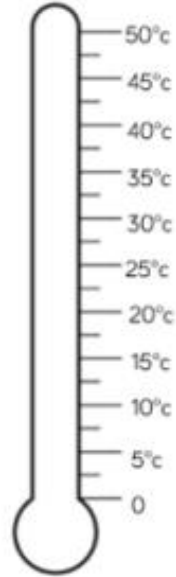
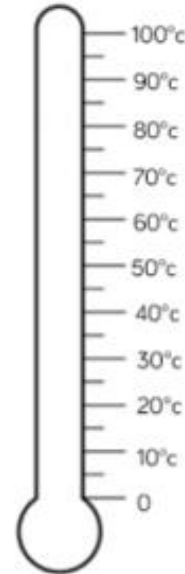
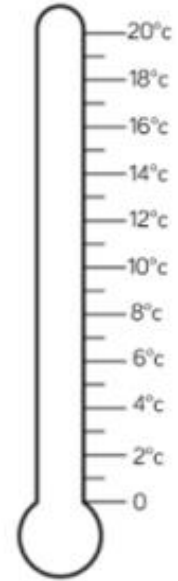
32.5 °C



13 °C

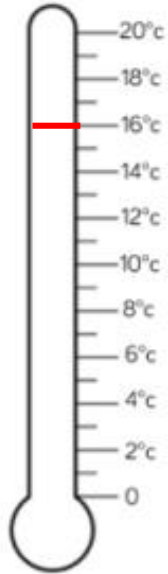
Activity 2

Complete the thermometers to show the temperatures.

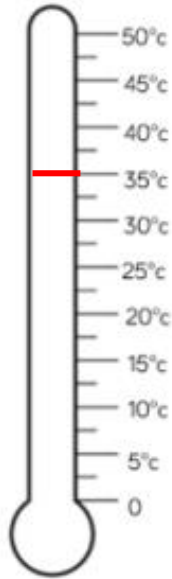


Answers

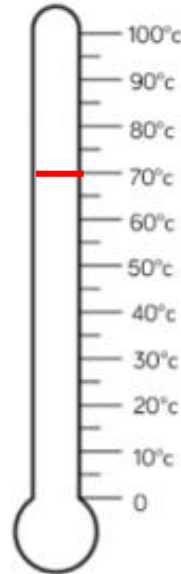
Complete the thermometers to show the temperatures.



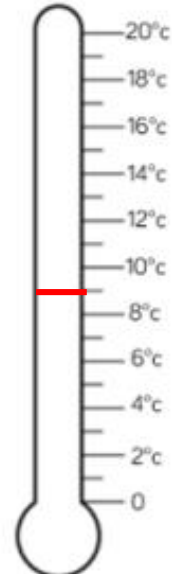
16 °C



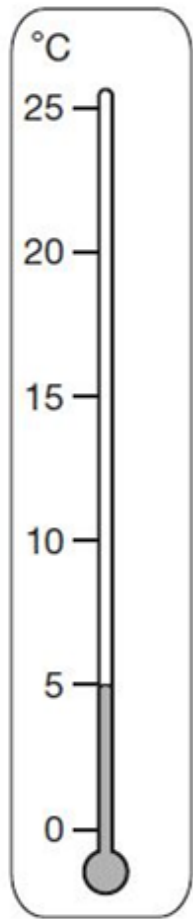
35 °C



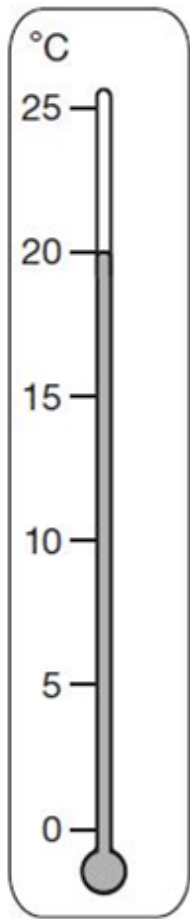
70 °C



9 °C



Playground

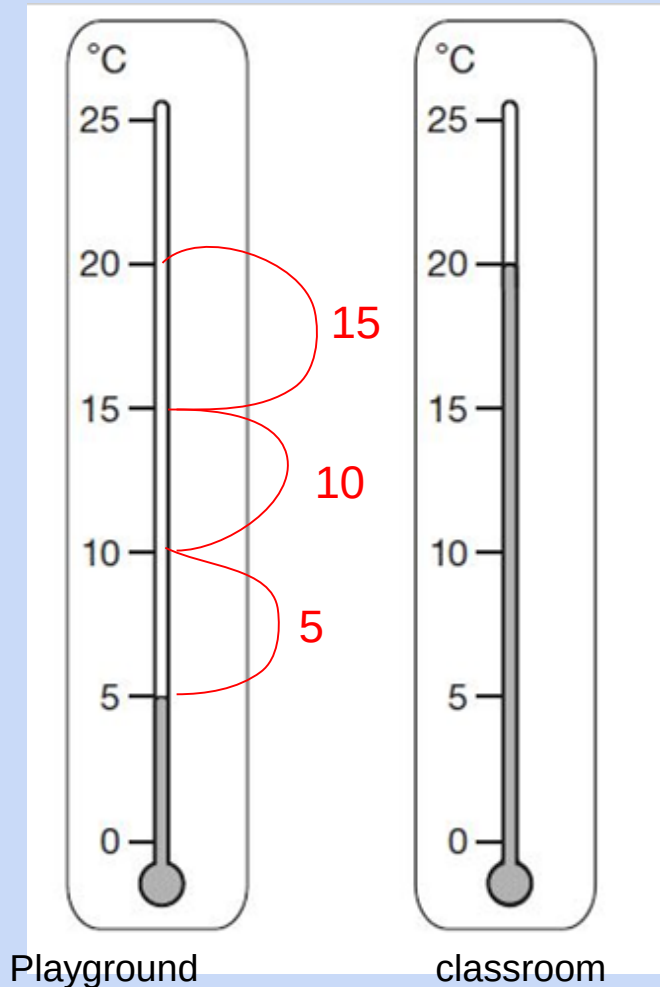


classroom

Challenge 1

The temperature on the playground is lower than the temperature in the classroom.

How much lower?



Challenge 1 Answer

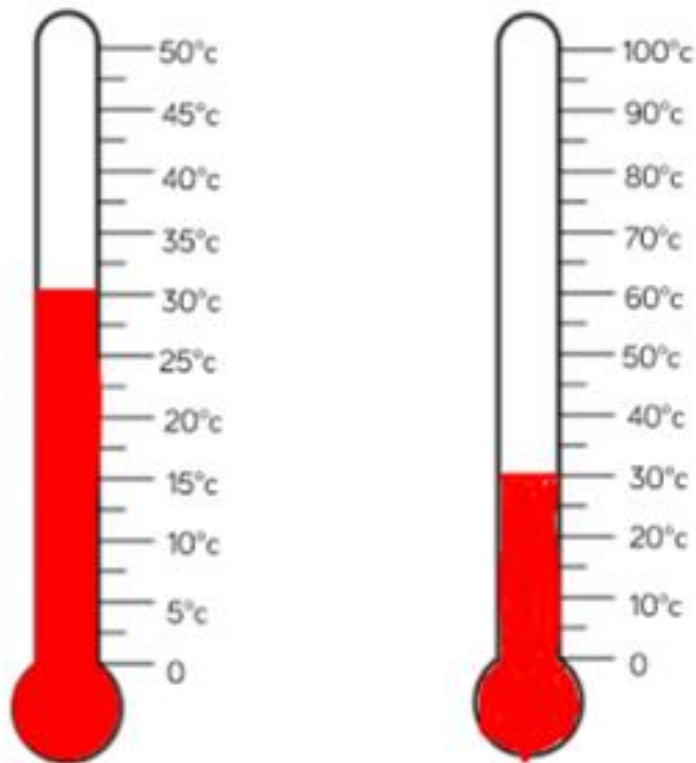
The temperature on the playground is lower than the temperature in the classroom.

How much lower?

$$20 - 5 = 15^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Challenge 2

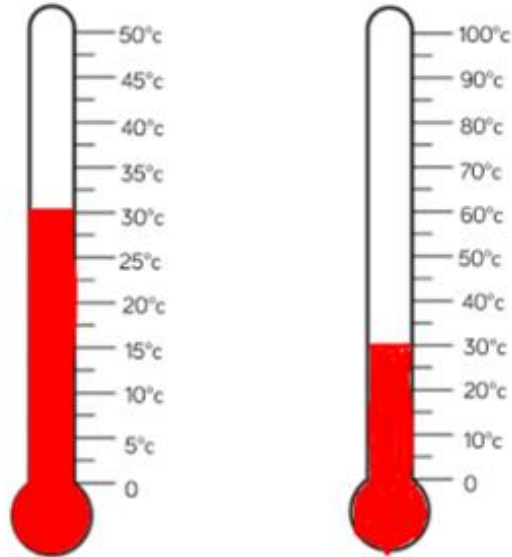
What is the same and what is different about the thermometers/temperatures?



Challenge 2

Answer

What is the same and what is different about the thermometers/temperatures?



Both thermometers are showing 30°C

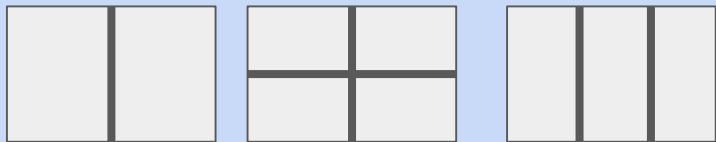
The scale on the first thermometer counts up in 5°C. The scale on the second thermometer counts up in 10°C

The second thermometer will be able to record higher temperatures.

Morning maths

Handy Hint!

When finding a fraction of an amount, the children are encouraged to draw a rectangle to help them create equal groups..



1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 =

2. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36 =

3. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9 =

4. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 =

5. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 32 =

Challenge

9.7.20

Key:



stands for **1** book

Ben	   
Kemi	     
Ajay	       
Sita	  

Some children made a chart of how many books they read in a week.

Write 5 sentences about their results.

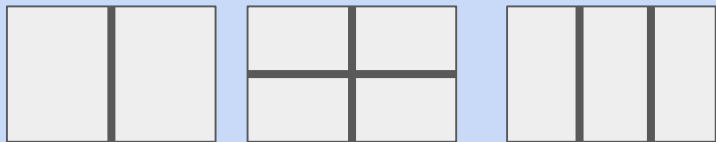
Useful vocabulary - more than, less than, same as, favourite, most, least, total, altogether

Morning maths Answers

9.7.20

Handy Hint!

When finding a fraction of an amount, the children are encouraged to draw a rectangle to help them create equal groups..



1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 = 20

2. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36 = 9

3. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9 = 3

4. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 = 10

5. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 32 = 24

Key:



stands for 1 book

Ben	   
Kemi	     
Ajay	       
Sita	  

Some children made a chart of how many books they read in a week.

Some example sentences...

- Ajay read the most books.
- Ben read 4 books.
- Kemi read 2 more books than Ben.
- They read 21 books altogether.
- Sita read the least amount of books.

Maths

Thursday 9th July

St Catherine's Classroom Beliefs

- Mistakes are valuable.
- Everyone can learn maths to the highest level.
- Questions are really important.
- Depth is more important than speed.
- Maths is about making connections.



My Maths activity

Lesson: Comparing measures 2

To start the lesson, click on the image to the right of the screen. This will take you to an interactive lesson.

Click on the next buttons at the bottom of the page to move your learning on and take part in the mini-quizzes along the way to check your understanding.

Lesson | Comparing measures 2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

	Chapter title	
1	Measuring length	>
2	Comparing lengths	>
3	Ordering lengths	>
4	Measuring mass	>
5	Comparing masses	>
6	Ordering masses	>
7	Measuring capacity	>
8	Comparing capacities	>
9	Ordering capacities	>
10	Problem solving	>

Objectives:

- Using standard units
- Comparing and ordering lengths, masses and capacities
- Using the symbols $>$, $<$ and $=$
- Using appropriate language for comparing and ordering

Oxford University Press 2018

Menu

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Q1

Q1 – Measuring and comparing

St Catherines CE Primary |

Fill in the values and use the symbols $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the measurements.

0

5

Q2

0

4

No calc



Total

0

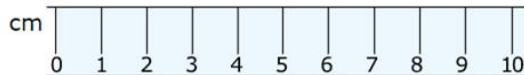
9



cm

?

cm



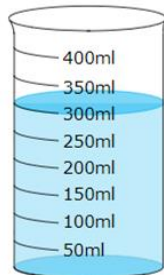
Drag the ruler.



?



?



[5]

Mark it

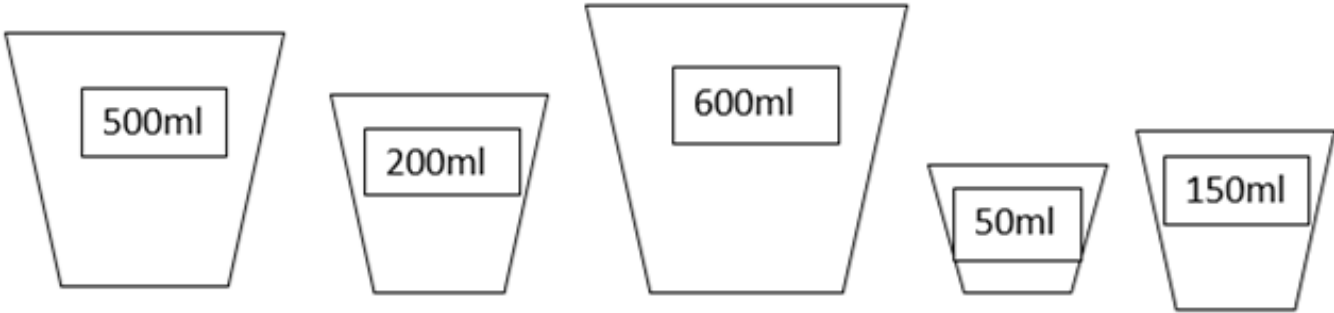
Now click the image on the left of the screen, this will take you to an online homework where you can test your understanding.

Have a go at the questions and then click 'Mark it' to see how you have go on. Your login details for My Maths were sent home in your first work pack - make sure you log in so we can see how you are getting on.

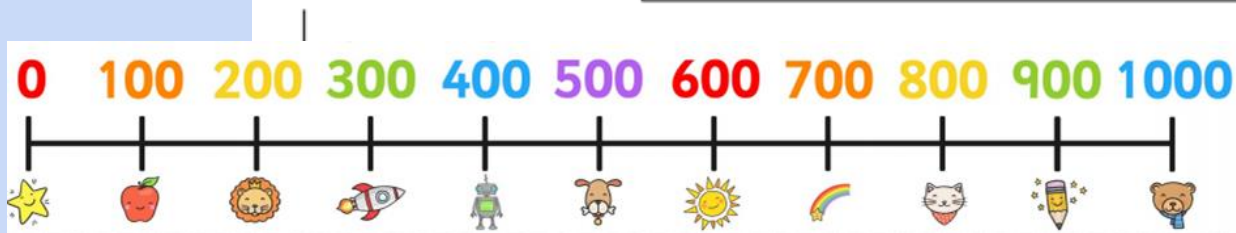
Challenge!

Tom wants to fill his bucket. His bucket holds 1 litre of water. That is 1000ml.

He can use these containers to fill his bucket. He can use each one more than once.



How many different ways can Tom fill his bucket?



This numberline might help you!

Morning Maths

10.7.20

What can you tell me about the number 90?

Odd or even?

Draw it.

+ ÷ - x

100

fractions?

Tens and ones

___ + ___ + ___ =

Greater than?
Fewer than?

Maths

Friday 10th July

St Catherine's Classroom Beliefs

- Mistakes are valuable.
- Everyone can learn maths to the highest level.
- Questions are really important.
- Depth is more important than speed.
- Maths is about making connections.



My Maths activity

Lesson: Units of measure

To start the lesson, click on the image to the right of the screen. This will take you to an interactive lesson. This lesson will help the children to order units of time and compare different lengths of time.

Click on the next buttons at the bottom of the page to move your learning on and take part in the mini-quizzes along the way to check your understanding.

Lesson | Units of measure

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

	Chapter title	
1	Different measures for different tasks	>
2	Choosing the right unit	>
3	Estimating and measuring length/height	>
4	Estimating and measuring mass	>
5	Estimating and measuring capacity	>
6	Estimating and measuring temperature	>
7	More estimating	>
8	Reading scales	>

Objectives:

- Choosing the correct unit when measuring
- Estimating and measuring length/height, mass, capacity and temperature
- Reading different scales

Oxford University Press 2018

Menu

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8


Online Homework

Units of measure

Save

Menu

Q1

Q1 – Choosing units

St Catherines CE Primary

Choose the most sensible unit for each measurement.

centimetres

degrees Celsius

grams

kilograms

litres

metres

millilitres

Q2

0

4

No calc

Total

0

10

The depth of a swimming pool:

?

How heavy a bar of soap is:

?

The capacity of a water bottle:

?

The height of a painting:

?

The temperature of the sea:

?

How much space there is in a rubbish bin:

?



[6]

Mark it

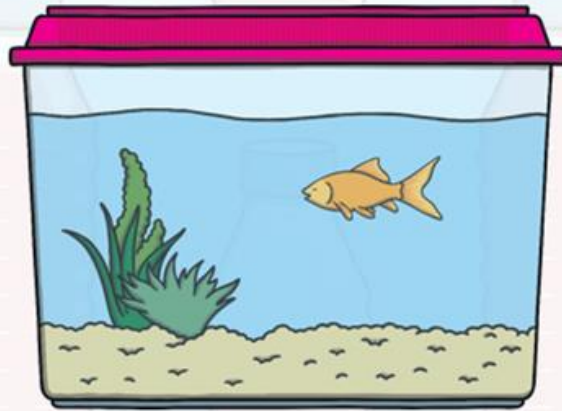
Now click the image on the left of the screen, this will take you to an online homework where you can test your understanding.

Have a go at the questions and then click 'Mark it' to see how you have go on. Your login details for My Maths were sent home in your first work pack - make sure you log in so we can see how you are getting on.

Capacity Quiz

Are You Ready?

There are 5 questions in this quiz.
They are all to do with measuring capacity.



Each question is multiple choice.

Answers are on
the last slide!
Good luck!

Question 1

It takes 10 cups of water to fill this bucket.
How many cups will it take for the bucket to be half full?

a. 4 cups

b. 7 cups

c. 5 cups

d. 9 cups



Question 2

How full is this bottle?

a. full

b. nearly full

c. half full

d. nearly empty



Question 3

Which bottle is **nearly full**?



a



b



c



d

Question 4

This jug contains 4 litres of water when it is full.
Estimate how much water is in the jug.

- a. 1 litre
- b. 2 litres
- c. 3 litres
- d. 4 litres



Question 5

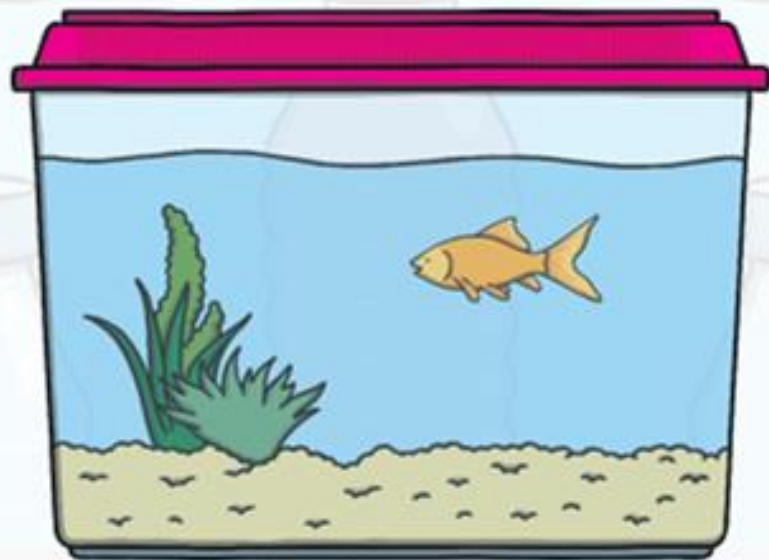
This fish tank contains 11 litres when it is half full.
How much does it contain when it is full?

a. 20 litres

b. 21 litres

c. 22 litres

d. 24 litres



Quiz Answers

1. Half of 10 is 5. So to fill half the bucket, you need 5 cups of water.

2. The water is half way up the bottle.

3. Bottle b is nearly full.

4. The jug is approximately half full. Half of 4 is 2.

5. $2 \times 11 = 22$ so the fish tank contains 22 litres when it is full.