

Year 2- Learning at Home Activity Sheet

Week 1	Summer 2	Week beginning 1 st June 2020		
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>PE 9.00am – 9.30am Joe Wicks live workout: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ</p> <p><u>Task</u> Ball chasing Chase a ball rolled by a partner and collect it facing the opposite direction.</p>	<p>PE 9.00am – 9.30am Joe Wicks live workout: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ</p> <p><u>Task</u> Ball chasing Starting in a seated/lying position, throw a bouncing ball, chase and collect it.</p>	<p>PE 9.00am – 9.30am Joe Wicks live workout: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ</p> <p><u>Task</u> Ball chasing Get a family member to roll a ball. Chase the ball, let it roll through my legs and then collect it.</p>	<p>PE 9.00am – 9.30am Joe Wicks live workout: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ</p> <p><u>Task</u> Ball chasing Chase a large ball, stopping it with my knee by kneeling sideways onto the ball.</p>	<p>PE 9.00am – 9.30am Joe Wicks live workout: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ</p> <p><u>Task</u> Ball chasing Stand facing a partner, ask them to drop a ball over my head, then turn and catch it after 1 bounce.</p>
<p>Maths Times table Rock stars</p> <p>Over the next few weeks we will be looking at reviewing 2-D and recognising 3-D shapes. We will be using Oak Academy Online Lessons to help support you. There will be 5 daily lessons and 5 activities to complete. Please only complete the lessons set. Each lesson has a video which includes star words, talk tasks and activities. Some of the activities will require pieces of paper. We will attach each daily activity on the class story page. This activity should be recorded in your book. Monday – Lesson 1 Naming 2-D shapes and describing their properties.</p>	<p>Maths Times table Rock stars</p> <p>Tuesday – Lesson 2 Identifying right angles in shapes. https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/maths/to-identify-right-angles-in-shapes-year-2-wk1-2</p>	<p>Maths Times table Rock stars</p> <p>Wednesday – Lesson 3 Recognising lines of symmetry within 2-D shapes. https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/maths/to-recognise-lines-of-symmetry-within-2-d-shapes-year-2-wk1-3</p>	<p>Maths Times table Rock stars</p> <p>Thursday – Lesson 4 To name and describe 3-D shapes. https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/maths/to-name-and-describe-3-d-shapes-year-2-wk1-4</p>	<p>Maths Times table Rock stars</p> <p>Friday – Lesson 5 To identify 2-D shapes on the surfaces of 3-D shapes. https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/maths/to-identify-2-d-shapes-on-the-surfaces-of-3-d-shapes-year-2-wk1-5</p>

Year 2- Learning at Home Activity Sheet

<p>https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/maths/to-identify-shapes-by-the-number-of-sides-and-vertices-year-2-wk1-1</p>				
<p>English Reading - 30 mins</p> <p>Complete the attached reading comprehension and go through it with a family member and get them to mark it with you. Did you find it easy or difficult?</p> <p>Phonics The /ɜ:/ sound spelt 'or' after 'w'</p> <p>https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/98/21-The-sound-spelt-or-after-w</p> <p>read and say the following words to partner and then say them in a sentence. Do NOT write them today. world worth worse worst</p>	<p>English Reading - 30 mins</p> <p>Past tense: Watch and complete the first activity https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrqqtf/articles/z3dbg82</p> <p>Look at the attached sheet – what are the features of a non-chronological report? Write them down in your book.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9z0FltnyCE Watch the youtube clip on badgers and read the information on badgers. Draw or paint a picture of a badger and write down all the facts that you know about badgers from the attached information sheet and youtube video clip.</p> <p>Phonics Suffixes '-ment' and '-ness'</p> <p>https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/101/24-The-suffixes-ment-ness-ful-less-and-ly</p> <p>Use Rainbow writing. to write one of the words in large, clear, joined handwriting.</p>	<p>English Reading - 30 mins</p> <p>Common exception words Complete the first activity https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/107/30-Common-exception-words</p> <p>Look at the attached sheet – what are the features of non-chronological report? Write them down in your book.</p> <p>Speaking and listening activity https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p08Y0oRAX3g Watch the youtube clip on bats. Read the information on bats and talk about the interesting features that you like. What do bats do? What do bats eat? What else can you see that bats do in the video clip?</p> <p>Phonics The /ɜ:/ sound spelt 'or' after 'w'</p> <p>https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/98/21-The-sound-spelt-or-after-w</p> <p>Complete the online activity.</p> <p>Write these words in any colour you like 3 times</p>	<p>English Reading - 30 mins</p> <p>Watch and complete the quiz https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrqqtf/articles/z3dbg82</p> <p>Look at the attached sheet – what are the features of a non-chronological report? Write them down in your book.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J4ToHu1MM9E Watch the you tube video clip on foxes. Read the information on foxes and draw a picture of a fox and write down facts about the fox around your picture.</p> <p>Spelling Learn the following words and put them into a sentence. one won sun son to too</p>	<p>English Reading - 30 mins</p> <p>Common exception words Complete the first activity https://spellingframe.co.uk/spelling-rule/107/30-Common-exception-words</p> <p>Use a spider diagram (attached below) to plan a chronological report on Nocturnal animals. Include what time they are awake – night or day, what they like to eat, what they are known for doing, how they communicate. Use the following headings: name of animal, habitat, diet, characteristics, habits.</p> <p>Spelling Learn the following words and put them into a sentence. blue blew night knight two be bee</p> <p>Handwriting-Letter join https://www.letterjoin.co.uk/login.html</p> <p>Username – vt6459</p>

Year 2- Learning at Home Activity Sheet

<p>Handwriting-Letter join</p> <p>https://www.letterjoin.co.uk/lo-g-in.html</p> <p>Username – vt6459 Password – home Practise harder words quay and queen</p>	<p>enjoyment sadness hopeful hopeless</p> <p>Then use a coloured pencil to trace over the word.</p>	<p>world worth worse worst</p> <p>Handwriting-Letter join</p> <p>https://www.letterjoin.co.uk/lo-g-in.html</p> <p>Username – vt6459 Password – home Practise harder words bap and kept</p>		<p>Password – home Practise harder words apple and back</p>
<p>RE Topic: Rules</p> <p>Read the extract Rules for Sport and answer these questions in your book. This resource will be posted on class story on Monday.</p> <p>What new rules did Robin learn? Why were they important? What do you think of David? What made Robin happy? What would have happened if Robin had not followed the rules when he played with the others? Are there good and bad rules, give examples? (e.g. it might be rules made up by one person who is being bossy about their game.)</p>	<p>RE</p> <p>Following on from yesterday’s lesson, think about why we need rules.</p> <p>Draw and/or write about a rule you have at home. Do you keep to this rule? Why?</p> <p>Example: To keep your room tidy. What could happen if you leave your toys on the floor after playing with them?</p>	<p>RE</p> <p>Research the rules of your favourite sport or board game.</p> <p>Why is it necessary to have rules for sports or board games? What would happen if you do not play by the rules? If everybody plays by the rules does it make it more enjoyable for yourself or everybody?</p> <p>Play a board game with your family. Explain the rules to them. Did they follow the rules? Was the game enjoyable?</p>	<p>RE</p> <p>In the Catholic faith there are rules we follow as Christians.</p> <p>What are they? Who did God give these rules to? Why do you think God wants us to follow these rules?</p> <p>Discuss these questions with your family.</p>	<p>Music</p> <p>Welcome to play it.</p> <p>You will be exploring the different elements that make up a song. You will be able to clap or play along with the song.</p> <p>Today we will be listening to ‘Put your hands in the air’. Follow the online video with instructions. I hope you enjoy this as much as I did.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/games/embed/bring-the-noise?exitGameUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fbbc.co.uk%2Fteach%2Fbring-the-noise%2Feyfs-ks1-music-play-it-bring-the-noise%2Fz4sq92p</p>

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<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>The Windrush Generation.</p> <p>Following on from previous lessons about the Windrush Generation, write a short paragraph as one of the passengers explaining why you were coming to London. Was it for:</p> <p>Work? A better life? Excitement of being in a city that would make such a difference to their lives and families?</p> <p>Here is the link to refresh previous learning. https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/43793769</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>Read the paragraph ‘What happened when they arrived’. https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/43793769</p> <p>In your own words can you explain to a family member what happened when the people arrived in Britain.</p> <p>Should we treat anybody in this way? Why not?</p> <p>How can we as Christians make sure that we never make anybody feel sad?</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>Investigating colour.</p> <p>Watch Lesson one – To investigate the colours. https://www.thenational.academy/year-2/foundation/to-investigate-the-colours-year-2-wk1-5#slide-2</p> <p>This lesson will enable you to create a piece of artwork inspired by the artist Andy Goldsworthy as well as reviewing primary and secondary colours.</p> <p>You will need a few materials for this lesson; egg box or container, adult, nature or objects.</p> <p>Have fun being an artist.</p>	<p>Science</p> <p>Plants, seeds and bulbs.</p> <p>Over the next couple of lessons, we will be looking at what plants need to grow.</p> <p>Discuss with your family what you think plants need to grow.</p> <p>Watch the following video link what plants need to grow only. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd/articles/zxxsyrd</p> <p>Answer the following questions in your book. Why are the plants very important for the environment? What are the five things plants need to grow? What happens if the plant does not get enough sunlight or water?</p>	<p>Science</p> <p>Watch the following video link ‘Find out why plants need water to grow’. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd/articles/zxxsyrd</p> <p>Do all plants need the same amount of water? What is the name of the plant that stands in water?</p> <p>Read the paragraph below the video or on the sheet below, ‘Where do plants grow best?’</p> <p>Take a look around your house or garden. Notice how much sunlight hits certain areas during the day. Name one indoor and outdoor space you think a plant will grow well. You may draw a picture to illustrate both places.</p> <p>You may wish to take the ‘What a plant needs to grow? Quiz’ https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd/articles/zxxsyrd</p>

Sunday liturgy for families to share and discuss:
<https://www.tentenresources.co.uk/>

English day 1

Nocturnal Animals

Nocturnal animals are animals that prefer to come out during the night. Some nocturnal animals can be seen during the day, others spend the whole day resting or sleeping.

Badgers:

The female badger is called a 'sow' and the male is a 'boar'.

Badgers like all sorts of food including earthworms, nuts, berries, frogs and even young rabbits. Badgers make several different noises including snorts, growls and screams.

Badgers mainly live in the countryside but sometimes they visit people's gardens looking for food. Badgers live in 'setts' which are a series of underground chambers and tunnels. Some setts are hundreds of years old.



Bats

There are 17 types of bats in the UK.

In low light, bats can see even better than humans.

No one is allowed to disturb bats. They are protected by law, so you could be fined or even end up in prison if you disturb them. The place where bats sleep is called a roost. And because they return to the same places every year, a bat roost is protected even when the bats aren't home! Bats hang upside down when they sleep because that's the only way their muscles will support them.



Foxes

The male fox is called a 'dog' or 'tod'. It hunts alone rather than in packs, hence the saying 'on one's tod', meaning going alone.

In the wild, foxes eat worms, beetles, rabbits, chickens and snails. They don't like to waste food and will save leftovers for later by burying them.

The best time to look out for a fox is at dawn or dusk. Foxes communicate using lots of different sounds including barks and eerie screams.



Make sure you have carefully read the report on Nocturnal animals above. Now answer the following questions.

1. What are nocturnal animals?

2. What do most nocturnal animals do during the day?

3. Which nocturnal animals live in 'setts?' (Tick the correct box)

Foxes Badgers Bats

4. How many types of bats are there in the UK? _____

5. Why do bats sleep upside down? _____

6. What could happen if you disturb a bats home? _____

7. What is another saying for 'hunts alone'?

'An old wives's tale'

'on one's tod'

'a tod'

8. Look at the section about the foxes. Which word tells you that foxes don't hunt in groups or crowds?

dawn

packs

eerie

alone

9. What do badgers eat?

10. Which nocturnal animal doesn't like to waste food?

badgers

bats

foxes

English day 2

Features of a non-chronological report:

Introduction -
What is the report about?

Sub-headings -
Separate your information.

Main information -
Facts about your topic.

Present Tense -
Imagine it is happening
now.

Third Person -
Use he, she, it, etc.

Pictures/Diagrams -
What does it look like?

Nocturnal Animals

Nocturnal animals are animals that prefer to come out during the night. Some nocturnal animals can be seen during the day, others spend the whole day resting or sleeping.

Badgers:

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Badgers mainly live in the countryside but sometimes they visit people's gardens looking for food. Badgers live in 'setts' which are a series of underground chambers and tunnels. Some setts are hundreds of years old.



Use these sentence starters to help you

Badgers live

Badgers come out during the

Can you write some more of your own sentences around your picture of a badger.

English day 3

Werewolves

Werewolves, also known as lycanthropes, are mythological or folkloric humans with the ability to **shape-shift** into a hybrid wolf-like creature. They are generally found in European folklore. The legend of the werewolf developed in parallel to the belief in witches and is still evident in popular culture today.

Introduction

How dangerous are they?

Often perceived as a threat throughout history, werewolves generally prey on any living thing; however they particularly target children. Werewolves attack in a variety of ways. The Scandinavian werewolf is known to use poison-coated claws. This creature uses its gaze to paralyze its victims which delivers the final blow. Some werewolves are known to target the graves of their victims; digging up bodies to consume to satisfy their cravings.

Main information

Modern culture

Even after many centuries of tales, a fascination with werewolves still exists in modern society. The most popular depiction of a werewolf on film is in the renowned movie franchise: 'Twilight'. Another work of fiction which mentions these mythical beasts is 'Harry Potter'. This series of books features several werewolves (including Remus Lupin).



Shape-shifting ability

Werewolves are humans who transition into wolf-like creatures, either purposefully or after being placed under a curse. Various methods of becoming a werewolf have been reported. In folklore, most werewolves originate from being cursed. Historically, most werewolves transform under the light of a full moon. Some historical methods of transformation, such as: rubbing the body with magic ointment, drinking rainwater out of the footprint of the animal or repeating a set spell. After returning to their human form, werewolves are usually documented as becoming weak, debilitated and undergoing painful, nervous depression.

Present Tense & Third person

Sub-headings

Pictures/Diagrams



Appearance

Traditionally, a werewolf is indistinguishable from an ordinary wolf apart from several features. These are: a larger body, lack of a distinct tail, human eyes and voice. When a werewolf is in human form, they have tell-tale physical traits including: meeting of both eyebrows ('monobrow'), curved fingernails, low-set ears and a swinging stride.

Bats

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In low light, bats can see even better than humans.

No one is allowed to disturb bats. They are protected by law, so you could be fined or even end up in prison if you disturb them. The place where bats sleep is called a roost. And because they return to the same places every year, a bat roost is protected even when the bats aren't home!
Bats hang upside down when they sleep because that's the only way their muscles will support them.



Speaking and listening : Prompt questions:

What do bats do?

What do bats eat?

Where do they live?

How do they get food?

When do they sleep?

Bats sleep during the

Can you say some more of your own sentences answering the questions above.

English day 4

Features of a non-chronological report:

Introduction -
What is the report about?

Sub-headings -
Separate your information.

Main information -
Facts about your topic.

Present Tense -
Imagine it is happening
now.

Third Person -
Use he, she, it, etc.

Pictures/Diagrams -
What does it look like?

Foxes

The male fox is called a 'dog' or 'tod'. It hunts alone rather than in packs, hence the saying 'on one's tod', meaning going alone.

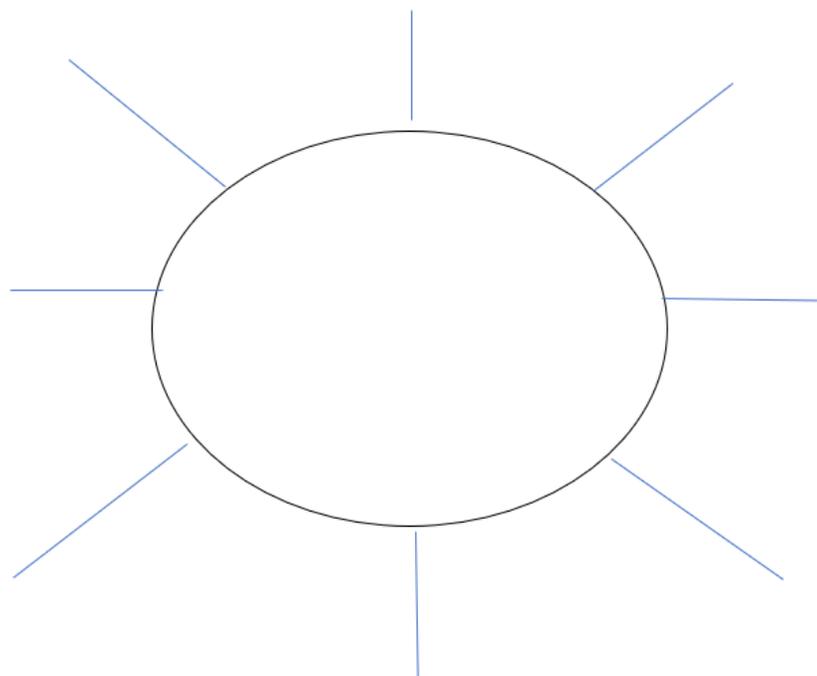
In the wild, foxes eat worms, beetles, rabbits, chickens and snails. They don't like to waste food and will save leftovers for later by burying them.

The best time to look out for a fox is at dawn or dusk. Foxes communicate using lots of different sounds including barks and eerie screams.



English day 5

Spidergram



Friday – Lesson 2 Science

Where do plants grow best?

Plants can grow in many different places, but which do you think is best - a cold, dark fridge or a sunny window sill?

A sunny window sill would be best. On a sunny window sill, the plant will get the warmth and light it needs. In time, it will grow big and strong!

The plant won't get the warmth and light it needs in a cold, dark fridge. It won't grow big and strong.