

Year 2 Remote Learning Grid - Week 9

Please use this remote learning grid to direct your child's learning while school is not open.

Learning activities are listed by day, with each day consisting of an English, Maths and Topic / Science activity. Activities are designed to consolidate learning that has already taken place, while also allowing children to start to think about learning that will be taking place during the summer term. There are three activities set each day. Activities should be completed in the provided remote learning book.

Within your child's home school communication book you will find your child's user and name and passwords for specific online learning resources, which are provided by the school. These resources can be used to support the learning.

Regular Reading, Spelling and Timetables (At least 3 times per week)

In addition to the daily learning activities, your child should continue to practice their reading, spelling and timetables at least three times per week.

- Year group spelling lists are also available on the school's website. Your child should continue to learn words that they do not know. Please work through these lists. Advice on different ways to practice spellings is also available.
- Times tables should continue to be learnt. Your child should continue to practice the 2, 5, 10 and 3 times tables in random order.
- Your child has been provided with a school reading book, please continue to read this or an appropriate book, which you may have at home, with them.

Daily Learning Activities

Day	English	Maths	Topic / Science
1	Show Don't Tell Emotions Learn to up – level your writing skills. This is a technique writers use to make a piece of writing much more interesting and allow the reader to fully understand how a character feels. This is a technique that you should never forget! Look at this picture. 	Multiplication and Division Give yourself a times table blast this morning! If you would like, get an adult to time you. 1. × 5 = 30 2. 10 ÷ 5 = 3. × 2 = 24 4. 20 ÷ 2 = 5. × 10 = 60 6. × 2 = 22 7. × 2 = 16 8. × 5 = 25 9. 30 ÷ 2 = 10. × 10 = 90 11. 70 ÷ 10 = ÷ 2 12. 45 ÷ 5 = 18 ÷	Science Identifying and Classifying This type of enquiry uses observational skills (this is when you look at things closely and use reasoning) Examples of classifying include how we classify animals, plants and food based on their characteristics. You can begin with choosing 4 objects in your house. If you would like to challenge yourself you could choose up to 15 objects in your house. Eg: sofa, window, chair, lamp, table Consider how the objects are similar and different. Eg: has legs, has a back, uses electricity Create a classification key to identify your chosen objects. Look at the example below:

Which sentence do you like best?

Conor was scared.

Conor's tummy churned and he was beginning to break out into a cold sweat.

Next, look at this picture.

Here is the sentence:

Sadia felt happy.

Spend a moment to look closely at the picture and think of a more interesting sentence.



This is my sentence:

Sadia's eyes lit up like diamonds and a huge smile appeared on her face.

Do you see how it works? Think about what happens to your body when you feel these emotions.

Your task is to apply the same technique to the following pictures:

You could have a family challenge and see whose sentences are the best.

After you have completed these, please write the associated multiplication or division fact that goes with it.

For example $2 \times 6 = 12$ $12 \div 6 = 2$

$$2 \times 6 = \square$$

$$16 \div 2 = \square$$

$$3 \times 7 = \square$$

$$33 \div 3 = \square$$

$$\square = 5 \times 6$$

$$45 \div 5 = \square$$

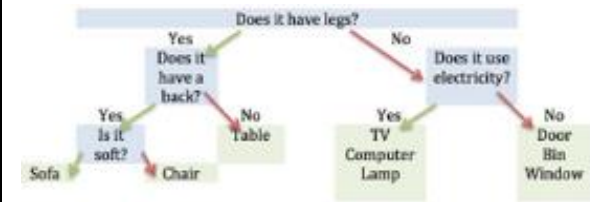
$$9 \times 10 = \square$$

$$\square = 60 \div 10$$

Challenge

Can you make up 3 more balancing problems like in Q 11 and 12 above.

Remember you need to have an equals sign.



As you can see from this example, you must start with a question that branches out into Yes or No. There are then further questions on each side which branch out into Yes or No.

This has to continue until all the objects can be classified.

Once you have completed your classification key, try it out! Perhaps you could leave a gap for the objects and challenge a member of your family to classify the objects.

You could organise a team game and see who wins first.

Have fun!



Alex was shy.



Sophie was angry.



Lucy was cold.



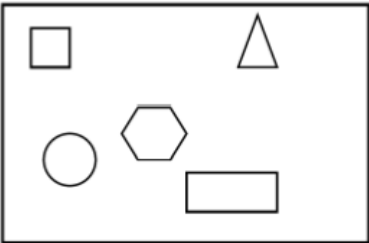
Martin was tired.



Martha was shocked.



Sami was afraid.

	 Mel was excited.		
2	Using adverbs in your writing. What is an adverb? An adverb describes the verb. It tells you how something is done. Can you think of a sentence. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences: a) He smiled cautiously. b) She frowned angrily. c) He walked to school quickly. d) Next she looked for her coat. e) It would be his turn soon.	Describing the position of an object Position means describing where something is. Have a look at the shapes below. Can you describe the position of these shapes. For example: The rectangle is underneath the hexagon.  Have some scrap paper handy and draw the following:	Computing To give and follow an algorithm An algorithm is a set of precise instructions. Warm-up Here is an algorithm below: <pre> forward 4 quarter turn to the right forward 4 quarter turn to the right forward 4 quarter turn to the right forward 4 quarter turn to the right </pre> Can you walk this algorithm (remember when going forward take steps forward, use your maths skills for quarter turn right or left) You could draw it out on square or dotty paper. Draw the shape. Now try this one:

Use your own adverbs to complete these sentences.

- a) She ran _____ down the road.
- b) It will be my birthday _____.
- c) He wandered _____ home.
- d) _____, she had to wrap her brother's present.
- e) Her dad was coming to pick her up _____.

1. Draw a cat **on** the table
2. Draw a ball **under** the table
3. Draw a dog **above** a house
4. Draw a cake **in between** two tables

Look at the picture and complete the task in your book.
Use the key words in each of your descriptions.

For example:
The trolley is **in between** two people.



- What objects can you see?
- Describe their position

Star words:

- On
- Next to
- In front of
- Behind
- Under
- Above
- In between
- Below
- Left
- Right

Challenge – Direction

(90 degrees or Left 90 is the same as a quarter turn to the left, which is the same as a right angle)

Forward 2 (steps)
Left 90 (degrees)
Forward 4
Left 90
Forward 2
Left 90
Forward 4
Left 90

Your task is to use the plan of the park below to write algorithms for a small figure to follow a route.

Each of the blue squares represent the entrance to each of the areas at the park.

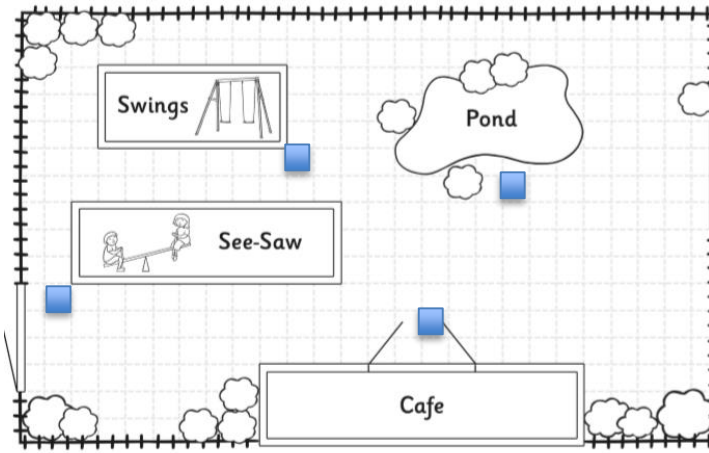
Start at one of the entrances.

For example: I could start at the entrance to the swings and I would like to get to the pond.

My algorithm:

Forward 8
Right 90
Forward 1

You try it. Does it work?

		Match the turn to the description.    A full turn. A quarter turn clockwise. A half turn anticlockwise. Describe how the triangle has turned each time.  The triangle has made a ____ turn ____.  The triangle has made a ____ turn ____.  The triangle has made a ____ turn ____.	The Park  Write other algorithms starting at other points. You could challenge yourself and create a more complicated algorithm that follows a longer route round. Try your algorithms or get a family member to try them. Debug any mistakes (that means correct any problems)
3	Using powerful adjectives It's always good to make your writing as interesting as possible, so why not develop your writing skills with powerful adjectives. Re-write the following sentences by improving the bold adjective into a powerful description. For example: The nice island lay in the middle of the ocean. The magnificent island lay in the middle of the ocean.	Writing in numerals and in words Below is a hundred square. If you are unfamiliar with your counting spend some time recognising these numbers. Ask a family member to point to any one of these and you tell them what the number is.	History Do you know who this famous, historical individual is? Have a look at what she is wearing.  This is Florence Nightingale. She was born in 1820 and died in 1910. She became a nurse and helped wounded soldiers in the

1. Janine was sitting in a **nice** chair.

2. Mum's new hairstyle was **bad**.

3. The weather today is **not nice**.

4. Lorna's new puppy was **cute**.

5. The story written by Fred was **good**.

6. Jake made some **silly** jokes at school today.

7. Barney's new computer was **fun** to play on.

Challenge

Can you write 3 more sentences of your own.

After you have finished your writing, explore on the Education City Year 2 English area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Now write the following numbers in your book in words:

- 14
- 40
- 21
- 38
- 41
- 16
- 67
- 76
- 80
- 91

Write the following in numerals:

- Twenty-eight
- Thirty
- Forty-six
- Fifty-one
- Fifteen
- Fifty

war. She is very famous for her work and she was the founder of the nursing profession.
She is very inspirational to our NHS staff today.

Here is a comprehension about her. Your task is to read it and then answer the questions that follow.

Florence Nightingale

Florence was born on 12th May 1820, in Florence, Italy. Her family moved to England when she was a baby.

As a young woman, Florence believed that God had told her to spend her life looking after people, so she became a nurse.

A war started and Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt. Other nurses went with her.

Hospitals weren't very nice places in those days.



- Medicine was in short supply.
- The food was of poor quality.
- There weren't enough beds for the patients.

There weren't any toilets so the hospital was very dirty and smelly. Rats were common and many men died due to the poor conditions. Florence wanted to make things better so the other nurses helped her.



What Did They Do?

- The nurses cleaned the hospital.
 - They washed their hands regularly to stop the spread of germs and infection.
 - The patients were served better food.
- These changes saved many lives.

Florence Nightingale

Florence was respected by the soldiers. They called her 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she walked around the wards at night with her lantern.

Florence spent the rest of her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody.



She was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883.



1. What year was Florence born in?

☐ 1802
☐ 1820

☐ 1822
☐ 1826

2. Complete the sentence.

Her family moved to _____ when she was a baby.

3. What were hospitals like before Florence started to change things?

4. Name two things that Florence and the nurses did to make things better at the hospital?

1. _____
2. _____

5. Why was Florence called 'The Lady with the Lamp'?

6. Describe Florence in 2 words and give reasons for your answers.

		7. Sixty-two 8. Seventy-three 9. Eighty-one 10. Ninety Challenge Tom says he has 61 Is he correct? Explain your reasoning  Freddy rolls two dice. One dice shows a 6. What could his total be? Write your answers in words.  Write down the value of the digits underlined in the numbers below. 1<u>4</u>3 2<u>6</u>4 <u>3</u>77 50<u>3</u> <u>6</u>25 <u>7</u>25 8<u>1</u>4 5<u>4</u>7 88<u>1</u> <u>6</u>28 7<u>0</u>3 8<u>9</u>9	
4	Describing the noun. You should aim to use powerful vocabulary in your writing. Task a) Underline the noun in each sentence.	Sorting 2D shapes Below is a set of different 2D shapes. You may wish to draw them all and cut them out or print the section, then cut out the shapes so you can move them around to sort.	PSHCE Have a look at the pictures below. <i>Questions for you to think about or just discuss: What can you see in the photographs? What is the same about these photographs?</i>

Remember a noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

Task b)

Re-write each sentence by adding a powerful adjective to describe the noun.

For example:

The lady was sitting in a squeaky, unpadded chair.

1. The lady was sitting in a chair.

2. My mum had a haircut.

3. The weather on the beach was blustery.

4. Lorna got a new puppy.

5. The story written by Fred was good.

6. We got on the coach to go on our school trip.

7. Miss Riley always tells jokes.

8. The birds played with their toys inside the cage.

Challenge:

You could add more depth to each sentence above by describing what happened next.

For example if I continue from above, I might write:

As she held tightly o to the handles, she breathed fast and her hands became sweaty.

To warm up, can you use these headings to sort the shapes:

has 3 sides, has more than 3 sides,
has 3 vertices, has more than 3 vertices,
has right angles, does not have right angles
has parallel lines, does not have parallel lines
is a quadrilateral, is not a quadrilateral

Discuss with a family member or find out the meaning of some of the vocabulary if you are not sure.
Try to sort into at least the first 2 sets in pink.



Your task is to sort the following 8 shapes using the classification key below.

Remember to read, follow and think!

Note the first one has been done for you.

Why do you think these people are together in each of these photographs?

Do you think they get on with each other well?

How did they come together?

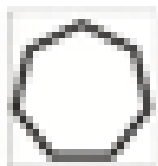
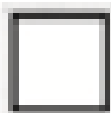
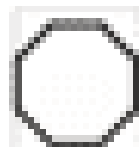
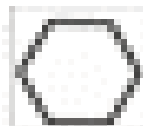
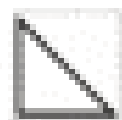
How do you know they enjoy what they do and where they are?

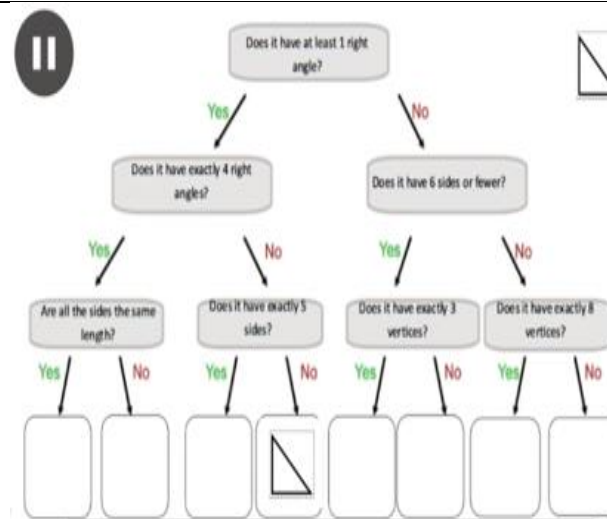
Do you think they would encourage other people to join their group? Why?



Think about a group or club that you belong to. It could be in school, an after-school club, a religious, sport, family, neighbourhood or special interest group. Make a list of all the reasons why it is good to be in this group.

Your task is to design a poster or a leaflet to encourage other people to join your group. Use your list to help you and include bold, eye-catching phrases to attract somebody to join. Your poster also needs to be colourful. You might have real photographs of yourself within your group which you could stick on as well or you could draw pictures too.





Challenge

You could make your own classification key for sorting a set of 3D shapes around your home.
Get a family member to try it!

5

A Question for you to answer:

If you could live anywhere where would it be?

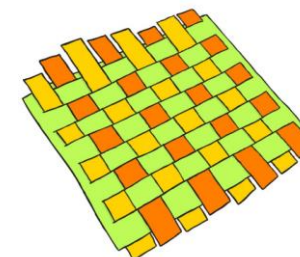
Statistics – Totalling and comparing data.

The teacher in Class 2T carried out a survey to find out how many children had particular pets.

Here are the results.

Pet	Number of children	Tally
Dog	5	
Cat	7	
Rabbit	9	
Gerbil	4	

Art
Weaving Paper



Hamster	2	
Other	8	

First, complete the tally to show the number of children that have each pet.

Remember to count in 5s and in 1s to show totals 5 or above.

A total of exactly 5 will have 4 vertical lines then a horizontal line through to show the 5. You can see this above.

After you have done this, construct a bar graph to show the data.

Remember to label your axes. The vertical axis will show the number of children and the horizontal axis will show the names of pets.

Include a title for the graph. (what does it show)

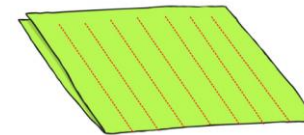


Materials and equipment:

Scissors
Glue stick
Pencil
Coloured paper
Sticky tape

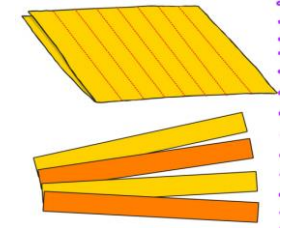
You might need a ruler as well.

If you don't have coloured paper, you could use 3 sheets of plain paper and decorate each piece using felt tip pens before you begin. Or you could use 3 sheets of different designed wrapping paper.

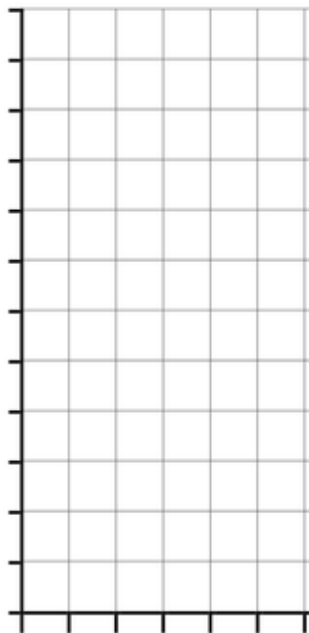


First, fold a piece of paper in half and cut slices into it.

Be careful not to cut all the way through it and leave about an inch of the edge.

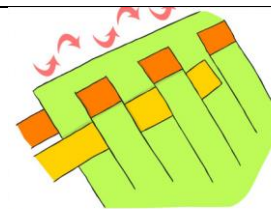


Next, cut complete strips of the same width from a second piece of paper. Use 2 colours of paper if you wish.



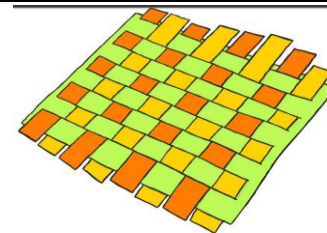
Challenge

Write 3 questions about your data for a family member to try.



Now thread the strips into the piece of paper you have sliced, by weaving in and out.

Do this until your whole piece of paper has been weaved.



Glue or tape the edges so that the strips of paper don't slip out.

You can try using your woven paper to decorate cards or even diaries and notebooks!