



Important Information



"Oak National Academy is a new collection of high-quality lessons and online resources. Backed by the Government, it has been created in response to the coronavirus lockdown.

Their online classroom offers free access to great teachers, delivering video lessons, quizzes and worksheets. Available for both primary and secondary levels, it covers a range of subjects. All of the lessons are ordered so your child can learn along a clear plan. They'll provide new lessons and resources each week.

Oak National Academy will fit alongside other resources such as BBC Bitesize to offer a structure for the day for children until schools fully reopen.

Oak National Academy was built at speed; at present their resources are for pupils who usually access their schools' curriculum in mainstream education, from reception through to year 10, without significant support or adaptation. They're currently working on providing support for teachers working with pupils with additional needs, and teachers based in specialist settings. Next week they hope to launch materials for pupils not able to access all aspects of their current offer." Information taken from the Oak National Academy website (<https://www.thenational.academy/information-for-parents-pupils/>)

The Oak National Academy lessons can be accessed here: <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom>

As you are aware, at Victoria Dock Primary School we provide a home learning pack every week which is created by our class teachers. Although we have these plans already in place, we understand that some families may prefer to work from the materials made available through the Oak National Academy. This is absolutely fine and we are thrilled to see so many children learning at home and taking the opportunity to also do all kinds of things at home which are not usually taught in the classroom.

Feel free to continue to use our home learning grids (like the one below) or the lessons provided by the Oak National Academy. Either way, we would love you to keep in touch and show us the wonderful things you are doing at home, using Seesaw, Clasdojo or Twitter.

Stay safe and we look forward to returning to school to see everyone's smiling faces.

Year 2 Home Learning Grid
 Week Commencing 01.06.2020
Work to be completed in home learning books

	1	2	3	4
Spelling	<p><u>Common Exception words</u></p> <p>Look, cover, say, write, check Choose 5 common exception words and practise writing them using look, cover, say, write, check.</p>	<p>Have a look at the words in the list below and say them out loud. Can you spot what is the same about them all? They all have the letter 'A' making the 'o' sound.</p> <p>Read the story and highlight all of the words with the letter A making the o sound.(e.g. swan, wasp) This spelling is most commonly used after w or qu.</p>	<p><u>Common Exception words</u></p> <p>Practise the same 5 common exception words from earlier in the week. Now write a silly short story using those words.</p>	<p>Complete the pathway through the swamp sheet.</p> <p>Start at the starting stone. You can only step on words that are spelt correctly. Sound out each word and check it is spelt correctly. If it is correct you can colour it in. You win when you have found your way through the swamp on correctly spelt words.</p>
Reading	<p><u>Reading response – inference</u> Watch this video of the Journey https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=the+journey+book+images&&view=detail&mid=22C9253CCBDC7E4CDAFC22C9253CCBD7E4CDAFC&&FORM=VRDGAR There are a lot of grey pictures in the book. Why do you think the author wanted everything the girl drew to be in red? What do you think he wants the reader to think?</p>	<p><u>Reading response – word choice</u></p> <p>Think about what happened when the girl met the bird. How would you describe the relationship that they had? Were they friends or enemies? What did they do for each other? How did the bird make the girl feel?</p> <p>Write 3 words that come to your mind when you think about them. Use these words in sentences to describe their relationship. (e.g. caring – The girl was caring towards the bird because she set it free.)</p>	<p><u>Reading response – Summary</u></p> <p>Write a book review about the book.</p> <p>Include the title of the book and the author, a picture if you wish, a summary of the story and what you liked and disliked about it.</p>	<p><u>Non – Fiction</u></p> <p>The Wright Brothers.</p> <p>Read the page about the Wright brothers and answer the questions.</p>
Writing	<p>Using the videolink – watch the story of The Journey. This book has no words therefore you can use your imagination to tell the story. This week I would like you to think carefully about what happens and write the story to match the pictures. Today I would like you to plan your story using the planning sheet below. There are</p>	<p><u>Beginning</u></p> <p>Today I would like you to write a really good beginning to your story. Remember the beginning of a story tells us about the characters and the setting. There is lots of description in this paragraph. Think about who the main character is, where she lives, who she lives with, how she is feeling. Remember</p>	<p><u>Middle</u></p> <p>The middle is where the action happens. Tell me what happens to the character and how it happens. There are lots of verbs and adverbs in this section. Try and use some different sentence types too.</p> <p>If you really want a challenge, try and add some speech into your story.</p>	<p><u>Ending</u></p> <p>The ending is the shortest part of the story. Our story finishes in a happy way. Make sure you include how the characters feel.</p>

	prompts of what you should remember to include in each section.	to use noun phrases and similes in your descriptions.		
Maths	https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/	https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/	https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/	https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/
Challenges	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p>Go on a walk around your local area with your family. What different types of plants and flowers can you find?</p> <p>Take some photographs of what you see.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Art</u></p> <p>Look carefully at the photographs you have taken. Make some detailed drawings of the plants making sure you pay close attention to the different parts. Label your drawings with the names of the different parts.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p><u>Why are plants important?</u></p> <p>Research the different parts of plants and what their jobs are. Why are they an important part of nature?</p> <p>Imagine you are making a nature programme for the television or writing an article for a nature magazine. Either make a video about your findings or write a report about plants and why they are important.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p>If possible, get some sunflower seeds, some compost and a pot / plastic cup. Plant a sunflower seed and place it somewhere that it will get the sun. Make sure you water it regularly. Keep a daily diary of what you can see, how it grows and remember to include measurements.</p>

Other useful resources

Check out 'The Reading Realm' on Facebook. They are doing story sessions and fun writing sessions too.

Cosmic kids – <https://www.youtube.com/user/CosmicKidsYoga>

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/> Twinkl are offering their services free for a month. Parents can find lots of useful resources on there.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/GoNoodleGames> - Go Noodle is a brilliant way to get children active in the house.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1> Joe Wicks Live PE sessions 9am or video clips from live sessions.

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/books/free-ebooks/>

<https://Connect.collins.co.uk/school/portal.aspx>

<https://www.edinburghzoo.org.uk/webcams/>

<https://www.commonsemmedia.org>

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

Year 1			Year 2			
a	is	so	after	cold	hour	path
are	love	some	again	could	improve	people
ask	me	the	any	door	kind	plant
be	my	there	bath	even	last	poor
by	no	they	beautiful	every	many	pretty
come	of	to	because	everybody	mind	prove
do	once	today	behind	eye	money	should
friend	one	was	both	fast	most	steak
full	our	we	break	father	move	sugar
go	pull	were	busy	find	Mr	sure
has	push	where	child	floor	Mrs	told
he	put	you	children	gold	old	water
here	said	your	Christmas	grass	only	who
his	says		class	great	parents	whole
house	school		climb	half	pass	wild
I	she		clothes	hold	past	would

Spelling Activity 2

Word List

swallow

squad

swamp

wash

wallet

watch

squash

want

wasp

what

Once there was a swallow who quarrelled with his friend in the trees above a green squashy swamp. Under the trees lived a swan who wandered around the swamp listening to the swallow squabble with his friends.

‘Why can’t the swallow be happy with all the lovely fresh clean air?’ he thought as he watched the squabbling. The poor swan was unhappy because of the dirty swamp water. He wanted to swap his swamp for something nice and clean and he was sad that the swallow was not happy. He watched the swallow fly in quality, clean air and was sad that he couldn’t have a wash.

One day in his part of the pond a wasp flew over and watched him wallow in the green slime. In the wasp’s hand was a wallet.

‘What would you most wish for?’ asked the wasp as he flew overhead.

‘I want to have a nice clean pond,’ said the swan, ‘and I wish that the swallow wouldn’t quarrel so much’.

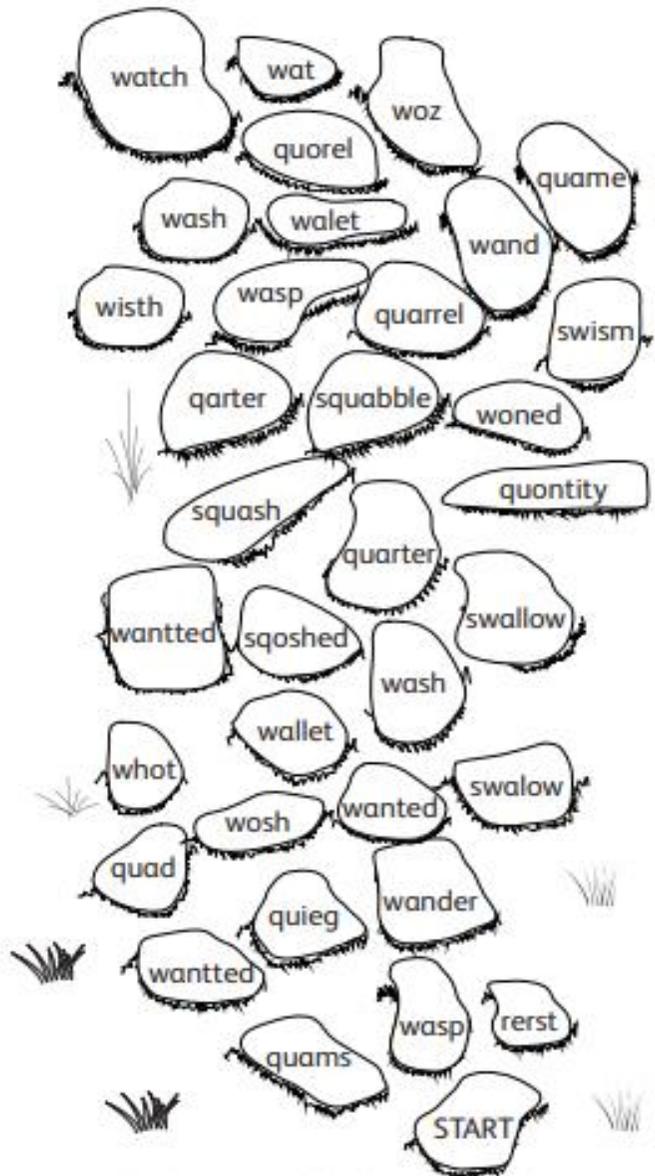
The wasp felt sorry for the swan and so took a wand out of his wallet.

‘Your wish is granted,’ said the wasp and waved his wand over the swamp.

Everything that the swan wanted then came true and the swamp became a quality pond and the swallow never quarrelled or bothered the swan again.

Spelling activity 4

Path through the swamp



The Wright Brothers

Wilbur and Orville Wright were brothers who grew up in Ohio, USA. They are famous for inventing and testing the first aeroplane. This was an important step for world transport.

Their Early Years

Wilbur was born in 1867 and his brother was born a few years later in 1871. The brothers loved to think of new ideas and invent things when they were children. Their interest in flight began because their father gave them a toy helicopter that flew with the help of rubber bands.

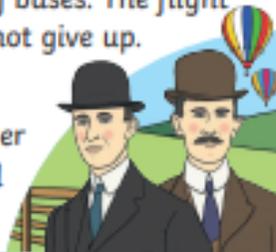
Wilbur and Orville spent time watching how birds fly. This helped them to understand how to make wings for their aircraft. As they grew up, they found out how to make propellers. Propellers use turning blades to help a plane to move forward. The Wright brothers also learnt how to make an engine to power their plane. They made sure that it was light so that their plane could take off.

The First Flight

Wilbur tried to fly the aeroplane first in December 1903. It did not work so they spent three days fixing the plane and waiting for good weather. Then, Orville flew the aeroplane. He flew 120 feet through the air. This is as long as four and a half buses. The flight only lasted for 12 seconds but the brothers did not give up.

Flyer II

Wilbur tried to fly a new aircraft in November 1904. It was called Flyer II and the flight lasted for over five minutes.



Did You Know...?

Wilbur and Orville's work gave other people new ideas. Aeroplanes started to carry passengers. People used to travel by train and boat but this could take months. Today, people can use planes to quickly travel all over the world in just a few hours.

Comprehension Questions

- 1) What are Wilbur and Orville Wright famous for?
- 2) How did they become interested in flying?
- 3) Find and copy the sentence that tells you how a plane moves forward.
- 4) Why did they make the engine light?
- 5) Who was the first brother to fly the plane successfully?
- 6) How long did the first flight take?
- 7) How long did the flight in Flyer II take?
- 8) How did people travel before planes were invented?

The 10 times-table

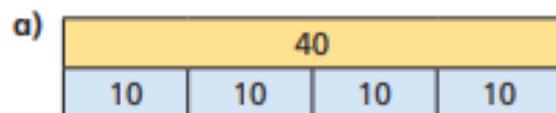
- 1 How many cookies are there?



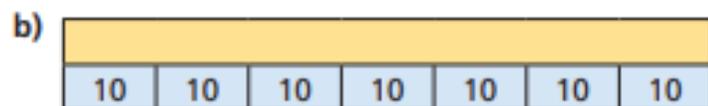
$$\square \times 10 = \square$$

There are \square cookies.

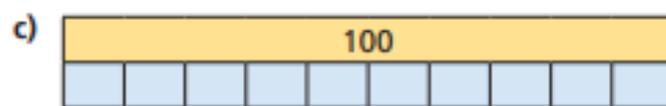
- 2 Complete the multiplication fact to match the bar model.



$$\square \times \square = \square$$

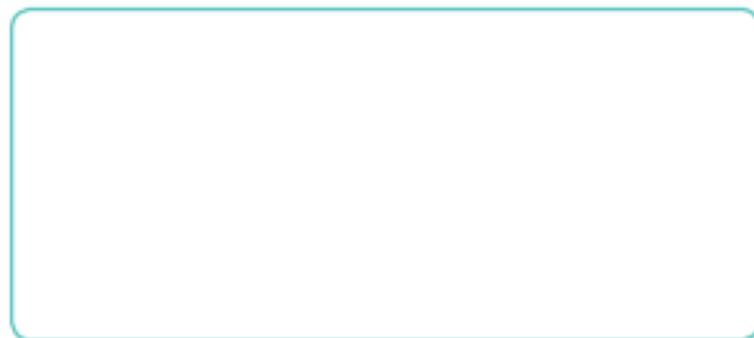


$$\square \times \square = \square$$

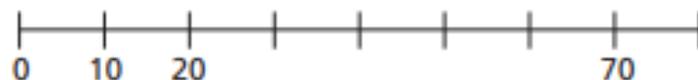


$$\square \times \square = \square$$

- 3 Draw a bar model to represent 5×10



- 4 a) Complete the number line.



- b) Which times-table does the number line show?

Tick your answer.

10 times-table 5 times-table 1 times-table

How do you know?





5 Complete the number sentences.

a) $2 \times 10 = \square$

f) $\square = 10 \times 10$

b) $\square = 7 \times 10$

g) $10 \times \square = 10$

c) $10 \times 4 = \square$

h) $10 \times 0 = \square$

d) $10 \times \square = 110$

i) $30 = 10 \times \square$

e) $80 = \square \times 10$

j) $\square \times 10 = 90$

6 Eva is 7 years old.

Her gran is 10 times older.

How old is Eva's gran?

Eva's gran is \square years old.

7 Four children each have some money.

Teddy has this money.



Dora

I have twice
as much money
as Teddy.

I have five times
as much money
as Teddy.



Rosie

I have ten times
as much money
as Dora.



Jack

How much money do they each have?

Teddy has \square p

Dora has \square p

Jack has \square p

Rosie has \square p

Make equal groups – sharing

- 1 Annie has 12 apples.



She shares them equally into 2 boxes.

Show how Annie shares the apples equally.



Complete the sentences.

There are 12 apples.

There are boxes.

There are apples in each box.



- 2 Take 20 cubes.

- a) Share them into 2 equal groups.
Complete the sentences.

There are 20 cubes.

There are groups.

There are cubes in each group.

- b) Share the cubes into 5 equal groups.
Complete the sentences.

There are 20 cubes.

There are groups.

There are cubes in each group.

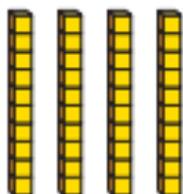
- c) You can share 20 into other equal groups.

Is this true? _____

How do you know?



- 3 Complete the divisions.
Use base 10 to help you.



a) $40 \div 2 = \square$

c) $40 \div 5 = \square$

b) $40 \div 4 = \square$

d) $40 \div 10 = \square$

Did you have to make any exchanges?

- 4 30 flowers are shared equally between 5 vases.



- a) Complete the division.

$$\square \div \square = \square$$

- b) What does each part of the division represent?
Talk about it with a partner.



- 5 Complete the divisions.

A $20 \div 5 = \square$

C $20 \div \square = 2$

B $20 \div 4 = \square$

D $20 \div 2 = \square$

Write a letter in each box to match the divisions to the sentences.

Dora has 20 apples. She shares them equally between 4 boxes.

Ron has 20 sweets. He shares them equally between some party bags. There are 2 sweets in each party bag.

Dexter has 20 toy cars. He shares them equally between 5 boxes.

Whitney has 20 dolls. She shares them equally with her sister.

What other sentences can you think of to match the divisions?



Make equal groups – grouping



- 1 Annie has 10 apples.



Annie has some plates.

She wants to put 2 apples on each plate.

Show how Annie groups the apples.



Complete the sentences.

There are apples.

There are apples on each plate.

There are plates.



- 2 Take 15 counters.



Put the counters into groups of 3

Complete the sentences.

There are 15 counters.

The counters are in groups of

There are groups.

- 3 Mo has 20 chairs.

a) Circle groups of 5 chairs.



b) How many groups did you circle?

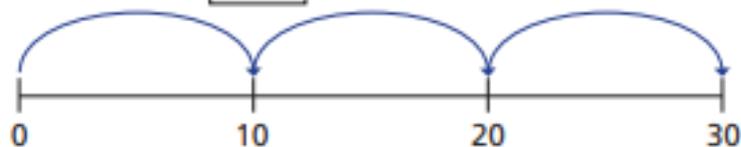
c) Complete the number sentence.

$$\square \div \square = \square$$



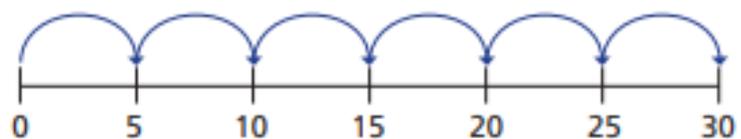
- 4 Complete the number sentences.
Use the number line to help you.

a) $30 \div 10 = \square$



30 is made of equal groups of

b) $30 \div 5 = \square$



30 is made of equal groups of

- c) Investigate other equal groups you could make with 30



Talk about it with a partner.



- 5 Eva is putting 24 pencils into pots.



She puts 2 pencils into each pot.
How many pots does Eva need?

$$\square \div \square = \square$$

Eva needs pots.

6

With 40 counters
you can only make equal
groups of 4 and 10



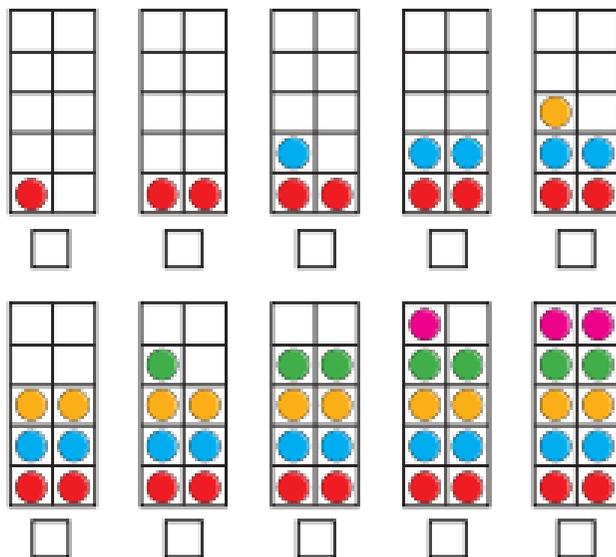
Is Ron correct? _____

Use counters to show how you know.



Odd and even numbers

- 1 Eva uses counters to make the numbers from 1 to 10



Tick all the numbers that are even.
What do you notice about all the even numbers?

- 2 Use counters and ten frames.
- Show that 14 is an even number.
 - Show that 15 is an odd number.
 - Work out whether 18 is even or odd.
- Compare answers with a partner.

- 3 Draw circles to show the groups.
- Group the shoes in 2s to show that 16 is even.



- Group the socks in 2s to show that 17 is odd.

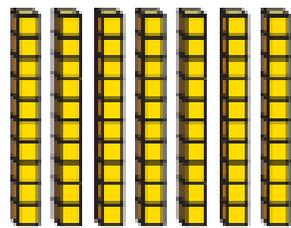


- 4 Colour all the even numbers.

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

What do you notice about the last digit of all the even numbers?

- 5 Dexter makes the number 70 from base 10



70 is odd as you cannot share into 2 equally.



What mistake has Dexter made?

- 6 a) Teddy has a 2-digit number.

The 1st digit has been covered up.



Is Teddy's number odd or even?

Circle your answer.

odd even you cannot tell

How do you know?

- b) Dora has a 2-digit number

The 2nd digit has been covered up.



Is Dora's number odd or even?

Circle your answer.

odd even you cannot tell

- 7 Roll 2 dice and find the total.

Complete the table.

Dice 1	Dice 2	Total	Is the total odd or even?
3 (odd)	2 (even)	$3 + 2 = 5$	odd

What patterns can you spot?

- 8 Whitney is making a number pattern.

, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, ,

- a) Write the missing numbers.

- b) Write 2 numbers greater than 30 that could be in the pattern.

- c) Write 2 numbers greater than 60 that could not be in the pattern.

