



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 04.05.2020
Work to be completed in home learning books

	1	2	3	4
Spelling	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Common Exception words</u></p> <p>Complete the common exception word mat for most.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Words ending in -tion</u> <u>Look, cover, say, write check.</u></p> <p>Look at the word list below. For each word cover it, say it, write it and check it. Station, fiction, motion, nation, option, section, addition, potion. Use a dictionary if you are not sure of a words meaning.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Common Exception words</u></p> <p>Complete the common exception word mat for fast.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Words ending in -tion.</u></p> <p>Complete the spelling crossword for words ending in -tion.</p>
Reading	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reading response – inference</u></p> <p>Look at the new pictures. Discuss with an adult what is the same and what is different between these pictures and last week’s pictures? Why do you think they are so different? What might it tell us about the girls mood and feelings?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reading response – word choice</u></p> <p>Think about the girl and her life so far. What interesting words would you use to describe her? Here are some I thought of: <i>bored, lonely, unhappy, disappointed.</i> Write these words in your books and use a dictionary to find their meanings. Can you think of any other words of your own?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reading response – Prediction</u></p> <p>Look at the second picture. What do you think the girl is going to do now and why? Make sure you use because to tell me why you think this. (Remember a prediction is a good guess that uses the clues given in the text or pictures.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non – Fiction</u></p> <p>Read the attached text - What do nurses do? - and answer the questions.</p>
Writing	<p>Last week we worked on writing good descriptions. We usually use description at the start of stories to hook a reader in. This week we are going to look at what makes a good middle of a story. The middle of a story is usually where all the action happens! The characters normally come across a problem, goes on an adventure or something exciting happens! Think about your chosen picture from last week. Who might you meet there? How could you travel while you are there? Where might you go? What</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Word Classes – Verbs</u></p> <p>Verbs are words that show actions, motions, doing or being. A sentence does not make sense without a verb. You can identify verbs by thinking ‘what happened in that sentence?’ Identify the verbs in the sentences given by using the hint above. Now think about your ideas from yesterday. Using lots of verbs write some sentences to tell me what happened on your adventure. Use the verb mat to help. E.g. The birds were <u>singing</u>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Word classes - Adverbs</u></p> <p>Adverbs are used to tell us more about a verb. Today we are going to use adverbs of manner and place to describe <u>how</u> and <u>where</u> a verb was done. Use the ‘how’ and ‘where’ columns of the adverb mat to make your sentences from yesterday better. If you’re not sure of the meaning of some of the words, remember to use a dictionary to make sure you use the correct ones. e.g. The birds were <u>singing loudly above</u> the trees.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Word classes – Verbs and adverbs</u></p> <p>Put together all of your ideas from this week to write another letter to your parents. This time you need to tell them all about your adventures, where you went, how you got there, who you met etc, what you did etc. Remember to use the verbs and adverbs from this week and use some noun phrases or similes for description too.</p>

	exciting/ dangerous event or adventure could happen? Mind map some ideas for the middle of your stories.	(We will be using these sentences for the rest of the week.)	Challenge: Can you start any of your sentences with an adverb?	
Maths	Follow the link below to see videos for the attached sheets https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/ Summer Term Week 4	Follow the link below to see videos for the attached sheets https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/ - Summer Term Week 4	Follow the link below to see videos for the attached sheets https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/ Summer Term Week 4	Follow the link below to see videos for the attached sheets https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-2/ Summer Term Week 4
Challenges	<u>History</u> How have nurses changed? Have a look at some Florence nightingale videos on Youtube. Split a piece of paper into 2. On one half draw and label a nurse from the Victorian era and on the other draw and label a nurse from the modern day.	<u>Science</u> Bread experiment – Why is it important to wash our hands!	<u>History</u> Timeline – Fill in the missing years for each picture and then cut and stick them in the correct order to create a timeline.	<u>Music</u> Many nursery rhymes were written in the Victorian period as a way to entertain children or teach them morals / fables. Find some nursery rhymes and learn your favourite. See if you can make music to accompany your singing using items found at home! http://nursery-songs.com/songs and engravings.htm

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>

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

Common Exception Word Activity Mat: most

1

Find and circle the word **most**.

most mind move
move most mind
mind most move
most many mind

Highlight the word **most** in these sentences.



Most people think I am bad.

I like PE most of all.



We gave her most of the sweets.



Which do you like the most?

Clap the word **most**.



Finish off the word **most**.

mo_____	_____st
_____t	m_____

Now write the full word.

Trace the word **most**.

most

most

most

Write the letters
from the word **most**
inside the boxes.

--	--	--	--

Add the word **most** to these sentences.



_____ children like cake.



Who scored _____ of the goals?



I have been awake _____ of the night.

Common Exception Word Activity Mat: fast

1

Find and circle the word **fast**.

fast father fast
 past past
 father fast last
 fast last past
 past fast

Highlight the word **fast** in these sentences.



He is a fast runner.

Some people choose to fast.

They were fast asleep.



Can you swim fast?



Clap the word **fast**.



Finish off the word **fast**.

fa__	__st
__t	f__

Now write the full word.

Trace the word **fast**.

fast
 fast
 fast

Write the letters from the word **fast** inside the boxes.

--	--	--	--

Add the word **fast** to these sentences.



Don't go too _____.

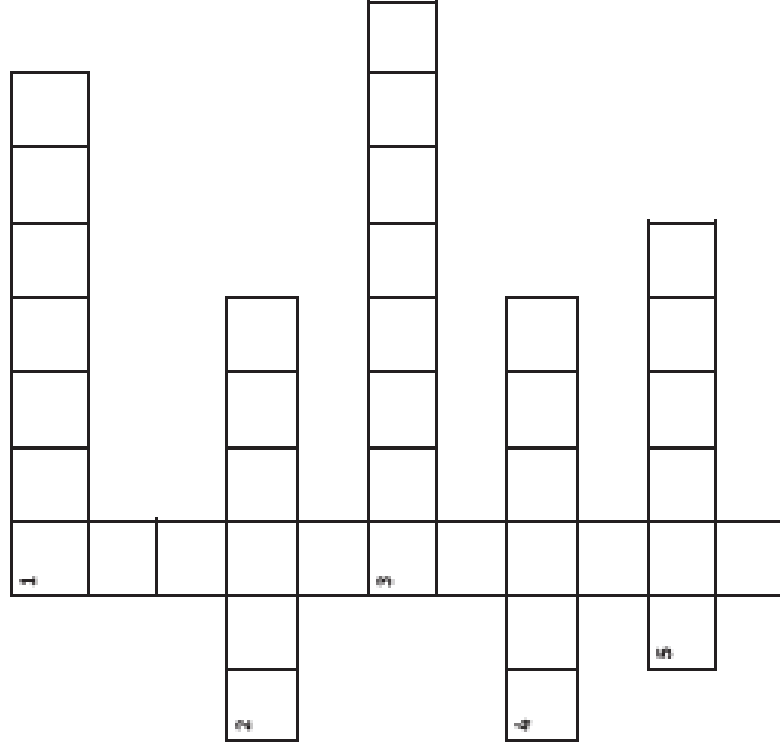
She is a _____ learner.

Sam drove the car very _____.



Spelling Crossword

This week we are looking at words that end in *-tion*. Work out the answer to each clue and write the letters in the right boxes.



Across:

1. the place to catch a train
2. a choice
3. a maths operation where numbers are put together
4. a mixture of ingredients often made in fairy tales
5. movement

Down:

1. a maths operation where a number is taken away from another number

* Challenge Task *

Which four of your spelling words are not in the crossword puzzle? Write them down.

Can you match the words to their meaning?

- introduction *
- section *
- national *
- fiction *
- * a made-up story
- * a part of something
- * to do with a nation
- * the start of a piece of writing or a lesson that often gives important information

Reading response



What Does a Nurse Do?

There are many people who help us in our lives, such as teachers, firefighters, police officers, vets, postal workers, builders, electricians, plumbers, bus drivers and medical experts like doctors, nurses, paramedics, and other important people who help save our lives.

Great nurses...

- are caring;
- work well in a team and on their own;
- listen to people;
- are good at talking to people;
- make quick choices;
- can cope with being very busy;
- are helpful;
- are kind;
- are hard working;
- help doctors;
- multitask;
- have patience.



What roles and responsibilities do nurses have?

Like doctors, nurses also treat and care for their patients. They help lots of people - from the ones who have cuts and other small injuries, to some who are very poorly for a long, long time. They help their patients get better by using care plans, doing tests and giving medicine to help people to become healthy again. People usually see nurses in doctors' surgeries by making appointments, but nurses also work in hospital wards and emergency departments. Nurses are very busy and do lots of different jobs like give jabs, change bandages, check on the patients, clean cuts, take blood pressure, write notes and get people ready for operations. Nurses in hospitals can care for the same patients a lot - they talk with them and their families and so they get to know the patients very well.



Where can nurses work?

They can work in surgeries, hospitals, clinics, navy, army and air force bases, prisons, homes, schools and other places, in our country and abroad.

What do nurses wear and need?

Nurses usually wear a uniform. This could be scrubs, a white dress or a blue coat and dark trousers. Nurses need needles, gloves, bandages, swabs, tweezers, scissors, notepads, pens, pencils, clipboards, thermometers, medicines and lots of other medical equipment.

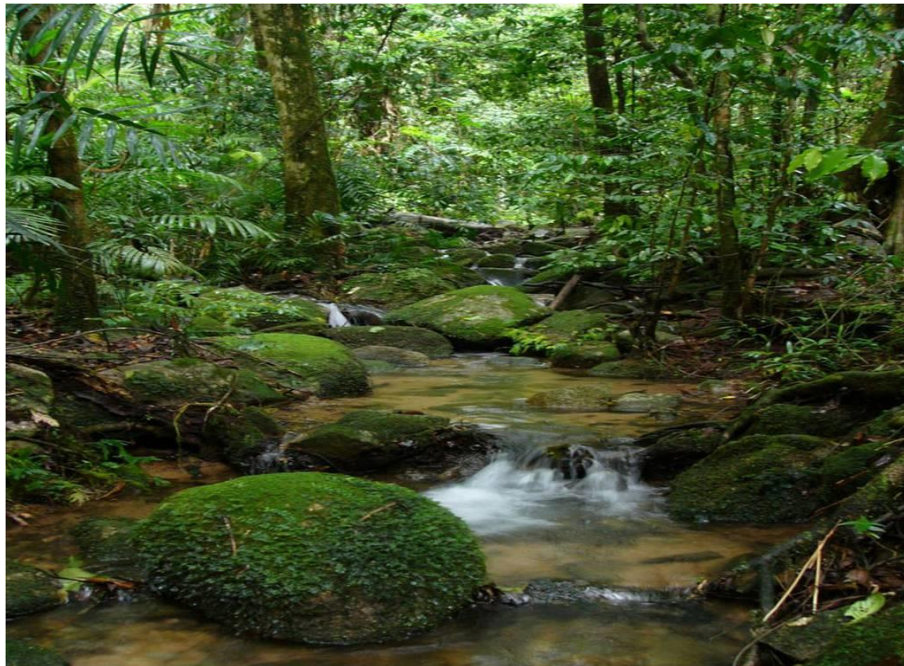
How do you become a nurse?

To become a nurse, you have to have GCSE qualifications from secondary school and then go to college or university to complete a nurse training programme.

Non Fiction Questions

1. Name 5 great skills nurses have.
2. How are nurses like doctors?
3. How do nurses help their patients get better?
4. Why do nurses need to be caring people?
5. What do nurses wear?
6. Name 5 important things that nurses do.

Writing



Science experiment

Cleanliness – bread experiment

Why are you told to wash your hands before eating food? How do we know about germs and what they do to us?

You are going to carry out a simple investigation into the difference between holding food before washing hands and after washing hands.

This investigation would be best carried out after you have been playing outside.

Materials needed: 2 slices of pre-sliced bread, sealable sandwich bags, soap and clean towel.

After playing outside and before washing your hands, touch a slice of bread in lots of different places with both hands. Be careful not to squash it or break it. Put the bread into a sandwich bag, seal and label “dirty hands”.

Children then wash hands thoroughly using soap and clean towels.

Repeat with another slice of bread, put in new sandwich bag and label “clean hands”

How can we tell that it is touching the bread that is making the difference? [Encourage the children to suggest having a slice of bread that hasn't been touched by anyone to compare what that slice does]

Put final slice of untouched bread into a sandwich bag labelled “untouched”. (The bread that was touched should grow mould within a few days.)

Now in your books, you can now fill in sections 1, 2 and 3 of your experiment sheet.

Part 2 –

You can take photos each day to record the changes or look at the bread at the end of the week, or one week later and record what the different slices of bread look like.

Do they all look the same? What is different? Was your prediction correct? Why do they look different (consider what we did to each slice)? What can we infer? Now fill in sections 4 & 5 of your investigation sheet.

Discuss why this result is important and what it teaches us about washing our hands before eating food.

Ensure all the bread is disposed of and that children do not open the tainted bread.

A lot of adults don't wash their hands properly. What could you do to make everyone wash their hands?

Is it important to wash our hands and keep things clean? – An investigation

1. Equipment What did you use?	3. Prediction What do you think will happen?	5. Conclusion What does this show?
2. Method What did you do?		
4. Observations What did you see?		

Timeline Cards



Florence Nightingale is born in the city of Florence in Italy



Florence Nightingale dies



Florence Nightingale takes nurses to Scutari Hospital in the Crimea



Florence Nightingale starts a nursing school in the UK



Florence Nightingale trains as a nurse in Germany



Florence Nightingale is the first woman elected as a member of the Royal Statistical Society



The future Queen Victoria is born



Victoria becomes queen



Queen Victoria dies



Ignaz Semmelweis publishes work on importance of handwashing to reduce disease



Crimean War starts



Crimean War ends

Add and subtract 10s

- 1 a) Eva has some marbles.



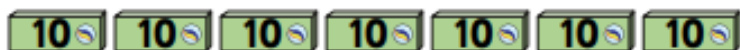
How many marbles does Eva have?

Eva has marbles.

She buys 3 more boxes of marbles.

How many marbles does she have now?

- b) Teddy has some marbles.



How many marbles does Teddy have?

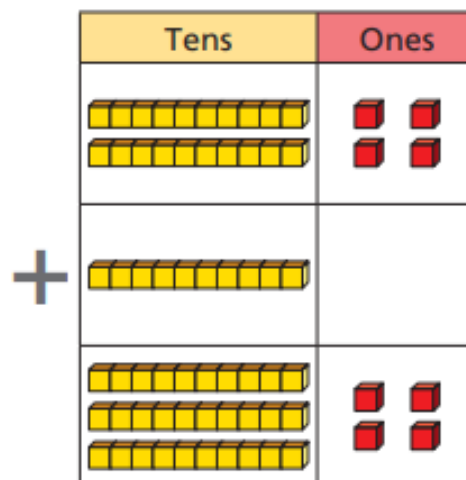
Teddy has marbles.

He gives 5 boxes of marbles to his friend.

How many marbles does he have now?

- 2 What calculation is represented?

Complete the number sentence.



		T	O
		2	4
	+	1	0
		3	4

$$\square + \square = \square$$

- 3 Use base 10 to complete the calculations.

a) $24 + 20 = \square$

b) $17 + 50 = \square$

c) $40 + 16 = \square$



- 4 What calculation is represented?
Complete the number sentence.



		T	O	
		3	4	
		-	1	0
		2	4	

$$\square - \square = \square$$

- 5 Use base 10 to complete the calculations.

a) $34 - 20 = \square$

b) $57 - 20 = \square$

c) $46 - 40 = \square$

- 6 Huan has 6 stickers.



He gets 10 new stickers every day for 8 days.

How many stickers will Huan have after 8 days?

Use the number track to help you.



Huan will have stickers.

- 7 = 30 = 10 = 40

Complete the calculations.

a) + =

b) - =

c) - =



Add 2-digit numbers (2)

1 Count the ones and complete the sentences.



ones = ten

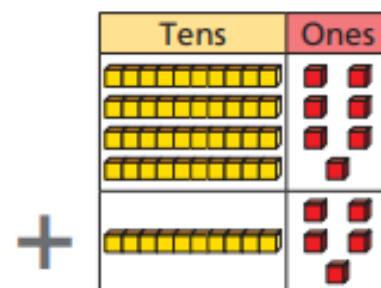


ones = ten and ones



ones = ten and ones

2 Complete the additions.



ones + ones = ones

ones = ten + ones

tens + tens = tens

+ =

3 Use base 10 to complete the additions.

a) $7 + 4 =$

f) $37 + 14 =$

b) $10 + 30 =$

g) $22 + 19 =$

c) $17 + 34 =$

h) $48 + 19 =$

d) $19 + 21 =$

i) $33 + 29 =$

e) $18 + 64 =$

j) $39 + 47 =$

4 Write the addition.

		T	O	
		4	6	
	+	1	5	
		6	1	
		1		

+ =

What does the little 1 represent?

Talk to a partner.



5 Complete the additions.

a)

		T	O	
		5	7	
	+	1	5	

c)

		T	O	
		1	7	
	+	7	3	

b)

		T	O	
		1	8	
	+	1	9	

d)

		T	O	
		6	3	
	+	1	9	

6 Fill in the missing digits to complete the number sentence.

$_9 + _3 = 62$

Compare answers with a partner.

How many different answers can you find?



Subtract 2-digit numbers (2)

- 1 a) What number is represented?



Subtract 12

What number is left?

$$\square - 12 = \square$$

- b) What number is represented?



Subtract 12

What number is left?

$$\square - 12 = \square$$

- c) What is the same about part a) and part b)?
What is different?



- 2 Use base 10 to complete the subtractions.

a) $23 - 6 = \square$ d) $45 - 26 = \square$

b) $33 - 7 = \square$ e) $63 - 35 = \square$

c) $33 - 17 = \square$ f) $82 - 24 = \square$

- 3 Tommy is working out $23 - 5$

		T	O	
		12	13	
		-	5	
		1	8	

Talk about Tommy's method with a partner.



Use Tommy's method to complete the subtractions.

a)

	T	O	
	2	3	
	-		6
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

d)

	T	O	
	4	5	
	-	2	6
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

b)

	T	O	
	3	3	
	-		7
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

e)

	T	O	
	6	3	
	-	3	5
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

c)

	T	O	
	3	3	
	-	1	7
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

f)

	T	O	
	8	2	
	-	2	4
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

4 Dexter has 33 bricks.



Rosie has 19 bricks.



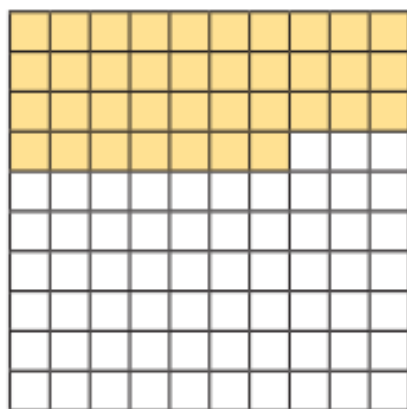
a) How many bricks do Dexter and Rosie have altogether?

b) How many more bricks does Dexter have than Rosie?



Bonds to 100 (tens and ones)

1 Here is a hundred square.



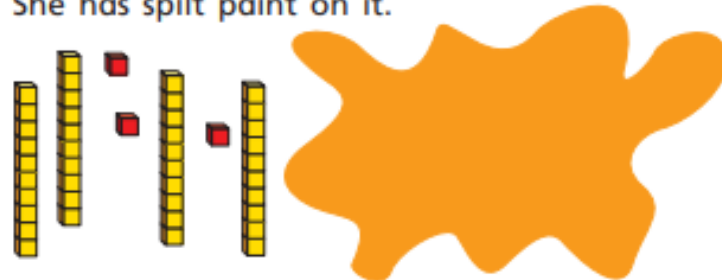
How many squares are shaded?

How many squares are not shaded?

$$\square + \square = 100$$

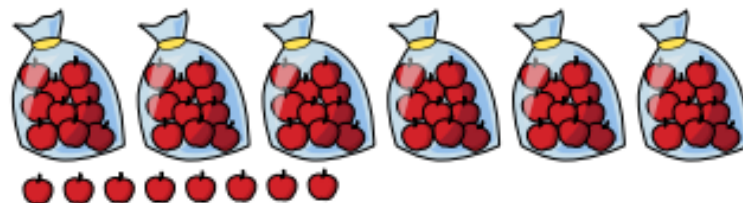
2 Eva has made 100 using base 10

She has spilt paint on it.



Draw the missing pieces of base 10

3 Mrs Harris has these apples for Sports Day.

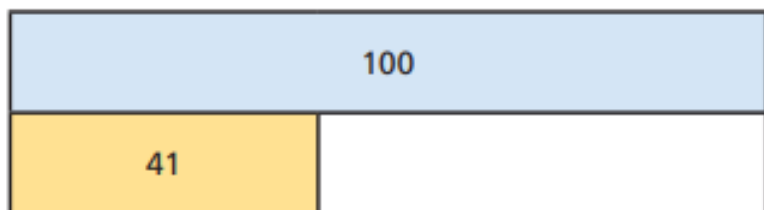


She needs 100 apples.

How many more apples does Mrs Harris need?



- 4 Complete the bar model.



- 5 Complete the calculations.

a) $40 + \square = 100$ e) $100 - 50 = \square$

b) $\square + 70 = 100$ f) $100 - 37 = \square$

c) $100 = \square + 72$ g) $\square = 100 - 22$

d) $100 = 28 + \square$ h) $8 = 100 - \square$

- 6 A coat costs £100

Mr Farmer has £58

How much more money does Mr Farmer need to buy the coat?

- 7 Whitney is working out $38 + \square = 100$



The missing number is 72 because I need 2 more ones and 7 more tens.

Do you agree with Whitney? _____

Explain your answer

Talk about it with a partner.

