Weekly learning pack

Year 2

English

Task 1

people

pass

past

path

parents

only

old

Mrs

Mr

move

Practice the spelling and write them in some interesting sentences.

Write the spellings in CAPITALS.

Write the spellings in bubble writing.

Task 2

Key Words

beautiful magical

enchanting glowing

glistening glittering stunning

fantastic magnificent starry

quiet bright majestic

glamorous elegant

Can you write a paragraph about this setting?

Task 3

a

Draw three lines to name the types of sentences.

You have some beautiful daffodils.

What lovely daffodils you've planted here!

Be careful with the flowers!

exclamation

command

statement

b

Circle the correct homophone for each picture.

hole / whole

hole / whole

so / sew

so / sew

c

Underline the adjectives in this sentence.

He wrote down the names of all the lovely, friendly people he had met on this rainy day.

d

Change this word into an adjective by adding the suffix **-er** or **-est.**

shiny **tall**

Remember, you may need to make changes.

_____

_____

e

Oops, Mr Whoops has made two punctuation mistakes. Help him by correcting his comma and apostrophe.

Th'eyre having chicken potatoes and, yummy gravy for dinner.

f

Extend this sentence using the conjunction 'when'. Write the whole new sentence in full.

The class of children saw some busy people...

_____

_____

_____

Once upon a time, there lived three little pigs. One day, they built their own houses of straw, sticks and bricks.

The next day, a big bad wolf came to the first house. "Little pig, little pig, let me come in," he snarled.

"Not by the hair on my chinny, chin, chin, I will not let you in!" cried the first little pig.

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house down!" growled the big bad wolf. He blew the house down! The first little pig ran to the second house.

The big bad wolf came to the second house. "Little pig, little pig, let me come in," he snarled.

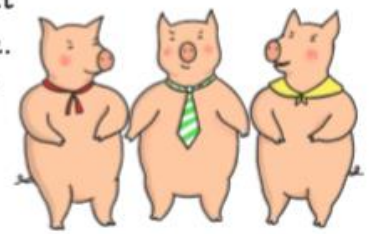
"Not by the hair on my chinny, chin, chin, I will not let you in!" cried the second little pig.

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house down!" growled the big bad wolf. He blew the house down! The two little pigs ran to the third house.

The big bad wolf came to the third house. "Little pig, little pig, let me come in," he snarled.

"Not by the hair on my chinny, chin, chin, I will not let you in!" cried the third little pig.

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house down!" growled the big bad wolf. He huffed and he puffed, but he could not blow it down! So he climbed down the chimney and landed in a big pot of stew. SPLASH! He jumped out and ran away. He never came back again. The three little pigs lived happily ever after in the house made of bricks.



The end.

Task 4

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. What did the first little pig build his house out of?
2. What did the second little pig build his house out of?
3. What did the third little pig build his house out of?
4. What did the big bad wolf do to the houses made of straw and sticks?
5. Did the big bad wolf blow down the third house?
6. What did the big bad wolf climb down in the third house?
7. What did the big bad wolf land in after climbing down the chimney?
8. Where did the three little pigs live happily ever after?

Maths

Task 1: Continue to practice times tables

1 Here are some crayons.

A pack holds 10 crayons.

How many packs can be made?

Complete the sentences.

There are ☐ crayons.

There are ☐ crayons in a pack.

60 ÷ 10 = ☐

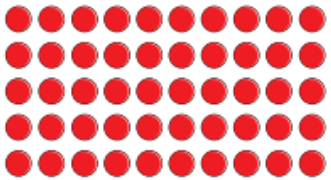
☐ packs can be made.

2 Share 40 counters equally between 10 groups.

Complete the division.

40 ÷ ☐ = ☐

3 Complete a fact family for the array.



4 Write the missing numbers.

a) 70 ÷ 10 = ☐

b) 80 ÷ 10 = ☐

c) 1 ten ÷ 10 = ☐

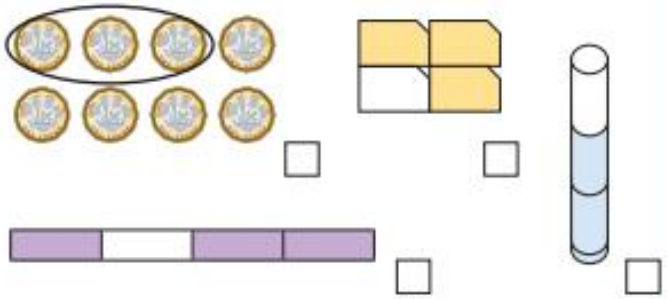
d) ☐ tens ÷ 10 = 2

e) ☐ ÷ 10 = 6

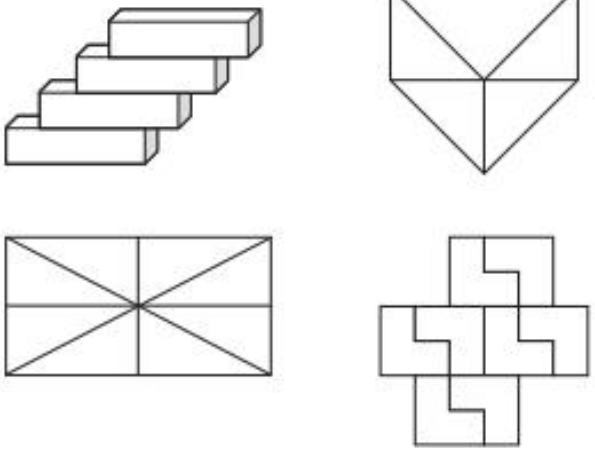
Task 2

Find three quarters

1 Tick the representations that show $\frac{3}{4}$



2 Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ of each shape.



3 Rosie is sharing out 16 strawberries.

She shares them into 4 equal groups.

a) What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the strawberries?

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

b) What is $\frac{2}{4}$ of the strawberries?

$\frac{2}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

c) What is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the strawberries?

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

d) What is $\frac{4}{4}$ of the strawberries?

$\frac{4}{4}$ of 16 = ☐

4 Work out $\frac{3}{4}$ of £20

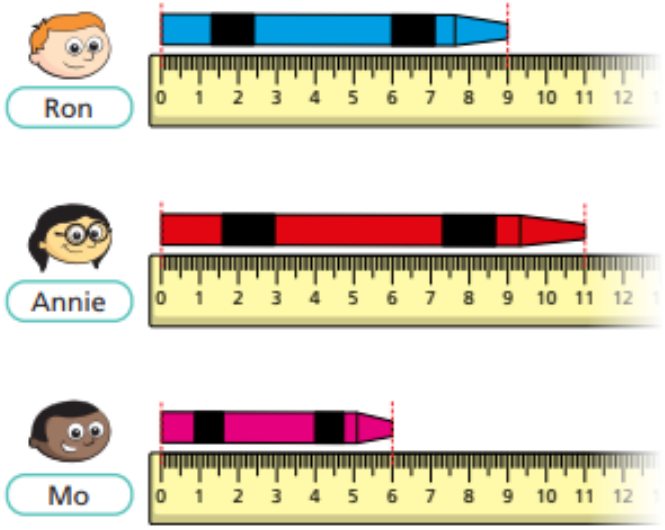
£ ☐

Task 3

Order lengths

1 Ron, Annie and Mo each have a crayon.

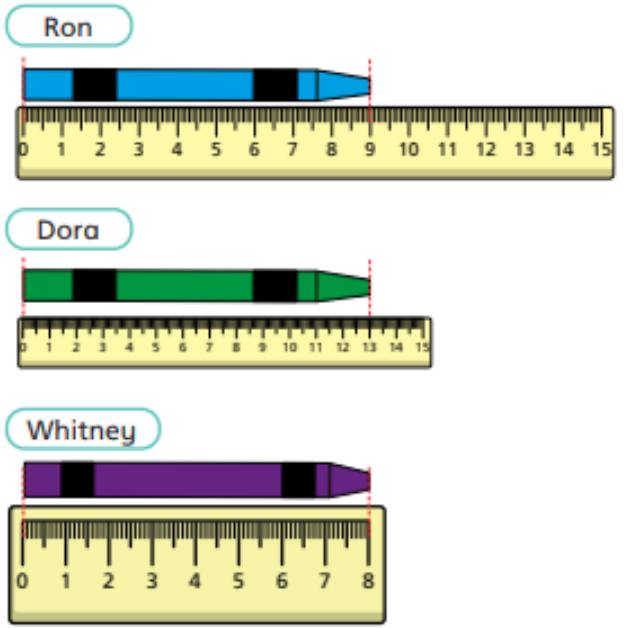
They are measuring the length of their crayons.



a) Who has the shortest crayon? _____

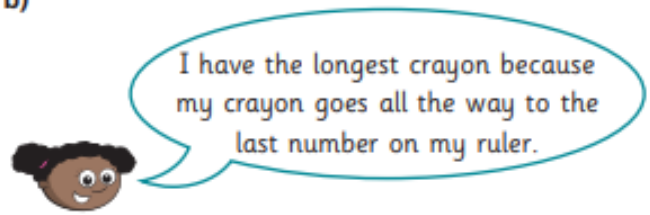
b) Who has the longest crayon? _____

2 Ron compares the length of his crayon with Dora and Whitney's crayons.



a) How long is Dora's crayon? ☐ cm

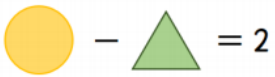
b)



Why is Whitney wrong?

Task 4

1 Complete the calculations.



2 An apple and banana cost the same as a pineapple.

Two pears cost 40p.

Bananas cost the same as pears.

An apple costs 3p less than a pear.

What is the cost of a pineapple?

3 Ron and Eva are standing in a line of children.

Ron is the 2nd person from the front of the line.

Eva is the 2nd person from the back of the line.

There are 2 people between them.

How many children are in the line?

4 Use the information to put the children in the correct order.

- Ron is in front of Amir.
- Whitney is 3rd from the back.
- Amir is 2nd from the front.
- There are three children between Ron and Dexter.

Curriculum

(History)

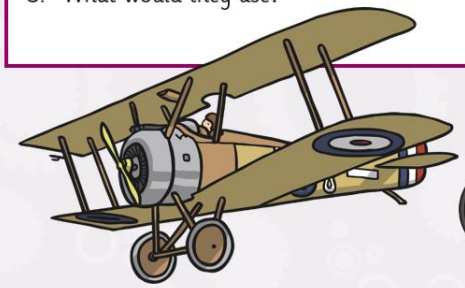
How Have You Travelled to Different Places?

1. How do you travel to school?
2. How do you travel to the shops?
3. How do you travel to see your family?
4. How have you travelled to go on holiday?

What Was Different in the Past?

Whole Class

1. Have cars, aeroplanes, buses and trains always existed?
2. How would people travel to different places in the past?
3. What would they use?



Old and New Transport

Whole Class

How do these modes of transport work?

This is called a sedan chair. People carry the person sitting in the chair. They were first used in China over **4000 years** ago!

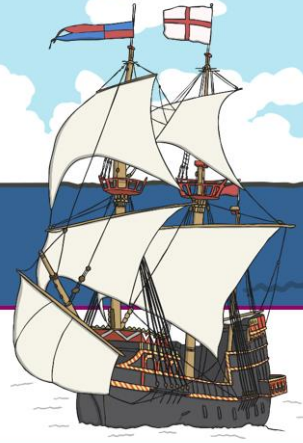
Can you spot the differences between how they are carrying the chairs in the pictures?

Old and New Transport

Whole Class

How do these modes of transport work?

This speed boat moves because of its fuel engine.



This sailing ship moves because of the wind pushing the sails. Sailing ships were first used a lot in Europe around 600 years ago.

Old and New Transport

How do these modes of transport work?

Whole Class

Horse and carriage was the most common way to travel until the invention of the motor car.

Do we still use them now?

This is an early type of bus that was called an omnibus. It was pulled by horses. People had to pay to get on.

Old and New Transport

How do these modes of transport work?

Whole Class

This is a penny farthing. It was a bicycle that was made over 100 years ago. It had a very large front wheel and a small back wheel.

Here is a modern bike. People still use the pedals to push the wheels in order for it to move. Why do you think the design of the bicycle is different now?

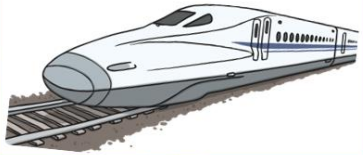
Old and New Transport

How do these modes of transport work?

Whole Class

The first railway trains were powered by steam. These steam trains were invented by George Stephenson in 1814. This was **200 years** ago!

Modern trains use large powerful diesel engines and can travel much more quickly.

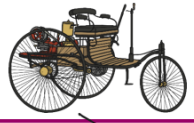


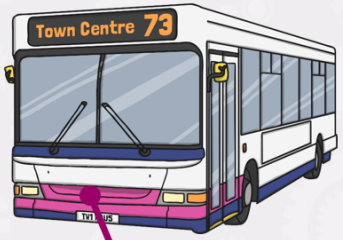
Old and New Transport

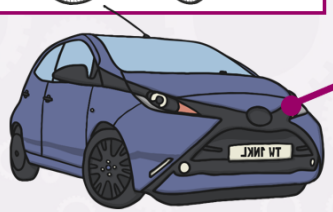
How do these modes of transport work?

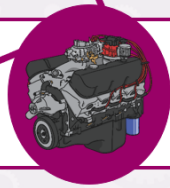
Whole Class

The first car only had enough space for 2 people. It did not have doors or a roof! The car was invented **70 years after the train**.









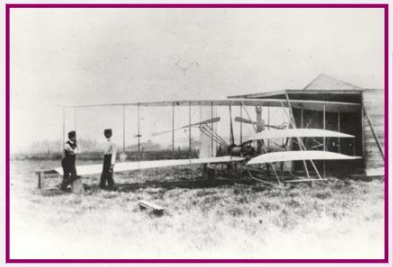
Cars and buses all use a motor engine that works with fuel to power them.

Old and New Transport

How do these modes of transport work?

The first aeroplane was built in 1903.

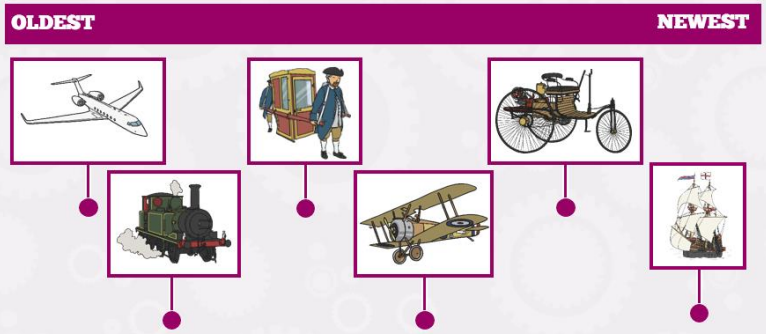
What differences can you see between the first aeroplane compared with today's aeroplanes?

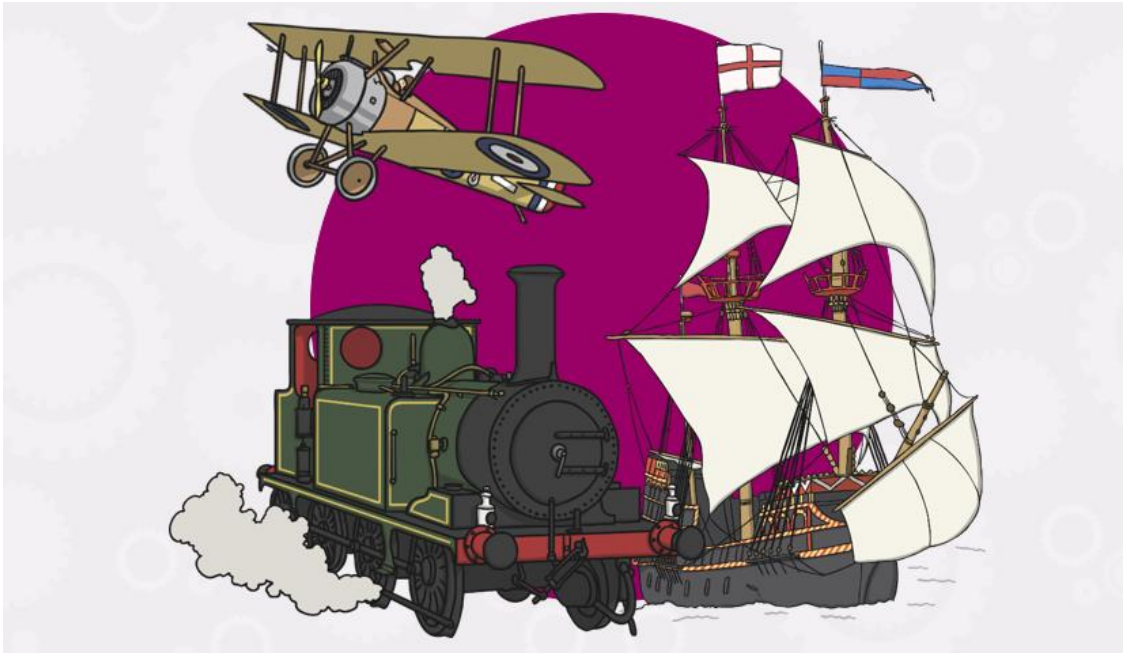


Old and New Transport

How has travel and transport changed?

Can you order the pictures of different types of transport onto your timeline?





Task 1

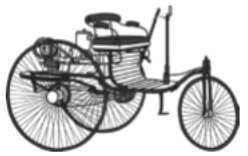
Can you put these types of transport in chronological order?

Cut out each picture and place them onto the timeline. Which is the oldest? Which is the newest?

OLDEST — NEWEST





Task 2

Can you complete these sentences about transport from long ago? Choose the words from the box below.

Penny farthings were _____ that were made over 100 years ago. They had a large _____ at the front and a small one at the back.

The first cars only had enough room for _____ people. They did not have _____ or a _____.

An omnibus was a bus pulled by _____.

Sailing ships have been used for hundreds of years. It is the _____ that pushes the sails to make the ship move.

car	bicycles	ship	boat
seat	chair	wheel	engine
six	two	three	four
doors	wheels	roof	seat
wolves	dogs	people	horses
wind	rain	engine	people

Can you write a sentence about any of these types of transport?

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Science

Plants

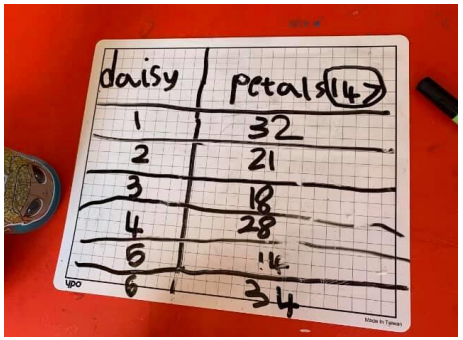
Task 1

Investigate how many petals are on each daisy and choose how you record your results – the next page has some examples of how you could record.

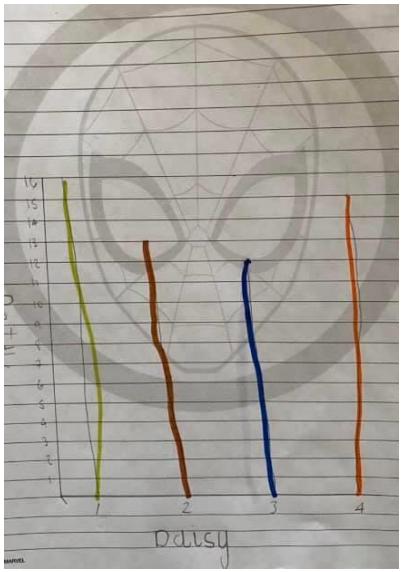
Task 1

You could record:-…

In a table…



In a graph…



In a tally chart

Daisy	Tally	Total
1	I I I I	4
2		
3