



Weekly learning pack

Year 2

English

Task 1

Look, say, cover, write

Look, say, cover, write

word

work

worm

world

worth

worst

war

warm

towards

ward

Task 2

Describe the Pet

Choose the right words and phrases that describe the dog.



brown

white

furry

fluffy

big beak

wet nose

floppy ears

pointy ears

soft paws

smooth fins

four legs

hard shell

long tail

spiky tail

Write some sentences to describe the dog.

Task 3

a
Underline the adverbs in this sentence.

The children clearly and carefully read their stories out loud to each other.



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

They found a great rocket...



c
Tick the exclamation sentence.

- Did you watch the match?
- How lovely it was to see you play tennis!
- Throw me another ball!



d
Circle the correct homophone for each picture.



their
there
they're



their
there
they're



their
there
they're

e
Oh no! Mr Whoops is getting in a muddle. Tick the sentence he should use.

- We camped outside on the beach last weekend.
- We camp outside on the beach last weekend?
- We camping outside on the beach last weekend.



f
Write a command sentence about this picture.



Minibeasts

Minibeasts are small animals that are found in places like gardens, rivers and houses. There are lots of different kinds of minibeast such as spiders, beetles and butterflies. Some minibeasts have lots of legs; some have wings.



In the Garden

There are lots of minibeasts to be found in people's gardens. You might see bees buzzing around the flowers. Bees have yellow and black stripes to show other animals that they can sting.

You could also see butterflies gently flying with their big, colourful wings. You cannot find a baby butterfly because when they are younger, they are caterpillars. The caterpillars eat lots of food, and then build a special cover called a 'chrysalis', which they stay in until they change into butterflies. Butterflies can come in lots of different colours and sizes.

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As well as creatures that fly, there are some minibeasts that slide along the ground and up walls. Snails and slugs both have soft bodies and live on the ground. Snails have a hard shell on their backs to keep them safe. Slugs do not have shells. They hide under leaves to keep safe. Slugs are seen as pests as they eat all the plants in people's gardens.

In Ponds and Rivers

Minibeasts don't just live on land but in and around water as well. One insect that lives near the water is the dragonfly. Dragonflies have four wings and long bodies. Some of their bodies can be blue and some are red. They fly very close to the water. They have very big eyes and can see things a long way away.

In Your Home

There are minibeasts that live in people's homes as well. Spiders are often found inside houses and flats. They find small cracks and crawl inside to make webs and lay eggs. In the UK, spiders are not dangerous to people but people are often afraid of them.

Task 4

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. Name one place where you could find a minibeast.
2. Where could you see a bee in the garden?
3. What is the difference between snails and slugs?
4. How many wings do dragonflies have?
5. Why do spiders come into houses?
6. Finish this sentence ... To help them see a long way, dragonflies have very big __.

Maths

Task 1: Continue practicing times tables

Divide by 2



$$\square \times 2 = 16$$

$$16 \div 2 = \square$$

- 3 There are 14 socks.



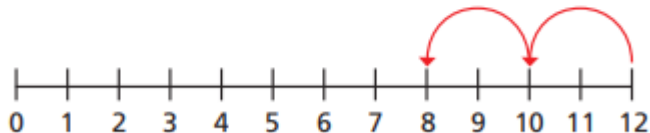
Amir puts them in pairs.

- a) How many pairs of socks does he have?
 b) Complete the number sentence.

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

- 4 Use the number lines to complete the division sentences.

a) $12 \div 2 = \square$




b) $20 \div 2 = \square$



Is there another way to work this out?

- 5 Alex has 22 pencils.
 She puts them into pots.
 Each pot has 2 pencils.
 How many pots does Alex need?



- 6  If I know my 2 times-table, I can use this to help me divide by 2

Do you agree with Dora?
 Talk about it with a partner.

- 7 Work out the divisions.

a) $6 \div 2$

d) $0 \div 2$

g) $\square \div 2 = 9$

b) $10 \div 2$

e) $\square \div 2 = 5$

h) $\square \div 2 = 11$

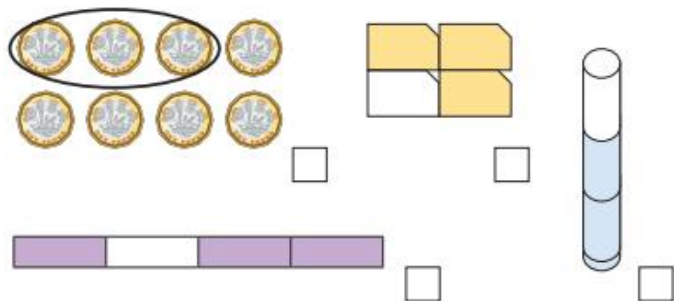
c) $14 \div 2$

f) $\square \div 2 = 6$

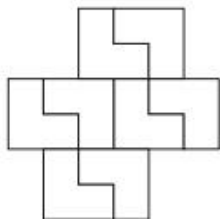
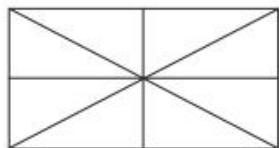
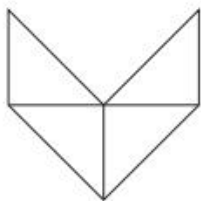
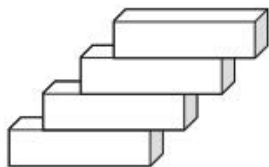
Task 2

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?

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 16 = \square$$

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

$$\frac{2}{4} \text{ of } 16 = \square$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 16 = \square$$

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

$$\frac{4}{4} \text{ of } 16 = \square$$

- 4 Work out $\frac{3}{4}$ of £20



£

Task 3

Compare durations of time

1 Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the durations of time.

a) 50 minutes 1 hour

b) quarter of an hour 15 minutes

c) half an hour 25 minutes

2 Write the times in order from shortest to longest.

90 minutes

one hour

45 minutes

shortest _____

longest _____

3 Circle all the durations of time that are longer than half an hour.

35 minutes



three-quarters of an hour

4 Circle all the durations of time that are shorter than half an hour.

25 minutes




three-quarters of an hour

Task 4

True or False ?

Making patterns with shapes

The rule is:
Turn the triangle a quarter turn anti-clockwise.



White Rose Maths

True or false? Explain your answer.

Can you create directions for an adult to follow using the following key words:

Right - Left - Clockwise - Anti-Clockwise

Art

Paul Klee

Abstract Artist Fact Sheet

Paul Klee
1879 - 1940



Paul Klee was born in Switzerland in 1879. His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer. As a child, Paul Klee was a very talented violin player and his parents wanted him to be a musician. However, he felt that classical music was too old fashioned for him to express his feelings. When he was 17, Klee enrolled into the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich. His parents were disappointed.

Paul Klee studied hard and got a Degree in Fine Arts. He travelled in Italy to see the famous paintings of the Renaissance. All the time, he was worried that he wasn't good enough at painting because he couldn't make his pictures look realistic. He experimented with lots of different kinds of art work, such as etchings and drawing on glass.

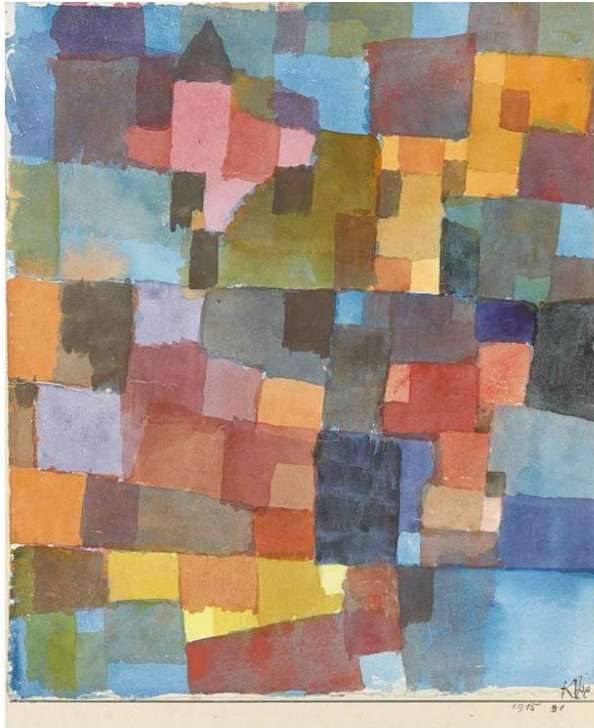
As a young man Klee worked mainly as a graphic designer and illustrator. He became close friends with the rising artist Wassily Kandinsky who encouraged him to experiment with new painting styles. When Klee visited Tunisia in North Africa in 1914, he was inspired by the landscape and the simple shapes and patterns of African art. Finally he felt free to paint in a way that allowed him to express himself clearly.



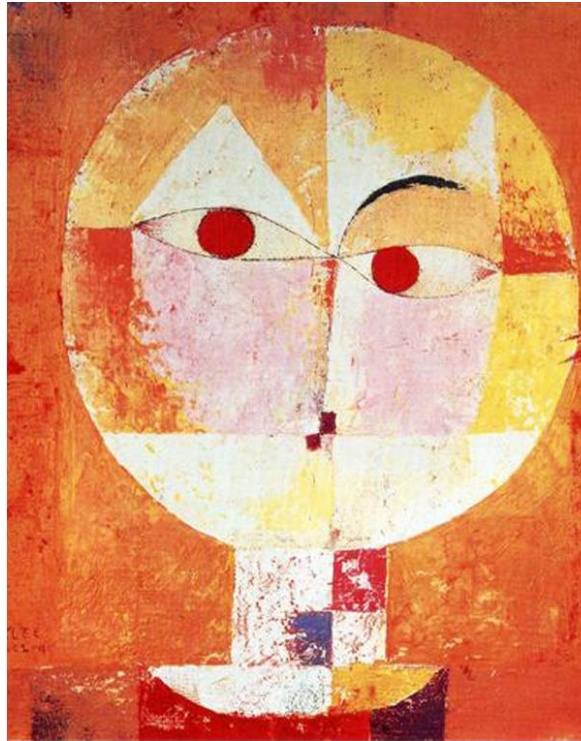
Klee spent five years as a soldier in WWI. Throughout this time, he continued to practice his painting and develop his new style. After the war, his new works became very popular and he became very busy creating and exhibiting his art. He also taught at the famous German art school, the Bauhaus.

Over his life Klee created over 10 000 works of art using many different materials. In 1939 he created over 1 200 works. This is more than 3 per day! He died in 1940, one of the most famous painters of his day.

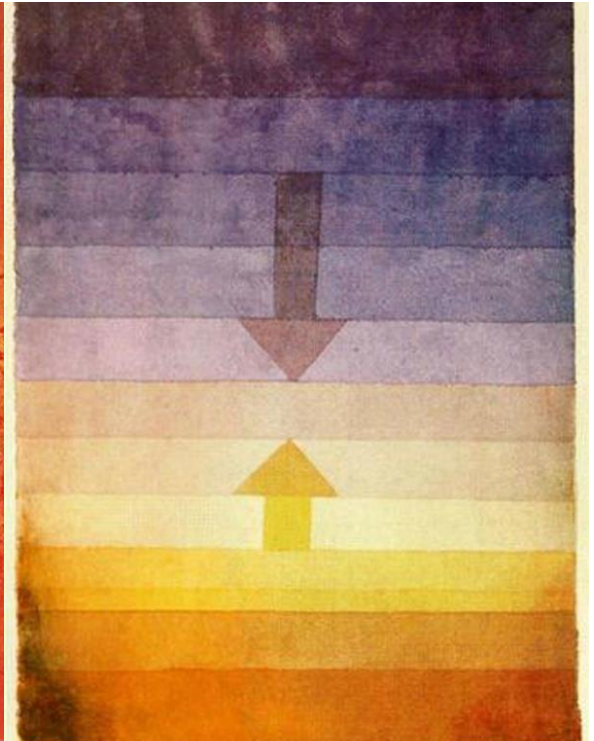
Work: *Flower Myth*, 1918



Raumarchitekturen (Auf Kalt-Warm)
1915



Senecio
1922

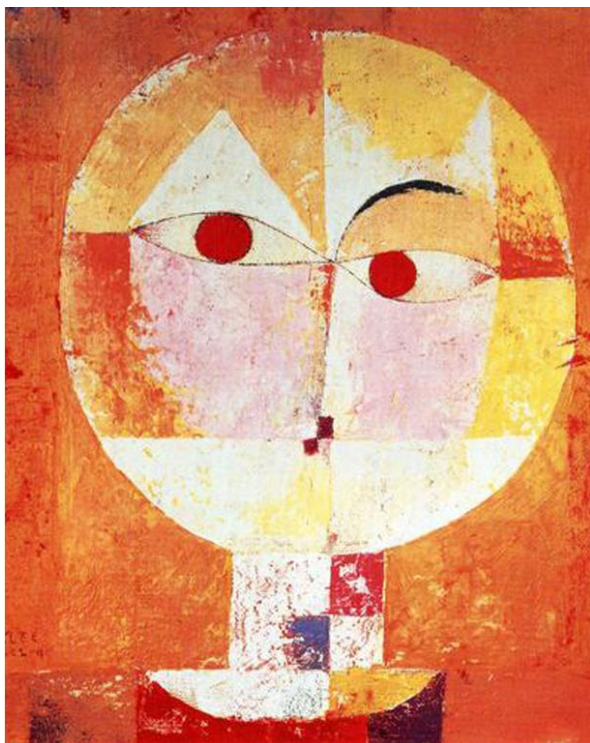


Separation in the Evening
1922

Look at these Paul Klee paintings.

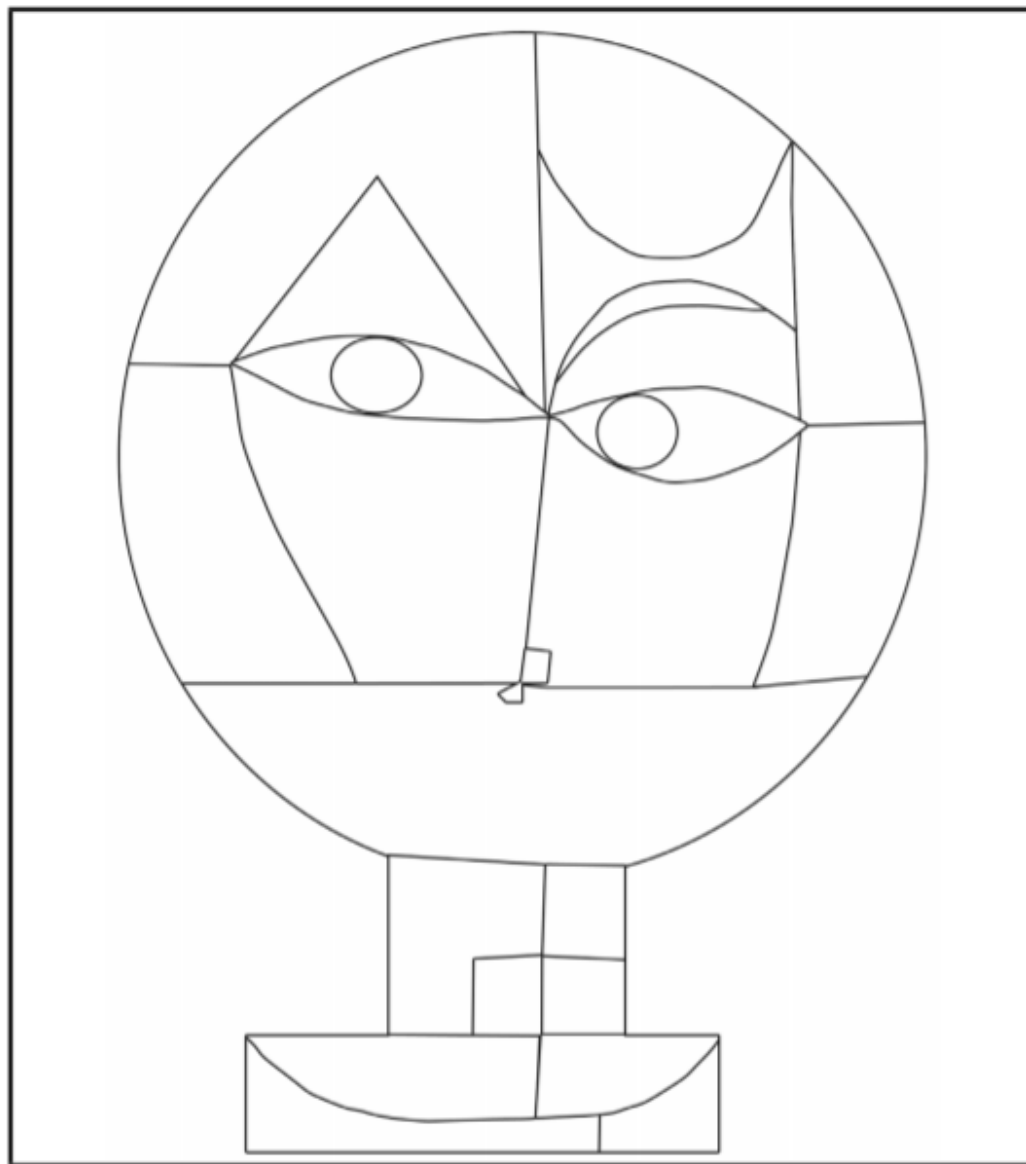
1. What is similar about them?
2. What is different about them?

Use the template to help you create your own Paul Klee inspired art work



Senecio
1922

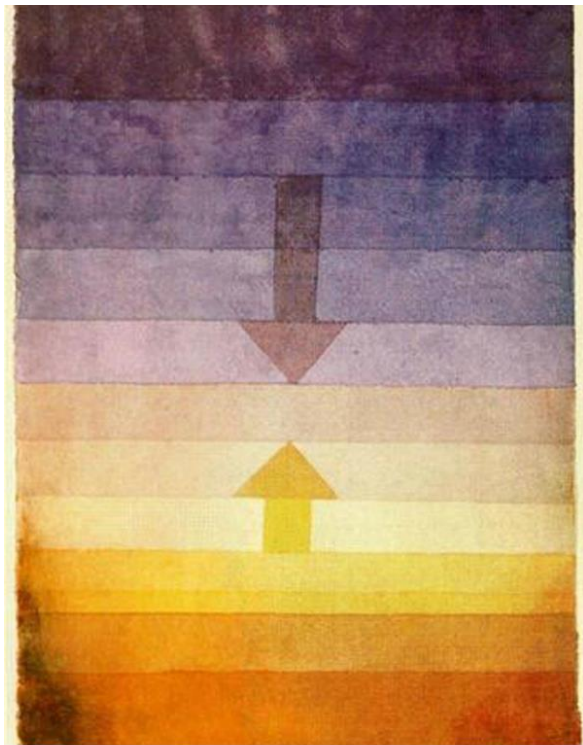
Colour in the Paul Klee inspired shapes below. Consider which colours you will use. What colours did Klee choose in his artwork?



Challenge – if you have some paints try to create your own ‘Separation in the Evening painting using tinting!

Instructions

1. Paint the top strip on your paper in your chosen colour. Swish, wipe and blot your brush.
2. Now mix some white paint in to your colour to make a tint. Notice how the paint turns lighter. Paint the next strip down in this colour.
3. Carry on mixing a little white with your colour and painting a strip until all your strips have been painted in tints. Don't forget to swish, wipe and blot!



Separation in the Evening
1922

A large rectangular area on the right side of the page, enclosed by a dotted border. It is divided into ten horizontal sections by horizontal dotted lines, providing a template for creating a similar painting.

Science

Humans

Discovering Germs



When Do We Wash Our Hands?

It is important to wash your hands before or after certain activities.

Can you think of any other activities where you would need to wash your hands?

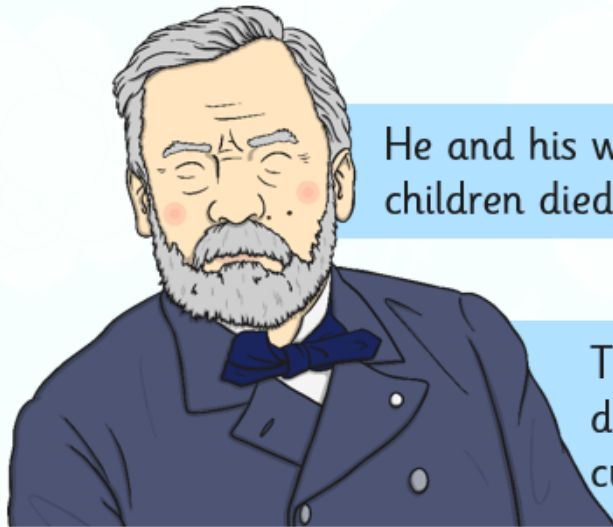


We are going to find out who discovered germs, and what he found out about how they spread.

Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur was born in France in 1822. This is almost 200 years ago!

At school, Louis loved learning about science. He went to college to study science and maths, and when he left college he became a science professor at the university.

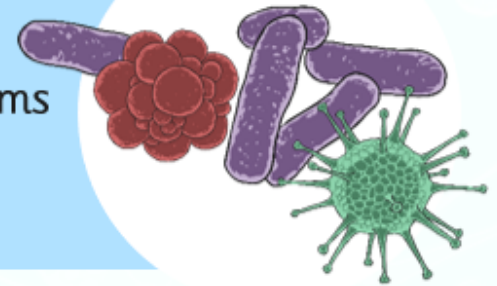


He and his wife, Marie, had 5 children. Sadly, three of their children died from a disease called typhoid.

This made Louis want to find out more about diseases and infections so that he could find a cure, and stop other people dying from illnesses.

Louis Pasteur

At the time Louis was alive, people believed that germs like bacteria just appeared out of nowhere! They knew that germs existed, but thought that they could suddenly appear on a person, making them ill.



Louis carried out some experiments to prove that germs are living things that can spread between objects and people, through touch or through the air.



He used a microscope to see tiny mould germs living on food, and to see germs that cause diseases.

His experiments convinced people that germs do spread diseases, and do not just appear.

Task 1

Spreading Germs

Louis Pasteur showed that germs can be spread through the air or through touch.

You are going to carry out an activity to prove how germs spread through touch.



What You Need for the Germ Spreading Game:

- Small bowl
- Hand/body lotion
- Glitter
- Larger bowl or bucket
- Small Toys

What You Do:

1. Mix some lotion and glitter in the bowl.
2. Then have your child put some of the “germs” on their hands and rub them together.
3. Shake hands with each other or let them touch different surfaces to learn about how germs can be spread!

Task 2

You can then extend the glitter germ activity lesson and by **adding some toys into the mix!**



Let your child **get the “germs” on their hand and then play with some small toys** so they can see how the germs spread. It’s a fun little germ spreading game for them but I like to think they’re learning at the same time!

Then let them **practice washing the toys and their hands** off with warm, soapy water. It’s a great way to teach them while having some hands-on fun!

Task 3

Handwashing Heroes

Can you design a handwashing hero to help people wash their hands?

Your superhero might tell people when they should wash their hands, or they might tell people how to wash their Hands well.



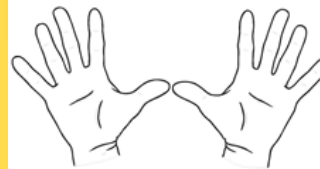
Design a superhero to help people wash their hands! Your superhero could help people remember to use soap when they wash their hands, or to dry their hands properly with a towel. Or they could remind people when to wash their hands, such as after going to the toilet or before eating food. Use the pictures on the images page to help you think of some ideas.

Superhero name:

Super power:

How does your superhero help people wash their hands?

Use the Handwashing Hero Activity Sheet to design your hero and explain how they help people wash their hands.



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