

Year Group: 2 Week beginning: 15.1.23

English	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Reading and Writing	LI: We are learning to identify the features of a message in a bottle.	LI: We are learning to analyse and comprehend a message in a bottle	LI: We are learning to plan a message in a bottle.	LI: We are learning to plan a message in a bottle.	LI: We are learning to write a stranded message in a bottle.
Speaking and Listening Focus	Retell a familiar story using narrative language and linking words and phrases.	Usually listen carefully and respond appropriately	Hold the attention of listeners by adapting the way they talk.	Recount an event or an experience in sentences, using specifically chosen vocabulary.	Begin to develop and explain their ideas.
Key vocabulary and Key Blooms higher order thinking questions	Key vocabulary Stranded Marooned Massage SOS Help Key questions What are the features of a message in a bottle? Why would he send a message? What would the message say?	Key vocabulary Stranded Marooned Island Worried Nervous Supplies Key questions How does the message start? What does the message include? How does she feel?	Key vocabulary Paragraph Section Help Rescue Coastguard Map Location Key questions Where will she be waiting? Where is the island? Why is she lonely?	Key vocabulary Message Stranded Desert Island Supplies Rescue Key questions How did he feel? What did he do there? Where is the island? How far is the island?	Key vocabulary Message Stranded Desert Island Supplies Rescue Key questions Have you written in the role? (I) Have you included feelings? Have you explained where the island is?

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Activities Dear who ever finds my message, If you're reading this, it means you've found my message! THANK YOU! My name is Captain Curlybeard, and I'm stuck on this super-duper tiny desert island. But don't you worry, I'm not scared I'm having a wonderful time! I was sailing the high seas with my trusty parrot, Polly, when a wild storm hit. Blusterin' winds and splashin' waves tossed our ship about like a leaf in the wind, and before we knew it, CRASH! We found ourselves marooned on this teeny-tiny island. Read the example message in a bottle. What are the features? What types of things should you write?

Look at the examples and

match the features to the

correct part of the message

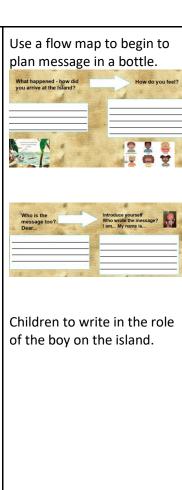
	Dear Rescuer, My name is Hopeful Hannah, and I find myself stranded or
Where will she be waiting?	deserted island, desperately in need of your help. If you're reading this, you are my last hope!
	I was on a daring adventure with my trusty teddy bear, Flu
	when our small boat got caught in a wild storm. Before we knew it, we were marooned on this unknown island. Fluffy I are safe, but we're running out of supplies, and the island
	feels lonelier with each passing day.
How does she feel?	PVe written this message with the hope that it finds a kind si willing to lend a helping hand. Please, oh please, alert the rescue teams, tell my family, or send a friendly boat to this
	isolated spot on the map. I'll be waiting on the shore, scan
	the horizon for any sign of help! I think my island is to the to of Tanzania
THE RESERVE	Please share my message with others. Time is running out
	With hope, Hopeful Hannah
Read the	example message in
a bottle.	
a bottle.	
Answer t	he questions.
	Anes
1	
Why is	she stranded?
2	
	ia de la companya de
ar and a second	
<u> </u>	
ă	
	3
What do	es marooned mean?
(8)	Control of the Contro

Children to answer a range of

questions about the message.

Focus on find a copy. E.g.





Children to plan second part of their stranded message. Focus on:

- The things they have been up to - children to use the book to explain what the characters have been 1. doing on the island.
- How they want to be rescued
- Where the island is.

Children to use their plans from last 2 days and begin to draft message in bottle. Children to use the flow map to help them with each section of the message and images to remember the events. Children to write in role using



- 1				
and read from the co.		Magaer do you see		
	NES			
4 4	When is the Inlant sign		*	300
	4			

Who is the message to?	Introduce yourself My name is I am	How did you g there?
What have you been up to?	What help do you need?	Where is the stand?
	Total Colonia	-



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Who the message is to. Dear Introduce person who is stranded. My name is Explains how to person got to the desert island	Find the word that describes: Teddy Boat Island		
What has the person being doing? Where is the island?			
Who is message from?			

Additiona I Literacy Learning	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
Phonics	Review	Review	Review	Review	Review
Term 2 – week 1	Recap the Year 1 ph grapheme using the flashcards provided. Teach	Recap the Year 1 wh grapheme using the flashcards provided. Teach	Recap the Year 1 e grapheme using the flashcards provided.	Recap the Year 1 o grapheme using the flashcards provided. Teach	Recap the spelling rules using the PowerPoints. CEWs

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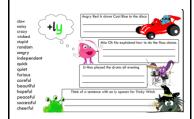
- 1. Use the PowerPoint. Use this to introduce how to use possessive apostrophes. Explain that a possessive apostrophe means that something belongs to someone or something. Look at the rules.
- 2. Download the activity. Complete the worksheet to show which person or people own each item or items. Remember the rules!
- 1. Use the PowerPoint from yesterday's lesson. Use this to recap the rules for possessive apostrophes. Ask the children if they can give examples using people that they know, e.g. my dad's car. Use the monsters as example characters too.
- 2. Create Signs
 Ask the children to create some signs to use around the school.
 The children's playground
 The teacher's staffroom
 The girls' toilet
 The boys' toilet

Teach

- 1. Download the Formative Assessment Form. This is the first Year 1 formative assessment for the graphemes y (long I), al (or), o (u), ey, w-a (o), w-or (er), w-ar (or), ti and i (CEW).
- 2. The class write dictations on lined paper.
- 1. Download the Flashcards. Show how to form an adverb by adding the consonant suffix ly to an adjective. Explain that adverbs are useful openers that add more description or a picture to writing.

 Note words ending in 'I' will have a double 'I' after adding ly. Remember, change root words
- 2. Download ly activity.

ending in 'y' change to 'i'.



Use the Year 1 and Year 2 CEW PowerPoints to recap the CEW words.

Teach

1. Use the Year 1 and Year 2 CEW PowerPoints. Revise all words, pointing out where the monster makes a sound.

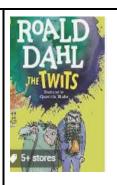


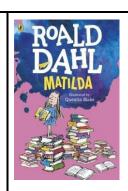
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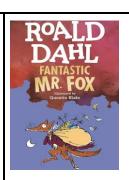
	Name: Tom Grace The lady The boy. The princess. The prince The girls The dass Mia Mr Tickle Mr Connors James My mum The children The teachers bear bike book bow cake chocalate cup fries gem ice-cream juice trainers mouse presents rabbit robot sandwich slice of pie plane baby bat Maonisticat Phonitics mouser/Provia.com	Megan's Ravi's the girl's the child's		
Class Text - Reading Aloud 10-15 mins each day	Aspen Class –	Chestnut Class	Pine Class	Sycamore

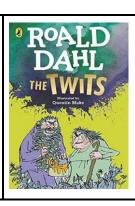


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Maths	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
	LI: We are learning to divide by 2.	LI: We are learning to expand our double and halve knowledge.	LI: We are learning to apply our knowledge of even and odd numbers.	LI: We are learning to divide by 10.	LI: We are learning to improve on our 5 times tables.
Key vocabular y and key questions	2 times tables multiplication division grouping/sharing altogether	double halve multiply divide What does double/halve	odd even 2 times table What is odd/even? How do you know if a	counting in 10s multiplication divide 10 lots forwards/backwards How can you show counting	10 times tables multiply divide grouping/sharing base 10
	How can the 2 times table help you?	mean? How do you double/halve a	number is odd/even?	in 10s? How can you use base 10?	How can the 10 times table help you?





	How are division and multiplication linked? Is this grouping/sharing?	number? How are they linked to the 2 times table?	What digit is in the ones column?	Do you always need to start counting from 10?	How are division and multiplication linked? Will you be grouping or sharing?
Activities	Today children will be using their knowledge of the 2 times table to help them divide by 2. They will spot patterns and to help them complete calculations efficiently. Manufacture Manufacture	Children will look at different examples of doubling and halving. They will make the connection between this when multiplying and dividing by 2. Solution Soluti	Children will recap odd and even numbers. They will use pictures and grouping to show if a number is odd or even. Group the pencils into 2s to show that 15 is an odd number. Tiny is looking at odd and even numbers. 30 is an odd number because 3 is an odd number. Do you agree with Tiny? Explain your answer.	Children will focus on the 10 times-table. They use their understanding of multiplication to count forwards and backwards in 10s. Division by 10 is covered in more detail in the next step. As with the 2 times-table, children explore the 10-times table through a range of representations. Motch the pictures to the multiplications. Motch the pictures to the multiplications. Complete the sentences for each picture.	Children experience a range of grouping and sharing activities, building on their previous learning. They should be confident counting backwards in 10s and understand that they can use this to solve division calculations. • Use the number lines to complete the divisions. • Use the number lines to complete the divisions.



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		Tiny uses cubes to build a tower. My tower is 30 cm toll.
		How tall is each cube?
		Write a number sentence to show how you worked it out.

Music – Sing Up	RE – Widening Horizons	PE – Get Set 4 PE
LI: We are learning to use and understand	LI: We are learning to explore and identify different parts of a Church	LI: We are learning to develop an understanding of dynamics and how they can show an idea.
rhythm in music. We are adding actions to		
support our understanding.	In this lesson children will explore inside a church using interactive video and a presentation. They will learn what	Whole Child Objectives Social: To work with a partner to share ideas and
In this lesson, we are continuing to practise	different parts mean and why they are important.	create.
Grandma rap.		Emotional: To be confident to perform. Thinking: To understand how to use dynamics to
They will make up the actions to the next part of		show an idea.
the song and rehearse it when in their groups, before performing it to the rest of the class.		

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Play the Walk and stop game and move on the spot to Marble machine. Children will show what a crotchet or 'walk' beat looks like and explain it lasts for one beat.



Garden creatures:

3. Cy Why do we use counts in dance? To know which actions to do where and to stay in time with the music and with other people.

3. Stupuls in a crice and introduce a clapping rhythm. Clap hands together twice, then slap hands on legs twice. Clap, clap, slap, slap, Count with the pupils, 1, 2, 3, 4 (clap 1, clap 2, slap 3, slap 4).

Repeat the rhythm several times.

4. Pupils suggest creatures that they might find in the garden. When pupils slap their legs, they say the name of a garden creature e.g., clap, clap, then whilst performing slap, slap, the pupils say 'spicier' or 'say's bird. When class to perform the rhythm and allow each pupil to take a turn to say their garden creature. Continue to join in the clapping rhythm whilst taking turns to say your creature name on the slap action.

Busy bees:

Recap the bees dance performed in the previous lesson.

Pupils find a space. Play the music and count pupils in, beginning by balancing on the spot for 8 counts.

Peats regulate to perform 8 counts of actions on the spot e.g. jumping, spinning wegging.

Next, pupils tread a round the space for 8 counts e.g. jumping, spinning, skipping.

Rest, public tread around the space for 8 counts e.g. jumping, spinning, skipping.

Rest, public tread around the space for 8 counts e.g. jumping, sinning, skipping.

Rest the tree different actions that here on the spot, tread.

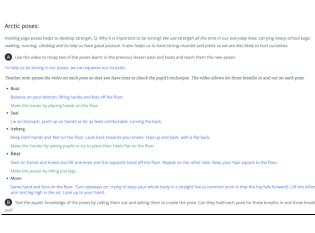
Treacher note as juigil do not have their even specific space (floog) to work in, they will need to negotiate the space between each other and look for their even specific place?

LI: We are learning to develop an awareness of strength when completing yoga poses.

Whole Child Objectives

Social: To lead a small group safely around the space. Emotional: To try my best.

Thinking: To recall and select poses from the poses we have learnt.





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Art – Kapow	PSHE - Jigsaw
LI:We will be learning how to use clay in different ways in order to make a pinch pot In this lesson, the children will be using the clay to create their own pinch pots. The children will recap how it is best to manipulate the clay into different positions and what tools are best to help us. The children will then work in partners to mould their clay, by using their thumb, into a pot shape. Once the clay is in this shape, the children will use the wooden stick tool to create different patterns and allow smaller pieces of clay to be added to the design.	LI: We are learning to set goals and thinking about how achievement makes us feel In PSHE this week, we will be particularly focusing on our goals. We will begin by setting our goal. What do we want to achieve and how will this make us feel? We will then be thinking about what steps we will need to take to reach our goal. What will I need to do to be successful? We will discuss what a short term and long term goal is and what realistic steps might be. The children will then independently choose their own goal and write down what steps they will need to take to reach it.

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LI: We will be learning about the life cycle of a butterfly and observing each stage to identify how to look after them

Animal survival- Life Cycles

In this lesson, we will be learning how to conduct a scientific observation.

During the summer term, we will be getting our own butterflies! (it is too cold now!)

We will be observing what happens during a butterfly lifecycle and thinking about how we will look after the butterflies.



LI: We are learning to explore what impact Christopher Columbus made to be significant.

In this lesson children will explore and investigate the impact Christopher Columbus made in his life and what makes him significant.

Children will learn new vocabulary and answer questions about his life.



Early life



Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy. His father wanted him to take over the family wool weaving business but he wanted to be a sailor. He began working on ships when he was a teenager.

He moved to Portugal and worked as a mapmaker with his brother. He got married and had a son.

LI: We will be learning to programme Bee Bots so that they can follow our instructions



In this lesson, we will be working further with our bee-bots.

We will begin by reminding ourselves what instructions are.

We will then discuss the buttons we can use to make the bee-bot move. Finally, we will discuss how to sequence movements to get the bee-bot to arrive at a specific location.



Children will then make the bee-bot follow instructions to get to different parts of our map.





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Homework

Homework is set on a **Thursday** and due back on a **Monday** and is set in the orange homework book.

Reading and spelling.		Maths	Topic/Other foundation subjects including writing REMINDERS – trips/events/items to bring in
Reading Please read for at least 20 minutes every day and complete tasks in your reading record or purple task book. Tasks are due and will be changed every Monday. Your teacher will check, mark and sign your work once a week. Try and login to Bug Club and Reading Eggs. Reading Reading	Spellings Please make sure your child's spelling book is in their book bag on their spelling test day.	Doodle Maths – Log on to your account at least three times this week. We will be checking to see who has accessed their account the most. Work to reach your target – are you in the green zone yet?	