Year Group: 2 Week beginning: 22.4.24



| English Reading and | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Writing | LI: We are learning to apply t | he features of a non fiction | text: composition (over 3 days) | LI: We are learning to create a contents and glossary page | LI: we are learning to write a blurb and include back page features for our non fiction book |
| Speaking and Listening Focus | • | | e features of a nonfiction book. discuss the organisation of their | Children will encouraged to discuss their knowledge with their peers and give opinions of which keywords need to be in the glossary | Children will share their blurbs with peers and provide feedback of how effective they are. |
| Key vocabulary and Key Bloom's higher order thinking questions | Key questions What is a subheading? What is a heading? How should I lay out my inf | Formation so it is easier to | access? | Key questions What is a content page? Where would it be located in a nonfiction book? What is a glossary? Which words will be bold? | Key questions What is a blurb? What information does it tell us? What other features will we include on the back of our nonfiction books? What is a barcode for? |

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| | Key Vocabulary because In addition Furthermore Consequently Capital city, Europe, | Key Vocabulary non fiction contents page glossary page bold font | Key Vocabulary non fiction blurb bar code price |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Activities | Within these lessons, children will begin choosing their facts from last week to begin writing to create their non fiction book about the UK. They will write two pages They will focus on composing interesting subheadings and organise their writing within the pages. Children will be encouraged to think about their sentence composition, as well as using relevant vocabulary to explain and include in their glossary. As they write each page, children will stick in pictures and add in captions to their work. Children will use their prior knowledge and their checklist to ensure they have included nonfiction book features. | In this lesson, children will write the contents page for their book. They will number their pages so that information can be found. They will then move on to reviewing their knowledge of and creating the glossary for keywords with meanings. | In this lesson, children will write a blurb for their book using. They will look at the different features and styles that books use and then adapt a style for their own book. They are short in length. They use attention-grabbing words and phrases. They tend to use questions and exclamation marks. They often use three full stops at their ends (an ellipsis) to leave the reader asking questions They will then add in the remaining features for their back page including bar codes, price and quotes |

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| glossary | not real | characters | photographs |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| beginning, middle, end | index page | animals can talk | problems and solution |
| facts | setting | contents page | should be read in order |
| headings and sub-headings | does not need to be read in order | labels | gives information |
| tells a story | illustrations | read for fun | diagram |
| tone a orong | 11140014110110 | roug jor just | arag an |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| Additiona I Literacy Learning | Lesson 1 | Lesson 2 | Lesson 3 | Lesson 4 | Lesson 5 |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Phonics Medinast earl Phonics Term 3 - Week 1 This week reviews the wr grapheme | Review Monster Sounds Roar Speed read the Colour-Coded Year 2 Grapheme Flashcards one by one. Repeat with the plain-text flashcards. Teach | Review ey and suffixes Recap the ey PowerPoint. Notice how plurals are formed differently for ey and y. Teach | Review Common Exception Words Review CEWs by writing in colour-code: Mr Mrs who eye Day 3 Worksheet Monster Partners | Review Ideas Generation What would Green Froggy like for her birthday? List as many ey words as possible Day 4 Writing Task Birthday List | Review HFWs 1. Download the PowerPoints. Speed read sections of the First 100 and Next 200 HFW flashcards Teach Focus on the words from the next 200 HFWs below. Point |

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and adding suffixes to wr words. Action: E Smiley face.
Watch the video 'Monkey Boo'.

- Read-Colour-Write
Read the words and colour the sounds. Write the words in the spaces.

Add the rule.

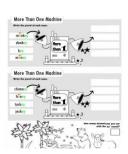
Day 1 Worksheet



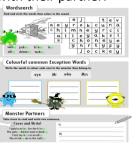
Can the children remember the **ey** words? There are not many **ey** words to remember. It is important to know them because most other words ending in the long **E** sound are spelt with a **y**.

Day 2 Worksheet Grammar Machines

Complete the + ing Machine Time Machine More than One Machine



Working in pairs, children take turns to dictate and write sentence dictations with their partner.



Write a list of all the items that Green Froggy has on her birthday list.

A Birthday List.

What would Green Fraggy like for her hirthday?

What would Green Fraggy like for her hirthday?

When a list of all the cy lesses that Green Fraggy has on her hirthday list.

Remember, only to odd the lister 's' to create playeds (see need to frag the 'y')!

out where the monster makes a sound.

he's, we're, can't, didn't, couldn't – these are contractions. Tricky Witch changes the n sound in 'can't', 'didn't' and 'couldn't' and the re sound in 'we're'. The o and I in 'couldn't' are silent ghosts.

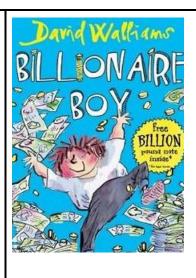
jumped, stopped – Tricky Witch changes the ed to a t sound.

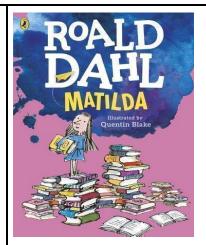
2. Ask the children to work in pairs to create a memory sentence for each set of words. Ask them to write these in their Monster Phonics exercise book. Add colour-coding to support memory

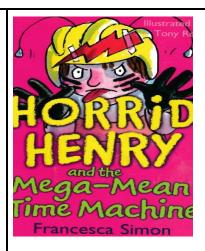
Aspen Class – Billionaire Boy Author - David Walliams Chestnut Class Matilda Author - Roald Dahl Pine Class Horrid Henry and the Mega-Mean Machine Author - Francesca Simon Sycamore The Twits Author - Roald Dahl

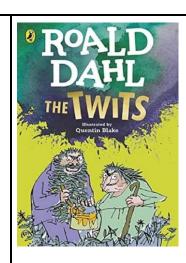
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| Maths | Lesson 1 | Lesson 2 | Lesson 3 | Lesson 4 | Lesson 5 |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | LI: We are learning to recognise a quarter. | LI: We are learning to find a quarter. | LI: We are learning to recognise a third. | LI: We are learning to find a third. | LI: We are learning to find the whole. |
| Key vocabular y and key questions | Key questions -What is a quarter? -How do you know that a quarter is shown? - Has the shape been split into equal parts? -What is the denominator? How do you know? | Key questions -How do you find half of a number? - How do you find a quarter of a number? What is the same? -What is different? | Key questions -Has the shape been split into equal parts? - How many equal parts has the shape been split into? -What is a third? How is it similar to a half and a quarter? How | Key questions -How do you find 1/2 / 1/4 of a number? -How do you find 1/3 of a number? -What is the same? -What is different? | Key questions -Do you know a part or the whole? -How many equal parts are there?If there are in one of the parts, how many need to be in the other parts? |

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| | Key Vocabulary -Denominator -Numerator -Fraction -Quarter -Four | -How can you use counters/bar models to help? Key Vocabulary -Find -Word problems -Equal groups -Fraction -Quarter -Numerator -Denominator | is it different? Key Vocabulary -Numerator -Denominator -Third -Find -Word problems -Equal groups -Fraction | -How can you use counters/bar models to help? Key Vocabulary -Numerator -Denominator -Third -Find -Word problems -Equal groups -Fraction | Key Vocabulary -Numerator -Denominator -Third -Quarter -Half -Find -Word problems -Equal groups -Fraction -Whole |
|------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Activities | Children should be able to identify if a shape has been split into equal parts and if each part represents a quarter. They can compare the written notation for 1/2 and 1/4 and identify what the digits represent. • Which shopes show \(\frac{1}{4} \)? Exploin why the others do not show \(\frac{1}{4} \)? Exploin why the others do not show \(\frac{1}{4} \)? | In this lesson, the focus here should be on using concrete and pictorial resources to support understanding. One of the difficulties with this step is that children are not yet familiar with dividing by 4, so modelling of sharing into four equal groups will be | Today, the children should recognise that 1 is still the numerator, but the denominator is 3, so the whole is split into three equal parts. Again, children should consider what each digit represents in the written notation to support | Children should use their understanding of the denominator to realise that they need to share the objects into three equal groups and eventually understand that they need to divide by 3. Kay, Jo and Ron share six sweets equally. Draw circles to show how they share them. The whole has been split into equal groups. There are in each group. Circle $\frac{1}{3}$ of the counters. Is there more than one way to circle $\frac{1}{3}$? Why? Will this always work? | In this lesson, we are consolidating our learning. We are comparing fractions we have learnt and working out what the whole might be. Find the whole for each picture. Here is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number. Here is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number. Find the wholes. Find the wholes. Find the wholes. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 |

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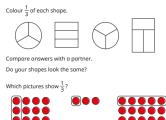
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Children should see 1
4 represented in multiple
ways and not be limited to
just standard examples.
They may also begin to
compare 1/2 and 1/4 in
relation to the same object
or amount and think about
which is greater.

required. Shore the 12 strawberries into four equal groups. ### of 12 = _____ Circle ### of the cars. One quarter of _____ is ### of ______

They could also approach finding a quarter by recognising that it is half of a half or divide by 2 twice. Encourage children to attempt both strategies and decide which they find more efficient.

understanding.



Children identify a third of a shape, a length and a set of objects and need to consider if they have been split into three equal parts. At this stage, they could also begin to compare known fractions.

Children begin to think about the similarities and differences between finding 1/2,1/3 and 1/4 of a number. They may recognise that finding 1 3 of a number will result in a greater amount than 1/4, but a smaller amount than ½.

Children will have to use a range of operations to work out the whole $(x \div)$.

Music – Sing Up PE – Get Set 4 PE

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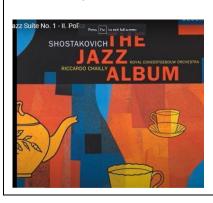
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LI: We are learning to listen actively and mark the beat by tapping, clapping, and swinging to the music.

Children will:

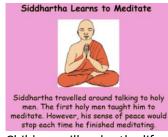
- Dmitri Shostakovich (pronounced 'Shos ta – ko – vitch') is one of the most famous composers of the 20th century.
- He was born in Russia.
- He wrote most of his music during a scary period of Russia's history.
- He is most famous for writing some music for orchestras, called symphonies.
- He also wrote music for small groups of four instruments, called quartets.

He used jazz instruments – like saxophones – in some of his pieces.



LI: We are learning to know the events of a Buddha's life.

Children will learn the story of the Buddha, when Siddhartha Gautama was born and his life story.



Children will order the life story of the Buddha and describe what happened during his life.





About 80 years old The Buddha lays down to die in a grove





the Buddha to meditate





sitting under a tree

LI – We are learning to develop returning a ball with hands.

This week, we are focusing on moving quickly from the ready position to meet the ball and watching the ball carefully as it comes towards you.



To develop these skills, we are, in groups of four, with one playground ball and four cones between them—
They create a 'net' using the four cones and stand two players either side. Groups work as a team to send the ball over the net and return it. Each pupil can choose how they wish to return the ball.

Lesson 2 - Striking and Fielding

LI: We are learning to develop accuracy in underarm throwing and catching to field a ball.

This week, we are focusing on bringing the ball in to our bodies, finishing with your hand pointing towards your target, looking at the ball, meeting the ball with hands out ready to catch and stepping

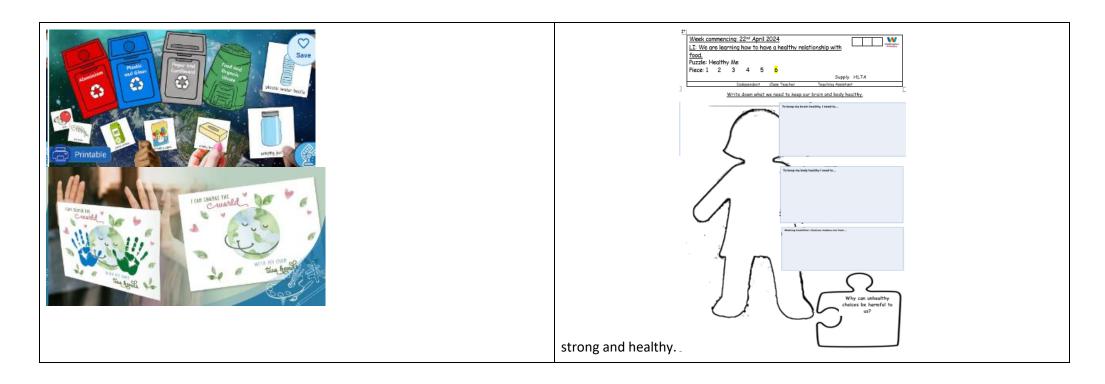
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| | | | forward with your opposite foot to throwing hand. In groups of four with one ball and two cones. Pupils play 3v1. One pupil begins at a cone as the batter. They roll the ball out in any direction and then run from where they are standing to a cone approx. 7m away and back. Each time they reach a cone, they score one point. |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Art – Kapow | | PSHE - Jigsaw | |
| EARTH DAY Today children will learn about the importance of E hands and paint the Earth in blue and green. They in their groups sorting out different waste into the | will then carry out a fun activity | In today's lesson we will be d talk about the importance of | iscussing what makes a person healthy. We will also sleep and how this contributes to a healthy body and the different ways we can keep our body and minds |

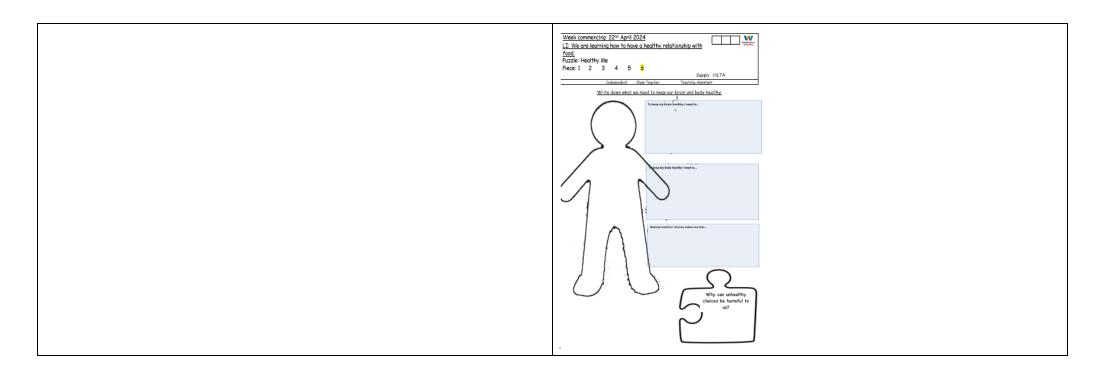
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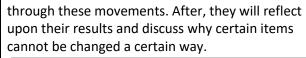


| Science - Wellington Curriculum | Topic (History) – Wellington Curriculum | Computing – Barefoot and Teach Computing |
|--|---|--|
| LI: We are learning about the different ways materials can be shaped. | LI: We are learning about the physical characteristics of the UK. | LI: We are learning how to present information in different ways. |
| This week children will be learning how different materials can be twisted, stretched, bended and squashed. They will first make a prediction and then conduct an experiment using a range of materials and observe how these materials can be changed | | In this lesson children will read a tally chart and learn how to convert these findings onto a block diagram. They will work with partners and answer questions, using their block diagram for help. They will also be |

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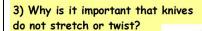
| | Can it be bent? | Can it be stretched? | Can it be twisted? | Can it be squashed? | Does it return to its original shape? |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| plastic | | | | | |
| modelling clay | | | | | |
| sponge | | | | | |
| metal knife | | | | | |





1) What do your results show?

2) Could you bend, twist, squash and stretch all objects?









👩 Look at the UK on google Earth



How can you describe the UK?

What surrounds the UK?

How does the size of UK compare to other countries?

Look at the information on England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland. (see England below)

England

England is the largest country in the United Kingdom with a population of 56 million people. There are 51 cities and many towns and villages.

The climate in England is temperate and the weather often changes. England is the warmest country in the United Kingdom.

England's landscape has flat and hilly areas. There are some mountains in the north. Scafell Pike in the Lake District is the highest mountain in England. It is 978m high.

There are lots of rivers in England. The River Severn is the longest river. It runs through Wales and England. It is 354km long.

England has many famous physical features, such as the White Cliffs of Dover in the south, Cheddar Gorge in the west and lakes and mountains in the Lake District.

There are also famous human features, such as Warwick Castle and Stonehenge

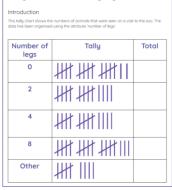




Scafell Pik



taught the importance of not sharing data with others unless necessary.



Tally chart - How many legs?



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| Look at the | e table and | complete th | e data as a | class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | England | Northern Ireland | Scotland | Wales |
| Population | | | | |
| Number of cities | | | | |
| Climate and weather | | | | |
| Landscape | | | | |
| Highest mountain | | | | |
| Longest river | | | | |
| Famous physical features | | | | |
| Famous human features | | | | |
| | What features | are these? | about | er questions the cteristics of |
| Are these | e Physcial or Huma | | | |
| | | al. | | |

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| Which country has the largest population? (circle) England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales |
|---|
| Which country is Snowdonia in? (circle)] England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales |

Homework



Homework is set on a **Thursday** and due back on a **Monday** and is set in the yellow 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. | Spellings Please make sure your child's spelling book is in their book bag on their spelling test day. | doodlemaths Doodle Maths | Monster Phonics have now launched an online reading platform where you can access Monster Phonic books online. |

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Your teacher will check, mark and sign your work once a week.

Try and login to **Bug Club** and **Reading Eggs.**







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?

Monster Phonics Day! Friday 26th April! Dress as your best Monster Phonic Monster!

