

Year Group: 2 Week beginning: 27.11.23

English	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	<u>Friday</u>
Reading and Writing	LI: We are learning how to make predictions based on what we have read so far.	LI: We are learning to compare similarities between two texts.	LI: We are learning to compare differences between two texts.	LI: We are learning to identify adjectives to describe a character.	LI: We are learning to apply adjectives to a character description.
Speaking and Listening Focus	We are learning to speak in full sentences.	We are learning to listen and make contributions.	We are learning to give an opposing opinion to a topic.	We are learning to use a range of differences sentences.	We are learning to use adverbs and adjectives.
Key vocabulary and Key Blooms higher order thinking questions	Key Vocabulary: Prediction Inference Comprehension Full sentences Explanation  Key Questions: -What is a prediction? -What features can we identify on the front cover? -What do you think might happen next?	Key Vocabulary: Compare Conjunctions Similarities Both Same Also Likewise  Key Questions: -What is a similarity? -What similarities can you name? -What conjunction should we use when we are talking about similarities?	Key Vocabulary: Compare Conjunctions Differences On the other hand Whereas However But  Key Questions: -What is a difference? -What differences can you name? -What conjunction should we use when we are talking about differences?	Key Vocabulary: Adjectives Expanded noun phrases Character description Appearance Personality Verbs Adverbs  Key Questions: -What is an adjective? -What is an expanded noun phrase? -How can we describe how the character looks? -Can we describe how the	Key Vocabulary: Adjectives Expanded noun phrases Character description Comparison Similarities Differences  Key Questions: -How can we describe these characters? -How can we compare these characters? -Which adjectives are most appropriate to describe which character?

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#### **Activities**

This week, we are beginning to look at our new text 'Room on the broom' by Julia Donalson.

We will be making predictions based on the front cover e.g. who might the main character be? How do you know? What do you predict the book will be about?



We will be then be reading half the book and making predictions about how we think the book will end and what might happen.



Today, we will be finishing reading 'Room on the Broom' and recapping 'The Gruffalo'.

We will discuss the similarities between the books, such as rhyming words etc. Other examples:

- -The Witch and the Gruffalo both have a wart on their nose but they are different colours.
  -Both books have animals in
- -The Gruffalo and the Witch are both terrified of something else.

them.



The children will aim to use connectives and conjunctions to connect their ideas.

We will begin this lesson by recapping their similarities we collected in the previous lesson.

We will now move onto to talk about the differences between the stories and the characters.

Examples of differences:

- -Gruffalo has long horns and huge ears and the Witch has a long nose.
- -The Witch is magical and the Gruffalo is not.
- -The Witch is kind but the Gruffalo is unkind/unfriendly.



The children will aim to use connectives and conjunctions to connect their ideas.

In this lesson, the children will be using their prior knowledge of using adjectives and expanded noun phrases.

They will be choosing a character from the story 'Room on the Broom'.



They will be writing descriptive sentences about these character's looks, personality and they way they move.

In this lesson, the children will be using their knowledge of adjectives, expanded noun phrases, adverbs and conjunctions.

We will be comparing the dragon and the witch.



We will begin by sorting adjectives that belong to the witch and the dragon.
We will then put these adjectives into comparatoves sentences.





Additiona I Literacy Learning	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
Phonics  Monitor of the following street form 1 — week 12	Today, children will learn the ti (sh) grapheme. We will go over the words on the PowerPoint. Watch the 'Commotion at the Station' video. Tricky Witch has split a ti potion on the train, which has caused a commotion at the station and no trains are in motion. Listen to the appeal sung by a famous pop star for Tricky Witch to reverse the potion. Ask the class to make the Tricky Witch (wave a pretend wand) action every time they hear a ti (sh) word. Children will then help Tricky Witch to reverse the potion by making a spell using as many ti words as possible. Write the ti words in colour-code on the	Children will recap the ti (sh) grapheme from yesterday using the flashcards.  They will then complete the word search containing the ti (sh) words.  Wordsearch  Year 2 Graphemes  Tricky Witch   ti  I e i y u c or  I e i p o s i t i o n m  I o n i n i n i o n i n i n d i or  I n s i n e o n e s t d or n i i n d i or n a i or n a i n d	We will use the PowerPoint to introduce the i grapheme. This is a very common grapheme. Read through the i words.  2. Watch the video 'Tiger and I'. It tells the story of a time when Miss Oh No was lonely and hoped that her friends would call for her. Ask the class to make the Yellow I (point to an eye) action every time they hear an i word. Can the children remember all of the i words in the song?  3. Download the activity. Play a treasure hunt game, searching for the i cards in groups. Once found, each card must remain in the same place for other groups to find. Record the results, if possible, in colour-code on	Children will recap the i grapheme from yesterday using the flashcards. They will then complete the word search containing the grapheme.  Wordsearch  Year 2 Exceptemes  Yeallow I   i  t   d   e   a   t   t   s   a   a   d   o   n   t    o   h   m   a   d   e   y   o   e   d   d   t    o   h   m   a   e   y   o   e   d   d   t    o   h   f   n   e   n   t   t   s   e   a   b   b    l   d   w   e   f   d   p   f   d   t    u   find   mind   wild   wild   mind   wild   wild   mind   wild   wild	Use the Year 2 CEWs PowerPoint. Use this to read the focus CEWs below  eye – Tricky Witches changes the sound of eye to I and the sound of the final s to a z sound.  Mr, Mrs – Tricky Witch changes the r and rs sound in these words.  who – the w is a silent letter which is unusual at the start of a word. The letter o makes the Cool Blue sound. Focusing on these points will be helpful as many children find this word



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	spell sheet.  i Spell Sheet Help Tirkly Witch reverse the effects of the ill potton by putting ill words into the reversing potton  Median set a def- Philoson life as  Philoson life as		the Record Sheet.  Spy Word Record Sheet  Maclinitative Bottom (186-a)	difficult to spell.  Min. R. & & Bank, M. & & Bank,
Class Text  - Reading Aloud 10-15 mins each day	Aspen Class – ROALD DAHL  JHETWIS  5+ stores	Chestnut Class  ROALD  DAHL  MATILDA  Bernell Bio	ROALD DAHL FANTASTIC MR. FOX Benefits Black	Sycamore  ROALD DAHL THE WITS  Grantin Bigs  ROALD THE WITS



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Maths	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
	LI: We are learning to compare amounts of money.	LI: We are learning to explore calculating with money	LI: We are learning to explore equivalence between £1 and 100p	LI: We are learning to understand how to give change from £1	LI: We are learning to solve problems involving money
Key vocabular y and key questions	Key Vocabulary money pence coin same compare <>>=  Key Questions • Which is worth more, £1 or 1p? How do you know? • How much money is there? • If the number of pounds is the same, what can you compare? • If the number of pence is the same, what can you compare? • Which amount is the greatest/smallest? How do you know? • Who has the least/most money? How do you know?	Key Vocabulary total difference pound pence How much? altogether Key Questions • What does "total" mean? • What does "difference" mean? • How many pounds/pence are there altogether? • How many more pounds/pence are there?	Key Vocabulary £1 = 100p find change pound pence How much? altogether Key Questions • How many pence are there in £1? • Can you make £1 using p coins? • Can you make £1 using different coins? • How do you know you have £1? • How do bonds to 100 help you make £1?	Key Vocabulary counting forwards/backwards giving change coins notes  Key Question How many pence are there in one pound? • How else can you make £1? • How much money does have? How much money does spend? How much change will get?	Key Vocabulary problems money calculate find the difference total addition/subtraction Key Questions • How much money is there in total? • How much money isspent? • What is the total cost ofand? • How much more doescostthan? • What is the difference in price?

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#### **Activities**

In this small step, children compare amounts of money using the language of "greater than", "less than", "most" and "least", together with the inequality symbols. As inequality symbols are often a sticking point for children, they may need a reminder of the meaning of each symbol before continuing with the step. Children compare amounts of money that are made up of both pounds and pence, but they only need to focus on one of these, as the other will be the same. For example, they may compare £3 and 20p with £3 and 60p, where £3 is the constant, or compare £4 and 50p with £7 and 50p, where 50p is the constant. They should recognise that since one part is the same, they can just compare the other. It is important that children know that £1 is worth more than 1p, so if they compare £3 with 3p, then they know that £3 is worth more.

In this small step, children combine their learning from an earlier block on addition and subtraction with their new learning on money to perform calculations involving money. They need to be able to find the total cost or find the difference in prices. When finding the total, children should be encouraged to consider different methods such as counting on, partitioning and regrouping. When finding the difference, children should explore both counting on and counting back. They can compare and contrast methods to decide which one is more efficient.

In this small step, children explore for the first time the equivalence of £1 and 100p. It is essential for children to understand that £1 is equal to 100p or that £1 is made up of 100 pence. Using this knowledge, they should be able to make £1 in different ways and using a variety of coins. This will support them later in the block when they work out change, as being able to make £1 in different ways will mean that children will find it easier to find change from £1. Children use their knowledge of bonds to 100 from earlier learning to support them, both working with tens and working with tens and ones. When working with just tens, children should know that. for example, 30 + 70 = 100, but should then realise that since there is not a 30p or 70p coin, this on its own cannot be used to make a pound.

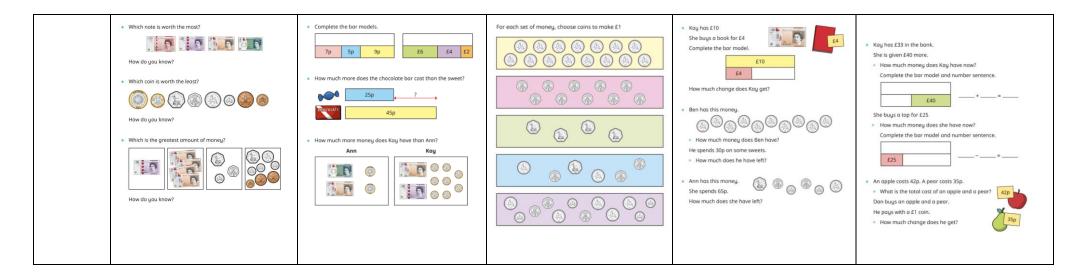
The focus of this small step is on finding change from £1. Children explore a variety of different methods of calculating change. They could start by making £1 using different coins, building on the learning from the previous step, then remove the coins that are spent and count what is left. They could then go on to use more abstract methods, such as counting back and counting on, using a number line. When children are confident in calculating change from £1, they can explore finding change from other whole pounds.

In this small step, children bring together all their learning from this block to complete two-step problems involving money. This step requires children to find the total, find the difference and calculate change, and combinations of all three within the same question. Children must work out what they need to do first in the context of the question and may need support with this initially. Finding the total can now include pairs of values that sum to a whole pound as children have explored this in a previous step. They continue to only calculate change from whole pounds. The use of play money, number lines and partwhole models can support children in performing calculations, and bar models can be a useful way of representing a question to help children understand what they need to do.



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Music – Sing Up PE – Get Set 4 PE

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Wellington Primary

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# <u>LI: We are learning to perform songs for our Christmas</u> concert.



Children will be learning songs for the Christmas concert.

Learning actions and adding some instruments in.



# LI: We are learning to identify and explain the purpose of the features of the Mandir.



Look at the features of the Mandir. Name and discuss the importance of the features and their uses.



## Children to label the features and write the purpose of each feature.



#### **L5 Team Building**

# LI: We are learning to use teamwork skills to work as a group to solve problems.



- Pupils stand in their own space. They begin by walking around the area, moving in and out of each other
- Pupils move around in a different way e.g. skipping, jumping, side-stepping. Take suggestions from the pupils for the class to us

#### Connections:

Pupils jog around. When the teacher calls a body part, pupils find a partner and connect that body part together e.g. hands, feet, back etc. Change the travelling action each time e.g. skipping, jumping, hopscotch etc. Also change the direction they are travelling in forwards, backwards and sideways.

Move with control, looking for space and avoiding others.







### **L5 Target Games**

LI: We are learning to select and apply the appropriate skill to the target game.





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Art – Kapow		PSHE - Jigsaw	

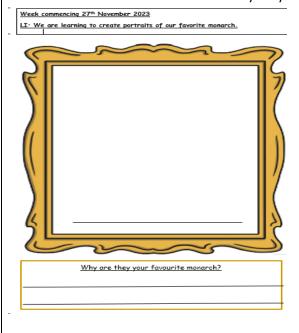




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#### LI: We are learning to create a portrait based on our favourite monarch.

This lesson, children will be recapping all the monarchs we have learnt about in History. We will take a look at different portraits of these royal figures and identify what we can see about the painting - what are they wearing? How are they standing? How is their facial expression? Then, children will draw their own portrait of their favourite monarch and write why they have chosen them.

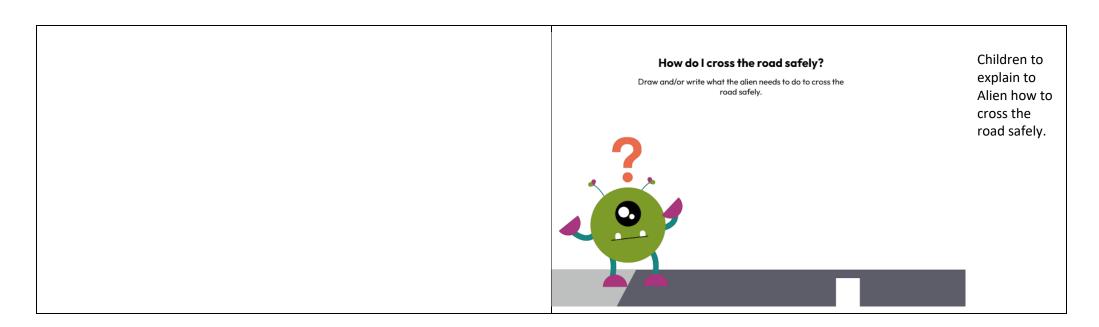






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**Science - Wellington Curriculum** 

**Topic (History) – Wellington Curriculum** 

**Computing – Barefoot and Teach Computing** 

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#### LI: We are learning to construct simple food chains.

This lesson, children will draw their own diagrams of microhabitat food chains. They will learn about producers, consumers and how energy is transferred from one living thing to another. They will also learn how carnivores are usually at the top of the food chain because they need to hunt other animals in order to survive.



### LI: We are learning to share what we have learnt about **Magnificent Monarchs.**



End of topic quiz Children to answer the quiz (12 questions)

#### 1. Which of the six significant monarchs reigned first?





Elizabeth I

2. Which monarch had absolute power: William the Conqueror or Elizabeth II?







Conqueror



What have we learnt in our topic? Children to write facts they have learnt using the defining frame.

#### L5 Effects

LI: We are learning to use tools to change an image.

This week children will be using PixIr to change the appearance of a photo. They will be taking photos and using tools to change the colour. They will then save their images onto the IPad.

#### Changing colours

Today we will change some photographs by adjusting their colours.



How have the colours been changed in images A, B, and C?



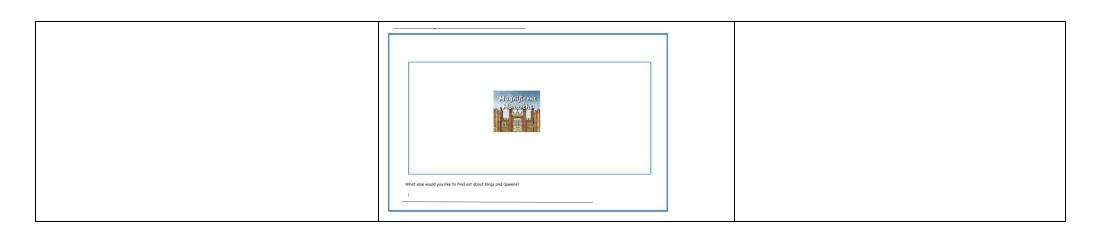






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### Homework

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	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	Year 2 Christmas concert  Please have costumes in school by Monday 4th December. Concert date is Tuesday 12th December. Aspen and Pine parents 9:15 Sycamore and Chestnut 10:15



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your work once a week.

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







has accessed their account the most.

Work to reach your target – are you in the **green** zone yet?