YEAR 2 HOME LEARNING TIMETABLE

Timetable	Activities
Gg ?!. SPAG	Complete the SPAG (Spelling and Grammar) sheets
Maths	Complete the Maths Tasks that Miss Cheng has set for you. Spend 15 minutes on Doodle Maths to complete the homework for this week.
Break	Have a snack!
English	Complete the English Tasks that Miss Cheng has set for you.
Lunch	Eat your lunch!
☆ Special	 PSHE Art Science Spanish Computing
Break	Have a snack!
● PE	Try Go Noodle Family
Reflection	Think, reflect and discuss: Every day: What was your favourite part of your day? Mon: Would you rather be a turtle or a snake? Why? Tues: Would you rather have claws or flippers? Why? Wed: Would you rather eat cucumbers forever or tomatoes forever? Why? Thurs: Would you rather be invisible or read people's minds? Why? Fri: Would you rather be a famous musician or an Olympic athlete? Why?



SPELLING - MONDAY

Group your spelling words according to the number of syllables.











್ರಿ el/e/phant

Use the words on the Friday page.

1 syllable	2 syllables	3 or more syllables

What is a homophone?

SPAG - TUESDAY

Find the word in the dictionary.

Homophones 1

Cut and glue the matching homophone pairs.

there	see	
pear	eight	
meet	one	
right	flower	
tale	buy	
blue	two	

their	sea	pair	tail
won	meat	by	to
ate	flour	write	blew

Week beginning 15^{th} June 2020 - Home Learning Year 2 Miss Cheng

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odd one ort		SPEL	LING -	MERINERA
gem	magic	energy	jar	join
giant	giraffe	jacket	jog	adjust
	for each of your spelli ord and one is the od	d word out that does	n't fit with the	-
a)	e.g. napp	oy, joyful, angry, chee	rtui	
o,			-	
f)				
g)				
h)				
i)				
j)				

SPAG - THURSDAY

13 Library Book

bob did a retel of his library book to the class. when he finished his retell he needed to retrn his book to the library



Find 2 spelling mistakes. Add 2 capital letters and 1 full stop.

(14) Slimy Sunscreen

it was a really hot and sunny day. joe disliked puting on sunscreen. his mum made him reaply his sunscreen



Find 2 spelling mistakes. Add 3 capital letters and 1 full stop.

The /j/ Sound Spelt With 'g' or 'j'

HANDWRITING - FRIDAY

Practise your weekly spelling words using cursive handwriting.
gem
giant
magic
giraffe
energy
jacket
jar
jog
join
adjust

WHAT ITS THE QUEESTITON

YR 2 MATHS

Monday

36

If this is the answer, what is the question?

For example: What is 42 - 6?

There is more than I question to this answer.



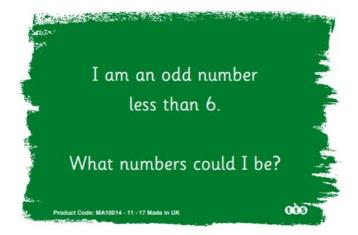
Number and Place Value

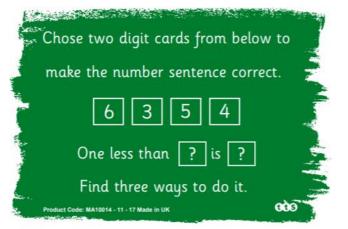
Bee-Bot has been struggling with his maths.

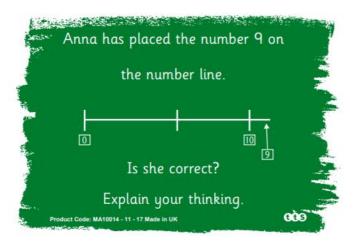
Put your maths hats on and see if you can help him to solve these questions.

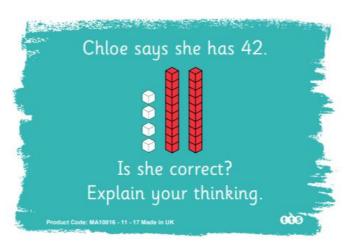


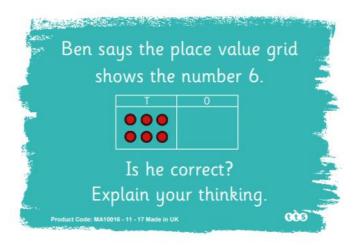


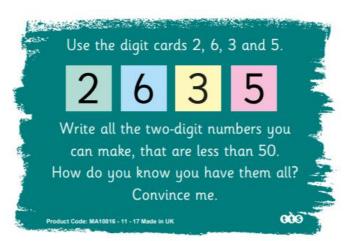












Wednesday

A car has 4 wheels.

- ☆How many wheels would 3 cars have?
- ☆How many wheels would 5 cars have?

A motor bike has 2 wheels.



☆True or False? 2 cars have the same number of wheels as 4 motor bikes.

☆How do you know?

Year 2

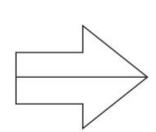
YR 2 MATHS

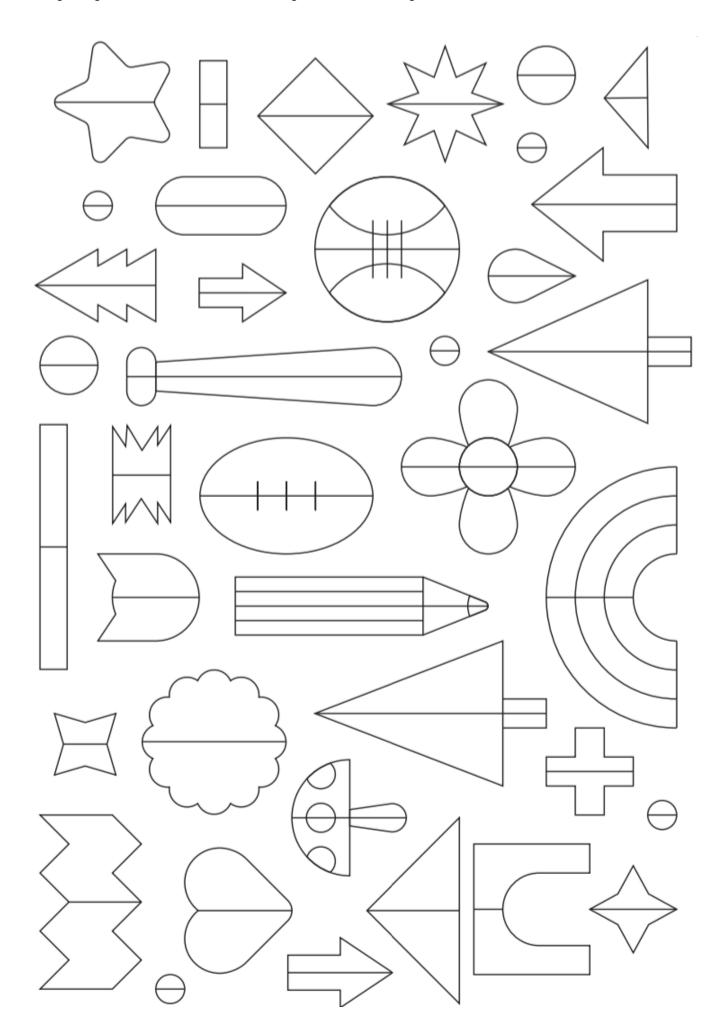
Thursday

Read and follow these instructions carefully.

Activity Instructions

- Colour half of all the tree shapes green.
- 2. Colour half the flower pink.
- 5. Colour half of the star shapes yellow.
- 4. Colour half the rainbow red, purple and blue.
- 5. Colour the whole mushroom red.
- 6. Colour half the heart pink.
- 7. Colour the whole house roof black.
- 8. Colour half the house green.
- 9. Colour half the sports balls blue.
- 10. Colour the whole cat grey.
- 11. Do not colour any of the pencil yellow.
- 12. Colour the whole baseball bat orange.





YR 2 MATHS

Maths Activity Mat



Section 1

Are there more marbles or beads? Put a circle around the group with the most.



Section 2

How many tens in these numbers?

49 has tens.

71 has tens.

59 has tens.

Section 3

Using a ruler, draw a shape with 2 long sides the same length and 2 short sides which are the same length.

This shape is a

Section 4

Write these words in numbers.

fifty-seven

seventeen

ninety-one

Section 5

Draw a line that is 2cm long.

Section 6

Use these signs > < to make these statements true.

13cm

19cm

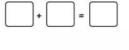
32cm

Section 7

Put the numbers in the correct order on the number line.

Section 8

Write a number statement for the marbles.



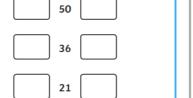
Section 6 What comes next?

5, 10, 15,



Section 1

one less one more



Section 4

There are 14 apples.

4 apples have to be thrown away.

How many apples are left?



Section 7

Match up the sum to the answer.

20 + 3

60

52 + 8

43

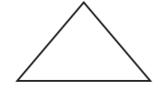
37 + 6

Section 2

10 + 2 =

Section 5

Using a ruler draw a line of symmetry on this shape.



Section 8

Which line is the shortest?

Line ____ is the shortest.

Section 3

Circle the ones.

83

38

44

YEAR 2 ENGLISH HOME LEARNING

	Text: Choose your own book
Monday	Task: Write a summary of the book that you read.
English	
T	Text: Earth Watch- Protecting native plants and animals
Tuesday	Task: Answer comprehension questions
English	
	Text: Dora the Storer
Wednesday	Task: Answer comprehension questions
English	
	Text: Around the world in 80 days!
Thursday	Task: Answer comprehension questions
English	
	Text: Around the world in 80 days!
Friday	Task: Write a summary about the text you read yesterday.
English	





After you have read your book, write a few sentences explaining what the book is about.



This is called a summary.

Pass your summary on to a friend to read.



Animals come in all shapes, sizes and types. Most are very cute, but some harm the environment when they move to places they do not belong. When animals go to a new place, some of them spread too fast or hurt the other animals that live there.

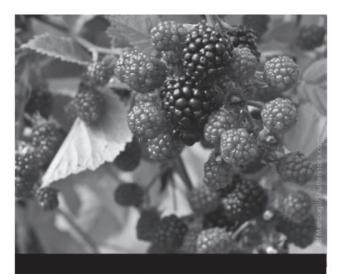
WHAT ARE PESTS?

Animals that belong in a country are called native animals. New species that cause trouble are called pests. Some pests are farm animals or pets gone wild (or *feral*). Others were taken to new areas by accident or on purpose as people explored the world.

Cane toads are from South America, but they were brought to Australia to eat beetles that were destroying sugar cane crops. They look like frogs, but their poison kills frog-eating native animals. Stoats (or weasels) from America cause problems in New Zealand. They eat the chicks of native kiwi birds, which are

endangered. Some pests travel by accident. Rats and mice come on ships. Bats, birds and insects fly. Mites and ticks arrive in the fur of other animals





Flowers, plants and fruits like blackberry bushes can spread to take over wild places.



Sniffer dogs are good at smelling for pests at airports. They sit down next to luggage if they sniff pests.

HOW DO PESTS SPREAD?

In the past, people did not know the dangers of bringing plants or animals to new countries

Boats were not checked, so pests got a free ride around the world. Cats, dogs, birds and rabbits got loose or were set free. Pigs, goats, cows and horses also went feral. Their hooves can damage habitats, and they compete with native animals for food and water.

Customs and border control agents now carefully check planes and ships for pests. These days, pests mostly travel through careless packing of goods or by hitching a ride with humans when they travel to new places.

Now that you know how to stop the spread of pests, you can help protect Australia's native plants and animals.

5 WAYS TO STOP PESTS

- Be careful not to order plant or animal products from overseas or post them from Australia.
- After hiking, wash your boots clean of mud before you travel home.
- Don't take any fruit, vegetables or plants with when you visit other states or countries.
- Never remove native animals from their homes or release insects, pets, fish or farm animals into the wild where they don't belong.
- Protect national parks by telling rangers about any pests that you see.

Earth Watch: Protecting Native Plants and Animals - Worksheet

Name:	Date:
Name:	Date:

Earth Watch: Protecting Native Plants and Animals

Que	stions
1.	What native animals and plants are found near your home?
2.	Do you know of any introduced pests that are in your area?
3.	How do pests in your area threaten the native environment?
4.	What can you do to help reduce the risk to the native environment?
5.	Draw the habitat of a native animal in your area.
	J



Dora the Storer

Dora liked things. She didn't go out looking but somehow she always spotted them, lost or thrown away, just the very things she knew would come in useful one day.

Birdcages and bookcases, bicycles and balls, Dora found and kept them all. The one thing that Dora did not have was space.

Dora had no space to put things. Dora had no space to cook things. Dora had no space to sit or eat.

"I must find more space," she said, as she clambered carefully out of bed.

Later that morning, a slip of paper squeezed in through the letter box. Dora finally found her glasses and this is what she read:



Dora rushed around the house gathering up things she did not want. "I must be generous," she said. "I must take everything. It is for a very good cause."

Dora pushed her pram to and from the jumble sale hall. But as time went on, it got harder and harder to part with her precious finds. She could not help sniffing when she said goodbye to the bicycles and she cried as she wheeled away the lampshade.



Dora was exhausted when she got home. But when she looked around her house, she was pleased to see that there was so much space. There was also a lovely carpet on the floor that she hadn't seen for years.

But all that night, Dora couldn't get to sleep. She lay in the empty darkness thinking of all her precious things. She was sure they must be feeling unloved and unwanted. She could almost hear them calling to her, 'Come back and save us!'



When the sun came up, Dora dressed quickly and raced up to the hall. She could see her things through the window, waiting to be sold

"I'll get them back," said Dora, "if I have to buy them all. At least I'm the first in the line."

Six hours later, Dora was still waiting. "Hello," said a voice. "Have you been here long?"

Dora turned to see a woman with a little boy smiling up at her.

"I want to look too," said the boy, so Dora lifted him up.

"Ooh, Mum!" he shouted. "There's a bike in there."

Then an old man hurried up and peered in through the window too. "Look at that lampshade!" he cried. "Just what I always wanted."

More and more people joined the line and peeped in through the window. They all saw things they wanted. "How useful! How beautiful!" they cried.

Dora said nothing, but she began to smile.

When the doors were opened and everyone rushed in, Dora was the first inside – but she didn't buy a thing.

She just watched and smiled as all her things were sold, and proudly pushed and carried off to their new homes.



Questions about Dora the Storer

1	Look at the beginning of the story.	
	What was different about Dora's things?	
		Tick one .
	She bought them in the shop.	
	Someone gave them to her.	
	She made them herself.	
	They had been thrown away.	
2	What sort of things did Dora choose to	collect?
		Tick one .
	expensive things	
	colourful things	
	things that might be useful	
	things that she could sell	

3	It was difficult to get the piece of paper through Dora's letter box.
	Find and copy one word that tells you this.
4	Why did Dora want to give things to the jumble sale?
	Write two reasons.
	1
	2
5	Dora cried as she pushed her pram away for the last time.
	Why was she sad?

6	During the night, Dora decided to				
	bring back everything she had taken to the jumble sale.	one.			
	go to the jumble sale to buy new things.				
	make sure her things were sold at the jumble sale.				
	take even more things to the jumble sale.				
7	7 Circle two words that show Dora was in a rush to get back to the the next morning.				
	When the sun came up, Dora dressed quickly				
	and raced up to the hall. She could see				
	her things through the window, waiting to be sold.				
8	The boy and the old man wanted to buy something at the jumble	e sale.			
	The boy wanted to buy a				
	The old man wanted to buy a				

9 Why did Dora decide **not** to buy her things back?

	Tick one .
She thought that the jumble sale was too busy.	
She did not see anything she liked.	
She saw that other people wanted her things.	
She did not have enough money to buy her things back.	



Around the World in 80 Days

Mark Beaumont - Around the World in 80 Days



Mark Beaumont is an athlete who rides his bike in lots of different places. He has cycled many miles all over the world and loves to give himself a challenge.

His next big challenge was to ride his bike around the world

in 80 days. He had cycled around the world before but he wanted to break that record. He visited lots of different cities and travelled through 14 countries. Mark cycled about 240 miles every day and was riding for 11 weeks without a break. To get ready for this, Mark tested his equipment by cycling around Britain first.



It was very important for Mark to stay healthy during the 80-day ride,

so he drank plenty of water and ate lots of energy-rich food to keep him going.

Mark broke the existing world record and cycled around the world in 79 days!

Around the World in 80 Days

Questions

1. Complete the sentence: Mark Beaumont is an					
swimmer athlete actor					
2. How far did Mark cycle each day? Circle one.					
160 miles 240 miles 320 miles					
3. How many weeks did Mark ride for without a break? Tick one.					
16 weeks 11 weeks 20 weeks					
4. How did Mark test his equipment? Tick one.					
by cleaning it by cycling by cycling around Britain by cycling really fast					
5. How many different countries did Mark travel through?					



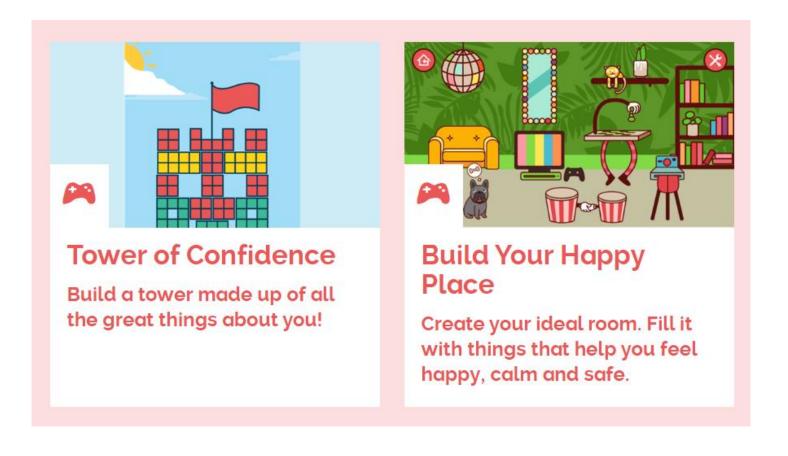
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	twinki www.twinki.co.uk
W.	

Time	Timetable	Activities
Monday 60 minutes	PSHE Special	https://www.childline.org.uk/toolbox/games/ Have a go at one of the games from the website. Tower of Confidence But open through share good But of the game But of t
Tuesday 60 minutes	Art Special	Mona Lisa Draw a self portrait
Wednesday 60 minutes	Science Special	Choose one of the activities: 1. Build your own hibernation home 2. Create a hibernating box 3. How to prepare for hibernation 4. Animal fact file
Thursday 60 minutes	Spanish Special	Make a Father's Day Card Write a message to your Dad, Grandpa or someone special. Write 5 reasons why you love them. (Or more if you can think of more!) Write the numbers in Spanish!
Friday 60 minutes	Computing Special	Log on to Busy things: https://www.busythings.co.uk/ Type in your username and password. It's the same username and password for Doodle Maths Go to Computing: Busy Code

https://www.childline.org.uk/toolbox/games/

Choose one of these activities:







The Mona Lisa (La Joconde) is a very famous painting by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci. It is thought to have been painted between 1503 and 1506.

It has been on display at the Louvre Museum in Paris since 1797.

The Mona Lisa is one of the most valuable paintings in the world. It holds the Guiness World Record for the highest insurance valuation in history!

On the page opposite can you draw a self-portrait of yourself in the style of the Mona Lisa?



Coming Out Of Hibernation

enough food to eat and they struggle to survive the cold weather. Spring marks the time when these animals come out of hibernation. Some of the animals that hibernate are Some animals hibernate during the colder months of the year because it is hard to find hedgehogs, turtles, frogs, snails, bats, dormice and ladybirds.

Fun Facts

- When animals are hibernating, they are not actually sleeping. Their heart example, a hedgehog will slow its heartbeat down from 190 beats per rates and breathing slow down and their body temperature drops. For minute to just 20 beats per minute.
 - Hedgehogs normally hibernate for five or six months during the colder months.
- When snails hibernate, they attach themselves to a surface and cover themselves with their slime.



Activity Ideas

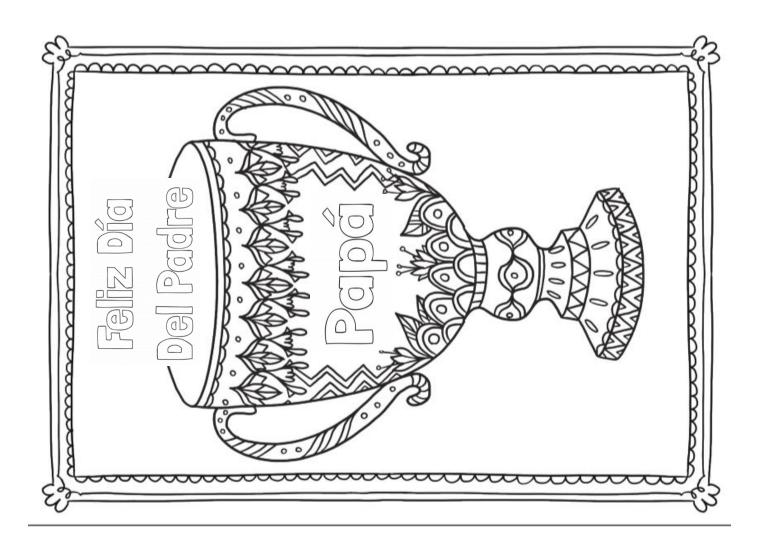
- hibernation home that would keep you safe during the winter months. Think about what you would need if you were going into hibernation. animals prepare safe places where they will stay until winter ends. What would you make sure you had with you or had done before hibernating? Using fabric, pillows, anything in your house, build a Build your own hibernation home. During autumn, hibernating
 - hibernation box for one of your toys. Think about how to make it safe, comfortable and warm for them during the winter months. Talk about this together whilst you create it and explain why different things are Create a hibernating box. Use a cardboard box and design a 2
- How to prepare for hibernation. Imagine you have been asked by a they need to build, eat, and do before hibernation begins. You could hibernation. What do they need to do to prepare? Think about what family of hedgehogs to write a step by step instruction list for illustrate your instructions too. 6
- an animal that hibernates over the winter and create a fact file all about more of now that they are coming out of hibernation in spring. Choose them. Try to find out as many facts as you can, such as what they eat, where they live, and how they are adapted to their environment, etc. Animal fact file. There are a lot of animals that you will start seeing Draw pictures, write about them or why not present your own nature programme all about the animal. 4





Week beginning 15^{th} June 2020 - Home Learning Year 2 Miss Cheng

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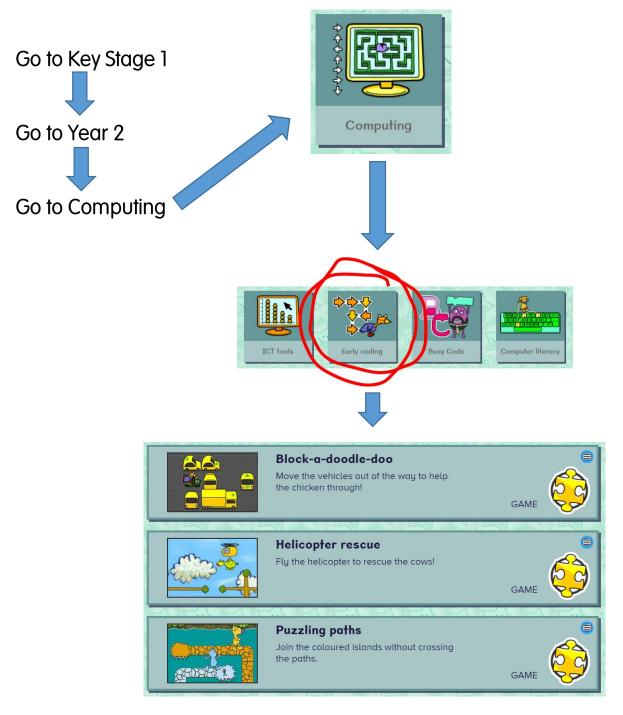


Week beginning 15^{th} June 2020 - Home Learning Year 2 Miss Cheng

Login using your LGfL username and password.

This is on a label in your reading record.

It is the same as your Doodle Maths username and password.



Choose any of these games.