Year Group: Year 2 Week beginning: 2.12.24



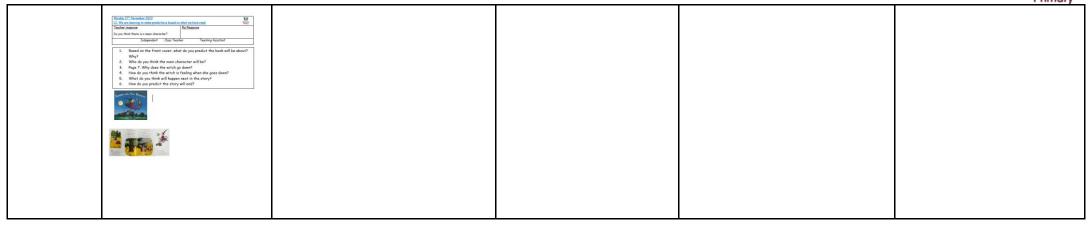
Every Tuesday, you will see the weekly overview that sets out our learning for the week on the learning section of our school website and on Google Classroom. This is the work that children will be doing in school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher

English Reading	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
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. I predict because I can see I think	We are learning to listen and make contributions. The texts are similar because Likewise, Similarly, Also, both texts have	We are learning to give an opposing opinion to a topic. The texts are different because whereas This text has XXX on the other hand this text has	We are learning to use a range of different sentences. The stripy, ginger cat jumps merrily. An expanded noun phrase is The dog has	We are learning to use adverbs and adjectives. The dragon has, witch.
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?



		-	-		Primary
				character moves?	
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? Look at the front cover which the Broom will be about? We will 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 coloursBoth books have animals in themThe Gruffalo and the Witch are both terrified of something else. and also similarly both like to an animal 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 noseThe Witch is magical and the Gruffalo is notThe Witch is kind but the Gruffalo is unkind/unfriendly. Can you think of any differences between the two books? 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 the 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 comparative sentences.





Additional Literacy Learning	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
Phonics Meoin stiects Philoson iifcrs	This week, we will recap sounds we found tricky when taking our PIXL GPS test. The first sound we will be focusing on is the /v/ sound at the end of the words.	Today we will be recapping words ending in -y, which make the Green Froggy sound, such as silly. family fairy lady baby The teacher will go over flashcards using the -y sound	In this lesson, children will recap adding -s and -es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) We will recap that plural means more than one. We will then go over the suffix rule of changing	In today's lesson, we will revisit adding the suffix -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed in the root word, for example 'longest'. big bigger biggest We will learn how adding -er or -est is added to adjectives to compare. We will explore different examples of this.	Today we will go over the spelling rule of S27 — the /s:/sound spelt a before I and II An example of this is small. Best Friends All day we walk and talk, Always we talk and walk, Play games in the school hall, Pretend to make a phone call, Talk about the football, Go and climb the big wall, Both of us are so tall, Careful that we don't fall, All day we walk and talk, Always we talk and walk. We will look at this poem

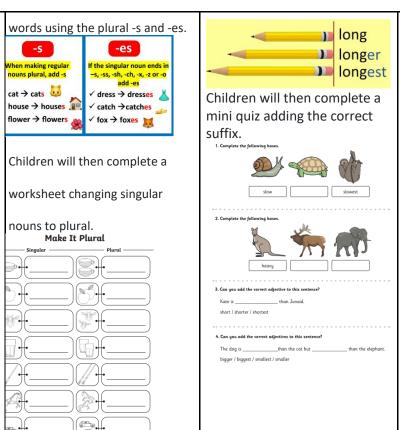
Year Group: Year 2 Week beginning: 2.12.24



We will recap some words with the v sound and then children will write sentences using these words into Monster Phonics books.

and will practice sounding out with the class.

Children will then make their own flashcards in Monster Phonics books.



and highlight the words with the sound. Children will then write sentences in their books using the sound.



Class Text
- Reading
Aloud
10-15
mins each
day

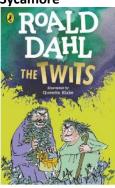
Aspen



Chestnut



Sycamore





Maths	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
	LI: We are learning to sort 3D shapes.	LI: we are learning to make patterns with 2D and 3D shapes.	LI: we are learning to review our understanding of 2D and 2D shapes	LI: We are learning to count money in pence.	LI: we are learning to count money in pounds £.
			LI: we are learning to explore what we already know about money.		
Key	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
vocabular	3D	2D	2D	money	money
y and key	shapes	3D	3D	pence	pence
questions	sorting	shapes	shapes	worth	coin
		patterns	vertices	adding	pounds
		repeating	edges	subtracting	worth
		symmetrical	sides	5p	adding
			symmetrical	coin	subtracting
			money		£5
			pence		
	Key Questions	Key Questions	Key Questions	Key Questions	Key Questions
	How can you sort these	What shapes can you see in	What is a vertex?	What is this coin worth?	What is this coin/note worth?
	shapes?	the pattern?	What is a side?	Which coin is worth more?	Which coin/note is worth
	How do you know this shape	Which shapes are repeating?	What are the properties of a	How many are there?	more?
	is in the correct group?	What would be the next	cube?	What is the total value of	How many are there?
	Which shape is the odd one	shape in the pattern?	Which 2D shapes make a	1p/2p/5p/10p coins?	What is the total value of
	out?	What would be the shape	cuboid?	How does counting in 2s	£1/£2 coins?
	Why do some shapes go into	after that?	How many curved faces	help you to count in 20s?	What is the total value of
	the same groups?	What would the 10th shape	does a cylinder have?	How much money is there	£5/£10/£20/£50 notes?
	Is there another way to sort	be?		altogether?	How much money is there



	these shapes? Which other shapes can go into this group?	Is the pattern repeating or symmetrical?		Which coins did you count first?	altogether? Which did you count first?
Activities	In this small step, children sort 3-D shapes in a variety of ways, including using the properties they learnt earlier in the block. Children begin by sorting a range of everyday objects, looking at groups of shapes and identifying the odd one out. Children explore sorting shapes into a range of different groups and thinking about how some shapes have been sorted. They may notice that some shapes go into similar groups, for example a cube and a cuboid, and could think about the reasons behind this. In each group, what is the name of the shape that is the odd one out?	In this small step, children use their understanding of 2-D and 3-D shapes to identify and create patterns. Children need to be able to identify and name shapes to help them describe the patterns accurately. They look at patterns made up of only 2-D or only 3-D shapes, before looking at patterns that are made up of both. Drow the next two shapes in each pattern? Continue the pattern. What are the names of the shapes in the pattern?	In this lesson, children will complete a mini quiz relating to their learning in this unit of work. Children will have the opportunity to discuss and consolidate their learning. 1 Match each shape to its name. pyramid cylinder triangular cone They will then complete a diagnostic quiz on money which will be the next unit of study.	In this small step, children count money in pence. They should be able to recognise coins based on their real-life experience, as well as earlier learning in Year 1, but may need a quick recap on each coin and its value. They may need to be formally introduced to the term "worth" and its meaning in this context. Although children may have seen values written as, for example, "5p" meaning 5 pence, some might need to be explicitly introduced to this notation. Children use their knowledge from place value and addition and subtraction to find the total value of a set of coins, with all answers being less than £1. They should be able to count up in 1ps, 2ps, 5ps and 10ps, and use related facts to count up in 20ps, as well as finding the total of a mixed set of coins. Children do not need to convert between pounds and pence,	In this small step, children count money in pounds. They should be able to recognise both notes and coins based on their real-life experience, as well as earlier learning in Year 1, but may need a quick recap on each note or coin and its value. Although children may have seen values written as, for example, "£5", meaning 5 pounds, some might need to be explicitly introduced to this notation. Children use their knowledge from place value and addition and subtraction to find the total value of a set of notes and coins. All answers will be less than £100. They should be able to count up in £1s, £2s, £5s and £10s, and use related facts to count up in £20s, as well as being able to find the total of mixed sets of notes and coins. Children do not need to count beyond 100, so while they must be able to recognise a £50 note and know that two £50 notes are £100, they do not need to go beyond this.



			Prii
		so while they must be able to recognise a 50p coin, they do not need to count up in 50ps.	Count the money.
		How much money is in each box? O	Complete the sentences to count the money. There is £50 note. The total value is £ There are £1 coins. The total value is £ There is £ altogether.

Year Group: Year 2 Week beginning: 2.12.24



Music - Sing Up RE - Widening Horizons PE - Getset4PE LI: We are learning to perform improvised solos LI: We are learning to explore what a mandir is and why Team Building (CT) Lesson 4 over a shimmering accompaniment. this is important to Hindus. LI: We are learning to communicate effectively and develop trust. Carried over from last week, over two weeks In this lesson, children will explore what a mandir is. They In this lesson children will develop the skills to will investigate the inside using videos and pictures and This week, the children will discussions with those who have visited a mandir before. Social: To place trust in others. Listen to The lark ascending by Ralph They will then complete their own work showing what they Emotional: To be confident to lead others. Vaughan Williams. have learnt from the lesson. Perform improvised solos over a Thinking: To understand the task and provide clear instructions to shimmering accompaniment. LI: We are learning to explore what a mandir help complete it. Structure different ideas together to make is and why this is important to Hindus. one big piece. Where do Hindus go to Perform our class bird-inspired worship? A Once blindfolds are on, the teacher holds up guide their partner to the relevant cones and sten composition. red cone. Pupil B's guide their partner to each of the cones matching that colour using over it once they arrive. their voice. After a few minutes, change roles. Talk to your partner using clear directions such as The lark ascending their partner's safety. Be sensible in the Click the link to find out more! One of the most famous pieces of music inspired by a bird was 0 written by an English composer called Ralph Vaughan Williams. It describes a lark flying high in the sky, looking down at the world. **Target Games Lesson 4** Listen and try to imagine the lark All About Hindu Mandirs and Worship rising up to a clear blue sky. LI: We are learning to apply the appropriate skills to A mandir is a place where Hindus go to worship. Hindus are people who follow the Hinduism religion. At a mandir, there are shrines for different Hindu gods and target games. goddesses, also known as deities. Check our progress: how did we do? In this lesson children will develop the skills to -Can we invent simple patterns using voices, body percussion, and instruments? Social: To show kindness towards others. ~ Can we follow signals given by a conductor/leader? Did you know Emotional: To show honesty when playing games. $\overline{\mathsf{v}}$ Can we structure ideas into a bigger piece? Can we improvise solos using instruments? Thinking: To consider how much power to use for each activity.



Year Group: Year 2 Week beginning: 2.12.24 Game 1: croquet: Equipment: 4 tennis balls and 8 cones. On their turn, pupils roll their ball from the spot where it had previously stopped. If a pupil's ball has been knocked by another ball, the pupils roll the ball from the new location. Each pupil continues to take turns until they have completed the course. Teacher note: pupils can choose how far apart their gates are from one another and how wide each gate is. Think about how much power you want to put on the ball so that it doesn't roll too far for the next gate. Finish with your hand pointing towards your target as you Art - Kapow

Year Group: Year 2 Week beginning: 2.12.24

Wellington

LI: We are learning to explore texture and pattern using paint.

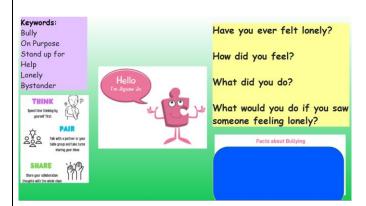
Carried over from last week due to INSET

This week, children will be exploring different textures and patterns using paint. They will use foil, paper and other materials to make patterns.



LI: We are learning to identify and know when and how to stand up for ourselves and others and how to get help if I am being bullied.

In this lesson, children will explore and identify what is right and wrong and how to solve problems that might occur using scenarios to act through situations.





Year Group: Year 2	Week beginning: 2.12.2



Science - Wellington Curriculum	Topic (History) – Wellington Curriculum	Computing – Barefoot and Teach Computing
LI: We are learning to explain why we need to exercise and perform a range of simple tests. In this lesson, children will explore why exercise is important to our health and perform some simple exercises to find out how exercise makes us feel and how this changes our heart rate and breathing.	LI: We are learning to compare monarchs and establish which had absolute power to make their own rules and laws. In this lesson children will compare significant monarchs to establish who had/has the most power to lead the country. They will complete and graph and then answer questions from it.	LI: We are learning to investigate and decide how photographs can be improved. In this lesson, children will explore the different ways that photographs can be improved. They will edit photos using ipads and the use of light. I can explore the effect that light has on a photo I can experiment with different light sources I can explain why a picture may be unclear

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Lesson 2

LI: We are learning to notice patterns and explain what we have found using scientific language.

In this lesson, children will explore what they found out when they performed exercise and answer questions to inform their understanding. LI: We are learning to compare monarchs and establish which had absolute power to make their own rules and laws.

What does 'power' and 'rule' mean?



Three ways to add more light

Add more daylight

Take the photo where there is more sunlight.



Use the camera flash

Select the built-in flash tool or use an an external flash to add light.

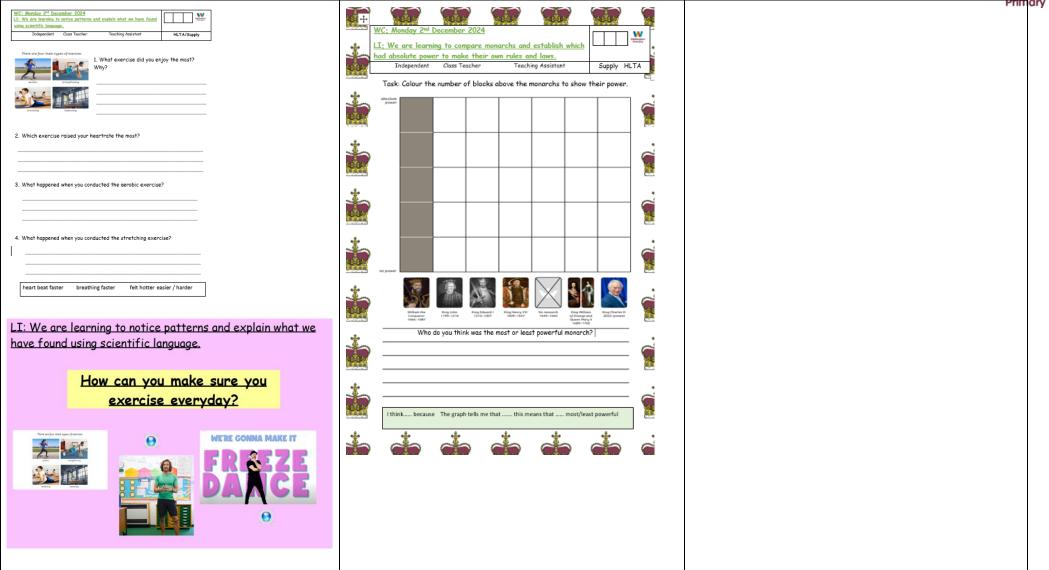


Use another light source

Provide extra light by shining artificial light on the object.







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Homework



Homework is set on a **Thursday** and due back on a **Monday** either in books or on line.

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 Eggs.	Spellings Please make sure your child's spelling book is in their book bag on these days as this is their spelling test day. Remember to write your spelling sentences in your purple reading task book.	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?	Please remember to wear the correct full uniform. Children should be wearing a white shirt with the school tie, grey trousers and black school shoes. Jumpers and cardigans must be burgundy with the school logo. Girls wear simple stud earrings, no necklaces or big bows to be worn. Please remember to write your child's name on all school clothes and resources so if they get lost we can return them. Please remember to bring book bags every day! Reading Café dates for specific classes- please see the classroom door.	