

Y2 Home Learning Pack 4

When in school, your child would usually complete **maths**, **English**, **reading** and **topic** during the day.

Therefore, please complete an **English** or **maths**, **reading** and **topic** sheet daily.

*Remember, play is really important for children, as well as some downtime. If you want more work – take a look at the recommended websites.
Your child may need some support completing this.*

Thank you for your continued support,
Miss Sohrab and Miss Bridge.



• STAY SAFE • BE KIND •

Recommended websites:

(some of these sites require a membership but many are offering free membership during school closure)

Phonics/English

<https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/>

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/letters-and-sounds>

<https://www.phonicsbloom.com/>

<http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zgkw2hv>

Maths

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/5-7-years/counting>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zjxhfg8>

<http://www.snappymaths.com/>

Mindfulness and keeping active:

Joe Wicks (PE at 9am every week
day) <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/CosmicKidsYoga>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers>

<https://plprimarystars.com/>

<https://app.gonoodle.com/>

English Task 1

Have a look at the picture and answer the inference questions.



1. What do you think is happening in this picture?

2. Why do you think the giraffe is there?

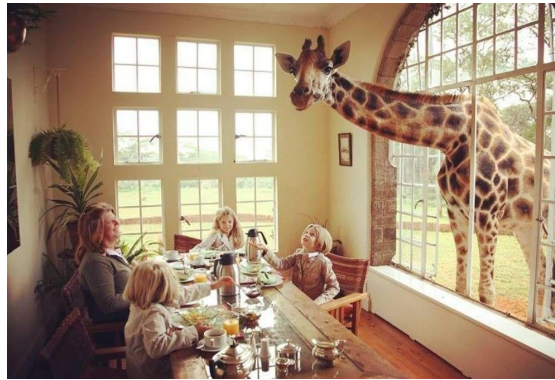
3. How do you think the people are feeling?

English Task 2

1. Create a bank of adjectives to describe the picture using the different senses.



SIGHT



TASTE



SMELL



TOUCH

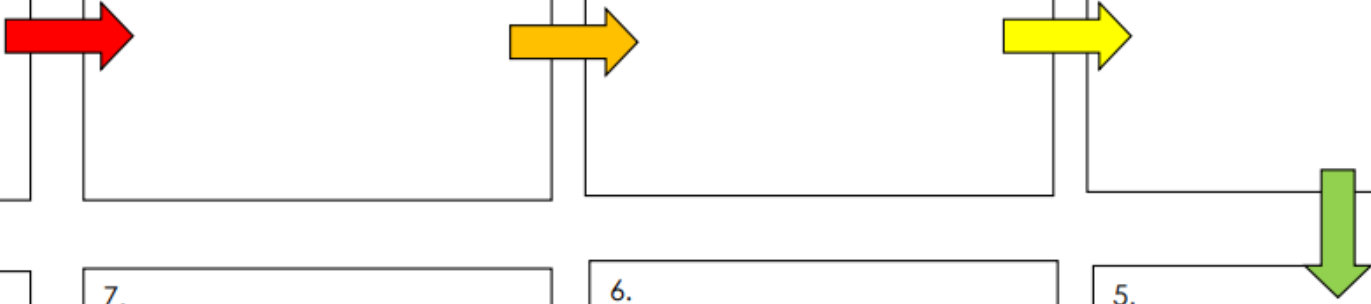


HEARING

2. Now use these words to write a descriptive paragraph about the picture.

English Task 3

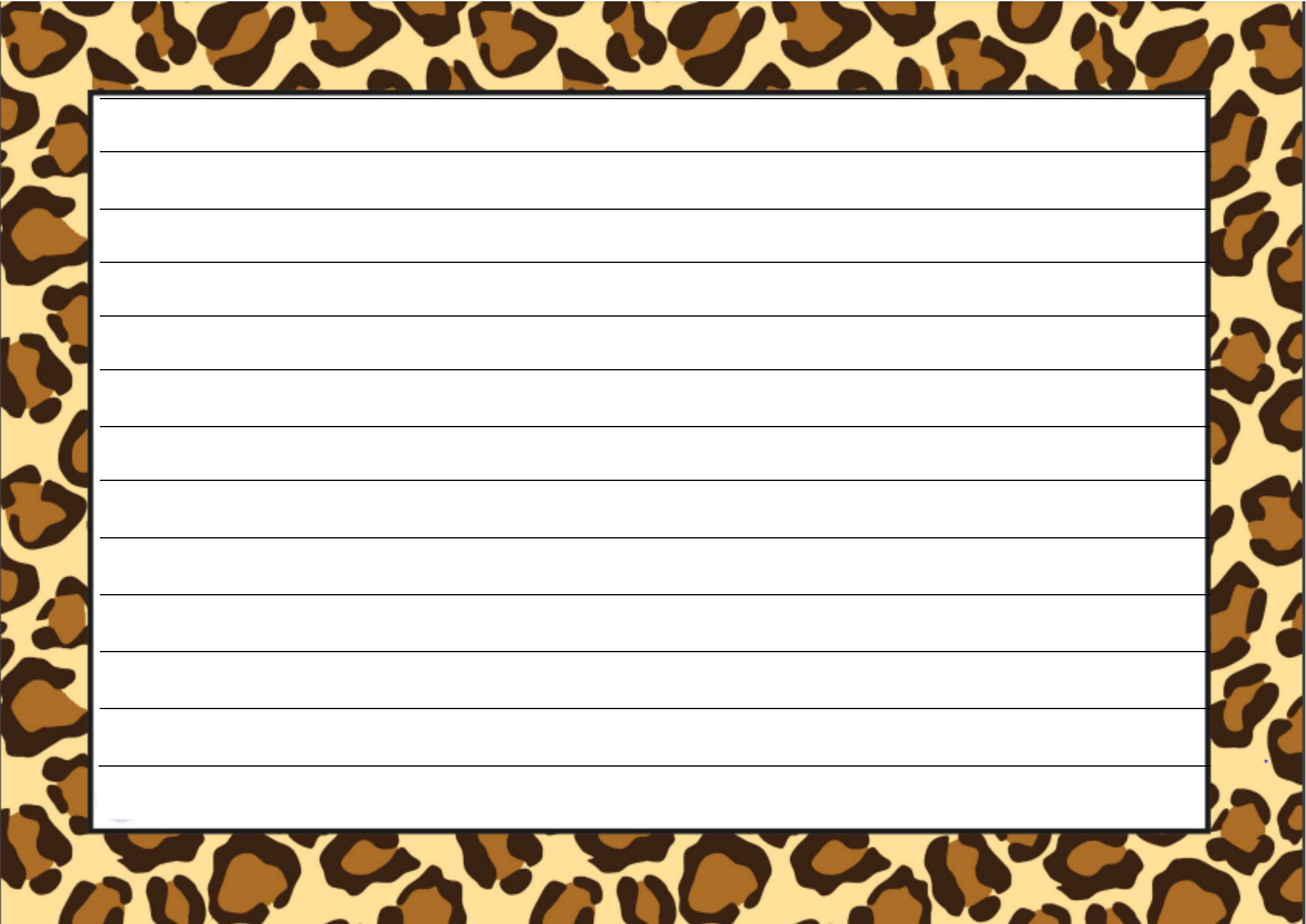
Create a story map for what might happen next. Fill in the boxes for the different stages of your story. For example, the giraffe might eat all their food or the children might go for a ride on the giraffe.

1.	2.	3.	4.
			
8.	7.	6.	5.

Challenge: Add keywords to your map such as common exception words, time adverbials and adverbs.

English Task 4

Use your story map to write your own story based on the picture. Write a sentence or two for each box. If you need a break in between, take a break and finish off your story later. You can ask an adult to post it on twitter. I would be happy to have a read! Remember to write your name on the sheet!



Spellings - By the end of year 2 you should be able to spell all year 1 common exception words and most of year 2 common exception words.

Common Exception Words

Year 1

a	his	push	was
are	house	put	we
ask	I	said	were
be	is	says	where
by	love	school	you
come	me	she	your
do	my	so	
friend	no	some	
full	of	the	
go	once	there	
has	one	they	
he	our	to	
here	pull	today	

Year 2

after	class	floor	most	pretty
again	climb	gold	move	prove
any	clothes	grass	Mr	should
bath	cold	great	Mrs	steak
beautiful	could	half	old	sugar
because	door	hold	only	sure
behind	even	hour	parents	told
both	every	improve	pass	water
break	everybody	kind	past	who
busy	eye	last	path	whole
child	fast	many	people	wild
children	father	mind	plant	would
Christmas	find	money	poor	

Pythons

Snakes are reptiles, which means they are cold-blooded and have scales instead of hair or fur. They can be extremely dangerous and some are very poisonous. They can range in size, from being small enough to fit on a coin, to being longer than a bus! Pythons are one of thousands of different species of snake. There are as many as 26 different types of python.

Habitat

Pythons are very adaptable and are found in many different countries and environments. They tend to be found in environments that are particularly hot, such as parched deserts or humid rainforests. This means that they are largely found throughout the continents of Asia and Africa because they are cold-blooded, which means that they have to use the sun and rocks heated by the sun to warm themselves. If they get too cold, they cannot function properly and they will struggle to hunt and protect themselves from predators. One of the reasons pythons make their home in the rainforest is because it provides many different places to hide. Some pythons will wrap themselves around the branches and disappear amongst the leaves; others will coil up tightly, hidden on the forest floor and wait for prey to come close enough to catch. Pythons have skin which allows them to blend in wherever they are. We call this camouflage. Their skin has patterns that help to hide them by copying the leaves or bark of a tree.

Diet

Pythons are carnivores, which means that they only eat meat. Most pythons will have a diet consisting of small mammals like rats, but they will eat other animals such as birds, lizards, monkeys and even caiman, which are like alligators.

Pythons

Pythons do not chase their prey; they wait and then strike quickly, gripping with their teeth before wrapping their body around the prey and squeezing tight.

Fun Facts

- The length of a python can range from very small (about 30cm) to the largest ever recorded, at an amazing 8 metres long!
- Even though they live on land or in trees, they are actually very good swimmers.



Pythons - Questions

1. How many different species of snakes are there?

2. Why are pythons found mostly in Asia and Africa?

3. How does the sun help pythons?

4. What is an 'environment'?

5. Give one way that pythons hide in the rainforest?

6. What is a carnivore?

7. How do pythons catch their prey?

8. What allows pythons to camouflage so successfully?

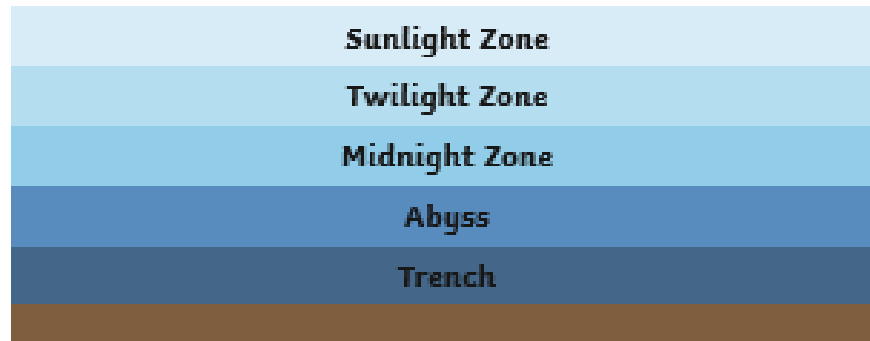
9. What might a large python eat?

10. Can you name another kind of snake?

The Layers of the Ocean

Ocean Layers

Oceans cover two thirds of our Earth. The ocean is deeper in some places than others. We call these different depths, **layers**. Each layer is special, with different animals and plants living there.



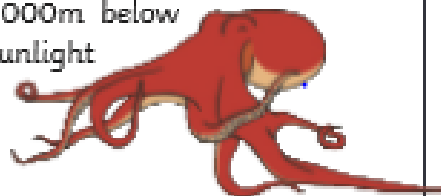
The Sunlight Zone

The Sunlight Zone is up to 200m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight can reach this layer. Most of all, ocean animals and plants live here. The water is warm and both humans and fish swim here.



The Twilight Zone

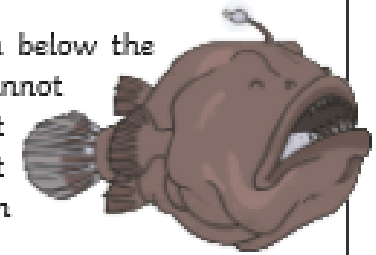
The Twilight Zone is up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean. The sunlight cannot reach this layer so it is very dark. Animals that live here often have big eyes to help them see.



The Layers of the Ocean

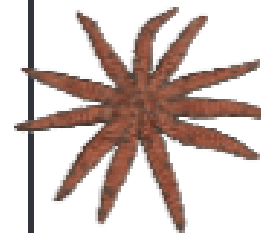
The Midnight Zone

The Midnight Zone is up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight cannot reach this layer, which means it is pitch black. Many animals that live here make their own light, such as lanternfish.



The Abyss

The Abyss is up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean. Sunlight cannot reach this level at all and the water is near freezing. Only a few animals can live here, such as sea stars and crabs.



The Trench

The Trench is up to 11,000m below the surface of the ocean. The Trench is also known as the ocean floor. The temperature here is near freezing.



Did You Know?

The deepest part of the ocean is in the Mariana Trench. It is almost 11,000m deep!

The Layers of the Ocean - Questions

1. How much of the Earth do oceans cover? Tick **one**.

- ☐ one third
- ☐ two thirds
- ☐ half

2. Number these ocean layers in order of how **deep** they are. The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ The Twilight Zone
- ☒ 1 The Sunlight Zone
- ☐ The Midnight Zone
- ☐ The Abyss

3. Draw lines to match the sentences to the ocean layers they describe.

Only a few animals can live here.

The Sunlight Zone

Humans can swim here.

The Trench

This layer is also called the ocean floor.

The Abyss

4. Fill in the missing word.

In the Midnight Zone it is pitch _____.

5. Why do animals that live in the Twilight Zone often have big eyes?

Birds in Your Garden

There are many different types of bird that you might see in your garden. Here are a few of them:



Robin

Robins are very easy to spot in your garden. They have a red breast and a brown head and back. They have long legs and a short tail. They are very territorial. This means they live in one area and will stop other robins from living there too. They eat insects, fruit, seeds and worms.

Jackdaw

The jackdaw is a noisy bird. You would definitely notice this bird in your garden. They are quite large, and have a grey neck, a stubby beak and white eyes. They eat insects, dead animals, eggs, young birds and seeds. Jackdaws are known for stealing things; not just food but objects too!



Blue tit

The blue tit is a very small bird with bright blue and yellow feathers. The male and female look the same. They eat insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts. They often eat from bird tables and live in garden nesting boxes. In winter, they meet with other blue tits to make it easier to search for food.



Birds in Your Garden

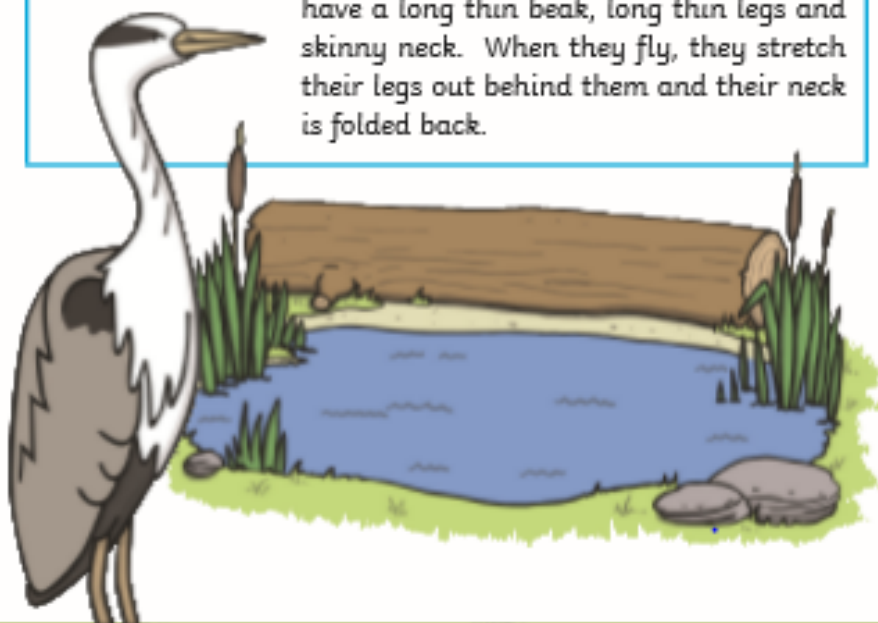
Blackbird

Blackbirds are very common garden birds. They also live in farmland, woodland and near streets and coasts. They eat insects, worms, seeds and fruit. Blackbirds tend to live on their own. The male is glossy black with an orange beak and an orange ring around his eye. The female is dark brown with a brown beak.



Heron

Hérons like to stand next to garden ponds. This is because they love to eat fish, and sometimes steal very expensive fish from people's ponds! They are quite large and have a long thin beak, long thin legs and skinny neck. When they fly, they stretch their legs out behind them and their neck is folded back.



Birds in Your Garden - Questions

1. What does a robin eat? Tick **one**.

- ☐ insects, fruit, worms and seeds
- ☐ fruit, insects and eggs
- ☐ worms, eggs and insects

2. In which season do blue tits work together to find food? Tick **one**

- ☐ summer
- ☐ spring
- ☐ winter

3. Write 2 adjectives from the text that describe a jackdaw.

4. Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are true and which sentences are false.

Sentence	True	False
A male blackbird has a brown beak.		
Herons have long thin legs.		
Blackbirds usually live on their own.		
When herons fly, they stretch their legs out in front of them.		

5. Why do herons like to stand near garden ponds?

The Enormous Turnip



Once upon a time, there lived a little old man and a little old woman. One day, the little old man planted some turnip seeds. One of the turnips grew... and grew... and grew... until it was enormous.

The little old man pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but still the turnip would not budge. The little old man shouted to his wife to help. Together they pulled, and pulled, but still the turnip would not budge! So the little old man and the little old woman shouted to a boy who was playing in the field. Together they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but still the turnip would not budge!



So the little old man, the little old woman and the boy shouted to a girl to help them. Together they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but still the turnip would not budge! So the little old man, the little old woman, the boy and the girl shouted to the old man's dog to help them. Together they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but still the turnip would not budge!

So the little old man, the little old woman, the boy, the girl and the dog called the little old woman's cat to help. Together they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, but still the turnip would not budge! So the little old man, the little old woman, the boy, the girl, the dog and the cat called the farmhouse mouse to help.



Together they pulled, and pulled, and pulled, and suddenly... out popped the enormous turnip! The little old man was very pleased. He invited everyone round for a turnip dinner!

The Enormous Turnip - Questions

1. Name all the characters in the story.

2. Who did they call for after the little old woman? Where was this character?

3. Who did they call to help them after the boy?

4. Which animals lived at the farmhouse?

5. Who did they call to help them before the cat?

6. Why do you think they wanted to pull up the turnip?

7. Why do you think the turnip wouldn't budge?

8. Describe the turnip using three adjectives.

9. How many characters did it take to pull out the turnip?

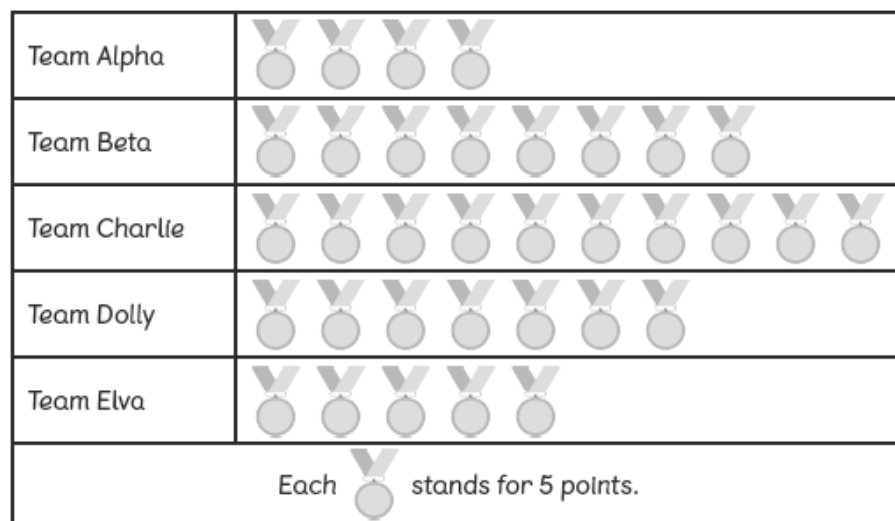
10. Why do you think the little old man invited everyone round for turnip dinner?

Maths Task 1 - Pictograms

Review 8

- 1 The pictogram shows the number of points scored by five teams. Answer the questions based on the pictogram.

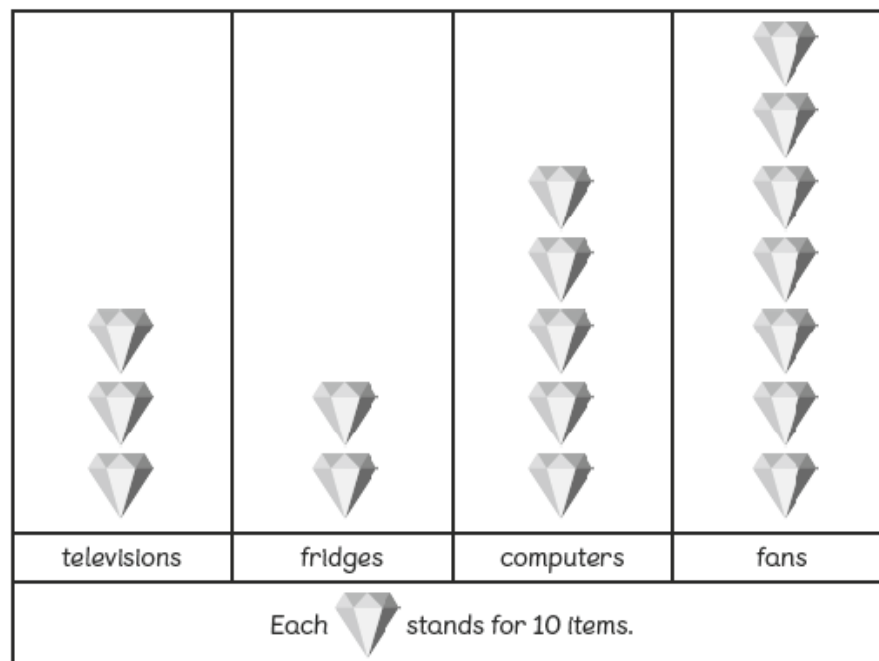
Points Scored



- (a) How many points did Team Dolly score?
- (b) Which team scored the highest?
- (c) Which team scored 20 more points than Team Alpha?
- (d) How many fewer points did Team Elva score than Team Charlie?
- (e) How many points did both Team Alpha and Team Elva score in total?

- 2 The pictogram shows the number of items sold in an electronic shop in a month. Look at the pictogram and answer **true** or **false**.

Number of Items



- (a) The shop sold 17 items altogether in a month.
- (b) The shop sold 50 computers.
- (c) The number of computers sold is the same as the total number of televisions and fridges sold.
- (d) The shop sold 40 more fans than fridges.
- (e) The shop sold 100 televisions and fans in total.

Maths Task 2 – Word Problems

Review 9

Solve.

- 1 There are 26 teddy bears in a toyshop.
There are 15 fewer teddy bears than dolls in the shop.
(a) How many dolls are there in the shop?

(b) How many teddy bears and dolls are there in the shop altogether?

- 2 A wooden stick is 23 cm long.
A metal rod is 28 cm longer than the wooden stick.
(a) What is the length of the metal rod?

(b) What is the total length of the wooden stick and the metal rod?

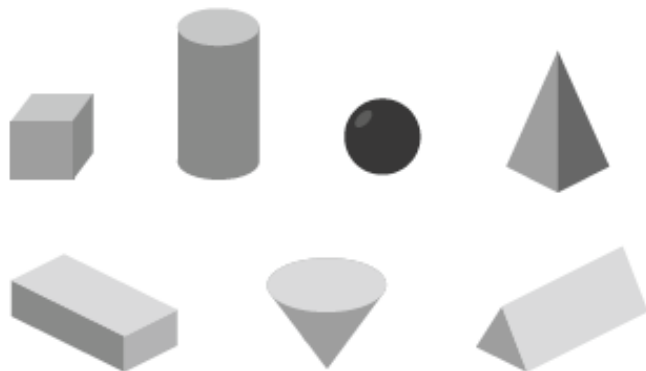
- 3 Lulu has 63 sweets.
Holly has 47 less sweets than Lulu has.
How many sweets do Lulu and Holly have altogether?

- 4 A huge fish weighs 21 kg.
The mass of this huge fish is 12 kg more than a smaller fish.
What is the total mass of the two fish?

Maths Task 3 - 3D Shapes

Review 12

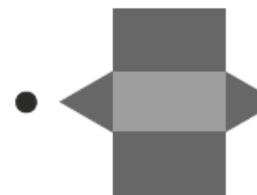
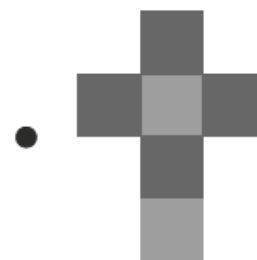
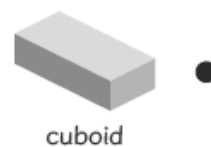
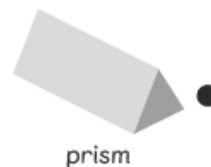
1 Circle the solids that have a curved surface.



2 Fill in the missing boxes in the table below.

name of solid	number of faces	number of vertices
cube		
pyramid		
cone		
	5	6

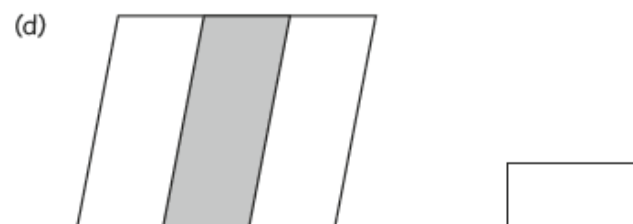
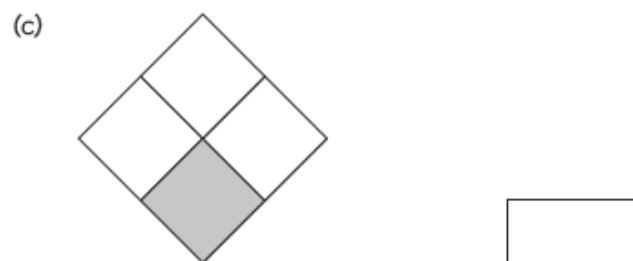
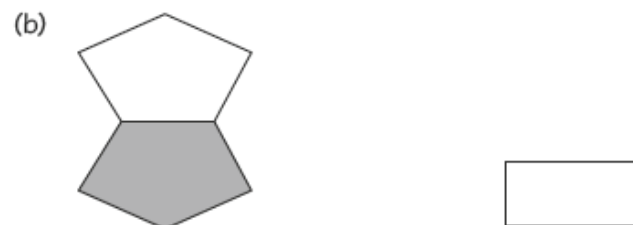
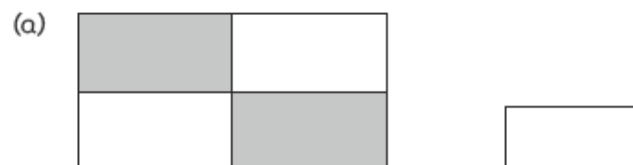
3 Match.



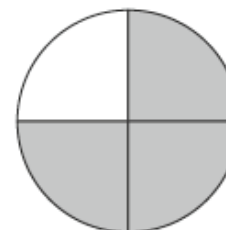
Maths Task 4 - Fractions

Review 13

- 1 What fraction of the following shapes is shaded?
Write the fractions in the boxes.



- 2 What fraction of the shape is shaded?



of the shape is shaded.

The numerator is .

The denominator is .

- 3 Arrange the fractions in order. Start with the greatest.

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

, ,

greatest

- 4 Arrange the fractions in order. Start with the smallest.

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{5}$$

, ,

smallest

Topic Tasks - Plants



Task 1

- Can you draw and label the different parts of a plant?
- How many different plants can you name?

Task 2

- Find out what plants need to grow.
- What would happen if they didn't have these things?

Task 3

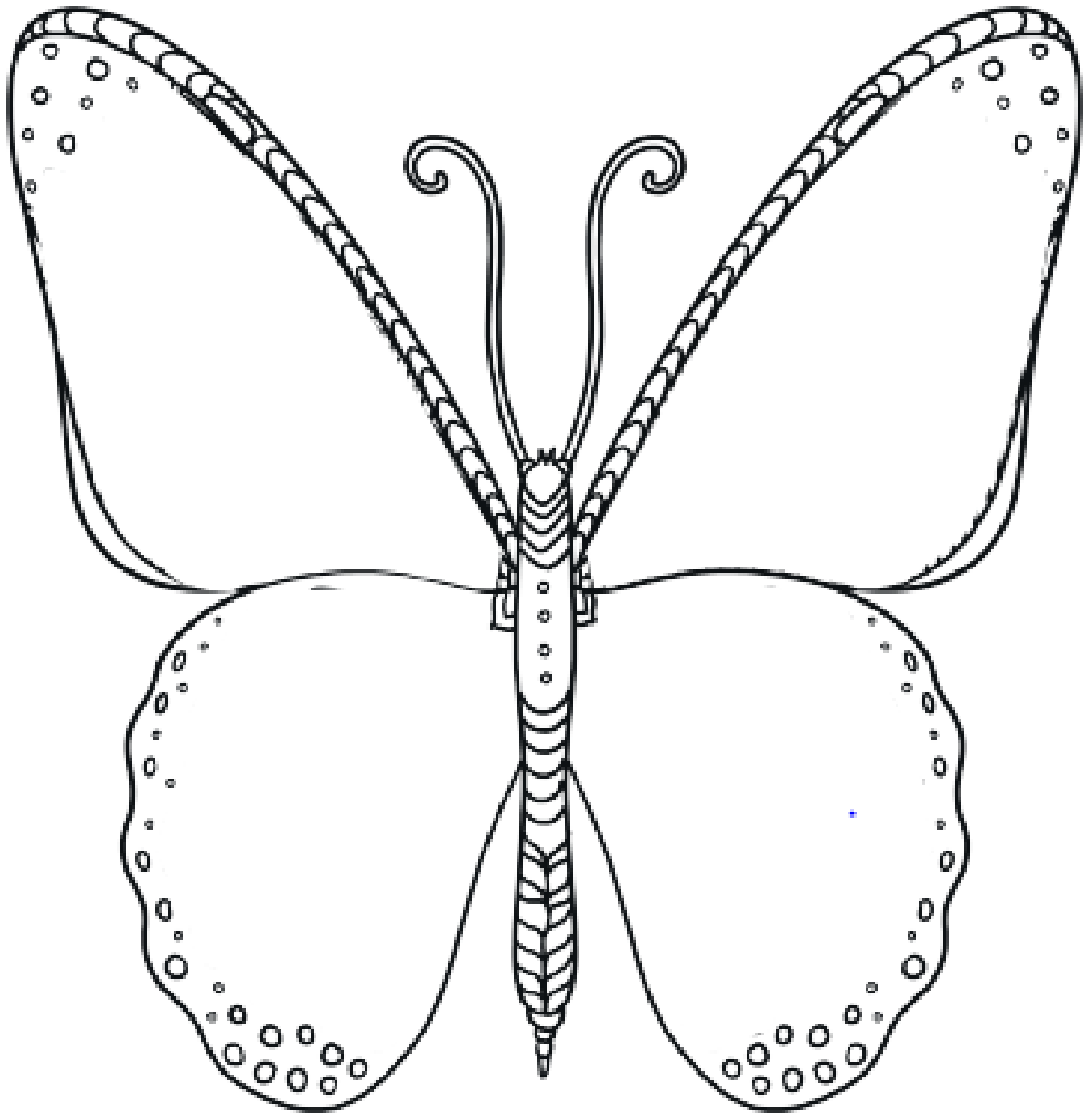
- Create a poster showing how a seed or bulb grows into a plant.
- You can draw pictures to help you.

Task 4

- Create a poster and explore the question - Why do we need plants?

Don't Worry, Be Happy!

Think about things that make you worry. In the wings of the butterfly, write the things that make you worry and think about your worries flying away. As you write, think about things that make you happy. What can you do to make yourself happy? Imagine yourself without worries, happy and smiling.



Phonics practise for the following children :

Ali, Dayane, Hashim, Imamah, Siraj, Fizaan, Ismaeel W, Mikaeel, Sianna, Yulian

'o-e' Spelling Activity

1. Trace over 'o-e'.

o e o e o e o e o e
o e o e o e o e o e

2. Just add 'o-e'.

c_n_

ph_n_

r_s_

gl_b_

b_n_

r_p_

h_m_

envel_p_

3. Write the correct 'o-e' words under the pictures.











Magic e With o-e Words Read and Draw

Read the "o-e" words below and draw matching pictures.

rose	home	cone
nose	rope	hole
robe	bone	hose

Phase 5 Real and Nonsense Words for o-e

There are many different words spelt with 'o-e'.

Can you spot which words are real and which are nonsense below?

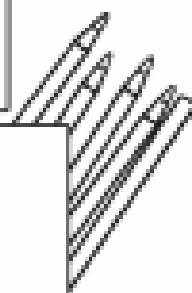
Fill in your key with a different colour for real words and nonsense words then colour in the correct boxes below.

Key

Real Words







☐

Nonsense Words

☐

bone	stone	gome	pode
quobe	srone	alone	dome
cone	phone	slove	proke
trofe	splome	gnome	home
wrote	drome	zone	kroge

The person who gets 5 counters across wins the game!

	rose	home	those	stone	stroke
	woke	spoke	chose	envelope	phone
	stone	those	rose	stroke	chose
	home	woke	spoke	chose	envelope
	phone	stroke	stone	rose	those
	spoke	envelope	woke	home	phone

Read the text and highlight the words that contain the split digraph o-e. Adult may support.

To Rose,

I must tell you all about my cat and her clever nose. She likes to sniff lots of things, like traffic cones, holes in the road and my toes!

Mum said that there was an odd smell. The cat started sniffing all around my home. She smelt under the stove. She smelt my globe. She smelt the remote. She smelt Mum's phone. She smelt the stones in the garden and the garden hose... At last, she found the odd smell. It was a fish bone!

We let her eat fish for a week. What a smart cat!

From,

Shalome xxx



Rose Winston,

Gretna Grove,

Dorset,

D16 8GG