Year 2: Remote Learning Schedule

W/C 18th January	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Maths *(approx. 45 mins per lesson)* **This week our focus is:** **Multiplication and Division**	**Lesson 1:** *To use the 5 x table.* Use your knowledge of the 5 times table to work out calculations and solve problems. Click here to watch a video about the 5 x table.	**Lesson 2:** *To use the 10 x table.* Use your knowledge of the 10 times table to work out calculations and solve problems. *Click here to watch a video about the 10 x table.*	**Lesson 3:** *To make equal groups by sharing – recap.* Recap your understanding of sharing amounts into equal groups of 2 or 5. Click here to learn about making equal groups.	**Lesson 4:** *To make equal groups by sharing – embed.* Use counters to embed your learning of making equal groups and solving division problems. Click here to learn about making equal groups.	**Lesson 5:** *Weekly Skills Check* Challenge yourself with our weekly skills check! Can you beat last week's score?
Remember to log in to TT Rockstars each week to practise your times tables! *Message your teacher on **ClassDojo** if you've forgotten your login details.*					
Remember to share your learning on ClassDojo! *Take a photo of your work and upload it to your Dojo Portfolio or messaging section for your teacher to see and mark.*					
English *(approx. 45 mins per lesson)* **This week our focus is:** **Information Writing (Week 1)**	**Lesson 1:** *To read a fact file and answer questions.* *Read the animal fact file and answer the questions. Remember to use a colour to highlight the answer within the text before copying.*	**Lesson 2:** *To research an Antarctic animal.* *Decide which Antarctic animal you wish to create an information text (or fact file) about and research this creature.* *Click here to find out about different Antarctic species.*	**Lesson 3:** *To share and present our findings.* *Discuss what you learnt with your friends in your live session, before presenting this information as a poster.*	**Lesson 4:** *To use different sentence types.* *Write statements, commands, questions and exclamation sentences that you can use in your fact file.* *Click here to learn about the four sentence types.*	**Lesson 5:** *To write a draft introduction.* *Write a draft introduction for your information text next week.* **Don't forget to test yourself on your spellings too!**
	The questions and answers are in a separate pack; if you did not get a particular question correct (and you're not quite sure why) then drop your teacher a message on ClassDojo!				
This week's spellings are: cold, ice, snow, ocean, penguin, seal, whale, blubber, freezing, habitat. (Topic words)					
Reading for Productivity *is a fantastic way for us to expand our knowledge and understanding of our wider curriculum lessons. Read the texts and answer the attached questions.*	**Lesson 1: Art**	**Lesson 2: DT**	**Lesson 3: Music**	**Lesson 4: Science**	**Lesson 5: PE**
Reading for Pleasure *is such an important part of our curriculum – follow the link here to watch a video of a penguin who gets blown away on an unexpected adventure!*					

Extended Curricular Learning – *provides a great opportunity to exercise skills in foundation subjects, and science. At the end of this pack, you will find 5 activities, one for each day, which link to our current topic. Please continue to upload your work onto ClassDojo for your teachers to see!*

Resources to support your maths

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser: Multiplication and Division

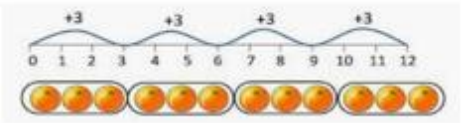
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Fat Questions:

Why do we need to learn to multiply and divide?

When might you use your times tables facts in everyday life?

Can you share an odd number? Explain your answer.



VIPs (very important points)

- Multiplication can be done in any order, division cannot.
  - When you multiply the answer gets bigger.
  - Multiplication is the same as repeated addition.

- The symbols used for multiplication are x and =.
- When you divide the biggest number always goes first.
  - When you divide the answer gets smaller.
- Division is the inverse (opposite) of multiplication.
  - The symbols used for division are ÷ and =.
    - Equal means the same

Overview

You will be able to recall your 2, 5 and 10 times tables.
You will be able to use your knowledge of multiplication to solve division.
You will be able to solve multiplication and division statements and record using the x, ÷ and = signs.
You will be able to use your knowledge of multiplication and division to solve word problems.

Learning Intent

You will learn the multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times.

You will learn to calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division.

You will learn to solve problems involving multiplication and division using different strategies.

You will learn about the difference between odd and even numbers.

Key vocabulary

Multiply - x
Multiplication - x
Divide - ÷
Division - ÷
Equal - =
Share
Times
Altogether
Times tables
Lots of
Groups of
Array
Inverse
Problem

twinkl www.twinkl.co.uk

Counting in 2s Number Line

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40

Counting in 5s Number Line

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

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Counting in 10s Number Line

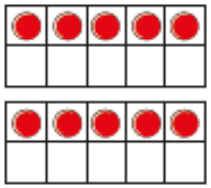
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120

Maths lesson 1

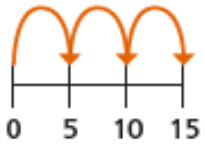
The 5 times-table

1 a) Match the picture to the times-table fact.

3 × 5



2 × 5

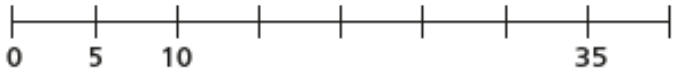


1 × 5

5 × 5

b) Draw a picture to show 4 × 5

2 a) Complete the number line.



b) Which times-table does the number line show?

Tick your answer.

1 times-table 2 times-table

5 times-table

How do you know?

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3 Complete the number sentences.

a) 5 × 5 = ☐

b) ☐ = 9 × 5

c) 5 × 6 = ☐

d) 5 × ☐ = 40

e) 35 = ☐ × 5

f) ☐ = 11 × 5

g) 5 × ☐ = 5

h) 5 × 0 = ☐

i) 10 = 5 × ☐

j) ☐ × 5 = 60

4 How much money does Ron have?

Complete the multiplication.

☐ × ☐ = ☐

Ron has ☐ p.

5 Write <, > or = to compare the calculations.

7 × 5	○	5 × 8
6 × 5	○	4 × 5 + 2 × 5
2 × 5	○	3 × 5 – 1 × 5
12 × 2	○	2 × 12

6 A sandwich costs £2 and a box of crayons costs £5

Jack buys 5 sandwiches and 3 boxes of crayons.

How much does he spend in total?

Jack spends £ ☐

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Maths lesson 2

The 10 times-table

1 How many cookies are there?

☐ × 10 = ☐

There are ☐ cookies.

2 Complete the multiplication fact to match the bar model.

a)

40			
10	10	10	10

☐ × ☐ = ☐

b)

10	10	10	10	10	10	10

☐ × ☐ = ☐

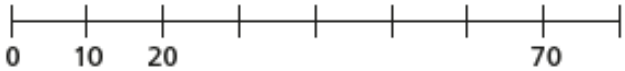
c)

100									

☐ × ☐ = ☐

3 Draw a bar model to represent 5 × 10

4 a) Complete the number line.



b) Which times-table does the number line show?

Tick your answer.

10 times-table 5 times-table 1 times-table

How do you know?

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5 Complete the number sentences.

a) 2 × 10 = ☐

b) ☐ = 7 × 10

c) 10 × 4 = ☐

d) 10 × ☐ = 110

e) 80 = ☐ × 10

f) ☐ = 10 × 10

g) 10 × ☐ = 10

h) 10 × 0 = ☐

i) 30 = 10 × ☐

j) ☐ × 10 = 90

6 Eva is 7 years old.

Her gran is 10 times older.

How old is Eva's gran?

Eva's gran is ☐ years old.

7 Four children each have some money.

Teddy has this money.

Dora: I have twice as much money as Teddy.

Jack: I have five times as much money as Teddy.

Rosie: I have ten times as much money as Dora.

How much money do they each have?

Teddy has ☐ p

Dora has ☐ p

Jack has ☐ p

Rosie has ☐ p

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Maths lesson 3

Make equal groups – sharing

White Rose Maths

1 Rosie and Amir are sharing some sweets.

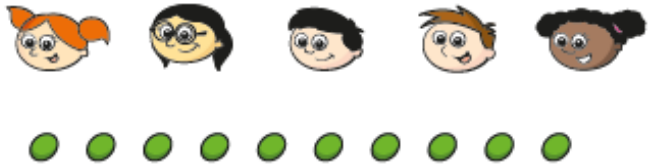
a) Draw lines to share the sweets equally.

b) How many sweets does each child get?

Each child gets ☐ sweets.

8 sweets shared equally between 2 is ☐

2 Five children share some grapes.



a) Draw lines to share the grapes equally.

b) How many grapes does each child get?

Each child gets ☐ grapes.

10 grapes shared equally between 5 is ☐

3 Ron needs to share 20 bananas between 5 boxes.

How many bananas will there be in each box?

20 bananas shared between 5 boxes is ☐

There will be ☐ bananas in each box.

Deepen the Moment Share 30 counters as many different ways as you can and write division calculations for each.

Maths Lesson 4

Make equal groups – sharing

1 Annie has 12 apples.

She shares them equally into 2 boxes.

Show how Annie shares the apples equally.

Complete the sentences.

There are 12 apples.

There are ☐ boxes.

There are ☐ apples in each box.

2 Take 20 cubes.

a) Share them into 2 equal groups.
Complete the sentences.

There are 20 cubes.

There are ☐ groups.

There are ☐ cubes in each group.

b) Share the cubes into 5 equal groups.
Complete the sentences.

There are 20 cubes.

There are ☐ groups.

There are ☐ cubes in each group.

c) You can share 20 into other equal groups.

Is this true? _____

How do you know?

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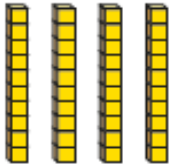
3 Complete the divisions.

Use base 10 to help you.



a) 40 ÷ 2 = ☐

b) 40 ÷ 4 = ☐

c) 40 ÷ 5 = ☐

d) 40 ÷ 10 = ☐

Did you have to make any exchanges?

4 30 flowers are shared equally between 5 vases.

a) Complete the division.

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐

b) What does each part of the division represent?

Talk about it with a partner.

5 Complete the divisions.

A 20 ÷ 5 = ☐

B 20 ÷ 4 = ☐

C 20 ÷ ☐ = 2

D 20 ÷ 2 = ☐

Write a letter in each box to match the divisions to the sentences.

Dora has 20 apples. She shares them equally between 4 boxes. ☐

Ron has 20 sweets. He shares them equally between some party bags. There are 2 sweets in each party bag. ☐

Dexter has 20 toy cars. He shares them equally between 5 boxes. ☐

Whitney has 20 dolls. She shares them equally with her sister. ☐

What other sentences can you think of to match the divisions?

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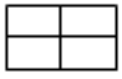
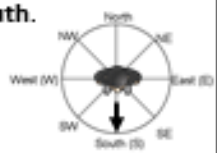
Maths Lesson 5

Maths Key Skills Stage 2: Skill Check 3

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class/Group:** _____

A: Place Value, Add and Subtract		B: Multiply, Divide and Fractions		C: Measure and Geometry	
1. What is the missing number? 0 5 10 15 20 ☐	2:1	11. 4 x 10 =	2:11	21. What **units** would you use to measure the **mass** of a pencil? **a.** centimetres **b.** grams **c.** millimetres	2:17
2. What is the **value** of the **6** in this number? 56	2:2	12. 18 ÷ 2 =	2:11		
3. **Estimate** the number labelled. 0 10 ↑ 20	2:3	13. What symbol is missing? 45 ÷ 5 ☐ 9	2:12	22. How many **faces** does a **cube** have? **a.** 6 **b.** 8 **c.** 12	2:24
4. Use <, > or = to make this correct: 28 ☐ 13	2:4	14. What symbol is missing? 7 ☐ 3 = 21	2:12		
5. Write this number in numerals. eighty four	2:5	15. Tick (✓) if true: 3 x 4 = 4 x 3 ☐ 20 ÷ 2 = 2 ÷ 20 ☐	2:13	23. Name the shaded face on this **cylinder.**	2:25
6. There are 20 sweets in a bag. Tom eats 13 of them. How many are left?	2:6	16. £12 is shared between 3 people. How much does each person get?	2:14		
7. 7 + ☐ = 20	2:7	17. 6 cars each have 2 people in them. How many people are in the cars?	2:14	24. Tick (✓) the shape that **does not** contain a **right-angle.**	2:26
8. 52 - 18 =	2:8	18. Circle **two thirds** of the strawberries.	2:15		
9. Is this true? Write 'yes' or 'no'. 15 - 6 = 6 - 15	2:9	19. Shade in $\frac{3}{4}$ of the shape. 	2:15	25. Ben is facing **South.** What direction will he be facing after turning through **2 right angles?** 	2:28
10. Use 49 + 24 = 73 to help find: 73 - 49 = ☐	2:10	20. What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 ?	2:16		
Total (A)		Total (B)		Total (C)	
Test Total (A+B+C)		R (0-9)	Y (10-19)	G (20-25)	

English – Practise your spellings

Remember to … **Look, cover, say, write and then check!**

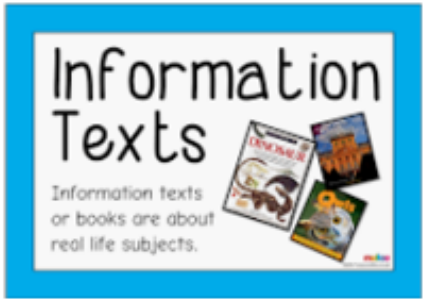
cold				
ice				
snow				
ocean				
penguin				
seal				
whale				
blubber				
freezing				
habitat				

Resources to support your English

Knowledge Organiser – Information Text - English Year 2

Key Vocabulary

Non – Fiction – Writing based on facts.
Main title - Tells the reader the topic.
Introduction - Introduces the topic.
Headings - Informs the reader know what the paragraph is about.
Sub-headings – A heading when 1 paragraph is broken up.
Paragraphs - A group of sentences about a topic.
Photo captions – A sentence which explains a picture.
Bullet points – Introduces a list.
Facts – real events.
Past tense - events have already happened.
Topic – the theme.
Clause - a sentence.
Simple sentence – One clause containing a subject.
Compound sentence – join by a conjunction.
Complex sentence – contains multiple clauses or a subordinate clause.
Conjunction – joins sentences.
Subordinating conjunction - introduces a subordinate clause.
Adverb –describes the verb.
Adjective – describes the noun.
Punctuation - a range of symbols which clarify meaning.



Emperor Penguin

- The emperor penguin is the tallest and heaviest of all penguin species.
- An emperor penguin can grow to 130cm tall and weigh up to 45kg.
- They can live up to 20 years old in the wild.
- Emperor penguins huddle together to help stay warm in the extreme cold.

Did You Know...?
Male emperor penguins protect their eggs while the females hunt for fish, squid and krill.

Structure of information text

Title
↓
Paragraph 1 - Introduction
↓
Paragraph 2 - Paragraph on a topic (Who they were)
↓
Paragraph 3 - Paragraph on a topic (What they wore)
↓
Photos/ pictures to support information

Very Important Points (VIPs):

- An information text is a non-fiction text.
- Sometimes they are called non-chronolgical reports.
- Features include
  Main title
  Headings and sub-headings
  Paragraphs
  Photos/captions
  Bullet points
  Facts about a specific topic
- A coordinating conjunction joins two clauses together.
- A subordinating conjunction joins an independent clause to a dependant clause.
- An adjective is a word describing a noun

English - lesson 1

Animals of Antarctica

Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth meaning that no humans can live there. However, this is not the case for animals. There are lots of fascinating creatures that call Antarctica their home. Read on to find out about some of these amazing animals!

Emperor Penguins

7 different types of penguins live in Antarctica. The emperor penguins are the biggest of them all. Did you know? Adult emperor penguins are about the same size as a six year old person! Emperors don't build nests. The male penguin keeps the egg warm by balancing it on top of his feet, under a loose fold of skin and he won't eat anything until it hatches.

Leopard seals

Leopard seals are named after their spotted coats that make them look a bit like leopards. Leopard seals are fierce predators and eat krill, squid, fish, penguins and even other seals!

Dusky Dolphins

These are very playful and social animals and are the smallest species of dolphin. They usually live in groups (called pods) of 20 to 30 and like to eat squid, fish and shrimp.

Orcas

Orcas are very intelligent and social. They also live in pods of up to 30 orcas. They are known as killer whales. However, they aren't actually whales but are a type of dolphin! They are one of the fiercest predators in the sea and will eat seals, sea lions, penguins, squid, sea turtles, other whales or even sharks!

Comprehension questions

1. Why can't humans live in Antarctica? _____

   _____

2. How many species of penguins live in Antarctica? _____

   _____

3. What is the male emperor penguin's job? _____

   _____

4. Why are leopard seals called leopard seals? _____

   _____

5. What is a group of dolphin or whales called? _____

   _____

6. What word tells you that dolphins like to have fun? _____

7. What is the other name for an Orca? _____

8. Why is this name wrong? _____

   _____

9. What do orcas and leopard seals have in common? _____

_____

10. What do all of these four animals have in common? _____

    _____

Deepen the Moment

Which is your favourite and why? _____

_____

English – Lesson 2

Antarctic animal name_____

Herbivore, omnivore or carnivore? _____

What does this mean? _____

Animal group (fish, bird, mammal etc) _____

What does this mean? _____

_____

Diet _____

_____

_____

Family facts _____

_____

_____

Habitat _____

_____

_____

Other fun facts_____

_____

_____

English – Lesson 3

Can you present your findings from yesterday as creatively as possible?

Diet

Family

Habitat

Fun Fact

English – Lesson 4

Let's write some sentences about the Antarctic animal we have chosen. We will write 1 or 2 examples for each of the 4 sentence types.

Statements - Tell me 2 facts about your animal.

Example:

The emperor penguin is the biggest type of penguin. The male watches the egg while the female finds food.

Your turn:

_____

_____

_____

Commands - tell the reader why they should read your fact file.

Example:

Read on to find out about these incredible birds.

Your turn:

_____

_____

Questions- ask a 'did you know' question to excite the reader.

Example:

Did you know that an adult emperor penguin is about the same size as a 6 year old child?

Your turn:

_____

_____

Exclamations – say something shocking or exciting

Example:

Wow! They're amazing!

Your turn:

_____

_____

<u>Exclamations sentences</u> - must begin with a **How** or a **What**, contain an **adjective** and end in a **verb**.

Examples:

What an **amazing** bird it **is**!

What a **gigantic** penguin it must **be**!

Your turn:

What a _____ _____ it is!

_____

How **clever** they **are**!

How **hungry** they must **be**!

Your turn:

How _____ they are!

_____

English- Lesson 5

Give your information text a catchy title and then write a draft introduction. Try to use at least two different sentence types. A command works great as you want to persuade the reader to keep reading. Don't include all your facts yet as you will need to save some for the main parts of your information texts next week.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Add a labelled diagram of your chosen animal.

Reading for Productivity: Lesson 1 – Art

Simon Beck

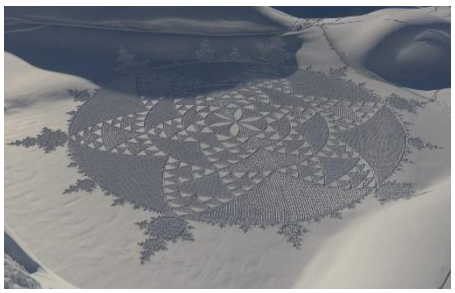
Simon Beck is a British snow artist. He makes huge **geometric** patterns in fresh snow using just his feet.

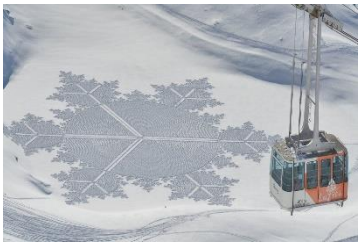
Beck decided to try making art in the snow in 2009 when he realised it had never been done before. A keen **sportsman**, Beck used his artwork as a form of exercise—one pattern can take up to 12 hours of walking to complete.

Beck uses some tools to help him create his patterns. Snowshoes, a ski stick, rope and an anchor are all important tools to help measure and create his designs. Beck also uses a compass to **ensure** he is walking in the right direction!

When a design has been started, Beck tries not to stop until it is finished, even eating while walking! Stopping and resting might mean he gets too cold, so continuing to move helps to **regulate** his temperature.

Beck's work is **transient**—this means it does not stay around forever, like a painting in a museum. When a design is finished, Beck has to quickly snap a photograph before the design is swept away by the weather or spoiled by animals or other humans walking through the snow.





1 How does Simon Beck make huge geometric patterns in the snow?

_____

2 Up to how many hours of walking can it take to complete one pattern?

_____

3 Why does Beck try not to stop until his pattern is finished?

_____

4 What does the word **transient** mean?

_____

Reading for Productivity: Lesson 2 – DT

What are mechanisms?

A mechanism is a device used to make movement. This could be in a variety of places including cars, furniture, toys, instruments and even books.

1 What is a mechanism?

_____

_____

Different types of mechanisms

Levers – There are different types of levers but they all rely on a pivot point, or a fulcrum to create movement. 'Pivot' means to turn or rotate.

2 What does the word 'pivot' mean?

_____

Wedges – A wedge is used to create movement by being driven between two surfaces, forcing them apart, for example when using an axe to chop wood. A wedge is also used to hold a door open.

3 Find and **copy two** things that a wedge is used for.

1) _____

2) _____

Wheels - Wheels come in different sizes, but only one shape! They can be used to drive movement or be driven.

4 Complete the sentence:

'Wheels come in different sizes but only one _____'

_____

Inclined planes – Inclined means leaning or sloping. A plane is something that is flat. So an inclined plane is a sloped flat surface. It can be used to move things up or down.

5 Put a tick in the table below to show which sentences are **true** and which are **false**.

The first one has been done for you.

The information says that...	True	False
Inclined means leaning or sloping.	✓	
Wheels come in different shapes.		
A plane is something that is flat.		
There are different types of levers but they all rely on a pivot point, or a fulcrum to create movement.		
Wedges keep two surfaces together.		

Reading for Productivity - Impressionism:

This picture is titled 'Sunrise'.

It is painted by Claude Monet, a French painter. This style of painting was developed in the late 19th Century.
Impressionism creates a mood or a feeling rather than copying an image directly.

Claude Debussy is a French composer. He created music that, like Monet's paintings, was impressionist; it evoked a mood / feeling.

Claude Debussy wrote a piece of music called 'La Mer' which is French for 'The Sea'. It is one of three 'symphonic sketches' written for an orchestra. Written between 1903 and 1905. 'La Mer' is an impressionist piece of music, because it creates a mood / feeling about the sea.

1 Who painted the picture titled 'Sunrise'?

_____

2 True or false? Impressionism copies an image directly.

_____

3 What is the French for 'The Sea'?

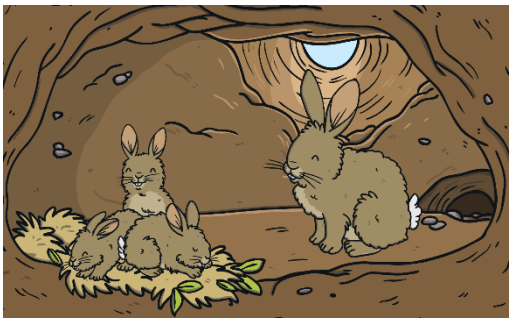
_____

4 True of false? La Mer was written between 1903 and 1905.

_____

Reading for Productivity: Lesson 4 – Science

Animal Habitats



A habitat is a natural environment that an animal lives in. A habitat provides animals with 3 important things:

- food;
- shelter;
- a safe place to raise their young.

1 What 3 important things does a habitat provide for an animal?

_____

_____

What do frogs need in a habitat?

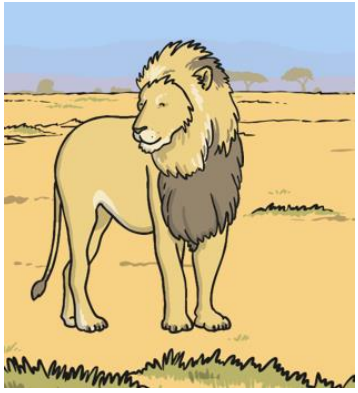
- **Food**, such as flies, cockroaches and spiders are caught on the frog's long, sticky tongue. Bigger frogs can eat bigger animals, like mice and birds.
- **Camouflage**, so that they are less visible to predators, such as otters, birds and fish.
- **Water** is needed for drinking and for laying their eggs in.

predator: an animal that hunts other animals.

This means frogs are best suited to living in places where there is water, such as near a pond or lake.

2 Using information in the text, name 3 predators that might try and eat a frog.

_____



What do lions need in a habitat?

- **Water** to stay hydrated in hot conditions.
- **Prey**, such as antelopes and zebras, to eat.
- **Camouflage**, such as long grass to hide in whilst they hunt their prey.

prey: an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal.

This means lions are best suited to living in places where there are plenty of zebras to eat and there is long grass to hide in, such as the plains of Africa.

3 How does long grass help lions?

_____

_____

What do pandas need in a habitat?

Food and **Water**, to stay healthy and hydrated in all conditions. Both come from bamboo, which grows in cool forests. They also eat other plants and even small rodents. **Camouflage** to hide in. The panda's white fur helps it hide in the snow in the mountains, while the black patches help it hide in the shade.

This means pandas are best suited to living in places where there is plenty of bamboo and places to hide, such as a forest.

4 What colour is a panda's fur?

_____

Reading for Productivity: Lesson 5 – PE

Staying fit and healthy

Children exercise all the time without even thinking about it! Just being active, like when you run around outside or play ball at school, is a kind of exercise.

What else counts as exercise?

Playing sports, dancing, doing push-ups, and even reaching down to touch your toes.

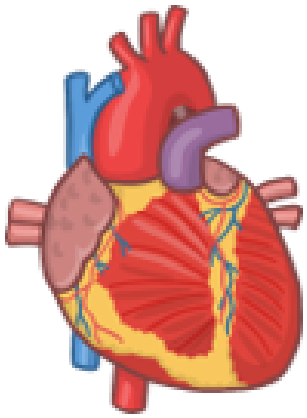
When you exercise, you're helping to build a strong body that will be able to move around and do all the stuff you need it to do.

Be active every day and your body will thank you later!

1 Using the information from the text, list 3 different forms of exercise.

_____

_____



Exercise makes your heart happy

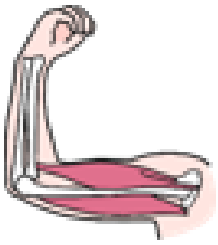
You may know that your heart is a muscle. It works hard, pumping blood every day of your life. You can help this important muscle get stronger.

Exercise can get your heart pumping, make you sweaty and quicken your breathing.

When you give your heart this kind of workout on a regular basis, your heart will get even better at its main job – delivering oxygen to all parts of your body.

2 What is the heart's main job?

_____



Exercise strengthens muscles

Exercise can also help make your muscles stronger. This type of exercise builds strength. By using your muscles to do powerful things, you can make them stronger.

Exercise keeps the balance

Your body needs a certain number of calories from food every day just to function. If you're active, your body needs an extra measure of calories or energy. If you're not very active, your body won't need as many calories. Whatever your calorie need is, if you eat enough to meet that need, your body weight will stay about the same. If you eat more calories than your body needs, it may be stored as excess fat.

3 What happens if you eat more calories than your body needs?

_____

Exercise makes you feel good

It feels good to have a strong, flexible body that can do all the activities you enjoy – like running, jumping and playing with your friends. It's also fun to be good at something, like scoring a goal or perfecting a dive.

But you may not know that exercising can actually put you in a better mood. When you exercise, your brain releases a chemical which may make you feel happier.

4 How does exercise put you in a better mood?

_____

Year 1-2 Extended Curricular Learning

Art – Design your own

Monday 18th January 2021 – Activity 1

VIPs

Simon Beck is a British snow artist who makes huge geometric patterns in fresh snow using just his feet.

Symmetrical means when it is the same on both sides.

A shape has symmetry if a central dividing line (a mirror line) can be drawn on to it, to show that both sides of the shape are exactly the same.

We have read recently about Simon Beck and the type of art that he produces. Today we will create our own design, similar to the work produced by Simon Beck. The huge geometric patterns that Beck produces are symmetrical, meaning that the both sides of the shape are exactly the same.

In the box below, complete the other half of the pattern ensuring that the design is **symmetrical**.

Use the dots to help you. When you complete the pattern, you should have drawn a snowflake!

Deepen the moment

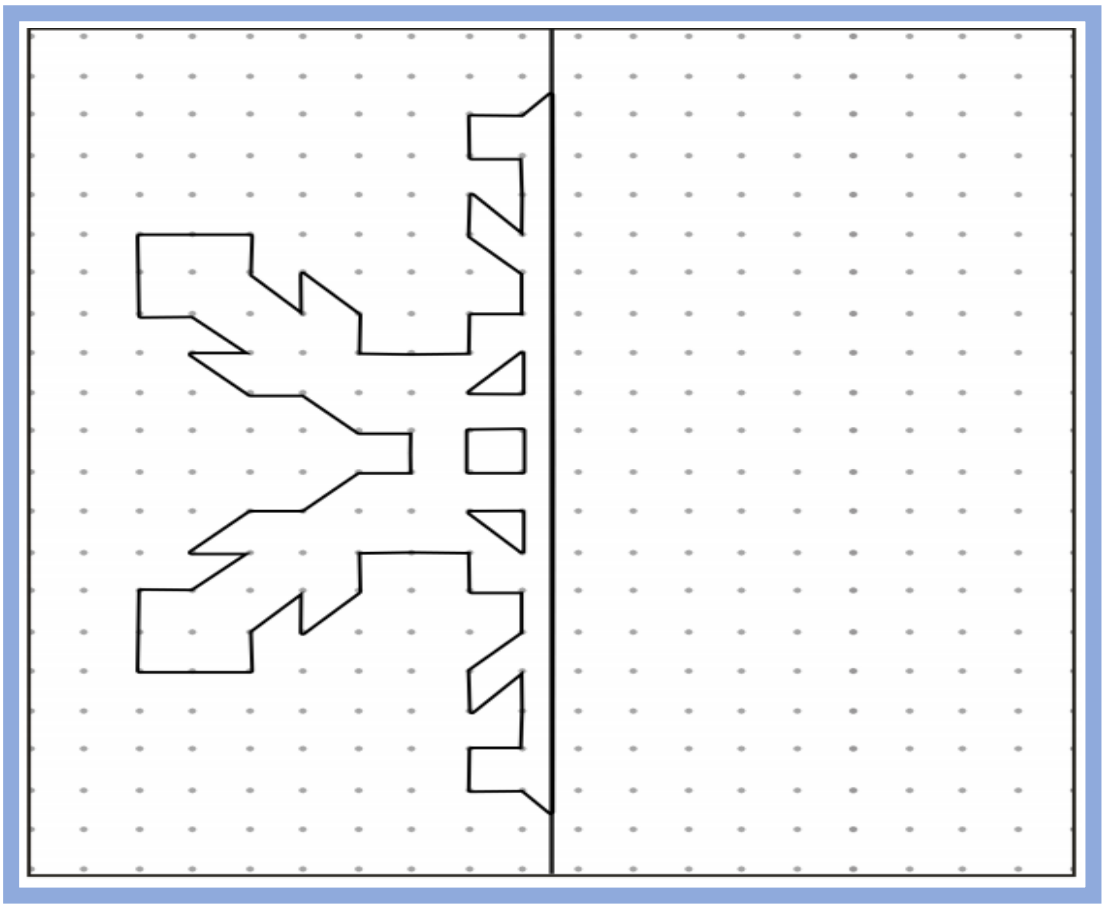
Year 1 – Create a pattern on the next sheet that has 1 line of symmetry. A mirror might help!

Year 2 – Create a pattern on the next sheet that has 1 line of symmetry. Try to also use at least 3 different 2D shapes.

Top Tips!

- Use a ruler to draw your pattern. This will help to keep your work neat.

- Take your time. Do not rush your design. Your class teacher is looking forward to seeing the finished product on ClassDojo.

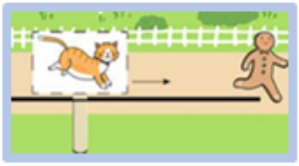


Complete your extension activity on this page. Remember to take your time with your design. Perhaps, discuss your ideas with another person you live with and research which shapes you would like to use. When you have finished, upload your work to your ClassDojo portfolio so your teacher can comment on your work. Good luck!

Deepen the Moment

Year 1 – Give your work a score out of ten and say how it could be improved.

Year 2 – Evaluate your design. Explain what worked well and what could be improved.



Year 1-2 Extended Curricular Learning

DT – Sliding mechanisms

Tuesday 19th January 2021 – Activity 2

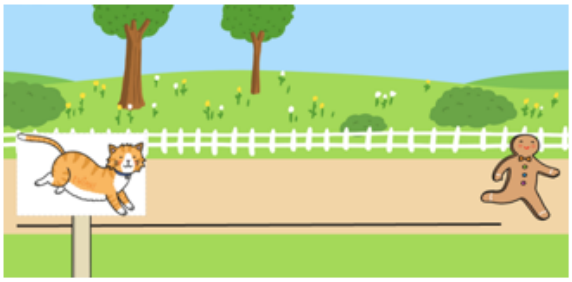
VIP

Sliders are a type of mechanism that move side to side or up and down.

We are going to learn about and make sliding mechanisms.

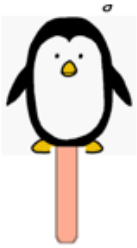
To make a sliding picture you will need:

- A background image – **ours will be of the Antarctic – above or below the ice!**
- An image of a character – **a penguin or other Antarctic animal.**
- A stick or a sturdy strip of card
- Scissors
- A ruler



First, draw your background image of Antarctica. It would be helpful if this was on a piece of card. Draw a dotted line (with a ruler) where you want your sliding character to move. Carefully cut along this line – you may need to punch a hole at either end first.

Draw and cut out your character and stick it on the end of the stick or strip of card.



Insert the stick into the slit you have made. Move the character back and forth.

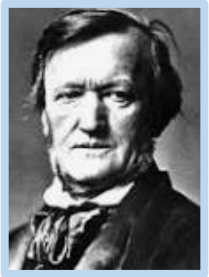
You have made your very own sliding mechanism!

Once you have done:

- ✓ Year 1 – give your sliding picture a score out of 10 and explain why. Think about – how could I make it better?
- ✓ Year 2 – Write a short evaluation of your design, explaining what works well and what could be improved.

Deepen the Moment

Do you think it would be easy to make a sliding picture where the slider does not move in straight lines? Explain your answer.



Year 1-2 Extended Curricular Learning

Music – Feeling Inspired

Wednesday 20th January 2021 – Activity 3

VIP

Impressionism creates a mood or a feeling, rather than copying an image directly.

Following on from today's Reading for Productivity, listen to 'La Mer' by Claude Debussy and 'Flight of the Valkyries' by Wagner then choose which piece of music will inspire you to create an impressionist piece of art work.

'La Mer' https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOCucJw7iT8

'Flight of the Valkyrise' https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YOYlgvI1uE

Use this colour wheel when thinking about your colour choices.

- ✓ Year 1 – can you include two different mediums (paint, pastel, crayon, charcoal, pencil, wax, ink, dough…) and use at least 3 different colours from the wheel.
- ✓ Year 2 - can you include three different mediums (paint, pastel, crayon, charcoal, pencil, wax, ink, dough…), use two different techniques (dabbing, twisting, stroking, shading, stippling, blending, smudging…) and use at least 4 different colours from the wheel.

Deepen the Moment

Write a sentence to say how the music made you feel and how this impacted your art.

For example, "The music made me feel _____ and so I painted _____."

Year 1-2 Extended Curricular Learning

Science – habitats

Thursday 21st January 2021 – Activity 4

VIPs

Animals need water, oxygen, food and shelter to survive.

Can you design an Antarctic themed zoo? This should include at least 3 enclosures (for example one for birds that fly, one for land animals and one for sea creatures), each enclosure will need to provide food, water and shelter options. There is no size limit so make sure they are not cramped. You could also add other areas such as a café, gift shop or even rides! We recommend using a large piece of paper for your design.

- ✓ Year 1 – include the name of your enclosures stating the animal/s that are in them.
- ✓ Year 2 - include additional information to each enclosure: name one animal that is in there, what it eats, and what shelter is provided.

Deepen the Moment

Choose 2 different animals and write feeding schedules for them. This should show timings and what kind of food they will be fed.

Year 1-2 Extended Curricular Learning

PE – Fitness work out

Friday 22nd January 2021 – Activity 5

VIP

Exercise helps your body and heart get stronger.

Could you be the next Joe Wicks?

Can you come up with your own fitness regime? Design a work out that will get your blood pumping and your muscles working. You could write out instructions, draw a step by step guide or even create a fitness video! Your work out should include a warm up and a cool down section too. Think about including a range of exercises that involve stretching, cardio (moving fast to increase your heart rate) and impact both your arms and legs. Put your family up to the challenge of completing your workout and see just how happy it will make you all feel.

- ✓ Year 1 – can you include at least 5 different movements: 2 that focus on your whole body moving at the same time, 1 which focuses on your stomach (usually this is something on the floor), 1 that focuses on your upper body (arms, shoulders or your mind) and 1 which focuses on your lower body (legs, bottom, hips, feet). It should be repeated twice before the cool down.
- ✓ Year 2 - can you include at least 7 different movements: 3 that focus on your whole body moving at the same time, 1 which focuses on your stomach (usually this is something on the floor), 1 that focuses on your upper body (arms, shoulders or your mind) and 2 which focus on your lower body (legs, bottom, hips, feet). It should be repeated three times before the cool down.

Deepen the Moment

Choose 1 exercise from your work out and explain why it is good for your body.

Halfpenny Lane Reading Challenge

We are continuing to run our weekly 'Reading challenge' for all of our children throughout this National Lockdown period. Whilst you are at home, we would like you to continue to read at least 4 times a week and fill in your reading record.

Send us a picture of your completed reading record every Thursday each week on Class Dojo for an extra Dojo point and to be put into 'the reading raffle' for a chance of winning a prize upon our return.

At the end of each week, the names of the winning classes of our reading challenge and the randomly chosen children who have won our reading raffle, will be included in our weekly newsletter and posted on our school Twitter page.

Good luck everyone and continue to read as much as you have been doing! Happy reading!

Halfpenny Lane TT Rockstars Weekly Battles

We are continuing to run our weekly TT Rockstars battles for all of our children in Year 2 to 6, throughout this National Lockdown period. Whilst you are at home, we would like you to continue to go on and access TT Rockstars as much as you can.

Each week we will be able to see how many correct answers each of you have got and which class has won their weekly battle.

An extra Dojo point will be awarded to those children going on and accessing this each week.

At the end of each week, the names of the winning classes and the top three children with the most correct answers across school, will be included in our weekly newsletter and posted on our school Twitter page. Prizes will be awarded upon our return.

Good luck everyone and rock on!