



## Next Week in Year 2

### Week Beginning 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021



Welcome to Year 2! 'It's a Bug's Life'.	
What we will be doing in school	How you can help at home
<p><b><u>Maths- Addition and Subtraction</u></b></p> <p>Next week the children will start a new unit of learning, addition and subtraction. We will be focusing on fine tuning our number bonds within 20 and revise the concept of fact families.</p> <p><b>Fact Family</b> <b>5 - 3 = 2    2 + 3 = 5</b> <b>5 - 2 = 3    3 + 2 = 5</b></p> <p>The children will really start to embed the knowledge that addition can be commutative (numbers can be added in any order to achieve the same total) but subtraction is not.</p> <p>For example: If I know that <math>10 + 2 = 12</math>, I also know: <math>10 + 2 = 12</math> <math>2 + 10 = 12</math></p> <p>For those that can they will also start to look at writing their number sentence starting with the equals symbol:</p> <p><math>12 = 10 + 2</math> <math>12 = 2 + 10</math></p> <p>But with subtraction we know to ALWAYS start with the biggest number and take away.</p> <p><math>12 - 2 = 10</math> <math>12 - 10 = 2</math></p>	<p>Play a game of fact families at home on the computer. This can be from 20, 50 or 100.</p> <p><a href="https://www.topmarks.co.uk/number-facts/number-fact-families">https://www.topmarks.co.uk/number-facts/number-fact-families</a></p> <p>This game requires some quick thinking for the children to choose 3 numbers that add up to a number. Eg <math>1+1= 2</math> so the children would have to choose 1, 1 and 2 blocks.</p> <p><a href="https://www.roomrecess.com/mobile/BlockBuster/play.html">https://www.roomrecess.com/mobile/BlockBuster/play.html</a></p>



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<p><b><u>English- Descriptive writing</u></b></p> <p>English – Diary of a Spider In English we'll be continuing work on their 'Diary of a Bee' – the children's own adapted version of 'Diary of a Spider'. We'll be using our plans that we have created this week to write about their bee character going to school. The children have been so creative and have come up with some lovely ideas as a bee and what they would learn at school. From flying lessons, to a 'spider's web safety drill' to showing off their first flower they pollinated in Show 'n' Tell.</p> <p>We will also be celebrating International Poetry Day next Thursday by creating and sharing class poems as a year group. If you have any poetry books at home then do read these together with your child.</p>	<p>Ask your child what their bee character will be learning in school. See if they can come up with some interesting adjectives, verbs and nouns that their bee character may come across at school. We have been learning about this during the past week so this will just keep it fresh in their minds.</p> <div data-bbox="849 562 1161 976" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Have a go at this game:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="https://www.roomrecess.com/games/WordShark/play.html">https://www.roomrecess.com/games/WordShark/play.html</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The children have to swim the shark to eat the type of word.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Noun – person, place or thing Verb – a doing word Adjective – a describing word</p>
<p><b><u>Topic- It's a Bug's Life!</u></b></p> <p>In Science this week we will be going out to look in the wildlife garden again to explore what a microhabitat is. The children will then spend some time planning an experiment about finding the correct microhabitat for a woodlouse. The children will be predicting which microhabitat a woodlouse would prefer. This will then</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>On Monday 4<sup>th</sup> October is it World Habitat Day.</b></p> <p>The theme for this year's World Habitat Day is Accelerating urban action for a carbon-free world. Cities are responsible for some 70 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions with transport, buildings, energy, and waste management accounting for the bulk of urban greenhouse gas emissions. How can we make small steps that will make a huge difference?</p> <p>Here are some activities the children can have a go at that will in part help reduce global carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="https://seewhatgrows.org/tag/english-at-home-activities/">https://seewhatgrows.org/tag/english-at-home-activities/</a></p>



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progress into creating the experiment the following week.

#### PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE IN PE DAYS

We have two PE sessions.  
Turquoise – Tuesday & Friday afternoon

Indigo – Monday & Thursday afternoon

Amber – Monday & Thursday afternoon

This term the children will be having lessons in Invasion Games and Football. Please make sure your children have appropriate outdoor shoes and appropriate clothing to wear.

In Art, the children this week will be learning about colour mixing and how the primary colours create secondary colours. They will be looking at a mixing wheel and learning how to lighten and darken a secondary colour. After this the children will then create their own secondary colour and paint this onto a piece of paper as a background for their colourful bug.

Have a look at microhabitats in and around our local parks. Can the children find any in their gardens, in trees or in the local playparks?



Here is a little game the children may wish to have a go at to test their knowledge of habitats!

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/quiz/animals-and-nature/habitats-quiz/>

#### Art

##### Colour Scavenger Hunt

Ask your child to choose some colours and see if they can find any objects that match their colours they chose. See if you can find any inside and outside of the home.





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Please practise spelling our words of the week and looking for our phonic sounds in your child's reading books.

Word of the week: because

Phonics: oi, ou and ir

As promised please find below the Knowledge organiser, break letters for handwriting and phonics mats. Any q's do please let us know via Class Dojo.

Have a great weekend!

Mrs Kelly, Mrs Ferguson and Miss Smith

The Year 2 Team

**My Phase 3 Sound Mat**

j 	v 	w 	x 	y 	z 	zz 	qu 
ch 	sh 	th 	ng 	ai 	ee 	igh 	oa 
oo 	oo 	ar 	or 	ur 	ow 	oi 	ear 
air 	ure 	er 					



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### My Phase 4 Sound Mat

st  starfish	nd  hand	mp  lamp	nt  tent	nk  ink	ft  gift	sk  tusk	lt  belt
lp  help	lf  shelf	lk  milk	pt  script	xt  text	tr  tree	dr  drawing	gr  grandpa
cr  crab	br  brush	fr  frog	bl  blackberry	fl  flag	gl  glasses	pl  plane	cl  clown



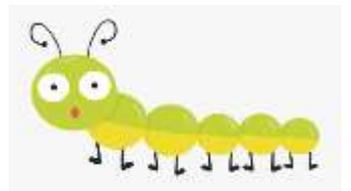
### My Phase 4 Sound Mat

sl  sleep	sp  spade	tw  twins	sm  small	pr  printer	sc  scarf	sk  skunk	sn  sniff
nch  bench	scr  screw	shr  shrew	thr  thread	str  string			





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**My Phase 5 Sound Mat**

ay 	ou 	ie 	ea 	oy 	ir 	ue 	ue 
aw 	wh 	ph 	ew 	ew 	oe 	au 	ey 
a-e 	e-e* 	i-e 	o-e 	u-e 	u-e 		

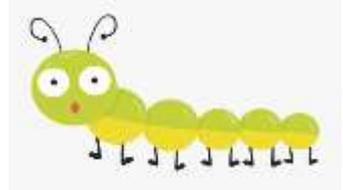
twinkl visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

\*even

## Handwriting

The break letters Joins are never made after the letters in this group. No join is ever made to or from the letter z. A small space should be left after each break letter so that it is spaced as evenly as the joined letters.

j, g, x, y, z, b, f, p, q, r, s

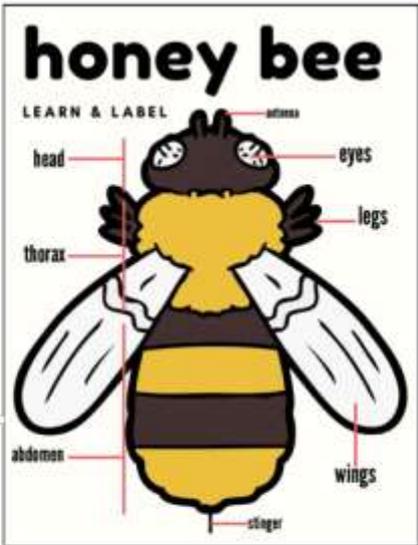


# Next Week in Year 2 Week Beginning 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021 Knowledge Organiser

Bees – Key vocab	
<b>Insect</b>	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings. Examples include flies, crickets, mosquitoes, beetles, butterflies, and bees.
<b>Arachnid</b>	A small animal with two body parts and 8 legs, examples include spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
<b>Leg</b>	A limb that an animal stands or walks on.
<b>Head</b>	One of the three main parts of the insect that contains the brain, mouth opening and the eyes.
<b>Thorax</b>	The middle of the three main part of an insect that has its legs and wings.
<b>Abdomen</b>	One of the three main parts of an insect that contains its heart and digestive organs.
<b>Antennae</b>	What insects use to smell.
<b>Pollinate</b>	To transfer pollen grains from one plant to another, so that the plant can make seeds.
<b>Pesticides</b>	A substance used for destroying insects harmful to farmers' crops.
<b>Disease</b>	Something that causes illness.

## It's a Bug's Life!

Unifying Question:  
Why are bees so important?



Bees – Key Information	
<b>Why are bees important:</b>	Pollinate fruit and veg, create wildflowers, make honey.
<b>How bees are in danger:</b>	Pesticides, Loss of habitat, Disease, Loss of wildflowers.
<b>How to help bees:</b>	More hives, buy local honey, Plant wildflowers, don't use pesticides.

Science - Habitats	
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant. A habitat provides all the things that plants and animals need to survive such as shelter, food and water. Examples of habitats: desert, ocean, woodland and polar regions.
<b>Microhabitat</b>	A very small habitat within a larger habitat. Examples of microhabitats: under logs, pile of leaves, under rocks and on the bark of a tree.
<b>Suited/ Adapted</b>	Plants and animals live in habitats to which they are suited. For example, a worm is suited/ adapted to live underground because: It has a streamlined body to move easily through the soil. It has tiny hairs attached to their body to help them grip. It is made up of muscles and no bones which helps movement.

Science - Living/Life Processes	
<b>Living</b>	Living things have certain characteristics. They breathe, eat, reproduce, grow, move and get rid of waste.
<b>Non-living</b>	Something that is no longer living (e.g. fallen leaves were once part of a living tree).
<b>Never been alive</b>	Something that had never been able to breathe, eat, reproduce, grow or get rid of waste (e.g. rock, metal).
There are seven key characteristics of living things called life processes (MRS NERG):	
<b>Movement</b>	Being able to choose move, not just being blown by the wind or carried by a tide.
<b>Respiration</b>	Taking in gases from air to stay alive.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Being able to sense the surrounding environment.
<b>Nutrition</b>	Taking in nutrients from food or the soil to stay alive and grow.
<b>Excretion</b>	Getting rid of substances that aren't needed or harmful, in plants this is gas, for animals; peeing and pooing – everything poos, even the Queen.
<b>Reproduction</b>	Have babies or producing seeds for new plants.
<b>Growth</b>	Getting bigger.

Science and Computing	
<b>Sort</b>	To divide a large group into smaller groups because of a common feature or behaviour.
<b>Classify</b>	To decide which group or groups something belongs to.
<b>Group</b>	A set of creatures that have similar features or behaviour.
<b>Data</b>	Pieces of information collected together for analysis.
<b>Chart</b>	A visual way of displaying data.

Computing	
<b>Computer</b>	An electronic device for storing and processing information.
<b>Networking</b>	The linking of computers to allow them to operate with each other.
<b>Internet</b>	A global computer network providing different information and ways to communicate.
<b>Email</b>	Message sent from one computer to another.
<b>Algorithm</b>	A set of guidelines that describes how to perform a task.

Art	
<b>Sketching</b>	Make a rough drawing of objects or a landscape.
<b>Drawing</b>	A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint.
<b>Shading</b>	Using a pencil to add shadow or darkness. Need to press hard or light to effect shade.
<b>Oil pastels</b>	A painting and drawing medium, like wax crayons
<b>Blend pastels</b>	Start with the lightest colour and gradually build the layers of oil pastels to mix with the dark shadings of the darker colours.
<b>Colour mixing</b>	Colours can be mixed to make a new colour.