

Good Morning

Year 2

Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Term 3 Week 3

# Time Table

## Morning

- Tricky fingers
- Phonics/Spelling shed
- Assembly
- Maths
  
- Break
  
- Zoom call check in & story
- English

## Afternoon

- Lunch
  
- Independent Reading/Read your spellings
- Foundation subject
- Times tables practice
  
- Home time

# Tricky Fingers

8.40-9am

Get your fingers working!

- Play with some Lego or similar

Or

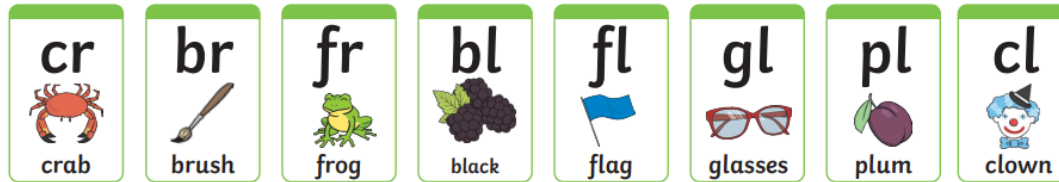
- Draw/colour a picture
- Sing and dance our “Wake up, Shake up” routine

# Phonics 9-9.30am

Practise and learn these spellings from our common exception word list. They are on spelling shed to play there too.

**old, cold, gold, hold, told, great, break, steak**

## Phase 4 Blends and Clusters



Practise these Phase 4 blends

Can you think of 2 words that use these?

# Assembly

## 9.30-9.45ish

- Listen to a story
- [click here story](#)
- Scroll down to Eric Carle Hungry Caterpillar
- The next video is Michael Rosen – Going on a bear hunt. You can watch that too.

# Maths

9.45ish-10.30am

- Follow the link here for recording of Maths input
- Share recording with viewers:  
[https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/XTOAh2qDEz0gRWu3rdyLatwwrteLZXMvaSaGqWJlkiI57MxIpfSduxrAF5zM9K8i.A3Y4IG7 -Uv5A7bA](https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/XTOAh2qDEz0gRWu3rdyLatwwrteLZXMvaSaGqWJlkiI57MxIpfSduxrAF5zM9K8i.A3Y4IG7-Uv5A7bA)
- Passcode: 9\$%WxhZ7
- The sheets are on the class website but you can just write your answers in the back of your home learning book.



Starter: practise counting in twos, fives and tens. This will help with our maths learning on money today

WALT: Count money (pounds)

S2S: I can

- Recognise coins and notes and their values
- Say what £ and p symbols mean
- Count the value of a number of coins/notes



£1





£2



£5



£10



£20

# Talk to your grown up about these coins and notes.

Fluency

Look at the coins and notes below.



Can you describe them? What is the same? What is different?

Find the value of these groups of coins.  
What can we count the £2 in?

Fluency

What amounts are shown?



50p



£8



£14

Now we are looking at notes. We can count them in their value.

Fluency

What amounts are shown?



£20




£50



£100

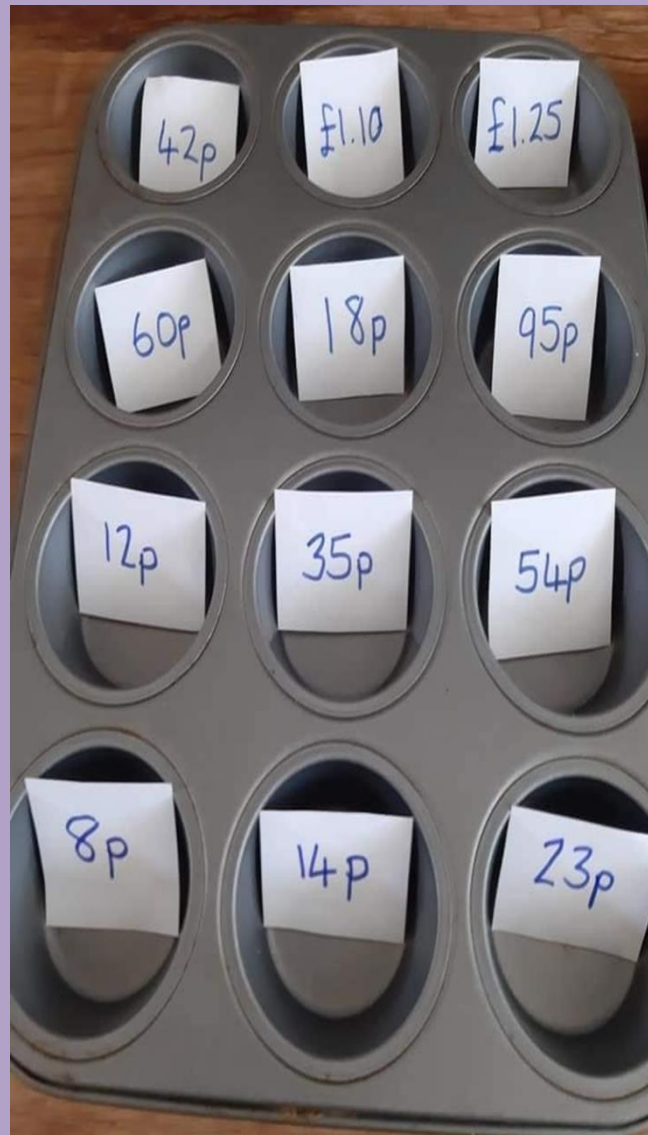
Now we are going to colour the coins and notes to the value written on the side. Don't colour too many! If you don't want to print you could draw the amount in your books.

Colour the coins and notes to show the amounts shown.

£7	
£10	
£15	
£25	
£40	
£9	
£25	
£43	



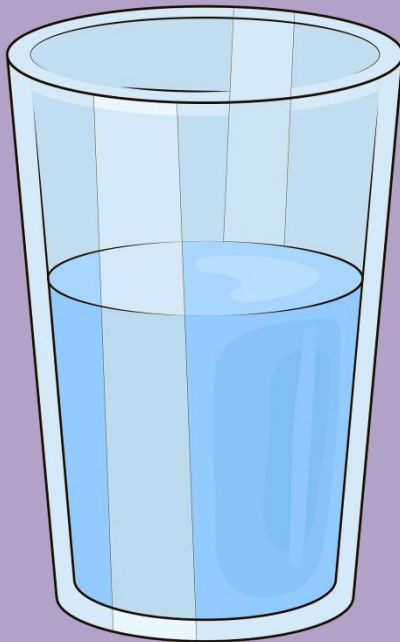
You may want to play a game like this.



# Break

10.30-10.45am

- **Have a walk or play with some toys**
- **Have a drink of water and a fruit snack**



# Zoom Call Check in 10.45-11am

- Hello Year 2 how are you doing today?
- Zoom link on parentmail



# English

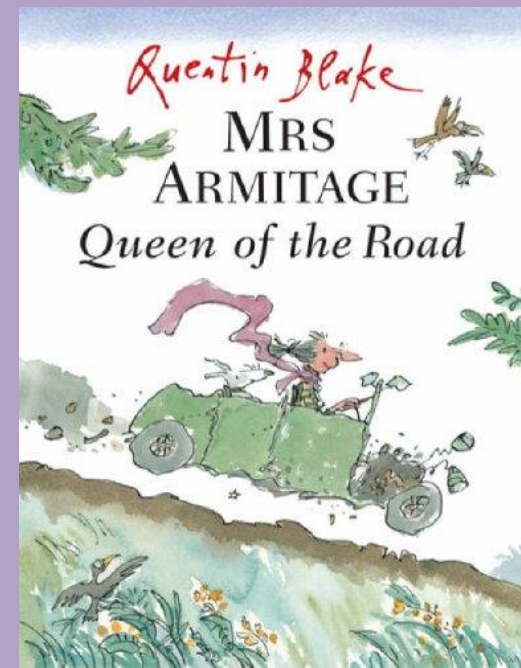
## 11am-12pm

English Input video

Share recording with viewers:

[https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/s4ERuv9\\_X3DKPoRIZ31\\_kE56RWcBRtTwi-bWlgxKpb89hAqvY6iWy0zBGKnXv-G-.16ih\\_Mplel6kbUof](https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/s4ERuv9_X3DKPoRIZ31_kE56RWcBRtTwi-bWlgxKpb89hAqvY6iWy0zBGKnXv-G-.16ih_Mplel6kbUof)

Passcode: Rna?hWJ2



Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> January 2021

WALT (we are learning to): add –ed following the rules

S2S (steps to success): I can

- recall the different rules
- add –ed applying the rules.
- spell past tense verbs

# What Is Past Tense?

The past tense tells us what has already happened.

Look at the two sentences below;  
one is in the past tense and one in the present.

I am walking down my road.

I walked down my road.

# Adding 'ed' to Make a Past Tense Verb

The difference between the present and past tense statements was the verb 'walk'. In the past tense, an 'ed' was added to make the past tense verb.

walking → walked

Making a past tense verb is not always as simple as just adding an 'ed' to the verb. Sometimes, the past tense can change the spelling of the original (root) word too.

# Adding 'ed'

If a regular verb already ends with an 'e', make sure it ends in 'ed'.

Here are some examples:

bake → baked

hope → hoped

whine → whined



# Changing 'y' to 'i'

If the present tense verb ends in a consonant and a 'y',  
the 'y' becomes an 'i'.

Here are some examples:

hurry → hurried

worry → worried

Don't change the 'y' if the word ends in a vowel and a 'y'.

For example:

stay → stayed

# Doubling the Consonant

If a regular verb with one syllable ends with one vowel and a consonant, double the consonant before adding 'ed'.

Here are some examples:

wrap → wrapped

beg → begged

step → stepped

If the last letter in the word is x we don't double the x for example:

mix → mixed

# Doubling the Consonant in Longer Words

If a regular verb with more than one syllable ends with a vowel and a consonant and the last syllable is stressed, double the consonant before adding 'ed'.

Here are some examples (the stress is in purple):

prefer → preferred

admit → admitted

regret → regretted

# Adding a 'k'

If the regular verb ends with 'c', add a 'k' before you add 'ed'.

Here are some examples:

panic → panicked

mimic → mimicked

# Task

Make all these words past tense by adding –ed.  
Can you remember the rules???!!!

Word ending in e		One syllable word ending with vowel and consonant		Word ending in y		Word ending in c	
bake		clap		cry		panic	
whine		beg		try		mimic	
hope		hop		empty		picnic	
free		pat		worry			

[click here](#) to watch this video to recap our learning and help you to remember the rules we have learned today.

# Task **Answers**

Make all these words past tense by adding –ed.

Can you remember the rules???!!!

Word ending in e		One syllable word ending with vowel and consonant		Word ending in y		Word ending in c	
bake	baked	clap	clapped	cry	cried	panic	panicked
whine	whined	beg	begged	try	tried	mimic	mimicked
hope	hoped	hop	hopped	empty	emptied	picnic	picnicked
free	freed	pat	patted	worry	worried		

# Challenge

Change these sentences to the past tense.

1. I am going to plant a tree.

I \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.

2. I walk down the road.

I \_\_\_\_\_ down the road.

3. Tomorrow, I will bake a cake.

Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ a cake.

4. I will wrap the presents tomorrow.

I \_\_\_\_\_ the presents yesterday.

5. Rachel is visiting a castle.

Rachel \_\_\_\_\_ a castle.

6. I need a dry pair of socks because mine are wet.

I \_\_\_\_\_ a dry pair of socks because mine were wet.

7. I panic about the big exam.

I \_\_\_\_\_ about the big exam.



# Answers

1. I am going to plant a tree.

I **planted** a tree.

2. I walk down the road.

I **walked** down the road.

3. Tomorrow, I will bake a cake.

Yesterday, I **baked** a cake.

4. I will wrap the presents tomorrow.

I **wrapped** the presents yesterday.

5. Rachel is visiting a castle.

Rachel **visited** a castle.

6. I need a dry pair of socks because mine are wet.

I **needed** a dry pair of socks because mine were wet.

I panic about the big exam.

I **panicked** about the big exam.

# Lunch

## 12-1pm

- **Have a walk, draw a picture or play with some toys**
- **What will you eat for lunch today?**



# Reading and Story time

## 1-1.30pm

- Own independent Reading 1pm-1.15pm
- Follow the link below and choose a story to listen to
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/b00jdlm2/cbeebies-bedtime-stories>

# History

## 1.30-2.30pm

Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021

WALT: Sort trains through time

S2S:

- I can say which trains are old and which are new.
- I can start to say how I know that.

There is a lot of information on the next few slides so you can watch Mrs Everest read them to you.

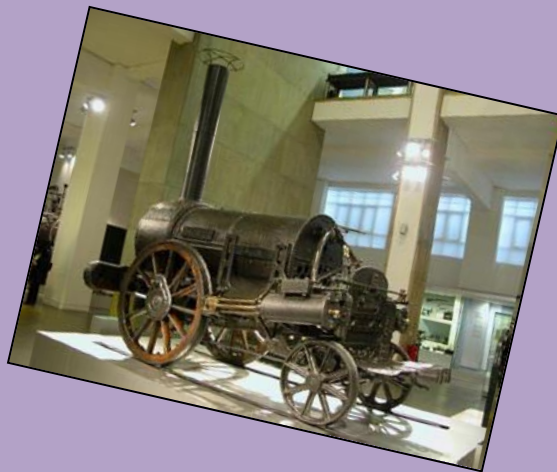
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[https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/Pd4Xa7aM8K7-W3xdjLKDOzZznY-Hq59fs\\_JhwpUpPzui\\_GuYiYAtyNen9djyDX0-.7ryb6OZyAGJrJ\\_Da](https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/Pd4Xa7aM8K7-W3xdjLKDOzZznY-Hq59fs_JhwpUpPzui_GuYiYAtyNen9djyDX0-.7ryb6OZyAGJrJ_Da)

Passcode: z3+MfGDT



# A Short History of Trains!



# Before Trains



Horses working at a coal mine.

Horses were used to pull heavy loads. These horses are pulling wagons full of coal.

Can you see the tracks for the wagons to roll along?

# The very first steam engine!

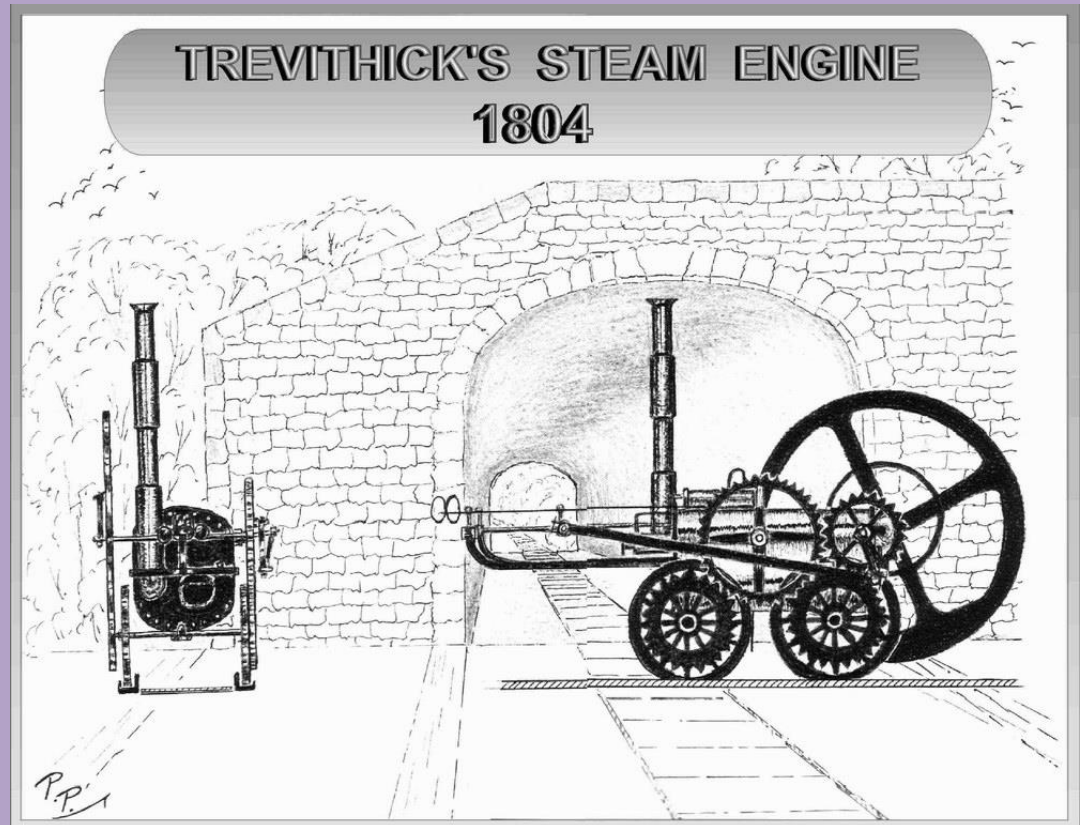
In 1804 a man called Richard Trevithick built a steam locomotive for his factory in Wales.

It could pull heavy weights, but not people.

It was very unreliable!



Richard Trevithick



Other people tried to make his design better.

# How does a steam engine work?

1. A person shovels coal or wood into a fire, in a place called a furnace.
2. The fire heats up the water, until it gets so hot it turns into steam.
3. The steam expands as it gets hotter and pushes the pistons, which drive the engine.
4. The train moves!



# Better trains!

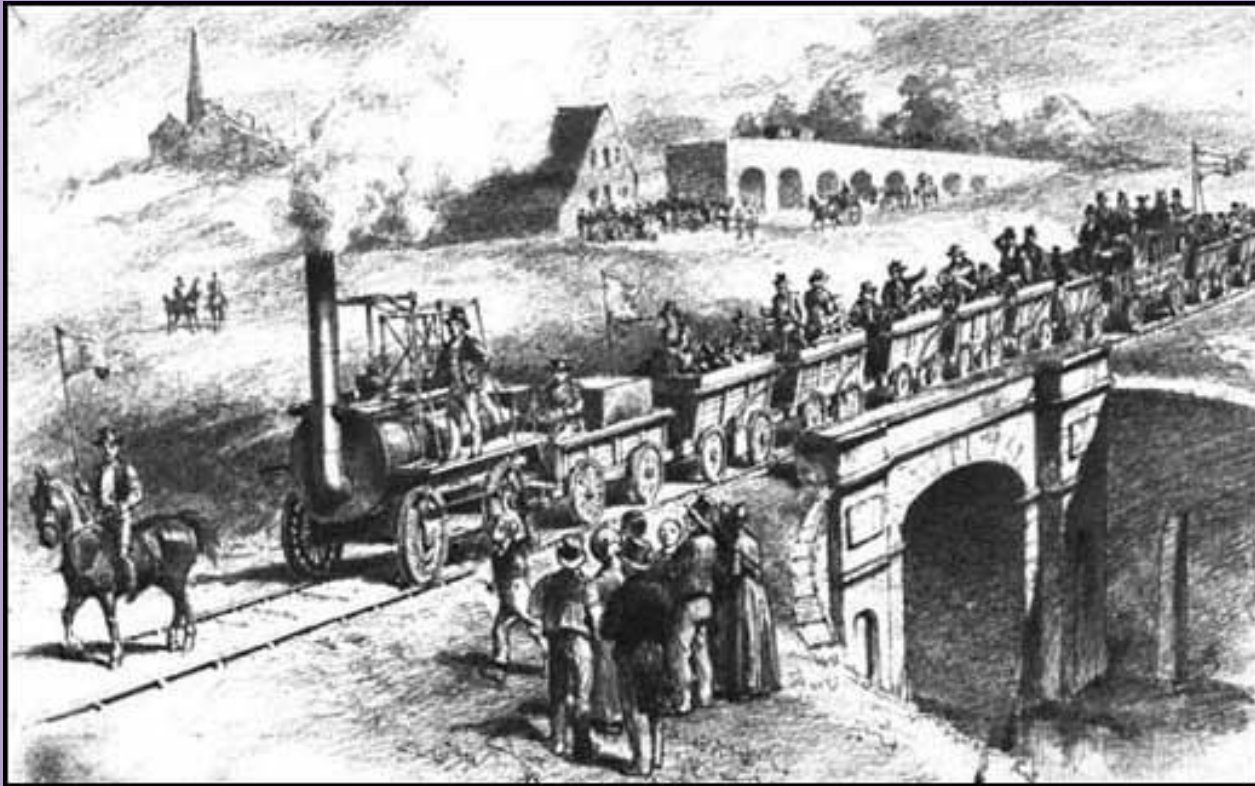
In 1813 “Puffing Billy” was built by William Hedley to pull coal wagons at a coal mine.

It was so reliable that it was used for fifty years!



William Hedley, who designed “Puffing Billy”.

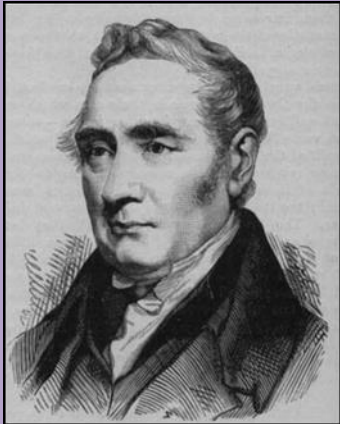
# Early trains for people



This is a drawing of people on one of the first train journeys, in 1825. Trains were slow and noisy.

What is different from a modern train?

# George Stephenson



This man was known as “The Father of the Railways”.

Let’s find out why!



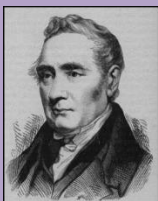
# George Stephenson

George Stephenson was born on 9<sup>th</sup> June 1781, near Newcastle. George's father worked at a coal mine. He looked after steam engines, used to pump water out of the mine.

The Stephensons were not rich.  
They lived in a small cottage.



George didn't go to school, so he didn't know how to read. He started to work when he was 8. He looked after cows on a farm. He drove horses that worked at the mine.



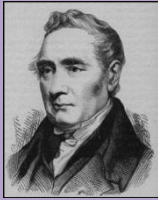
## George page 2



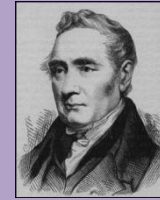
George was interested in machines. When George was 14, he helped his father at the coal mine. That's how he learned about steam engines.

George took machines to bits, to see how they worked.

He wanted to learn to read, write and count so he could get a better job. He went to school 3 nights a week after work.



# George page 3



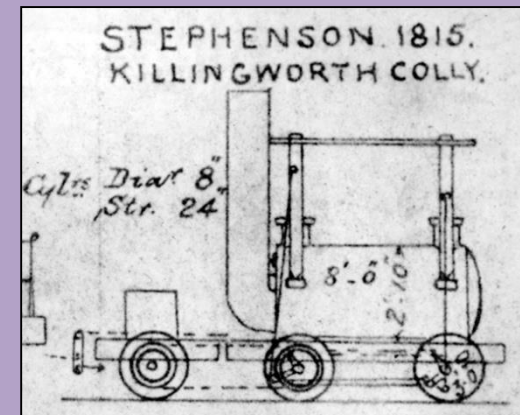
George worked out that a steam engine needed to run along rails.

In 1814 he made his first 'railway locomotive'.

In 1819 George was asked to build a small railway.

In 1825 a new railway was opened between two towns in the North of England. George and his men built the track and the locomotive. **It was the first passenger steam railway in the world.** His son Robert helped.

George drove the first train. The engine was called 'Locomotion No. 1'. It pulled a train with 450 passengers at a speed of 15 miles an hour.



# Steam Locomotives Get Better!



In 1829 George Stephenson entered a competition with his son Robert to build a faster locomotive. His design was called "Rocket". It won the competition! They won £500, which was an awful lot of money then!

"Rocket" - This engine is really famous!  
You can see it in the Science Museum.

# Stephenson and Son!

George and his son Robert did lots of work together.

George Stephenson died on  
12<sup>th</sup> August 1848.



# 1900s



In 1904 an engine called 'The City of Truro' became the first to travel at more than 100 miles an hour!

# The fastest Steam Train

The fastest steam train was called “The Mallard”.

In 1938 The Mallard ran at 126mph.



# Steam train videos

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gS4fQbmL1vo>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkW17FfB1cE>

# Electric Trains

In 1933 trains started to run using electricity rather than coal and steam.



# Modern Trains



A Eurostar train



The Bullet train in Japan



The tilting train.

It tilts as it goes around bends.

# History task

Put the correct letters to identify each train into the correct column. Is the train old or new?



A



D



G



B



E



H



C



F



I

Old

New

--

--

# History task ANSWERS

Put the correct letters to identify each train into the correct column. Is the train old or new?



A



D



G



B



E



H



C



F



I

Old

New

A, D, E, C

G, B, H, F, I

# Times tables Maths

- Practise your two times tables
- Times tables Hit the button
- [click here 3](#)
- week 3 x5



# Home time

3pm

- I hope you had a wonderful day 😊
- Enjoy your time at home
- See you tomorrow
- Year 2 Team 😊