

Year 2 English Home Learning | Summer Term



Week commencing 8th June



English

Parents These activities are designed to develop your child's reading and spelling skills. We have included a wonderful Talk 4 Writing resource in this week's home learning section, as an additional resource to support writing, if required.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>

Watch the daily videos and have a go at the activities. Some activities you can just talk about with an adult and some you will need a pencil and paper.



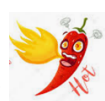
Some activities are 'Mild'



some are 'Medium'



and some are 'Spicy/Hot'



You choose which one you feel confident with. You may feel you want to do all three!!

Remember just try your best! If you make a mistake that is a good thing as you are learning.

Remember, these activities are to work from, not on. There is no expectation to complete all of the work or to print worksheets off.

If you are forgetting some of your letter sounds, these videos will really help

<https://www.wandleenglishhub.org.uk/lettersandsounds>

Monday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>

Weekly Spellings

The 'o' sound spelt **a** after **w** and **qu**

The short 'o' sound is often spelt **a** after **w** or **qu**.

Look at these words:

want

was

squash



1. swan
2. washing
3. wander
4. swapped
5. swamp
6. swallow
7. wallet
8. squashed
9. space
10. astronaut



Practise daily and ask an adult to test you on Friday

Activity 1 Vocabulary



I would like you to learn about some exciting new vocabulary linked to this week's theme of 'Space'. Here are three new words and your challenge is to:

1. Research the word and understand its meaning.
2. Use the word in a sentence when talking to someone in your household.
3. Write a sentence using the word.
4. Draw a picture to accompany the new word that has been learnt.



	Meaning	Sentence	Picture
comet			
asteroid			
solar system			



Extra challenge- Do the same for these

1. space junk
2. orbit
3. NASA (what does it stand for!)

Using contractions in writing-apostrophes for omission

Activity 1

Apostrophes for omission



We can use an **apostrophe** (') to show **omission**. This is when letters are missed out. Using apostrophes instead of letters makes words shorter and more informal.

- The word **aren't** is a shorter way of writing **are not**.
- The word **you're** is a shorter way of writing **you are**.

The apostrophes take the places of the missing vowels in these words.

Read these sentences and point/write the words that can be shortened/contracted



Clara is not ready for school yet.



Amy had not found her socks.



Tom was not feeling very well.



I should not eat too many sweets.



Amy would not stop moaning.



We could not find the hotel.

Now shorten/contract the full words using an apostrophe for the missing letter (clue it will be the 'o' in the second word)

Full words

Shortened word

a) is not

b) had not

c) was not

Activity 3



Read the sentences and write the corrections.

8



Correct the punctuation of these sentences.

Im happy that youre here to visit.

You shou'ldnt stay up too late.

Were' going to be busy tomorrow.

I could'not hear what you were saying.

Sh'is on her way to Scotland.



DON'T FORGET TO PRACTISE THIS WEEKS SPELLINGS

Wednesday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sg/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>

Reading Comprehensions

Read the information about these astronauts. Answer the questions

Activity 1 Edwin Buzz Aldrin



Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin

Who Is Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin?

Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin was born on January 20th 1930, in America.

When he was younger, his sister called him Buzz. People have continued to call him this throughout his life.



Did You Know?

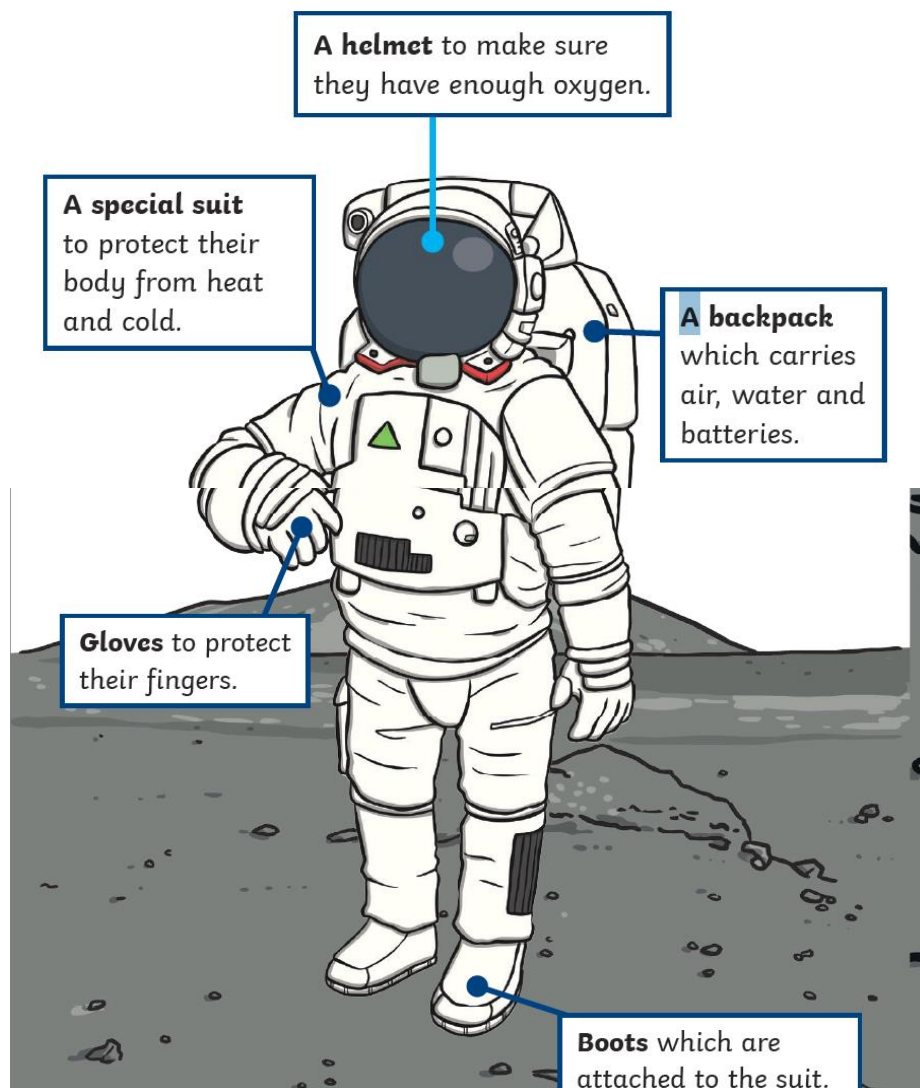
Apollo 11 was also called 'The Eagle'.

What Is He Famous For?

In 1969, along with two other astronauts, he travelled on a spacecraft called Apollo 11. The spacecraft landed and Buzz Aldrin became the second person to walk on the Moon. Neil Armstrong took the first steps and said, "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Buzz had travelled to space before in 1966, on a spacecraft called Gemini 12. He spent 5 and a half hours outside the craft.

What Does an Astronaut Wear?



1. Who gave Edwin Aldrin the nickname of Buzz?

- ☐ his mother
- ☐ his father
- ☐ his sister

2. What was the name of the spacecraft that landed on the Moon?

- ☐ Gemini 12
- ☐ Apollo 11
- ☐ Buzz

3. In which year did Buzz Aldrin become the second person to walk on the moon?

- ☐ 1969
- ☐ 1966
- ☐ 1930

4. How many hours did Buzz spend outside the spacecraft in 1966?

5. List 3 things an astronaut might wear.

Activity 2 Helen Sharman



Helen Sharman

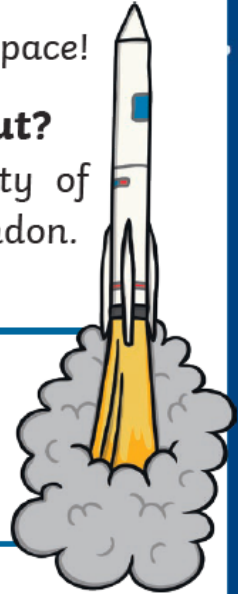
Helen Sharman was the first British person to go into space!

What Did Helen Do before Becoming an Astronaut?

Helen gained a degree in Chemistry at the University of Sheffield and a doctorate from Birkbeck College, London. She worked as an engineer and a chemist.

Fun Facts

- Helen was born on 30th May 1963.
- She comes from Sheffield, UK.



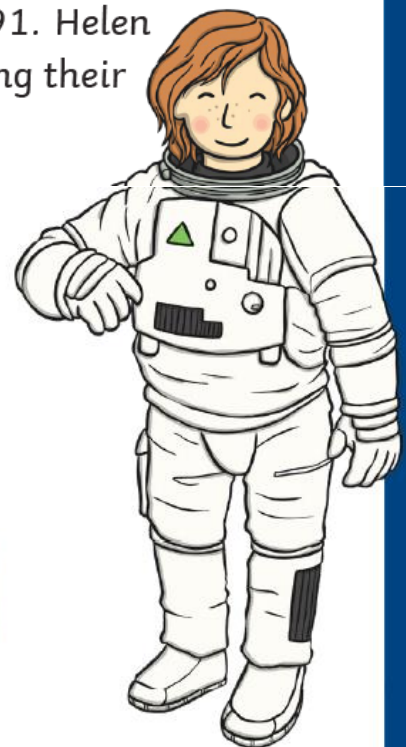
What Has She Achieved?

In 1989, Helen applied with 13,000 other people to be an astronaut after hearing a radio advert looking for astronauts. She had to take many tests and then got the job as part of the British mission 'Project Juno'. Helen completed 18 months of training in Russia. Then, she became a research cosmonaut working on board the Soyuz TM-12. It launched into space on 18th May 1991 and returned to Earth on 26th May 1991. Helen carried out medical and agricultural tests during their eight-day mission.

What Is She Remembered For?

Helen was an astronaut and a scientist. She is one of only 59 women who have flown in space. Helen was the first ever

British astronaut in space!
She travelled around the UK talking about her experiences in space.



1. What did Helen study at University?

2. How many people applied for the astronaut job advert?
3. What was the mission called?
4. Find and copy **one word** which means 'set off'.
5. Complete the sentence by adding in the missing words.
She is one of only _____ who have flown in space.

Activity 3 Michael Collins



Michael Collins

Who is Michael Collins?

On 31st October 1930, a man named Michael Collins was born in Italy. Both of his parents were American and his father was serving in the US army at the time of his birth. During the first seventeen years of his life, Michael Collins called many different places home due to his father travelling with the army. His family eventually settled in Washington, America, where he finished school.



Michael Collins is often referred to as the 'forgotten astronaut.' People often forget his name but remember the other two astronauts.



What Is He Famous For?

Firstly, on July 18th 1966, Michael Collins travelled in a spacecraft called Gemini 10 to space. During this mission with John Young, his camera drifted away into space.

Most famously, he is known for his second and final space mission in 1969 to the Moon when he was the pilot. During this mission, alongside Neil Armstrong and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin, two of the astronauts set foot on the moon,

making world history. On July 21st 1969 at 03:15, Buzz Aldrin set foot on the moon's surface, following Neil Armstrong. This walk was televised and viewed by approximately 600 million people. Michael Collins remained in the spacecraft for the full duration of the mission, circling the moon.

- In 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person ever to reach space. He orbited Earth for 108 minutes.
- Astronauts have 20 months training to prepare themselves for space. They often train underwater to simulate the conditions in space.
- Animals have also visited space. In 1957, a dog named Laika, became the first living thing to travel to space. Unfortunately, he did not survive the journey.
- In 1961, Ham the chimp became the first living American to travel into space. He became known as 'Astrochimp'. He performed various tasks during the mission and then returned home safe.

1. Why did Michael Collins call many places home in the first seventeen years of his life?

2. Why did Michael Collins remain onboard Apollo 11?
3. 'In 1969, world history was made.' What does this mean?
4. Find and copy one word which means 'orbited'.
5. Why do you think astronauts train underwater?
6. Why do you think he is often known as 'the forgotten astronaut'?

DON'T FORGET TO PRACTISE THIS WEEKS SPELLINGS

Thursday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sq/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>

Types of sentences

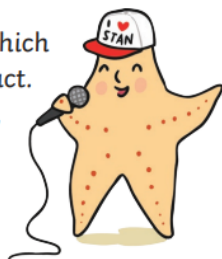
Read this to remind yourselves what the four types of sentences are

Types of Sentences

Statements

Statements are sentences which tell you something, like a fact. They should contain a verb, a noun and usually end with a full stop.

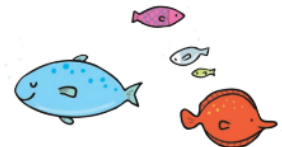
Starfish live in the sea.



Questions

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.

What is your favourite sea creature?



Commands

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are found in instructions and start with an imperative verb (bossy word).

Play me a song.



Exclamations

An exclamation is a sentence beginning with 'What' or 'How'. It is a full sentence, including a verb, which ends with an exclamation mark.

What an amazing band they are!



Activity 1 Complete the following tasks about sentences.



1. What type of sentence am I?

How lucky we are to see a
hedgehog!

Where would you like to go for your
birthday?

Tell me how you did that
magic trick!

The giraffe is the tallest animal in
the world.

2. Choose one animal from the pictures and write a statement sentence about it.



3. Change these sentences from statements to questions. One has been one for you.



Statement:

Meerkats can look for danger when they stand on their back legs.

Question: Can meerkats look for danger when they stand on their back legs?

Statement: Pandas can only eat bamboo.

Question: _____

Statement: It is summer in Australia.

Question: _____

Statement: Greedy dogs will eat lots of food.

Question: _____

Statement: She could win the game.

Question: _____

Top Tip:

Move the helping verb (e.g. can, is, will, could) to the front of the sentence and add a question mark!

4. Now change these statements into questions.

Statement: Giraffes have long necks.

Question: _____

Statement: Fred likes to play tennis.

Question: _____

Statement: Rashmi went to her dad's house.

Question: _____

Top Tip:

Add **do**, **does** or **did** and **change the verb form**.

5. Use one of these question words to complete the question sentences.

Who

What

Where

When

Why

_____ is the grass green?

_____ have all the apples gone?

_____ is it lunchtime?

_____ time is it now?

_____ has left the pencils in a mess?

Write 'what' or 'how' to complete these exclamation sentences.

_____ big teeth you have!

_____ wonderful this drawing is!

_____ hard you have worked today!

_____ a friendly cat!

6. This recipe isn't finished! Can you choose the correct imperative (bossy) verb to complete the command sentences?



spoon

stir

turn

Sift

bake

break

blend

add

First, _____ the oven on to 180 degrees. Next, put the butter and sugar into a bowl and _____ them together with a fork. Now, _____ the eggs and _____ them to the mixture. _____ the flour to remove lumps, then _____ everything together. Finally, _____ the mixture into cake cases and _____ in the oven for twenty minutes.

Extra challenge



Look at this picture and write two exclamation sentences (don't forget the exclamation mark!)



Examples: How tall is that tree! What a lot of flowers!

What: _____

How: _____

10. Can you write a statement, command, question and exclamation for this picture?

Statement:

Command:

Question:

Exclamation:



DON'T FORGET TO PRACTISE THIS WEEKS SPELLINGS

Friday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z7s22sq/year-2-and-p3-lessons/1>

Reading Activity



Activity 1 Fact files about planets in the Solar System

Read these fact files about the planets in the Solar System, research the planets if you can on the internet and use the information to complete the task.

Mercury



Size (diameter):	4879.4km
Moons:	0
Distance from Sun:	53.29 million km
Length of year:	88 days
Length of day:	58 days 15 hours 30 minutes
Temperature:	-173°C to 427°C
Atmosphere:	hydrogen, helium, oxygen, sodium and potassium

Venus



Size (diameter):	12 104km
Moons:	0
Distance from Sun:	107.48 million km
Length of year:	225 days
Length of day:	116 days 18 hours 0 minutes
Temperature:	around 470°C
Atmosphere:	carbon dioxide (96.5%), nitrogen and sulphur dioxide

Earth



Size (diameter):	12 742km
Moons:	1
Distance from Sun:	151.75 million km
Length of year:	365 days
Length of day:	24 hours
Temperature:	between -55°C and 58°C
Atmosphere:	
Nitrogen	78.08%
Oxygen	20.95%
Argon	0.93%
Carbon dioxide	0.04%

Mars



Size (diameter):	6791km
Moons:	2 (Phobos and Deimos)
Distance from Sun:	227.9 million km
Length of year:	687 days
Length of day:	1 day 0 hours 37 minutes
Temperature:	between -140°C and 20°C
Atmosphere:	
Oxygen:	0.13%, CO ₂ : 95.32%
CO:	0.08%, N: 2.7%, Ar: 1.6%

Jupiter



Size (diameter):	139 822km
Moons:	79
Distance from Sun:	778.89 million km
Length of year:	12 years
Length of day:	9 hours 56 minutes
Temperature:	about -145°C

Atmosphere:
This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen and helium, with traces of ammonia, sulphur and water vapour.

Saturn



Size (diameter):	116 464km
Moons:	82
Distance from Sun:	1.5 billion km
Length of year:	29 years
Length of day:	10 hours 42 minutes
Temperature:	between -185°C and -122°C

Atmosphere:
This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen (~75%), helium (~25%) and traces of methane and water.

Uranus



Size (diameter):	50 724km
Moons:	27 (Titania, Oberon, Miranda, Ariel, Umbriel, etc.)
Distance from Sun:	2.94 billion km
Length of year:	84 years
Length of day:	17 hours 14 minutes
Temperature:	around -224°C

Atmosphere:
This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen and helium, with traces of ammonia, water and methane.

Neptune



Size (diameter):	49 244 km
Moons:	13 confirmed, 1 provisional
Distance from Sun:	4.48 billion km
Length of year:	165 years
Length of day:	16 hours 6 minutes
Temperature:	around -210°C

Atmosphere:
This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen, helium and methane.

Solar System Fact Hunt

Use books, the Internet or the Solar System Fact Cards to find the answers to the following questions.



Which planet orbits closest to the Sun?

Which planet has the highest maximum temperature?

Which planet's atmosphere contains the highest percentage of carbon dioxide? _____ _____	How much bigger is Earth than Mars? _____ _____
Which planet has the shortest day? _____ _____	Which planets are made of gas? _____ _____
Which planet has the most moons? _____ _____	What is the Earth's atmosphere made mostly of? _____ _____

Extra challenge



Write some extra questions about the planets.

Activity 3 Spelling test



Ask an adult to test you. Good Luck-try your best!

Don't forget there are more Y2 story times to watch! Follow the link below....

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLBI_XHJy9tKLWvZ9aDBkE80qeVe2byu4H

As well as this, please remember to access:

- Oxford Owl Reading Buddies - children have their own login for this
- Study ladder <https://www.studyladder.co.uk/>

New tasks have been set - please email the year group email if you need the password.

Well done Year 2! You have completed Summer Term 2 Week 2 English- HOORAY!!!!!!

I think you deserve 50 Saints Tallies for trying your best

