

Year 2 Week 8 Literacy

Home Learning



Literacy general reminder:

1. Please continue to practise **recognising** and **spelling** your high frequency words.
2. Please keep practising your handwriting and using punctuation correctly.
3. Practise your reading using the resources on the Oxford Owl website.
4. Practise recognising your **Phase 3** and **Phase 5** sounds and tricky words using the sound mats provided in the Week 6 Home learning pack. It is important that you practise these regularly to maintain what has been taught in school.

Literacy

This week we are going to learn about someone very important to South Africa. Please watch the video below and talk to your child about who Nelson Mandela was. Discuss why he was important and what happened during his life. Then complete the attached comprehension worksheet.

Choose worksheet 1 for **support** and worksheet 3 for a **challenge** (there is no need to complete all three).

BBC Bitesize- Who was Nelson Mandela?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjkj382/articles/zj3p8xs>

Phonics- This week we would like you to complete a **Phase 3**, Phase 4 or **Phase 5** crossword puzzle. Read the sentences and use your 'phoneme fingers' to help you spell the answers. Phoneme fingers encourage children to split the word into phonemes to help with spelling e.g. Chicken - ch i ck e n fork- f or k

The crossword puzzle answers are at the end of the document.

Words of the week- This week our words of the week are **eerie** **nocturnal**, **petrified**, **startled**. We would like you to find out what they mean. You can use a dictionary or look online. Can you write some sentences that include these words?

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918, in South Africa.
He died in 2013.

Nelson Mandela's Life

Nelson Mandela argued that black and white people should be treated the same.

He was sent to prison for life for his opinions. He spent 27 years there. Many people wanted him to be freed. In 1990, he was set free.

In 1994, he became the first black president of South Africa.



Many people think he was a great man. He used sport to bring people together.

Mandela Day is a celebration of the difference he made. It is celebrated on the 18th July every year as this would be his birthday.

Did You Know...?

- 'Free Nelson Mandela' was a hit song.
- He was a lawyer.

Questions

1. When was Nelson Mandela born? Tick **one**.

1918 ☐

1999 ☐

2017 ☐

2. Where was he from? Tick **one**.

England ☐

South Africa ☐

America ☐

3. How long was he in prison for? Tick **one**.

7 months ☐

2 days ☐

27 years ☐

4. When did he become president of South Africa? Tick **one**.

1969 ☐

1994 ☐

1990 ☐

5. Which of the facts below are true? Tick **two**.

He was the first black president of South Africa. ☐

People wanted him to stay in prison. ☐

Mandela Day is celebrated on his birthday. ☐

Worksheet 2

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918 in South Africa. He died in 2013. He believed that black and white people should be treated the same so he fought for this his whole life.

Nelson Mandela's Early Life

He was called Rolihlahla Mandela when he was born. He did well at school and went to university. When he left university, he became a lawyer.



Nelson Mandela's Later Life

Nelson Mandela led the fight against the South African government and was arrested many times for this. In 1964, he was sent to prison for life. Many people around the world supported him and wanted Nelson Mandela to be freed. He was freed after spending 27 years in prison.

In 1990, the new president of South Africa set Nelson Mandela free. They both wanted peace.

Nelson Mandela became the first black president of South Africa in 1994. He often used sport to bring people together. Many people believe was a great man for the work he did.

Mandela Day is celebrated on 18th July every year. It celebrates the difference Nelson Mandela made and it reminds us to try to make the world a better place.

Did You Know...?

- He won a Nobel peace prize.
- He spent 27 years in prison.
- 'Free Nelson Mandela' was a hit song.
- His first name was Rolihlahla.

Questions

1. What was Nelson Mandela's name when he was born? Tick **one**.

Rolihlahla ☐

Nelson ☐

Mandela ☐

2. What was the famous song about him called? Tick **one**.

Free Nelson Mandela ☐

Catch Nelson Mandela ☐

Who is Nelson Mandela? ☐

3. What year was he sent to prison? Tick **one**.

1990 ☐

1962 ☐

2013 ☐

4. **Find** and **copy** one word which means the same as **released**.

5. Complete the sentence by adding in the missing words.

Nelson Mandela became the first black president of

_____ in 1994.

Worksheet 3 (challenge)

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in South African in 1918 and died in 2013. He led a very important fight against apartheid, which was the separation and unfair treatment of black people by white people.



Nelson Mandela's Early Life

He was born as Rolihlahla Mandela but was given Nelson as his new first name by his teacher. Nelson Mandela did well at school and went to university but he was forced to leave after joining a student protest. He later finished his university degree and became a lawyer.



Politics, Prison and President

Nelson Mandela was chosen to lead the fight against apartheid and was arrested many times. In 1964, he was sent to prison for life for fighting for equal rights against the South African government. Many people around the world were also trying to stop apartheid and wanted Nelson Mandela to be

freed. Later, things started to change in South Africa when black students were allowed to go to universities with white students. In 1990, the new president set Nelson Mandela free. They agreed that people should work together in peace. Nelson Mandela became the first black president of South Africa in 1994. He often used sport to bring people together. Many people believe was a great man for the work he did.

Mandela Day is celebrated on 18th July every year. It celebrates the difference Nelson Mandela made and it reminds us to try to make the world a better place.



Did You Know...?

- He won a Nobel peace prize.
- He spent 27 years in prison.
- His first name wasn't Nelson – it was Rolihlahla.
- 'Free Nelson Mandela' was a UK number one song.

Questions

1. When was Nelson Mandela born and when did he die? Tick **one**.

He was born in 1999 and he died in 2009. ☐

He was born in 1918 and he died in 2013. ☐

He was born in 1808 and he died in 2000. ☐

2. Why was he forced to leave university?

3. Which of the facts below are true? Tick **two**.

He wanted people to be separated by skin colour. ☐

He spent 27 years in prison. ☐

He worked as a lawyer. ☐

4. **Find and copy** one word which means **the separation of black and white people**.

5. Complete the sentence.

He often used _____ to _____. Many people believe he was a _____ for the work he did.

6. What is celebrated on 18th July and why is it celebrated?

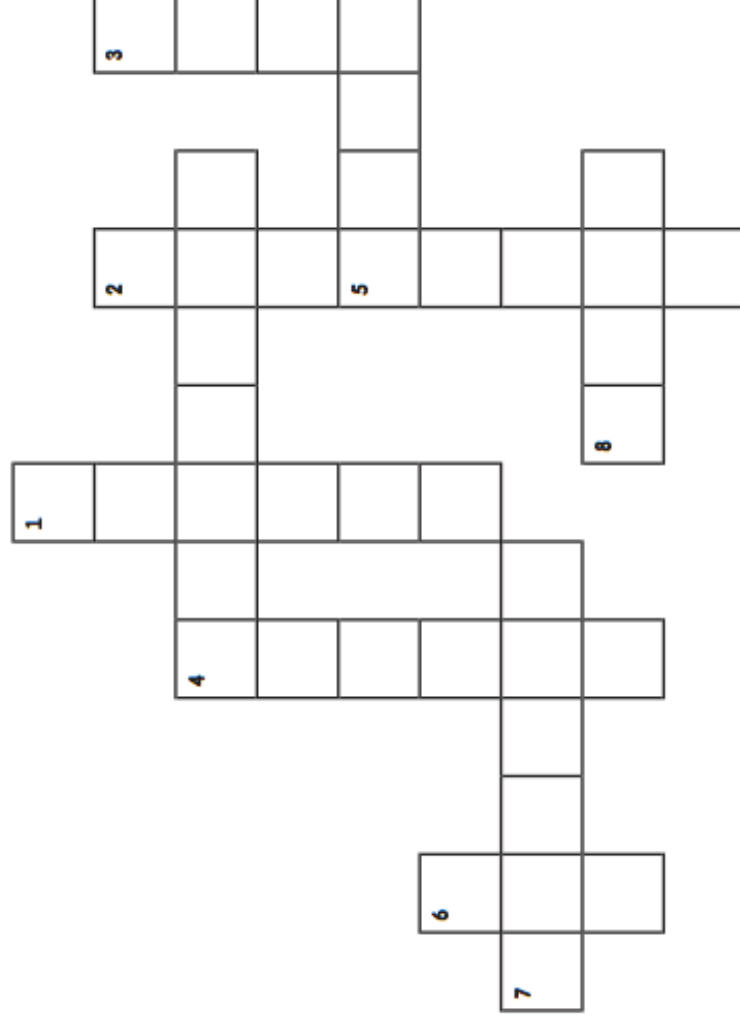
Phase 3 Crossword

Across

4. A farm bird that we eat the eggs of.
5. I needed to _____ my shirt in to my trousers.
7. This tool is for banging nails.
8. The ring was made of _____ gold.

Down

1. There was _____ in Snow White's apple.
2. The cushions were made of soft _____.
3. The partner of a knife.
4. A spider's home.
6. Candles are made from this.



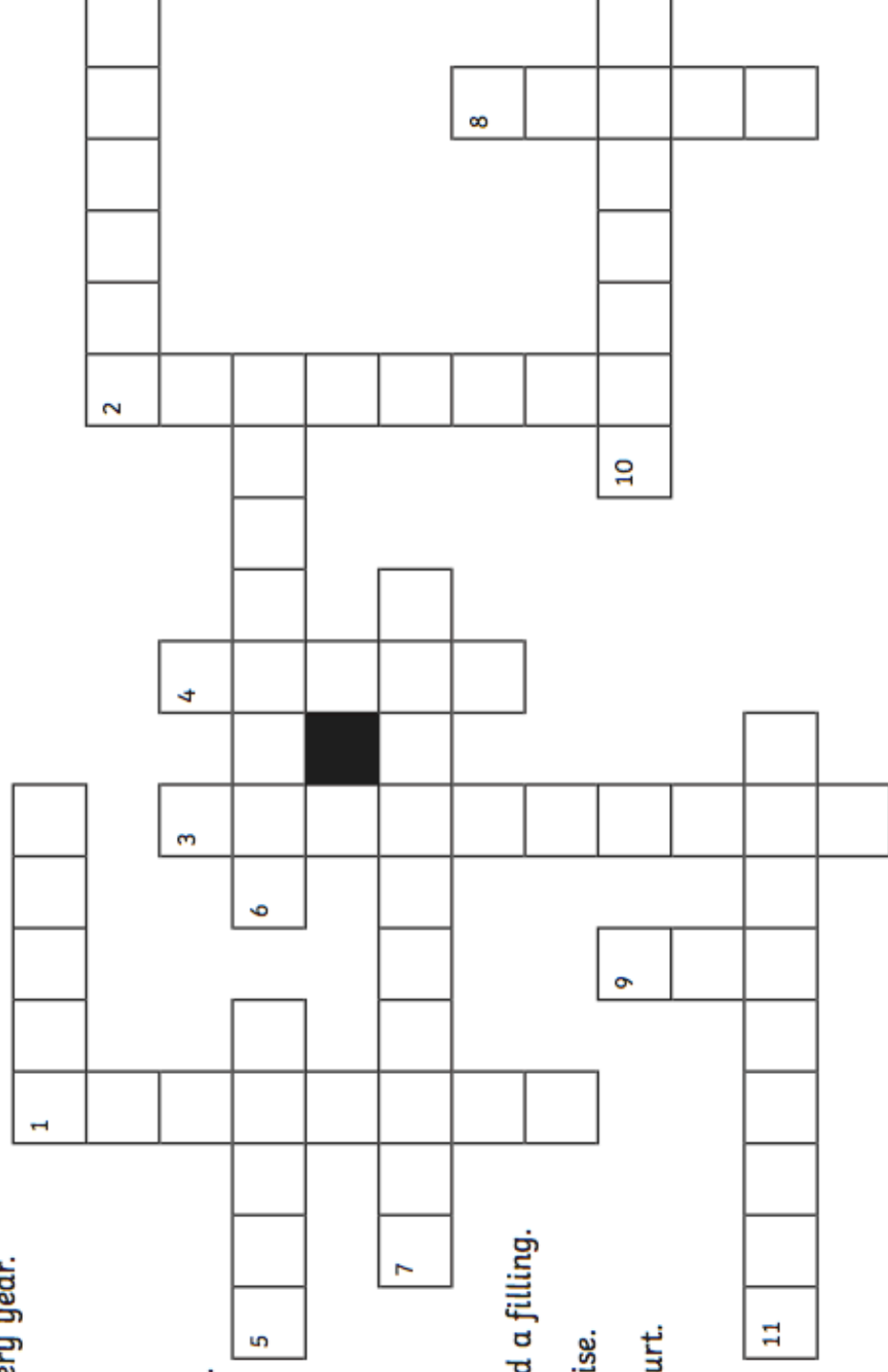
Phase 4 Crossword

Across

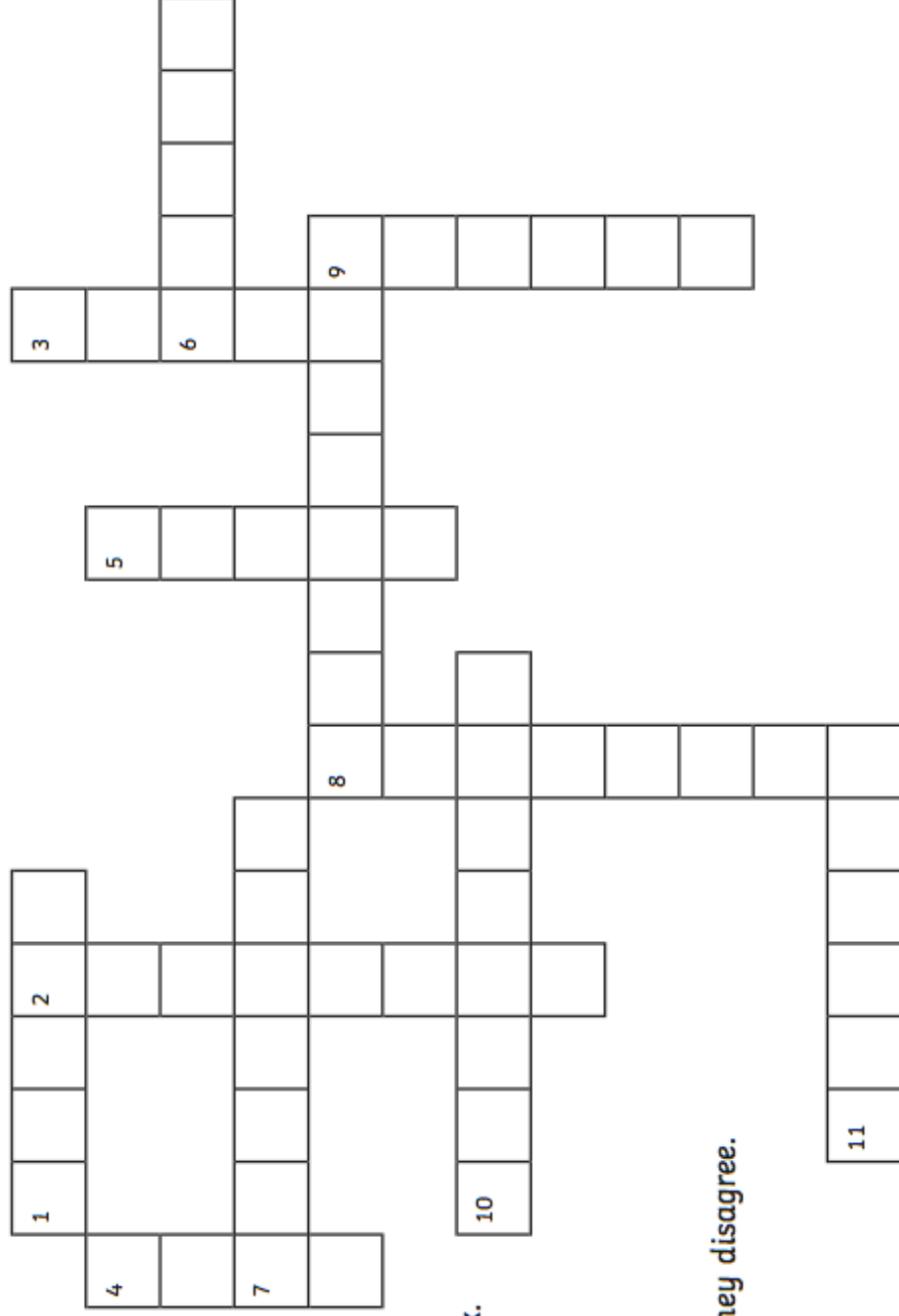
1. What we do with our brains.
- 2 The Queen makes a Christmas _____ every year.
5. Beauty and the _____.
6. Another word for young people.
7. An ape that is very similar to humans.
10. You wash your hair with this.
11. Standing on your hands.

Down

1. Another word for turning.
2. A lunch food that is made of bread and a filling.
3. The lightning made a huge _____ noise.
4. I was _____ing a lot from being hurt.
8. The tiger did a fierce _____.
10. A garment for your head.



Phase 5 Crossword



Across

1. I _____ with my little eye (past tense).
6. Past tense of 'grow'.
7. When you talk very quietly.
8. The plural of 'tomato'.
10. A huge, rocky hill that you can ski on.
11. Something you draw with, made from wax.

Down

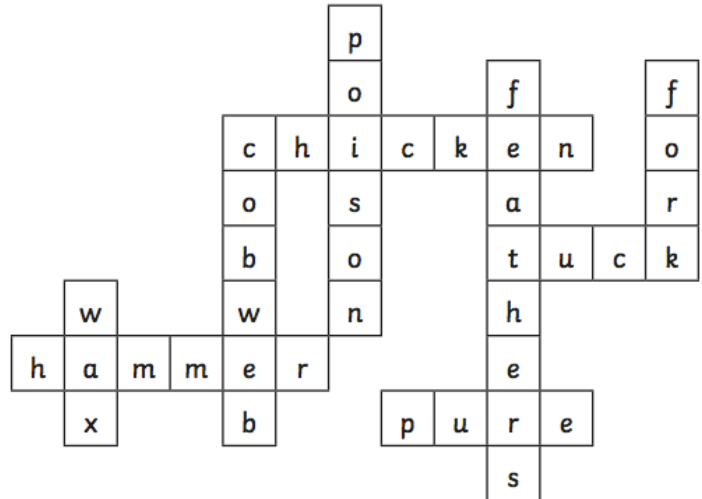
2. A huge, grey animal with a trunk.
3. The twins always _____ loudly when they disagree.
4. The _____ really needs mowing!
5. The Queen is part of The _____ Family.
8. The number after twelve.
9. The boiling kettle made the air very _____.

Answers!

Phase 3 Crossword Answers

Across

4. A farm bird that we eat the eggs of.
5. I needed to _____ my shirt in to my trousers.
7. This tool is for banging nails.
8. The ring was made of _____ gold.



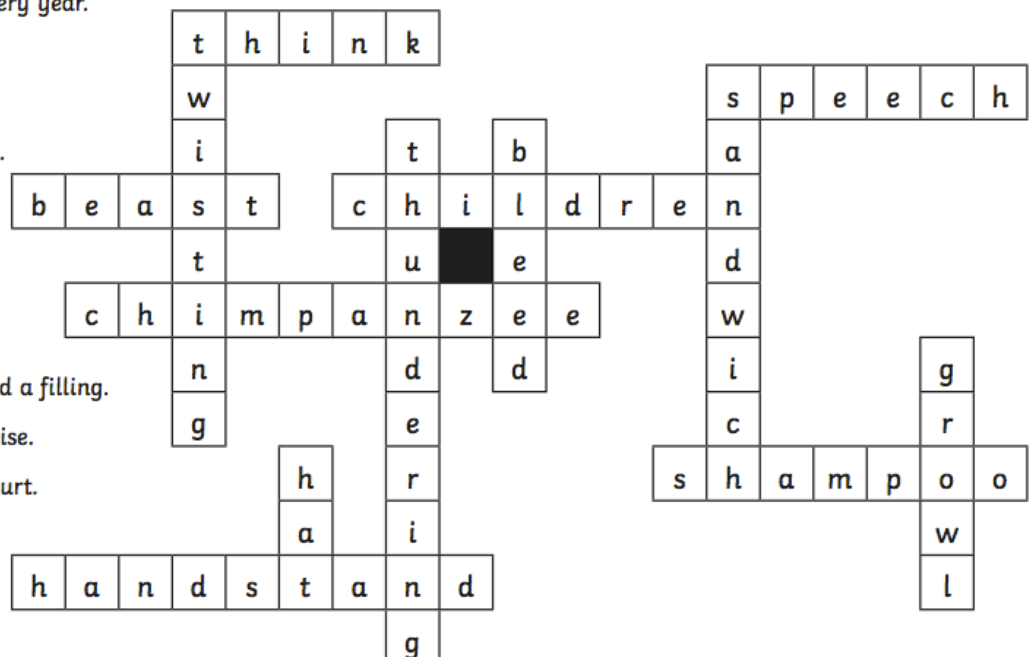
Down

1. There was _____ in Snow White's apple.
2. The cushions were made of soft _____.
3. The partner of a knife.
4. A spider's home.
6. Candles are made from this.

Phase 4 Crossword Answers

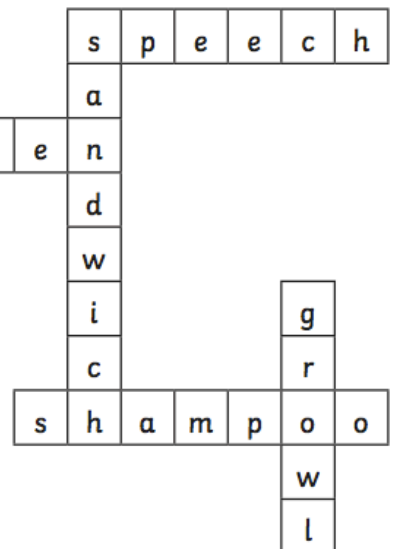
Across

1. What we do with our brains.
- 2 The Queen makes a Christmas _____ every year.
5. Beauty and the _____.
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10. You wash your hair with this.
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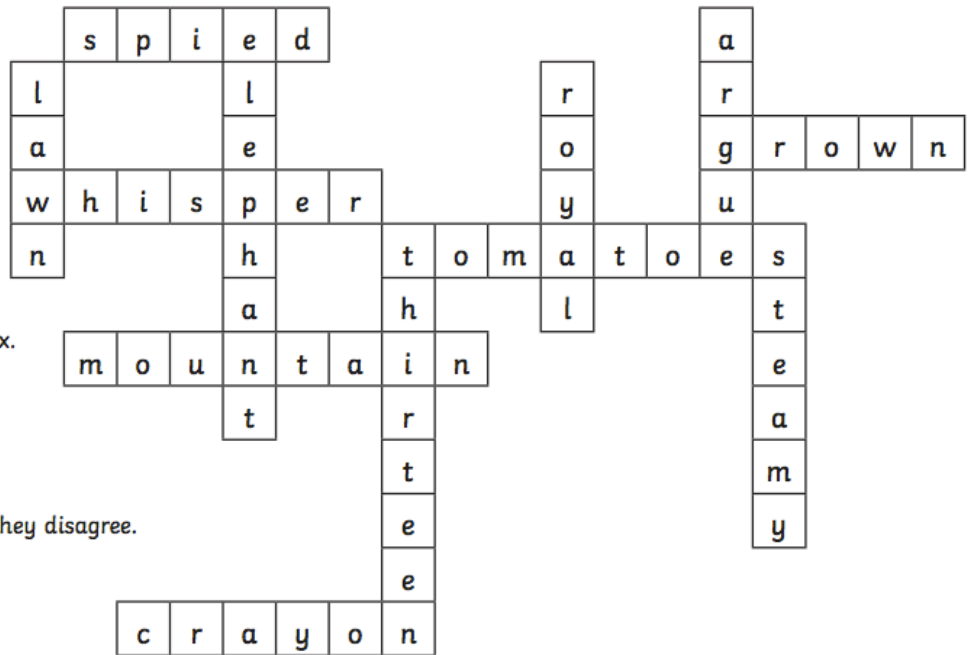
Phase 5 Crossword **Answers**

Across

1. I _____ with my little eye (past tense).
6. Past tense of 'grow'.
7. When you talk very quietly.
8. The plural of 'tomato'.
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Down

2. A huge, grey animal with a trunk.
3. The twins always _____ loudly when they disagree.
4. The _____ really needs mowing!
5. The Queen is part of The _____ Family.
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Year 2 Week 8

Numeracy Home Learning

Mental Maths ideas:

1. Add near doubles e.g.

Up to 20 **Support** $10 + 11 = (\text{double } 10 \text{ plus } 1), 11 + 12$
 $= (\text{double } 11 \text{ plus } 1)$

Up to 30 **Challenge** $20 + 21 = (\text{double } 20 \text{ plus } 1) \quad 21 + 22$
 $= (\text{double } 21 \text{ plus } 1)$

1. Find the nearest 10's number to a number up to 100 e.g. 67

can be rounded up to 70. If it's a number like 15, 45, 75 they all get rounded **up** not down to the nearest ten.

1. Count backwards in 2s, 5s, 10s from any given number up to 100.

Maths Activity Mats: The Maths activity mats support children to revise their previous learning and develop mental calculations. The mat is divided into sections with different questions and problems so that your child solves the calculations at their own pace. You can change the numbers/amounts in the questions to make them more challenging. If they find it tricky use smaller amounts.

Maths Problem Solving activity - Problem A4

Worksheet uploaded as a separate document.

Read the chart then answer the questions.

Giving Change

This week we are learning to give change from a **£1** (From 20p **Support**)
(From **£2** **Challenge**)

Introduction

Before beginning the activities below please give your child coins -
1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1, £2

1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p As you did when we learned about
money, discuss the different sizes, colours and shapes.

Watch these BBC Numbertime / Bitesize videos which explain how
to give change from different amounts. As follow on activities
from these videos do lots of practical activities to reinforce what
has been learned (**Support**). For more **challenging** work watch all
of the videos then do practical activities up to and including £2.

On Youtube type in:

BBC Numbertime Money: Change from 10p

BBC Numbertime Money: Change from 20p

BBC Numbertime Money: Change from 50p

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zrnyr82>

Getting 5p change from 20p

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvqmpv4>

Getting change from 50p

Main activity




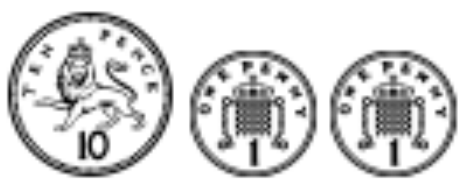

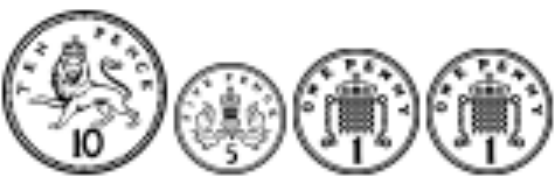

After watching the videos please play shop games with your
child focusing on **giving change from £1**. If your child needs a
lot of **support** please only work with amounts up to 10p / 20p / 50p.
If your child is confident giving change from £1 and needs a
challenge please practice giving change from £2. Practical activities
are again best to reinforce the learning before moving on to written
activities. Then please complete the attached worksheets when your
child has a solid understanding.

Giving change from 20p up to 50p worksheet (support)

Money: Change

Name _____

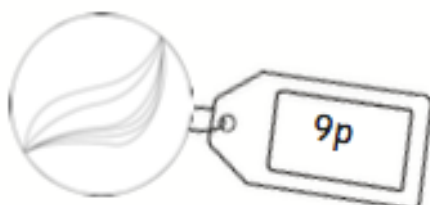
✚ Add up the totals then work out the change.

Coins	Total	Change from 20p
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

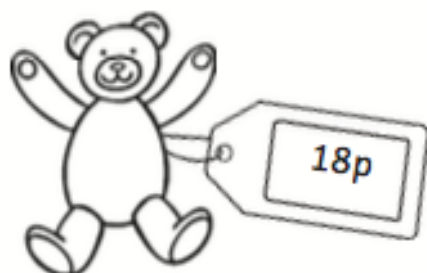
Calculate the change you would get if you bought the items with the money shown. Use the box to show your workings out and write the answer in the change box.



Change



Change










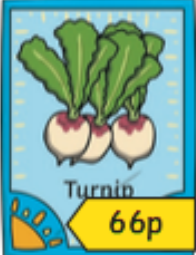







Change

Giving change from £1 worksheet

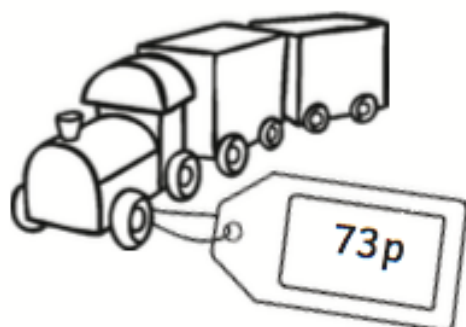
Check Your Change

Check the change the shopkeeper has given you. Is it the correct amount or have they made a mistake?

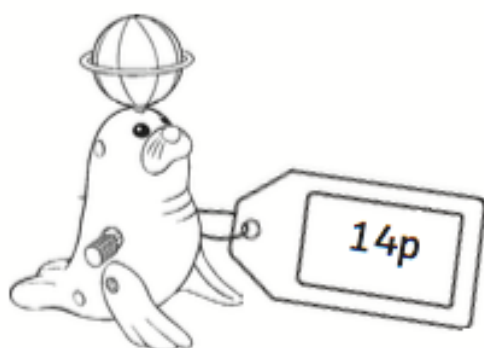
You buy	You pay	Your change	Correct or Incorrect (✓/x)	Correct amount required
				
				
				
				
				

Giving Change at the Toy Shop

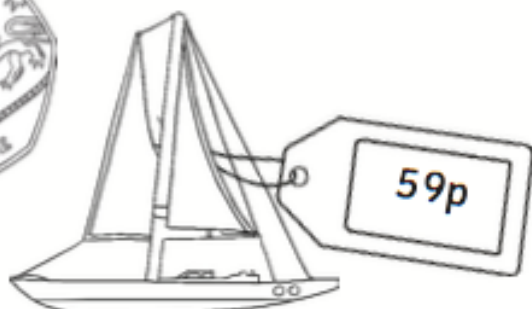
Calculate the change you would get if you bought the items with the money shown. Use the box to show your workings out and write the answer in the change box.



Change

















Change



Change

Giving change from £2 (challenge)

You buy	You pay	Your change	Correct or Incorrect	Correct amount required
 <p>£1.69</p>				
 <p>£1.50</p>				
 <p>£1.35</p>				
 <p>97p</p>				
 <p>£1.95</p>				

Section 1

There are 4 bridesmaids at a wedding. Each bridesmaid needs 5 roses in their bouquet. How many roses will there be altogether?

Section 2

If A equals 10, what is B?

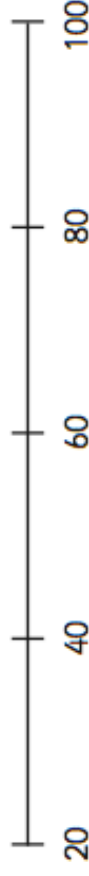
$$5 + A = B$$

B =

Section 3

Put these numbers on the number line:

35 50 75 90



Section 4

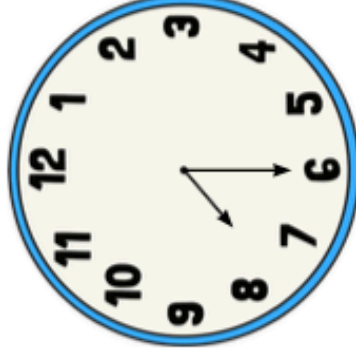
There are 16 cups on a shelf. Half of them are pink. How many of them are not pink?

Section 6

Jane has 20 beads. She gives half of them to Naz. Then she gives 8 to Meg. How many beads does she have left?

Section 7

Dan will go to bed at 9.30. How long is it until his bedtime?



Section 8

Put the correct sign in: \times $+$ $-$

9 4 = 13

3 5 = 15

1 9 = 10

10 5 = 2

PROBLEM A4Level
2

The chart shows the goals scored each day at a football camp.



	Hill School	Dale School
Tuesday	5	2
Wednesday	0	6
Thursday	2	1
Friday	3	4
Saturday	1	3

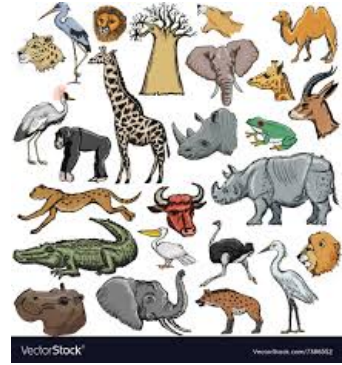
- 1 How many more goals did Dale School score than Hill School?

- 2 At the weekend, Hill School scored 7 goals.

How many goals did they score on Sunday?

Year 2 Week 8 Topic

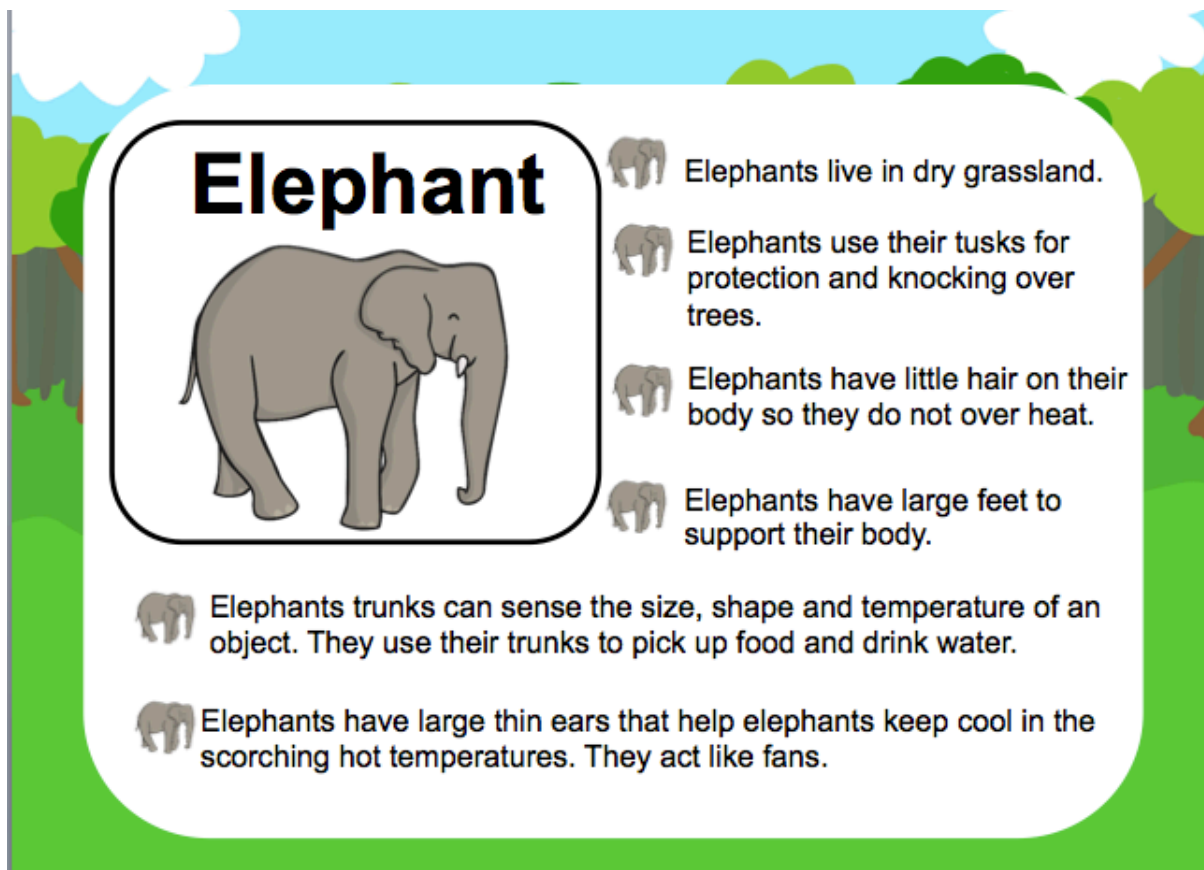
Home Learning



This week we would like you to produce a poster based on one African animal. You could choose your favourite animal and detail how it has adapted to live in its environment. As an example, see the 'Elephant' fact file which is further down this document.

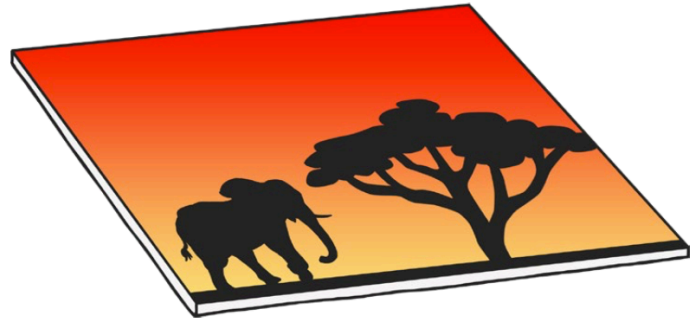
In your poster you should think about:

2. the **layout** carefully before you start to design your poster
3. **pictures** - what picture / s will you include? You could maybe draw different parts of the animal's body then write about them. How many pictures will you have? One large picture and lots of smaller ones?
4. having an attention-grabbing **title / heading** somewhere on the page.
5. **colourful border/s** to make your poster attractive and eye - catching
6. making sure the **information** that you include is correct
7. what style **writing** you will use. **BLOCK** Capitals for the heading then small writing for the rest of the poster?



Art-

This week we would like you to make African Animals Sunset Art. This is an excellent activity, which includes many different skills such as colour mixing, cutting skills and producing silhouettes whilst learning about African animals.



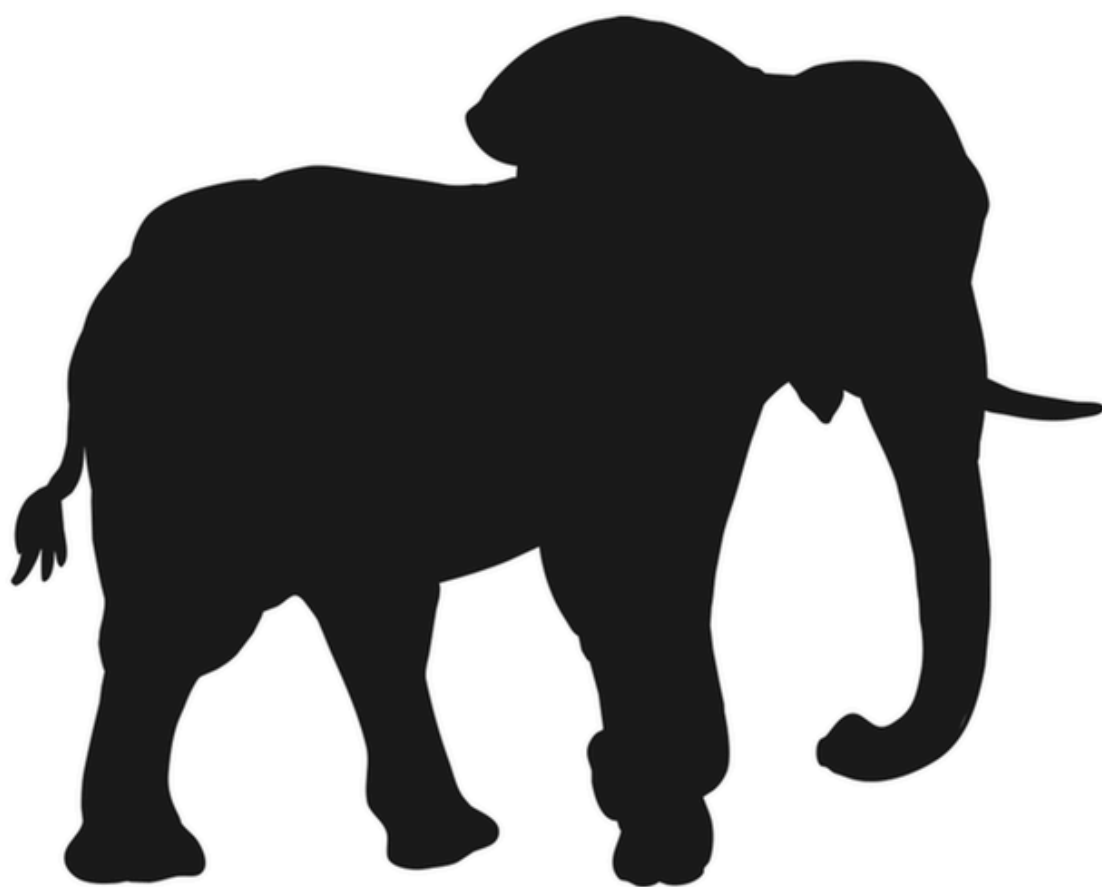
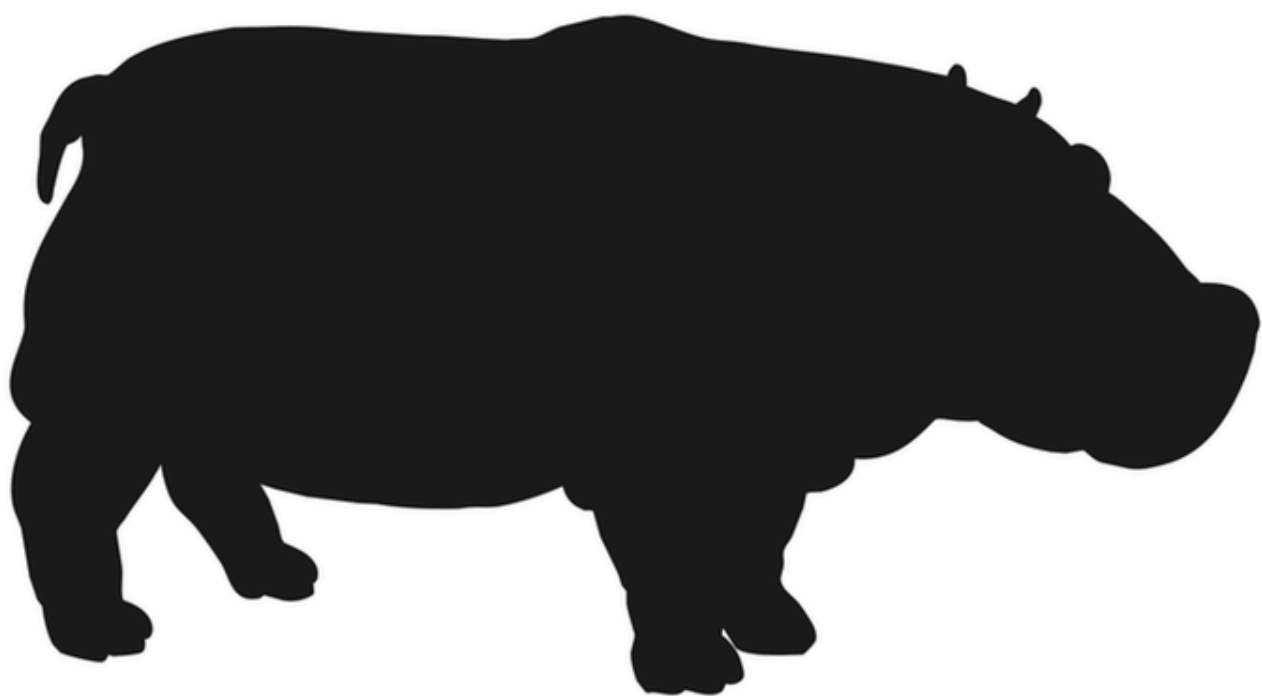
You will need:

- Thick paper (A3 works well) but use what you have
- Paints (yellow, red and orange work well) but again, use what you have.
- Paint brushes and a palette (or plate) for mixing
- Black card or any dark colour card (you could always paint the silhouettes first if you don't have any black card)
- Scissors
- Glue

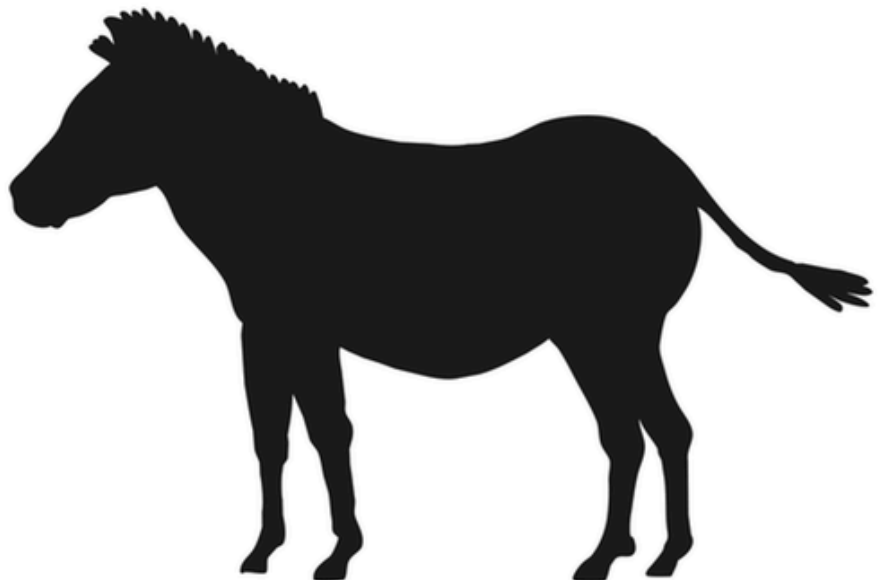
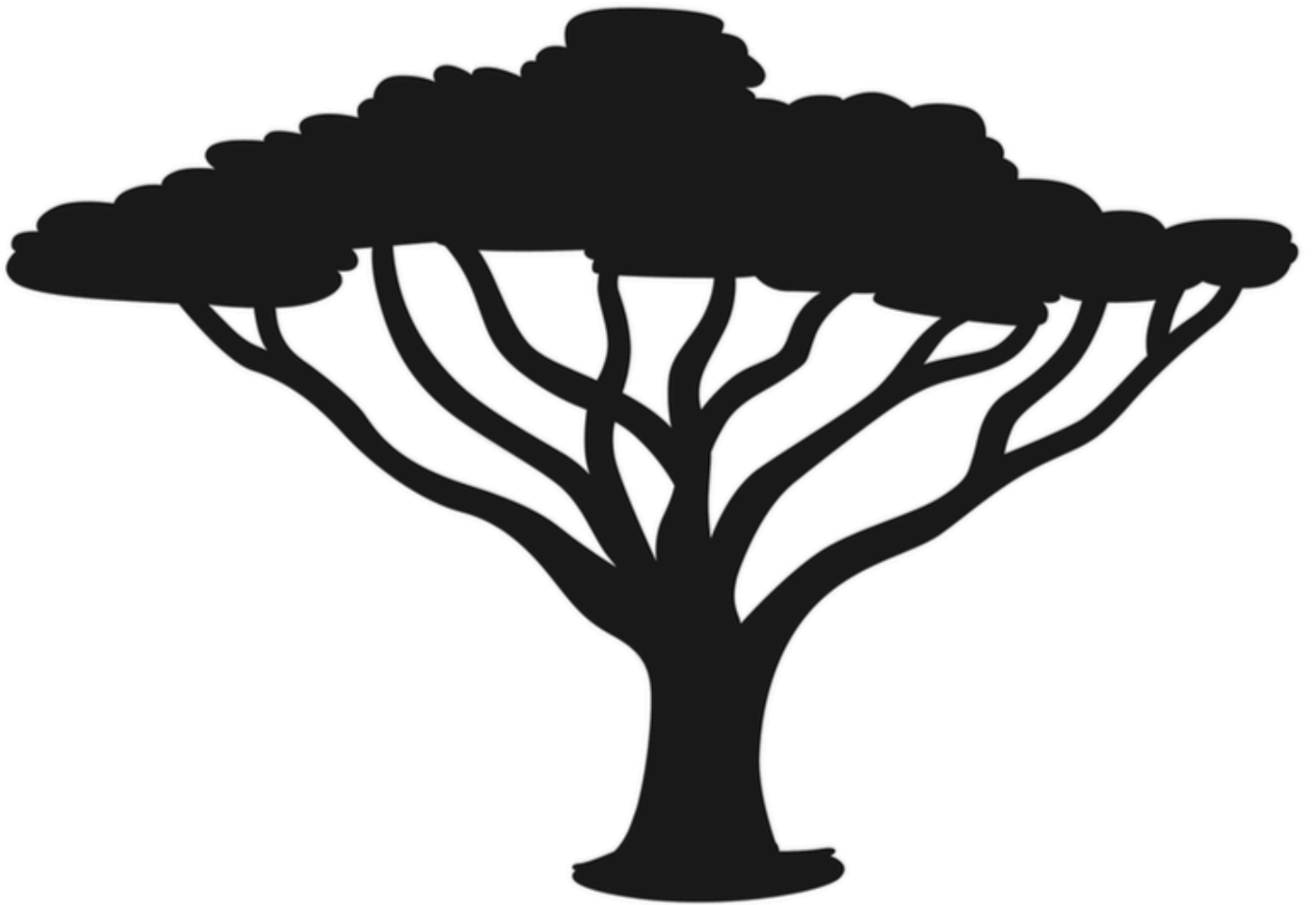
Instructions:

- Using yellow and red paint, demonstrate painting a thick, yellow stripe horizontally onto the bottom of the paper. Explain to the children that they only need a small amount of red paint on their brush to mix into the yellow.
- Paint the next stripe of orange paint. Show your child how to gradually add more red into the yellow and each time paint a horizontal stripe onto the paper until you have created a sunset!
- Leave to dry.
- You can either cut one of the animal silhouettes provided or your child could create their own animal silhouette. Model how to create a silhouette, drawing attention to the basic outline of the animal without any facial features.
- When the sunset is dry, attach the silhouette with glue. You could add mountains, trees, water or even people!

If you don't have paint this activity also works well with pastels and introduce shading and blending the pastels using their fingers to get different shades.









Welsh- This weeks sentence patterns focus on feelings and parts of the body. Please watch the video 'Feelings' and 'The Body' on BBC Bite size

(<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpdq3k7>)

(<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgtndxs>) and practise using the sentence patterns below.

Sut wyt ti'n teimlo?

Mae llygaid tost gyda fi ond
does dim braich dost gyda fi.

Dwi'n drist achos mae llygaid
tost gyda fi.

How are you feeling?

*I have bad eyes but I don't
have a bad arm.*

*I'm sad because I have bad
eyes.*

Use the vocabulary word bank below to help your child ask/answer questions.

da	<i>good</i>
da iawn	<i>very good/well</i>
hapus	<i>happy</i>
bendigedig	<i>wonderful</i>
ofnadwy	<i>terrible</i>
wedi blino	<i>tired</i>
crac	<i>angry</i>
diflas	<i>miserable</i>
trist	<i>sad</i>
cyffrous	<i>excited</i>

pen tost	<i>bad head</i>
ysgwyddau tost	<i>bad shoulders</i>
troed dost	<i>bad foot</i>
traed tost	<i>bad feet</i>
bola tost	<i>bad stomach</i>
braich dost	<i>bad arm</i>
breichiau tost	<i>bad arms</i>
coes dost	<i>bad leg</i>
coesau tost	<i>bad legs</i>
llygad dost	<i>bad eye</i>
llygaid tost	<i>bad eyes</i>
clust dost	<i>bad ear</i>
clustiau tost	<i>bad ears</i>
trwyn tost	<i>bad nose</i>
ceg dost	<i>bad mouth</i>
bys tost	<i>bad finger</i>
gwddf tost	<i>bad neck</i>
llaw dost	<i>bad hand</i>
dwyllo tost	<i>bad hands</i>

