




Year 2 Core Task Weekly Overview- WB: 20.04.20

Please support your child with completing the following core tasks every week. Where appropriate tasks will be differentiated. If you do not have a printer an alternative method of how to recording will be given. Keep track of what you have completed.

Differentiation Codes

B-Beginning- Easier Tasks
 WT-Working Towards- Some level of challenge.
 S- Secure-Challenging Tasks

Core Task 1	Core Task 2	Core Task 3
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English	<p>Understand what they can read accurately and fluently. Research about London and the different famous landmarks e.g.- London Eye, St Pauls etc. https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/Landmarks of London Fact Matching Cards</p> 	<p>Consider what to write before writing. Write a non-chronological report about London. Use the templates to complete your report. If you do not have a printer just use some paper and complete the report using the same layout.</p>	<p>Great Fire of London Comprehension task. Complete the comprehension task on 'The Great Fire of London.' You can write your answers on a piece of paper. Remember <i>read - read the question- read again- underline the answer- write your answer.</i></p>
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Maths	<p>Solve mathematical problems. Reasoning and fluency problems. Use knowledge of addition and subtraction.</p>	<p>Measures-Comparing and ordering length. Measure to the nearest cm.</p>	
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Foundation Subjects	<p>History- Read about 'The Great Fire of London'-sequence events in the correct order.</p>  <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-t-7007-the-great-fire-of-london-information-powerpoint Use the PowerPoint on Twinkl to find out more about 'The Great Fire of London'.</p>	<p>Art-Explore Great Fire of London Painting by Jan Griffier.</p>  <p>Think about your senses to describe the painting.</p>	<p>PSHE: Community- People who help us. https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-t-5427-people-who-help-us-video-powerpoint Use the PowerPoint and research on-line about people who help us. Then create a poster to show who helps us in the community.</p>
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Remember to read everyday.

What is a non-chronological report?



Non-chronological report



Structure

- An opening, general classification, e.g. *Sparrows are birds.*
- A number of paragraphs about different aspects of the subject – these could be arranged in any order.
- A detailed description of the chosen topic, using relevant technical vocabulary.
- Conclusion - this may refer back to some of the main points.

Language Features

- Present tense (unless historical).
- Use words which generalise, e.g. *sparrows not sam the sparrow.*
- Factual descriptions.
- Technical vocabulary that is relevant to the subject.
- Formal, impersonal language written in the third person.
- Gives clear information.

Examples of non-chronological reports:
school reports, factfiles on animals.

L.O. To sort information into groups, and write an introduction for a non-chronological report about Chembakolli.

What is a non-chronological report?

- It is not ordered by time, it is ordered by subject, or topic.
- It is non-fiction.
- It contains a contents page, introduction, subtitles, paragraphs, photographs, facts, bullet points, facts, an index page and a glossary.
- It can be written about any topic.

The London Eye



The London Eye is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3 million people every year!

Did you know?

It takes 30 minutes to go all the way round the wheel.

The London Eye was opened by Tony Blair (who was the Prime Minister at the time) on December 31st 1999. This is why it is sometimes called the Millennium Wheel. By June 2008, over 30 million people had been on it!

Get on quick!

The wheel moves so slowly that it doesn't stop to let people on - you have to get on and off while it is still moving!



There are 32 capsules on the wheel, each one holding up to 24 people.

It's wheely expensive!

The cost of going on the London Eye is £15.50 for adults or £7.75 for children.



The Tower of London



The first part of the Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 but what we now call the Tower is actually a collection of several different buildings.

Did you know?

The full name of the Tower of London is actually **Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress**.

The Tower of London has been used for many things since it was first built. Hundreds of years ago it was most famous as a prison where some prisoners were even tortured or killed! Now it is just as famous as the home of the crown jewels which have been kept there since the year 1303.

Ghosts!

Many people say that the Tower is the most haunted building in England. The most famous ghost is said to be Anne Boleyn. She was married to King Henry VIII but in 1536 he had her head chopped off!

Locked up!

The most famous people to be locked up in the Tower of London were Queen Elizabeth I and Guy Fawkes.



This was **traitor's gate**. Many prisoners of the tower were brought there by boat.

Houses of Parliament



The Houses of Parliament is where politicians meet to make important decisions about how the country should be run. The parliament of England has met here since the year 1295.

Did you know?

The real name for the Houses of Parliament is the **Palace of Westminster**.

Look smart!

Hats are not allowed to be worn in the Houses of Parliament and you are not even allowed to walk around with your hands in your pockets!



The palace has 1100 rooms, 100 staircases and 4800 metres of corridors!

The Gunpowder Plot

On 5th November 1605, Guy Fawkes and a group of his friends tried to kill King James I by blowing up the Houses of Parliament using gunpowder. The plot failed and all the men were sentenced to death.



Big Ben



Big Ben is the name given to the large bell inside the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster (also known as the Houses of Parliament). The tower was built by Charles Barry after the old one was destroyed by fire in 1834.

Did you know?

The tower is over 96 metres tall!

Cold hands!

On December 31st 1962, the clock slowed down because of the ice and snow on the hands!



About time!

The clock was finished in 1854, but the tower wasn't completed until 1859 so for 5 whole years they had nowhere to put the clock!

The hour hand on the clock is nearly 3 metres long and the minute hand is over 4 metres long! These men are cleaning the clock face.



City Hall



City Hall is the headquarters of the Mayor of London, Boris Johnson. The building was designed by Norman Foster who also designed The Gherkin, the Millennium Bridge and Wembley Stadium!

City Hall cost £65 million to build and was opened in July 2002.

Did you know?

Some people say that the building looks like an onion, an egg and even Darth Vader's helmet!



The staircase inside City Hall is 500 metres long!

Nice view!

On the 9th floor of City Hall there is a balcony that is open to the public and gives great views of Tower Bridge, the Tower of London and the Gherkin!



St Paul's Cathedral



St Paul's Cathedral has been rebuilt many times. The building that we know today was completed on 20th October 1708 but the first church to be built here was finished nearly 1400 years ago!

Lots of famous people are buried at St Paul's including Sir Winston Churchill, Florence Nightingale, Horatio Nelson and Dr Samuel Johnson who wrote the first ever dictionary!

Did you know?

The dome of the cathedral is 100 metres tall and you have to climb 530 steps to reach the top!

This is what St Paul's would have looked like 500 years ago. In 1561, the spire was destroyed by lightning and it was never re-built.



After the Great Fire of London, St Paul's was rebuilt by Christopher Wren. This is his plan for the new building.

Read the information on London Landmark. Make some notes on a piece of paper.

You will need this information to write your non-chronological report.

You can also use the internet to find out more facts.

All About London Landmarks

Introduction:

Draw a picture

Big Ben

London Eye

The Tower Of London

B- Write about 3 London landmarks. If you do not have a printer then record on a piece of paper using the same layout.

Introduction:

Draw a picture



The Great Fire of London

On Sunday 2nd September, 1666, a fire began in a bakery on Pudding Lane, in London. The baker had forgotten to put out the fire he had used to bake his bread.



Did You Know...?

In 1666, the buildings in London were all made of wood and built very close together, which meant the fire could spread easily.

The fire soon started to spread to other buildings. On Sunday evening, buildings were pulled down to try and stop the fire spreading. There were no firefighters in 1666, so people had to try to put the fire out themselves, using leather buckets and water from the River Thames. This didn't work very well. Soon, people began to run from the fire, taking their families and belongings onto boats on the river.

The fire carried on spreading on Monday and Tuesday. Luckily, on Wednesday, the wind stopped and the people were able to fight the fire with water.

The fire destroyed large parts of London, which had to be rebuilt. The new buildings were made out of brick.



Did You Know...?

Even after the Great Fire of London, a fire service was not formed until 1866.

The Great Fire of London

Answer the following questions using full sentences.

1. Where did the Great Fire of London begin?

2. On what date did the fire begin?

3. What did the baker forget to do?

4. What did the people use to fight the fire?

5. Where did some people take their families and their belongings?

6. Give two reasons why the fire spread easily.

7. What were the new buildings made of?

The Great Fire of London

In the early hours of Sunday 2nd September, 1666, a fire started in the bakery on Pudding Lane. Thomas Farriner, the baker, had forgotten to put out the fire he had made to bake the bread. The fire got out of control and before long, the bakery was alight. The fire then quickly spread to nearby buildings.

The buildings in London at that time were made of wood and were built very close together, which meant the fire could spread easily from one building to the next.



Did You Know...?

Even after the Great Fire of London, a national fire service was not formed until 1866.

There were no firefighters in 1666, so the people in the city had to fight the fire themselves. They used leather buckets filled with water from the River Thames, but this didn't work very well. On Sunday evening, they started pulling down houses to stop the fire spreading as the wind was strong and it was helping to spread the fire. Soon, people were running from the fire, taking their belongings onto boats on the river.

On Tuesday, the fire destroyed St Paul's Cathedral.

Luckily, on Wednesday, the wind wasn't as strong and this helped to slow the fire down. The people were able to fight it with buckets of water to stop the flames spreading. Soon after, the fire was finally put out.

Much of London had been destroyed by the fire and had to be rebuilt. The new buildings were made of brick and were built further apart to try to stop any future fire from spreading so far.

The Great Fire of London

Answer the following questions using full sentences.

1. When did the Great Fire of London begin?

2. Where did the fire start?

3. What was the name of the baker?

4. Why did the people of the city have to fight the fire?

5. Why did the fire spread so easily? Give two reasons.

6. On what day did the fire destroy St Paul's Cathedral?

7. What were the new buildings made from? Why?

8. When was the first fire service started?

9. How do you think the people of London felt when the city was on fire?

The Great Fire of London

In 1666, London was very different to how it is now. The buildings were made of wood and were packed tightly together. It had been a long, hot summer and the wooden buildings were very dry.

Did You Know...?



After the the Great Fire of London, many different insurance companies, volunteer groups and parish authorities set up their own firefighting services to protect buildings during fires.



The buildings had firemarks, these were used to identify which buildings were covered by each company. If there was a fire, several fire brigades would attend. But they would only fight the fire if their company insured it!

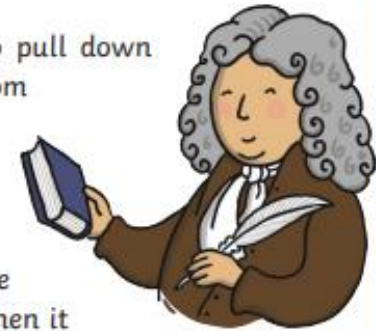
Eventually, in 1866, these brigades merged and became the first fire service.

In the early hours of Sunday 2nd September, 1666, a fire started in the bakery on Pudding Lane. Thomas Farriner, the baker, had forgotten to put out the fire he had used to bake the bread. The fire soon got out of control and before long the bakery was alight. The fire then quickly spread to nearby buildings.

There was no fire service in 1666 and firefighting was very basic. Leather buckets, axes and water squirts were used to fight the flames. These were of little use against the fire because the strong wind was fanning the flames quicker than the fire could be fought.



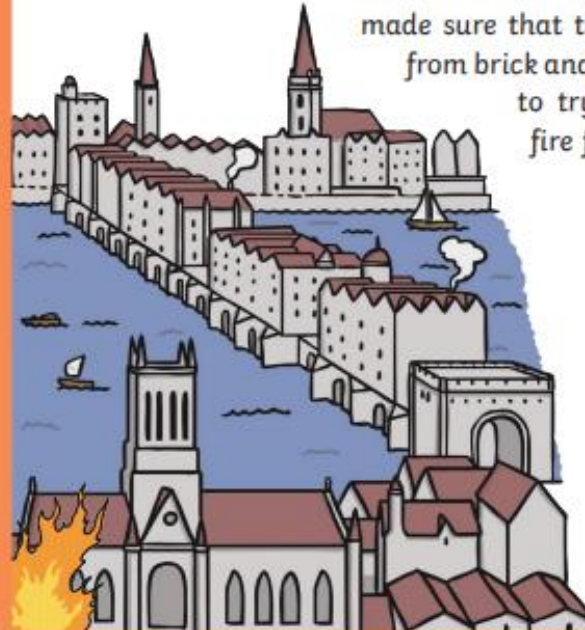
On Sunday evening, people started to pull down buildings to try and stop the fire from spreading. On Monday, the fire was still raging throughout the city. People began to panic and to move their families and belongings to safety using boats on the river. The inferno continued through Tuesday, when it destroyed St Paul's Cathedral.



On Wednesday, the wind began to die down. The flames spread less quickly and people were able to fight the fire with more success. It was Thursday before the fire was successfully stopped.

The fire had been a disaster. Six people died and thousands of people were made homeless.

When London was rebuilt, the planners made sure that the buildings were made from brick and were built further apart to try to prevent any future fire from spreading so far.



The Great Fire of London

Answer the following questions using full sentences.

1. When did the Great Fire of London begin?

2. Where did the fire start?

3. What started the Great Fire of London?

4. Give 3 reasons why the fire spread as quickly as it did.

5. What did people fight fires with in 1666?

6. Which building was destroyed on Tuesday?

7. What helped to stop the fire?

8. How did London change when it was rebuilt? Why?

9. How do you think the people of London felt after the fire was put out? Why?

Challenge:

Write 3 questions for someone else to answer.

True or False?

These four calculations have the same answer.

$1 + 4 + 2$

$4 + 2 + 1$

$2 + 4 + 1$

$4 + 1 + 2$

These four calculations have the same answer.

$7 - 3 - 2$

$2 - 3 - 7$

$3 - 2 - 7$

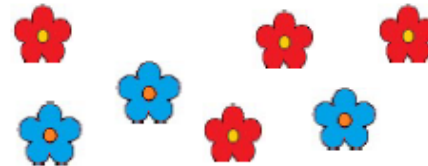
$7 - 2 - 3$

Use concrete objects to check and prove whether the calculations are correct.

$12 - 4 = 8$

$7 + 8 = 15$

Using concrete apparatus, can you talk about the relationships between the different flowers?



Complete the pattern.

$$15+85= 100$$

$$20+80= 100$$

$$25+75= 100$$

$$30+ \underline{\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 100$$

Can you explain the pattern?

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

Use a 100 square.

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

- 40 squares are shaded, how many are not shaded?
- 45 squares are shaded, how many are not shaded?
- 54 squares are shaded, how many are not shaded?

Find the missing numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{6} \boxed{} \\ - \boxed{2} \boxed{} \\ \hline \boxed{4} \boxed{2} \end{array}$$

Is this the only possible solution? Explain your answer.

Make the numbers using Base 10 to help you find your answer.

Each row and column adds up to 100.

Complete the grid.

45	45	
	35	
15		65

Cut and order the strips of paper from shortest to longest.

Then measure the strip to the nearest cm using a ruler. Write the measurement on the strip.

A

B

C

D

E

1. Which strip is the longest?
2. Which 2 strips are the same lengths?
3. How much longer is Strip A than Strip C?
4. What is the length of the objects altogether?

If you cannot print then please cut your own strip using paper.

Draw the lines in order of lengths using the given measurements.

11cm 14cm 5cm 8cm 13cm

Then compare the lengths using the $<$ and $>$ signs.

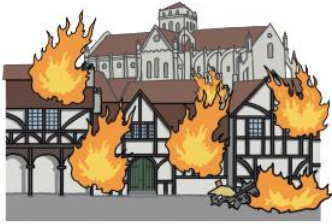
$<$ less than

$>$ greater than

e.g. $14\text{cm} > 5\text{cm}$

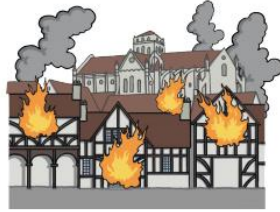
History- Sequence events in the correct order.

Sunday evening



Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading.

Wednesday



The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.

Sunday morning



Samuel Pepys starts to record the unfolding events in his diary.

Early Sunday morning



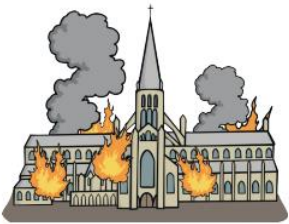
The fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding lane.

Monday evening



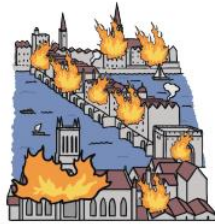
The fire spreads very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday



St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Early Monday morning



People carry their possessions to safety using boats on the River Thames.

Mid Sunday morning



As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape from its path.

Late Monday morning



Carts are banned from going near the fire.

Thursday



The fire is finally under control and put out.

Cut and sequence the pictures in the correct order of events. If you cannot print then draw the pictures in the correct order and write about each picture.

Art- Think about your senses to describe the painting.

Great Fire of London, 1675, by Jan Griffier

Jan Griffier



Great Fire of London, 1675.

Born	Jan Griffier 1652 Amsterdam
Died	1718 (aged 65–66) London
Nationality	Netherlands
Known for	Painting
Movement	Baroque



See- What can you see?

e.g. think black smoke

Hear- What sounds might there be?

Touch- What might you feel?

Smell- What might the smell be like?

PSHE: Community- People who help us.

Create a 'People who help us in our community' poster.

You can create your poster using a range of materials and media.

You can also use Purple Mash or another on-line tool to create you poster.

Posters and Leaflets

Short, snappy sentences/phrases

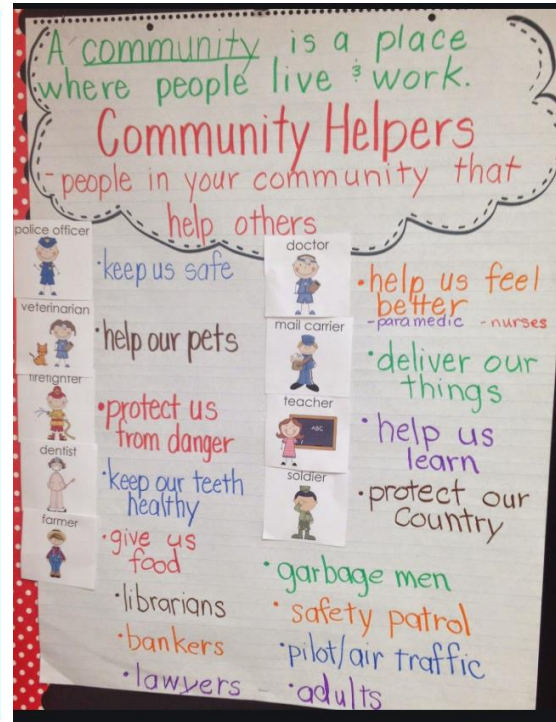
An eye catching layout

A catchy slogan

Something to offer

Attention grabbing pictures or photographs

A final reminder of the product or message



<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-t-5427-people-who-help-us-video-powerpoint>

