

Year 2CQ Spring 1 Newsletter

Diary dates

PE days: Monday and Thursday.

Book change days: Wednesday

Spellings test: Friday

Forest school on Tuesday mornings.

Fireground museum trip: Monday 12th January

Maths

This half term, we will focus on:

- Counting money (pounds and pence).
 - Making amounts of money.
 - Calculating with money.
- Making £1 in different ways.
 - Finding change.
- Problem solving with money.
- Learning the two times-table (including division).
- Learning the five times-table (including division).
- Learning the ten times-table (including division).
- Doubling and halving numbers within 100.
- Odd and even numbers within 100.

English

We will be writing rhyming couplets, setting descriptions, retelling stories writing descriptive sentences and writing a letter.

We will focus on:

1. Use of correct punctuation
2. Use of conjunctions, "and", "but".
3. Applying past tense to our sentences
4. Becoming much more confident readers.
5. Using a range of adjectives, verbs and nouns in our sentences.

What can we do at home?

Read lots of stories to your child.

Listen to your child read as much as possible.
Please remember to sign reading diaries to earn raffle tickets.

Do one homework task each week and upload to Dojo (the children love when we share with the group).

History

We will be learning about The Great Fire of London during history lessons. We will learn about life in London during 1666, what caused the fire, why the fire spread so quickly, and how we know about events from the past.

Science

We will:

- Identify different materials.
- Explore the uses of different materials.
- Describe the properties of different materials.
 - Learn about John Dunlop.

RE

We will focus on the questions:

- What is a holy book?
- What did Jesus teach about God?
- What did Jesus say about how to treat others?

Art

We will be creating papier-mache models. We will look at different models and images and then create our own paper mache models.

Year 2CQ Spring 1 Homework

Maths task

Show different ways of making £1. You could draw coins or use real coins if you have access to money.

Even though we looked at timetables last term, we are dedicating lessons this term to these so children should use TTRS regularly.

Science task

Go on a material hunt around your house/outside. Create a list of objects and materials.

Use our key vocab words and write sentences to describe the materials found.

waterproof absorbent transparent translucent opaque stiff
flexible

Art task

Create a model out of junk (such as cardboard boxes). Your model could be anything - a person, an animal, a building, a made up object!

If you are able to, you could decorate your model or cover in papier mache!
Make sure to take pictures and show us your masterpiece!

History task

Create or reproduce a picture which shows a scene from London during the great fire. You could use paints, chalk or even just crayons to create your picture.

Remember to read at home as much as possible. Get you reading diary signed and you will win a raffle ticket!
Use Numbots and TTRS to develop your maths skills at home!



Money

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

pence

pound

coin

note

total

amount

change

difference

price

cost

pay

owe

Pence

**1p**

1 penny

**2p**

2 pence

**5p**

5 pence

**10p**

10 pence

**20p**

20 pence

**50p**

50 pence

Pounds

**£1**

1 pound

**£2**

2 pounds

**£5**

5 pounds

**£10**

10 pounds

**£20**

20 pounds

**£50**

50 pounds

Pounds and Pence

£2 and 20p

Equal Amounts

**20p = 20p = 20p****£1 = £1 = £1**

Compare Amounts

**75p > 74p****£9 and 50p < £10**

Key Vocabulary

Recognise Equal Groups

groups



5 equal groups with 3 in each group

equal groups

lots of



arrays

2 equal groups with 4 in each group

repeated addition



multiplication

4 equal groups of 10

times tables



6 equal amounts of 5 pence

Make Equal Groups



Make 4 equal groups.



Add Equal Groups



$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$ apples

The Multiplication Symbol



$4 \times 2 = 8$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

8 apples



$2 \times 5 = 10$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

10 cookies

Year 2 Unit 1: Great Fire of London

Knowledge organiser

**History
Mastery**

The fire started on Sunday 2 September 1666 at a bakery on Pudding Lane.

The fire spread because...

houses were close together

there was no electricity, phone, or internet

most buildings were made from wood

there was no fire brigade

there had been a dry summer

strong winds spread the flame.

The fire was put out on Thursday 6 September 1666.

**How do we know about the fire?**

Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn wrote about it in their diaries. They tell us what 1660s London was like.

What damage did the fire cause?

- Most buildings in central London were destroyed, including St Paul's Cathedral.
- Many people lost their homes.
- We don't know how many people died.



Painting of the Great Fire of London

What happened after the fire?

- London was rebuilt with improvements.
- Sir Christopher Wren designed new landmarks.
- He designed St Paul's Cathedral and the Monument.



Monument

Year 2 Unit 1: Great Fire of London

Useful vocabulary



**History
Mastery**

Word	Definition
cause	The cause of something is the thing that makes it happen.
compare	When you compare things, you try to see how they are the same and how they are different.
damage	To damage something is to injure or harm it.
diary	A book where you write down the things that you do each day.
disease	A disease is an illness.
drought	When there is a long period of dry weather.
electricity	The energy that is used to give light and heat to work machines.
event	An event is something important that happens.
eyewitness	Someone who actually saw something happen.
homeless	Not having a place to live.

Word	Definition
improvement	Something that is better or makes a thing better.
mayor	The person in charge of the council in a town or city.
monument	A statue, building, or column put up to remind people of some person or event.
portrait	A painting or drawing of a person.
prevent	To stop something from happening.
rebuild	To build something again after it has been destroyed.
shelter	A place that keeps people safe from danger.
source	The place where something comes from.
technology	Technology is using science and machines to help people in their lives.

Uses of Everyday Materials

Year 2

Key Vocabulary

materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.