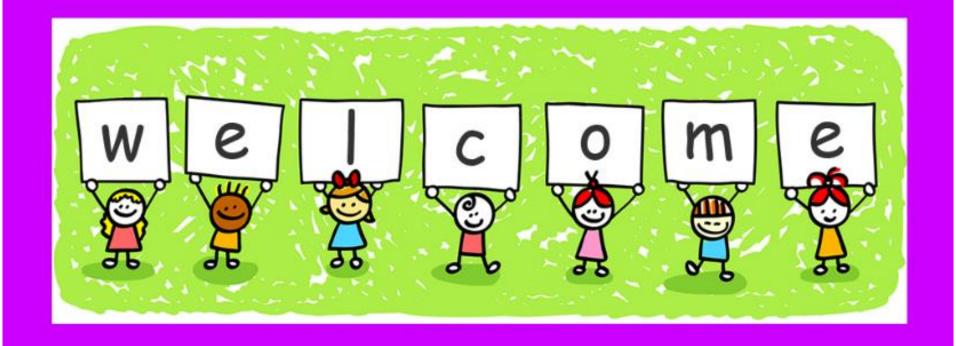
Tuesday 18th January 2022



to Year 2

Literacy



Tuesday 18th January 2022

I can write rhyming couplets.

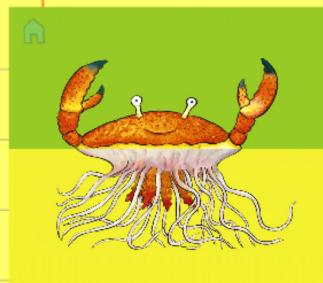
What is a 'couple'?

A couple is two

What could a 'rhyming couplet' be?

A rhyming couplet is 2 lines of a poem that rhyme.

Tuesday 18th January 2022 I can write rhyming couplets.



Can you fill in the missing words in these rhyming couplets?

A crab moves with a scurry,

Like it's always in a _____.

My claws are clicky-clacky and
I use them when I fight.
My eyes are up on little stalks
to give me better sight.

The current moves me gracefully.

I float past everything.

My tentacles are very long —

don't touch them or they'll sting!

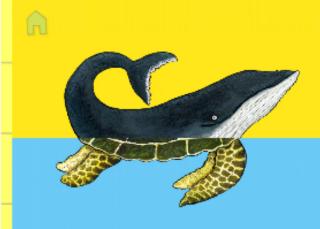
The crab has pointy claws,

To take food to its hungry

Note that the rhyming words are at the ends of the lines.

It's a
C
R
E
L
L
Y
F

Tuesday 18th January 2022 I can write rhyming couplets.



Can you fill in the missing words in these rhyming couplets?

A turtle is covered with a shell,

It has four flippers to swim as ____.

I am the biggest animal that you will ever see. I'm taller than a building and as heavy as can be.

The turtle's pattern is white and green,

so that it cannot be _____

My flippers are like paddles and they help me to swim fast. But if there was a race on land, I'm slow, so I'd come last.

It's o



Can you fill in the second line of these couplets?

Make sure that your rhyming words are at the end of the lines.

There was a whale,

I am the biggest animal that you will ever see. I'm taller than a building and as heavy as can be.

My flippers are like paddles and they help me to swim fast. But if there was a race on land, I'm slow, so I'd come last.

The whale has two _____ eyes,

lt's a W H U R T Tuesday 18th January 20 I can write rhyming couplets.

Rhyming couplets must have -

- A capital letter to start each line.
- A comma at the end of the first line.
- A full stop at the end of the second line.
- Be two lines long.
- Rhyming words at the end of the lines.
- Lines of about the same length.

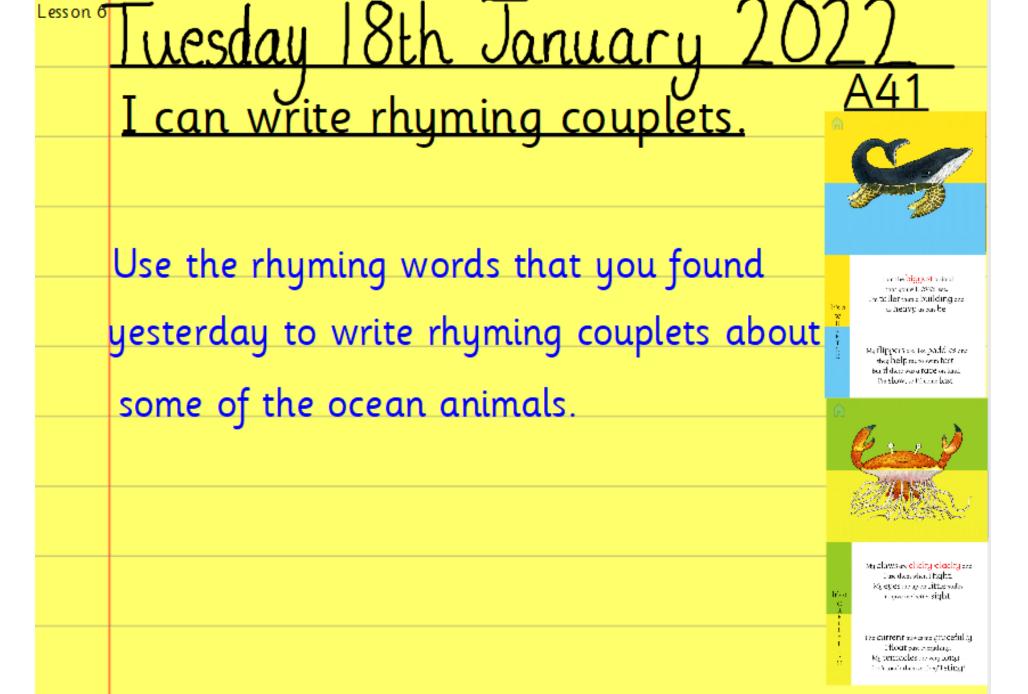
for the <mark>biggest</mark> minut margarett. SVS ww. In tailler man alkuliding and as heavy as as be

Ma filippers are too paidd es end thay help measurem hert. But if door word trace on land. The show, as file one hast.



My claws as chelty clacky are has denoted highe My eyes are year little solis in grand sone sight

The current reverse gracefully Official participations. My terescoles to windows in the book allowed by Debloy!



MATHS

Slides

18.01.22

I know the 2 times tables.

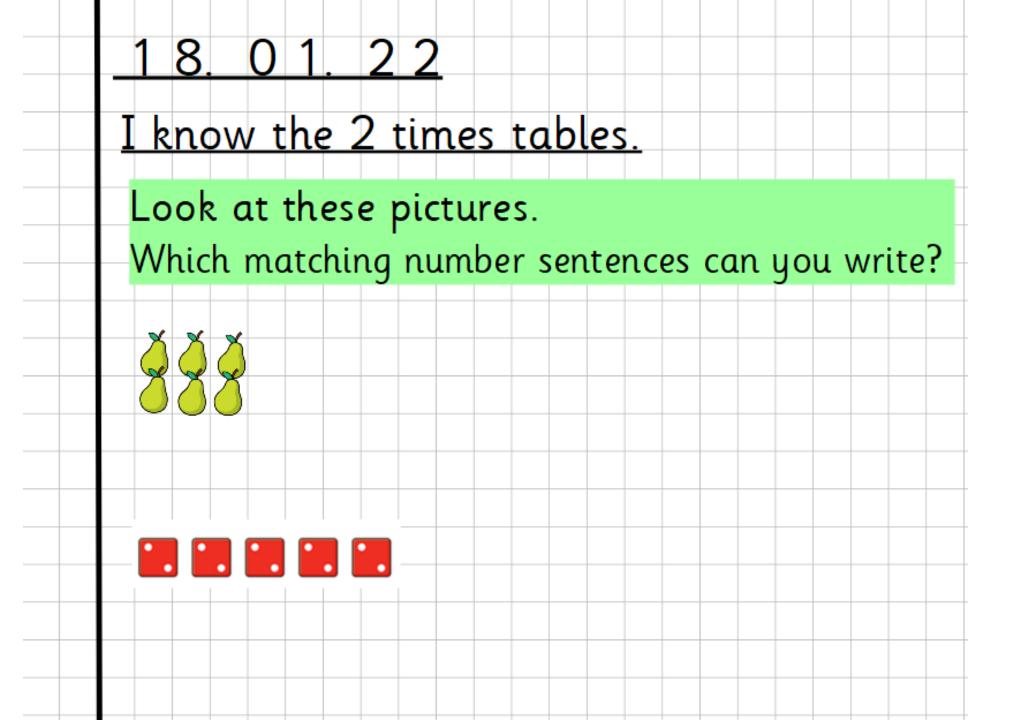
Can you count in 2s? What do you notice?

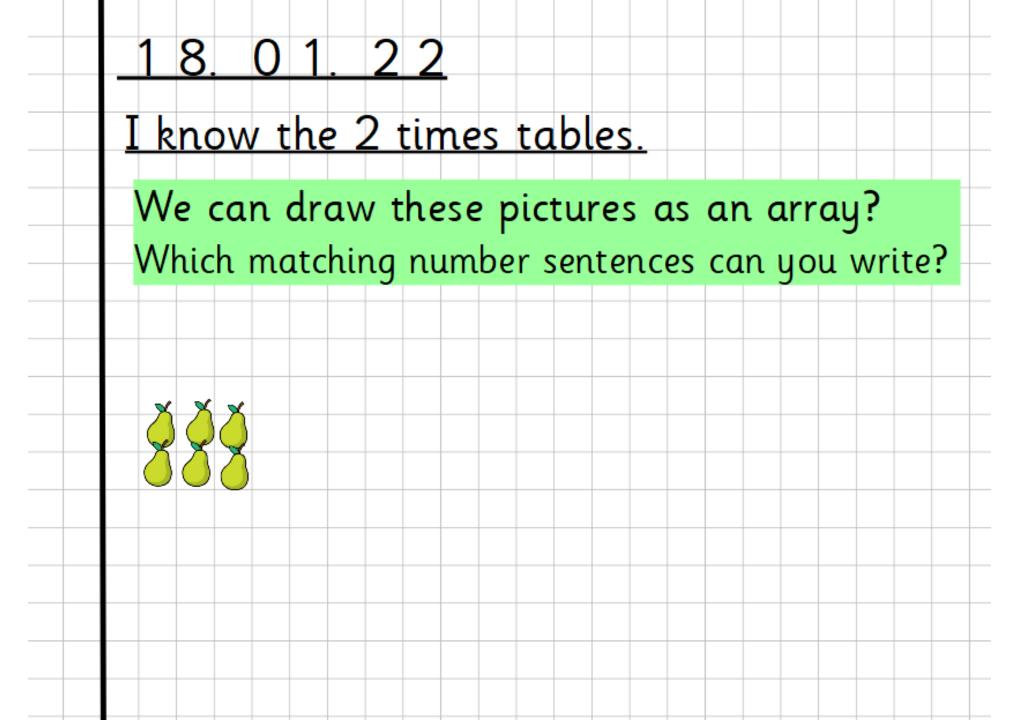
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

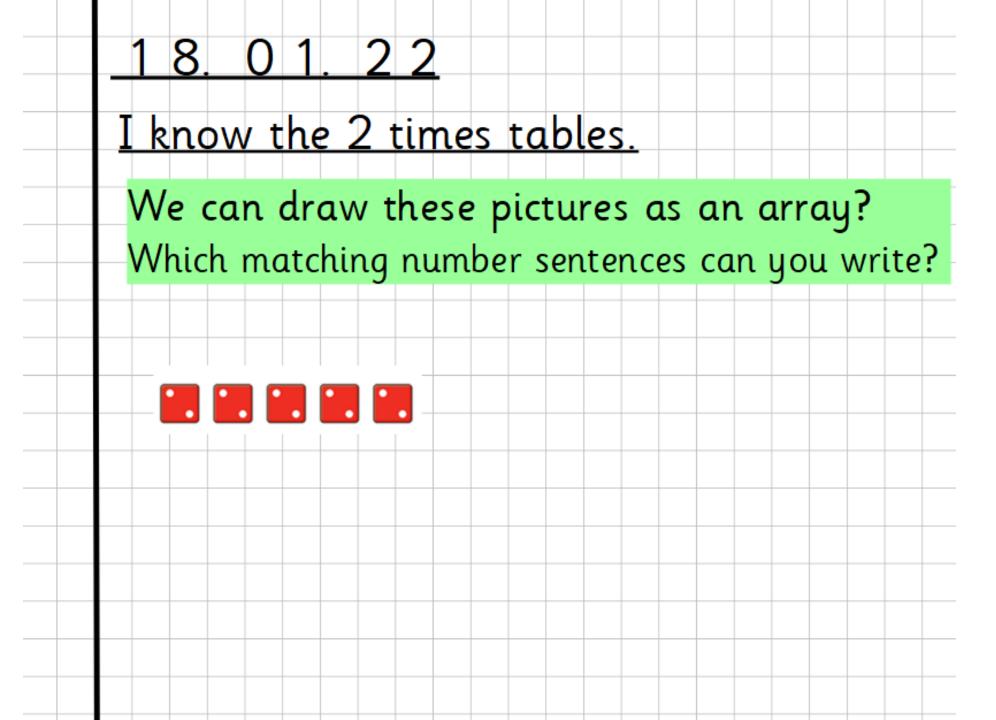
Use the link below to splat the numbers you say when counting in 2s.



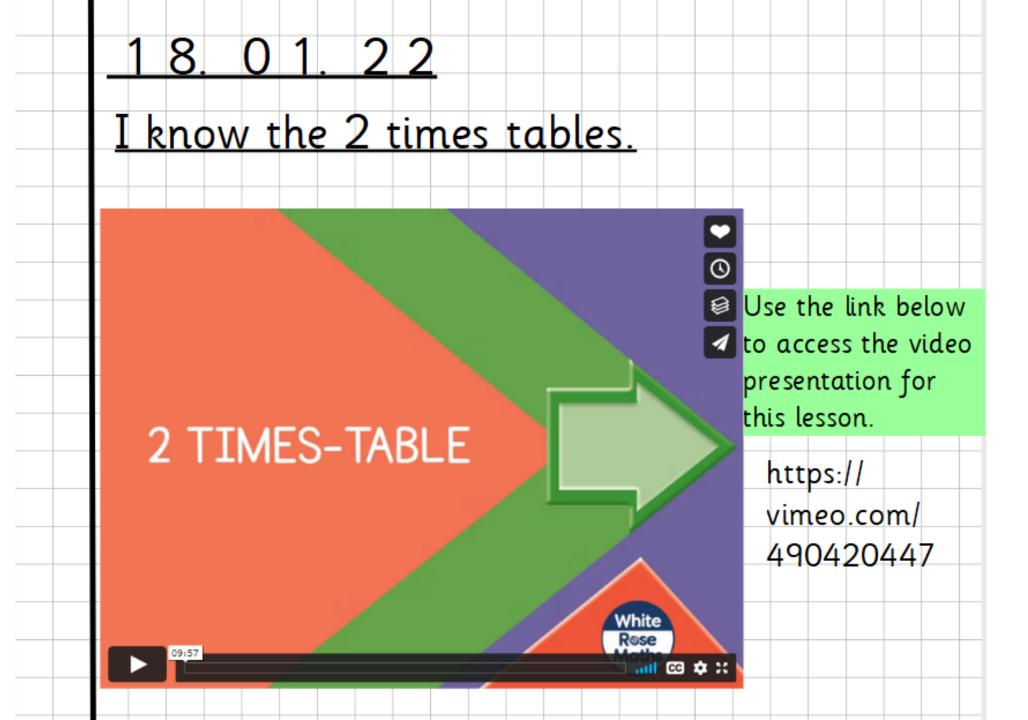
https://www.topmark s.co.uk/learning-tocount/paint-thesquares I know the 2 times tables. Using your knowledge of the 2 times tables can you complete this number track? 4, 16, 18, 30, 28, 26,







I know the 2 times tables. Look at these number sentences. Can you find the missing numbers? $9 \times 2 =$ $6 \times 2 =$ x 2 = 10 $2 \times 6 =$ 14 = 2 x



The 2 times-table



Write a fact from the 2 times-table to match the picture.

a)

















b)































a) Complete the number line.



b) Which times-table does the number line show?

Tick your answer.

1 times-table 2 times-table

3 times-table

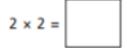
How do you know?



Complete the array and times-table fact so that they match.











4 Complete the number sentences.

5 Teddy has £8

Rosie has twice as much money as Teddy.

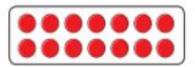
How much money does Rosie have?





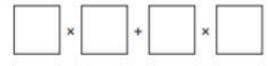




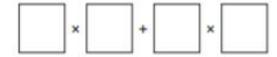


Find three more ways that you can write 10×2

Use counters to help you.







Compare answers with a partner.





Handwriting

Handwriting Tuesday 18th January

Theme - History



18.01.22

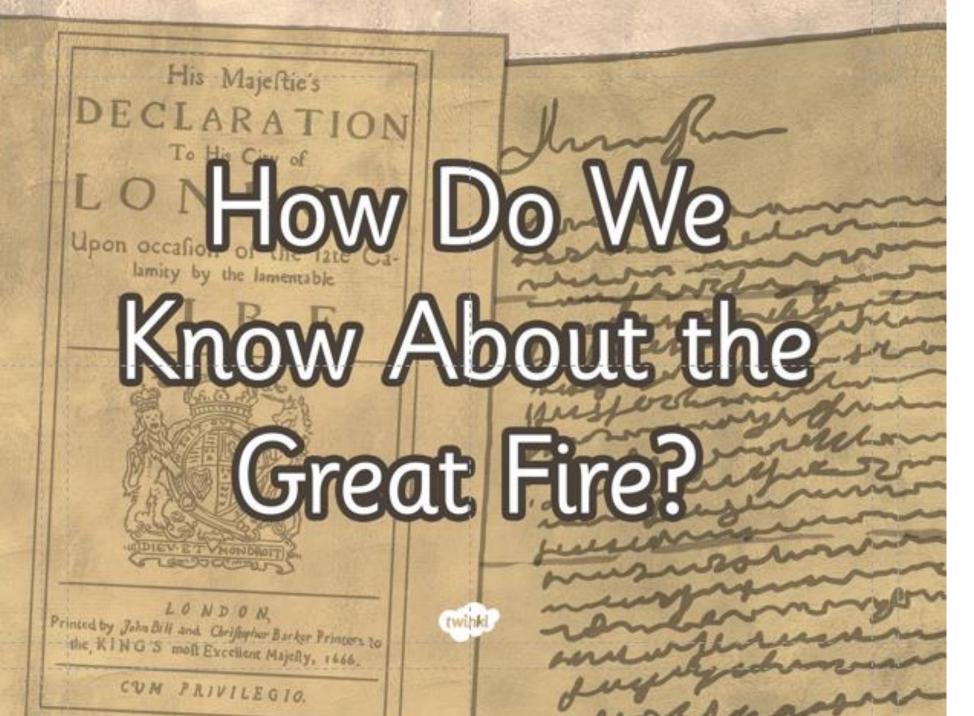
Write about the key events of The Great Fire of London?

Who is this man?

Watch this video clip

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1-what-happened-during-the-great-fire-of-london/zpwfp4j





What were the main events of the Great Fire?

- It started on 2nd September 1666, in a bakery on Pudding Lane.
- The city was very dry and windy.
- The fire spread very quickly and there was no fire brigade to help.
- People had to use buckets of water to put the fire out and houses were pulled down.
- People took their belongings on boats across the River Thames.
- St. Pauls Cathedral was destroyed by the fire.
- As the wind died down, the fire burned more slowly.
- By Thursday the fire had stopped. Luckily, only 6 people died but thousands of people were left homeless and had lost their belongings.

How do we know about the Gree Fire?

What is an eyewitness?



Imagine you are there: How would you feel? What would you do?

Samuel Pepys



- What can you remember about him? Why is he important?
- What is a diary? What sort of information do people keep in diaries?
- Are diaries fact or fiction?
- Why might diaries from the past be useful for us today?



Photo courtesy of Robert Hoffstutter(@flickr.com) - - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Sources of Information

Samuel Pepys was an eyewitness to the Great Fire. His diary is a reliable source of information about what happ Let's find out what he wrote!

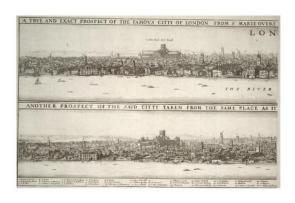
Extract from Samuel Pepys' Diary

Sunday 2 September 1666

Jane called us up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City. So I rose and slipped on my nightgowne, and went to her window, ...I thought it far enough off; and so went to bed again and to sleep...By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish-street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently, and walked to the Tower, ... and there I did see the houses at that end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge; ...So down, with my heart full of trouble, to the Lieutenant of the Tower, who tells me that it begun this morning in the King's baker's house in Pudding-lane, and that it hath burned St. Magnus's Church and most part of Fish-street already. So I down to the water-side, and there got a boat and through bridge, and there saw a lamentable fire. ... Everybody endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river or bringing them into lighters that layoff; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair of stairs by the water-side to another. And among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconys till they were, some of them burned, their wings, and fell down.

So I was called for, and did tell the King and Duke of Yorke what I saw, and that unless his Majesty did command houses to be pulled down nothing could stop the fire. They seemed much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor from him, and command him to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way.

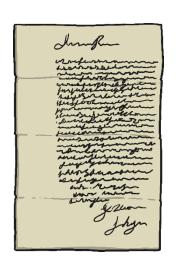
Great Fire Sources Which of these sources help to let us know how the Great Fire started?



A detailed drawing of the London skyline, before and after.



A portrait of King Charles II



An eyewitness statement detailing where the fire began, signed by John Morgan in 1668.

Great Fire Sources Which of these sources help to let us know how the Great Fire started?

- You are going to be history detectives!
- Which of these sources will help you to find out more about the Great Fire of London?



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18.01.22
Write about the key events of The Great Fire of
London?
What are the key events in the Great Fire?
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Write about the the Great Fire.

Use noun phrases, verbs, conjunctions and time connectives.