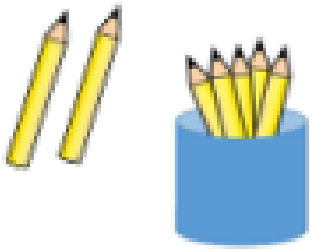
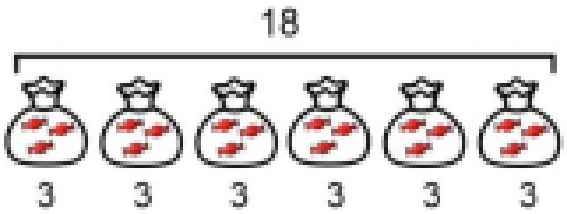
Year 2 - Maths Tasks

1 Pencils come in packs of 20
We need to put 5 in each pot
How many pots will we need?



There are ___ pencils altogether.
There are ___ pencils in each pot.
There are ___ pots.

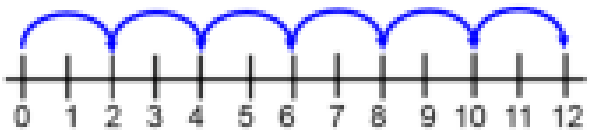
2 Mrs Green has 18 sweets.
She puts 3 sweets in each bag.
How many bags can she fill?



18 ÷ ☐ = 3

☐ × 3 = 18

3 Tim uses a number line to work out how many equal groups of 2 he can make from 12



Use a number line to work out how many equal groups of 5 you can make from 30

1 Complete the stem sentences.

□ ÷ □ = □

□ × □ = □

I have ___ cubes altogether.
There are ___ in each group.
There are ___ groups.

2 Group the socks into pairs.

□ ÷ □ = □

□ × □ = □

Year 2 English Tasks - Spelling and Grammar task

a

Write a **statement** about the picture.

_____

_____

_____

b

Look carefully at these homophones. Match the picture to the correct spelling.

sea

see

c

Tick either past or present tense for this sentence.

I am looking at you.

☐ past tense ☐ present tense

d

Write a new word by adding the suffix **–ed** to the root word...

cry

Remember you may have to make a change.

_____

e

Add a comma to the sentence.

There are pink green and blue candles.

f

Oops, Mr Whoops has spelt these common exception words backwards! Write them correctly, four times each, to help him.

yna _____

roop _____

tsaf _____

Writing task:

Write some sentences about the cat in the picture. Try to use different sentence types like **questions, statements, commands and exclamations.** Remember to use your neatest handwriting!

Examples:

Question – Why is the cat all alone?

Statement – The cat has huge, sparkling eyes.

Command – Give the cat some delicious food.

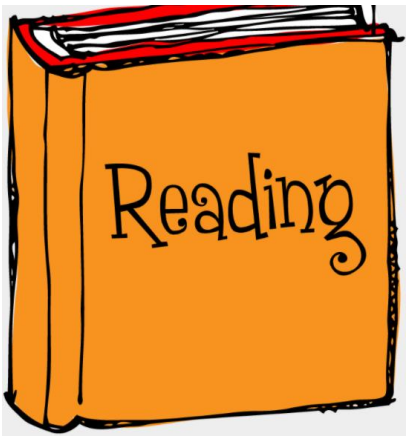
Exclamation – How mysterious the cat is!

You could even write a story with the cat as your main character. Include a beginning, middle and end in your story.

Reading task:

1. Spend 15 minutes reading your reading book from school or one of your own from home.
2. Then have a go at answering the questions below. Write your answers in full sentences.

- Who is your favourite character? Why?
- Do you like this book? What do you like about it?
- Is there anything you would change about this story?
- What do you think will happen next? Are there any clues about what might happen next?



Year 2 Science task

SCIENCE FLOWERS

1 TRY THIS INDOORS ... FLOWER POWER

Draw and cut out some paper flower shapes. Gently fold each petal into the centre so they overlap, and then float the flower in the bowl of water. Watch what happens! Experiment to find out what happens with different sizes of flower and types of paper or card. Can you time how long different flowers take to open?

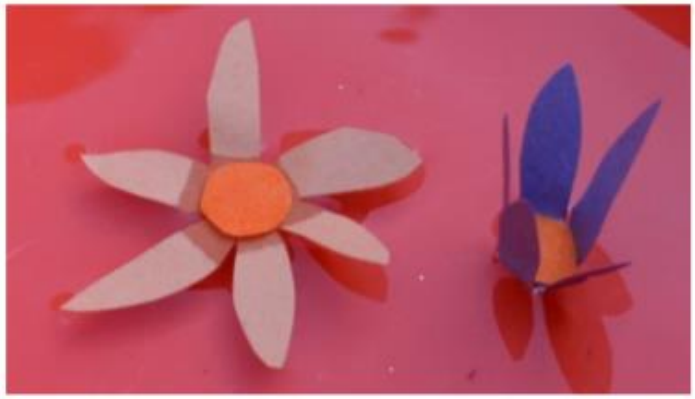
You will need

- Different kinds of paper and card
- Scissors
- Bowl of water
- Other liquids, e.g. milk, cooking oil (optional)
- Sketch book and pencil
- Magnifying glass (optional)

WHAT DO YOU NOTICE?

Things to talk about ...

Why do you think the paper flowers open when you put them into water? What happens when you use thicker or thinner paper, or with different sized flowers? Does it still work if you use a different liquid like milk or cooking oil?



2 TRY THIS OUTDOORS .... FLOWER SAFARI

In your garden or local park look for as many different flowers as you can. Each time you find a flower look at it carefully (with a magnifying glass if you have one) and draw a picture of it. Count how many petals it has. Observe the flowers for a few minutes to see if insects, like bees, visit the flowers.

WHAT DO YOU NOTICE?
Things to talk about ...

Why are flowers often colourful? Why do they often have a nice scent? Do different flowers have different numbers of petals? Are some flowers visited by more insects than others?

3 WHAT IS THE SCIENCE?

Paper is made of lots of fibres. The spaces between the fibres can absorb water and when this happens, the paper expands which is why the flower opens up. The fibres and the sizes of the space between them vary from paper to paper which is why some flowers open faster than others. When water flows into narrow spaces in this way, often against gravity, it is called **capillary action**. Another example of capillary action is water moving through the roots of a plant and into the stem and leaves.

Plants often have coloured flowers and/or a nice scent to attract insects like bees. While the insect is collecting nectar for itself from the flower, it might **pollinate** the flower (transfer **pollen** from one flower to another). After pollination has occurred, the plant can produce seeds which in turn could grow into new plants.