

Timetable for Year 2- dinosaurs

	9 am Calculation	9.20 am Maths	10.20 am Break	10.30 am Phonics	11 am English	12 pm Lunch	1 pm Rockstars	1.30 pm Topic	2.30 pm Reading
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Monday	Dot to dot	Numbers to 100		Words with the same meaning	GPS- capital letters and full stops		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Names of dinosaurs	Reading comp
Tuesday	Number bond colouring	Comparing numbers		Alternative 'oa' sounds	Describe dinosaurs		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Science- carnivore, herbivore, omnivore	
Wednesday	Odd and even numbers	2D shapes		Two, to and too	Solving riddles about dinosaurs		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Dinosaurs and fossils	Reading comp
Thursday	Number bonds to 20	3D shapes		Adding -er, -ed and -ing	Generate words/phrases for poem		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Mary Anning	

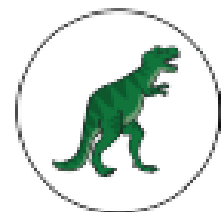
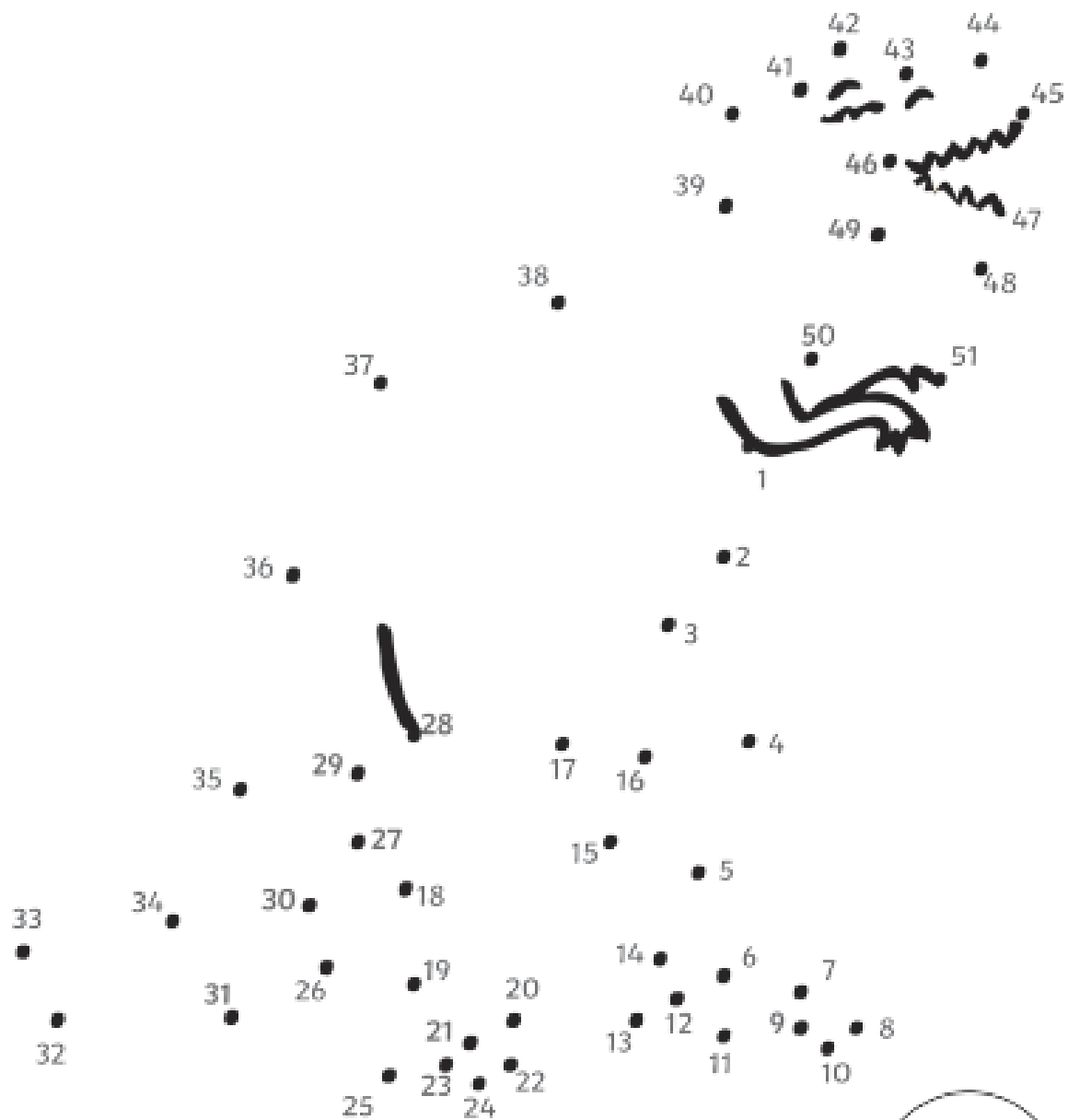
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Friday	Number bonds to 100	Shape sorting		Homophone s	Write acrostic poem		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://ttrockstars.com/	Design your own egg	Reading comp
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Monday- calculation

Tyrannosaurus Rex Dot to Dot



Monday- maths

Write the Missing Numbers

Write in the missing numbers up to 100.

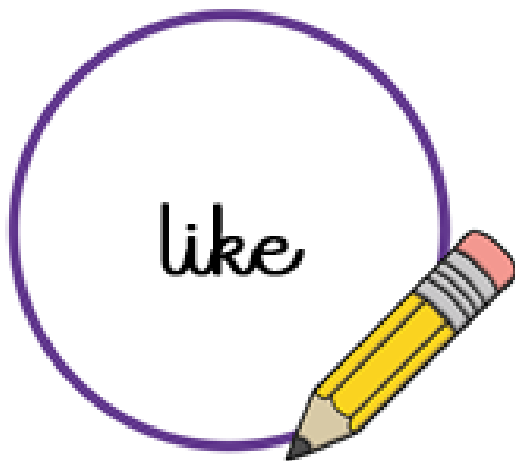


1		3	4		6	7	8	9	
11		13	14				18		20
21	22	23		25	26	27	28	29	30
	32	33			36	37		39	
	42	43	44	45		47	48	49	50
51	52		54		56			59	60
61		63	64		66	67	68	69	
71	72	73	74	75		77		79	80
81			84		86		88	89	90
	92	93	94	95		97	98		100

Monday spelling

Spelling Challenge

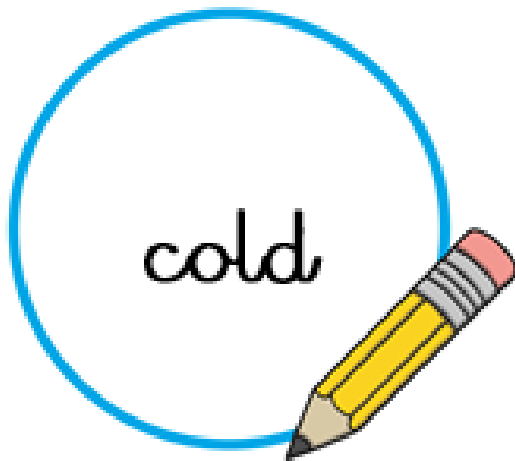
Find at least 4 words that have the same meaning as the word below.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Spelling Challenge

Find at least 4 words that have the same meaning as the word below.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Monday- English

Writing Super Dinosaur Sentences

I can use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence.

I can use a full stop at the end of a sentence.

1. Add the capital letter and full stop to complete the sentence.

_____ ome dinosaurs eat plants and some eat meat _____

2. Use the words and pictures to help you to write your own super dinosaur sentences.

sharp

the

claws

and

dinosaur

has

teeth

Remember to use a capital letter and a full stop.



head

its

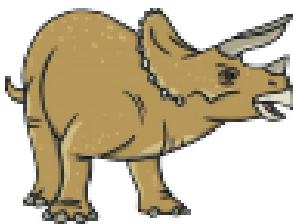
on

the

has

horns

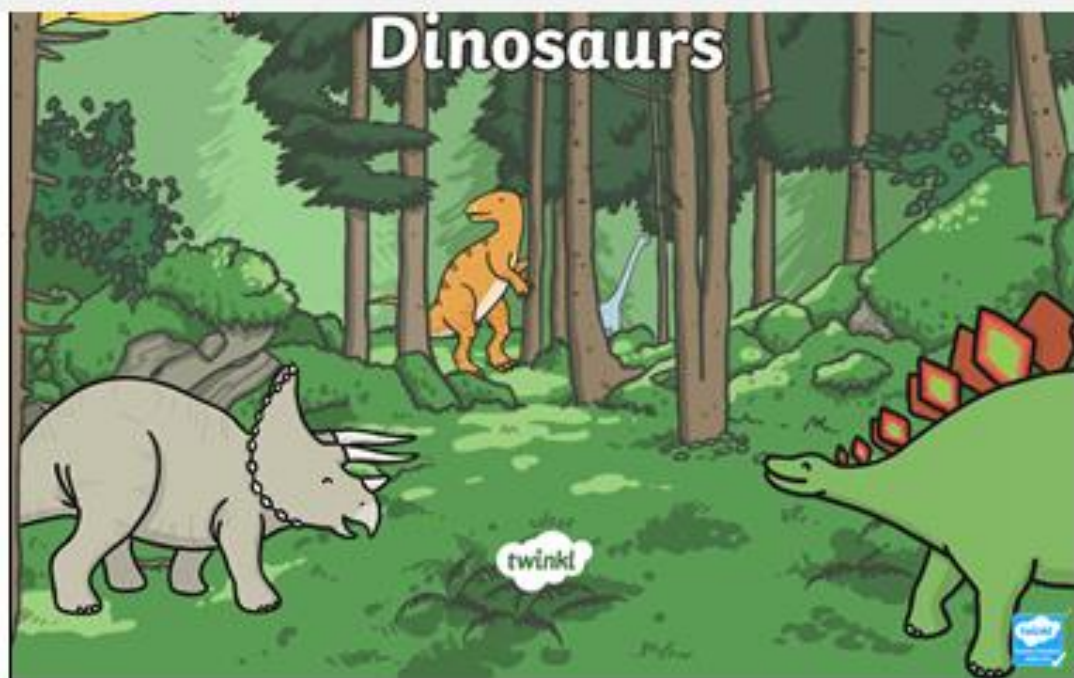
dinosaur



Remember to use a capital letter and a full stop.

3. Now, write your own dinosaur sentence with a capital letter and a full stop.

Monday- topic



Name: Apatosaurus

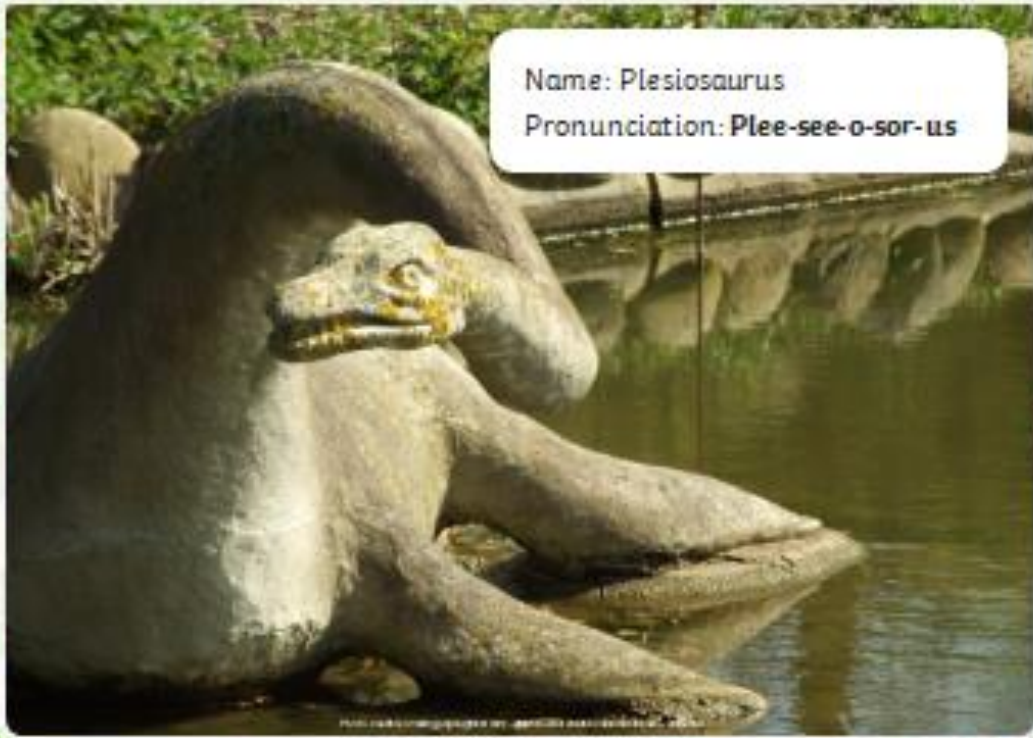
Pronunciation: **A-pat-o-sor-us**



Name: Stegosaurus

Pronunciation: **Steg-o-sor-us**





Name: Plesiosaurus

Pronunciation: Plee-see-o-sor-us



Name: Spinosaurus

Pronunciation: Spine-o-sor-us



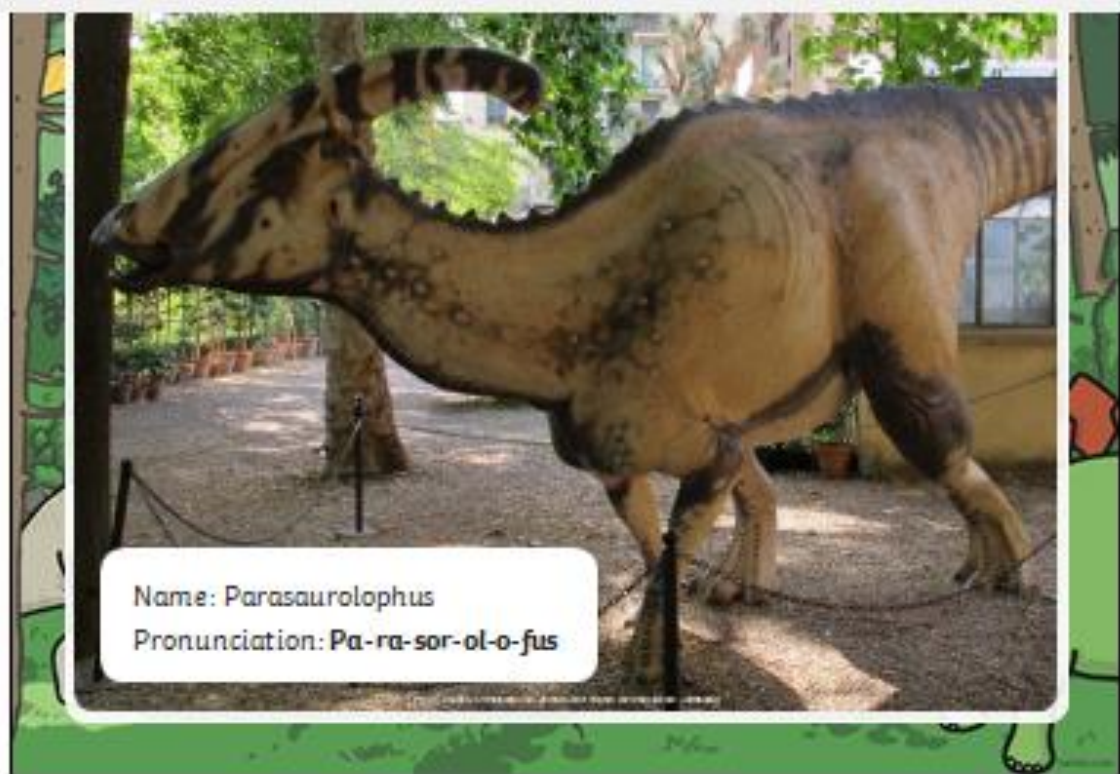
Name: Pteranodon

Pronunciation: **Ter-an-o-don**

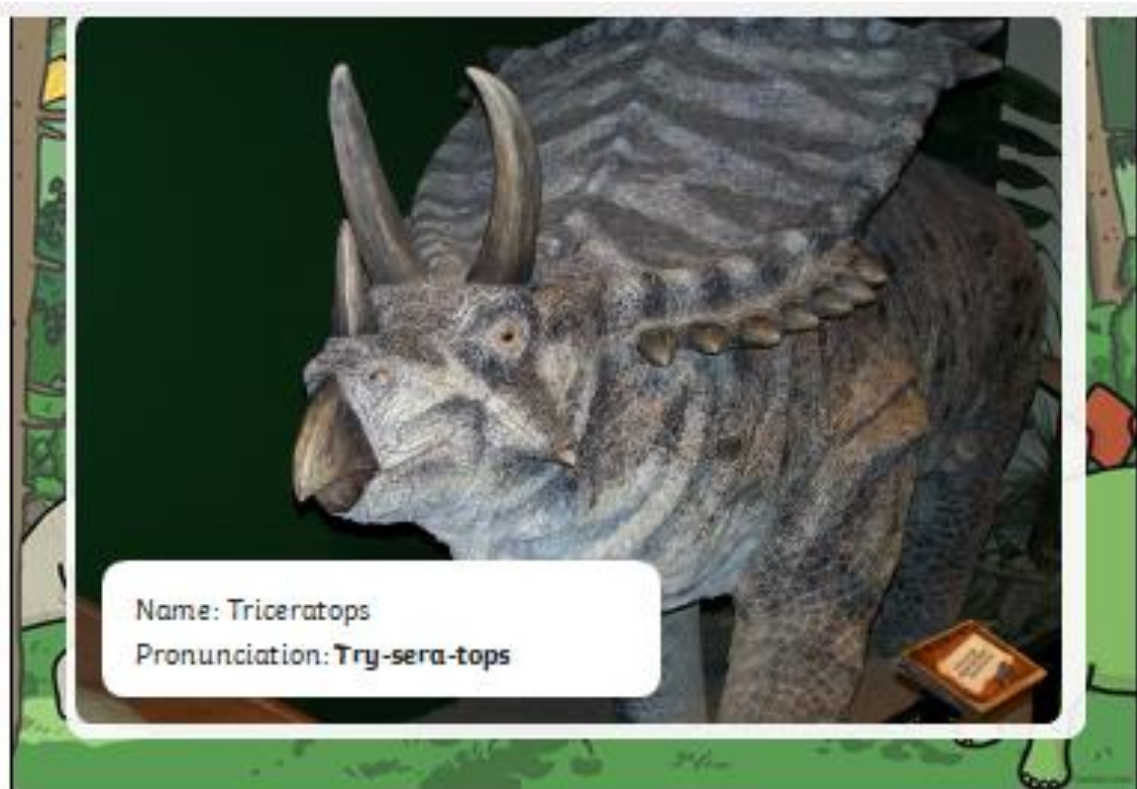


Name: Coelophysis

Pronunciation: **See-lo-fi-sis**







Choose your favourite dinosaur or the one you like the look of most. Sketch it below and write the name underneath.

Monday reading comprehension

How to Look After a Dinosaur Egg

If you have found a dinosaur egg, you need to act quickly and carefully. If you don't, you might end up with an angry baby dinosaur on your hands.

First, you need to find out which kind of dinosaur you will be raising. Different dinosaurs eat different things so make sure that you buy the correct kind of food for your new friend.

Next, put the egg somewhere warm. Wrap it in blankets and keep it under a warm lightbulb at all times so that the baby does not get cold.

Keep your eyes open... your new friend is on its way.



Quick Questions



1. Number these commands from 1 to 3 to show the order they appear in the text.

- ☐ Keep your eyes open.
- ☐ Find out which type of dinosaur it is.
- ☐ Put the egg somewhere warm.



2. Find and copy two ways that you can keep the egg warm.

1) _____

2) _____



3. Why might the baby dinosaur be angry if you are not careful?

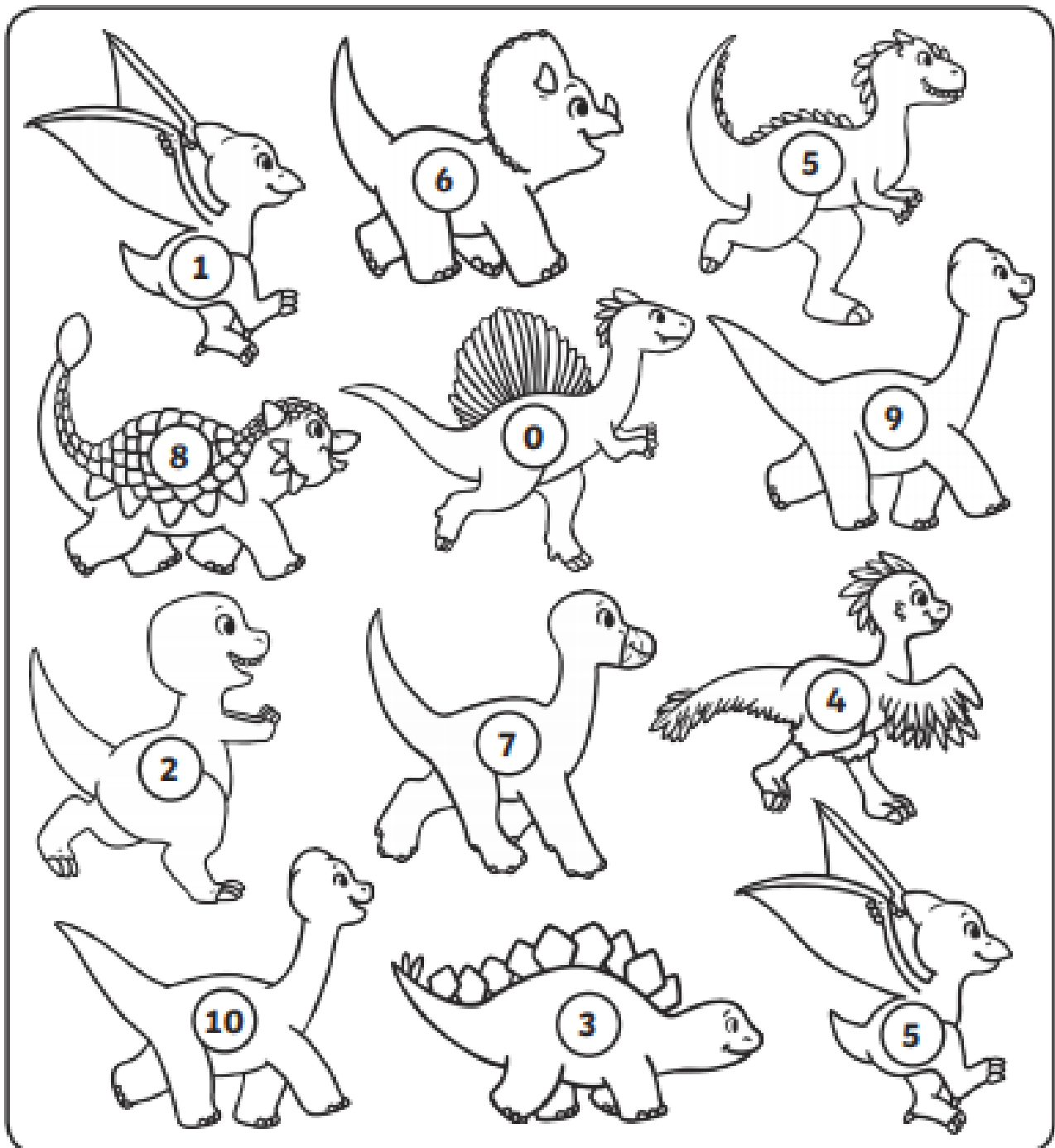


4. Find and copy two adverbs used in the text to describe how you must act when you have found a dinosaur egg.

Tuesday- calculation

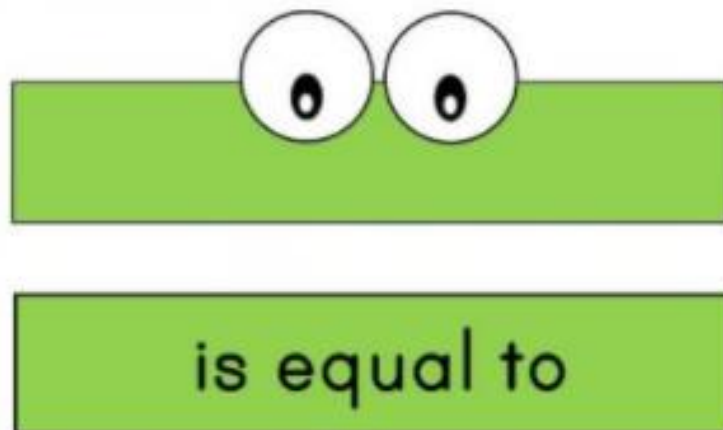
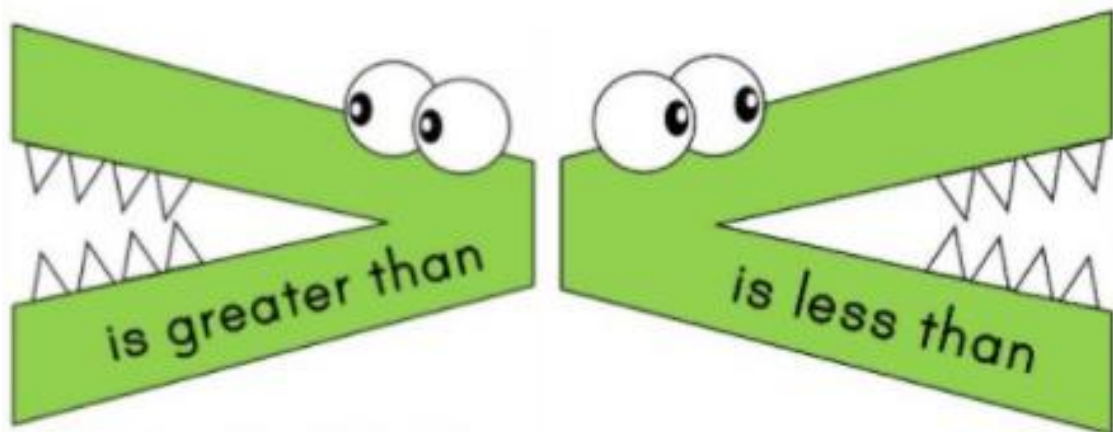
Number Bonds to 10 Colouring

Choose 6 different coloured crayons. Find each dinosaur pair that adds together to make a number bond to 10. Colour each pair a different colour.



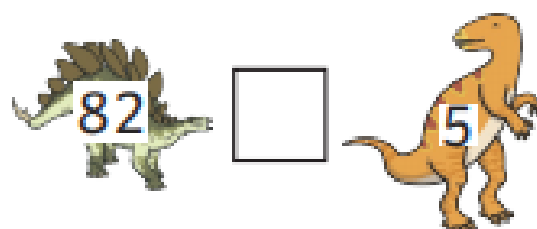
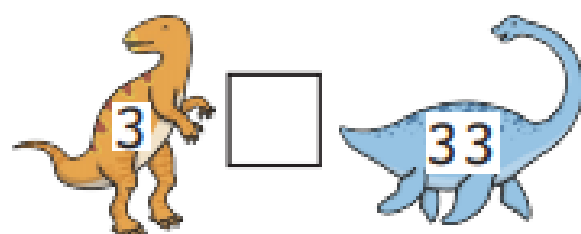
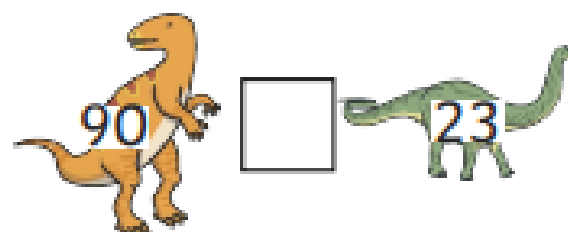
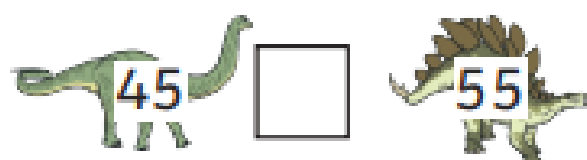
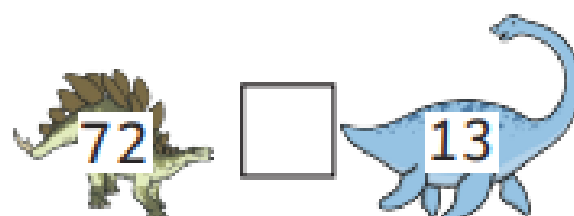
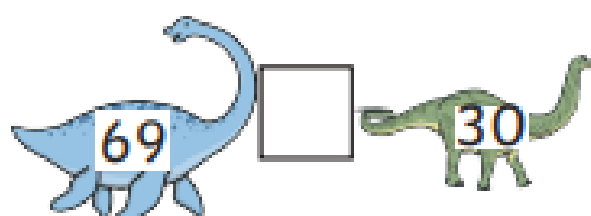
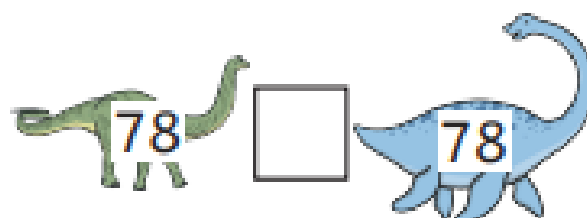
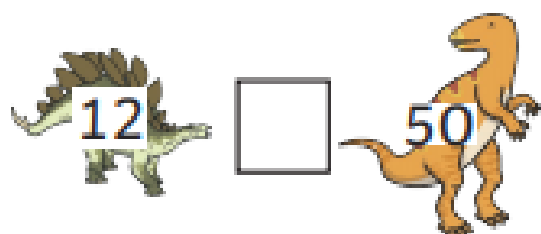
Tuesday- Maths

Comparing numbers. Use the greater than, less than and equal to symbols (below) to compare the numbers.



Number Comparison

































Compare the numbers and write $<$, $>$ or $=$ in the box.



Tuesday- spelling

Use your phonics to write the words- look at the 'oa' sounds.

Alternative Spellings for oa

oa		ow		oe		o-e	
							
							
							
							
							
							
							
							

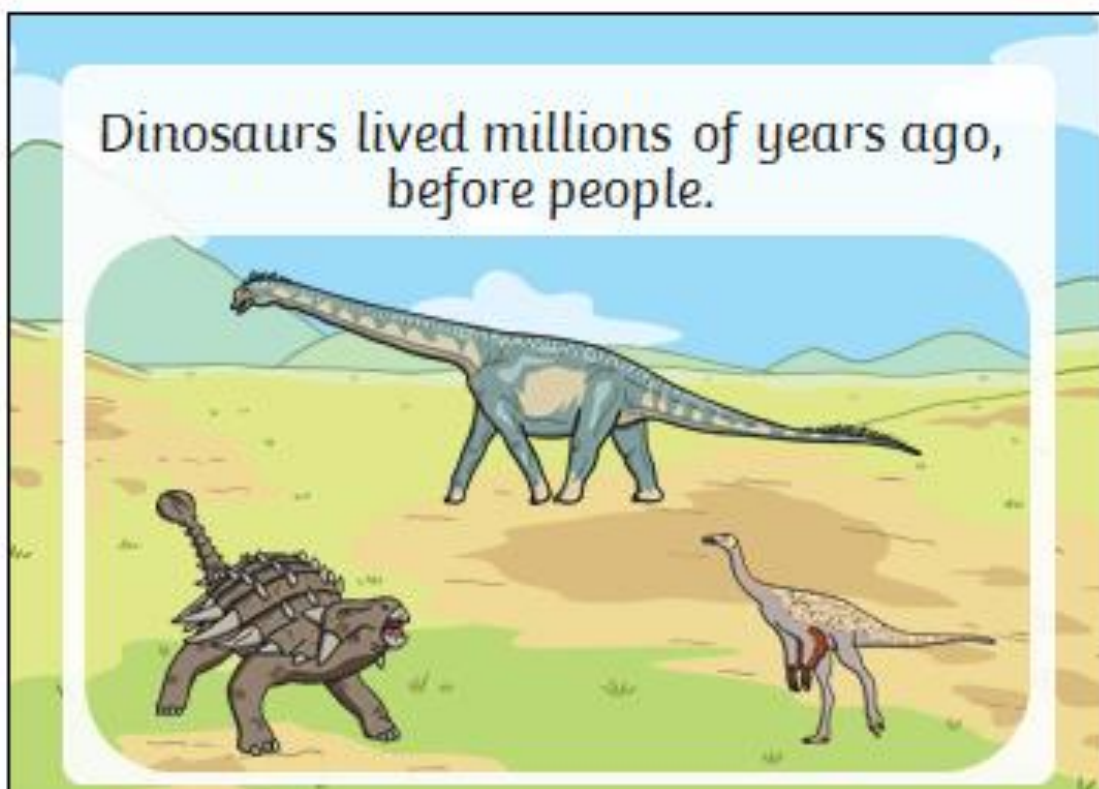
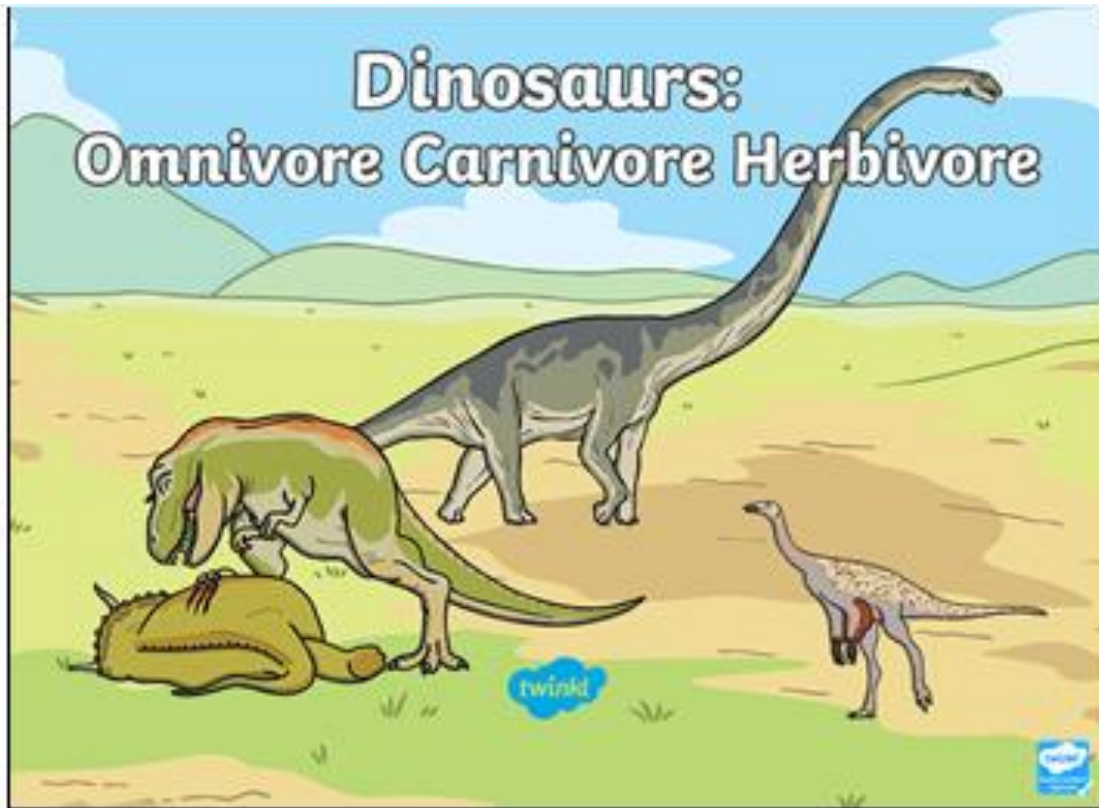
Tuesday- English

Today you are going to write sentences to describe a picture of a dinosaur. You will need to use:

- Adjectives (describing words)
 - Verbs (doing words)
 - Adverbs (describe the verb)
- Capital letters and full stops
- Conjunctions (joining words)
- Your phonics, tricky words and known rules for spelling.



Tuesday topic



Most dinosaurs were herbivores or plant eaters.



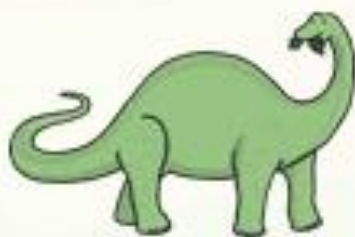
Triceratops



Iguanodon



Stegosaurus



Apatosaurus

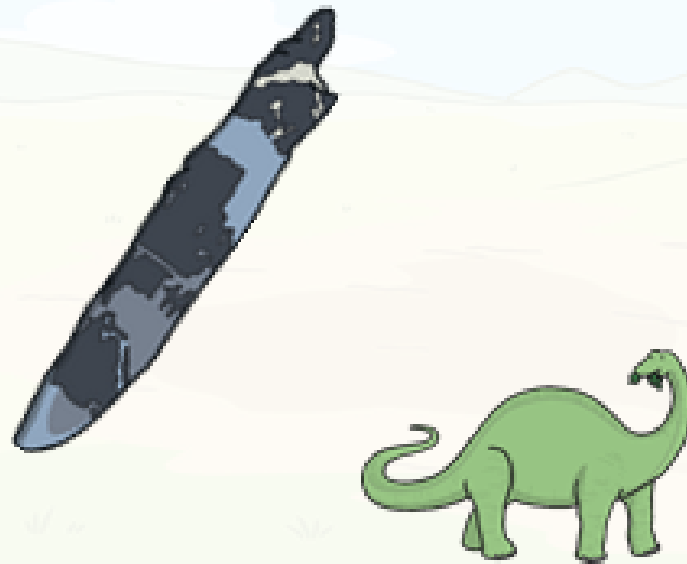


Brachiosaurus

Herbivores' teeth were often blunt and flat to help them crush and grind down plants.



Apatosaurus had long, thin teeth to help them rake through grass.



Triceratops had teeth that helped them to chew up food.



They might have eaten plants like small palm trees.



Diplodocus mostly ate leaves. They didn't have any teeth in the back of their mouth for chewing. Scientists think that they swallowed stones to help grind up their food.



Some dinosaurs were carnivores or meat eaters.



Velociraptor

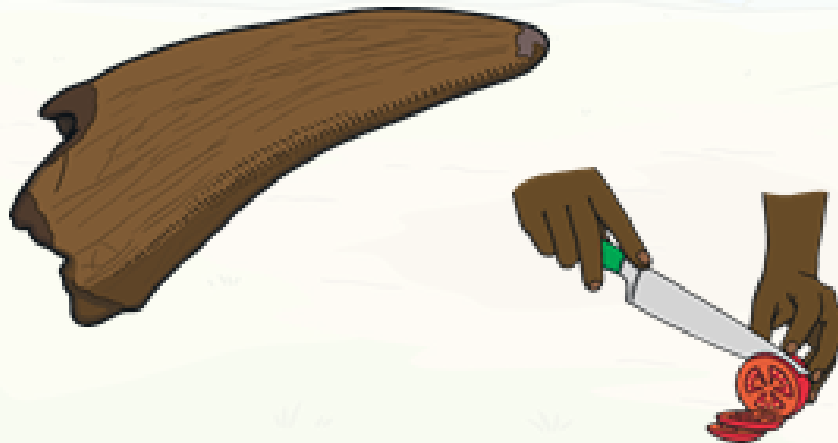


Giganotosaurus



Tyrannosaurus Rex

Carnivores had teeth that were sharp like knives so that they could cut through meat.

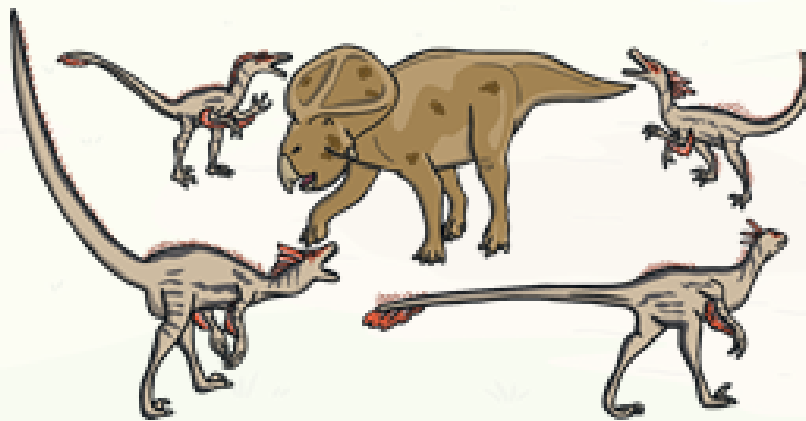


Land living carnivores had strong, long legs so that they could move quickly to catch their prey.



Herbivores were slower as their food gave them less energy.

Smaller meat eaters, like these clever velociraptors, hunted in packs. Or ate the meat that other larger dinosaurs left behind.



What do you think dinosaurs that lived in the sea ate?



Ichthyosaurus



Plesiosaurus



fish

Some dinosaurs were omnivores.



What do
you think
they ate?

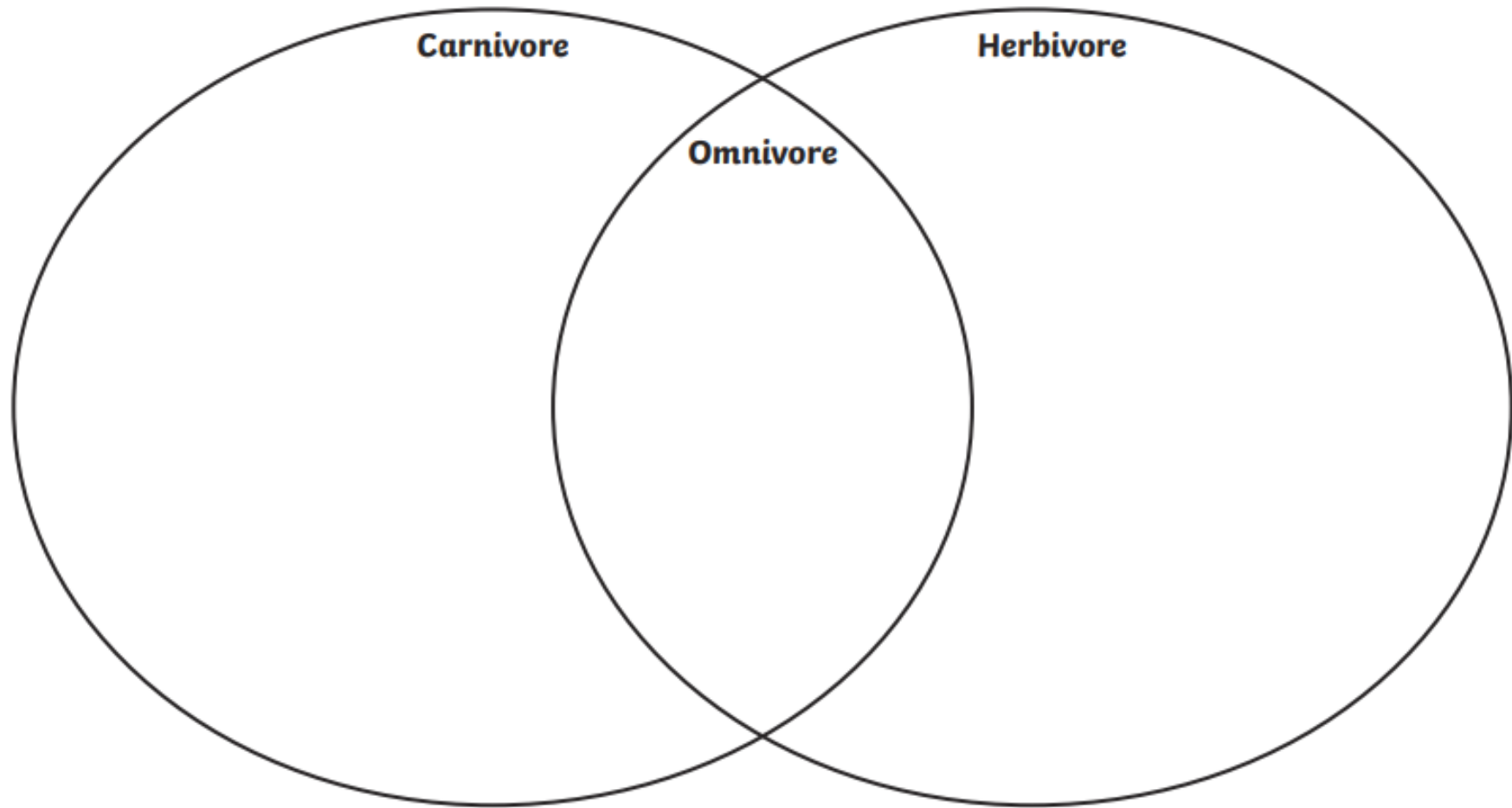


Omnivores often had a beak and no teeth for cracking
eggs and picking up plants.

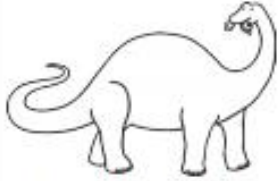

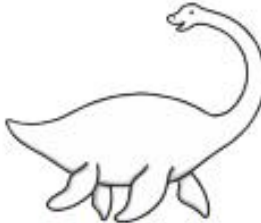








Now sort the dinosaurs into the Venn diagram using what you have learnt about carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Carnivore, Herbivore or Omnivore?

Sort the creatures into the correct section of the Venn diagram below.



Carnivore, Herbivore or Omnivore?

 <p>Apatosaurus</p>	 <p>Iguanodon</p>	 <p>Plesiosaur</p>	 <p>Oviraptor</p>
 <p>Tyrannosaurus Rex</p>	 <p>Brachiosaurus</p>	 <p>Velociraptor</p>	 <p>Ichthyosaur</p>
 <p>Pterodactyl</p>	 <p>Triceratops</p>	 <p>Stegosaurus</p>	

Wednesday- Calculation

Odd and Even Numbers

Look at the numbers. Put all the even numbers and odd numbers in the correct circle.

16	4	5	8	13	21	7	22	10	23
2	15	20	16	33	17	19	79	90	54
97	66	78	43	55	42	39	82	81	67

Even
numbers

Odd
numbers



Wednesday- maths

Name the 2D Shape

Challenge 1

Look around the room for objects of these shapes and write the name of the object in the box below.

Shape	Object	Object	Object
circle			
square			
triangle			
oblong			
quadrilateral			

Challenge 2

Can you draw these shapes and name them?

A shape with 3 straight sides.	A shape with 6 sides.	A shape with 4 sides.
Name:	Name:	Name:

Homophones: two, too, to

These three words are often misspelled or used incorrectly.

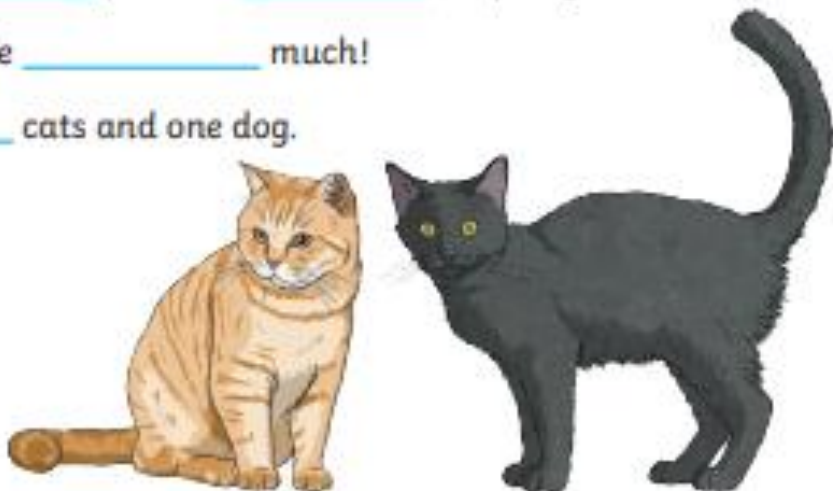
Here are some examples of **two**, **too** and **to**:

I am going **to** the cinema.
It is **too** wet to play outside!
Can I come along **too**, please?
There were **two** fish in the bowl.



Complete the sentences using the correct homophone.

1. There were _____ cookies left in the tin.
2. I usually go _____ my gran's house at the weekend.
3. I didn't need my coat today as it was _____ hot.
4. I can paint well but I am good at drawing _____.
5. I like going _____ the park with my friends.
6. Can we take _____ presents _____ the party?
7. I am full because I ate _____ much!
8. I have _____ cats and one dog.



Wednesday- English

Read the riddles and use the pictures and what you have already learnt to help you solve them.

Who Am I?

1. I am a carnivore.
2. I walk on 2 legs.
3. I have small arms.



Who Am I?

1. I have the smallest dinosaur brain.
2. I have large upright plates from my neck down my back.
3. I am a herbivore.



Who Am I?

1. I am a carnivore.
2. I have a pointed beak.
3. I fly using my wings.



Who Am I?

1. I am a carnivore.
2. Although I have feathers I cannot fly.
3. I am smaller than an adult human.



Who Am I?

1. I am a herbivore.
2. I walk on 4 legs.
3. I have 3 horns on my head.



Who Am I?

1. I am the heaviest dinosaur.
2. I have a long neck and tail.
3. I am a herbivore.





I am a
Tyrannosaurus rex!

twinkl.co.uk



I am a
Stegosaurus!

twinkl.co.uk



I am a
Pterodactyl!

twinkl.co.uk



I am a
Velociraptor!

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I am a
Triceratops!

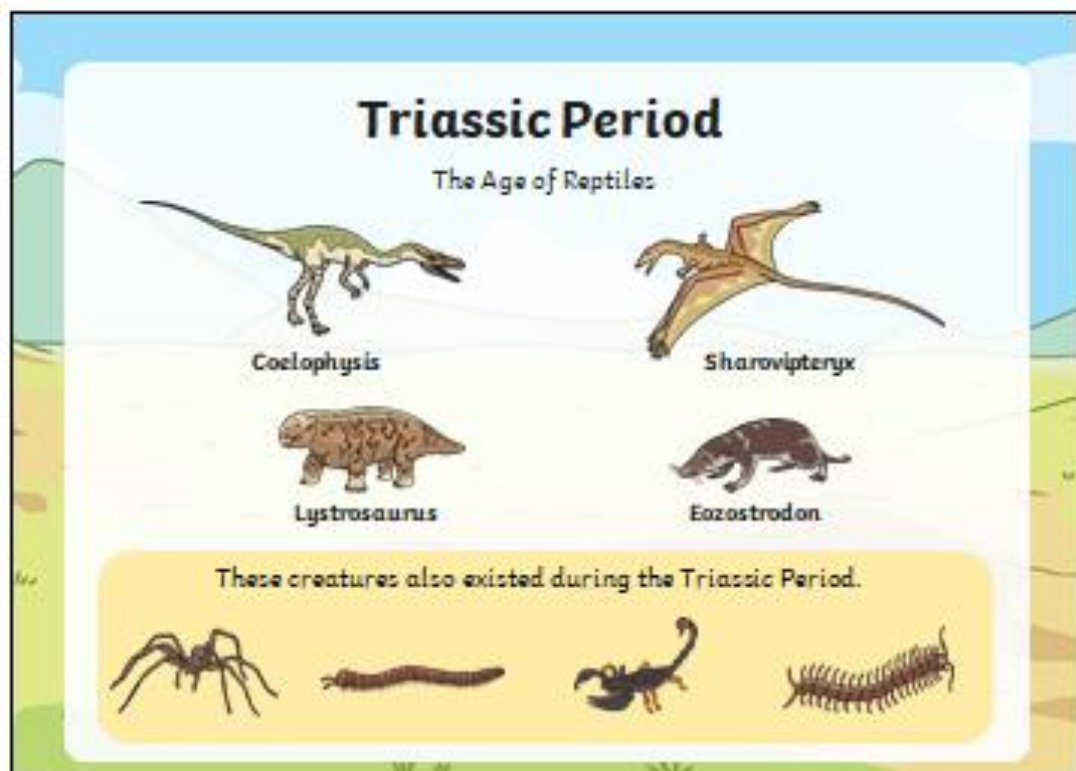
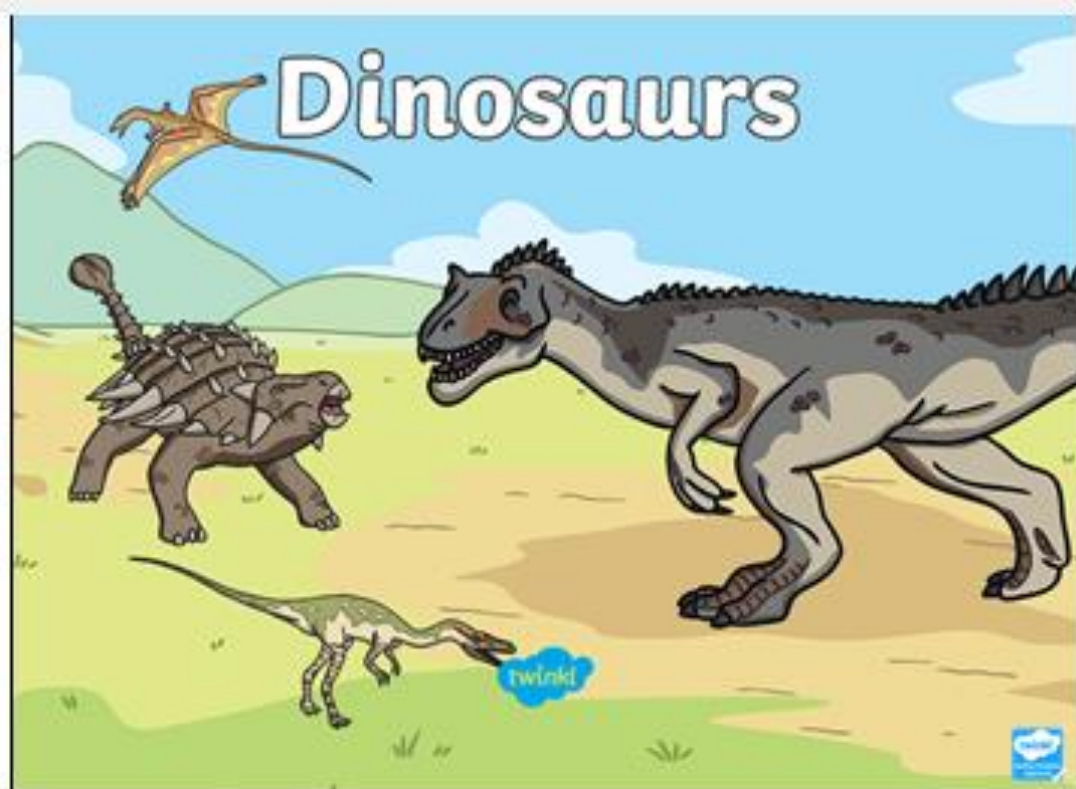
twinkl.co.uk



I am a
Brachiosaurus!

twinkl.co.uk

Wednesday topic



Jurassic Period

The Age of Reptiles

The dinosaurs that evolved during this time became some of the biggest creatures ever to live.



Allosaurus



Spinosaurus



Plesiosaur

Carnivores
Were meat
eating
dinosaurs.

Jurassic Period

The Age of Reptiles

The dinosaurs that evolved during this time became some of the biggest creatures ever to live.



Stegosaurus

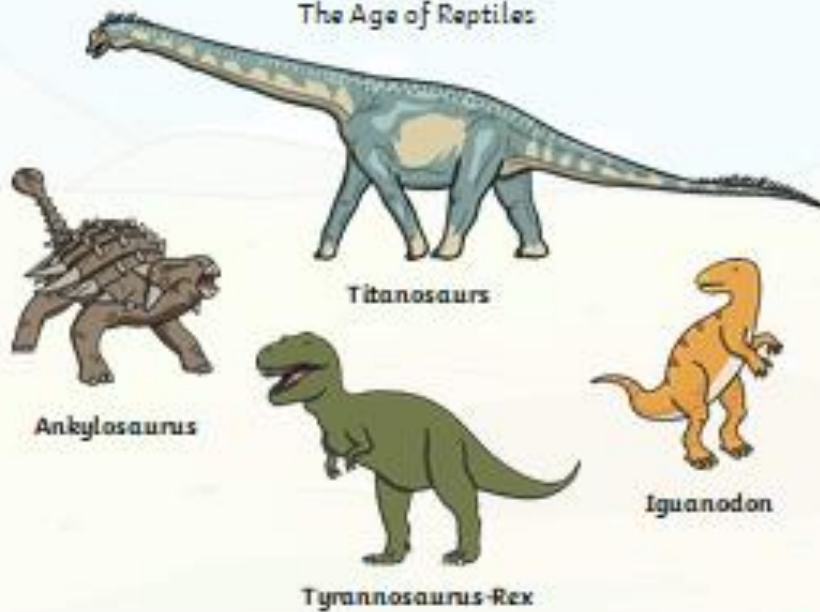


Brachiosaurus

Herbivores
Were plant
eating
dinosaurs.

Cretaceous Period

The Age of Reptiles



Cretaceous Period

The Age of Reptiles

During the Cretaceous Period small mammals and insects continued to live alongside the dinosaurs.



Cenozoic Era

The Age of Mammals



Saber-toothed Cat



Woolly Mammoth



Rhinoceros



Bird



Elephant



Zebra



Dog



Cat



Human

What is a Fossil?



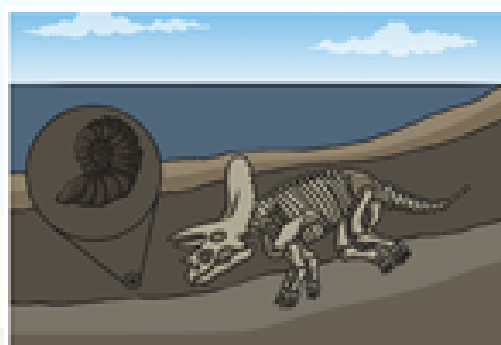
A fossil is a special rock that holds the remains of creatures that lived millions of years ago.

How Were Fossils Created From Sea Creatures?



When a sea creature died a long time ago its shell or body laid at the bottom of the sea. Over time it got covered in lots of layers of mud. This protected it and stopped it from crumbling into tiny pieces.

How Were Fossils Created From Sea Creatures?



After many years, the mud became hard and turned into rock. As this happened, the shell or body became a fossil. It is the harder parts of the animals which are now found fossilised, such as their shells, bones and teeth.

Have a go at matching the dinosaur to the fossil.

Dinosaurs and Their Fossils

Cut and stick the fossil to match the dinosaur.

Tyrannosaurus Rex



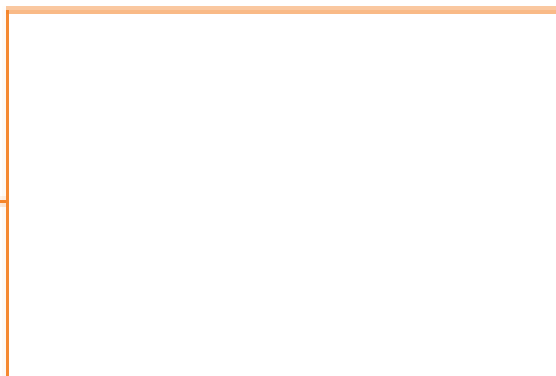
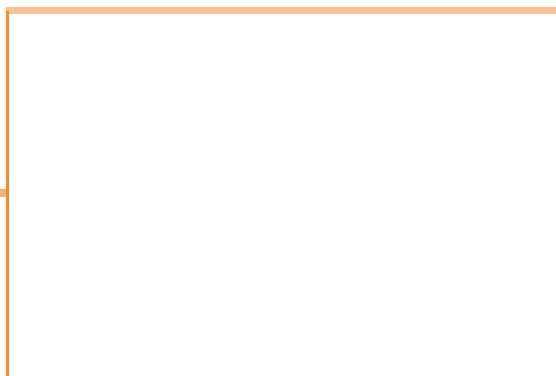
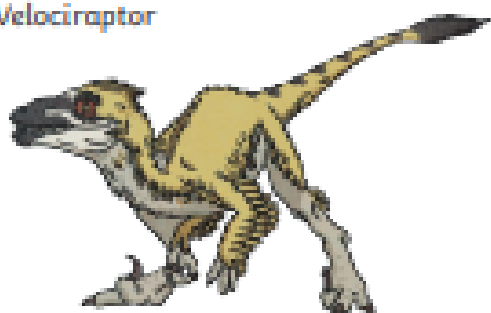
Triceratops



Diplodocus



Velociraptor



Cut and stick the fossil to match the dinosaur.

Long-tailed
Pterosaur



Stegosaurus



Cynthiacetus





Wednesday- reading comprehension

Hide and Seek

I didn't mean to bring a dinosaur home and I didn't mean to keep him under my bed; it sort of just happened. I couldn't leave him in the garden and Mum would have seen him if I'd put him in the bath tub... but now I've got a dinosaur under my bed and I don't quite know what to do with him. He's very friendly. He doesn't smell too bad either. Mum might just think I've left my dirty socks on the floor. I hope she doesn't go looking for them... I'm not sure what she'll do if she looks under the bed but I am sure that I don't want to be at home when she does...



Quick Questions



1. Where is the dinosaur being kept?



2. Why doesn't the boy want to be home if mum looks under the bed?



3. What do you think might happen next?

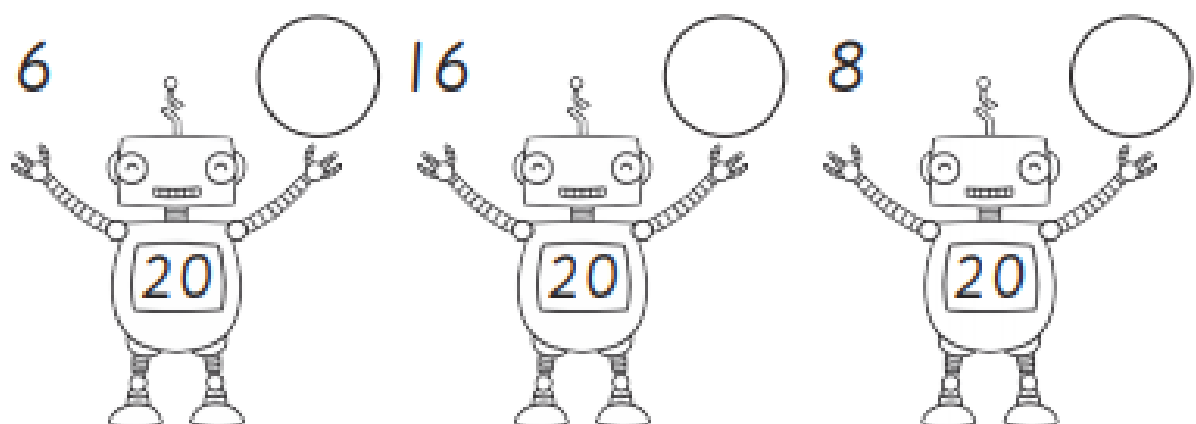
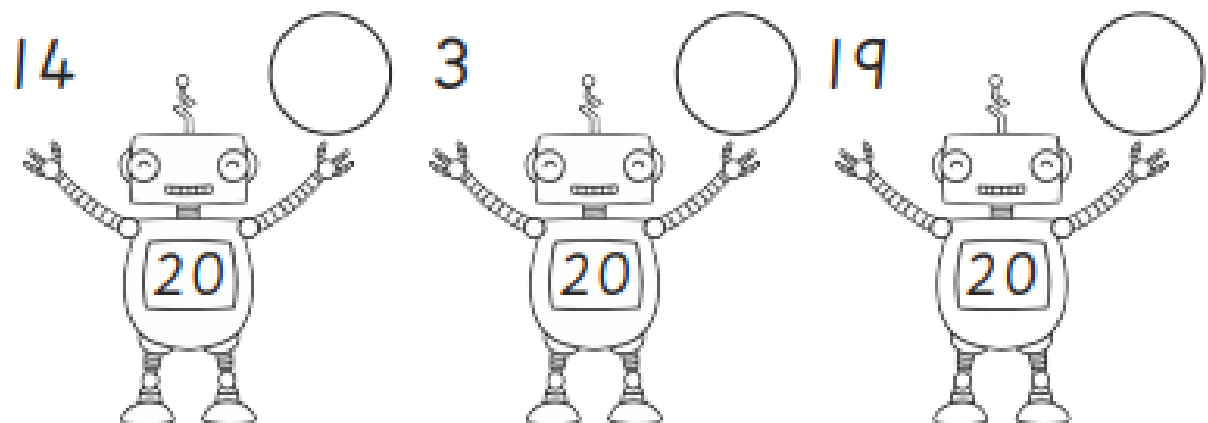
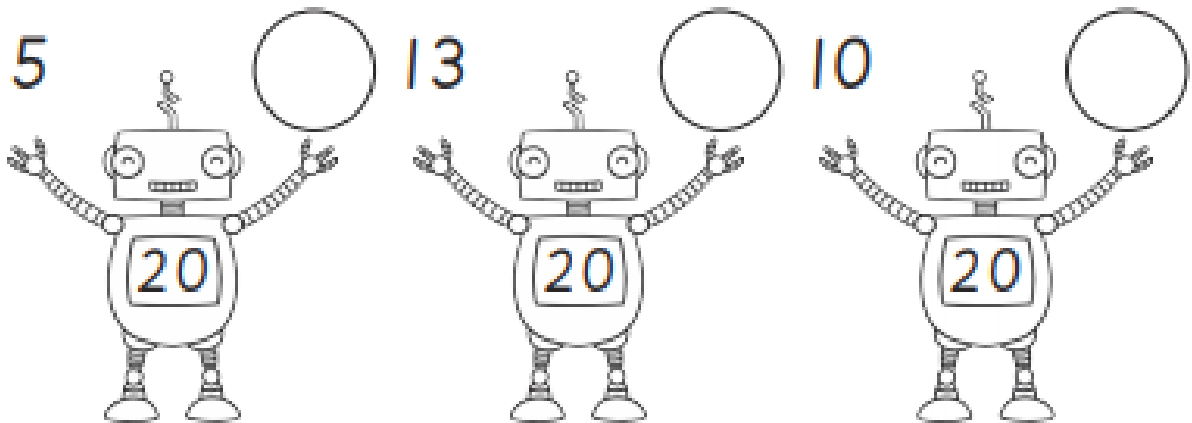


4. Find and copy two adjectives from the text.

Thursday- calculation

Number Bonds to 20

Can you find the missing number bond to make 20?

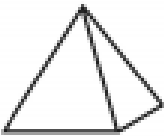
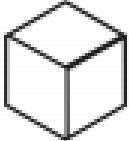

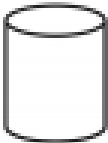





Thursday- maths

Go on a shape hunt around your house. Look for these 3D shapes. Can you name the shapes too?

3D Shape Hunt

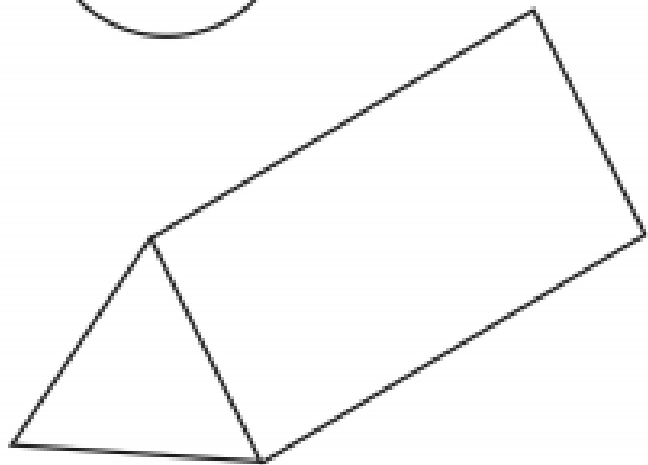
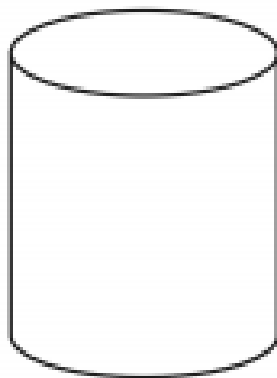
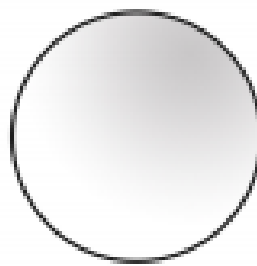
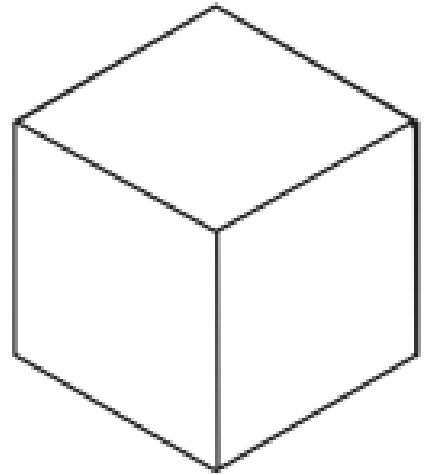
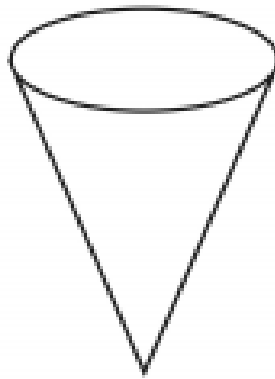
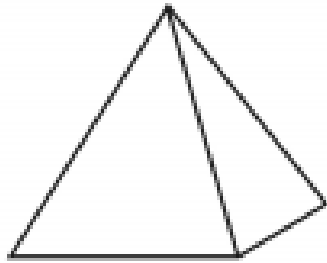
Use a tally to count the shapes you see.

Shape	Tally	
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

Which shape did you see the most?

Which shape did you see least?

Colour the shapes as you see them.



Adding 'er', 'ed' and 'ing'

Spelling Activity

1. Fill in the missing words.

Yesterday I _____ football with my friends.

I am _____ hard at school today.

Jacob is _____ next to Marcus at the table.

Last week I _____ on a project with my sister.

My Dad was the best _____ at the disco.

We were short of one netball _____ for our team.

Last night I _____ to a great song.

Holly and James are _____ in the pool with Mum.

_____ is my favourite hobby.

My brother is a very hard _____ at school.

dancer
danced
dancing
player
played
playing
worker
worked
working
sitting

2. Can you complete these calculations?

work + ed = _____

work + ing = _____

work + er = _____

play + ing = _____

play + er = _____

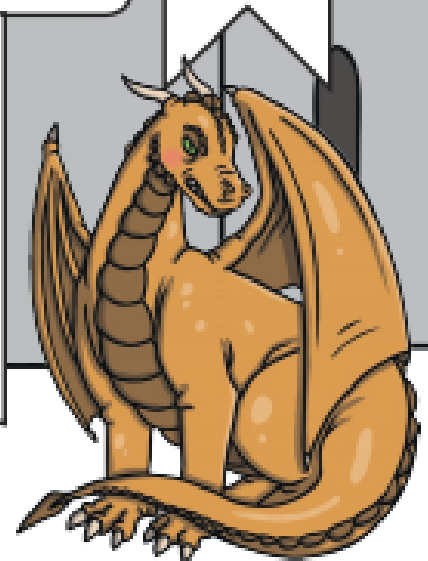
play + ed = _____

...but what happens here?

dance + er = _____

dance + ed = _____

dance + ing = _____



Thursday- English

Tomorrow you will write an acrostic poem all about dinosaurs. Remember an acrostic poem has the following features:

- Topic spelt by first letter of each line
- Adjectives
- Verbs (doing words)

Here is an example below.

• Uses the letters of a topic word as the first letter for each line of the poem.

• Each line includes words and phrases related to the topic.

• Usually does not rhyme

Winter wonderland
Ice is slippery
Nothing is hot
The weather is cold
Everything you touch is cold
Really cold

Steve Zand

Today you are going to think of some ideas to help you. You may want to generate words that begin with each of the letters in dinosaurs. You may want to think of adjectives to describe dinosaurs and you may want to think of verbs (doing words) and adverbs (describe the verbs) to help you.

Use the blank paper to generate your ideas.


Thursday- topic



Who Was Mary Anning?

Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter. She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis by the sea. Her parents, Richard and Molly, had ten children. Mary and her brother Joseph were the only children to survive to adulthood.

Every day, her father took her and her brother to the beach, where they spent hours looking for fossils. They didn't actually know that the things they found were fossils or that they were sea creatures from millions of years ago. However, Mary knew that there was something special about the things she found lying in the rocks on the beach.



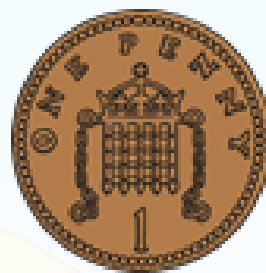
A small version of the portrait of Mary Anning from the first image, showing her in the same green dress, red bow, and bonnet.

Who Was Mary Anning?



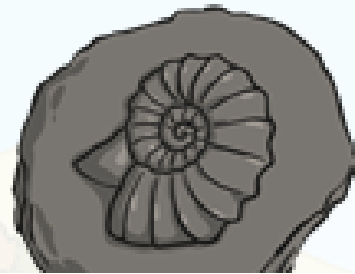
Mary was good at spotting fossils in rocks, and her father taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by gently and carefully chipping the rock away from the fossil using a hammer and chisel. This took a very long time because if the fossil was hit with the chisel instead of the rock, it could be damaged.

Mary Anning's Life



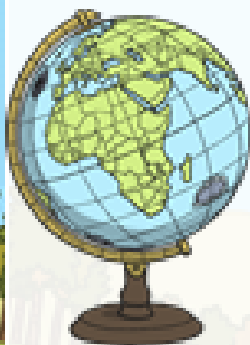
Mary and her family had little money, so Mary and her brother Joseph would take the fossils they had removed from the rocks and sell them for a penny each on a stall in the street near where they lived. People were amazed by the mysterious shapes of the fossils, thinking they were beautiful and from a mysterious world.

Mary Anning's Life



One day a lady called Elizabeth Philpot, who was a fossil expert, saw Mary's fossils and was very interested in them. She showed Mary some fossils she had collected and gave her books to read. The books taught Mary that scientists thought that the objects she had found were actually creatures that had lived a very long time ago.

Mary Anning's Life



Mary's father had a fall from one of the cliffs and became very ill. Sadly, he died when Mary was 12 years old. With no mother or father to look after them, Mary and her brother were now even poorer.

Mary visited the beach every day, looking for fossils to sell. Knowing that the scientists thought these were creatures that had lived millions of years ago made Mary feel very excited. This meant that the world was millions of years old!

Mary Anning's Life



Some years later, whilst walking along the beach one day, Mary made an amazing discovery. She had found a giant fossil that no one had ever seen before. It was the skull of a giant creature that looked like a crocodile. She had found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus or 'fish-lizard'.

Scientists from London were amazed by the discovery. Mary was paid for the fossil and her family no longer needed to worry about money.

Mary Anning's Life

Mary carried on finding more fossils that the world had never seen before. She found a 'giant sea reptile' or Plesiosaur, a flying reptile and a prehistoric fish. Many were taken to London and put on display in the British Museum. Mary opened a small shop where she sold fossils, stones and shells.

She died in 1847 after becoming ill, but is still remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters ever to have lived.



Use the information you have learnt to create a fact file all about Mary Anning.

Mary Anning

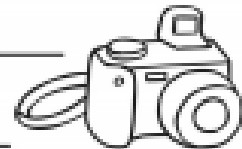


Date of birth: _____



Date of death: _____

_____ is significant because _____



A picture of Mary Anning.



Interesting Fact



Friday calculation

Missing Number Bonds of 100 Jigsaw Worksheet

Write in the missing number to make each jigsaw pair add to 100.



Can you think of two other number bonds of 100?

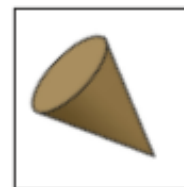
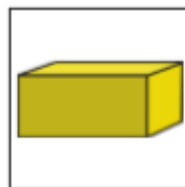
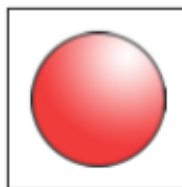
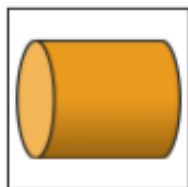
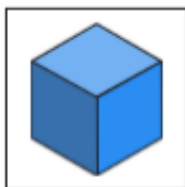


Friday maths

3D Shape Properties Table

Cut out the 3D shapes and sort them into the table below.

Shapes that roll	Shapes that don't roll



Rameena's Ramadan Which Homophone?

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

A Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Rameena is _____ young to fast. (**two/too**)
2. Rameena's calendar said 'Give _____ others'. (**too/to**)
3. Rameena _____ just what to do. (**knew/new**)
4. She wanted _____ give her money away. (**to/two**)
5. Rameena spotted _____ neighbour, Pam. (**there/their**)
6. Pam said, " _____ hope you have a lovely Eid." (**eye/I**)
7. The family went to _____ Mrs Hussain. (**meet/meat**)
8. Mrs Hussain had _____ very busy. (**bean/been**)
9. Rameena gave Tariq _____ raisins. (**sum/some**)
10. Tariq was making a meal for his _____. (**son/sun**)



Friday- English

Today you will write an acrostic poem all about dinosaurs. Remember an acrostic poem has the following features:

- Topic spelt by first letter of each line
- Adjectives
- Verbs (doing words)

Here is an example below.

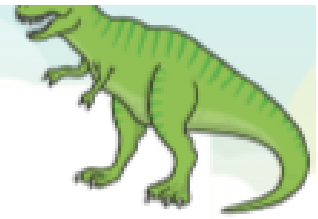
The image shows a blue rectangular box containing an example of an acrostic poem. On the left, there are three bullet points in white text: 'Uses the letters of a topic word as the first letter for each line of the poem.', 'Each line includes words and phrases related to the topic.', and 'Usually does not rhyme'. To the right of the text is a white rectangular area containing the acrostic poem for the word 'WINTER'. The poem is written in blue text, with each line starting with a large blue letter. To the right of the text is a simple line drawing of a winter scene: a snowman wearing a top hat, a cloud, and a car. Small black dots represent falling snow. The signature 'Helen Zandi' is at the bottom right of the drawing.

- Uses the letters of a topic word as the first letter for each line of the poem.
- Each line includes words and phrases related to the topic.
- Usually does not rhyme

Winter wonderland
Ice is slippery
Nothing is hot
The weather is cold
Everything you touch is cold
Really cold

Helen Zandi

Use the ideas you generated yesterday to help you create a dinosaur acrostic poem.



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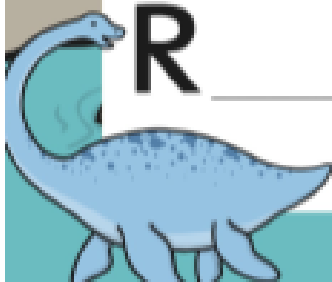
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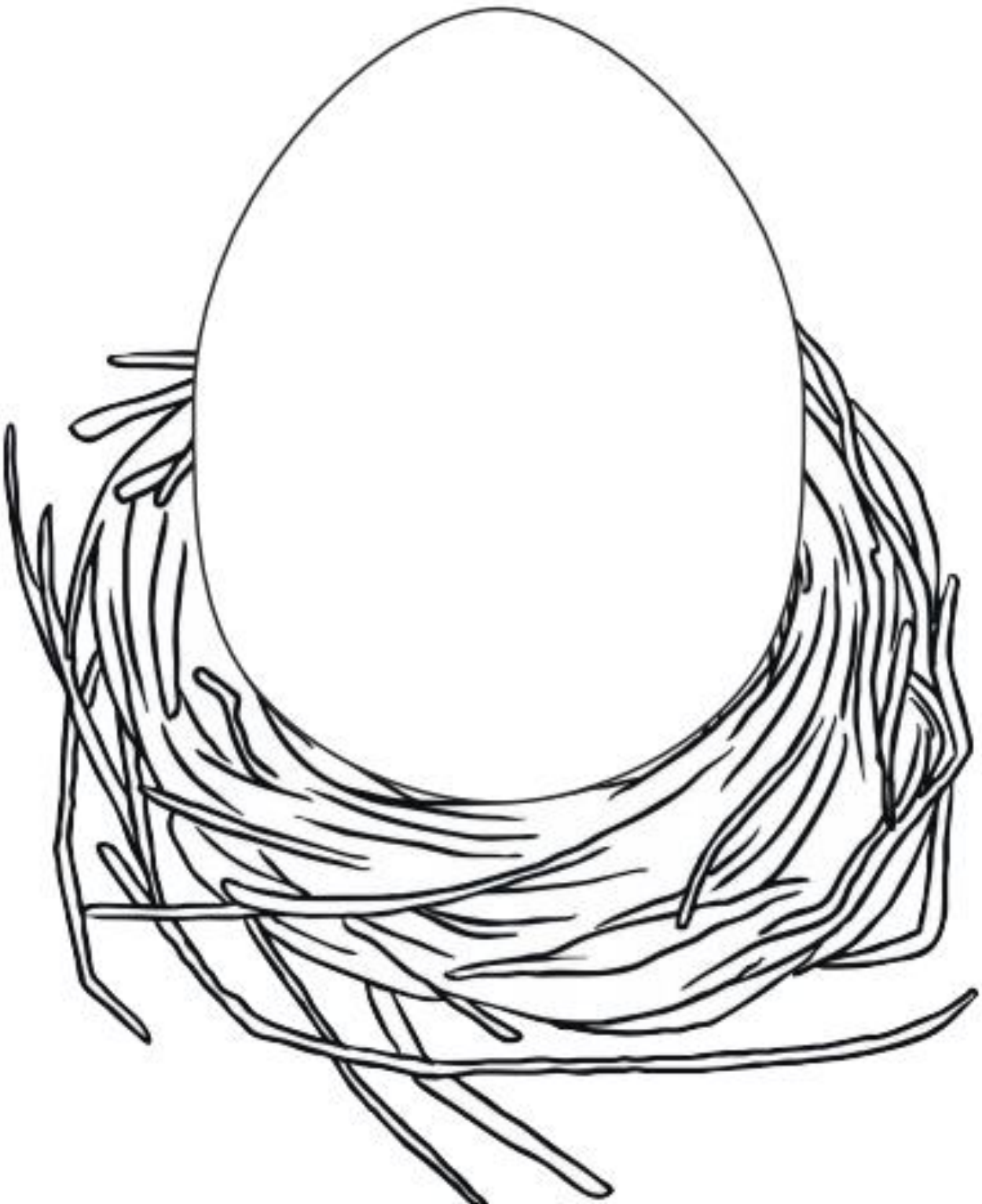
R



Friday- topic

Design your own dinosaur egg! Think about the colours you can use, patterns and any shades of colour to make it look exciting.

I wonder what your dinosaur would look like...



Terrific T-Rex

The T-Rex was one of the largest and most powerful meat-eating dinosaurs that has ever lived on our planet. Standing up to a huge six metres tall and at up to twelve metres long, the T-Rex moved quickly with its strong and powerful thighs. Their powerful jaws meant that they could eat their prey in one bite. The T-Rex had quite a large brain and this helped it to hunt better. The T-Rex lived in the forests and river valleys of North America before becoming extinct around sixty-five millions years ago but nobody can agree for sure why all dinosaurs suddenly became extinct at this time.



Quick Questions



1. How tall can a T-Rex grow?



2. Why might a larger brain help a T-Rex to hunt better?



3. Find and copy two adjectives to describe a T-Rex's thighs.



4. Number these facts from 1 to 3 to show the order they appear in the text.

- ☐ The T-Rex is a meat-eating dinosaur.
- ☐ The T-Rex lived in North American forests.
- ☐ Dinosaurs suddenly became extinct.