

Timetable for Space home learning pack- Year 2

	9 am Calculation	9.20 am Maths	10.20 am Break	10.30 am Phonics	11 am English	12 pm Lunch	1 pm Rockstars or Numbots	1.30 pm Topic	2.30 pm Reading
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Monday	Space addition and subtraction	Counting coins		Compound words	Invent own planet and describe		Log onto rockstars work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/ If you do not have access to this, please see the paper sheet below.	Space travel timeline	Reading comp
Tuesday	2 times table space race	Money- Making amounts in different ways		Jumbled up words- unscramble the words	Write letter		Log onto rockstars work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/ If you do not have access to this, please see the paper sheet below.	Moon landing- Apollo 11	N/A
Wednesday	Divide by 2 space race	Addition with money		Word search	Acrostic poem		Log onto rockstars work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Tim Peake	Reading comp

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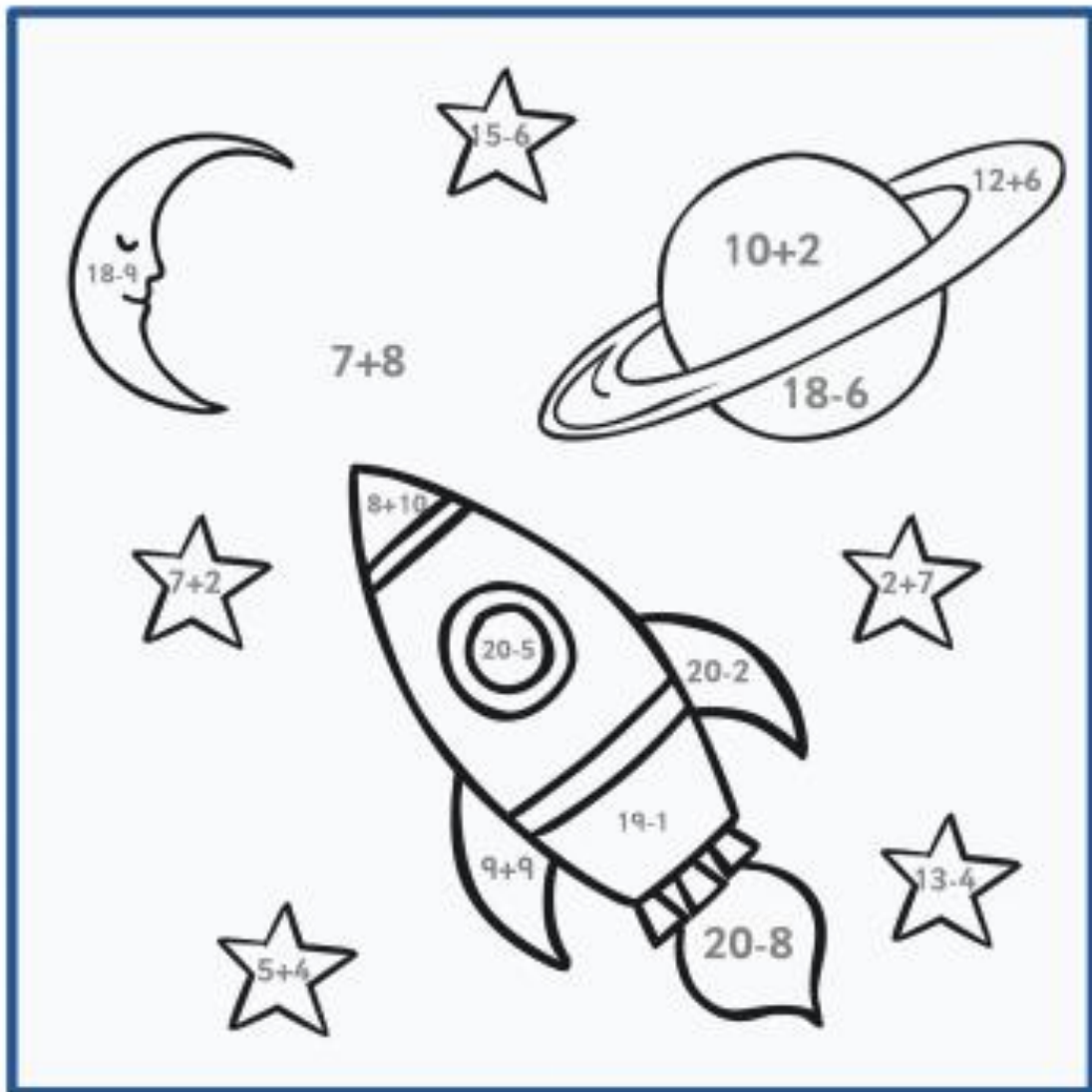
							If you do not have access to this, please see the paper sheet below.		
Thursday	Addition and subtraction colour by number	Money (giving change and space problem)		Adding suffixes	Instruction s- make a space rocket		Log onto rockstars work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/ If you do not have access to this, please see the paper sheet below.	10 things I would take to space	N/A
Friday	Solar system code breaker	Check your change!		Homophone s	Information text		Log onto rockstars work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/ If you do not have access to this, please see the paper sheet below.	Design a rocket	Reading comp

Space Addition and Subtraction Puzzle

Do you know which colours to use?



Subtract and add the numbers to find out which colour to use.



Counting Mixed Coins

Count the coins and write your answers in pence or pounds and pence.

1.



How much? _____

2.



How much? _____

3.



How much? _____

4.



How much? _____

5.



How much? _____

6.



How much? _____

7.



How much? _____

8.



How much? _____

9.



How much? _____

10.



How much? _____

Monday phonics/spelling

Compound Words Activity

1. Use the pictures below to make compound words.

earthquake

eyeball

popcorn

blackberry

basketball

butterfly

toothbrush

snowflake

fireplace

rainbow



+



=



+



=



+



=



+



=



+



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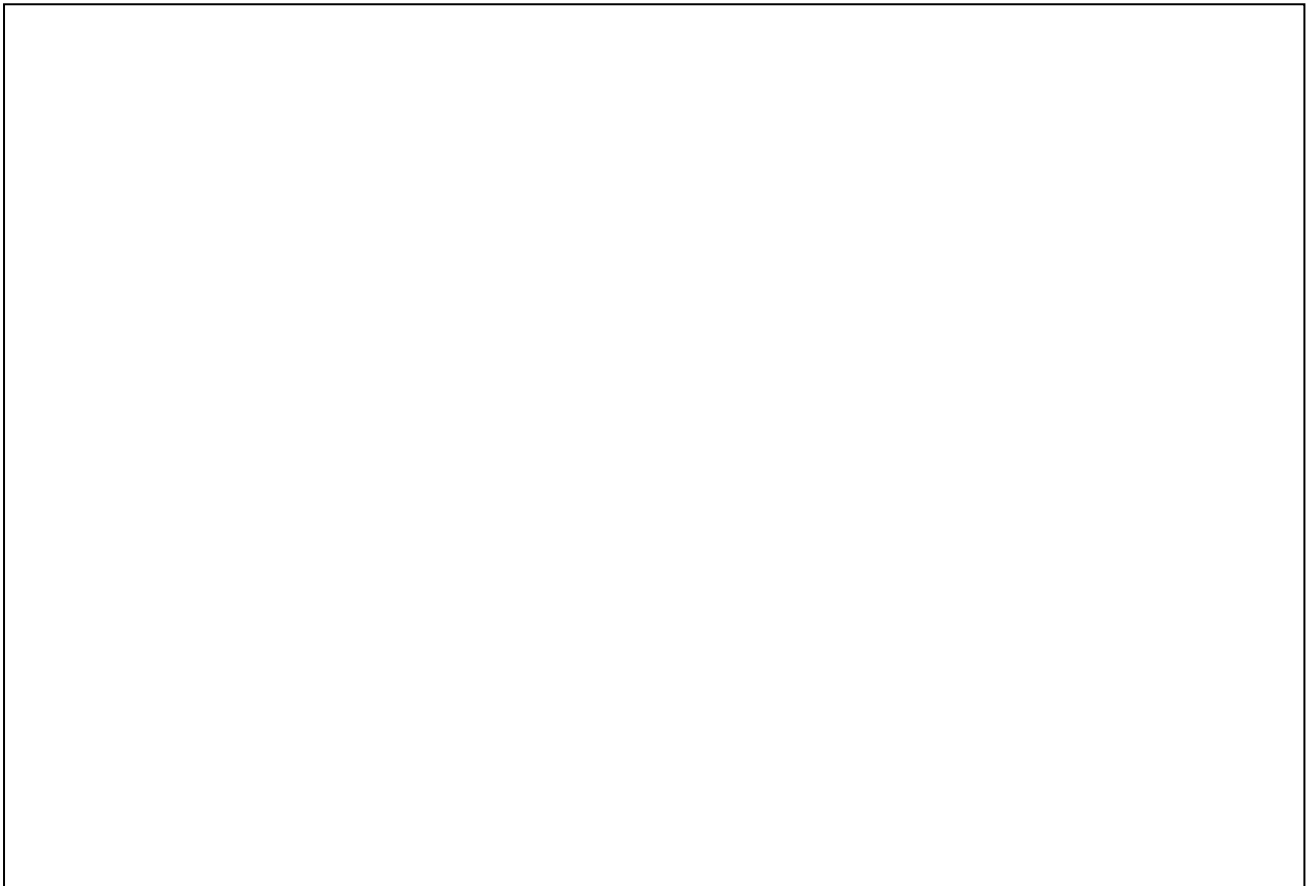
2. Now write a sentence containing each of the other compound words from the word box. Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

Monday English- Design and describe your own planet

Today you are going to design and describe your very own planet. If you could live anywhere, where would it be? Would you like to live on a world made of candyfloss and milkshake? Would you like to live on a planet covered in a racetrack? You choose!

Draw and label your planet below. Think about the following things

- What is your planet called?
- What is your planet made out of?
- Who lives there?
- What can you see?
- What can you smell?
- Are there any special buildings on there?
- Where would people live?

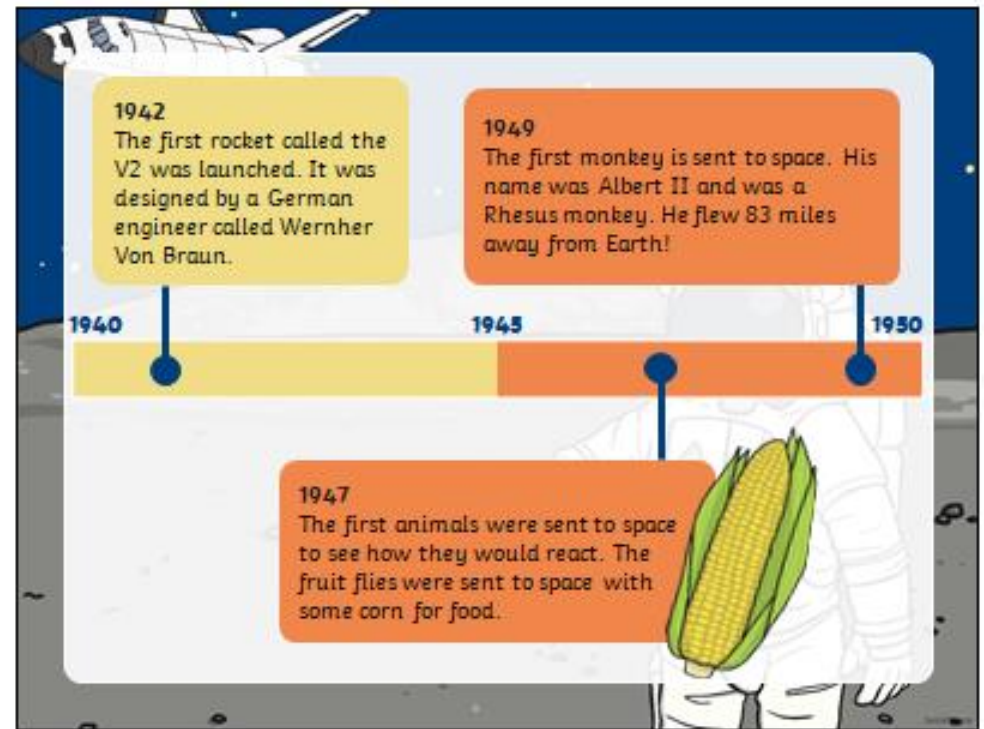
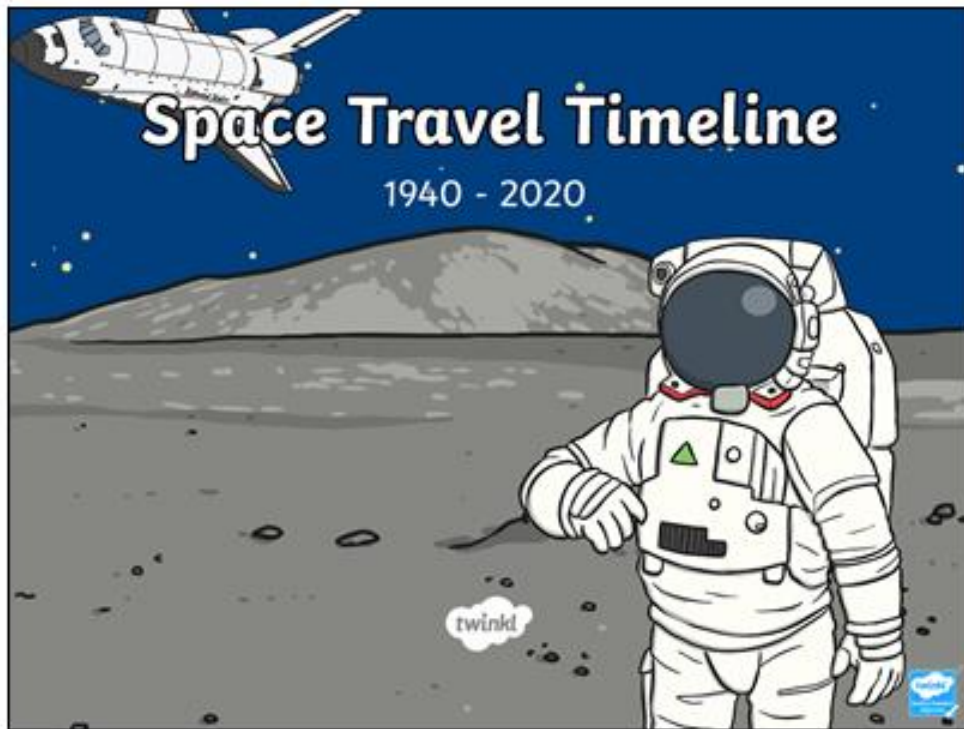


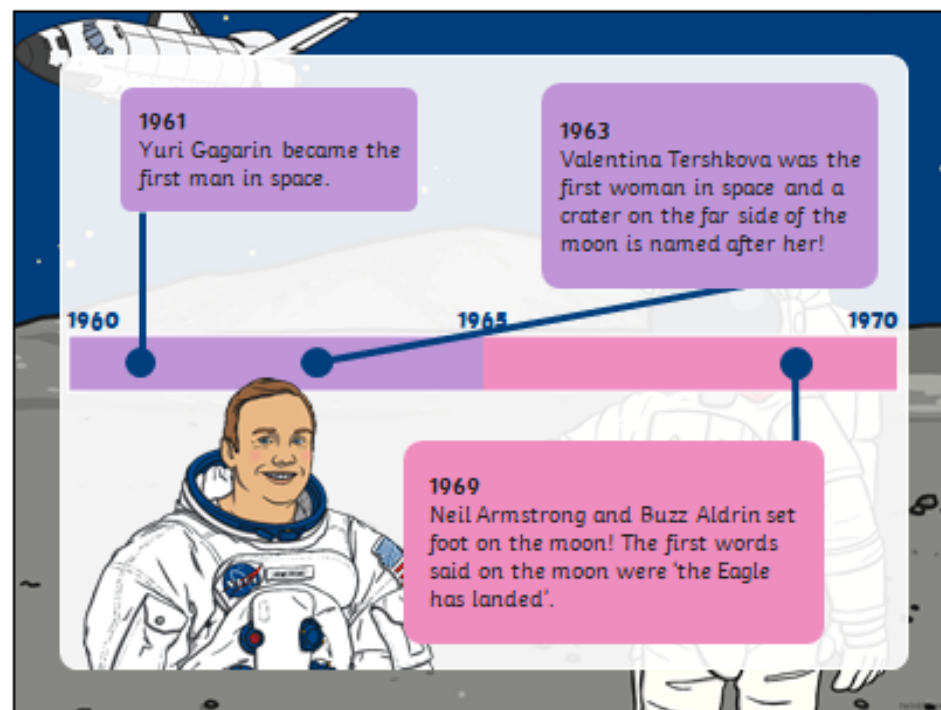
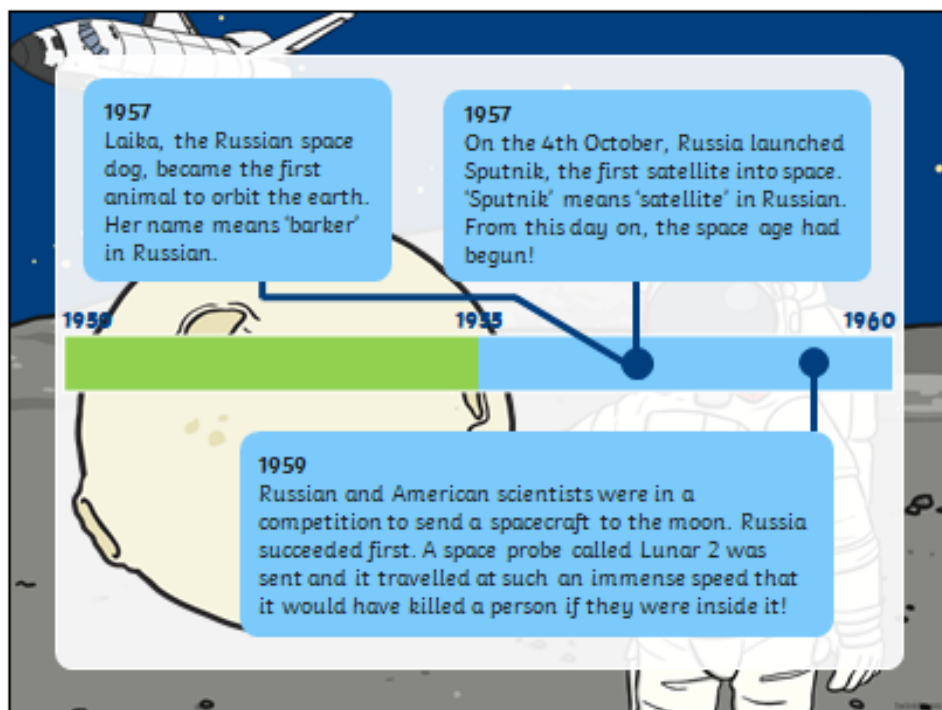
Now describe your planet! Make sure you include the following:

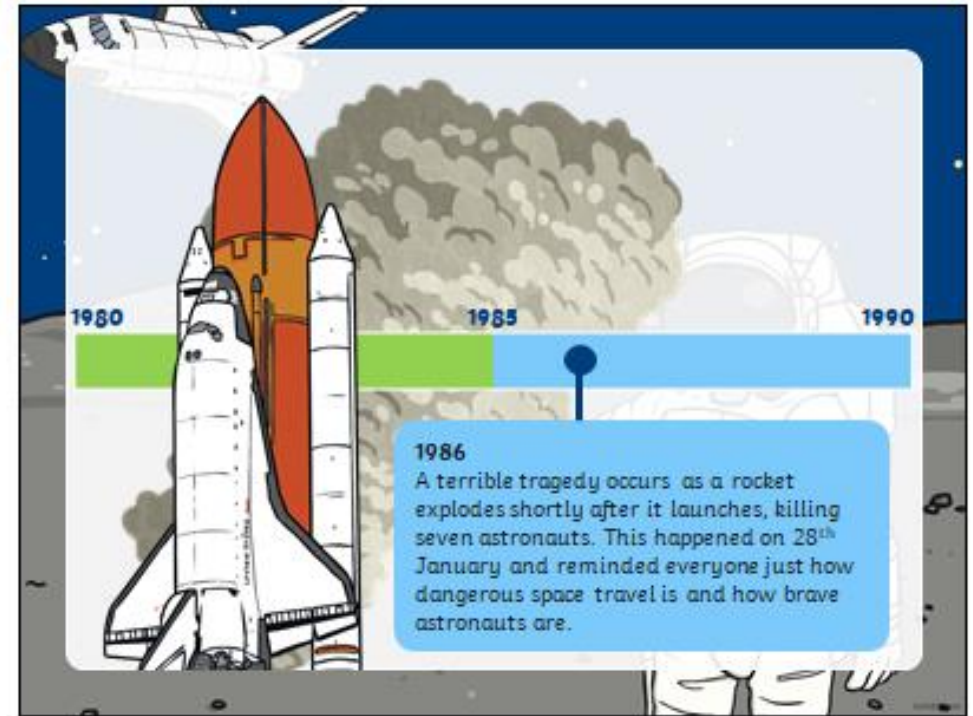
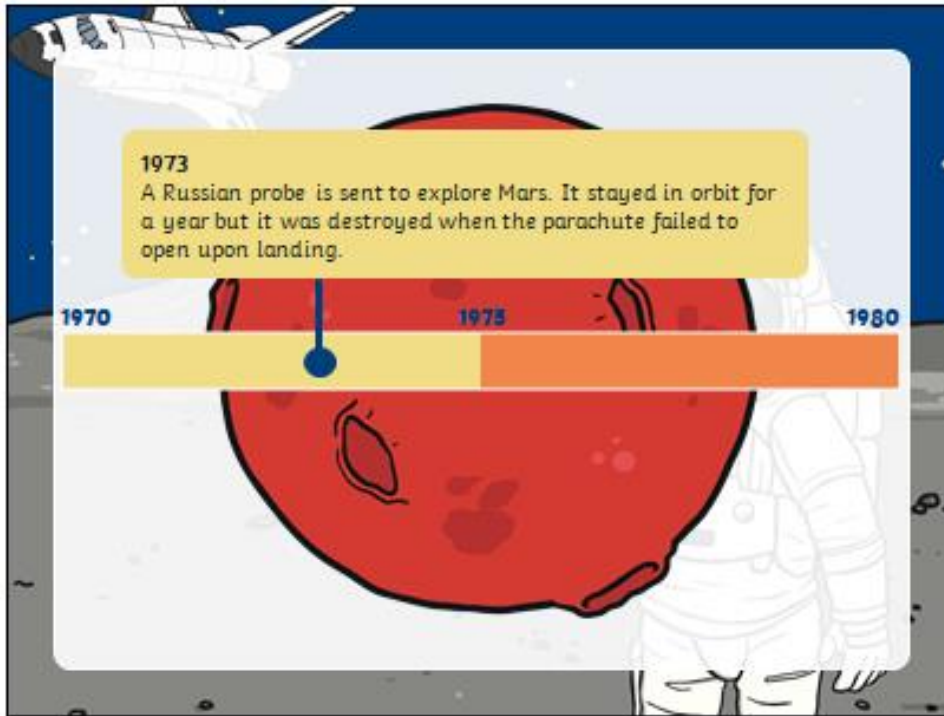
- The name of your planet
- Correct punctuation (including capital letters, full stops)
- Full sentences
- Adjectives
- Use your senses (describe what you can see, hear and smell as you travel around)

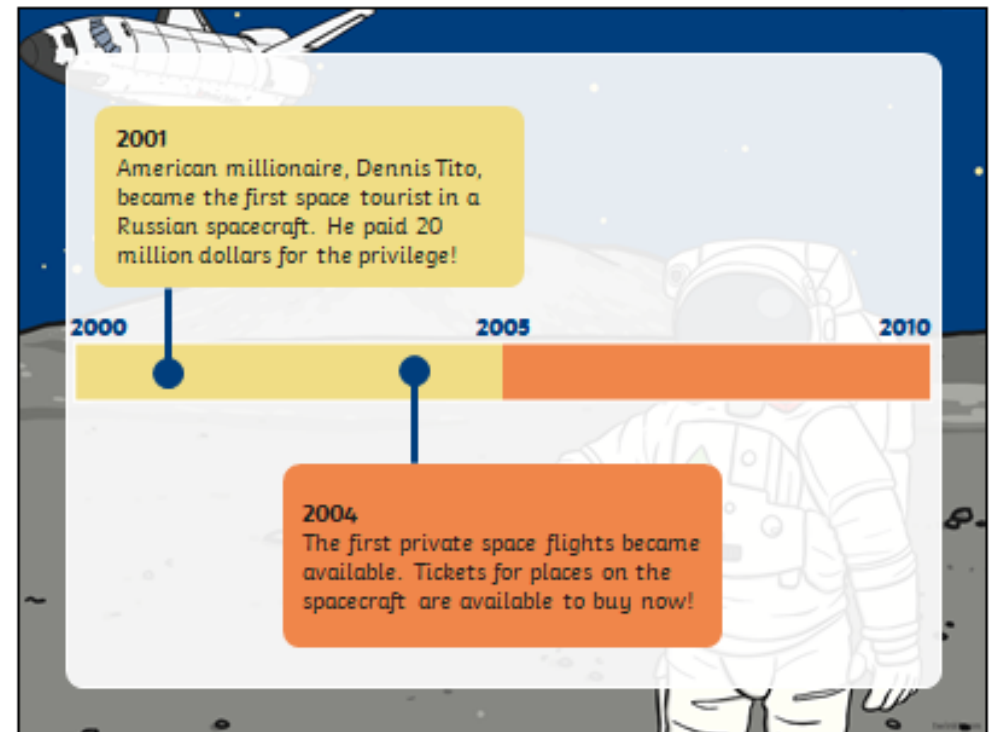
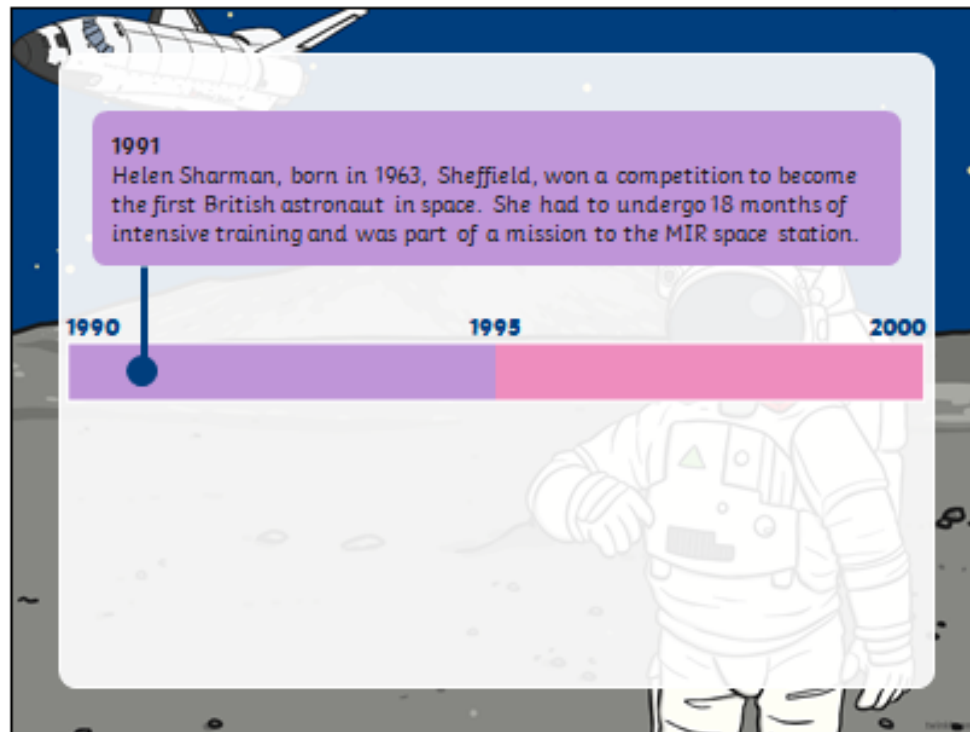
[illegible]

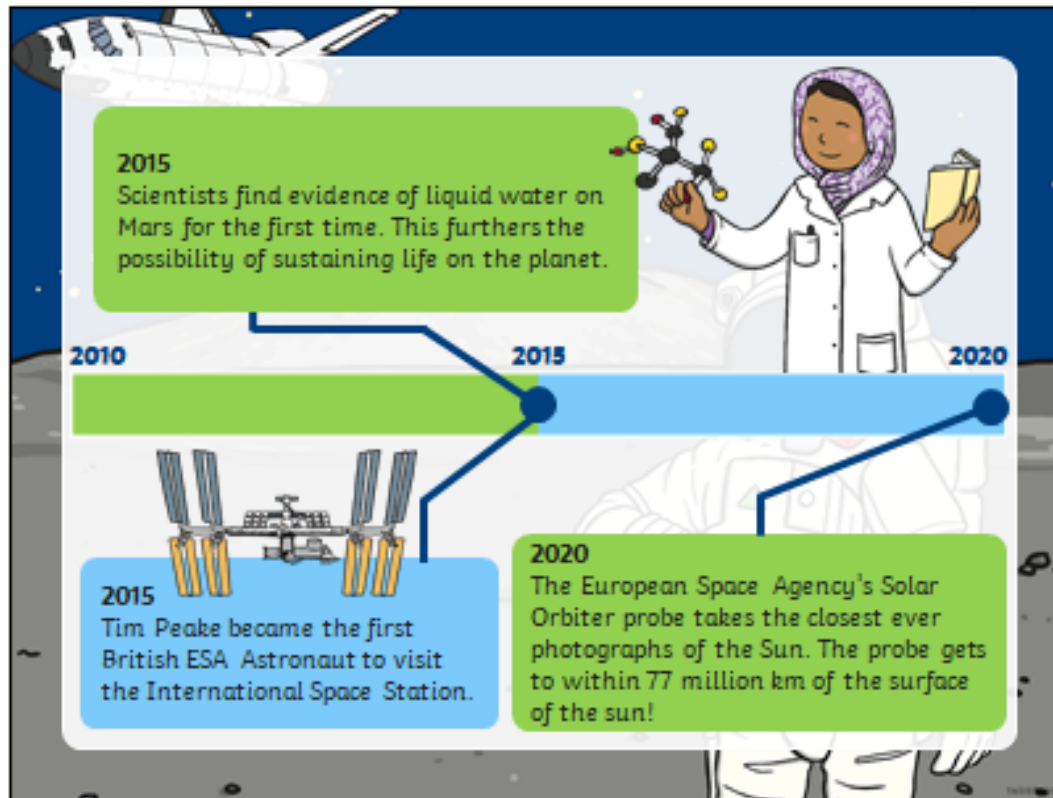
Topic- Space











Cut and stick the following events onto the timeline below.

1942



The first rocket called the V2 is launched.

1957



Laika the dog is sent to space.

1961



Yuri Gagarin is the first man in space.

1963



Valentina Tereshkova is the first woman in space.

1969



Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land on the moon.

1991



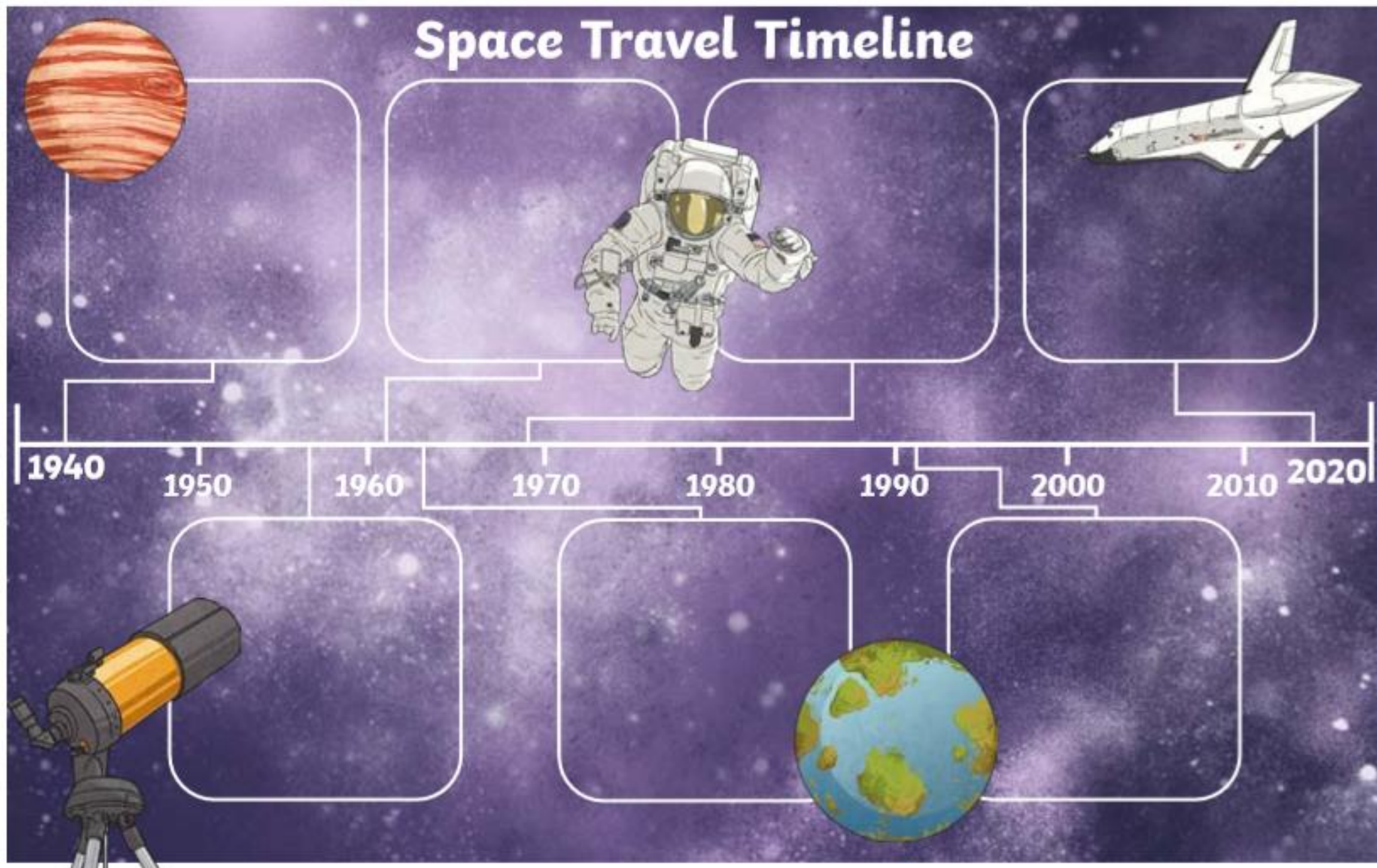
Helen Sharman becomes the first British astronaut in space.

2015



Tim Peake becomes the first British ESA Astronaut to visit the International Space Station.

Space Travel Timeline



How the Kangaroos Got Their Tails

11 A long, long time ago, two kangaroos lived in the country
20 now known as Australia. The large, brown kangaroo was
30 from the plains and the smaller, grey kangaroo was from
41 the hills. One day, the grey kangaroo really wanted to eat
53 some wild bush honey, so he followed a swarm of bees to
65 their hive in the hole of a rock. The grey kangaroo reached
76 inside and pulled out a handful of gooey honey. It was
85 delicious and now the big, brown kangaroo also wanted
95 some for himself. The grey kangaroo told him to reach
108 his arm right into the back of the hole to get the tastiest
113 honey. The brown kangaroo did
121 this but all he pulled out was a
126 handful of spiders. He had
128 been tricked!



Quick Questions



1. How do you think the grey kangaroo was feeling when he followed the bees?



2. Which was the largest kangaroo?



3. Find and copy the word that means the same as the adjective 'sticky'.



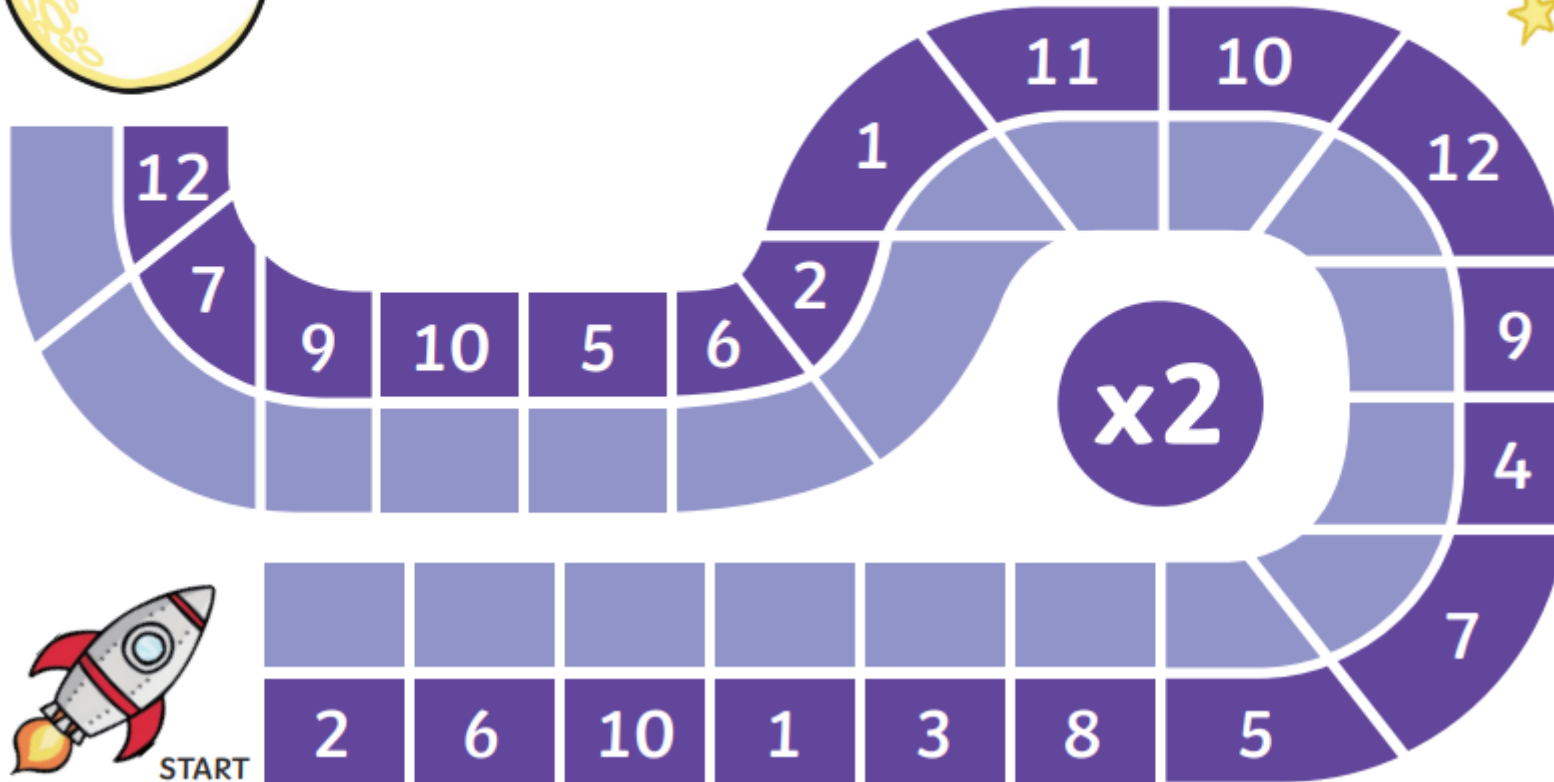
4. Number these facts from 1 to 3 to show the order they appear in the text.

- ☐ The brown kangaroo pulled out a handful of spiders.
☐ The grey kangaroo followed the bees.
☐ The grey kangaroo ate some wild bush honey.

Tuesday- Calculation

2 Times Table Space Race

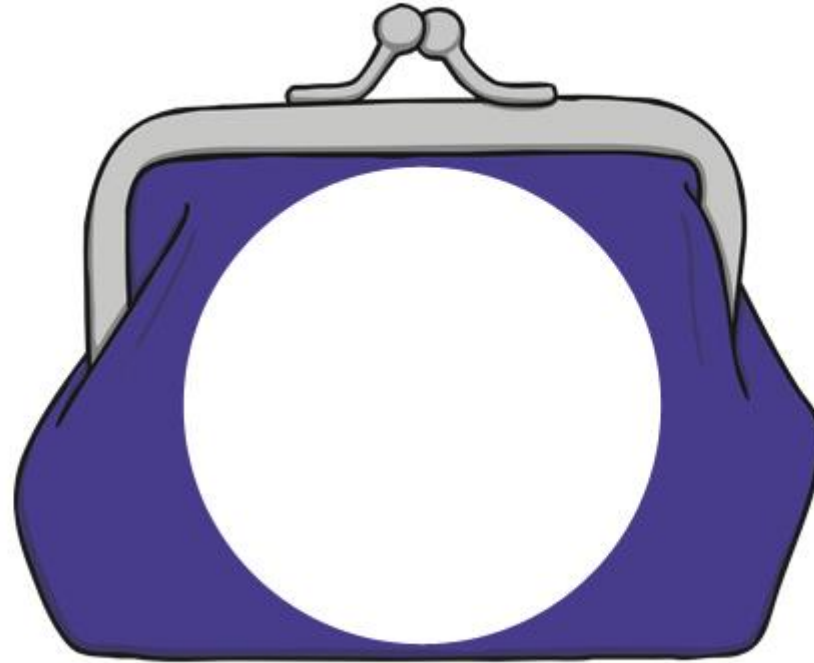
Multiply the numbers on the track.
Write them down as you go around.
Use a timer to see how long it takes you to finish the race!



Tuesday- maths

Money: Making Amounts

Can you use coins to give this person **35p**? Can you find different ways to make this amount? How many can you find?



Use the next page to show as many ways as you can.

Tuesday phonics/spelling

Word Jumble Spelling Activity

1. Fill in the missing letters.

stopped	knitted	travelled	labelled	bigger
thinner	fatter	runner	happiest	saddest

daverltel _____ potsdep _____

nnrneu _____ psiethap _____

girebg _____ rateft _____

bellalde _____ rnhiten _____

tdsadse _____ dnkteti _____

2. Now choose 5 of these words and write a sentence for each word.

Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

Write a letter!

Use your imagination to pretend you are living on your planet!

Today, you will write a letter to someone in your family. You could be writing because you wanted to tell them all about your planet or maybe you just miss them! In your letter you will need to think about and include:

- An address
- Why you are writing to them
- Who it is to
- Give information (maybe tell them all about your planet!)
- Ask them some questions (Remember to use the correct punctuation)
- Who it is from

Write your letter below.

Tuesday- topic

The Apollo 11 Moon Landing



On the morning of July 16th 1969, the United States of America got ready to launch its **Saturn V rocket** from launch pad 39A at Cape Kennedy, Florida, USA.



Saturn 5 was the largest rocket ever built. It was **111 metres** high, that's taller than the Statue of Liberty and taller than many tower blocks. It weighed **2.9 million kilograms (2 900 000 kg)** when it was full of fuel.



Saturn V had 5 gigantic F1 engines to launch it into space.

Even more engines were used later on in its journey.

Here is just one of the five F1 engines. They really were massive!

Three astronauts were on board Saturn V: **Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin**. The astronauts had to go through lots of training to move around in their bulky spacesuits, and test all the spacecraft's equipment.



Astronaut Michael Collins during a practice for the Apollo 11 mission.



Astronaut Buzz Aldrin inspecting the Saturn V rocket.

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

On launch day, Collins, Armstrong and Aldrin sat at the very top of Saturn V in the command module. At 9:32am Saturn V's engines fired and the rocket launched off from its tower. Twelve minutes later, the astronauts were orbiting Earth.



The moment when Saturn V's F1 engines fired, launching it from its tower.



The Saturn V rocket blasts into space.

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

The Apollo 11 crew took 4 days to reach the Moon.
Once they were orbiting the Moon, Armstrong and Aldrin climbed into the
Eagle Lunar Module and landed on the Moon.
Collins stayed in the Columbia Command Module.

The Eagle Lunar Module
which carried Armstrong and
Aldrin down to the land on
the Moon.



The Columbia Command Module at the National
Air and Space Museum in the USA.

Photo courtesy of NASA and Charles Atkinson (ig (@flickr.com)) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to step on the
moon. He and Aldrin walked around for three hours. They did
experiments. They picked up bits of moon dirt and rocks. They put a U.S.
flag on the moon. They also left a sign on the moon.



Armstrong and Aldrin placed an American flag on the surface of the Moon.

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

After 22 hours on the Moon, Armstrong and Aldrin returned to the command module using Eagle. The Apollo 11 crew returned to Earth and landed in the Pacific Ocean on 24th July. The module had a special heat shield which stopped it from burning up as it travelled through the Earth's atmosphere.



The Columbia Command Module has a custom made flotation collar to help it float when it landed in the Pacific Ocean.

Photo courtesy of [Bert Rosend](#) (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

The Apollo 11 Moon landing was the most watched event in the history of television, nearly **600 million people** watched. Across the USA people held Moon parties, recorded their thoughts in letters and took family photos. Nobody was going to forget the day that man first walked on the Moon.



Photo courtesy of NASA and [Osborne](#) (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Now complete this activity.

Neil Armstrong

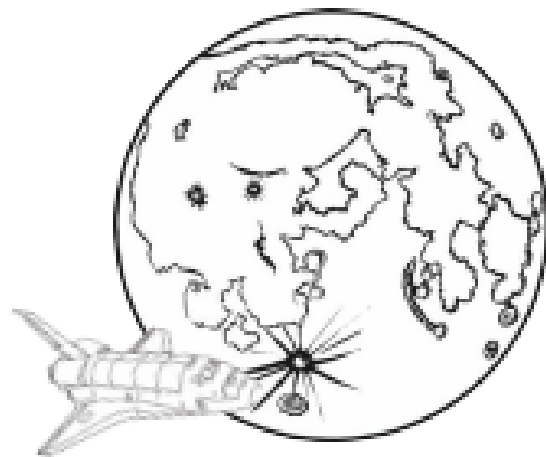
Date of birth: _____

Date of death: _____



_____ is significant because _____

A picture of Neil Armstrong



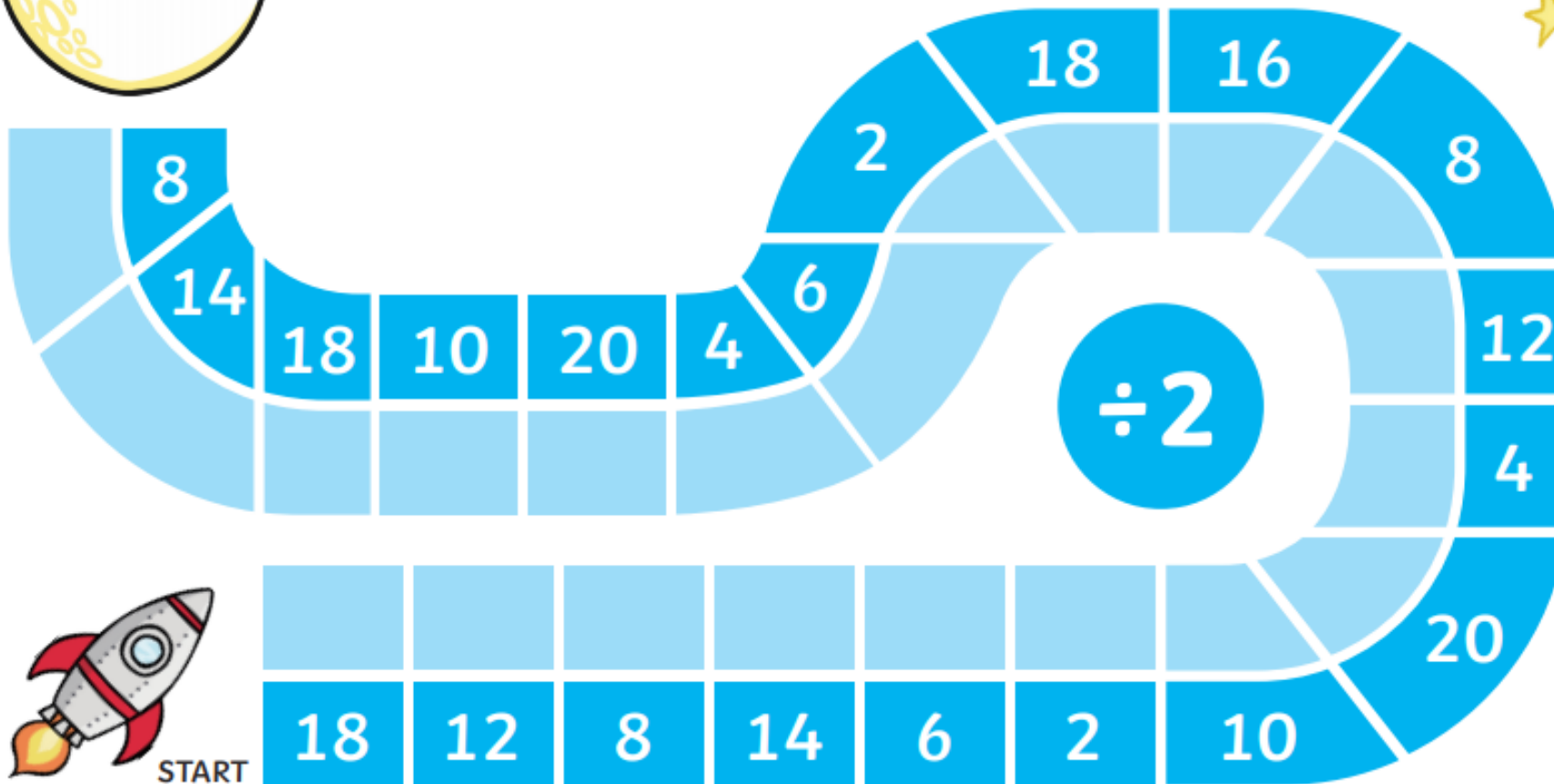
Interesting Fact

Wednesday- Calculation

Dividing by 2 Space Race

How fast can you divide by 2?

Divide the numbers on the track by 2 and write your answers as you go.
Use a timer to see how long it takes you to finish the race!



Addition with Money

Find the total cost of the items below. You will find the price of each item from the Grocery Store Price List. Use the space to show your working.

Grocery Store Price List:

apple 50p

box of peaches £2

eggs £2.50

banana 40p

pack of tomatoes 90p

spaghetti £2.30

carrot 50p

milk £2.80

pepper 60p

pineapple £1.50

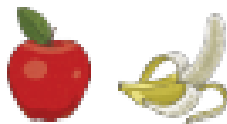
cheese £2.90

rice £3.60

pack of strawberries 80p

chocolate £3.10

1.



Total price = _____

2.



Total price = _____

3.



Total price = _____

4.



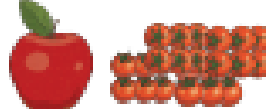
Total price = _____

5.



Total price = _____

6.



Total price = _____

Wednesday phonics/spelling

Word Search

Can you find the words hidden in the grid below?

g	b	f	q	r	y	j	k	t
z	c	i	u	u	k	l	p	a
m	i	x	i	n	g	f	w	l
g	a	i	d	n	w	a	l	k
s	u	n	n	y	m	l	h	p
v	j	g	k	l	i	l	p	o
w	d	f	b	o	x	e	r	g
h	j	n	l	k	e	k	j	h
l	f	i	x	e	d	v	x	f

runny

mixed

all

sunny

mixing

walk

boxer

fixed

talk

fixing



Wednesday- English

Acrostic poem

Today you will write an acrostic poem all about your made-up planet. 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.

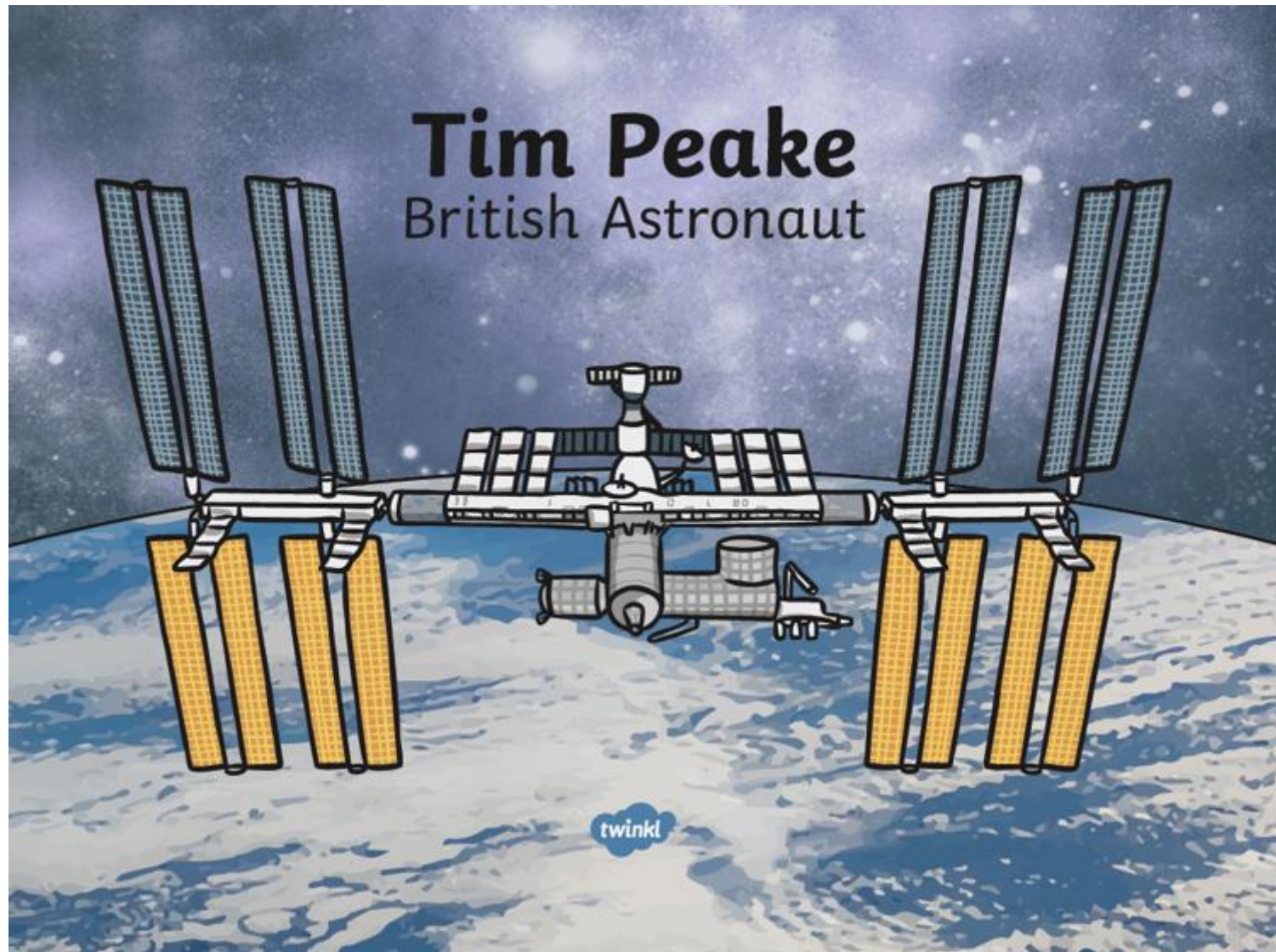
- Uses the letters of a topic word as the first letter for each line of the poem.
- Each line includes words and phrases related to the topic.
- Usually does not rhyme

W inter wonderland
I ce is slippery
N othing is hot
T he weather is cold
E verything you touch is cold
R eally cold

Helen Zandi

Now it is your turn! Use a blank page, you might want to think of some ideas first.

Wednesday- topic



Major Tim Peake became the first British astronaut in space for over 20 years when he blasted off for the International Space Station on 15th December 2015. He travelled in a Russian Soyuz rocket launched from Kazakhstan.



Photo courtesy of NASA (Wikipedia.com) and bigweek (Office.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution



Major Peake is 43 years old and married with two children. He spent 17 years in the Army as a platoon commander and then as a helicopter pilot.



Photo courtesy of Defence Images and bigweek (Office.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

When he applied to be an astronaut he was selected from 8000 applicants. As part of his training he has learnt Russian, spent 12 days under the sea and completed a winter survival mission.



Photo courtesy of Defence Images and bligovak (@bligovak) - granted under creative commons license - attribution



Major Peake lived aboard the International Space Station for 6 months conducting experiments in microgravity and maintaining links with schools and children on Earth.

He used the gym on-board to ensure his muscles stayed strong.



The International Space Station (ISS) is the size of a football field. It travels at a speed of 17 500 miles per hour at a height of 240 miles above Earth and completes an orbit every 90 minutes!



Photo courtesy of NASA Goddard Photo and Video, UC Davis College of Engineering, Berkeley, International space station - thespjapan.com (@flickr.com) and NASA (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons license - attribution

The International Space Station (ISS) is the size of a football field. It travels at a speed of 17 500 miles per hour at a height of 240 miles above Earth and completes an orbit every 90 minutes!



Photo courtesy of NASA Goddard Photo and Video, UC Davis College of Engineering, Berkeley, International space station - thespjapan.com (@flickr.com) and NASA (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons license - attribution



Major Peake returned to Earth on the 18th June 2016 via a Soyuz capsule which reached speeds of up to 28000 kilometres per hour or 25 times the speed of sound! The Soyuz capsule made a bumpy touchdown as a result of high winds affecting the region of Kazakhstan where the landing site was.

Major Peake's first impression of Earth was that the smells were really strong. Astronauts go through a period of readjustment when they return to Earth as their bodies get used to withstanding the full effects of Earth's gravity once again. Major Peake admitted to feeling 'terrible' shortly after his landing but quickly began to feel better.



Photo courtesy of NASA (Photo (P1141610) - granted under creative commons license - attribution

Tim Peake's Mission in Numbers

186 – Days in Space.

10 – The ISS moves 10 times faster than the speed of a bullet.

2800 – Approximate number of orbits of the Earth made.

114,240,000 – Approximate number of kilometres travelled by Tim Peake during his time aboard the International Space Station.

5cm – Temporarily, Major Peake could be up to 5 centimetres taller than he was when he left Earth!

1 – Number of times Tim Peake dialled the wrong number from space and asked "Is that Planet Earth?"

Now create a poster all about Tim Peake.

Wednesday reading comprehension

Paul the Lucky Octopus

10 Over the past few weeks, Paul the Octopus has been
19 predicting the result of the World Cup football games.
23 He's an amazing animal!

32 Before each match, the sea creature's owners have been
41 putting some clear, plastic boxes into Paul's tank. Each
51 box is decorated with the flag of a football team.

61 Paul has been choosing one of the boxes by crawling
71 towards it and he has correctly guessed the winner of
81 six football games so far in the World Cup competition.

92 Is Paul a football expert or just a very lucky octopus?
96 What do you think?



Quick Questions



1. What does Paul predict the results of?



2. Which adjectives has the author used to describe the boxes in Paul's tank?



3. Why do some people think Paul is a football expert?



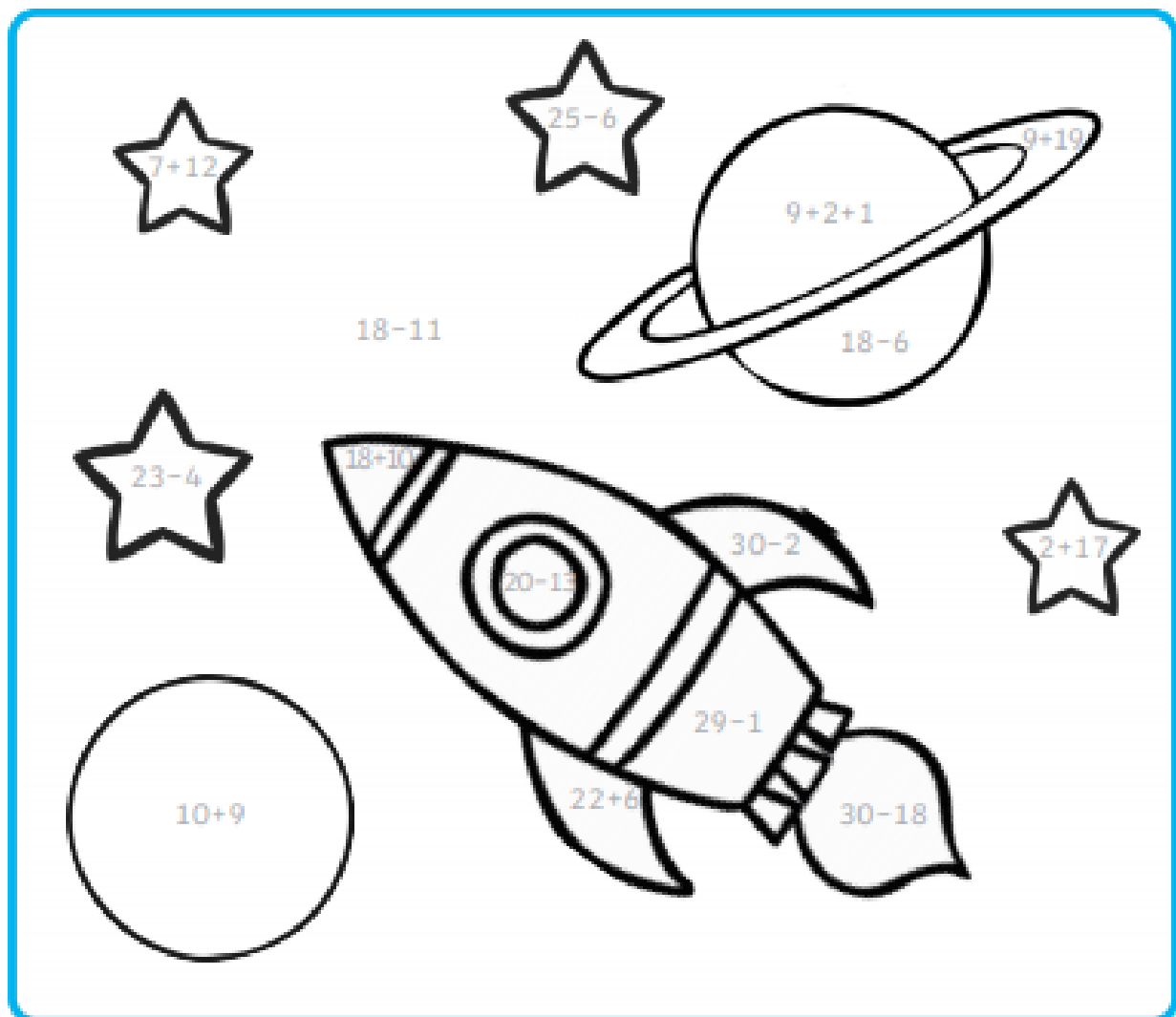
4. What do you think – is Paul just a lucky octopus?

Thursday- calculation

Space Addition and Subtraction Puzzle

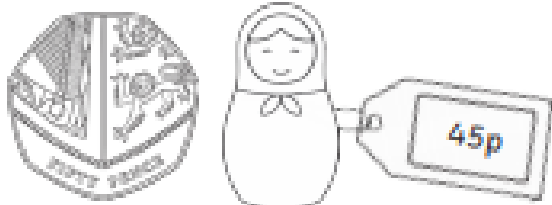


Subtract and add the numbers to find out which colour to use.



Giving Change at the Toy Shop

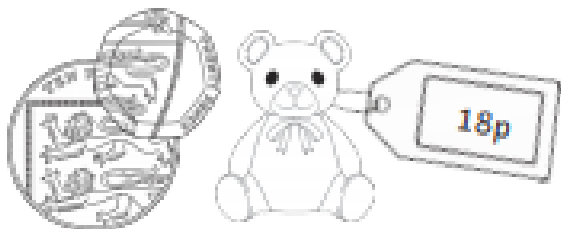
Calculate the change you would get if you bought the items with the money shown. Use the box to show your workings out and write the answer in the change box.



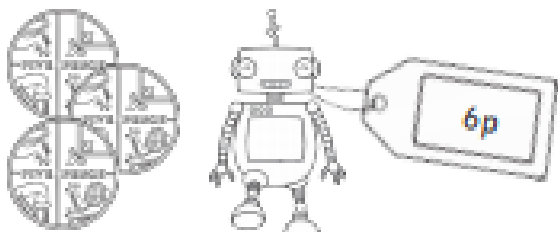
Change



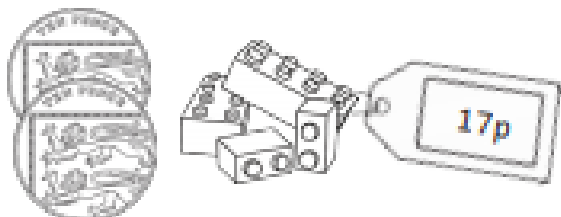
Change



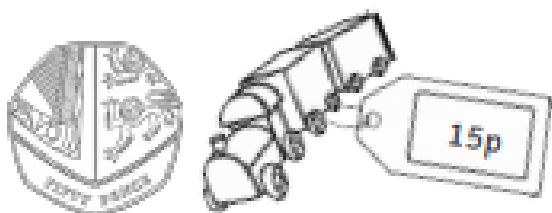
Change



Change



Change



Change

Challenge...

The space post office has only 1p, 2p and 3p stamps left. Can you make all the different amounts to 30p for the customers?



1p



2p



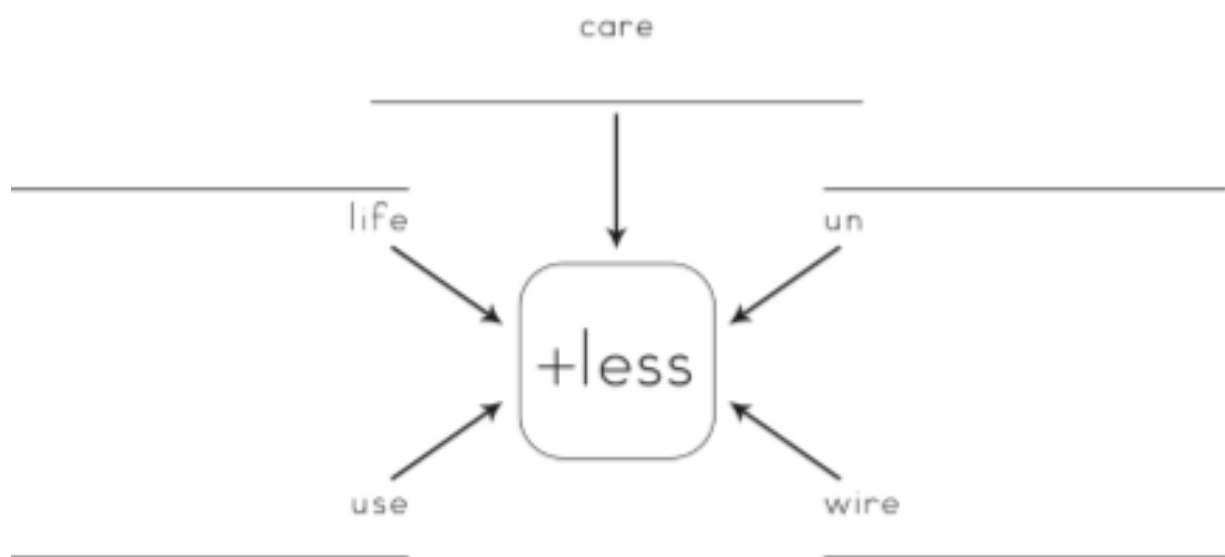
3p

Use as few stamps as possible as they don't want to do too much licking!

Thursday- phonics/spelling

Adding 'ful' And 'less' Activity

1. Add full to the words below to make a word.



2. Now choose 3 words ending in 'ful' and 3 words ending in 'less'. Put each word into a new sentence. *Don't forget capital letters and full stops!*

Thursday- English

Instructions

Today you are going to write instructions on how to make a space rocket (maybe like the one below). You may want to make one first to help you with the order of the steps and explaining how to make it.

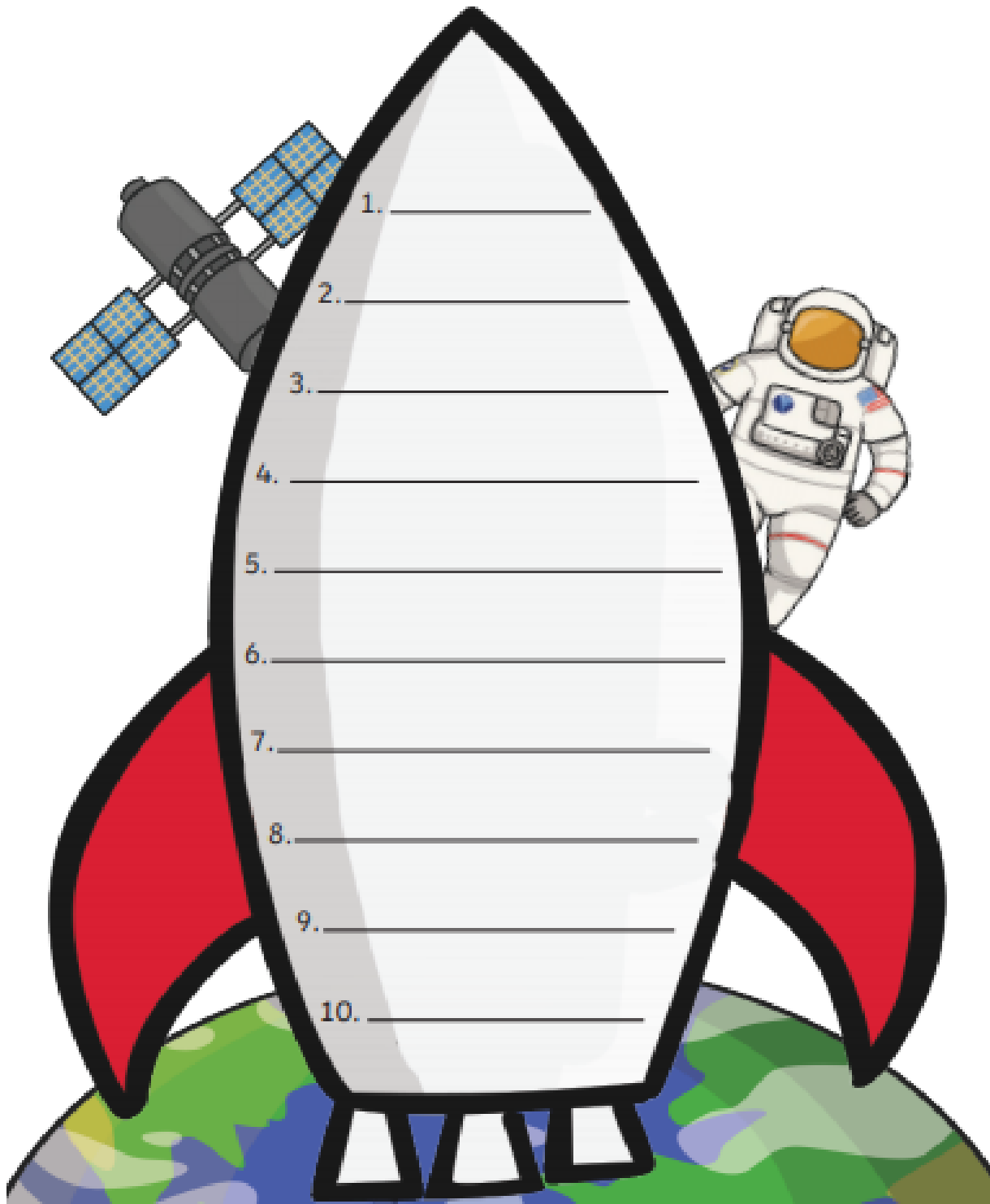
Instructions need to include;

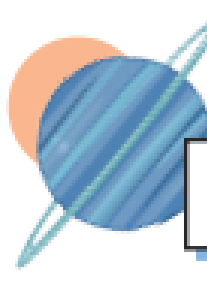
- Title (How to ...)
- You will need section
- Method (steps)
- Ordered steps (numbers or time phrases e.g. First, next, then)
- Diagrams



Thursday topic

10 Things I Would Take to Space in My Rocket





Solar System

Code Breaker



Amazing Fact

The sun is so big that it could fit approximately 1.3 million Earths inside it (if they were squashed up).

Challenge

Crack the codes on the following page using the table below to work out the solar system words.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26



You could also try to find out:

- what the sun would look like from the other planets in our Solar System;
- what the biggest planet is in our Solar System;
- how far away Earth is from the Sun.

Solar System

Code Breaker



$20 - 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$13 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$16 - 15 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Word:

$12 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Word:

$10 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15 - 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 + 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$25 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$13 - 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Word:

$6 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$16 - 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$14 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$26 - 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$










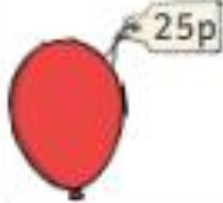





$31 - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Word:

Friday- maths

Check your change!

Check the change the shopkeeper has given you. Is it the correct amount or have they made a mistake?

You buy	You Pay	Your change	Correct or Incorrect ✓ X	Correct amount required
				
				
				
				
				

Friday- phonics/spelling

Homophones- words that sound the same but are spelt differently with different meanings.

1. Show the difference between the meanings of the words by putting each word into a separate sentence.

blew

blue

here

hear

their

they're

there

2. Homophones: Show the difference between the meanings of the words by putting each word into a separate sentence. Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

quite

quiet

everybody

Friday- English

Information text

Using everything you have learnt this week about space, you need to create an information text. This can be a poster, fact file or non-chronological report.

Remember your text needs to

- Be factual
- Include pictures/diagrams
- Be interesting

You can include anything you have learnt about space this week or previously.

Friday topic

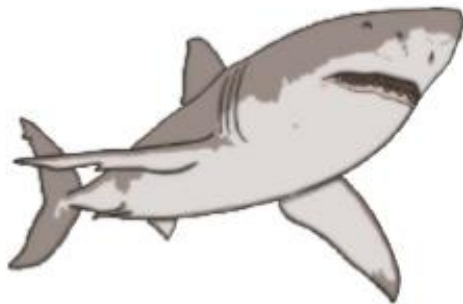
Design a Spaceship

Design your own spaceship below.
Can you label the important features?



The Great White Shark

11 Great white sharks are the top of the ocean's food chain.
22 They are the biggest fish on our planet which eat other
32 fish and animals. They are known to live between thirty
45 and one hundred years old and can be found in all of the
55 world's oceans, but they are mostly found in cool water
59 close to the coast.
69 Even though they are mostly grey, they get their name
78 from their white underbelly. The great white shark has
89 been known to grow up to six metres long and have
99 up to three hundred sharp teeth, in seven rows. Their
109 amazing sense of smell allows them to hunt for prey,
119 such as seals, rays and small whales from miles away.



Quick Questions



1. Why do you think that the great white shark is at the top of the ocean's food chain?



2. Where are most great white sharks found?



3. Find and copy the adjective that the author uses to describe the shark's sense of smell.



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

- ☐ They live between thirty and one hundred years.
☐ They can grow up to six metres long.
☐ They have up to three hundred teeth.