HILL WEST Primary FOUR OAKS

Home Learning Pack

Year 2

Week Beginning: wb 11.1.2021

Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy
Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.
www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize
With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

Phonics English Hubs
Online phonics lessons for the Letters and Sounds phonics programme.
https://www.wandleenglishhub.org.uk/lettersandsounds

World Book Online
World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.
https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D

Read Works.org
Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.
https://www.readworks.org/

Beanstalk
Beanstalk website is packed with lots of interactive materials for children aged 1 to 6. They are offering free access to all families during the COVID-19 pandemic.
https://beanstalk.co/

Tutortastic
An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.
https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning

Education Quizzes
A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.
https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/

Top Marks
A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Classroom Secrets
Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and

spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/

National Geographic
National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/

Reading Eggs

Key Question Week 2: Who has been to the moon?
Key Text for Linked Learning: (range of non fiction moon/space books)
Linked Learning: English and History
This week the children will be introduced to a new topic; all about space! Children will be using iPads and laptops to research the first man on the moon, Neil Armstrong. They will use QR codes to access Internet pages about this famous explorer and in pairs will compare these different sources of evidence. Children will understand what a primary source is and will write the most important facts about Neil Armstrong onto a spider chart. Additionally, they will then use this information to design and create their own fact sheets. They can use pictures printed from the Internet to complete their pieces of work. In English, the children will be introduced to a selection of biographies about famous people. They will be discussing if this type of text is fiction or non-fiction. The children will then explore the texts and retrieve information about the writer's life. They will also be looking at the different features a biography incorporates.
Maths: In maths, the children will be focusing on addition and subtraction. They will be adding 2-digit numbers using a landmarked number line and subtract 2-digit numbers using grid. They will also look at subtracting 2-digit numbers using a landmarked line and investigate finding change from 50p using pairs to 10 and find change by counting up to find a difference.
Science: The children will revisit the suitability of everyday materials for everyday uses based on their properties. Mopping up.
History: *see above*
Geography: Following on from last week, children will revisit in more detail the seas surrounding the UK.
Computing: Children will create an algorithm in scratch, space themed.
Music: *This week, children will compare two rock songs: We Will Rock You by Queen & I wanna be in a band.*
Art: *The children will revisit the features of abstract art created by Henri Matisse.*
Design Technology: The children will be focusing on the movement of wheels and axles and understand how they work.
PDW/RE: Children will understand what a relationship is and the different forms these can come in.
P.E: Continuing to develop their ball control, children will move in a variety of directions with increasing speed, in PE this week. Children will begin to work in teams to get the ball to a different location around obstacles. This will encourage children to consider their positioning and placement when travelling with a ball.

Here is a list of the Year 2 spellings, which the children are expected to learn off by heart by the end of Year 2. They are stuck into the homework books but just in case you need a new copy.

Y2 Half Term 1	**Y2 Half Term 2**	**Y2 Half Term 3**	**Y2 Half Term 4**	**Y2 Half Term 5**	**Y2 Half Term 6**
after	again	any	bath	because	beautiful
behind	both	break	busy	child	sugar
class	Christmas	climb	clothes	children	plant
door	cold	even	every	eye	father
find	gold	grass	everybody	money	hour
floor	hold	great	half	most	improve
kind	old	many	move	only	prove
mind	told	pass	should	fast	Mr/ Mrs
poor	water	steak	could	past	parents
sure	whole	wild	would	last	people
more	while	who	good	pretty	path

We are evolving as online teachers all the time and as such we have tweaked the learning packs for this week. We are trying to make them as easy to navigate as possible. We have organised them by day instead of by subject. Please let us know if this is any easier to use.

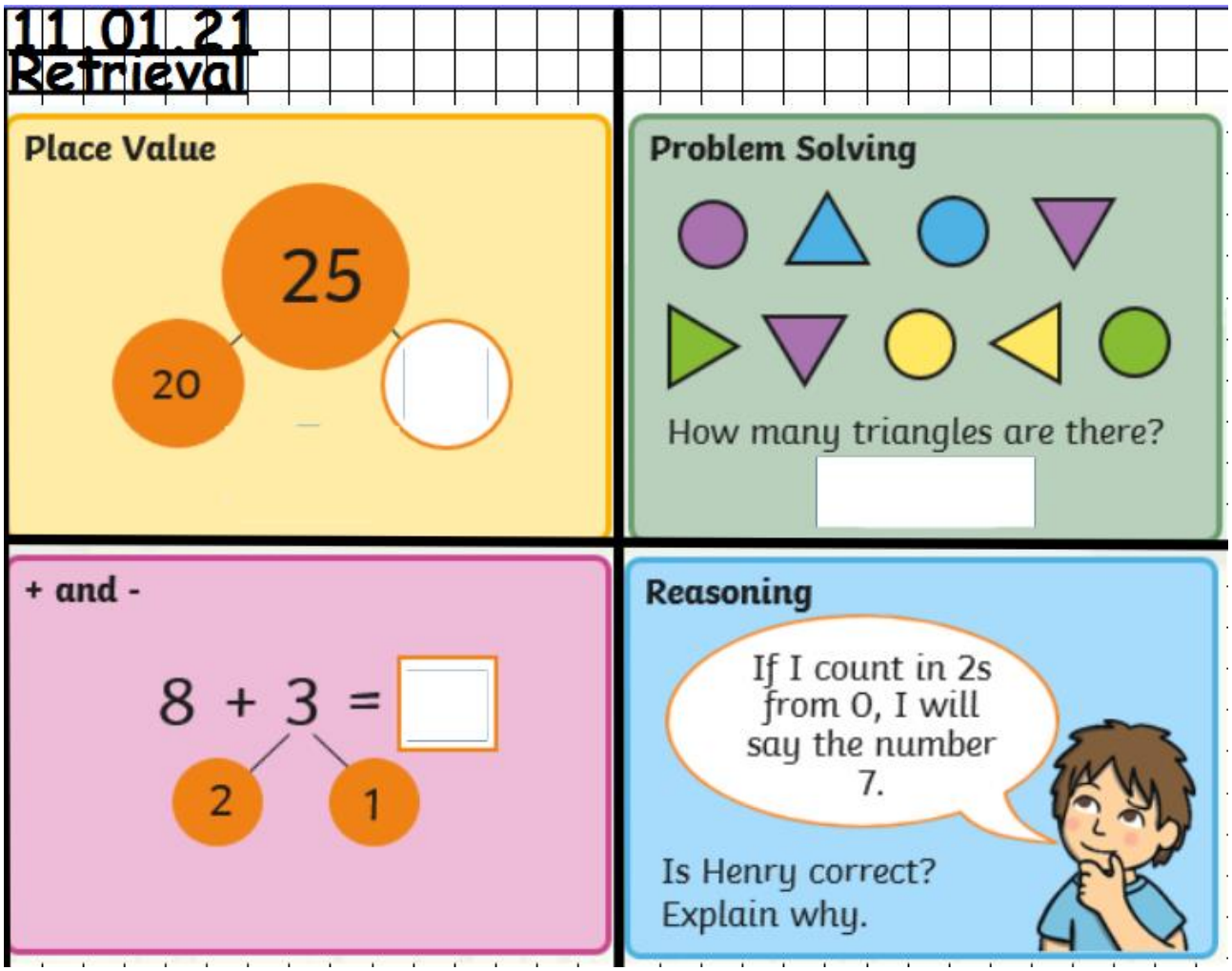
We are really enjoying seeing you all each day and you will notice that we are all taking turns to go into school to teach and teach online. So each week we are swapping! Hope you are all keeping safe and well.

Love your Year 2 team

x

Monday 11th January

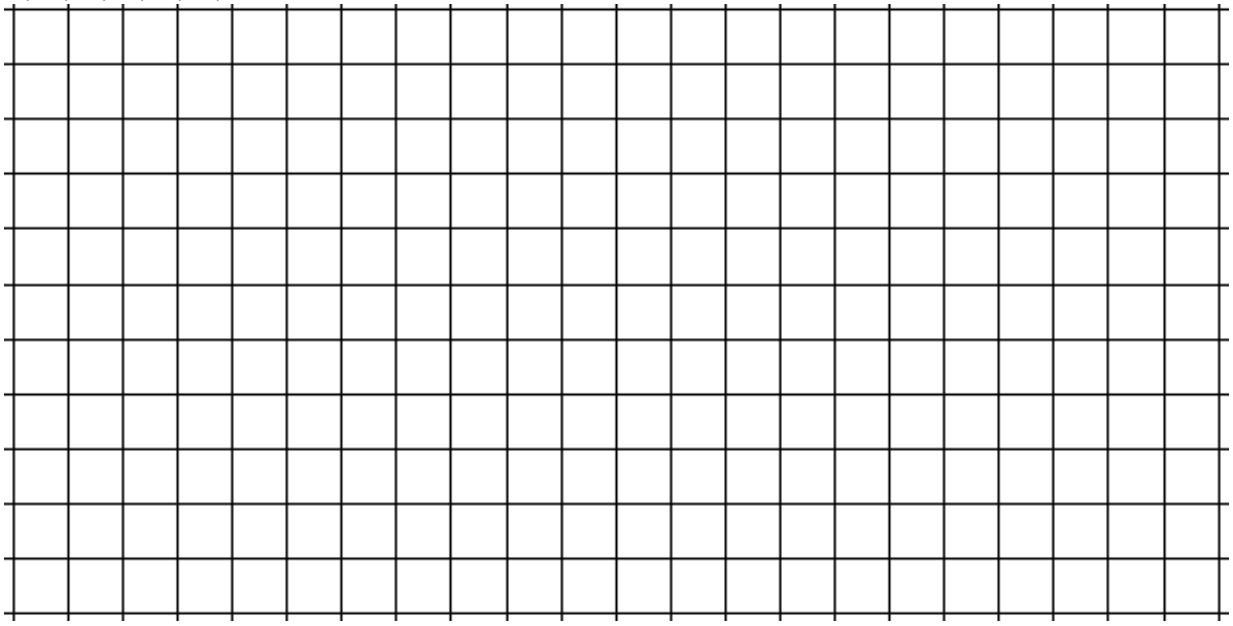
Maths:



Odds and evens

Make 2 digit odd and even numbers from the following digits:

2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 ans 0



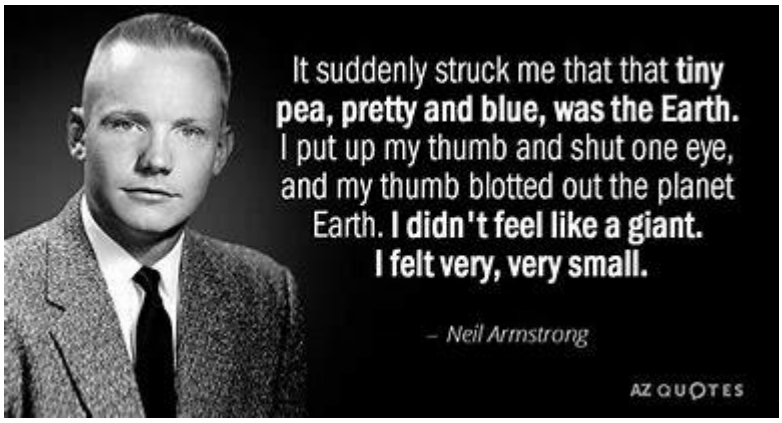
Problem solving and reasoning questions

How many numbers between 0 and 30 are even?

Are there the same number of odd numbers?

True or False: Odd numbers are always made of 'a multiple of 2 and 1 more'?

Literacy:



This week in English we will be reading and recording facts about the life of Neil Armstrong.

Was it a leap or a step?

Today we are going to research Neil Armstrong. We will be using QR codes, which you can scan onyoo your IPAD
Remember to read the information carefully.

Use the QR codes to complete the spider diagram about the life of Neil Armstrong. If you don't have a printer using paper and creating your own is fine!

Monday 11th January

To research using QR codes

Education

Early life

Famous words

Later life

Fun Facts

Family

Apollo

If you struggle to access QR codes you can use your own search engine.
Good luck!

Science

Monday 11th January 2021

Objectives

Think about hard materials and their absorbent properties. Which building materials are absorbent? Why must they have this property? Test different hard materials and record the results.

Science Objectives

i) Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.

ii) Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Working Scientifically

1. Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.
2. Observe closely, using simple equipment.
3. Perform simple tests.
4. Identify and classify.
5. Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
6. Gather and record data to help in answering questions.

You Will Need

Provided Resources

- Hypothesis Thinking Sheet

Additional Resources

- A variety of hard materials (different type of wood, including balsa wood, brick, plastics, plaster, clay, metals)
- Shallow bowls of water
- Timer

Task – Answer these questions. You can choose to write your answers or talk to an adult at home.

"Hard materials cannot absorb water"

What do you think about this hypothesis?

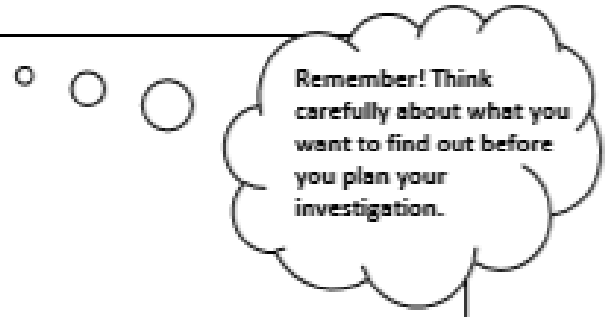
How are you going to find out if this is true?

What do you think will happen?

Can you think of your own hypothesis?

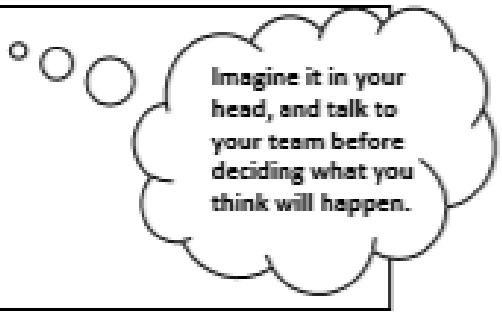
I think that...

How am I going to find out if this is true?

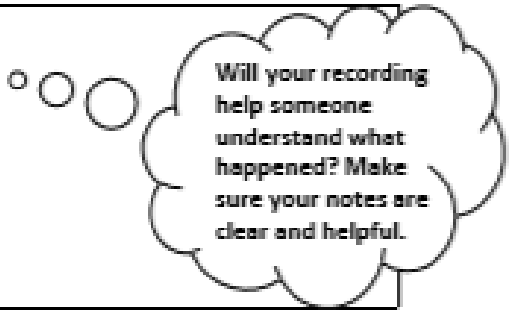


What will I need?

What do I think will happen?



How will I record the results?



Write what you saw happen on the other side of this paper or in your book.
Can you explain why? Would you do your experiment differently next time?

My hypothesis:

How am I going to find out if this is true?

What will I need?

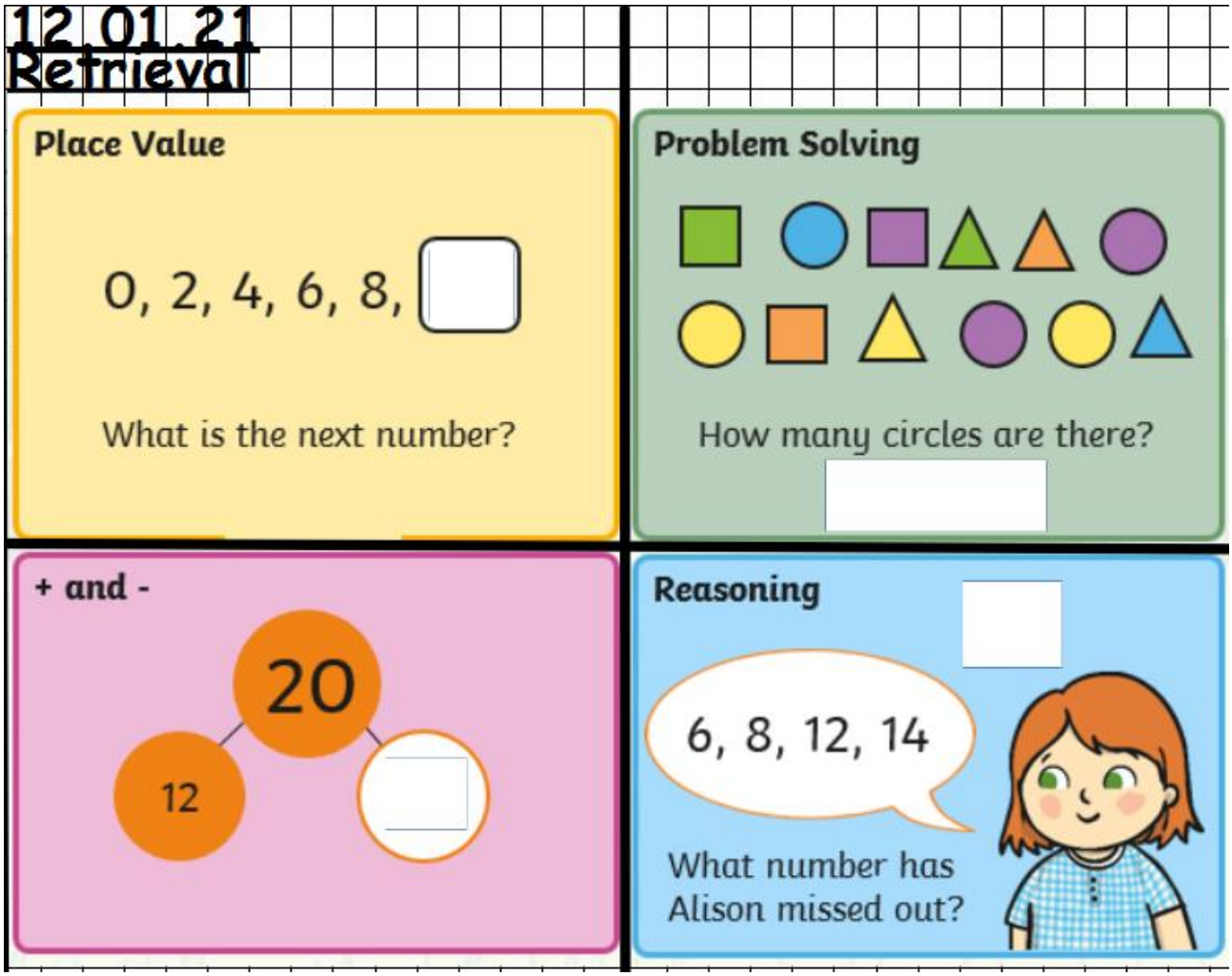
What do I think will happen?

How will I record the results?

Write what you saw happen on the other side of this paper or in your book. Can you explain why? Would you do your experiment differently next time?

Tuesday 12th January

Maths:



Sorting numbers

Sheet 1

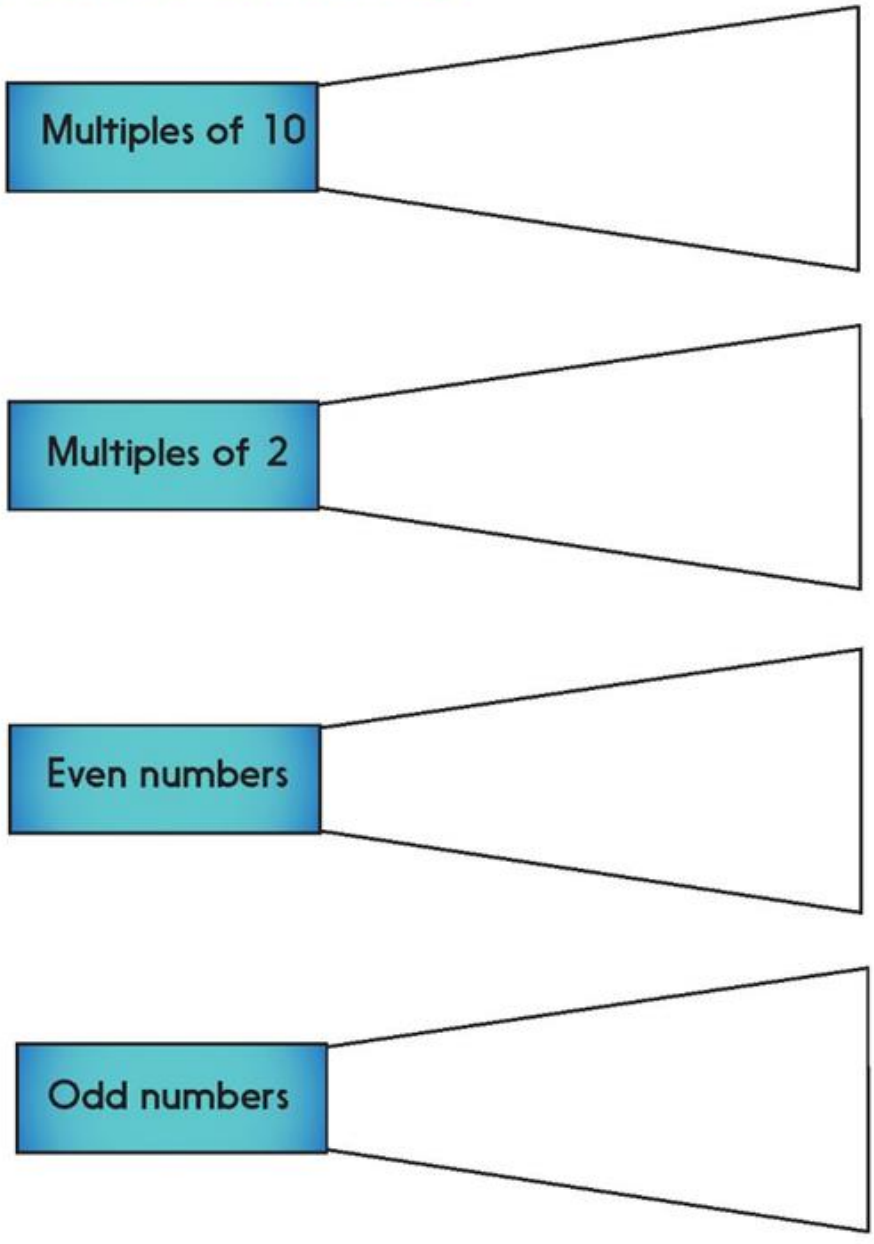
Can you sort the following numbers for each sorting machine? Some numbers can go in more than one box.

Set 1

20, 18, 9, 10, 26, 11, 30, 12, 34, 23

Set 2

20, 28, 49, 40, 36, 21, 50, 12, 44, 33



Problem solving and reasoning questions

Write even or odd beside each number:

a) 368

b) 492

c) 661

How did you know the answer?

Mystery number

My digits add to 10.

I am more than 65.

I am even. *Is this the only possibility*?

Literacy:

Tuesday 12th January

SPAG starter

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
father			
class			
grass			
pass			
plant			

Fill in the missing word.

1. My _____ has brown hair.
2. I have lots of friends in my _____ .
3. The _____ is green.
4. I am going to _____ my seeds.
5. Please can you _____ the water?

Write your own sentences using:

1. father 2. class 3. grass 4. pass 5. plant

Page 12

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
path			
bath			
hour			
move			
prove			

Fill in the missing word.

1. It is my _____ time.
2. In one _____ it is home time.
3. I need to _____ my toys.
4. Let's walk down this _____ .
5. I can _____ it is mine.

Write your own sentences using:

1. path 2. bath 3. hour 4. move 5. prove

Page 5

Today we are going to read a text and highlight key facts about the life of Neil Armstrong.

Would key facts be a whole paragraph, a sentance or a few words ?

Which information will we be highlighting?

a) his life
b) dates
c) who is friends were

1. Choose an appropriate text for your reading level.
2. Then read the text and highlight the key facts about the life of Neil Armstrong.

Text 1 -

Armstrong discovered his passion for flying at a very young age. At the age of 2, his father took him at the Clevelander Air Races that drew a strong love for flying within him. Armstrong suffered from travel sickness as a child, but luckily he was absolutely fine in space. He could fly a plane before he even learned how to drive a car. Armstrong got his student flight certificate on his 16th birthday and completed his first solo flight later that month. While studying at University, Armstrong was called to fight in the Korean War for the US as a Navy pilot. He flew 78 missions over Korea for a total of 121 hours in the air.

In 1947 Armstrong studied Aeronautical Engineering at Purdue University at the age of 17 as part of a scholarship by the US Navy. However, he had not completed his degree due to his service as a naval aviator in the Korean

War.

He had three children, two sons (Mark and Eric) and a daughter (Karen) who sadly died at an early age due to brain tumour.

Armstrong's astronaut application form arrived a week past the deadline. His friend saw the late arrival of the application and slipped it into the pile before anyone noticed. Armstrong's first trip to space was abroad the Gemini 8 in 1966. In this mission, the docking of two spacecraft in orbit was managed for the first time. However, the mission was cut short due to technical difficulties.

In 1985, Armstrong went to the North Pole with a group of fellow explorers. His reason for going on the trip was because he had only seen the North Pole from space and wanted to experience it at ground level .Armstrong retired from NASA in 1971 and went on to share his knowledge with the public by teaching engineering at the University of Cincinnati.

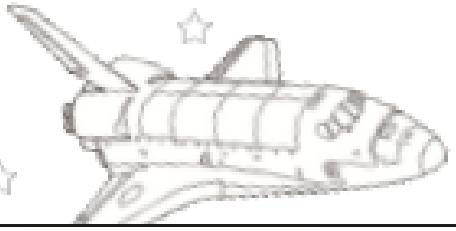
Text 2 -

Neil Armstrong

Date of birth: August 5, 1930

Date of death: August 25, 2012

Neil Armstrong is significant because he was the first person to walk on the moon. He was an American aerospace engineer, naval aviator, test pilot and university professor.



A picture of Neil Armstrong

Interesting Fact

On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong was part of NASA's mission for man to walk on the moon.

Geography:

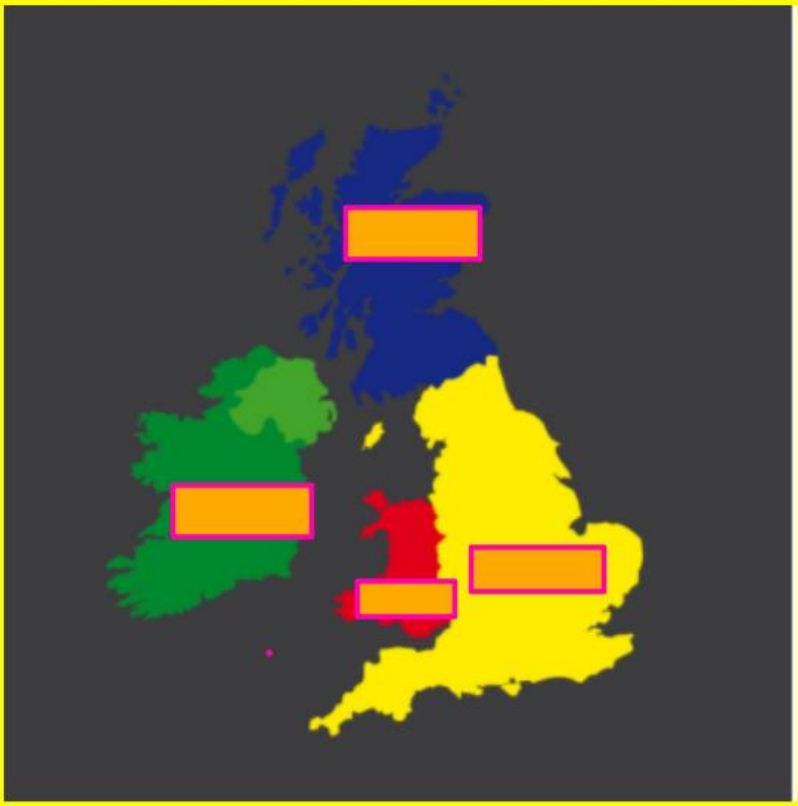
Tuesday 12th January

Seas surronding the United Kingdom.

Name this country?

What do we know about it?

Is this one country or more?



The United Kingdoms is split into 4 different countries.

Can you name them?

What are the diifferent countries surrounded by?

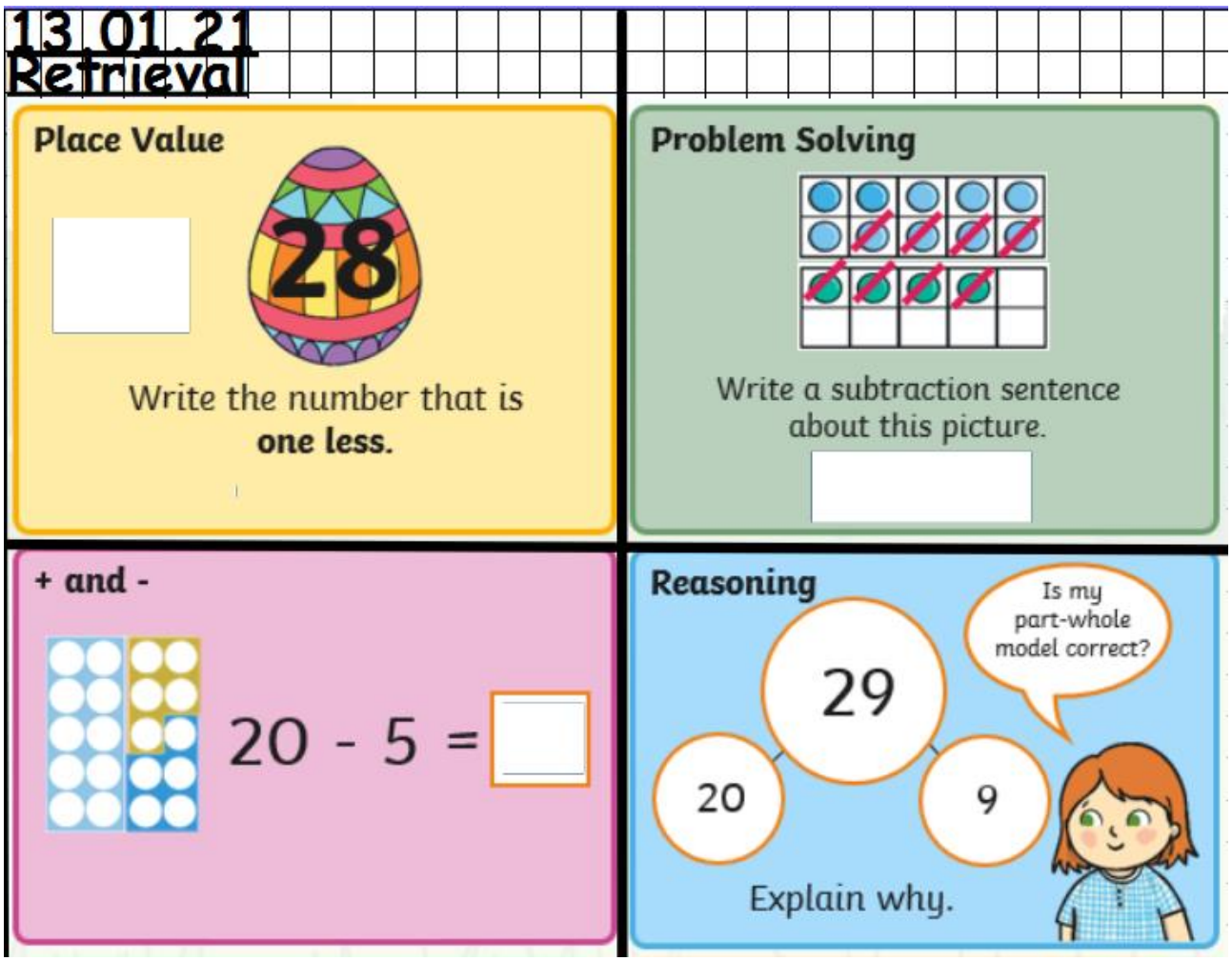
What surrouds the UK?

What makes the UK an Island?

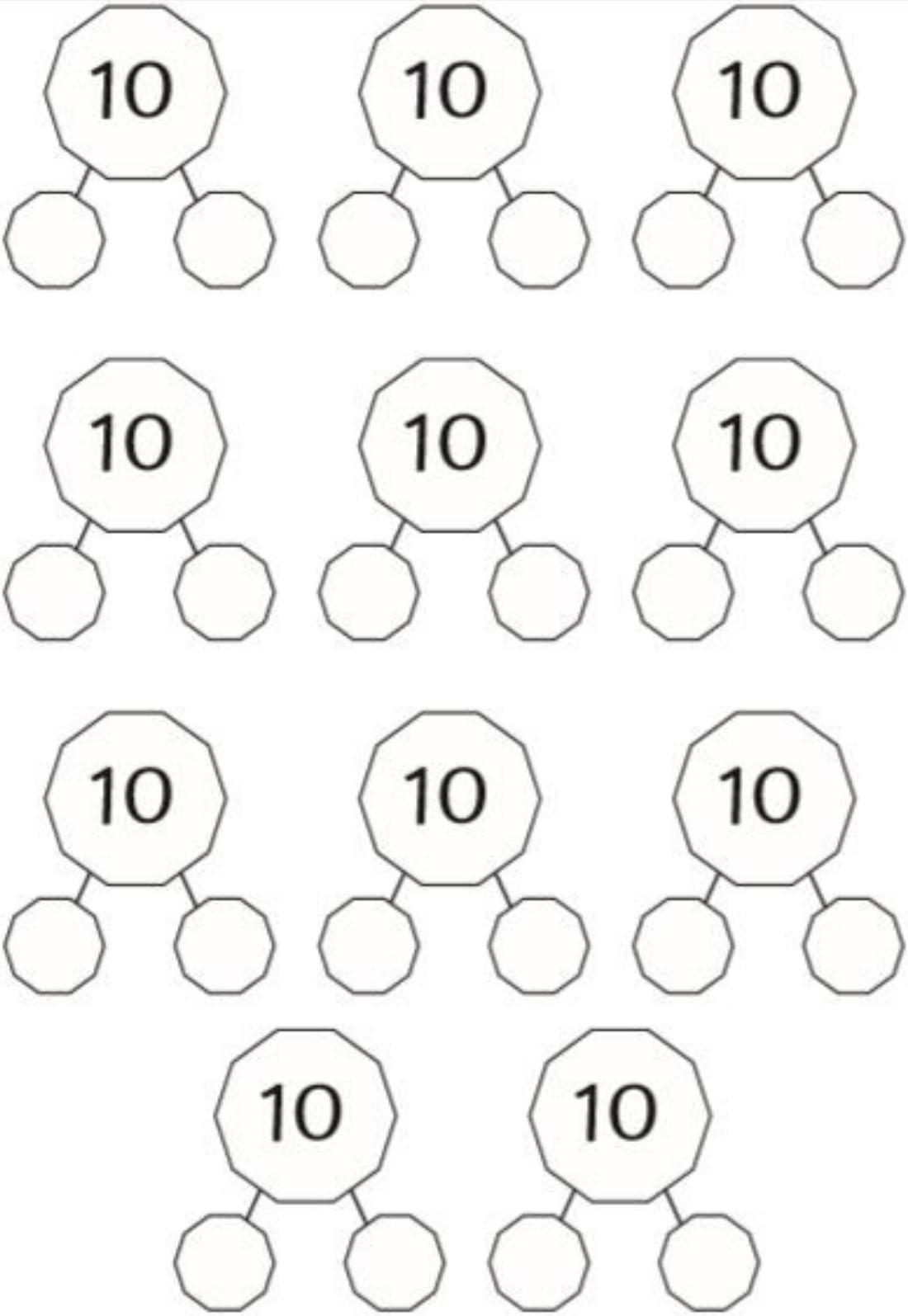
Investigation task – Can you find out what seas and oceans surround the UK? Use the internet to help you or ask an adult at home. Draw or trace the UK and label the seas and oceans. You can use felt tips, crayons or even paint if you are feeling creative. Have fun!

Wednesday 13th January

Maths:



Number bonds to 10



Adding using number facts

Sheet 2

Can you spot any pairs to 10 or doubles or other facts that will help you add the numbers?

Add these numbers	Pairs to 10	Doubles	Other facts	Answer
5, 4, 9, 4, 1	9 + 1 =10	4 + 4 = 8		10 + 8 + 5 = 23
3, 6, 7, 6, 3				
9, 2, 4, 8, 6				
7, 5, 7, 4, 5				
9, 3, 4, 3, 5				
8, 4, 2, 4, 1				
6, 2, 3, 6, 9, 7				
4, 3, 8, 3, 6, 8				
9, 4, 5, 2, 1, 3				
4, 7, 4, 8, 9, 3,				
2, 3, 5, 9, 4, 2				
9, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9				

Challenge

Can you find any other ways to add your sets of numbers? Which way is the easiest? Which is the hardest?

True or false?

3 + 7 + 6 = 17 ☐

5 + 4 + 5 = 14 ☐

9 + 3 + 2 > 12 ☐

1 + 8 + 2 < 15 ☐

6 + 8 + 5 = 5 + 5 + 7 ☐

8 + 5 + 3 < 8 + 1 + 2 ☐

6 + 4 + 7 > 3 + 4 + 5 ☐

Explain how you know.

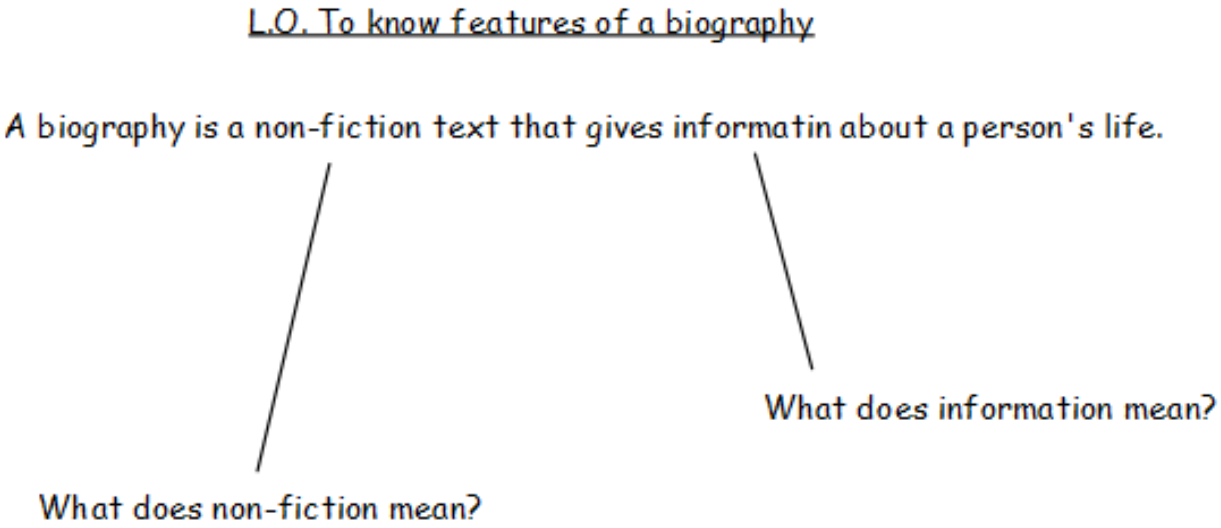
I have 3 party bags to fill and 10 balloons. Each bag must have at least 1 balloon.

Find all the different ways of sharing the 10 balloons between the 3 bags.

☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Literacy:

Wednesday 13th Janyary
To know the features of a biography



Features of a biography

A biography follows specific rules and must contain the following-

It is always written in **chronological order**. It begins with the person's birth and then when they were young, then an adult, then an old person and finally ending with them dying. If the person is still alive then it wouldn't include their death, it would end with what they are doing now.

It includes **images and captions.**

It is written in **past tense.**

Includes **facts** about their life and achievements they have had.

Includes **quotes** from the person or someone close to them. (A quote is something they have said.)

Written in **third person**. (he, she, they, himslef, herself, it, their, them)

Includes **time conjunctions** (then, after that, this, firstly, during, finally)

Independent task - We are going to imagine we are writing a biography about someone. We are going to use the interview template to find out everything we need to know about the person.

You can choose to interview a person at home or use the internet to find out the answers about Neil Armstrong.

Print off and complete the sheet or use the sheet on a screen and just write down the answers on paper.

Person's name: _____

When were you born?

_____

Where were you born?

_____

What did your parents do?

_____

_____

What are your biggest achievements?

_____

_____

How did this happen?

_____

_____

Which school did you go to?

_____

_____

Did you go to university after school? Where was it?

_____

_____

_____

What was your first job?

How did this affect your life?

Are you married?

Do you have children?

Where do you live now?

Are there any other famous members of your family? Do you have any famous friends?

Have you won any awards?

How do you think you will be remembered?

How have your achievements affected the lives of others?

Science

Wednesday 13th January 2021

Objectives

Explore different fabrics and investigate how waterproof they are using a dropper of water. How can we make the fabrics waterproof? Colour them in with wax crayon and repeat the investigation!

Science Objectives

i) Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.

ii) Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Working Scientifically

1. Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways.
2. Observe closely, using simple equipment.
3. Perform simple tests.
4. Identify and classify.
5. Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
6. Gather and record data to help in answering questions.

You Will Need

Provided Resources

- Investigating fabrics resource

Additional Resources

- Sticky notes
- A selection of fabrics
- Pipettes
- Beakers of water
- Wax crayons

Look at the following website:

http://www.nikwax.com/usblog/make-a-waterproof-brown-paper-bag-book-cover-with-nikwax/

Task -

Investigating fabrics

1. Choose a fabric.

2. Drop water onto it using a pipette. Keep the droplets on just one side of the fabric.

3. Watch the droplets. Do they get absorbed into the fabric or do the droplets sit on top?

3. Rub wax (a wax crayon) onto the dry side of the fabric.

4. Drop water onto the waxy side.

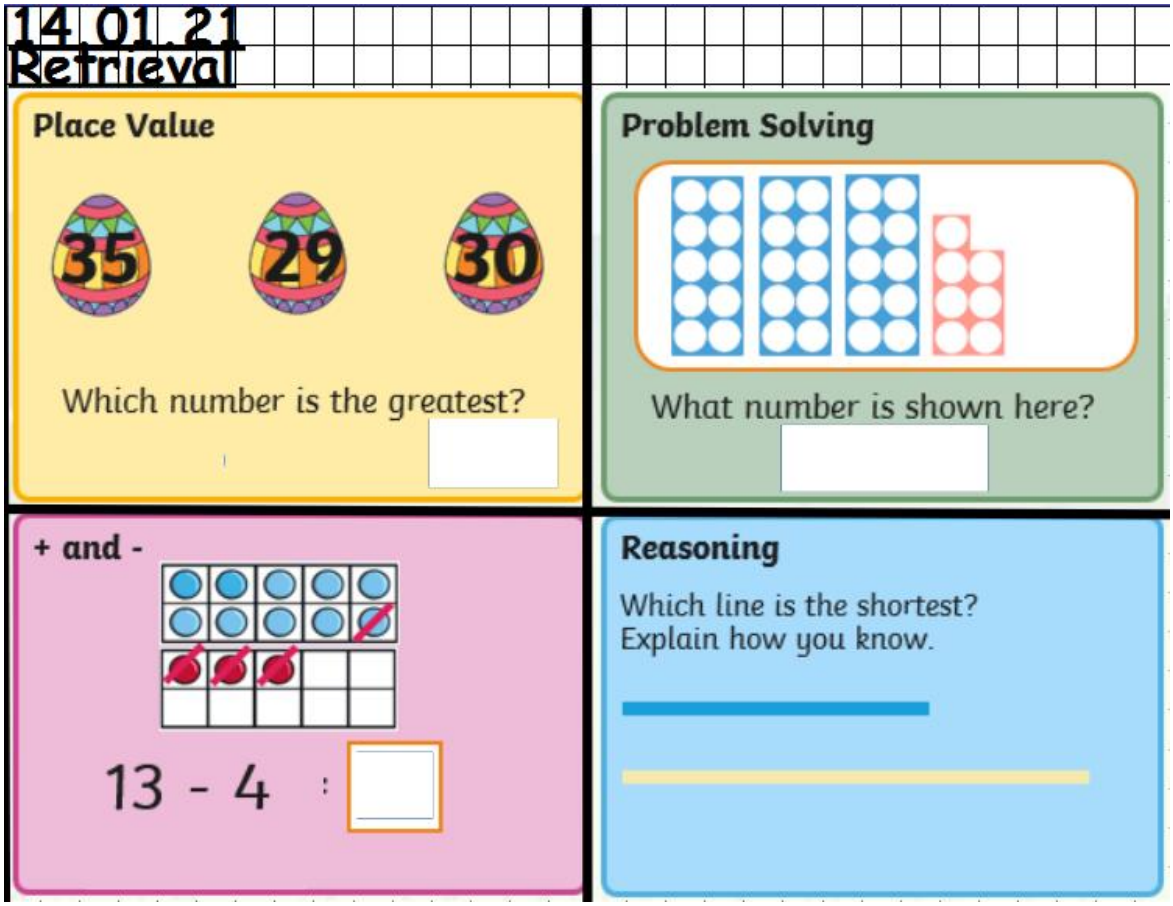
5. Watch the droplets carefully. What do they do? Is it different to the side with no wax?

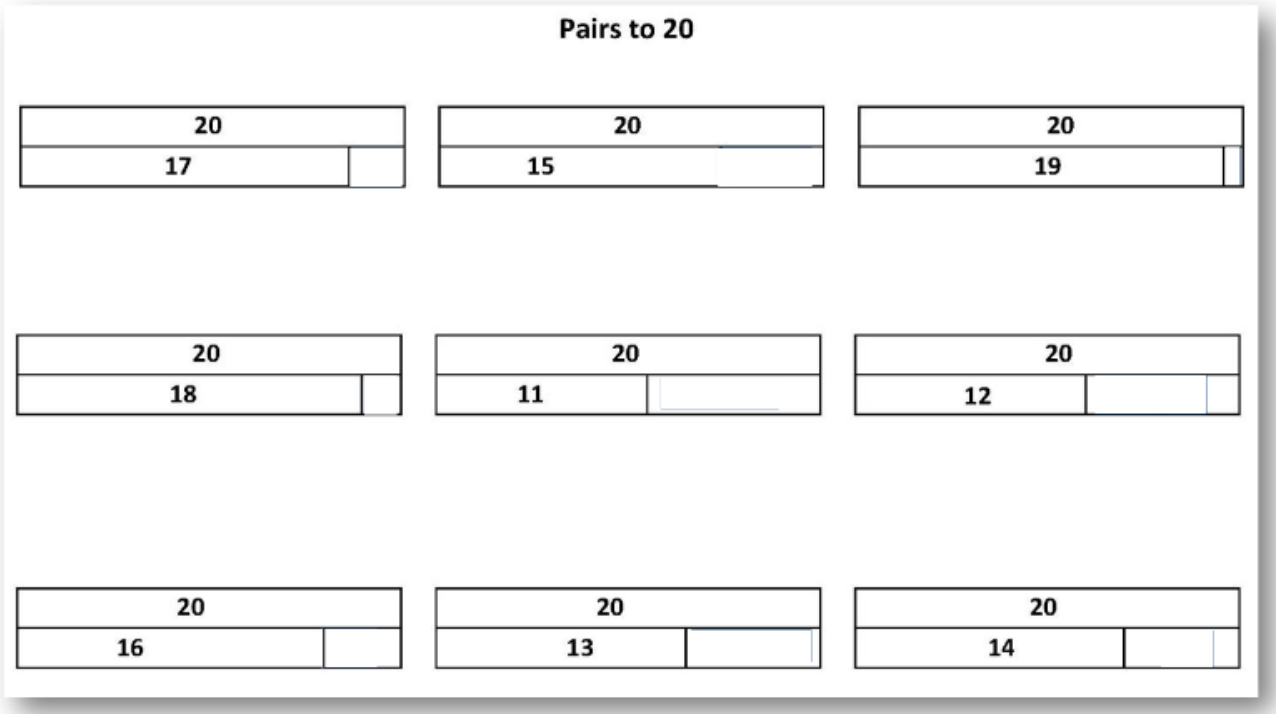
Record your results: If you don't have a printer, can you create your own table?

Fabric	Does the water soak in to the fabric?		After rubbing wax on the fabric, does the water soak in to the fabric?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No

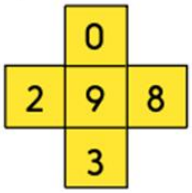
Thursday 14th January

Maths:





1. Find the total of all five numbers in this cross. Can you see a pair to 10 which will help you to find the total more easily?

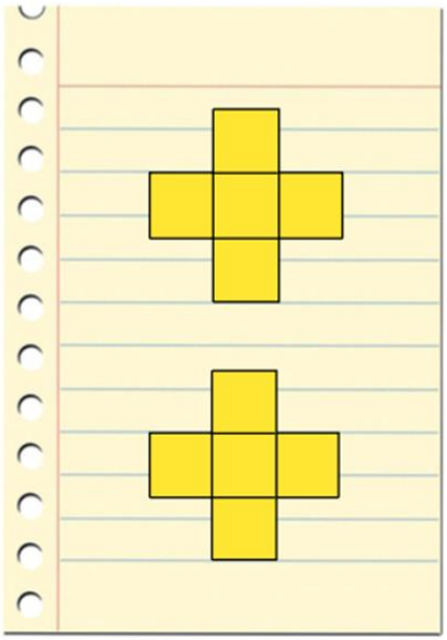


2. Use any five digit cards from 0 to 9 to make your own cross and find the total. Think about the easiest way to add them.

3. What is the smallest total that you can find? And the biggest total?

4. Now for the real challenge!
Use all the digit cards 0 to 9, once each to make two crosses so that one cross has a total which is 1 more than the other.

Can you find a different way to make two crosses with one total 1 more than the other?



Adding methods

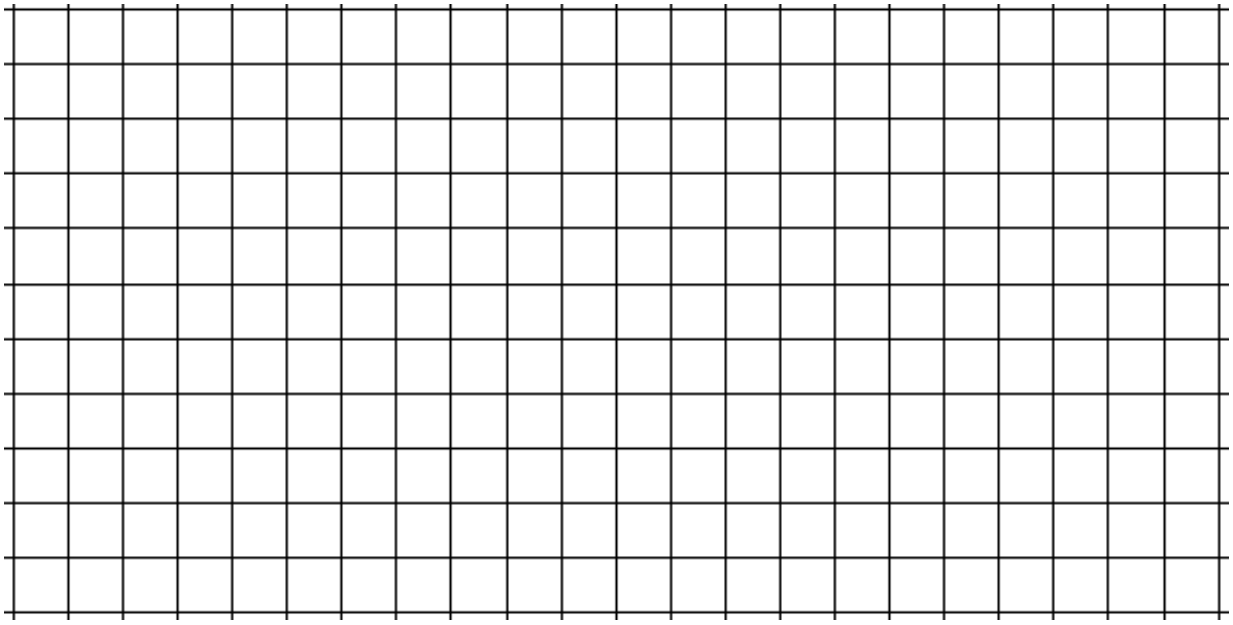
Sheet 1

Work out the following using number facts and place value where possible.
Write a code next to your calculation to show how you worked it out. The codes are:
PV = place value CO = counting on NF = number facts

8 + 2	30 + 7
7 + 4	8 + 8
8 + 20	4 + 4
29 + 1	23 + 10
13 + 6	14 + 11

Challenge

Make up 4 additions of your own: two that might best be solved by counting on, one using place value and one using number facts. Challenge a friend to solve them.



Problem solving and reasoning questions

Write an addition of five different numbers, all less than 10, where the total is 28.

Which number less than 10 fits the gaps in this sentence?

6 + ☐ + 7 + ☐ + ☐ = 25

Solve each of these additions using a different method.

Literacy:

Thursday 14th January

L.O. To retrieve information from a text

L.O. To retrieve information from a text

Neil Armstrong was an astronaut. He is most famous for his Apollo 11 mission. It was during this mission that Neil Armstrong flew to and landed on the moon. But he was not alone. Two other astronauts went with him. Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin, whose nickname was Buzz!

Neil Michael Edwin

Apollo 11's launch day dawned on 16 July, 1969. More than one million excited people lined the beaches in Florida near the launch site. They were going to watch the start of a great adventure.

Former US President Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife watching the launch of Apollo 11.

Despite having all the world watching them, the astronauts carefully completed their final tasks. They ate breakfast, put on their spacesuits and made their way to the launchpad at Kennedy Space Center. The countdown had begun.

At nine seconds before launch, Saturn V's five engines ignited. They reached full power at the moment of liftoff – time zero. The huge rocket slowly began to rise, with its roar being heard for hundreds of miles.

Apollo 11 spent two hours orbiting the Earth. It was then sent on its four-day journey to the Moon. It entered lunar orbit at about 100 kilometres (62 miles) above the surface.

The next day, Armstrong and Aldrin entered The Eagle. This was Apollo 11's Lunar Module. They set off on a nerve-racking descent to the lunar surface. Soon, there was only a tiny amount of fuel left! They finally found a safe landing spot and touched down in a huge crater, called the Sea of Tranquillity.

A few hours later, Armstrong stepped onto the Moon. Millions of people watched on television as he famously said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind". Buzz Aldrin followed, describing the empty scene as "magnificent desolation".

Independent task - Below are two different ability reading comprehensions about the famous astronaut Edwin Aldrin. Choose an appropriate task for your reading level and complete the task. Remember to highlight the information in the text that tells you the answer, then write it down or tick the box.

Option 1:

Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin

Who Is Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin?

On 20th January 1930, a man named Edwin Aldrin was born in New Jersey, America. His sister, who was unable to say brother, called him 'Buzzer'. His family shortened it to 'Buzz' and it quickly became his nickname.

Did You Know?
Edwin Aldrin legally changed his name to Buzz Aldrin in 1988.

What Is He Famous For?

In 1966, Buzz Aldrin travelled in a spacecraft called 'Gemini 12' to space. During this mission with Jim Lovell, the longest and most successful spacewalk at that time took place. He also took a photograph of himself which has since become known as the first space 'selfie'.

Most famously, he is known for his space mission in 1969 to the Moon, alongside Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins.

On July 21st 1969, at 03:15, Buzz Aldrin set foot on the Moon's surface, following Neil Armstrong. This walk was televised and viewed by approximately 600 million people. The spacecraft was also known as 'The Eagle', due to the bird being the national emblem of America.

Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin

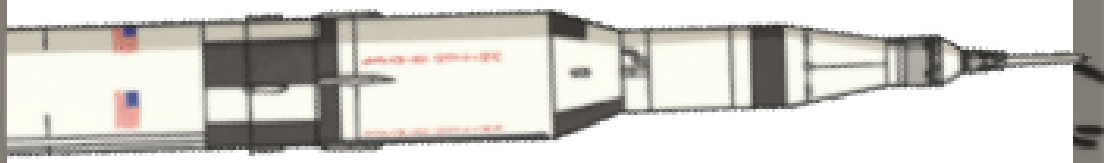
Apollo 11

The two astronauts (who were the only two on the mission to step onto the Moon), spent over two hours outside the spacecraft. They collected over forty pounds of moon rocks.

When they returned, the spacecraft landed in the Pacific Ocean.

In 1961, the president at the time, John Kennedy, announced a national goal of landing a man on the Moon before the end of the 1960s.

The third astronaut on board, Michael Collins, was the pilot.



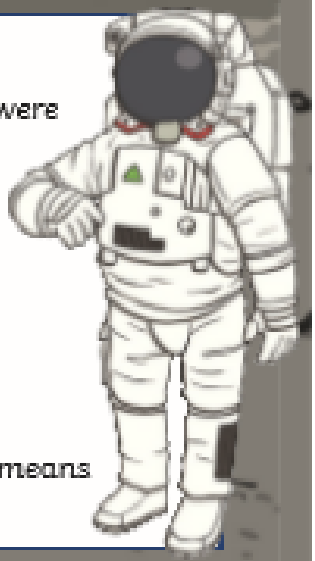
The Moon

The first Moon mission was in 1959 but there were no people on board.

Due to the level of gravity being weaker, a person weighs less on the Moon than on Earth.

The Moon has only been walked on by twelve people. They have all been American men.

The Moon does not have an atmosphere which means no sound can be heard on it.



Questions

1. How did Edwin Aldrin get the nickname Buzz?

2. In 1966, Buzz Aldrin took the first space 'selfie'. What does this mean?

3. How do you know the 1969 Moon Landing was a popular televised broadcast?

4. How long did Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong spend outside the spacecraft on the Moon?

5. Where did Apollo 11 land when it returned to Earth?

6. Do you think it is important for people to explore space? Why?

Option 2:

Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin

Who Is Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin?

Edwin Aldrin is an astronaut.

He was given the name Buzz when he was little.

He was born in 1930 in America.

Did You Know?

In Toy Story, the character Buzz Lightyear was named after Buzz.

Why Is He Famous?

- In 1969, Buzz Aldrin went on a spacecraft called 'Apollo 11' to space.
- He went with two other astronauts, called Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins.
- Neil Armstrong was the first man on the Moon.
- Buzz Aldrin followed him a little bit later.

What Does an Astronaut Wear?

Questions

1. Tick one. Edwin Aldrin was given the nickname Buzz when...

- [ ] he was born
- [ ] he was little
- [ ] he was old

2. Where was Buzz Aldrin born? Tick one.

- [ ] the Moon
- [ ] England
- [ ] America

3. Who was Buzz Lightyear named after? Tick one.

- [ ] Buzz Aldrin
- [ ] Neil Armstrong
- [ ] Michael Collins

4. Who was the first person to walk on the Moon? Tick one.

- [ ] Neil Armstrong
- [ ] Buzz Aldrin
- [ ] Michael Collins

5. True or false: Buzz Aldrin was the second man on the Moon.

- [ ] true
- [ ] false

PDW:

Thursday 14th January

Relationships

What does the word relationship mean?

Who has relationships?

What do relationships look like?

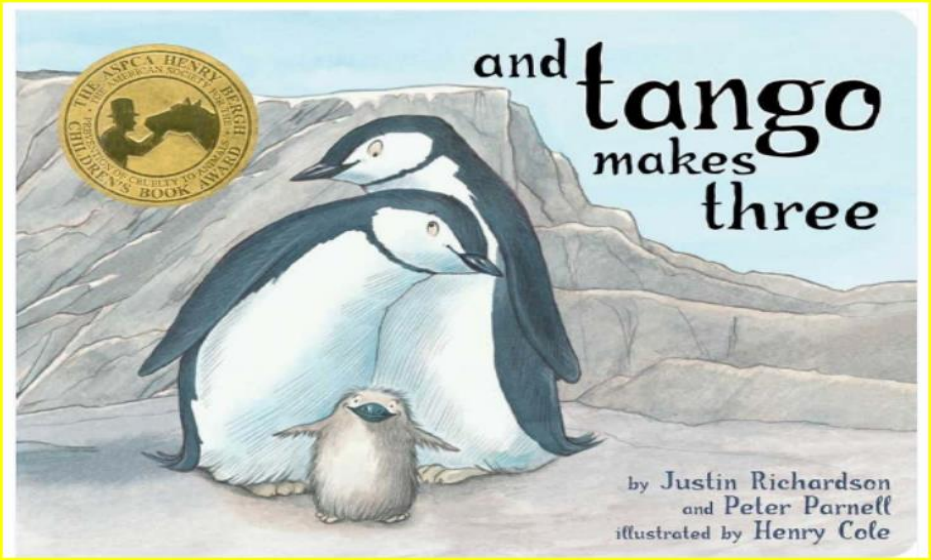
Who do you have a relationship with?

There are many different types of relationships.

Can you thik of different relationships people may have

Discuss the pictures

Relationships look very different to everyone. The most important thing to remember is that a good relationship is one where you feel safe, secure and loved.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4uOXUCiDE-s

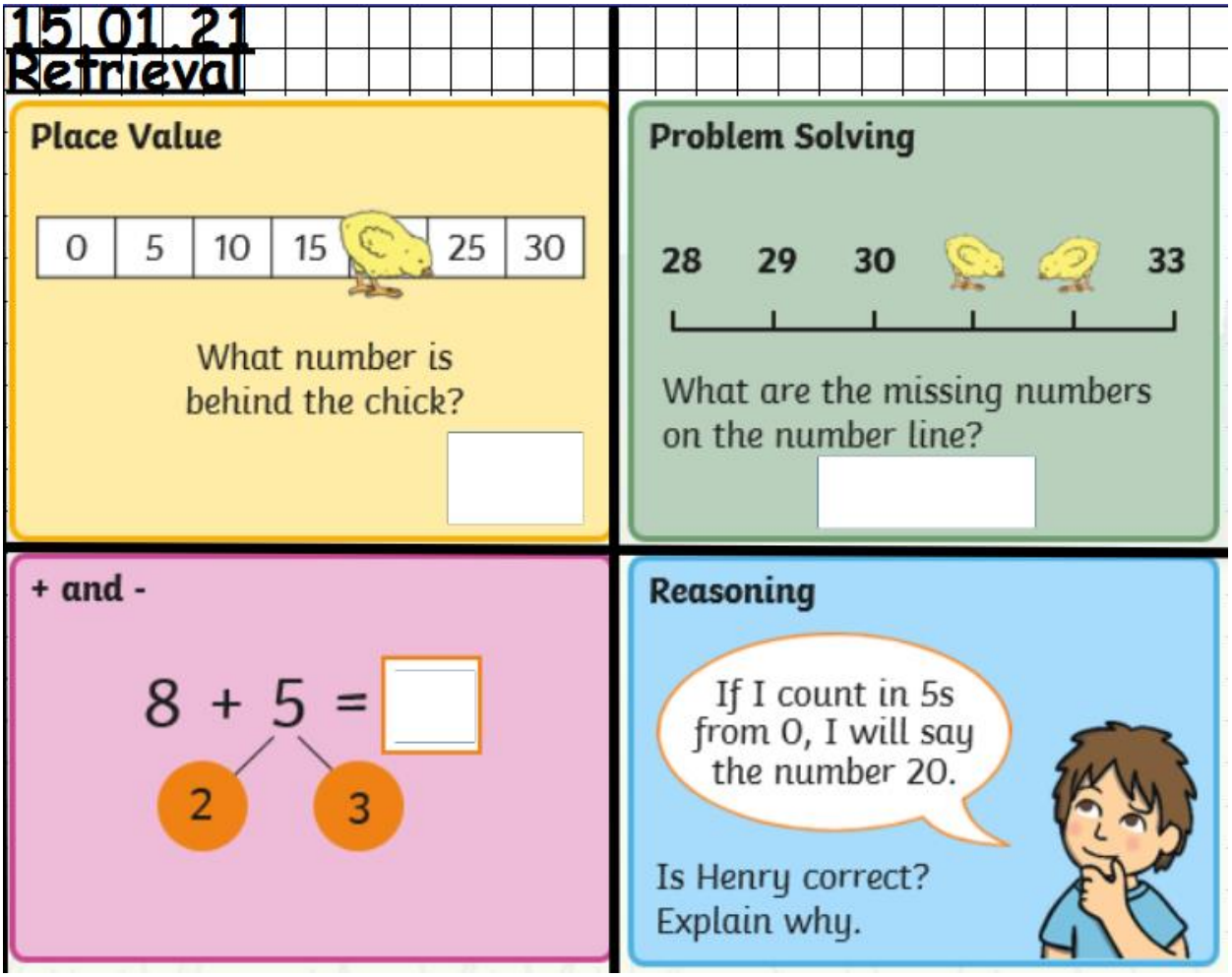
https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=and+tango+makes+three+youtube&docid=608027834718684312&mid=C1D2C561B3847B108986C1D2C561B3847B108986&view=detail&FORM=VIRE

Listen to the story above.

Independent task – Draw a picture of a relationship you have. You may choose to draw your parents, your grandparents or your friends because these are relationships too.

Friday 15th January

Maths:



Subtracting methods

Sheet 1

Choose to solve using place value, number facts, or by counting back. Copy the calculations into your book in coloured pencil according to the following code:

Place value = green Number facts = orange Counting back = blue

10 – 4	30 – 5
13 – 5	20 – 2
25 – 5	10 – 1
8 – 2	6 – 3
12 – 6	30 – 6
17 – 3	35 – 4

Problem solving and reasoning questions

Solve each of these additions using a different method.

Say how you did each one.

- 30 + 9 =
- 17 + 5 =
- 4 + 7 + 6 =

Solve each of these subtractions using a different method.

Say how you did each one.

- 25 – 5 =
- 14 – 6 =
- 58 – 4 =

Literacy:

Friday 15th January
To explore features of a biography – chronological order

L.O. To explore features of a biography - chronological order

Chronological order is a big, long word that means in order.

From the earliest date to the latest date.

For example -
1: You are born before you learn to walk.
So which event would come first?

2: You leaned to swim aged 5 and learned to ride your bike aged 7 but you learned to talk aged 2.
What order did these things happen?

3: You went to school aged 5 and you got your first tooth aged 9 months. You left school aged 18 and you got your first job aged 16.
What order did these things happen?

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.

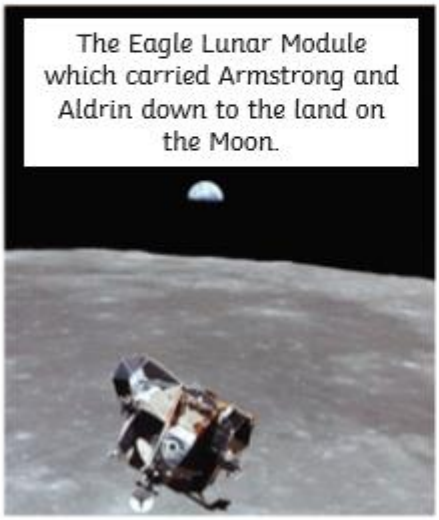
Astronaut Buzz Aldrin inspecting the Saturn V rocket.

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.

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.



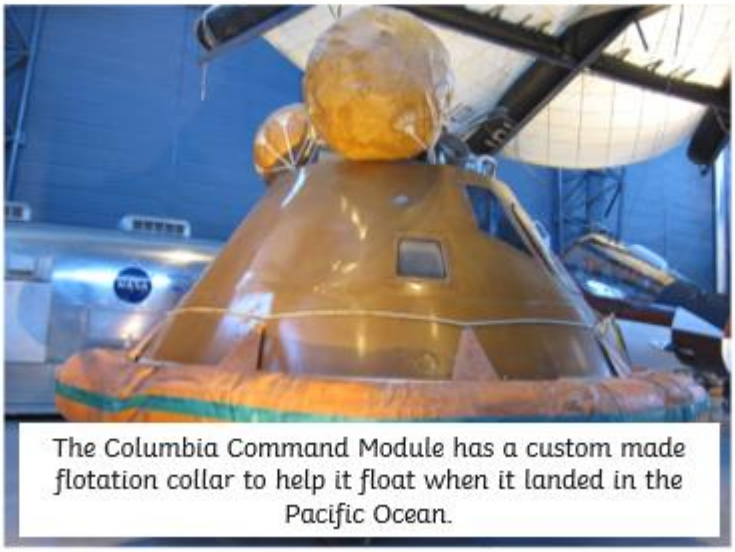
The Eagle Lunar Module which carried Armstrong and Aldrin down to the land on the Moon.

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

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.

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.

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.

Task -
Write a list of the events that took place in chronological order.

Remember to include: times and dates to help you.

For an **extra challenge** can you use time adverbs to order your sentences? (First, then, next, after than, finally)

Example below to get you started -

The Apollo 11 moon landing in chronological order

On July 16th 1969 at 9:32am the Saturn V rocket launched.

Then just 12 minutes later...

Design technology:

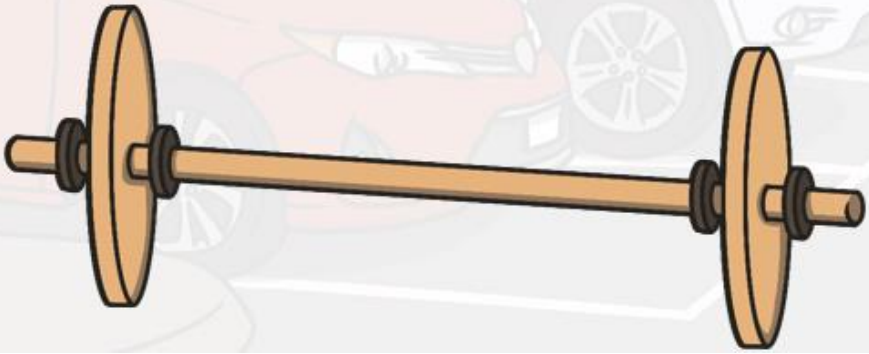
Friday 15th January

How does the vehicle above move?
(You may want to research this using the internet)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

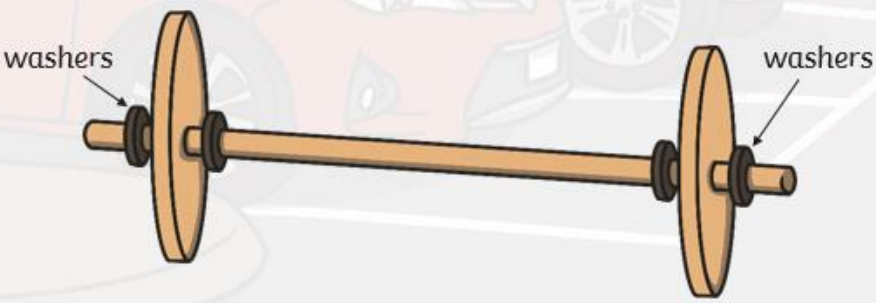
Wheels and Axles

The wheels on the toy car move at the same time and speed because each pair of wheels is attached to a pole called an axle. Real vehicles, such as cars and vans, also have axles.

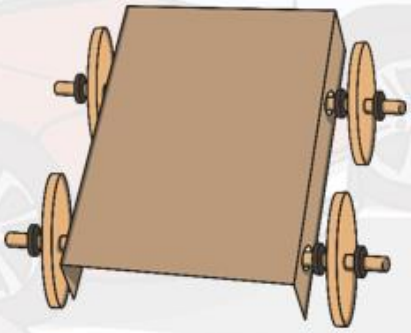


On toy cars, if a wheel isn't directly attached to an axle, it will need to be secured in place so it doesn't move from side to side.

If you are making your own toy car, wheels can be secured with a washer on either side. You could even use small pieces of modelling clay either side of the wheel if you don't have any washers.



An axle needs to be attached to the chassis (said 'shah-see'). A chassis is the frame upon which the rest of the vehicle is built.



In this picture, the chassis is an upside down shoebox lid. Holes have been made on each side of the box and the axles have been threaded through.

If you were creating your own toy vehicle, what could you use for your wheels?

Here are some ideas:

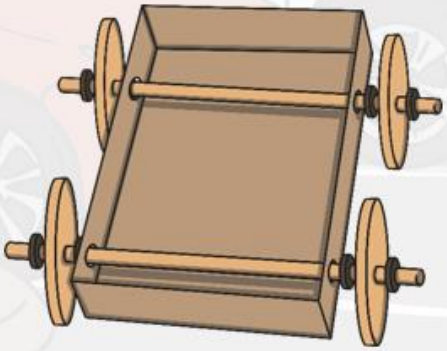
- wooden wheels
- wheels from plastic brick toys
- cotton reels

If you were creating your own toy vehicle, what could you use for your axles?

Here are some ideas:

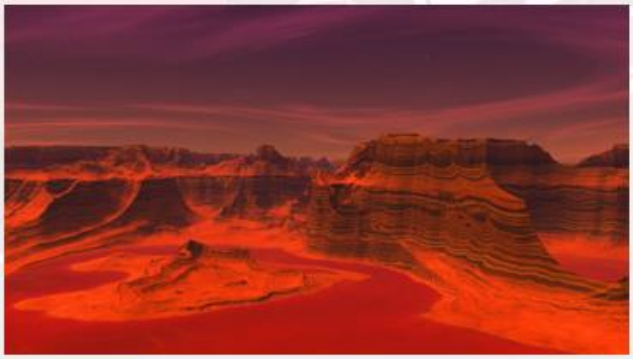
- wooden dowel
- straw
- cotton bud

If you were creating your own toy vehicle, how could you attach the axles to the chassis?



The materials you use and the design of your vehicle will depend on what the vehicle needs to do and where it will be travelling.

Will it be transporting people or something else? Will it need to travel at high speeds? What kind of ground will it travel on?



What Will Your Vehicle Look Like?

Once you've designed the wheels, axle and chassis, it is then time to think about your first design and what changes you will need to make.

What changes will you make? Was your first design to complicated? Did it have to many extra features like cameras and snack machines? Think about making your Luna Buggy as efficient as possible.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

<u>Creative task</u>- Now make a base for your space buggy that has wheels, axels and a chassy. You may have the right equipment at home or you may need to get creative with the recycling.

Tweet us your finished base

PE

On Tuesday and Thursday afternoon the children in Year 2 do their PE sessions. This half term our topic is invasion games, with a focus on football.
We would like you to get your warm coats on and get outside for some fresh air to have a go at dribbling. Keeping control of the ball when traveling forwards and then moving on to making a turn whilst keeping the ball under control.
We would also like you to practise your passing skills. Remember to use the inside of your foot to kick the ball, stop it with the sole of your foot and keep your ball under control at all times.
Have fun!