

## Our Key Areas of Learning are:

### World War 2

**Case Study 1 - History:** War on the home front - evacuation and Blitz

**Case Study 2- History:** How the roles of men, women and children changed due to World War 2

**Case Study 3 - Art :** the work of Henry Moore during WW2

# LKS2 Autumn 2024

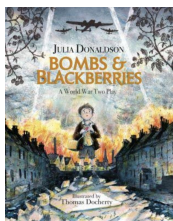
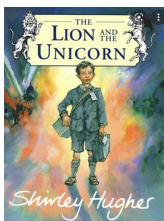


## Main English Areas of Study:

- Writing a letter
- Writing a biography
- Writing a poem

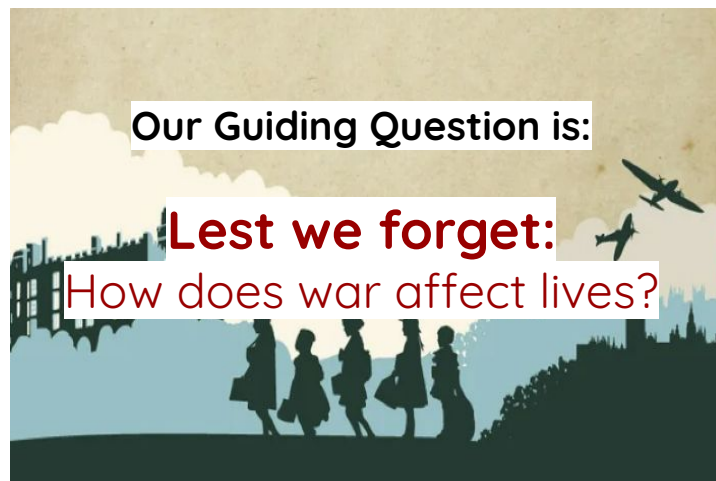
### Key Texts

The Lion and the Unicorn by Shirley Hughes  
Bombs and Blackberries by Julia Donaldson



Our Guiding Question is:

**Lest we forget:**  
How does war affect lives?



### Field Trips and Visitors

Field Trip to Wilderspin

Members of the Local community

Art Expert

### Key Dates

#### **Wilderspin Field Trip**

- Year 3 Tuesday 3rd September
- Year 4 Wednesday 4th September

**Remembrance Sunday** 10th November

**Family Learning:** 25th Nov 1:30pm

**Celebration of Learning:** 28th Nov 2pm

For more information about the expedition, links to lessons, photographs of learning and further areas of study, please visit our school website at:

[www.ploverschool.co.uk](http://www.ploverschool.co.uk)

### Final Product

A book of biographies, poems and artwork to record and commemorate people's experiences of World War 2 in Doncaster.

# LKS2 Autumn Home Learning

## How does war change lives?

<p><b>Science</b></p> <p>Submarines were powerful in WWII. They had could hide beneath the surface of the sea yet still attack ships and boats on the surface. Design and create your own periscope.</p>	<p><b>Maths</b></p> <p>Ask your teacher for one of the rationing quizzes. There are three to choose from.</p>	<p><b>Geography</b></p> <p>Which countries were involved in WWII? Use a map to show the allied and axis powers.</p>	<p><b>Art</b></p> <p>Produce an image of the Blitz skyline.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Sketch a significant figure from WWII</p>
<p><b>History</b></p> <p>Identify 5 key facts about the events of WWII.</p>	<p><b>Science</b></p> <p>Make a list of the different things we should take into an Anderson shelter to keep us healthy and comfortable.</p>	<p><b>Geography</b></p> <p>Where were the children who lived in British cities evacuated to? Why do you think they were from the cities?</p>	<p><b>English</b></p> <p>Imagine that you are Neville Chamberlain (the Prime Minister when WWII broke out). Write what you might say to the country when the invasion of Poland began.</p>
<p><b>English</b></p> <p>Imagine you are Winston Churchill (the Prime Minister who replaced Chamberlain during the war). Write what you might say to the troops and the people of England to keep their spirits high.</p>	<p><b>Science</b></p> <p>Make do and mend Identify materials that could be used to make something to wear? Why would the materials be suitable? Which would not be suitable for making clothes? Why not?</p>	<p><b>DT</b></p> <p>Make an Anderson shelter in a shoe / cereal box.</p>	<p><b>DT/Food</b></p> <p>Ask your teacher for a copy of the wartime recipes. Have a go at cooking or baking something of your choice. Remember to make enough to share! :)</p>
<p><b>RE</b></p> <p>Having faith was, and still is, very important during war time. Why do you think this is?</p>	<p><b>Art</b></p> <p>Draw an image in the style of Henry Moore - our significant artist.</p>	<p><b>Maths</b></p> <p>Ask your teacher for the data handling work on WW2 sandwich fillings.</p>	<p><b>Your choice!</b></p> <p>Be creative</p>

**1 x**

$1 \times 1 = 1$   
 $1 \times 2 = 2$   
 $1 \times 3 = 3$   
 $1 \times 4 = 4$   
 $1 \times 5 = 5$   
 $1 \times 6 = 6$   
 $1 \times 7 = 7$   
 $1 \times 8 = 8$   
 $1 \times 9 = 9$   
 $1 \times 10 = 10$   
 $1 \times 11 = 11$   
 $1 \times 12 = 12$

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**2 x**

$2 \times 1 = 2$   
 $2 \times 2 = 4$   
 $2 \times 3 = 6$   
 $2 \times 4 = 8$   
 $2 \times 5 = 10$   
 $2 \times 6 = 12$   
 $2 \times 7 = 14$   
 $2 \times 8 = 16$   
 $2 \times 9 = 18$   
 $2 \times 10 = 20$   
 $2 \times 11 = 22$   
 $2 \times 12 = 24$

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**3 x**

$3 \times 1 = 3$   
 $3 \times 2 = 6$   
 $3 \times 3 = 9$   
 $3 \times 4 = 12$   
 $3 \times 5 = 15$   
 $3 \times 6 = 18$   
 $3 \times 7 = 21$   
 $3 \times 8 = 24$   
 $3 \times 9 = 27$   
 $3 \times 10 = 30$   
 $3 \times 11 = 33$   
 $3 \times 12 = 36$

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**4 x**

$4 \times 1 = 4$   
 $4 \times 2 = 8$   
 $4 \times 3 = 12$   
 $4 \times 4 = 16$   
 $4 \times 5 = 20$   
 $4 \times 6 = 24$   
 $4 \times 7 = 28$   
 $4 \times 8 = 32$   
 $4 \times 9 = 36$   
 $4 \times 10 = 40$   
 $4 \times 11 = 44$   
 $4 \times 12 = 48$

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**5 x**

$5 \times 1 = 5$   
 $5 \times 2 = 10$   
 $5 \times 3 = 15$   
 $5 \times 4 = 20$   
 $5 \times 5 = 25$   
 $5 \times 6 = 30$   
 $5 \times 7 = 35$   
 $5 \times 8 = 40$   
 $5 \times 9 = 45$   
 $5 \times 10 = 50$   
 $5 \times 11 = 55$   
 $5 \times 12 = 60$

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**6 x**

$6 \times 1 = 6$   
 $6 \times 2 = 12$   
 $6 \times 3 = 18$   
 $6 \times 4 = 24$   
 $6 \times 5 = 30$   
 $6 \times 6 = 36$   
 $6 \times 7 = 42$   
 $6 \times 8 = 48$   
 $6 \times 9 = 54$   
 $6 \times 10 = 60$   
 $6 \times 11 = 66$   
 $6 \times 12 = 72$

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**7 x**

$7 \times 1 = 7$   
 $7 \times 2 = 14$   
 $7 \times 3 = 21$   
 $7 \times 4 = 28$   
 $7 \times 5 = 35$   
 $7 \times 6 = 42$   
 $7 \times 7 = 49$   
 $7 \times 8 = 56$   
 $7 \times 9 = 63$   
 $7 \times 10 = 70$   
 $7 \times 11 = 77$   
 $7 \times 12 = 84$

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**8 x**

$8 \times 1 = 8$   
 $8 \times 2 = 16$   
 $8 \times 3 = 24$   
 $8 \times 4 = 32$   
 $8 \times 5 = 40$   
 $8 \times 6 = 48$   
 $8 \times 7 = 56$   
 $8 \times 8 = 64$   
 $8 \times 9 = 72$   
 $8 \times 10 = 80$   
 $8 \times 11 = 88$   
 $8 \times 12 = 96$

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**9 x**

$9 \times 1 = 9$   
 $9 \times 2 = 18$   
 $9 \times 3 = 27$   
 $9 \times 4 = 36$   
 $9 \times 5 = 45$   
 $9 \times 6 = 54$   
 $9 \times 7 = 63$   
 $9 \times 8 = 72$   
 $9 \times 9 = 81$   
 $9 \times 10 = 90$   
 $9 \times 11 = 99$   
 $9 \times 12 = 108$

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**10 x**

$10 \times 1 = 10$   
 $10 \times 2 = 20$   
 $10 \times 3 = 30$   
 $10 \times 4 = 40$   
 $10 \times 5 = 50$   
 $10 \times 6 = 60$   
 $10 \times 7 = 70$   
 $10 \times 8 = 80$   
 $10 \times 9 = 90$   
 $10 \times 10 = 100$   
 $10 \times 11 = 110$   
 $10 \times 12 = 120$

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**11 x**

$11 \times 1 = 11$   
 $11 \times 2 = 22$   
 $11 \times 3 = 33$   
 $11 \times 4 = 44$   
 $11 \times 5 = 55$   
 $11 \times 6 = 66$   
 $11 \times 7 = 77$   
 $11 \times 8 = 88$   
 $11 \times 9 = 99$   
 $11 \times 10 = 110$   
 $11 \times 11 = 121$   
 $11 \times 12 = 132$

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**12 x**

$12 \times 1 = 12$   
 $12 \times 2 = 24$   
 $12 \times 3 = 36$   
 $12 \times 4 = 48$   
 $12 \times 5 = 60$   
 $12 \times 6 = 72$   
 $12 \times 7 = 84$   
 $12 \times 8 = 96$   
 $12 \times 9 = 108$   
 $12 \times 10 = 120$   
 $12 \times 11 = 132$   
 $12 \times 12 = 144$

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## Common exception words for Year 1



Here are some common exception words – words that are spelled without using the normal spelling rules – that children in England are expected to be able to spell by the end of Year 1 (age 6).

the	we	pull
a	no	full
do	go	he
to	so	me
today	by	she
of	my	house
said	here	our
says	there	friend
are	where	school
were	love	put
was	come	push
is	some	you
his	one	your
has	once	they
I	ask	be

## Common exception words for Year 2



Here are some common exception words – words that are spelled without using the normal spelling rules – that children in England are expected to be able to spell by the end of Year 2 (age 7).

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



## Spelling word list for Year 3 and Year 4

100 words that children in England are expected to be able to spell by the end of Year 4 (age 9). How many can you spell?

accident(ally)	disappear	interest	pressure
actual(ly)	early	island	probably
address	earth	knowledge	promise
answer	eight/eighth	learn	purpose
appear	enough	length	quarter
arrive	exercise	library	question
believe	experience	material	recent
bicycle	experiment	medicine	regular
breath	extreme	mention	reign
breathe	famous	minute	remember
build	favourite	natural	sentence
busy/business	February	naughty	separate
calendar	forward(s)	notice	special
caught	fruit	occasion(ally)	straight
centre	grammar	often	strange
century	group	opposite	strength
certain	guard	ordinary	suppose
circle	guide	particular	surprise
complete	heard	peculiar	therefore
consider	heart	perhaps	though/although
continue	height	popular	thought
decide	history	position	through
describe	imagine	possess(ion)	various
different	increase	possible	weight
difficult	important	potatoes	woman/women



## Spelling word list for Year 5 and Year 6

100 words that children in England are expected to be able to spell by the end of Year 6 (age 11). How many can you spell?

accommodate	correspond	identity	queue
accompany	criticise (critic + ise)	immediate(ly)	recognise
according	curiosity	individual	recommend
achieve	definite	interfere	relevant
aggressive	desperate	interrupt	restaurant
amateur	determined	language	rhyme
ancient	develop	leisure	rhythm
apparent	dictionary	lightning	sacrifice
appreciate	disastrous	marvellous	secretary
attached	embarrass	mischievous	shoulder
available	environment	muscle	signature
average	equip (-ped, -ment)	necessary	sincere(ly)
awkward	especially	neighbour	soldier
bargain	exaggerate	nuisance	stomach
bruise	excellent	occupy	sufficient
category	existence	occur	suggest
cemetery	explanation	opportunity	symbol
committee	familiar	parliament	system
communicate	foreign	persuade	temperature
community	forty	physical	thorough
competition	frequently	prejudice	twelfth
conscience	government	privilege	variety
conscious	guarantee	profession	vegetable
controversy	harass	programme	vehicle
convenience	hindrance	pronunciation	yacht