

**Weekly grid Year 2 Term Autumn 2 week 2**

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| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence****Dictation**  |
|  The Sound /l/ Spelt with ‘-al’ at the end | The sound /l/ spelt with ‘el’ at the end of words.travel tunnel | door floor | al | metalpedaloval | Gold and silver are types of metal.You have to pedal your bicycle.An oval is a shape. | poorbecause | **Wild Weather** One of the world’s driest places is the Atacama Desert. In some parts of the Atacama, not a single drop of rain has hit the desert **floor.** There can be **local** sandstorms **because** of the dry conditions. These are strong, swirling winds that blow sand into the air covering everything in dust including every **animal** and person in sight. It can make it hard for people to breathe resulting in some people needing **hospital** treatment.  | In some parts of the Atacama, not a single drop of rain has hit the desert **floor.** |
| The sound /l/ spelt with ‘el’ at the end of words.camelbagel | doorfloor | al | medallocal |  The winner gets a gold medal at the Olympics.The local environment is the area near to their home. | poorbecause | There can be **local** sandstorms **because** of the dry conditions. |
| The sound /l/ spelt with ‘el’ at the end of words.squirreltowel | doorfloor | al | animalloyal |  A tiger is a fierce animal.It is nice to be a loyal friend. | poorbecause | These are strong, swirling winds that blow sand into the air covering everything in dust including every **animal** and person in sight. |
| The sound /l/ spelt with ‘el’ at the end of words.jewelhazel | doorfloor | al | capitalhospital | You must use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence.If you are unwell you can go to hospital. | poorbecause | It can make it hard for people to breathe resulting in some people needing **hospital** treatment.  |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz** door, floor, poor, because, animal, capital, hospital, local, metal. | poor – word class – word class in sentence – The light was poor. (determiner, noun, verb, adjective)because – word class – word class in sentence -The land is flooded because of the rain. (determiner, noun, verb, adjective, conjunction, determiner, noun)**poor – etymology**From c. 1200 (“lacking money or resources, destitute of wealth; needy; indigent; also “small, scanty”, also voluntarily and deliberately, “devoid of possesions in conformity with Christian virtues”. From old French *povre* meaning poor, wretched, dispossessed, inadequate, weak, thin”. From Latin pauper “poor, not wealthy”**because – etymology**From Late 14th century, from phrase *bi cause*, introducing a subordinate clause or phrase, “by cause, for the reason that,” from by (preposition) + cause (noun)Modeled on French *par cause*. Originally often followed by *that* or *why.*  |





**Weekly grid Year 2 Term Autumn 2 week 5**

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| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** |  **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence****Dictation**  |
| Teachingsilent /k/ and /g/ at the beginningof wordsteaching suffix“ed” | race ice | have behind | silent /k/ at beg of words | knockknee | There was a loud knock at the door.Ouch! My knee is really hurt. | childchildren | **Wild Weather** In bad weather, **children** are often asked to wear extra layers to keep warm. If they fall on the ice and **knock** their **knees**, they should have extra padding. Sometimes, children are **asked** to not jump on icy puddles in case they slip. Once a child **jumped** on an icy puddle and fell badly. Children often are **cuddled** up to their parents to keep warm.  | In bad weather, **children** are often asked to wear extra layers to keep warm.  |
| citydice | have behind | silent /g/ at beg of words | gnomegnat | Grandad has a big gnome in his garden.In hot weather, there are lots of gnats flying around rivers and ponds. | childchildren | If they fall on the ice and **knock** their **knees**, they should have extra padding.  |
| boysgirlstrucks | have behind | suffix “ed” | workedjumped | The teacher worked so hard all week.The children jumped in every puddle. | childchildren | Sometimes, children are **asked** to not jump on icy puddles in case they slip.  |
| boxesbrusheschurches  | have behind | suffix “ed” | playedasked |  Football is played in most countries.The two lost travellers asked for help. | childchildren | Once a child **jumped** on an icy puddle and fell badly.  |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**have, behind, child, children, knock, gnat, worked, played, jumped,  | **child etymology** [**child (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/child#etymonline_v_11261) Old English *cild* "fetus, infant, unborn or newly born person," from Proto-Germanic *\*kiltham* (source also of Gothic *kilþei* "womb," *inkilþo* "pregnant;" Danish *kuld* "children of the same marriage;" Old Swedish *kulder* "litter;" Old English *cildhama* "womb," lit. "child-home"); no certain cognates outside Germanic. "App[arently] originally always used in relation to the mother as the 'fruit of the womb'" [Buck]. Also in late Old English, "a youth of gentle birth" (archaic, usually written *childe*). In 16c.-17c. especially "girl child."**Children etymology** [**children (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/children#etymonline_v_25917) modern plural of [**child**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/child?ref=etymonline_crossreference) (q.v.**Word search – see PowerPoint** |

**Weekly grid Year 2 Term Autumn 2 week 6**

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| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** |  **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence****Dictation**  |
| spelling /r/ sound with “wr” spelling at the beginning of words.teaching suffix“er” and “est” | playedasked | Child children | spelling /r/ sound with “wr” spelling at the beginning of words. | writewrotewritten | We write cards every year.I wrote my cards at the weekend.The children had written to their grandparents. | most only | **Wild Weather****Most** people like to wear lots of layers during wild cold weather. Extreme weather can be strong winds, heavy rain, extreme heat or cold; it is **only** classed as extreme when it is worse than recorded history. During summer 2022, the UK recorded higher temperatures that previous years. Some countries recorded the highest ever temperatures.  | Most people like to wear lots of layers during wild cold weather.  |
| worked jumped | Child children | spelling /r/ sound with “wr” spelling at the beginning of words. | wrongwrinkle | They went to the wrong island.The baby elephant grew its first wrinkle.  | most only | It is only classes as extreme when it is worse than recorded history. |
| gnomegnat | Child children | adding suffix er | highercolder | Ben Nevis is higher than Snowdon.It is colder in Scotland. | most only | During summer 2022, the UK recorded **higher** temperatures that previous years.  |
| knockknee  | Child children | adding suffix est | highestcoldest | Mount Everest is the highest mountain.The North Pole is coldest. | most only | Some countries recorded the **highest** ever temperatures. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**child, children, most, only, write, wrote, written, wrong, higher.  | [**only (adj.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/only#etymonline_v_7033)"single as regards number, class, or kind," Middle English *onli*, from Old English *ænlic*, *anlic* "only, unique, solitary," literally "one-like," from *an* "one" (see [**one**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/one?ref=etymonline_crossreference)) + *-lic* "-like" (see [**-ly**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/-ly?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_31075) (1)). Similar formation in Old Frisian *einlik*, Dutch *eenlijk*, Old High German *einlih*, Danish *einlig*. It preserves the old pronunciation of *one*. Most Old English *mast* "greatest in number, amount, or extent; largest," earlier *mæst*. Used in Old English as superlative of *micel* "great, large" (see [**mickle**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/mickle?ref=etymonline_crossreference)), hence, in later use, superlative of [**much**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/much?ref=etymonline_crossreference). The vowel has been influenced by *more*. Original sense of "greatest" survives in phrase ***for the most part*** (mid-14c.; late Old English had *þa mæste dæl*). Slang ***the most*** meaning "the best, extremely good" is attested from 1953. Also used as an adverb in Old English and in late Old English as a noun, "the greatest or greater number." The sense of "greatest value or advantage" in the phrase ***make the most of*** (something) is by 1520s. Related: *Mostly*. |