

Year 2

Please find today's learning tasks below.

The table below explains the tasks and you will find the resources underneath. Your child will know which challenge they usually access in each subject and which task will be appropriate for them.

Year group: 2 Date: 27.04.20			
English	This week we will be learning about Florence Nightingale in our English work. It is 200 years this year since she was born and with the new hospitals being named after her we thought that it was important for the children to learn about her life.		
	Bronze	Silver	Gold
	<p>If possible read the powerpoint about Florence Nightingale's life (on the website).</p> <p>Then complete the reading comprehension below about her. Remember to re-read to find the facts.</p>	<p>If possible read the powerpoint about Florence Nightingale's life (on the website).</p> <p>Then complete the reading comprehension below about her. Remember to re-read to find the facts.</p>	<p>If possible read the powerpoint about Florence Nightingale's life (on the website).</p> <p>Then complete the reading comprehension below about her. Remember to re-read to find the facts and to answer in full sentences wherever possible.</p>

Maths

Warm up Challenge-

Make it! #MathsEveryoneCanAtHome

We love looking for patterns all around us. It's amazing how many patterns we can spot around the house, especially in our food!

Look at the patterns inside these objects. Can you describe the patterns? Make your own pattern in a circle or a spiral using different items e.g. buttons, pebbles, leaves etc.

Can you draw or photograph the pattern you have made? Don't forget to share your photos and drawings!

White Rose Maths

Unless otherwise specified, please complete the tasks in either your home learning book or print out the document below.

	Bronze	Silver	Gold
	Can you fill in the missing numbers on the number lines?	Look at the blank number lines. Can you make a sensible estimate of where the missing number should go? Think about which number will be half way along the number line to help you.	Look at the blank number lines. Can you make a sensible estimate of where the missing number should go? Think about which number will be half way along the number line to help you.
Reading	Go to https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-and-reading/have-some-fun/storybooks-and-games/the-dragon-machine/ and read along to 'The Dragon Machine' by Helen Ward		
Phonics	Play Little Bird Game on Topmarks. http://www.ictgames.com/littleBirdSpelling/ Click on Year 2 and practise spelling the common exception words correctly. Remember to also practise your spellings on Spelling Shed.		
Other	Today's subject focus will be Geography. Our new topic is London. Below are some photographs of London landmarks. Can you choose 1 or 2 of the landmarks and find out some facts about it? When was it built? How tall is it? What is it used for? Any special facts about it? Cut out the pictures and write some facts underneath them. Have a look at Lonely Planet Kids guide to London – great for landmarks https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHSq4c_E6g		

Florence Nightingale

Florence was born 12th May 1820, in Florence, Italy.

Florence The Nurse

Florence wanted to help people, so she became a nurse. A war started and Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt. Other nurses went with her. Hospitals were not very nice places in those days.



- Not enough medicine
- Poor food
- Not enough beds

There weren't any toilets so the hospital was very dirty and smelly. Florence wanted to make things better and the other nurses helped her.

What Did They Do?



Clean



Washed their hands



Got better food

This helped to save lives. Florence spent the rest of her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody.

Did You Know?

Florence was called 'The Lady with the Lamp' because when it was dark, she carried a lantern with her around the hospital.



Questions

1. Where was Florence born? Tick one.

- England
- Italy
- France
- Germany

2. Draw a line to complete each sentence.

Florence wanted to	'The Lady with the Lamp'
Florence became	help people.
Florence was called	a nurse.

3. Before Florence and her nurses helped to make things better, the food was...

- tasty
- poor
- good
- very hot

4. How did Florence and the nurses make things better? Tick three.

- They gave the men flowers.
- They cleaned the hospital.
- They washed their hands.
- They served better food.

5. Complete the sentence.

Florence carried a _____ around with her at night.

Florence Nightingale

Florence was born on 12th May 1820, in Florence, Italy. Her family moved to England when she was a baby.

As a young woman, Florence believed that God had told her to spend her life looking after people, so she became a nurse.

A war started and Florence went to look after the soldiers who had been hurt. Other nurses went with her.

Hospitals weren't very nice places in those days.



- Medicine was in short supply.
- The food was of poor quality.
- There weren't enough beds for the patients.

There weren't any toilets so the hospital was very dirty and smelly. Rats were common and many men died due to the poor conditions. Florence wanted to make things better so the other nurses helped her.



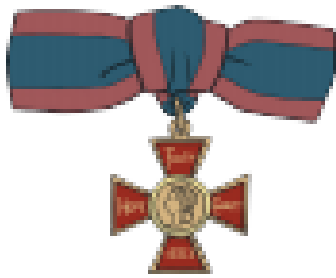
What Did They Do?

- The nurses cleaned the hospital.
- They washed their hands regularly to stop the spread of germs and infection.
- The patients were served better food.

These changes saved many lives.

Florence was respected by the soldiers. They called her 'The Lady with the Lamp' because she walked around the wards at night with her lantern.

Florence spent the rest of her life trying to make hospitals better places for everybody.



She was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883.

Questions

1. What year was Florence born in?

1802

1822

1820

1826

2. Complete the sentence.

Her family moved to _____ when she was a baby.

3. What were hospitals like before Florence started to change things?

4. Name two things that Florence and the nurses did to make things better at the hospital?

1. _____

2. _____

5. Why was Florence called 'The Lady with the Lamp'?

6. Describe Florence in 2 words and give reasons for your answers.

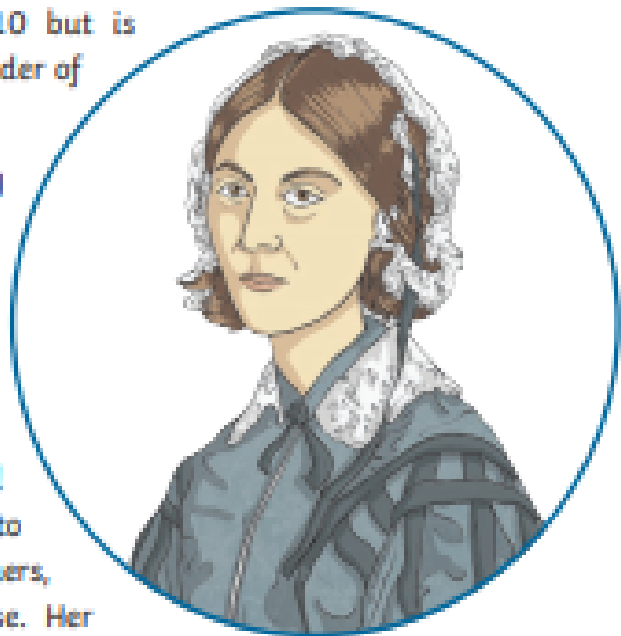
Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale died in 1910 but is still remembered for being the founder of modern-day nursing.

Florence was born on 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born into a rich, upper-class British family. The family moved to England in 1821.

Florence the Nurse

She had a strong faith and believed that God had instructed her to dedicate her life to looking after others, so she decided to become a nurse. Her mother was disappointed with her decision as she thought that Florence should devote all of her time to becoming a mother and wife.



At the age of 33, Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London, however, she only worked there for a short period of time. The Crimean War broke out in 1853; Britain, Turkey and France fought against Russia. Florence was keen to go and help when reports reached Britain about the horrendous conditions for the wounded soldiers. Along with a staff of volunteer nurses and nuns, she travelled to Scutari to do her bit.

Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food. She also found that medicines and beds were in short supply, hygiene was poor and infections were common, in fact, more soldiers died from infections than their battle wounds. As a result of this, Florence asked the British government for help. Sewers were flushed out and the hospital was cleaned. Florence also ensured that the everyone washed their hands regularly. She bought fresh food and organised a chef to cook meals. These changes caused death rates to drop.

Did You Know?

Florence was given the famous nickname, 'The Lady with the Lamp' by the soldiers who she cared for day and night. When it was dark, she carried a lantern with her.

Florence had a meeting with Queen Victoria. She explained all the improvements required in the Army hospitals. The Army then began training doctors and the conditions in hospitals improved.

Later in Life

At the age of 40, Florence established the Nightingale Training School to train nurses. She spent the rest of her life trying to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning. Some of these ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.

In 1883, Florence received the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria. She died in London on 13th August, 1910.



Questions

1. Why do you think she was given the name Florence?

2. Why did she decide to become a nurse?

3. Why did she only work at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen for a short period of time?

4. Explain why Florence felt the need to go and look after the wounded soldiers.

5. List four things that were wrong with the hospital.

6. During the Crimean War...

- Britain was at war with France and Russia.
- Britain was at war with Germany.
- Britain was at war with Turkey.
- Britain, France and Turkey were at war with Russia.

7. What was the name of Florence's school for nurses?

- Nightingale Nurses
- Nightingale Training School
- Florence's Nursing School
- Florence's School for Nurses

8. Which monarch did Florence talk with about the conditions in the army hospitals?

- Queen Elizabeth I
- William IV
- Queen Victoria
- George III

9. What does the following statement tell us about Florence as a person?

She spent the rest of her life trying to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning.

Filling in Missing Numbers on a Number Line

The number lines below are not quite complete. See if you can use a number square or your knowledge of the number system and fill in the missing numbers.

1.	10 12 14 17 18 22 24 27 28 30
2.	1 3 5 6 10 12 13 15 18 20
3.	17 18 19 21 23 24 27 29
4.	12 13 15 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 29
5.	0 3 5 6 9 12 13 14 16 18 20
6.	15 16 18 21 22 24 27 30
7.	11 13 14 18 19 20 23 24 27 28 30
8.	0 1 4 6 8 10 12 13 16 18
9.	16 17 21 22 26 29 30
10.	12 15 16 17 19 20 21 24 25 27

Representing Numbers

Draw an arrow to show the following numbers on the 0-100 number lines.



Gold

Representing Numbers

Draw an arrow to show the following numbers on the number lines.

73



85



35



19



44



57



63



81



twinkl



Royal Albert Hall

twinkl



Tower Bridge

twinkl



London Eye

twinkl



Big Ben