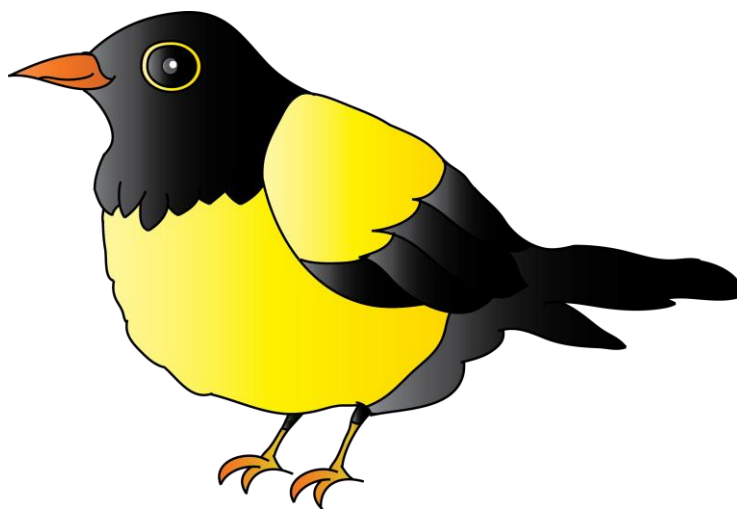




Virtual Memory Book



Blackbirds
Spring 2 2026





English



Regular	Irregular
pop → popped	build → built
balance → balanced	fall → fell
jump → jumped	ride → rode
phone → phoned	swim → swam
serve → served	see → saw
wipe → wiped	run → ran
clean → cleaned	stride → strode
retire → retired	bring → brought
skip → skipped	buy → bought
message → messaged	sleep → slept
hop → hopped	hold → held
walk → walked	fly → flew
time → timed	leap → leapt
drift → drifted	sing → sang
	find → found

To write to entertain (narrative) Monday 19th March 2026

The Wishing Kitten
 What a magical day that was!
 ones uponer a time in
 the country side there lived a
 poor but tired family of
 farmers. It was a really speshe
 day for Co-co because for the
 verry first time she was
 trusted to drive the trackter
 to get some hay and even
 better she could di've it back
 as well. She got to do it all
 by her self. Late one Sunday
 evening Co-co grabbed her



In English this half term, we have added drama into our immersion in our writing. We have written a 'Wishing Story' and started to plan for a diary entry from Atlantis.



This half term in Maths we completed our learning on multiplication and division, learnt strategies to solve addition and multiplication problems and started to measure lengths.

Mathematics



Science

In science this half term, we tried our first biology investigation to see if plants could grow healthily in the dark. We also looked at living things and their habitats and why it makes sense that they live there.

Investigate with Inky

Name: _____



Investigation into what makes a plant grow healthily

Key Stage 1

Habitats in my local area

1. Tick the mammals.

blackbird fox squirrel hedgehog pigeon worm

2. Tick the definition of habitat.

a place where only animals live
a place where an animal or plant lives
a place where only plants live

3. Here is a meadow.

What animals may live in this habitat?
Rabbit, Worm, Insect, Fox, Sheep, cow, Pig and more.

4. Animals have four needs for survival. Tick four things animals need to survive.

friends chocolate air water food shelter

How does an animal's habitat help it meet its needs for survival?
Talk to a partner.

5. Here are two animals. Draw their habitats in the boxes.

a) hedgehog

b) fish

6. Look around your school grounds.

a) Choose two areas and record the plants and animals that live there.

Area	Animals	Plants
Playground	birds	evergreen bush deciduous daisy
Forest	mole worm rabbit squirrel	bush deciduous evergreen

b) How many plants did you find?
c) How many mammals did you find?
d) How many birds did you find?



Results: How am I going to record my data?

Plant in the light

Week	Draw the plant.	What can you see?
1		
2		tiny shoot
3		2cm two green leaves

Plant in the dark

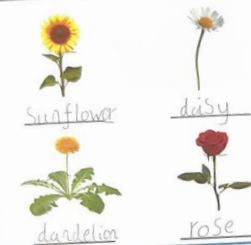
Week	Draw the plant.	What can you see?
1		
2		2cm yellow shoot
3		yellow flowers with stems 13cm

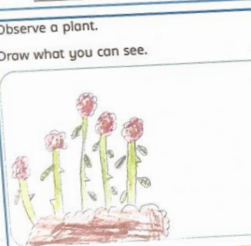
T: To explore plants

Monday 19th January 2026

Use the cards to label the plants.

dandelion rose daisy sunflower





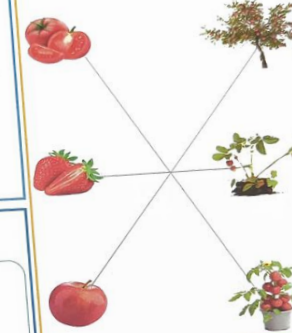
Observe a plant. Draw what you can see.



Tick the vegetables.



Match each fruit with how it is grown.



Are the statements true or false? Tick your answers.

Sentence	True	False

T: To understand Polar habitats

Monday 16th March 2026

Tick the polar habitat.



Circle two animals that live in polar habitats.

lion penguin polar bear chicken

a) Which words would you use to describe a polar habitat? Circle two correct answers.

cold hot icy warm

b) Add two more words to describe a polar habitat.

snowy freezing

Why is a polar habitat suitable for a polar bear?



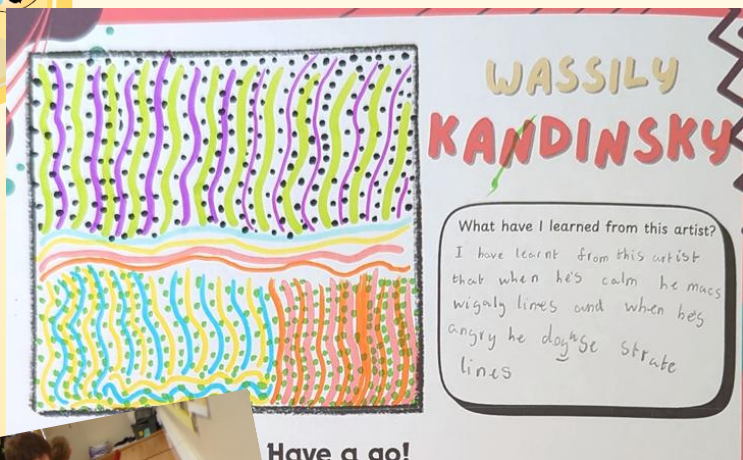
It is because it has got every think it needs.

Spreading the Word



In our History Topic this half term we studied communication through the ages, from the introduction to Britain of the printing press by William Caxton to Tim Berners-Lee and the World Wide Web.

Art



This half term we have been creating Kandinsky inspired artwork by printing.

This half term we will be creating a moving mechanism Ferris Wheel. Coming soon ...



D&T

Computing

In computing this half term we learnt how to identify objects using only yes and no answer questions.



Music

All

Here we go!

Group 1

Group 2

I am the music man,

I come from far away and I can play.

What can you play?

I play the piano.

All

Pia - pia - piano,

Piano, piano.

Pia - pia - piano,

Pia - piano.

In music we learnt how to recognise different sounds using our Charanga music scheme.



PE



Learning dance and striking and fielding skills this half term with Delta Sports on a Tuesday afternoon.



Aspiration Day

This half term we have studied the deep and not so deep ocean and investigated plastic pollution in the sea.

Marine Biologist

 "How can plastic pollution in the ocean impact me?"

2 Dan is having a picnic. He sips his juice through a bright orange plastic straw.

6 Unfortunately, Dan does not pick up all the litter from his picnic. The straw blows into the gutter by the road.

11 When it rains, litter is carried away down the drain. It ends up in the river which flows into the sea.

10 In the sea, plastics break up into tiny pieces called microplastics. These are less than 5mm in size.

Zooplankton, tiny animals that live in the sea, can eat microplastics.

After being eaten by minute organisms such as zooplankton, microplastics can pass up the food chain, from smaller fish to bigger fish, and eventually to us.

2 Fish are caught and sold to people who eat them for dinner.

Dan's favourite food is fish and chips.

 Excellent marine knowledge

 **Marine Biologist**
Spring 2 – Year 2

Layers of the Ocean Sorting Activity

Cut and paste the cards on the next page and sort them into these categories. Start with the top layer of the ocean and work your way down to the deepest layer.

Name of Layer	Metres Below Sea Level	Description	Image
The Sunlight Zone	0m-200m	Where most sea creatures live because it receives the most sunlight.	
The Twilight Zone	200m-1000m	Also known as the mesopelagic zone (Greek for 'middle'), this zone receives only small amounts of sunlight.	
The Midnight Zone	1000m-4000m	Also known as the bathypelagic zone (Greek for 'deep'), this zone does not receive any sunlight.	
The Lower Midnight Zone	4000m-6000m	Also known as the abyssopelagic zone (Greek for 'very deep' or 'bottomless'), this zone is extremely dark and the water temperature is very cold.	
The Trenches	Lower than 6000m	Named after the Greek God of the underworld, Hades, this layer is known as the hadopelagic zone. It is pitch black and the water temperature is very cold.	