

DOHA
BRITISH
SCHOOL
WAKRA

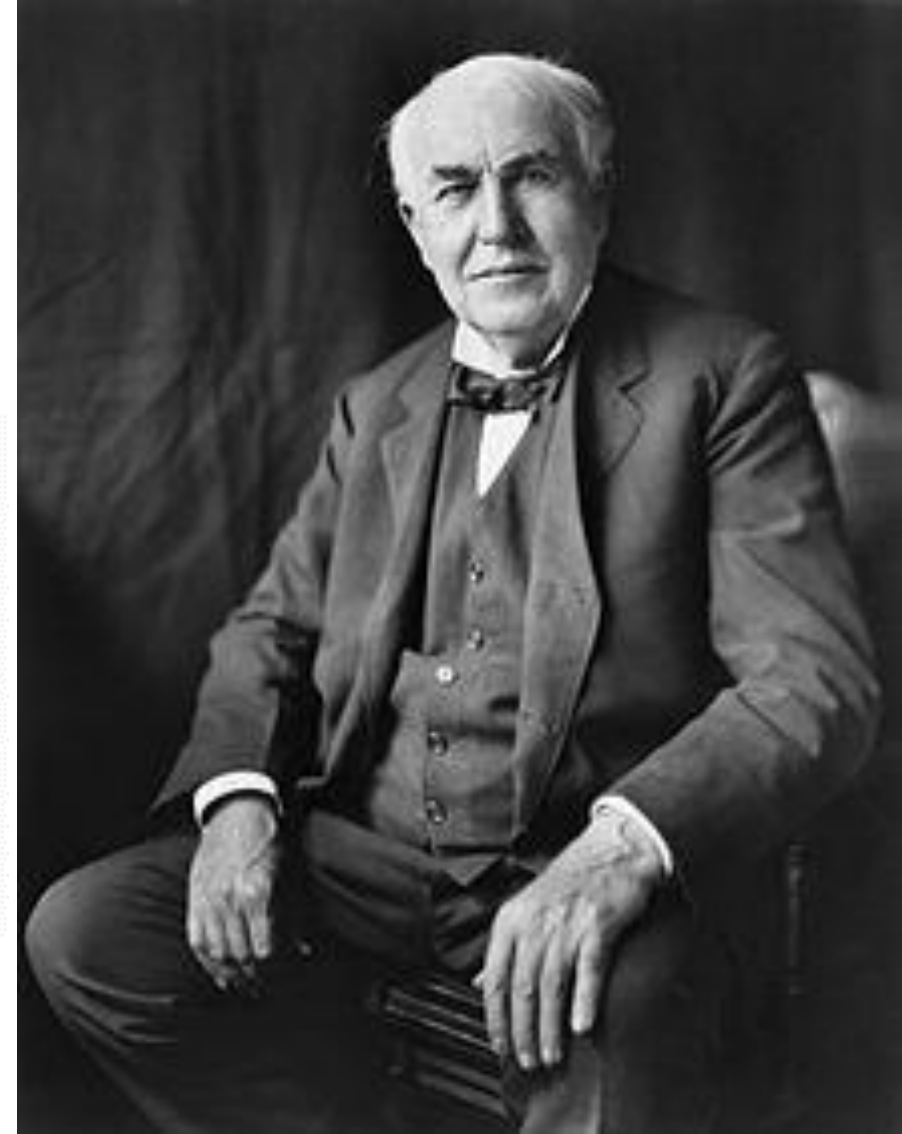
Year 2
Knowledge
Organiser

Autumn Term
2021

Thomas Edison

*I have not failed.
I've just found 10,000 ways
that won't work.*

Thomas A. Edison



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What are Knowledge Organisers?

What are knowledge organisers?

- A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic.
- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work: including, key dates, key people, vocabulary, definitions and other information.
- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.
- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.



How to use a Knowledge Organiser?

How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording



Primary Timetable– Year 2D Otter Class and 2B Camel Class

2021/2022

Year 2 Weekly Timetable

Notes

Week 1 In
School-
Monday,
Wednesday
and Thursday

Week 2 In
school-
Sunday and
Tuesday

	7.30-8.20	8.40-9.30	9.30-10.20	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.40	12.40-13.20
SUNDAY	Maths	PE	English	Science	Foundation	Arabic
MONDAY	Maths	Library/ Qatar History	English/ Guided reading	2B - ICT 2D - Guided Reading	Foundation	Spanish & Arabic
TUESDAY	Spanish & Arabic	Maths	English	Guided Reading	2B -SPAG/ Phonics 2D - Music	2B - Music 2D - SPAG/Phonic
WEDNESDAY	Maths	PE	English	Arabic	Guided Reading	Science
THURSDAY	Spanish & Arabic	Maths	English	2B - Guided Reading 2D - ICT	Arabic	PSHE/Story time

Timetable



English - Grammar

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prefix	A group of words added at the beginning of a word (Eg. Il- ir- un- re-)	Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently
Suffix	A group of words at the end of a word (Eg. -ing -ed -ness)	Tense	Shows whether you are writing in past, present or future
Adjective	A descriptive word used before a noun	Adverb	A word that modifies the verb
Verb	A doing word	Noun	A person, place or thing
Question	Ask something	Exclamation	When something is exclaimed
Connective	For example - and / so / but / because / or / however	Sentence openers	For example – first / then / next / after that / finally



English – Punctuation

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital letter	Used as an initial letter of a proper noun or the first word of a sentence A B C D	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume !
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence ●	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract '
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. ,	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence ...
Question mark	Used at the end of a question ?	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words. “ ”







English – Phonics

Phase 3 Sounds

j	v	w	x	y	z	zz	qu	ch
								
sh	th	ng	ai	ee	igh	oa	oo	oo
								
ar	or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air	ure	er
								

Phase 5 Sounds

ay	ou	ie	ea	oy	ir	ue	aw	wh
								
ph	ew	oe	au	ey	a_e	e_e		
								
i_e	o_e	u_e						
								

Tricky Words

the
to
I
no
go
into

he all
she are
we my
me her
be
was
you
they

said there
have little
like one
so when
do out
some what
come
were

oh
there
people
Mr
Mrs
looked
called
asked
could



English – Handwriting



Whoosh in and round you go,
Up, down and kick out a's toe.



Whoosh in and up tall and back down, then halfway up and all the way round. Add a lead at the end, so b can join onto a friend.



Whoosh in and curl the c. C joins other letters easily.



Whoosh up halfway and go around, then all the way up and back down. Kick out d's toe, and she's ready to go.



Whoosh in and curl like a snail and leave an easy joining tail.



Whoosh in to the top and go round, and then zoom under the ground. Under the line, loop the last part, and finish your f near its start.



Whoosh in, go round to the top. Go down under the line, loop and stop.



Whoosh in and up tall, and then down. Halfway up, bend over and flick off the ground.



Whoosh up and down, then kick out a toe. Add a dot and i's ready to go.



Whoosh up then zoom down under the line. Loop the tail then add your dot at the right time.



Whoosh up tall and back down. Go halfway up and around. Go down and out with a flick, your k is ready to kick.



Whoosh in and up tall. Down to the ground and make your flick small.



Whoosh in and then down. Up, over and back to the ground. Up, over and down again, add a flick to finish your m.



Whoosh in and then down. Up, over the hump and flick off the ground.



Whoosh in round you go. Lead out from the top for your o.



Whoosh in and then go down low. Back up to the top and round you go. Lead out at the end so o can join onto a friend.



Whoosh in and round you go. Then zoom under the line and kick out q's big toe.



Whoosh to the top to start. Go down and curve the top for your r.



Whoosh in and curl left. curl right then lead out of your s.



Whoosh to the top and back down. Then add a flick off of the ground. You need to cross the t, with a straight line on his tummy.



Whoosh up then down. Bend round, go up and down to the ground. Kick out a toe and u is ready to go.



Whoosh up then down into the valley. Zoom back up and across the top to finish your v.



Whoosh in, then down and back up. Down again, up and across at the top.



Climb up to the top and then slide down from left to right and have a rest. Jump back to the top, go from right to left and you have an x.



Whoosh up then down and bend round. Go up then down underground. Loop the tail under the line. Lead the y out and then it's fine.



Whoosh up then to the right. Zig zag down and back to the right.



English – Reading

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Comprehension	Understanding what has been read	Explain	Give a reason to justify a point of view or answer	Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Question	Ask questions about the text to further understanding	Sequence	Order events in the book from the beginning to the end	Discuss	Talk about what happens in the book with others.

Recommended Reading List Year 2			
Author	Title	Author	Title
Hans Christian Anderson	THE Ugly Duckling	Drew Daywalt	The Day the Crayons Quit
Anthony Brown	Lost and Found	Aesops	Aesops Fables
Anthony Brown	Voices in the Park	Roald Dahl	Fantastic Mr Fox



Maths – Place Value

Number and Place Value

Key Vocabulary

Partitioning	Splitting a number different ways to support calculation
Tens	The value of the first digit in a 2 digit number (eg 32 has 3 tens)
Units/ ones	The value of the final digit in a number (eg 45 has 5 units)
Digit	An individual figure within a number (eg 1, 2)
Ordinal number	Numbers which define order (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)
Greater than >	When a number has a higher value than the one it is being compared with
Less than <	When a number has a lower value than the one it is being compared with
Equals =	Use to show that both sides of a number sentence are balanced (eg. $3+4=7$. $7=3+4$, $2+5=3+4$)

How to help

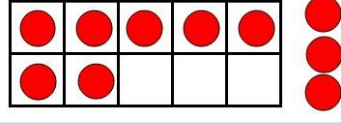

- Count regularly with your child forwards and backwards in 2's, 3's, 5's and 10's. Beginning at 0 but also starting at any other multiple of that number e.g. start at 20 and count in 2's, 25 and count in 5's...
- Count objects, people, knives and forks....
- Spot numbers on the way to school
- Play board games eg Snakes and Ladders

Useful links

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/place-value>



Maths – Place Value

Mental Maths	
Key Vocabulary	
Multiple	A number which can be divided by a another number without leaving a remainder
Bonds to 10	All of the pairs of numbers which add to 10 (3+7, 4+6)
Bonds within 10	All of the pairs numbers which add to each number up to 10 (eg 2+3= 5, 1+4=5)
10s Frame	Used to solve addition and subtraction problems normally within 20. 
Bead string	Used to solve problems within 100 
Associated fact/ fact family	A group of facts which use the same set of numbers eg 3+4=7, 4+3=7, 7-3=4, 7-4=3
Double	Adding a number to itself
Half	Sharing a number by 2 equally
How to help	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work regularly on simple addition and subtraction facts within 10 • Add and subtract physical objects at home eg at dinner time • Help your Year 2 child with their mental maths homework • Practice times tables facts for 2,3,5, and 10 times tables. Begin with counting in 2/3/5/10's and then when they're confident writing the tables out. 	<p>Top Marks Website- http://www.topmarks.co.uk/mathsgames/5-7-years ICT Games Website http://www.ictgames.com/resources.html</p>



Maths – Calculation

Operations	
Key Vocabulary	
Operation	Addition, subtraction, multiplication or division
Number sentence	A written calculation
Addition	The sum of two numbers (plus, add, total, more than)
Subtraction	Taking one number away from another or finding the difference between those values (take away, subtract, less than)
Multiplication	Repeated addition. Counting amounts in groups of 1/2/3/4/5/6/7...etc.
Division	Sharing an amount by a given number of groups equally. Repeated subtraction.
How to help	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice using a number line to add and subtract numbers. Practice using images of 10's and units to add and subtract numbers which don't require carrying. Get children to total 3-4 items from your shopping list. Allow your child to go to a shop and purchase one or two items so they become used to using money and receiving change. 	
Useful links	
<p>Top Marks</p> <p>https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?Subject=16&AgeGroup=2</p> <p>This website has a variety of games for all areas of maths.</p>	

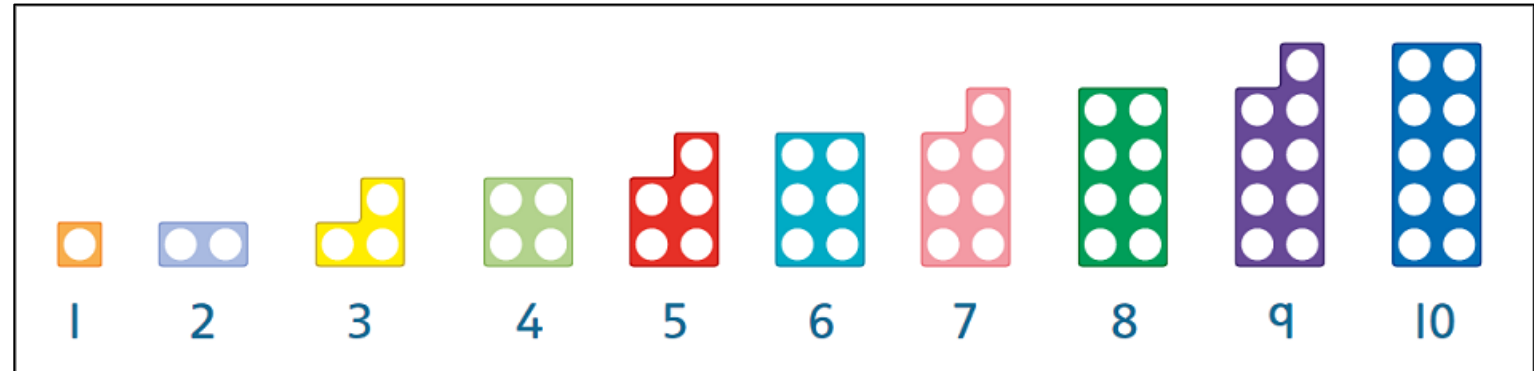
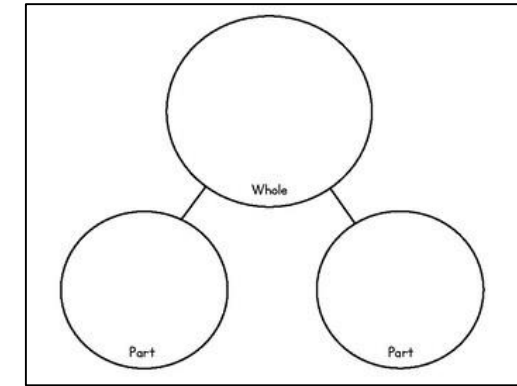
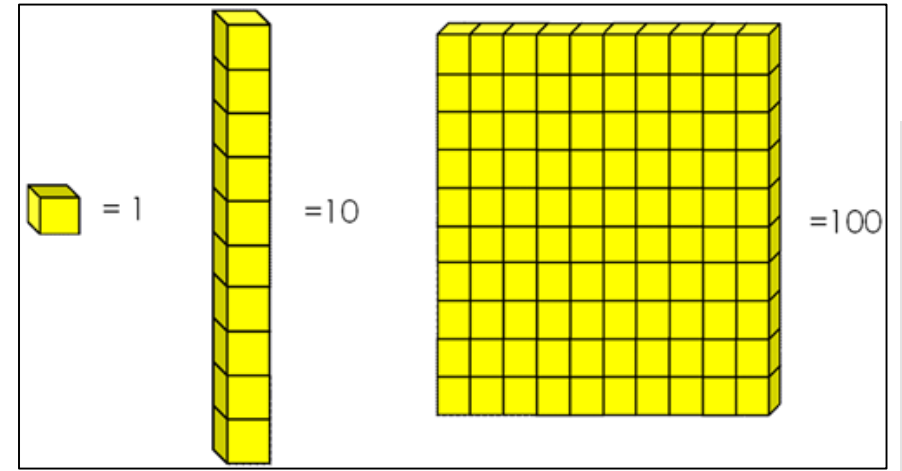
Another ways to say or mean...			
ADDITION	SUBTRACTION	MULTIPLICATION	DIVISION
plus	minus	multiply	quotient
more than	difference	product	divided by
sum	take away	double (multiply by 2)	ratio
and	subtract	twice (multiply by 2)	share
total	less than	triple (multiply by 3)	into
greater than	decreased by	times	over
increased by	less		



Maths – Resources to support

100 Square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Maths – Money

Key Vocabulary	
currency	The money a country uses.
sterling	The name of the currency used in Britain.
pounds	A basic unit of British money, equal to 100 pence.
pence	The smallest unit of British money.
value	How much something is worth.
coin	A flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp, used as money.
note	A piece of paper money.
amount	A quantity of money.
combinations	The result of two or more things joining together.
convert	To exchange one type of money for another.
change	The money that is returned to someone who has paid for something that costs less than the amount that they gave.

UK Coins



UK Notes



Maths – Money

Pounds and Pence



£3 and 25 pence



£52 and 13 pence

Convert Pounds and Pence



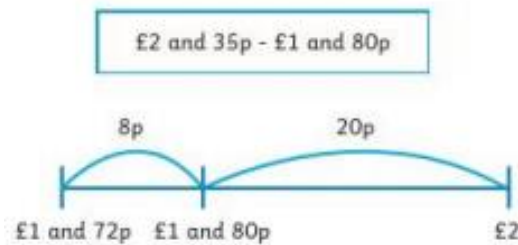
120 pence
100 pence is £1
120 pence is £1 and 20 pence.

Adding Amounts

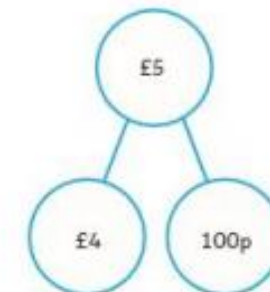


£1 and 60p + £1 and 52p
There is £2 and 112p.
112p is £1 and 12p
Altogether there is £3 and 12p.

Subtracting Amounts



Giving Change



£9 - £5 = £4
100p - 67p = 33p
£4 and 33p change



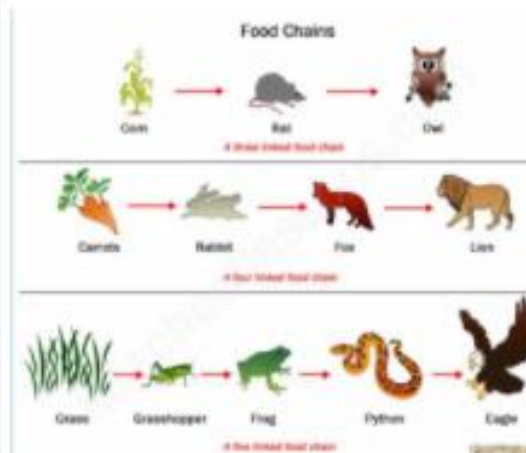
Year 2 Science Knowledge Organiser – Living things and their habitats

Science – Living Things

Selected Vocabulary and Definitions	
Habitat	An animal's home
Micro-habitat	A small habitat within a larger habitat
Food chain	A diagram which shows how each living thing gets food.
Living	Being alive
Dead	No longer alive
Reproduce	Make more by having babies
carnivore	Meat eater
Herbivore	Plant eater
Omnivore	Meat and plant eater
predator	An animal that eats other animals
prey	An animal that is hunted for food
Producer	A plant that produces its own food
consumer	A living thing that eats other living things



Curriculum Objectives
I can explain the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive.
I can explain that most living things live in habitats which suit them and depend on each other.
I can name some plants and animals in their habitats including micro-habitats.
I can explain how animals get their food from plants and other animals using a simple food chain.



Key Knowledge	
Living	Living things grow, reproduce, feed, breathe. Humans, animals, plants are living
Dead	No longer living
Never alive	Plastic chair, metal spoon, computer, rock, sand, car
Habitats	Ocean, woodland, desert, beach, rainforest, town/city, jungle, river,
Woodland habitat	Fox, rabbit, owl, hedgehog, squirrel Fir tree, oak, fern,
Ocean habitat	Shark, dolphin, starfish, clownfish, coral, seaweed,
Micro-habitat – tree stump	Leaf, bark, branch/stump Ladybird, greenfly, caterpillar, blue tit, moss, fern



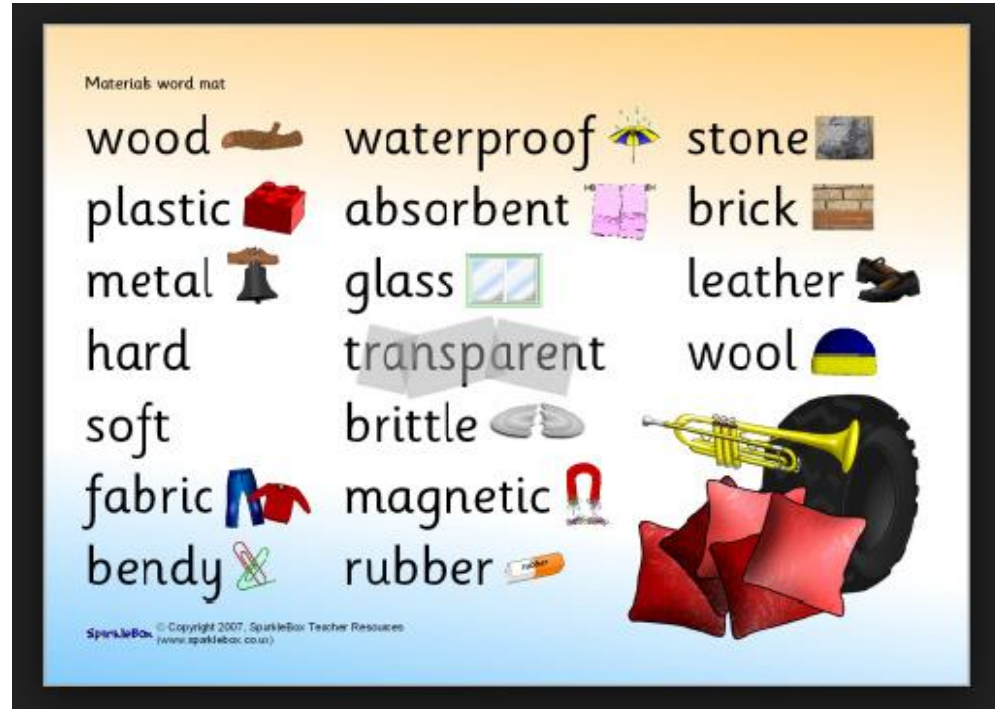
Science – Materials

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Materials	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard
Transparent	A material that is see through
Opaque	A material that you cannot see through: not transparent
Translucent	Allows light, but not detailed shapes to pass through: semi-transparent
Rigid	Unable to bend or force it out of shape; hard or stiff
Rough	Has an uneven surface – the opposite of smooth
Smooth	Has an even flat surface
Waterproof	A material that keeps water out
Absorbent	A material that soaks up liquid easily
Brittle	A hard material but can break easily
Shiny	A material that reflects the light
Dull	A material that is not bright
Stretch	A material that can be made longer or wider without tearing or breaking
Twist	A material that can be bent or curled out of shape
Bend	Shape or force a material into a curve
Squash	Crush or squeeze a material with force so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape
Friction	The action of one surface or object rubbing against another
Shortest	Children will find out which car has travelled the shortest distance (the smallest distance)
Furthest	Children will find out which car has travelled the furthest distance (the longest distance)
Predict	Estimate or guess
Distance	A length measured between two points



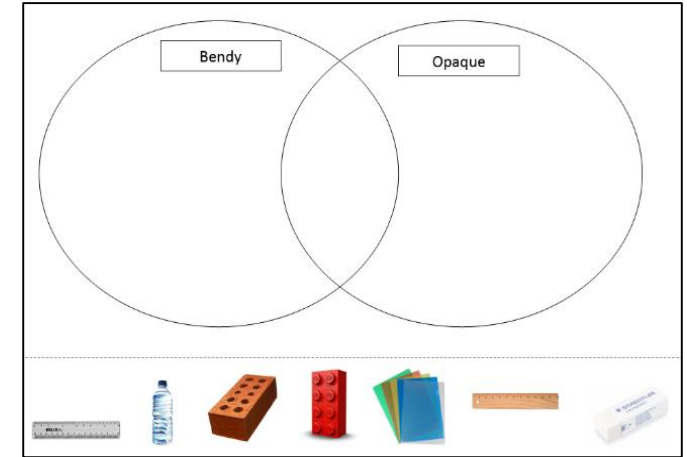
Science - Materials

Materials and Their Properties



These 3 ways, Carroll Diagram, Venn Diagram and Tally Chart, are ways that you can sort the materials. Materials can be sorted by their properties.

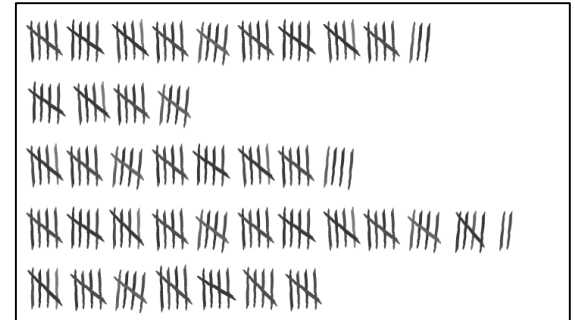
Carroll Diagram



Venn Diagram

	Shiny	Not Shiny
Hard		
Not Hard		

Tally chart – Can you count the amount of tallies used in each line?



Foundation – Florence Nightingale.

Florence heard about the Crimean war – she went to help soldiers who were wounded in a hospital in Turkey. The injured soldiers were transported to Turkey.

Turkey, by land mass, is positioned 95% in Asia and 5% in Europe

Key facts about Florence Nightingale

- **Florence was born on 12th May 1820**
- **She was named after the city in which she was born (Florence, Italy)**
- **Florence trained to become a nurse**
- **A war began in Crimea in 1853 and she went to Turkey to help wounded soldiers**
- **Florence was disappointed with the conditions of the hospital and improved these**
- **Florence became known as the Lady with the Lamp**
- **She returned back to England and set up her own hospital and trained nurses**
- **Florence became famous for her hard work**
- **Florence died at home on August 13 1910 at 90 years old**



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Florence Nightingale	A nurse who saved many lives in the Crimean War and became famous because of this.
Nurse	A person trained to care for the sick or the ill.
War	Conflict between two groups of people.
Wounded	Somebody who has been injured.
Disappointed	Feeling let down, upset or sad.
Returned	Florence 'returned' (went back) home to England. Returned from somewhere she had visited.



Foundation – Florence Nightingale.

Florence Dates and Key Events:

1820 – Florence was born in **Florence, Italy**

1821 – Her family returned back home to **England (UK)**

1848 – Florence visited **Egypt** on holiday

1851 – She studied nursing in **Germany**

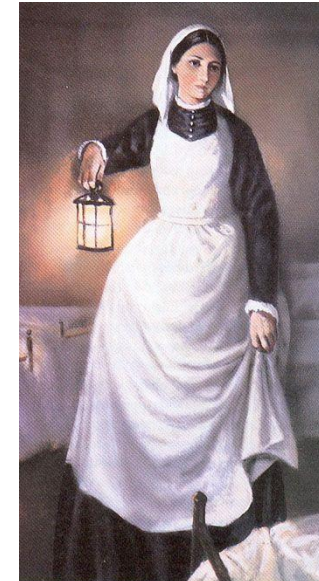
1853 – She worked in a hospital in **London (England – UK)**

1854 – She went to **Turkey** to help in the Crimean War

1856 – She returned after the war as a national heroine.

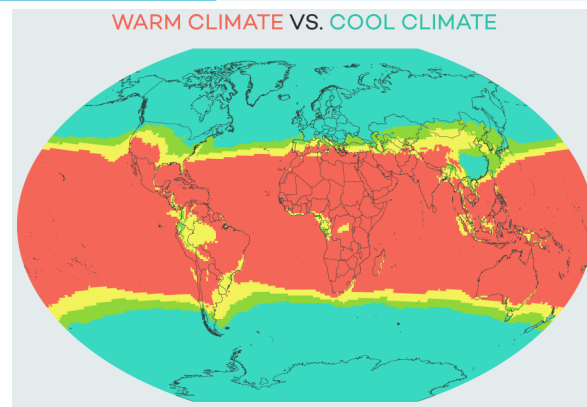
1910 – Florence Nightingale passed away.

Florence Nightingale used a Fanoos Lamp. The lamp was made of bronze or brass and linen. The candle was inside. It had a handle.



Foundation – Our Wonderful World

Northern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that is north of the equator
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that is south of the equator
North Pole	The most northern point of the earth
South Pole	The most southern point of the earth
Equator	Imaginary circle/ line around the earth that divides Earth into 2 equal parts
Climate	The weather conditions in an area
Capital city	Turkey: Istanbul, Germany: Berlin, Egypt: Cairo, England: London – the most important city in the country
Population	How many people live within a certain place
Seasons	Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
Biggest River	Egypt: River Nile, England: River Severn
Religion	Belief or worship in a God or Gods
Rainfall	How much rain falls (the quantity)
Agriculture	Farming
Currency	The money that is used within a country Turkey: Lira, Germany: Euro
Port	Access to water, where ships load and unload
Continents	North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Antarctica
Oceans	Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern



Famous World Landmarks Map



Foundation –
Our Wonderful
World



Notation

TREBLE CLEF

BASS CLEF (LOWER CASE)

STAVE

G A B C D E F G A B C D E F

Time Signatures

NUMBER OF BEATS PER BAR	4	3	2
TYPE OF BEAT BEING COUNTED	4	4	4

Tonic Sol-fa

DOH'
 TI
 LA
 SOH
 FAH
 ME
 RAY
 DOH

SEMIBREVE - - 4 BEATS

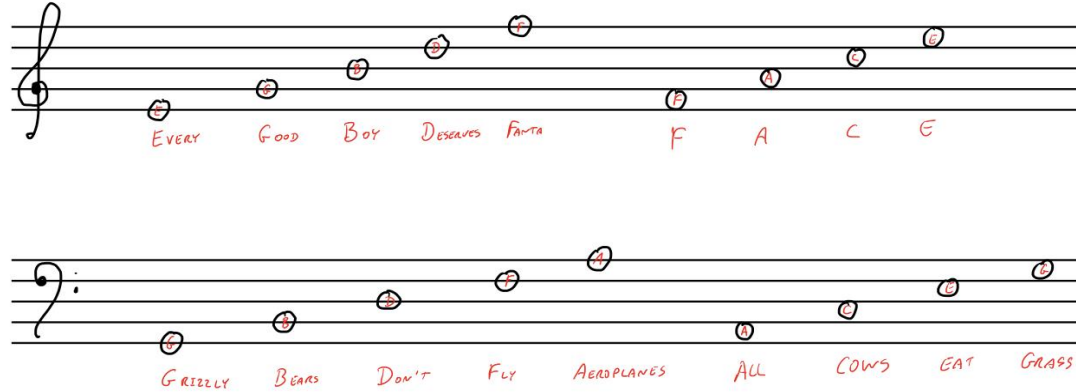
MINIM - - 2 BEATS

CROTCHET - - 1 BEAT

QUAVER - - 1/2 BEAT



Mnemonics



Instrument Families



Key Terms

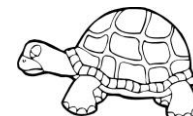
Composer	- A person who writes music
Tempo	- The speed of the music
Dynamics	- The volume of the music
ff	- Fortissimo - Very loud
f	- Forte - Loud
mf	- Mezzo forte - Medium loud
mp	- Mezzo piano - Medium soft
p	- Piano - Soft
pp	- Pianissimo - Very soft
Orchestra	- A large group of musicians who play together
Conductor	- The leader of the orchestra

Tempo – the speed of the music.

Allegro – Fast



Lento – Slow



Dynamics – the volume of the music.



Forte – Loud



Piano

Soft (Quiet)

Health and Fitness

What is Health & Fitness?

A healthy, active lifestyle is when you live in a way which allows you to have a good physical, mental and social well being. It should include regular exercise and physical activity. Within PE you will learn about different types of exercise you can do to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Why is it important to learn about health and fitness?

Having a physically active life can lead to good health and avoid injuries or illness. Maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can make you feel good and also make your muscles stronger.

Key Words:

Health, fitness, sport, diet, heart rate, muscles, exercise, active, power, balance.



Ways that you can keep active at home: (Youtube)

-Go Noodle

-Cosmic kids yoga

-Just Dance kids

-Pinkfong

--Change4Life activities (website)



Spanish

Spanish Knowledge organiser for Year 2 Term 1 Autumn1

Key vocabulary

Saludos - Greetings		La familia - Family		*Números del 1-50 - Numbers			
Hola	Hello	Padre	Father	0	Cero	13	Trece
Adios	Good bye	Madre	Mother	1	Uno	14	Catorce
Buenos días	Good morning	Hermano	Brother	2	Dos	15	Quince
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon	Hermana	Sister	3	Tres	16	Dieciseis
Buenas noches	Good night	Bebé	Baby	4	Cuatro	17	Diecisiete
Gracias	Thank you	Abuelo	Grandpa	5	Cinco	18	Dieciocho
Por favor	Please	Abuela	Grandma	6	Seis	19	Diecinueve
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?	Tío	Uncle	7	Siete	20	Veinte
Me llamo (Lola)	My name is (Anna)	Tía	Aunt	8	Ocho	21- 29	Veinti __ (1-9) __
¿Cómo estás?	How are you?	Primo	Cousin (male)	9	Nueve	30	Treinta
Estoy bien	I'm good	Prima	Cousin (female)	10	diez	40	Cuarenta
Estoy así así	I'm so so	Hijo	Son	11	Once	50	Cincuenta
Estoy regular	I'm so so	Hija	daughter	12	Doce		
Estoy mal	I'm bad	Sobrino	Nephew	**Colores - Colours			
Encantado de conocerte	Nice to meet you	Sobrina	Niece	Azul	Blue	Morado	Purple
Hasta luego	See you later	Cuñado	Brother-in-law	Rojo	Red	Blanco	White
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?	Cuñada	Sister-in-law	Rosa	Pink	Negro	Black
Yo vivo en	I live in	*Number 20 is VEINTE numbers from 21-20 is VEINTI then straight away we write numbers 1-9 i.e. 24 = veinticuatro 29 = veintinueve		Amarillo	Yellow	Marrón / Café	Brown
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?			Verde	Green	Gris	Grey
Yo soy de	I am from			Naranja	Orange		
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?	**In addition to this topic "Colores" we will be concentrating on spellings.					
Tengo años	I am years old						
Las profesiones- Professions							
Policía	Police	Médico	Doctor				
Bombero	Firefighter	Enfermera	Nurse				
Maestro	Teacher	veterinario	Vet				



Spanish

Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 2 Term 2 Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

Mi clase - My classroom		Días de la Semana, Meses del año y las Estaciones del año		*Números del 1-60 - Numbers			
Mesa	table			0	Cero	13	Trece
Silla	Chair			1	Uno	14	Catorce
Puerta	Door	Lunes	Monday	2	Dos	15	Quince
Ventana	Window	Martes	Tuesday	3	Tres	16	Dieciseis
Basura	Trash in	Miércoles	Wednesday	4	Cuatro	17	Diecisiete
Muebles	Furniture	Jueves	Thursday	5	Cinco	18	Dieciocho
Pantalla Interactiva	Interactive White Board	Viernes	Friday	6	Seis	19	Diecinueve
Pizarra	White board	Sábado	Saturday	7	Siete	20	Veinte
Ordenador	Computer	Domingo	Sunday	8	Ocho	21-29	Veinti__(1-9)__
Reloj	Clock	Enero	January	9	Nueve	30	Treinta
Transporte - transport		Febrero	February	10	diez	40	Cuarenta
Coche	Car	Marzo	March	11	Once	50	Cincuenta
Tren	Train	Abril	April	12	Doce	60	Sesenta
Avión	Plain	Mayo	May	*Number 20 is VEINTE numbers from 21-20 is VEINTI then straight away we write numbers 1-9 i.e. 24 = veinticuatro 29 = veintinueve 26 = veintiséis etc.... Numbers from 31-99 we will write the Tens number first then y and then the Units e.g. 38 = Treinta y ocho 42 = Cuarenta y dos			
Barco	Boat	Junio	June				
Autobús	Bus	Julio	July				
Globo	Hot air balloon	Agosto	August				
Motocicleta/moto	Moto bike	Septiembre	September				
Bicicleta/bici	Bike	Octubre	October				
camión	Truck	Noviembre	November				
Ambulancia	Ambulance	Diciembre	December				
Tanvia	Trolley car	Primavera	Spring				
Helicóptero	Helicopter	Verano	Summer				
Cohete	rocket	Otoño	Autumn				
Fonética		Invierno	Winter	**Colores - Colours			
ca / co / cu The sound in English would be:		Ayer	Yesterday	Azul	Blue	Morado	Purple
Ka / Ko / Ku		Hoy	Today	Rojo	Red	Blanco	White
gue / gui / ge / gi Please click the link for demonstration (minutes between 1.17 and 2.55) https://youtu.be/1xbVpPOUKCI		Mañana	Tomorrow	Rosa	Pink	Negro	Black
ga / go / gu Please click the link for demonstration https://youtu.be/66QpUz18Ewk		**Mi estuche - My pencil case		Amarillo	Yellow	Marrón /	Brown
		Lápiz	pencil	Verde	Green	Gris	Grey
		Colores	Colours	Naranja	Orange		
		Sacapuntas	Sharpener	**In addition to this topic "Colores" and "Mi estuche" we will be concentrating on spellings.			
		Goma	Eraser				
		Regla	Ruler				
		Pegamento	Glue				
		Tijeras	Scissors				
		Estuche	Pencil case				



Resources

Quiz – Kahoot	https://kahoot.it/
English – Literacy Planet	https://www.literacyplanet.com/
Maths – My Maths	https://www.mymaths.co.uk/
Vocabulary Flash Cards	https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html

