




Learning at home: Year 3 week 8 beginning 11.05.20

Use this grid to help your child work at home. Children concentrate best during the first half of the day. Make a routine that works for you. Build in fun, exercise and times to relax and laugh. Remind your child that school will want to see what they have been doing.

PE	Art/Music	French from Madame Farrington
<p>PE with Joe Wicks at 9am Mon-Fri https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ</p> <p>Supermovers- BBC https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-collection/zr4ky9q</p>	<p>BBC lessons- Pulse and rhythm https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6mmxyc</p>	<p><u>Animal names</u> Look at some of the stories, songs and games on Babelzone Unit 5 and make a list of the animal names. If you look at the PDF transcript you will find the words to the story or song. https://www.lcfclubs.com/babelzoneNEW/ username: welwyn (all lowercase), password: french (all lowercase)</p> <p>If you can print this animal vocabulary sheet you can label the animals, or alternatively you can draw and label the animals. https://www.lcfclubs.com/babelzoneNEW/printablesFR/05Fvocabanimals.pdf</p> 
<p>Science</p> <p>BBC lessons- What plants need to survive https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znm4kmn</p>	<p>History/Geography/RE</p> <p>BBC lessons- The Stone Age https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd42xyc</p>	<p>Create a mirrored image of one of these animal words, and decorate it to look like that animal. You can use a drawing app on your tablet or phone, or good old pencil and paper. Here's an example of the French word lion.</p> <p>You can find a printable animal vocabulary mat here: https://www.lightbulblanguages.co.uk/resources/PrimaryFrench/animaux-mat.pdf</p>

Reading

- Daily reading using a home book or other reading materials e.g. a recipe, magazines, National Geographic for kids' website, BBC Bitesize reading materials.

- **Online reading books can be found at:**

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/>

There are colour band reading levels like we have in school! Try it today!

- Books are also on [Purple Mash](#). Use your login.

- **Listen** to a good book:

<https://www.worldofdavidwalliams.com/elevenses/>

<https://www.storylineonline.net/>

<https://www.storynory.com/>

Continue to share your reading with an adult and record all reading in some way.

Read aloud and focus on:


- Expression
- Following the punctuation accurately
- Accuracy
- Talk about what you have read
- Asking and answering questions about the book. Advice and examples of questions can be at the bottom of week 5's document, and can be printed and glued to make a bookmark.

Reading comprehension:

Sharks Fact file

Find it at the end of this document.

Answer the questions in your home learning book.

<p><u>Writing</u> Non-chronological report Heading and subheadings Technical language</p> <p>Remember: Date Leave a line Title Leave a line Then get started</p> 	<p>Monday Headings activity- end of document.</p> <p>Challenge 1 and 2- can you complete both?</p>	<p>Tuesday Research a sea creature you are interested in. Use a range of sources, where possible, such as websites, fact books, encyclopaedias etc.</p> <p>Remember you can write in notes, so you do not need to write down your research in full sentences. You just need to include enough to know what it means when you plan and write.</p> <p>You will be writing your own non-chronological report about your research- like fact page. Begin to think about how you can organise your writing into paragraphs with sub-headings.</p>
	<p>Wednesday Planning your writing. Use yesterday's research notes to plan your writing into paragraphs. Remember to plan your sub-headings for your paragraphs too. Suggestions for sub-headings/ paragraphs for a sea creature: Habitat (where it lives)- be specific Diet (what it eats) Predators (what eats the creature, if anything) Interesting facts</p> <p>Have a look at the Sharks Fact File reading comprehension for some ideas and as an example.</p> <p>There is a poster to remind you of the key features and purpose of non-chronological reports at the end of this document.</p>	<p>Thursday Writing your non-chronological report.</p> <p><u>Remember your report should be written in:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Present tense (happening now) ✓ Third person (they, <u>not</u> I or you) <p><u>Your report should include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Title ✓ Sub-headings (look at your plan and Monday's activity to help you) ✓ Paragraphs (your plan and sub-headings will help you to remember to write in paragraphs) ✓ Descriptive, factual language (use your research to help) <p><u>Your report could also include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ An opening ✓ A conclusion ✓ Interesting fact box

Friday

Spelling test: ask an adult to test you with this week's spellings. You can email your teacher using Purple Mash to tell them your score. There will be a spelling quiz in your 2dos on Purple Mash if you have access.

Editing time for your chronological report.

Perhaps you would like to type it up using Microsoft Word, or a publishing tool on Purple Mash. Check your 2dos for a template.

Are you able to add pictures to it?

Remember your title and sub-headings.

Handwriting practice

earth

eight

eighth

enough

exercise

experience

experiment

extreme

famous

favourite

Spellings

Apples- 'un' spelling

1. unkind
2. unhappy
3. uncut
4. unzip
5. untie
6. unsold
7. unsafe
8. unwell
9. unfit
10. unsaid

Bananas (1-10), pears (1-12)
and mandarins (1-15) prefixes

1. bicycle
2. tricycle
3. recycle
4. disappear
5. invisible
6. abnormal
7. preview
8. review
9. interview
10. submarine
11. disconnect
12. remove
13. prehistoric
14. repacked
15. preface

Maths

Use **Purple Mash and Sumdog** - don't forget to check your 2dos and tasks for related games and activities sent by your teacher.

Lots of printable resources to support times tables learning :

https://www.purplemash.com/#tab/pm-home/maths/printable_resources_maths_tables

NEW

You can now access additional textbooks from Pearson. Just use the link below (you have to agree to the terms that appear first):

[Pearson Power Maths Year 3](#)

<http://go.pardot.com/e/749453/PowerMathsYear3/5jj14/124032641?h=0OTxwXK2c62Mn1aOeM44lV-BVLdc2phNEYi7yG8iMQ0>

[Abacus Textbooks 1-3 for Year 3](#)

<http://go.pardot.com/e/749453/AbacusYr3/5jh6v/123824163?h=Cn9E-XKnT5EkhIqvsTC8WkWfrucVtkJahrUnLFOTJnE>

Fluency starter- mini maths brain warm-up

What is the number?

- The number has four digits.
- The thousands digit is the number of days in a week.
- The ones digit is half of 12.
- The tens digit is the number of wheels on a bicycle.
- The hundreds digit is 2 less than the ones digit.

Once you have completed this maths riddle, can you create your own?

Challenge an adult!

Here are some more maths challenges for you to try!

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd3q2sg>

Use the Times Tables Rockstars website daily.

Use Sumdog games to keep practising your maths skills (seems to work best through the app on devices, rather than the website/ laptop). Please persevere and take your time on the diagnostic questions, this will really help to get a true picture of what you can do to make sure the challenges and games are at the right challenge for you. If you feel you rushed yours, you can email your teacher using Purple Mash and they can reset it for you to do it again.

Do a page from your mental maths homework book each week.

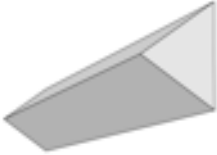

Maths focus for this week:

I can: use column subtraction

Activities at the end of the document.

Check Purple Mash and Sumdog for relevant activities if you have access to a device.

Early Morning Worksheet- just like we do at school, you can do a little bit of writing and maths practice each morning using the sheet below.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Write 4 synonyms for then.</p> <p>1 _____</p> <p>2 _____</p> <p>3 _____</p> <p>4 _____</p>	<p>Write 4 adverbs for this sentence:</p> <p>My sister was cooking pancakes.</p> <p>1 _____</p> <p>2 _____</p> <p>3 _____</p> <p>4 _____</p>	<p>Use three determiners in one sentence.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Put in the necessary punctuation:</p> <p>There are many animals in the rainforest sloths tapir monkeys and eagles there are even more insects and spiders</p>	<p>Which 3 conjunctions could you use for this sentence?</p> <p>The test was difficult _____ Gary did really well.</p> <p>1 _____</p> <p>2 _____</p> <p>3 _____</p>
<p>$8 \times 6 =$</p> <p>$32 + 53 + 5 =$</p> <p>2 9</p> <p>X 4</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>What does product mean?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>$8 \times 7 =$</p> <p>$7 \times 800 =$</p> <p>$73 + 6 + 3 = 73 + \square$</p> <p>How many faces on a triangular prism?</p> <p>_____</p> 	<p>$6 \times 80 =$</p> <p>$72 - 35 =$</p> <p>Draw 2 irregular pentagons.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <p>How many 20s in 100?</p>	<p>$4 \times 8 =$</p> <p>$40 = \square \times 8$</p> <p>What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 40?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>$9 \times 8 =$</p> <p>$148 - 26 =$</p> <p>What time is this in digital numbers?</p> <p>_____</p> 

Subtraction: Column Method

1

$$\begin{array}{r} 453 \\ -348 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Place the numbers one on top of the other, lining up the hundreds, tens and ones.

2

$$\begin{array}{r} 453 \\ -348 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtract the ones (note that the answer to $3 - 8$ is negative).

3

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\overset{4}{\cancel{5}}\overset{1}{3} \\ -348 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exchange a 10 from the 50 to give 13 ones.
Subtract the ones: $13 - 8 = 5$

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\overset{4}{\cancel{5}}\overset{1}{3} \\ -348 \\ \hline 05 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtract the tens: $40 - 40 = 0$

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\overset{4}{\cancel{5}}\overset{1}{3} \\ -348 \\ \hline 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtract the hundreds: $400 - 300 = 100$

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\overset{4}{\cancel{5}}\overset{1}{3} \\ -348 \\ \hline 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



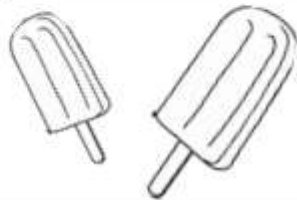
Check your answer.

Extension: be careful, these are tricky!

a) $\begin{array}{r} 72 \square \\ - 365 \\ \hline \square \square 64 \end{array}$	b) $\begin{array}{r} 7 \square \square \\ - \square 00 \\ \hline 446 \end{array}$
c) $\begin{array}{r} 9 \square 5 \\ - 51 \square \\ \hline 394 \end{array}$	d) $\begin{array}{r} 5 \square 8 \square 3 \\ - \square \square \square \\ \hline 139 \end{array}$
e) $\begin{array}{r} 3 \square \square \\ - \square 23 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$	f) $\begin{array}{r} \square 1 \square \\ - 2 \square 3 \\ \hline 104 \end{array}$
g) $\begin{array}{r} 28 \square \\ - \square \square 0 \\ \hline 179 \end{array}$	h) $\begin{array}{r} \square \square \square \\ - 777 \\ \hline 172 \end{array}$

a) At a football cup final, 523 people support one team and 499 people support the other. What is the difference in the number of supporters for each team?

b) An ice cream van has a stock of 882 ice lollies in the freezer. At the end of the day, 395 are left. How many ice lollies were sold?



Can you create your own subtraction problems?

Writing activities

Headings

Challenge 1: Match each sub-heading to the correct paragraph.

Extreme sports are sports that seem especially dangerous. Sometimes they are called action sports or adventure sports. There are lots of different types of extreme sports. These are mostly practised by young people, never played in schools and often do not need a team. Examples include BMX riding, extreme ironing, mountain biking, skydiving and rock climbing.

This is a form of diving that used to be called 'breath hold diving'. It relies on divers being able to hold their breath underwater, rather than using breathing equipment. Competitors try to hold their breath for great distances, times and depths in order to win a competition. Although it is considered a sport today, in the past it was developed for harvesting food, sponges and sunken items from below the waters.

This was developed as transport down the icy parts of a North American river. Now, in teams, athletes push their canoe across ice and row in freezing waters.

This is a sport that uses stilts loaded with springs. Athletes run and jump whilst wearing the stilts, to show displays of daring jumping or movements that look like dances. Powerbockers need to put very little pressure on their stilts to jump to enormous heights. The sport is named after its inventor, Alexander Böck, from Germany.

Ice Canoeing



Extreme Sports



Powerbocking



Free Diving



Challenge 2

Read these paragraph openers and suggest a **sub-heading** for each one.

The first one has been done for you.

Example

Whales live in deep oceans because...

Sub-heading – Ocean Creatures

1. The famous British singer, Adele, explained that...

Sub-heading -

2. France can be found south of the UK....

Sub-heading -

3. Years ago, in the 1950s, Judith explained that...

Sub-heading -

4. When Father Christmas was a little boy he...

Sub-heading -

5. Insects are fascinating creatures...

Sub-heading -

Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose: to describe the way things are

Examples

- Letter
- Non fiction book
- Information leaflet
- Catalogue
- Magazine article

Structure

- Opening contains a general classification
- A description of their chosen subject
- Paragraphs about different aspects of the subject
- Conclusion

Language Features

- Present tense
- Technical vocabulary relevant to the subject
- Descriptive and factual language
- General language
- Third person



Shark Fact File

Sharks are a type of fish but instead of having bones, their skeleton is made of cartilage. This is what your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark and tiger shark. Scientists believe that sharks have been in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school or shoal.

Where do they live?

Sharks can be found in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures though polar sharks prefer colder water.



What do they eat?

What a shark eats depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, crabs and squid.

Some types of shark can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are not very common. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than from shark attacks.

Shark Senses

Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can see in low levels of light.

Did You Know...?

A baby shark is called a pup.



Amazing Fact!

Most shark species would die if they stopped moving. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive.

Questions:

1. What is a shark's skeleton made of?
2. How many species of shark are there?
3. How long have sharks lived in our oceans?
4. Name two of the world's oceans.
5. What are baby sharks called?
6. Why are sharks such good hunters? Explain your answer.
7. This text is a non-chronological text, like the one we would like you to write this week. Make a list of features you can see in the text.
8. What does non-chronological mean?

Family challenge project for the week beginning 11.05.20

What would you like to find out about 'OCEANS and SEAs'? You set the goals.

Why not enter the WGC Centenary Schools Photograph Competition - see details below.

Geography and History

Oceans of the world

Where are the oceans? How many oceans are there?

These videos explain where they can be found in the world. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zmqwscw>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j9elm85IBYA>

Make your own map of the world by using sheets, blankets, clothes. On the floor, mould them into the shapes of the 7 continents as best you can. Label the continents and the five oceans? Here is an link to a world map to help.

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/au-g-30-continent-and-oceans-mapp>

Find out more about each ocean. <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-tp-5976-oceans-of-the-world-facts-powerpoint>
Create your own fact-file.

Ocean layers

What do living organisms need to survive? (i.e. energy, sunlight, food, etc.). How do they get these things? Think about whether these necessities are available in the deepest part of the ocean.

Use the link to find out about the different ocean layers.

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-g-357-the-layers-of-the-ocean-information-powerpoint>

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-s-1327-ks2-the-layers-of-the-ocean-information-powerpoint>

You might want to look at this link too.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/activity/mariana-trench-deepest-place-earth/>

Complete these activities - follow the link.

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-t-866-creatures-in-the-layers-of-the-ocean-read-and-draw-activity-sheet->

Make your ocean layer picture using any resources you have at home.

Learn about Earth's oceans in this excellent educational video from National Geographic. Around three quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water, including the well-known Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean. The water on Earth makes it unique compared to the other planets in our solar system. Learn the amazing story behind how the oceans first formed and the surprising role comets have played.

<https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/videos/earth/oceans.html>

Plastic and our oceans

Use the links below to find out about plastic in our oceans

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/47979998>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/joinin/the-deep-plastic-ocean-part-one> - this is an animated series with games from the BBC.

Older children could also watch Blue Planet 11

Younger children can watch an Octonauts which shows the dangers of plastic in the oceans.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b03b6r3z/octonauts-series-3-6-pelicans>

As a family make a poster thinking about how we can reduce using the amount of plastic and how it is destroying our oceans.

Make a mini film using Lego/teddies to persuade people to use less plastic.

Put on a fashion show of clothes made out of rubbish.

Science

Ocean creatures

Watch some the Blue Planet video clips - see link below. Focus on the animal ones.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b008044n/clips>

or research some ocean creatures - <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/animals/sea-life/strange-sea-creatures/>

Draw/paint/make a collage of your favourite creature/s - label it. Where in the ocean can it be found? What does it eat? Is it a predator or prey?

Create a PowerPoint or similar showing what you have found out about ocean creatures.

Design and make your own ocean creature - think about how it might swim, where does it live in the ocean, what will it eat?

2. Shark buoyancy - experiment set out below.

Art and DT

Make an ocean in a bottle - this is also a science activity!

Follow the instructions here <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/make-ocean-bottle/> or watch the YouTube video to see how to do this https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AAfr031u_Zw

You may need to be experimental with the resources!

Once you have made your ocean in a bottle think about why it looks like an ocean - **the oil 'floats' on the water, because it is less dense. The two fluids won't mix together, even if you shake the bottle!**

Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent Van Gogh painted many ocean/sea scenes - see below for examples.

Create your own ocean picture in the style of Vincent Van Gogh.

You may want to watch this video link to get you started.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fpzKZcs_F0c

Crafts

Make your own sea creatures and put on a puppet show or create an ocean scene.

There are so many creative ideas on line.



RE

Jonah and the Whale

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p06ypq04> On YouTube there are lots of Jonah and the Whale videos you could watch instead.

A game for larger families - one person is picked to be the whale and he/she stands in the middle of the floor. Two 'dens' are picked (opposite each other) and the rest of the people are split between them. The people in the dens are the 'Jonahs'. The 'Jonahs' run between the two 'dens' trying not to get caught, but if they are caught they become whales. The game continues until all the Jonahs have been swallowed.

Make your own Jonah and the whale. What do Christians learn from the story?

They learn about Jonah and how he tried to hide from God. They learn that they can't hide anything from God. When they do something wrong, instead of trying to forget about it, or hiding from it, God wants them to tell him about it, and to ask him for forgiveness.



Music

Benjamin Britten composed a piece called 'Storm Interlude' from his opera, Peter Grimes. Listen to it here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/nbGMVskcL8FqFqxcHxgsd5/storm-interlude-from-peter-grimes-by-benjamin-britten>

What can you find out about Benjamin Britten? Can you list his top 5 compositions and write a sentence about each of them?

Other ideas

- Watch Blue Planet, Octonauts (Cbeebies).
- Find out about the seas around the UK. What are our coastlines like?
- Have a go at the ocean activity mats below.

SHARK BUOYANCY SCIENCE ACITIVTY

Materials

- Toilet paper roll
- Marker
- 3 pennies
- Balloon
- Vegetable oil
- Bowl
- Water
- Tape

1. Draw a shark on the toilet paper roll (or cut out a shark on paper and tape it on).
2. Tape 3 pennies, equally spaced, on the bottom of the toilet paper roll.
3. Fill the bowl with water.
4. **Ask:** what's going to happen to the shark? Drop the shark in the water and watch him sink. Discuss.
5. Fill a balloon with vegetable oil, tie closed.
6. Place the balloon inside the toilet paper roll, evenly.
7. **Observe:** it's much heavier now! **Ask:** what's going to happen to the shark? Place the shark in the bowl of water and watch him float. Discuss!



The oil in the shark makes him buoyant.

Application and explanation:

ASK: What is holding us to the earth? (gravity). What is gravity?

There is gravity on land AND in the ocean. All the animals in the ocean are being pulled down, just like you are. Gravity holds us to the floor, and all our houses, cars, and toys, too. It also holds the ocean and the animals in the ocean down. But they aren't on the bottom of the ocean floor like you're standing on the floor!

What are they doing? They're floating.

How is this possible? Buoyancy!

ASK: What in the world is buoyancy?

Gravity pulls us down and buoyancy pushes us up! So the fish have made it so they can balance, or float. Many of them have a bladder, kind of like a ball, inside their bodies that is filled with gas. Think of a balloon when it's filled with air. The balloon is that bladder and the air in the balloon is the gas inside it.

Sharks don't have a bladder filled with gas. So what is helping them float? Their bodies do not have ANY bones, instead, they have cartilage. This cartilage is less dense. Remember, when we saw how less dense items floated easier in the water? Your ears and tip of your nose is made out of cartilage, too! Sharks also have a very large liver, and fins that help them steer and stay afloat.

Their bodies are still pretty heavy, of course, heavier and denser than water. Their fins help them to move forward all the time. They never stop moving!

Their liver is much larger than ours. It's filled with oil, like what we just used in our experiment. It is similar to the bladder in the fish we just talked about. It gives the sharks neutral buoyancy. That means that it's not getting pushed up and it's not sinking down, but staying at the same level.

All of these things combine to help sharks stay afloat and not sink to the bottom of the ocean floor! Pretty cool, huh?!

Coral

Think



- What is this?
- What colours can you see?
- Where in the world might you see this?
- What do you think it feels like?

Respond



Who or what could come out of the coral and what might happen next?



Reimagine



Draw a creature that could live inside the coral.

Discuss



Where do oceans start and stop?

Solve



In every square metre of reef there are approximately 6 crabs. If the reef is 243m^2 , estimate the number of crabs.

There are approximately 14 fish per m^2 . Estimate how many on the reef.

There are approximately 36 coral per m^2 . Estimate how many on the reef.

Discover



Fact: Corals are alive! They are ancient animals related to jellyfish and anemones.

Question: What can you find out about corals? Where is the Great Barrier Reef and what is it?

Diver

[twinkl.com/imagine/oceans](https://www.twinkl.com/imagine/oceans)

Think

- Where is this person?
- What equipment has he got?
- Is he alone?
- Is this his job?
- What is this person trying to do?
- Would you like to do this? Why?
- Is he safe?



Solve

The diver has a 15 litre oxygen cylinder. He has been underwater for 45 minutes and used 60% of his tank. How many more minutes of oxygen does he have?



Discover

Fact: The world record for the deepest scuba dive is 332 metres.

Question: What is the world record for the deepest free dive (when the diver has no oxygen)? Who holds the record?



Respond

Write a report of what is seen and filmed by this diver.



Reimagine

Draw what the diver is recording. Think about what they can see.



Discuss

Is diving safe?



Lionfish

Think

- What is it?
- Where is this?
- Is it male or female?
- Is it alone?
- What is it doing here?
- Is it safe?



Solve

This fish eats plankton and seaweed in the ratio of 2g of plankton to 3g of seaweed. If the fish eats 45g of food in a day, how much plankton will it eat?



Respond

If fish could talk, what would this one be saying?



Discuss

Do fish only belong in the sea?
Should people catch fish?



Discover

Fact: The various fish groups account for more than half of all vertebrate species. There are almost 28 000 known species, of which almost 27 000 are bony fish, with 970 sharks, rays, and chimeras and about 108 hagfish and lampreys.

Question: What sort of fish is this? What is the biggest fish in the world? What is the smallest fish in the world?



Reimagine

Design a different pattern for this fish.



Wave

Think



- Where might this be?
- Is it near to where we are now?
- What is the weather like?
- What caused the wave?
- How can we tell the size of the wave?
- How might it feel to be in the sea when this wave breaks?



Solve



The height of this wave is 28.6m. What is the height in cm? What is the height in mm?

The next wave to break reached a height of 1940cm. What height was this as a percentage of the first wave to one decimal place?

Respond



Lots of poems have been written about waves and the ocean. Write a poem that conveys the movement of the waves?

Reimagine



Draw your own wave. How are you going to capture the action?

Discuss



Is the ocean alive? Why do we need to respect the ocean?

Discover



Fact: The highest wave ever recorded was during a tsunami in 1958 in Alaska - it was over 34m high.

Question: Can you find something that is 34m high to get a sense of the scale? Perhaps a building or a number of large objects or animals stacked on top of each other?



Welwyn Garden City Centenary

Schools Photography Competition 2020

A photo of your life in...

“LOCK DOWN”



Upload your photo to:
wgccsps.co.uk/school



DEADLINE: 17th July 2020

Open to all Welwyn Garden City Students KS1–KS5

Prize Giving Ceremony will be held on 26th November 2020

