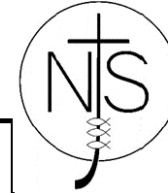




Home Study Learning,



This page of links and ideas is to support you during this time when we are having to stay at home.

Additional to these ideas there will always be regular reading, the homework set by teachers and the use of **Times Table Rockstars** to keep you busy.

If we close teachers will also be posting daily tasks on the website to help you focus on your learning while at home.

Useful websites for online learning activities:

Year 3, 4, 5, 6 Resource Packs from Twinkl-

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/wellbeing-parents/school-closures-category-free-resources-parents/school-closures-free-resources-parents>

Classroom Secrets Resource Pack-

<https://classroomsecrets.co.uk/free-home-learning-packs/>

BBC Bitesize

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn>

ICT maths and literacy games

<https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html>

Myths and Legends—online stories

<http://myths.e2bn.org/about/>

Pobble 365—Pictures for inspiring writing.

<http://www.pobble365.com/>

KS 2 Home Learning Pack

<https://www.tts-group.co.uk/home+learning+activities.html>

E-Learning for Kids

<https://en.e-learningforkids.org/math/>

Don't forget the learning opportunities that can come from simple activities such as;

- Cooking and baking
- Playing board games
- Dominoes
- Drawing and painting
- Sudoku, crosswords and wordsearches
- Jigsaw puzzles
- Construction kits, lego and model making
- Growing flowers or vegetables- keeping a plant diary
- Keep a scrap book
- A garden bird watch

Children have access to e-books through :

<https://shropshiresls.wheelers.co/>

Username and password is in children's HomeLink Book.

Please look on the website for further learning activity ideas and updates from teachers!

Home Learning: To interpret line graphs.

This week we will be looking at statistics. This includes being able to read graphs to answer questions.

Remember to look clearly at the information they are presenting. Try as many questions as you can.

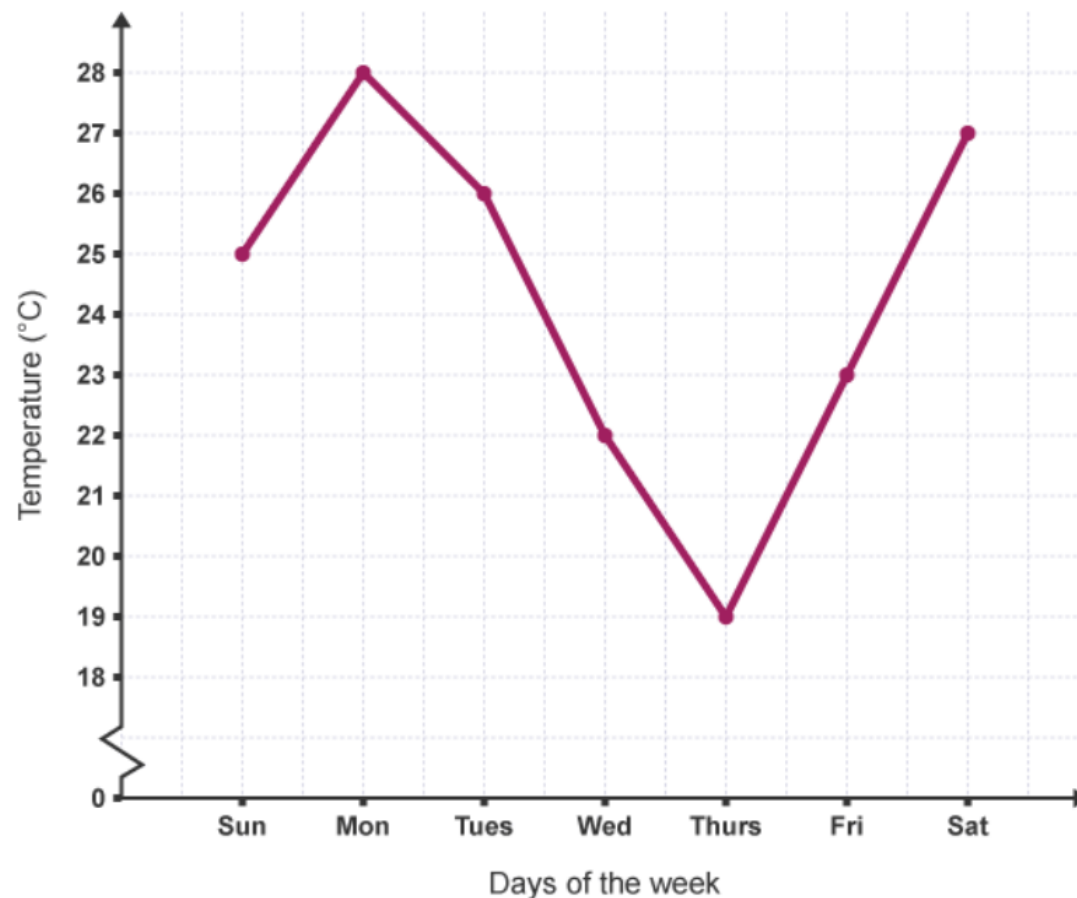
This will have been covered in year 5!

Use the model on this page to refresh yourself.

HINT: Find the day you want to look at. Then move up the scale to find the temperature.
For example: On Wednesday it was 22 degrees.

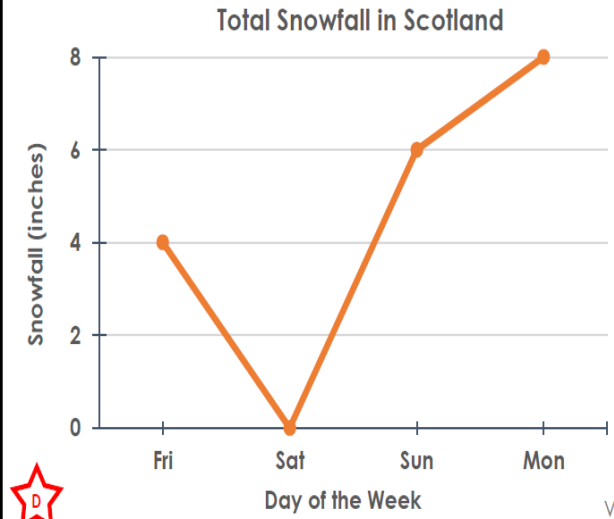
Reading line graphs

This line graph shows the midday temperature over a period of 7 days:



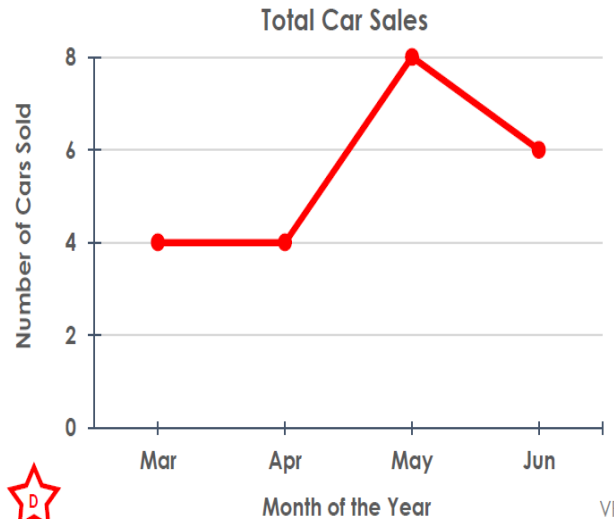
You can tell at a glance that the temperature was at its highest on Monday and that it started to fall in the middle of the week before rising again at the end of the week.

1a. True or false? Glasgow's total snowfall on Friday and Saturday was less than the total snowfall on Sunday and Monday.



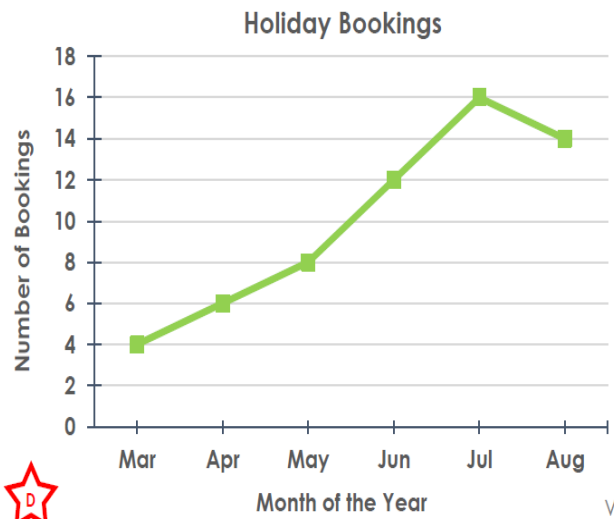
D VF

1b. True or false? The total car sales in March and April were more than the total in May and June.



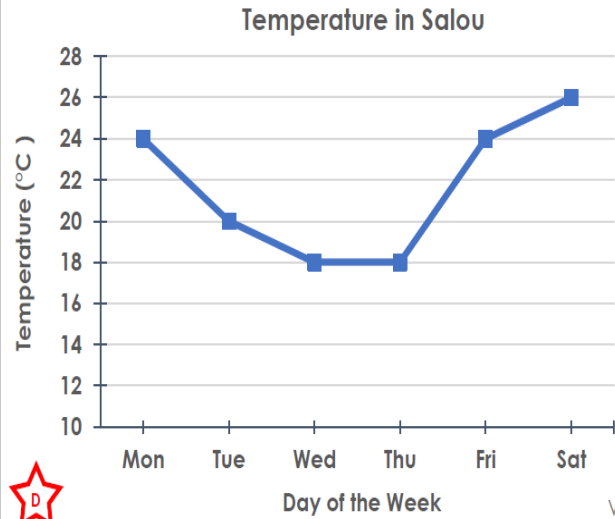
D VF

2a. How many more holidays were booked in July than May?



D VF

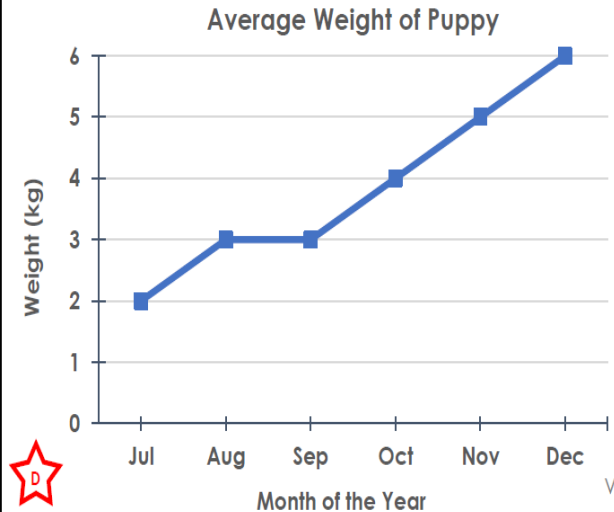
2b. How much hotter was it on Friday than Tuesday in Salou?



D VF

3a. Complete the sentence.

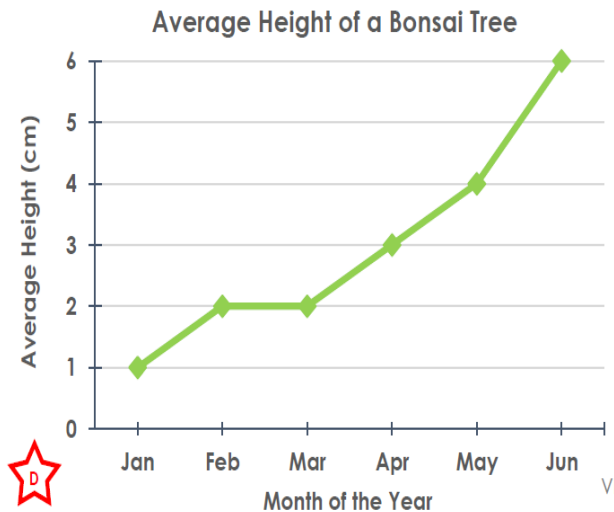
The average weight of the puppy was the same in August and _____.



D VF

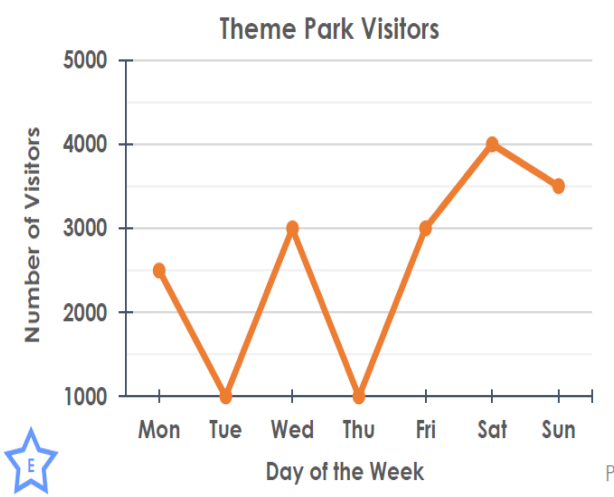
3b. Complete the sentence.

The average height of the bonsai tree was the same in February and _____.



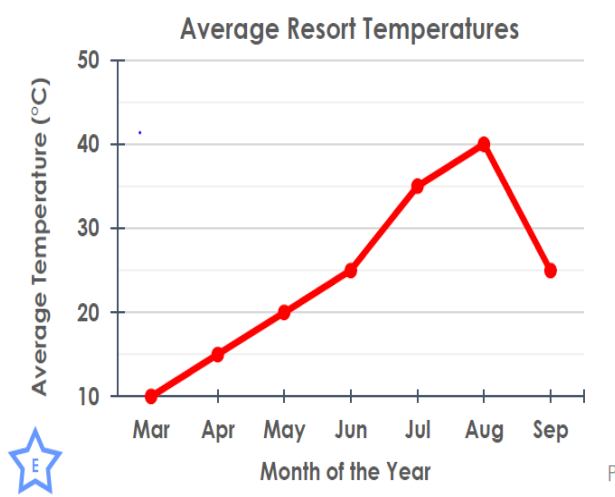
D VF

4a. Sarah visited the theme park the day before Michael. When she went, there were 2,000 more visitors than when Michael went. What day did Sarah go?



E PS

4b. Lucas visited the holiday resort the month after Kath. When he went, it was 10°C hotter on average than when Kath went. What month did Lucas go?



E PS

Answers:

1a. True

1b. False. The total car sales in March and April were less than the total sales in June and July.

2a. 8

2b. 4 degrees

3a. September

3b. March

4a. Wednesday

4b. July

English Starter

Task:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<i>Underline all the pronouns.</i>	He put his book on the table and hung up his coat.				
<i>Write a question beginning with these words:</i>	Do you				
<i>Rewrite the sentences, correcting the punctuation.</i>	Because, it was sunny we went to the park.				
<i>Write the correct plural of these singular words:</i>	One baby, two				

English Starter

Task:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Underline all the pronouns.	<u>He</u> put <u>his</u> book on the table and hung up <u>his</u> coat.				
Write a question beginning with these words:	Do you e.g. have a brother? The question must make sense and end with a question mark.				
Rewrite the sentences, correcting the punctuation.	Because it was sunny, we went to the park.				
Write the correct plural of these singular words:	One baby, two babies				



Monday's English for Year 6

L.O: To create a poster about plastic pollution.

Today is... World Oceans day!
This week most of your English is going to
around the theme of 'Oceans'!

Plastic in the oceans is a problem across the
world that is spoken about on the news
regularly.

I would like you to make a poster about plastic
pollution in the oceans.

On this poster, I would like you to include
explanations of the problems plastic causes in
oceans.

Some useful links...

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/plastic-pollution/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/4281017>

Today's other activity:

L.O: To create a diagram showing the layers of the ocean.

Use the following information about the layers of the ocean to create a diagram.

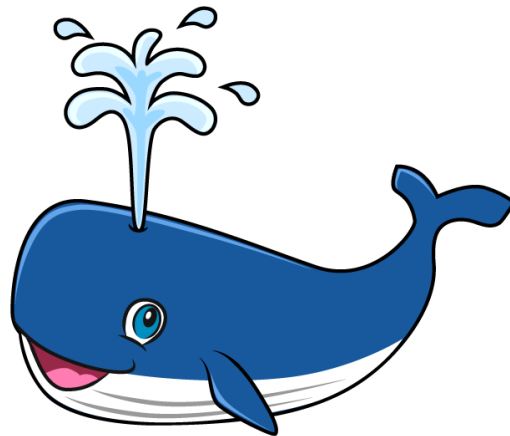
You could draw the diagram and add labels.

You might want to try and make a diagram using things you can find in the house.

Try to add a few facts about each layer in your diagrams!




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The Layers

The depth of the oceans are split into layers. Each layer has its own specific characteristics.



The Sunlight Zone (0m-200m)
The Twilight Zone (200m-1000m)
The Midnight Zone (1000m-4000m)
The Lower Midnight Zone (4000m-6000m)
The Trenches (Lower than 6000m)

0-200m The Sunlight Zone

The sunlight zone (the Epipelagic zone) is where most ocean organisms live because it receives the most sunlight.

Temperature 12-20°C

A scuba diver can reach a depth of 40m-50m.

Plants such as seaweed, phytoplankton and flowering plants can live here as they can get sunlight to perform photosynthesis.

Most types of fish and animals, including dolphins, turtles, rays, seals, coral and jellyfish, live in this zone.

The pressure here is 1 atmosphere, which is the same as a 1kg weight on your fingernail.

The Twilight Zone (200m-1000m)

This layer is also known as the mesopelagic zone (Greek for 'middle'). Very little sunlight reaches this zone.

Animals such as whales, shrimps, swordfish, hatchet fish and octopuses live in this zone.

No plants grow in this zone because there is not enough sunlight to perform photosynthesis.

You will also find sponges living at these depths. People often think that they are plants but they are actually sessile (non-moving) animals.

Temperature 4-13°C



The pressure here is 29-88 atmospheres which is the same as a 29kg-88kg weight on your fingernail.

The Midnight Zone (1000m-4000m)

This layer is also known as the bathypelagic zone (Greek for 'deep'). Sunlight does not reach this layer.

2438m is the operating depth of an oil rig. The Titanic was found at a depth of 3800m.

In this zone, you will find animals such as larger whales, squid, echinoids and blob fish.

The only light in this zone is produced by bioluminescent (light-producing) animals, such as the angler fish.

Temperature 4°C



The pressure here is 100-393 atmospheres which is the same as a 100kg-393kg weight on your fingernail.

The Lower Midnight Zone (4000m-6000m)

This layer is also known as the abyssopelagic zone (Greek for 'very deep or bottomless'). Conditions in this zone are extremely dark and the temperatures are very cold.

This zone is the largest environment on Earth.

The deepest point of the Arctic Ocean is 5450m below sea level.

The organisms that live in this zone include sea spiders, basket stars, medusas and sea pigs.

Temperature 0°C



The pressure here is 400-590 atmospheres which is the same as a 400kg - 590kg weight on your fingernail.

The Trenches (Lower than 6000m)

This layer is also known as the hadopelagic zone (named after the Greek underworld, Hades). It is pitch black and temperatures are very cold.

Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench is the deepest place on Earth. It was first explored by Jacques Picard and Don Walsh.

Most animals living in this zone are unable to see.

Some fish live in this zone, such as rat-tail fish and liparid fish. Amphipods wait for scarce food to drop down. Decapods, which eat amphipods, also live in this layer.

Temperature 0°C



The pressure here is 600-1000 atmospheres which is the same as a 600kg-1000kg weight on your fingernail.

Note: The powerpoint is available in a separate document should you wish to see the images on a larger scale.