### Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)

Create hundred squares and use them to check your learning;

- **a**) Circle in all the odd numbers, use a different colour to put a triangle around all the even numbers – what have you learnt?

- **b**) Put a cross through numbers that are the products (answers) for 2, 5, 10 times tables;
  - What patterns do you notice?
  - Are any numbers in all of the tables
  - Use this to help you count forwards and backwards.

- **c**) Use the hundred square to help you learn your number bonds to 10 and 20

- **d**) What else can you think of to use the hundred square to show your learning?

### Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)

- Read the extract Sharks by Victoria Burrill
- Answer the comprehension questions (attached). **REMEMBER ... the answers are in the text!!**
- Find three ways in which sharks have adapted to their environment. Discuss with your family which way you think is the most useful to the shark.
- Name 3 ways in which different species of shark vary from one another. Find evidence in the text to support your answers.

### Weekly Phonics/Spelling Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)

- We are moving onto learning about suffixes (two or more letters added to the end of a word to change it –

  > This week we are looking at adding the suffix **ness**. **We can add the suffix ness to many root word to make a noun**

  **Kind + ness = kindness**

  **Tip:** When we say these words we cannot really hear the e sound in **ness**. Say the suffix ness to rhyme with yes to help you to spell the words.

- Practise spelling these words (look, cover, write and then check)

  **Illness, sadness, weakness, kindness, softness, darkness, foolishness and quietness.**

  Write them in sentences and then check you have spelt them correctly

  **Challenge: Can you find any others?**

### Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)

- Look at the picture provided below-
  - Imagine you are a scientist (marine biologist) studying sharks. You have been diving with sharks for the day to observe them and learn more about them. Write a **report** about your experience. Try to write like a scientist so use **formal (scientific language)**
  
  - Design and imaginary animal that relies on its senses to survive. Think about where it lives and what skills and abilities it would need to survive. Write a **scientific fact file** about your animal.

  - Write a **story** about a shark, told from the shark’s point of view. What adventures might the shark have? Who or what might it meet?
Wider Learning project – to be done throughout the week (Aim to do 1 per day)

By the sea

1. Look at the pictures of the seaside attached below. Can you recreate one of the pictures? You could use paint, collage, colouring pencils, pens, etc. Post a picture of your masterpiece on Twitter.

2. Look at the poems attached about the sea/seaside. Can you write your own poem about the seaside?

3. Song: Learn the song off by part and perform it for your family. You could even record it and post it on Twitter. [Link](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kchyyuGjuk0&safe=true)

4. Write a list of all the things that you might see if you went to the seaside e.g. If I went to the seaside I might see sand, an ice-cream and a boat. Remember to add commas between your words in the list.

5. World Ocean Day- Look at the information provided about World Ocean Day. Create a poster about how to save the animals in the ocean. Make sure your poster is eye-catching and has lots of information.

Additional learning Resources You May Wish to Engage with

- Oxford owl 2B- Username: Paget2b Password: Paget
- Oxford owl 2S- Username:paget2s Password: paget
- Hit the button- [https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games(hit-the-button](https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button)
- Top marks- [https://www.topmarks.co.uk/](https://www.topmarks.co.uk/)
- Espresso- Username: student5209 password: paget9
  [http://links.discoveryeducation.co.uk/ctt?kn=5&ms=NDIwNDQyNDk51r=ODY0NzUwNzgwNDcwS0&b=0&j=MTcyMTYxMjI5NQS2&mt=1&rt=0](http://links.discoveryeducation.co.uk/ctt?kn=5&ms=NDIwNDQyNDk51r=ODY0NzUwNzgwNDcwS0&b=0&j=MTcyMTYxMjI5NQS2&mt=1&rt=0)
- Hunting for sounds- [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles zbpr47h](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zbpr47h)

Miss Bennett’s email address- e.bennett@paget.bham.sch.uk
Mrs Styles’ email address- g.styles@paget.bham.sch.uk
Sharks. Monstars of the deep, stars of horror films and the kings of aquariums. We all recognise their toothy grins, grey skin and powerful bodies but what else is there to know about these beautiful beasts?

All four hundred or so species of sharks are fish. Mostly sea-dwellers, they are often grey-skinned with long bodies, with a similar shape to a small submarine. However, sharks' heads and bodies differ between species, for example the hammerhead shark with a hammer-shaped head and the angel shark which has a flat body as it lives on the seafloor.

Sharks are found around the globe, in both cold and warm waters, near the surface and deep at the bottom of the ocean. Many inhabit coral reefs. Unlike other fish, sharks' skeletons are made not from bone but from cartilage (a lighter and softer material) which gives them speed and strength.

Sharks have many differences on the outside, but on the inside they have many similarities. Their senses are highly developed which helps them to survive and thrive in their underwater habitats.

Shark eyes are highly evolved. There is a reflective substance at the back of their eyes which acts like a small mirror and allows them to see better in the darkness of the deep water. Some species also have a protective layer of skin across their eyes to prevent them getting injured when attacking their prey. For other species, the eye rolls back into the head to protect it, meaning the shark can't see its prey whilst attacking it.

Unlike humans, sharks' ears are inside their heads. Best at detecting low, deep sounds, the ears are found on either side of the creature's brain. Again, differently to humans, shark's nostrils are used not for breathing but for detecting smells. Inside the nostrils, special skin can pick up scents
1. Name one key difference between sharks and other fish.
2. What do some people believe about sharks which is not always true?
3. Why are the smallest and largest sharks compared to bananas and buses?
4. How do sharks decide whether to eat something or not?
5. What is the most surprising fact you have read in this extract, and why?
6. Choose one word from below to describe sharks and explain why you choose it.

   terrifying      interesting      unique      powerful

7. Do you think it is reasonable for people to be afraid of sharks, based on what you have read?
Sea poems-

Sea Urchin

My shell is thin and brittle and
I'm littler than small;
Like a roly-poly cactus
I'm a spiky kind of ball;
I'd like to stick my tongue out
If I had one at all:
I'm a sea-urchin but
If you give me a rinse
And kiss me I'll turn into
A handsome Ocean-Prince.

Andrea Shavick

The Nature of the Ocean

Celia Warren

The sea holds all the answers,
It understands the moon,
It smooths and cools the pebble,
It feeds the gentle dune.
The salty sea is healing,
Too wise and deep to chart,
The sea will tide us over
As we mend a broken heart,
For, with lyric and with music,
The sea is Living Art.

Seaside Fun

by Celia Warren

I have built a castle entirely out of sand,
I have held a pebble, smooth in my hand,
I have tasted candy floss, melting in my mouth,
I have heard the wind blow softly from the south,
I have smelt the seaweed and salt in the air
But I've never seen a mermaid with long yellow hair.

I’d love to sail my own boat, far across the sea,
I’d love to find a message in a bottle meant for me,
I’d love to eat an ice-cream that's bigger than my head,
I'd love to find some treasure on the deep sea bed,
But most of all I'd like to hear a song so sweet and rare
And hear a mermaid singing as she combs her yellow hair.