

English Home Learning

Week Beginning 20.09.21

This week...

- Day 1 - Predictions about the text
- Day 2 - Fact file on an animal of your choice.
- Day 3 - Persuade the rest of the class your animal is the best!
- Day 4 - Debate For/Against
- Day 5 - Guided Reading- Retrieval Non Fiction

Day 1 -

Learning Intention: To understand texts

Success Criteria:

On Fire: I can make clear predictions and give reasons for my opinion.

Hotter: I can join in a clear reason discussion about books using the front cover and blurb.

Hot: I can talk about books and take in turns telling people about them.

Day 1 -

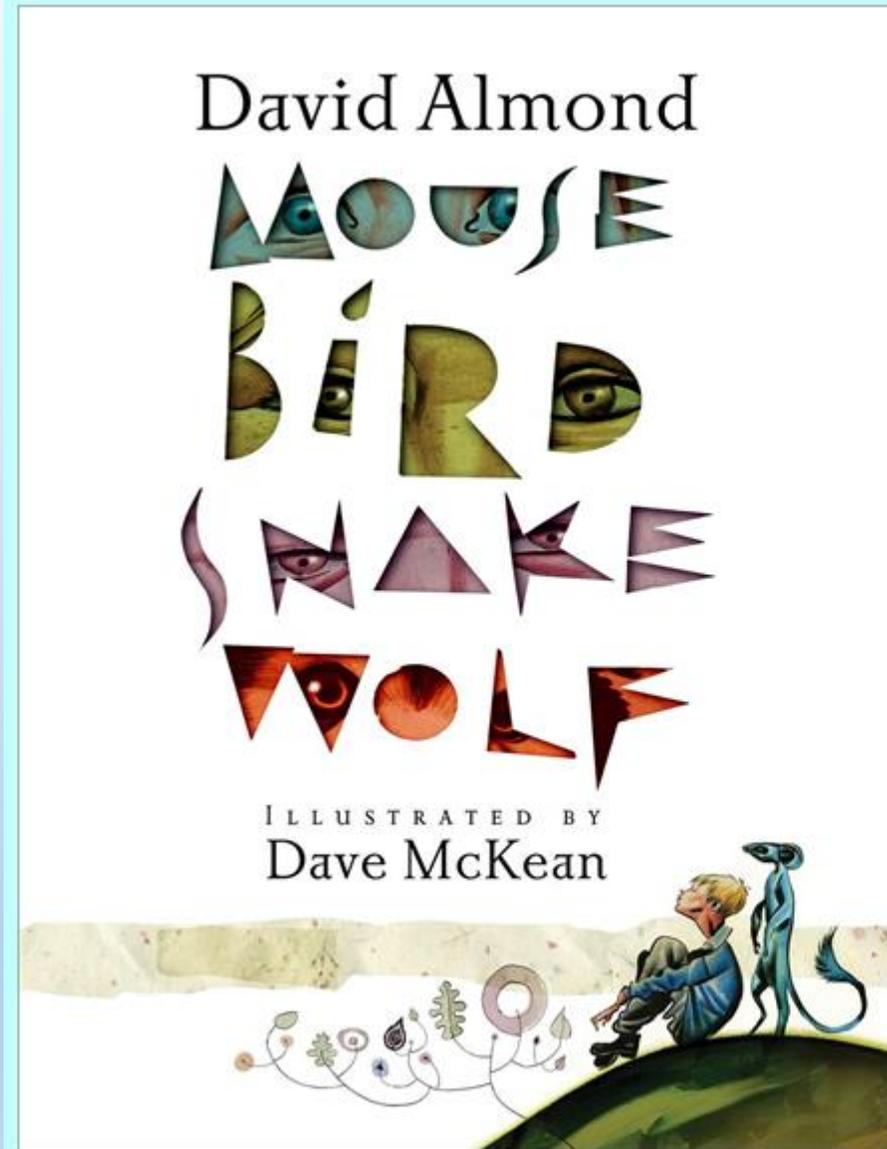
This half term we will be looking at a new book.

It is called *Mouse, Bird, Snake, Wolf*.

What do you think it will be about?



Day 1 -



This is the front cover.

What do you think about it?

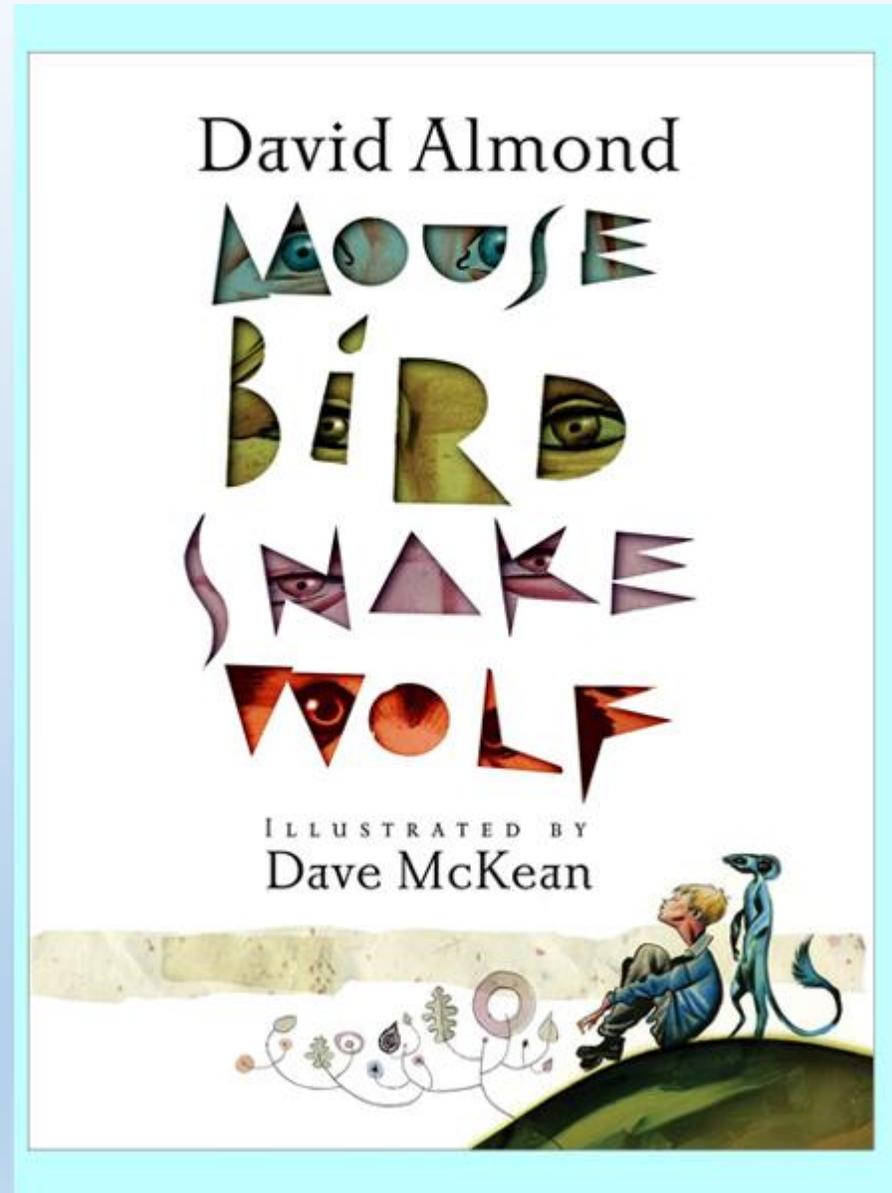
What do you like?

What do you dislike?

Who do you think the main characters will be?

Day 1

What do you think this story will be about?



Day 1



Long ago, the gods created a wonderful world.
It had mountains, seas, astonishing beasts and
people rather like us. Then the gods became lazy.
They didn't finish what they had started. Now they
sit and nibble cake and take long naps in the clouds.

Harry, Sue and Little Ben decide to fill the empty
spaces. They make a squeaky mousy thing, a feathery
flying thing, a slithery scaly thing. But do they dare
to create a hairy howling thing with great big teeth?
Do they dare to create ... the wolf?

**“A powerful and highly imaginative
graphic novel.”** *Guardian*

**“An original fable of creation
and imagination.”** *Booklist*



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Main Task

Was there anything you liked?

What especially caught your attention?

Was there anything that puzzled you?

Was there anything you thought was strange?

Do you have any questions about the book so far?

Day 2 - Fact files

A fact sheet, factsheet, fact file or one sheet is a presentation of information and data in a format that emphasizes key points concisely, usually using tables, bullet points and/or headings, on a single printed page.

They can be about a person, product or animal.

E.g. Ronaldo
Lions
Segway

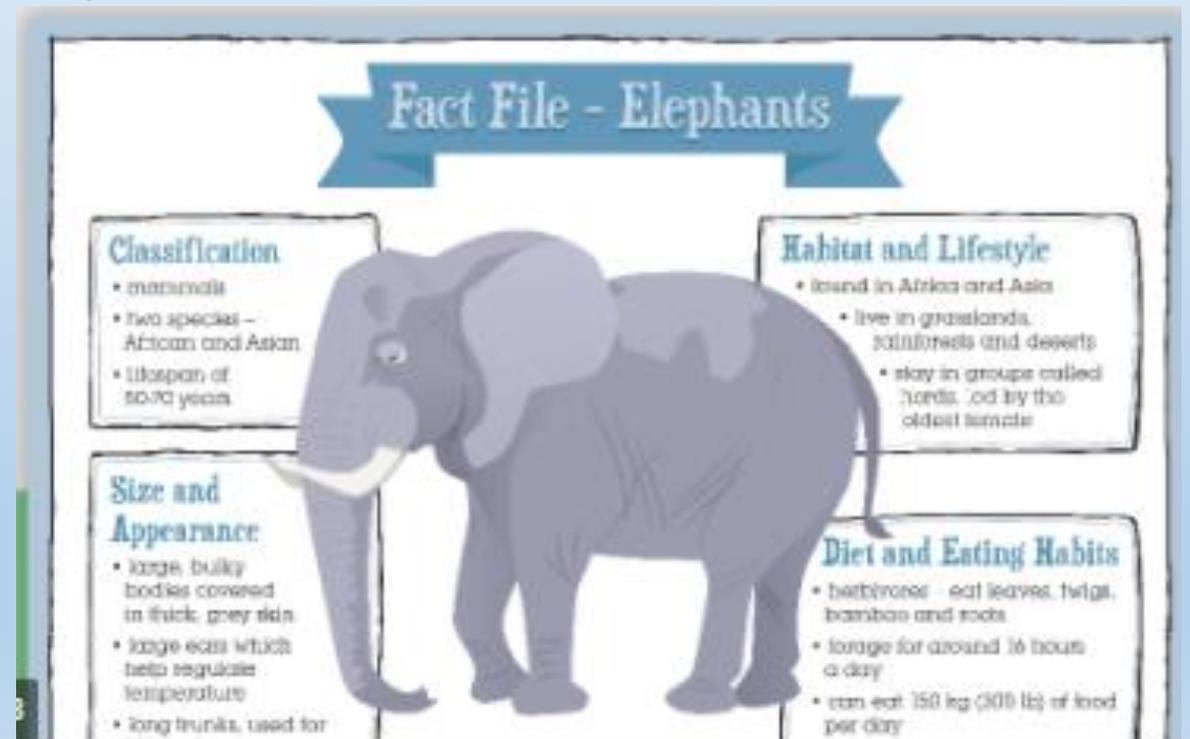
The image shows a template for a fact file page. It features a horizontal line at the top for a title. Below the title, there are four main sections: a large rounded rectangle with horizontal lines for text on the left; a smaller empty rounded rectangle on the top right; a smaller rounded rectangle with horizontal lines for text on the bottom right; and a large rounded rectangle with horizontal lines for text at the bottom.

Day 2 - Fact files

Research an animal of your choice.

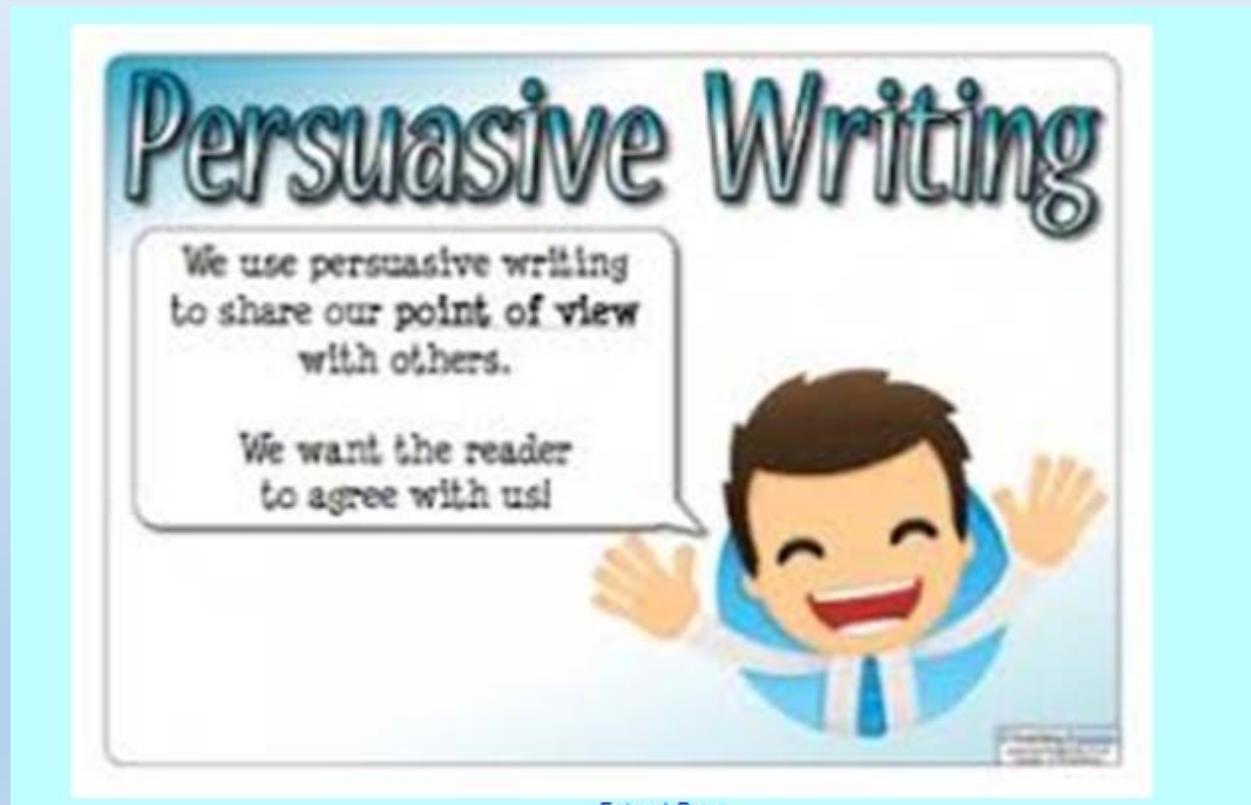
Create a fact file including:

- Name
- Habitat
- Food/ Diet
- Interesting facts
- Look at the example.



Day 3 - Persuasive text

- Today you will persuade everyone your animal is the best one.



Day 3 - Write a persuasive text

- Look at my example to help you.

The orca is the most wonderful creature because of its breath-taking beauty. It swims majestically in the ocean for miles and miles.

The orca is a fantastic creature as it works collaboratively with other orcas to catch their prey. They are clever and cunning animals, therefore they are the best. Even though the orca cannot breath under the water, it looks incredible as it comes to the surface to take deep breathes of fresh air through its blow hole. Have you ever seen an orca jump out of the ocean? If you have then you will know how beautiful the orca is and then you would agree that the orca is the most wonderful creature.



Help with Day 3

Persuasive Writing

Sentence Starters

- It is clear that...
- Clearly...
- Everyone knows that...
- Of course...
- The fact is...
- There is no doubt...
- Surely...



Persuasive Language

- also
- although
- as a result
- because
- clearly
- except
- for example
- for instance
- for that reason
- however
- in fact
- instead
- it is clear
- obviously
- of course
- surely



Conclusions

- In conclusion,
- To sum up,
- As a result,
- To end with,
- In summary,



Day 4 - Debate- For/Against

- Deforestation puts lots of different animals at risk.
- Read through the information and give your opinion at the end.
- Explain why.



What Is Deforestation?

Deforestation is the act of clearing away many trees by cutting or burning.

It is usually done in order to make way for growing crops or farming cattle, for building roads or towns, or to make use of the wood.



What Is Deforestation?

Trees are useful and valuable.

What things can you find in the room that rely on trees being cut down?

Woods like teak and mahogany are strong and are perfect for making furniture or building. Many of these unique tree species grow in tropical rainforests like the Amazon in South America and are cut down so that the wood can be sold. This is called **logging**.



Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest. It is so big that the UK and Ireland would fit inside it seventeen times.

The rainforest is home to 390 billion trees (16,000 species) and 10% of all animal species in the world live there. There are at least 40,000 different plant species in the Amazon rainforest.



Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

Humans are the biggest threat to the Amazon rainforest.

More than five billion trees are cut down across the tropics every year, according to a study published in 2015.

This number increases every year and over half of the tropical forests worldwide have been destroyed since the 1960s.



Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

These are the main causes of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.

Cause of deforestation	Percentage of deforestation caused
Cattle ranching	65-70%
Agriculture (growing crops)	25-30%
Logging	2-3%
Fires, mining, building, road creation, dams	1-2%

Cattle ranching produces beef and leather among other products.

Logging usually results in '**degradation**', not deforestation, meaning that specific types of tree are cut down and the forest can no longer provide certain fruit, leaves, habitats, etc. for its ecosystems.

The Deforestation Debate: Against

Deforestation destroys the habitats of lots of animals, many of which are becoming extinct as they don't live anywhere else.

We get a lot of our food from the rainforest, such as banana, coffee, rice, potatoes, nuts, oranges and figs. Without the forest, these will not be found in nature.

The trees help to control the climate and water cycle. Without the trees, the 'greenhouse effect' will be worsened and the rivers in South America could change beyond recognition.

With no trees to anchor it down, loose soil is being washed into rivers and polluting them with silt.

Even if trees are replanted, they take years to grow back, especially hardwoods.

A lot of logging is done illegally, in areas where cutting down the forest is not permitted.

The machinery used in deforestation also adds to carbon emissions.

Other animals also eat the foods found only in the forest so by cutting down these trees we are destroying both their food and ours.

Now, let's see the other side of the deforestation debate...

The Deforestation Debate: For

Making use of the rainforest provides the human race with fuel, wood, paper, land for farming, space for mining and areas for cattle ranching.

Rainforest wood is relied upon by many people for building. Also, things made from wood like mahogany can be exceptionally beautiful.

Many governments of poorer countries around the world depend on the money made by the logging industry, as well as the trade of the goods mentioned.

Although many foods come from the rainforest, we are able to grow some of them outside of the forest, in greenhouses and plantations.

Industries that remove trees from the rainforest, such as farming or logging, can provide work for people.

Extreme weather and climate change could destroy the forest eventually anyway; it makes sense to make use of its resources now, before it is too late.

There are special, protected areas of the rainforest where cutting down trees is not permitted.

Where trees have been cut down, new ones can be replanted.

Are you for or against
deforestation in the
Amazon rainforest?

Can you explain why?

Day 5 Guided Reading

Learning Intention:

To understand texts.

Success Criteria:

On Fire:

I can answer test style questions with justifications using the text.

Hotter:

I can find evidence in non-fiction texts using the features to help me locate the answer.

Hot:

I can find and record information from non-fiction texts.

Friday 24th September 2021

Non-Chronological Report- Sharks

What does non-chronological mean?

Day 5 Guided Reading

Features of a non-chronological report

- Purpose: to describe/give more information.
- Opening: containing general information
- Paragraphs about different aspects of the subject
- Factual language/ Technical language
- Subheadings
- Pictures about the subject

Read through the text on the next slide and research any words you do not understand.

Day 5 Guided Reading

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, tiger shark, blue shark bull shark and many others. Scientists believe that sharks have existed in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school, shoal or shiver.

The smallest shark is the dwarf lantern shark which is usually around 17cm in length. The largest fish in the world is the whale shark, which can measure up to a massive 14 metres long.



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. The bull and river sharks can actually live in both freshwater and seawater. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures although polar sharks prefer colder water.

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.

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 like clams, molluscs, squid, lobster and crabs.

Although some types of shark can be deadly, only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are rare. 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 even see well in dim light, allowing them to hunt deeper in the ocean.

Did You Know...?

A baby shark is called a pup. They are born already able to take care of themselves.

Day 5 Guided Reading

Definitions of unfamiliar words

Cartilage → (noun)- tough white flexible tissue attached to a bone.

Species → (noun)- a group of animals or plants that have the same features and can breed with each other.

Carnivores → (noun)- an animal that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

Rare → (adjective)- unusual; not often found or happening.

Dim → (adjective)- not bright or clear; only faintly lit.

Gills → (noun)- the part of the body through which fish and certain other water animals breathe.

Day 5 Guided Reading

1. Name different species of sharks (4).
2. What is a group of sharks called? Circle one.
A pod A lesson A school A swarm
3. Where would you most likely find polar sharks and why? Explain your answer as fully as you can.
4. Toby says 'Sharks are one of the biggest threats to humans.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

5. How do sharks stay alive? Look at the amazing fact box.

6. Tick all the true statements and cross the false ones.

What a shark eats depends on its species and where it lives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The smallest shark is 25cm long.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Their strangest sense is seeing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharks eat chicken burgers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shark attacks are rare.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharks have existed for 455 million years.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most sharks prefer warmer waters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Their skeletons are made of bones.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Day 5 Guided Reading

7. How else could this information be set out?
8. Find and copy a word closest in meaning to *exist*.
9. Give 2 things most people die from? How does this contradict to most people's opinion of sharks?
10. What fact tells us how strong sharks senses are?

Day 5 Guided Reading

Plenary

Look at the paragraph. What subheading could we give this it and why?

Many people go to the gym to keep fit and healthy. They do exercises such as running, cycling and boxing. The body goes through many symptoms such sweating, increased heart rate and shortness of breath.

Which of these subheadings makes a good heading for this paragraph?

1. Gym
2. Exercise
3. My daily routine

Which is the good heading? Why are the others not appropriate?