

Commotion in the Ocean

By Giles Andreae

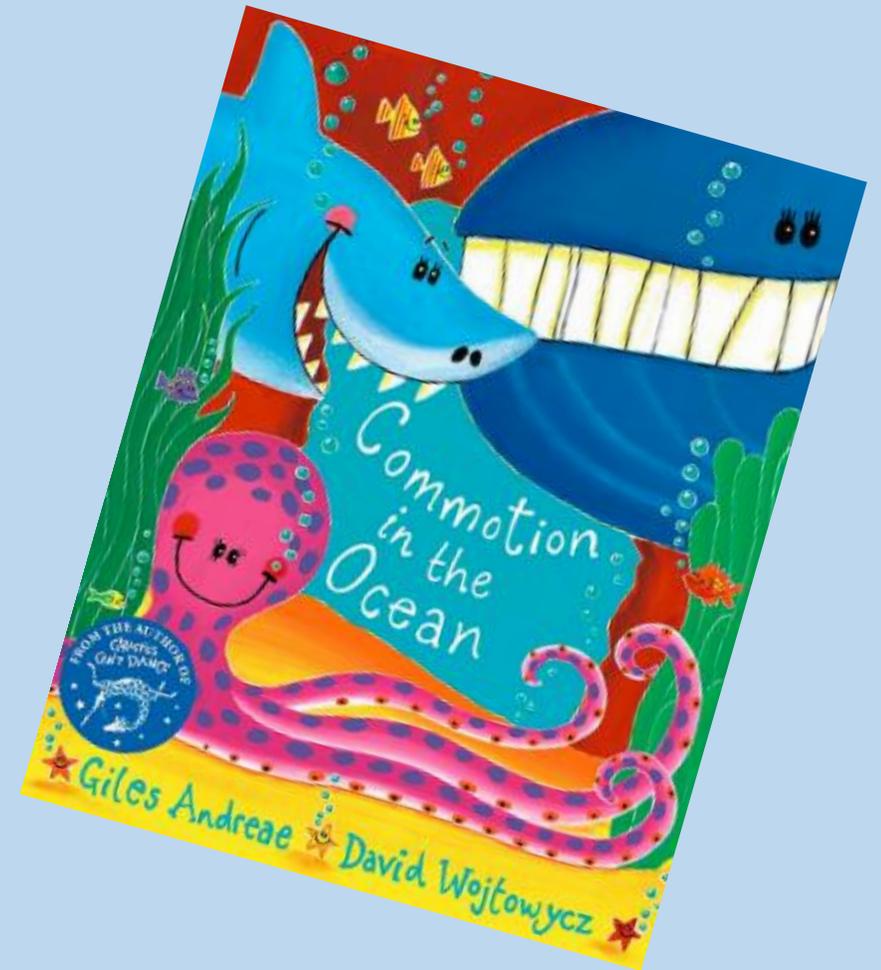
Click on the English lesson you would like to complete:

Lesson 1 - Monday 6th July

Lesson 2 - Tuesday 7th July

Lesson 3 - Wednesday 8th July

Lesson 4 - Thursday 9th July



Spellings

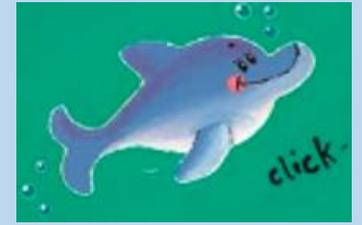
Good luck!

Spellings will be tested on July 9th and scores are to be sent to teachers. When testing, mix up word order to ensure understanding.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
burn	nurse	turnip
turn	purse	squirt
after	better	weather
never	corner	proper
show	know	know
snow	slow	pillow
fire	spire	vampire
wire	tired	admire
weather	vampire	rainbow
		empire

The last two words are challenge words. Your child may need more support learning these. Remember to use the honeycomb spelling activities shared week 2 of distance learning

Lesson 1



Can you read the story 'Commotion in the Ocean' on the next few slides and spot the rhyming words as you go. Is there a pattern to these rhymes? If so, what is it?

Can you create a poem using adjectives to describe one of the characters and think about using rhyming words.

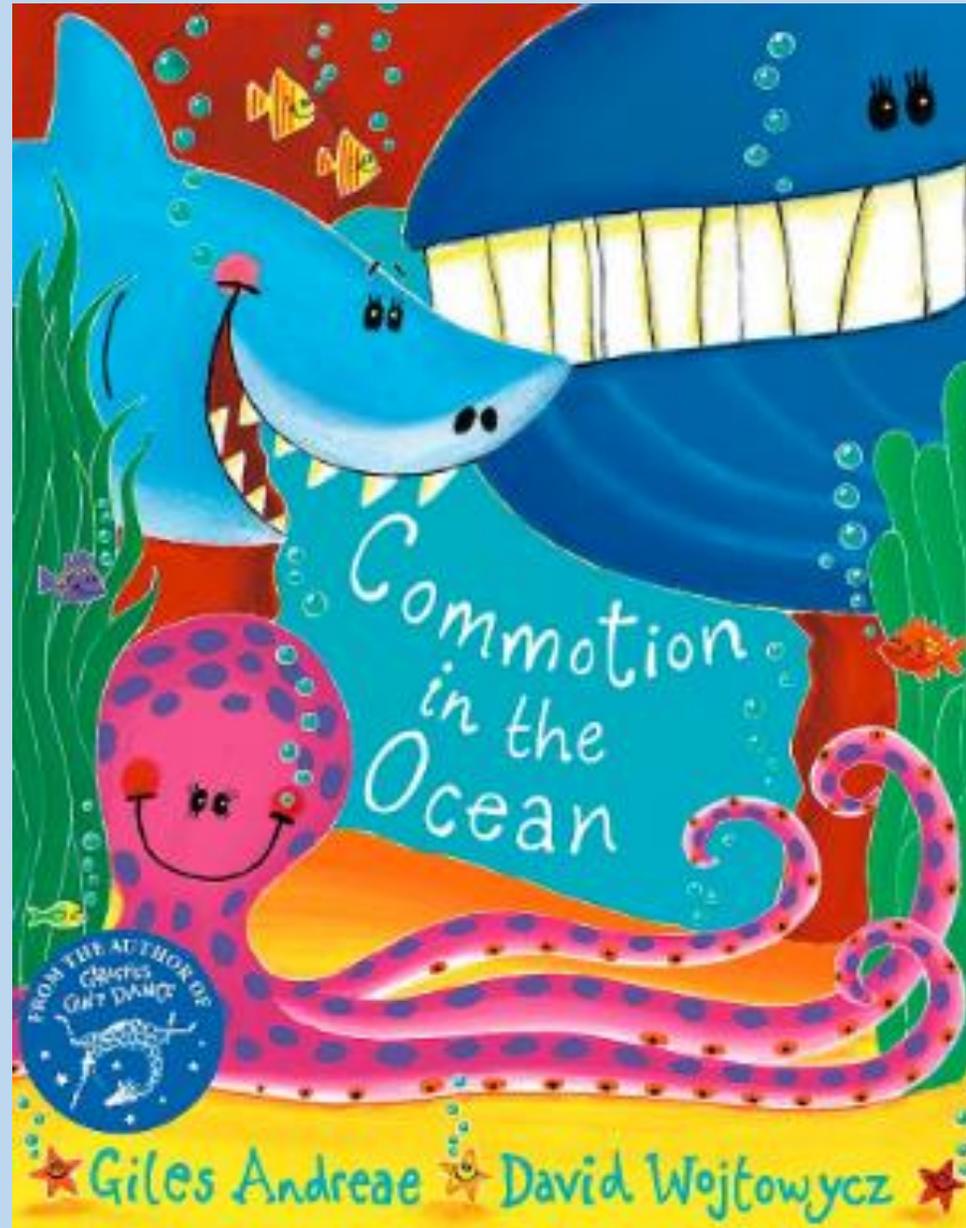
Use the sheet that is saved on the website to help you with your learning.



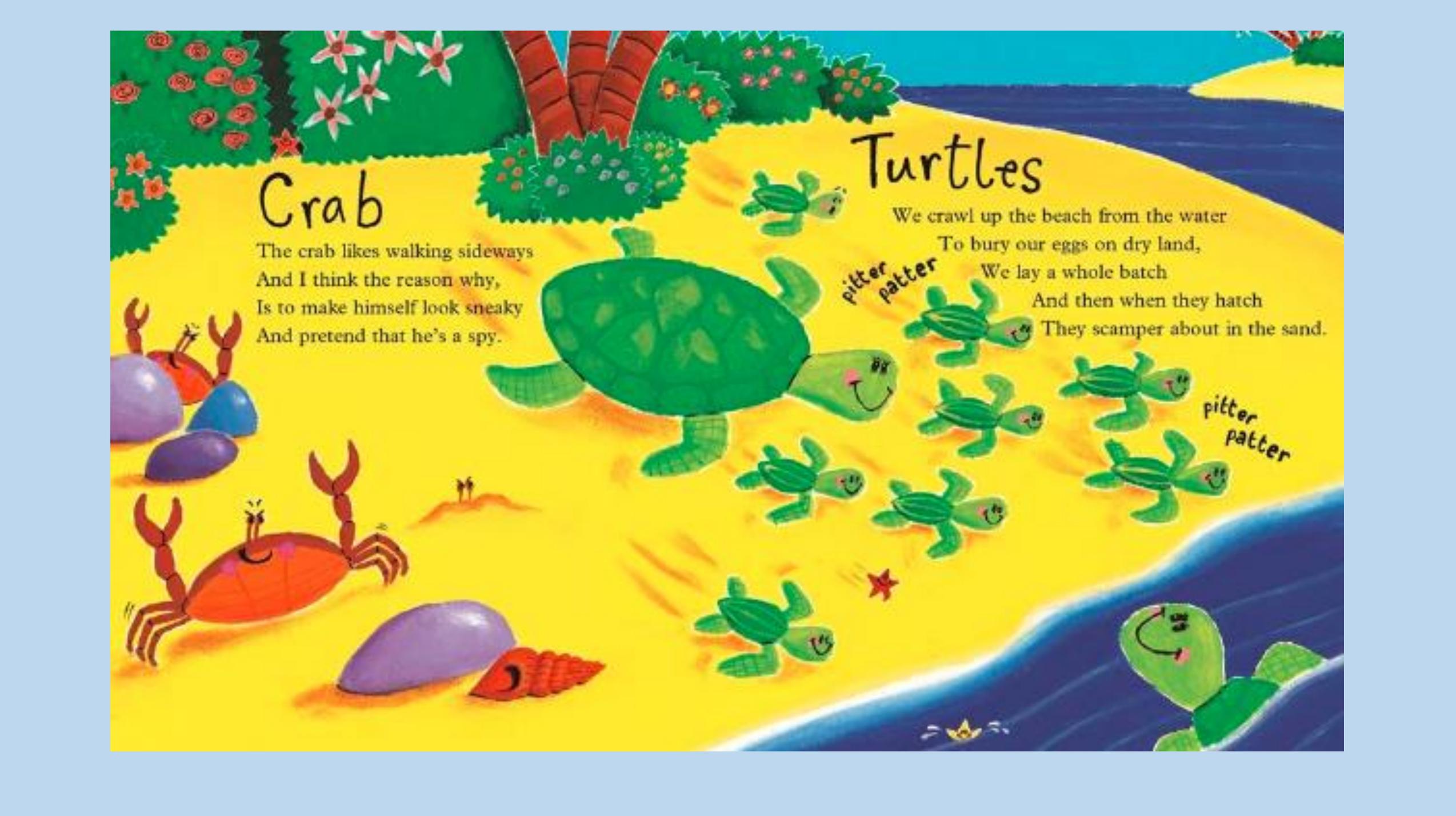
LO: I can create my own rhyming poem based on a sea creature in "Commotion in the Ocean"	
I can...	My teacher thinks...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use adjectives to describe one of the sea creatures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Think of rhyming words for my poem	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Read through my writing to check it makes sense	



Let's spot the rhyming words on each page!



I wonder if there is a pattern with the rhyming words!



Crab

The crab likes walking sideways
And I think the reason why,
Is to make himself look sneaky
And pretend that he's a spy.

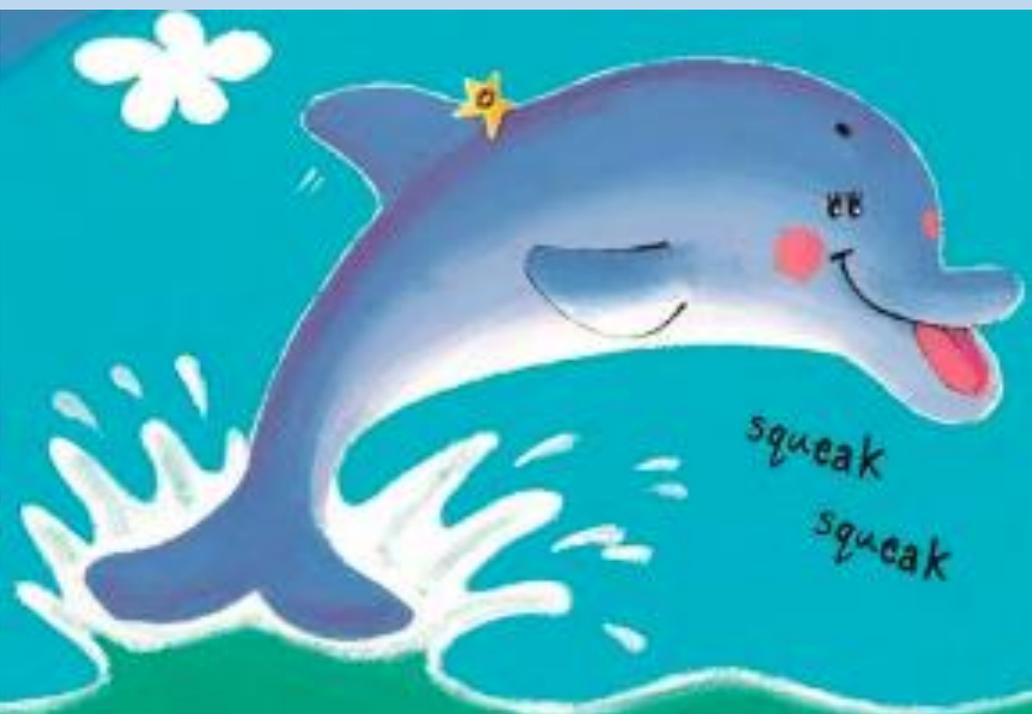
Turtles

We crawl up the beach from the water
To bury our eggs on dry land,
We lay a whole batch
And then when they hatch
They scamper about in the sand.



Dolphins

The wonderful thing about dolphins
Is hearing them trying to speak,
But it's not "how d'you do?"
Like I'd say to you,
It's more of a "click-whistle-squeak!"



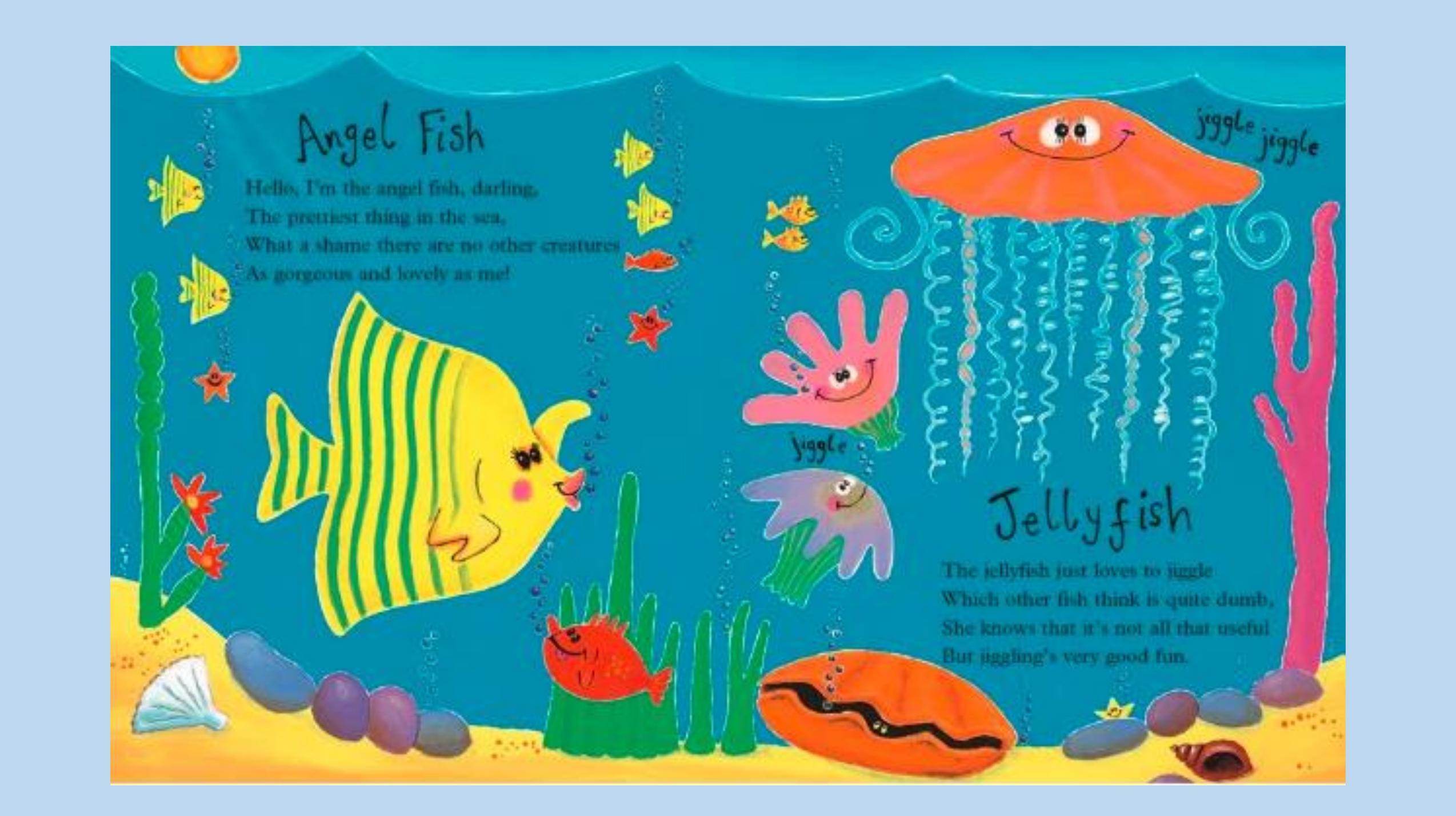
squeak
squeak



click-click

whistle

click



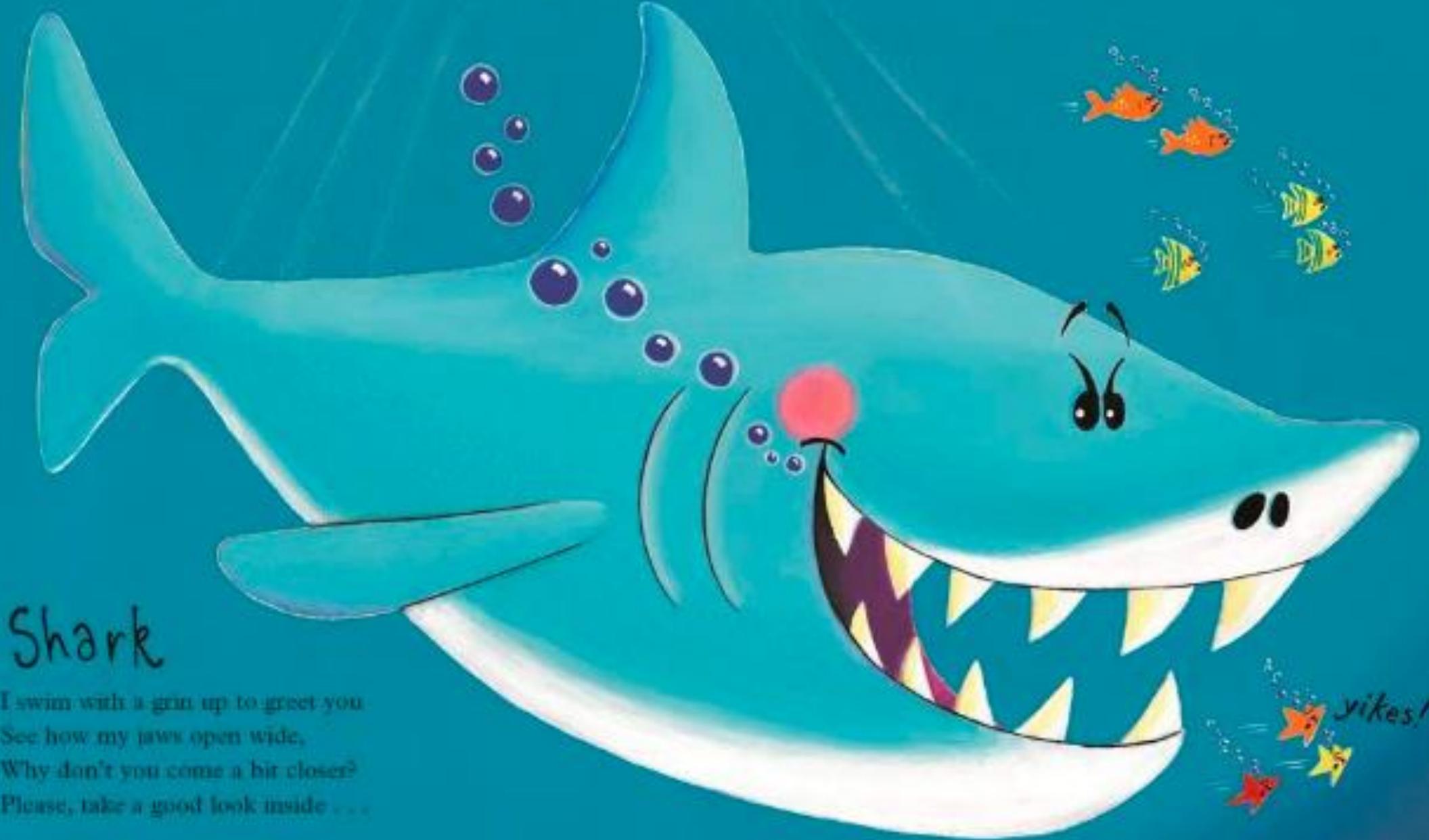
Angel Fish

Hello, I'm the angel fish, darling,
The prettiest thing in the sea,
What a shame there are no other creatures
As gorgeous and lovely as me!

jiggle jiggle

Jellyfish

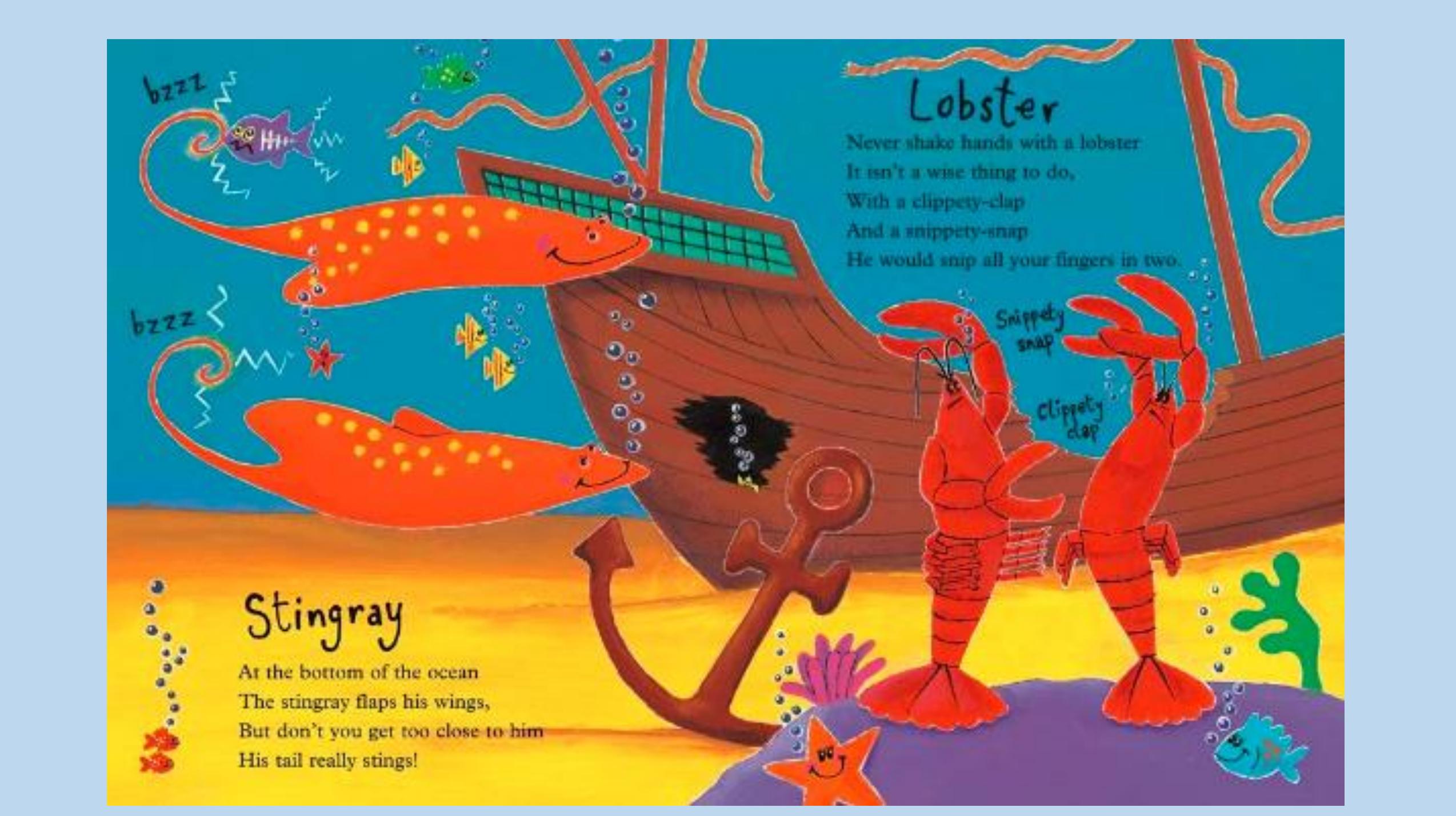
The jellyfish just loves to jiggle
Which other fish think is quite dumb,
She knows that it's not all that useful
But jiggling's very good fun.



Shark

I swim with a grin up to greet you
See how my jaws open wide,
Why don't you come a bit closer?
Please, take a good look inside . . .

yikes!



Lobster

Never shake hands with a lobster
It isn't a wise thing to do,
With a clippety-clap
And a snippety-snap
He would snip all your fingers in two.

Stingray

At the bottom of the ocean
The stingray flaps his wings,
But don't you get too close to him
His tail really stings!

Lesson 2

All About Sharks

What do you know about sharks? Read the next few slides which has lots of information to help you. Then, use that information to create a fact file to teach someone else about them. Pretend you are teaching an alien from space who does not know anything about sharks.

Use the sheet that is saved on the website to help you with your learning.

All About Crabs

Did you know there are about 4,500 species of crabs? There are many kinds of crabs that live all over the world.

Crabs are crustaceans. They have a thick shell, which is also called an **exoskeleton**. They have five pairs of legs. This includes their pair of sharp claws called **pincers**. They use their legs to walk sideways. Crabs also have two **antennae** and two eyes that stick out of their head.

Crabs can be very small or very large. The pea crab is the smallest crab. It is less than half an inch in length. The Japanese spider crab is the largest and can be about 13 feet from claw to claw.

Crabs are found all around the world. Most are **marine** crabs that live in the ocean or fresh water, but some are **terrestrial** crabs. This means they live on land. All female crabs migrate to the ocean to release their eggs though.

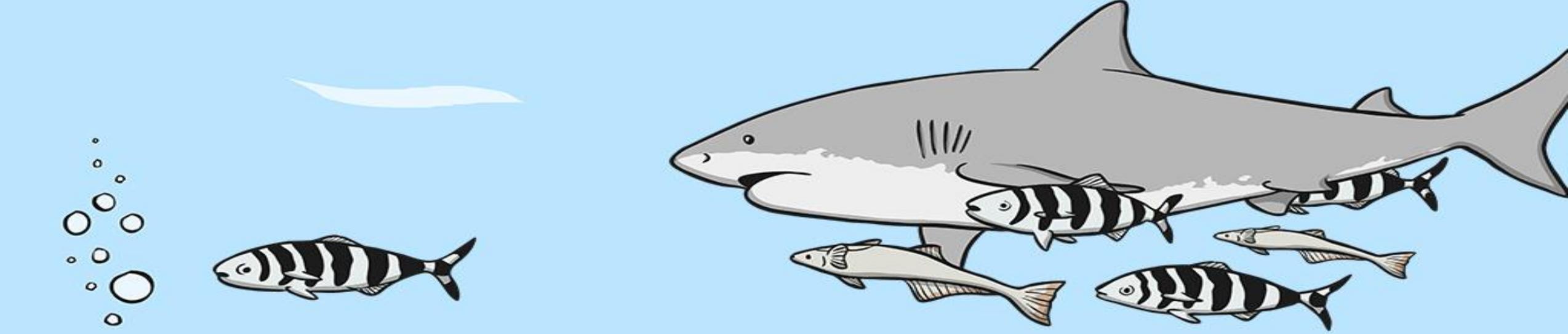
Crabs communicate by waving and drumming their pincers. Most work in groups to protect their families and get food. Some crabs dig holes in sand or mud to stay safe from predators. Their eyes also help them stay safe. Because they stick out of their heads, they are able to see all around them.

Crabs eat both plants and animals. They eat things like algae, mollusks, worms, and small crustaceans.

Crabs are such interesting crustaceans!

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LO: I can create my own fact-file about sharks	
I can...	My teacher thinks...
• Give my fact-file a title	
• Draw appropriate pictures for my fact-file	
• Select information for my fact-file	



All About Sharks



Some fantastic facts for your fact-files!

All About Sharks

The shark is the largest fish in the sea. They have been around for more than 300 million years and were around even before dinosaurs. There are about 350 different types of sharks, but researchers think there are other sharks that haven't been discovered yet.

Did you know?

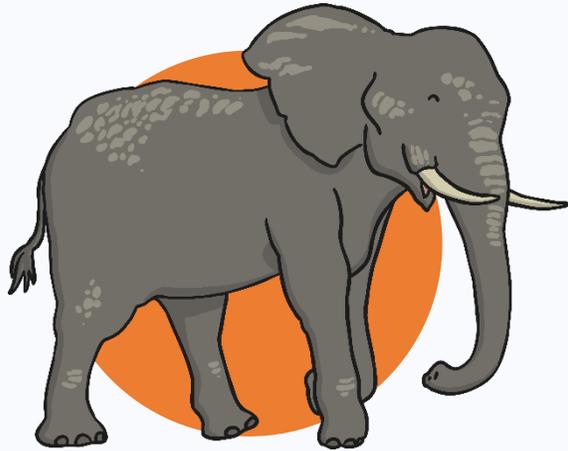
A shark does not have a single bone in its body!



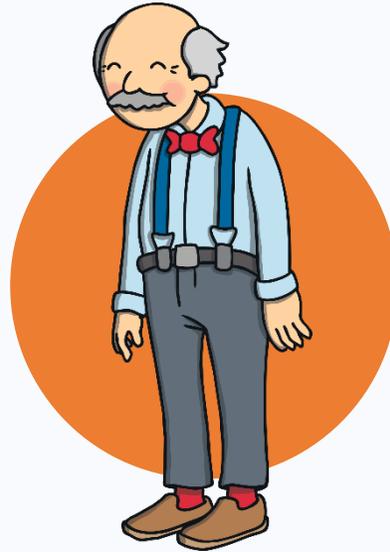
Sharks are strong, healthy creatures. No other living thing can take better care of itself than a shark can.

Growing Old

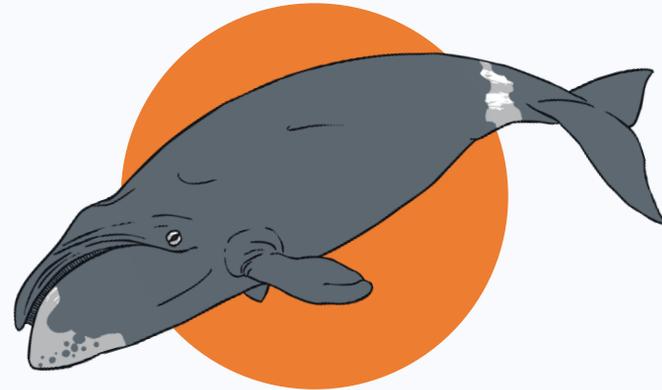
Some animals can live for a very long time.



Elephants in captivity
can live to be over 80
years old.



The oldest human lived
to be 122
years old.



Bowhead whales
can live to be over
200 years old

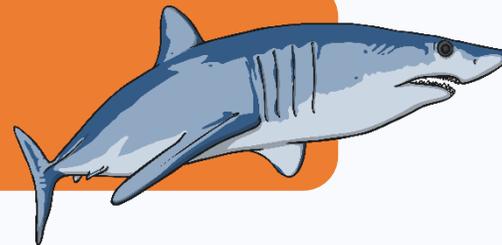
Super Snappy Shark Facts for Year 1!

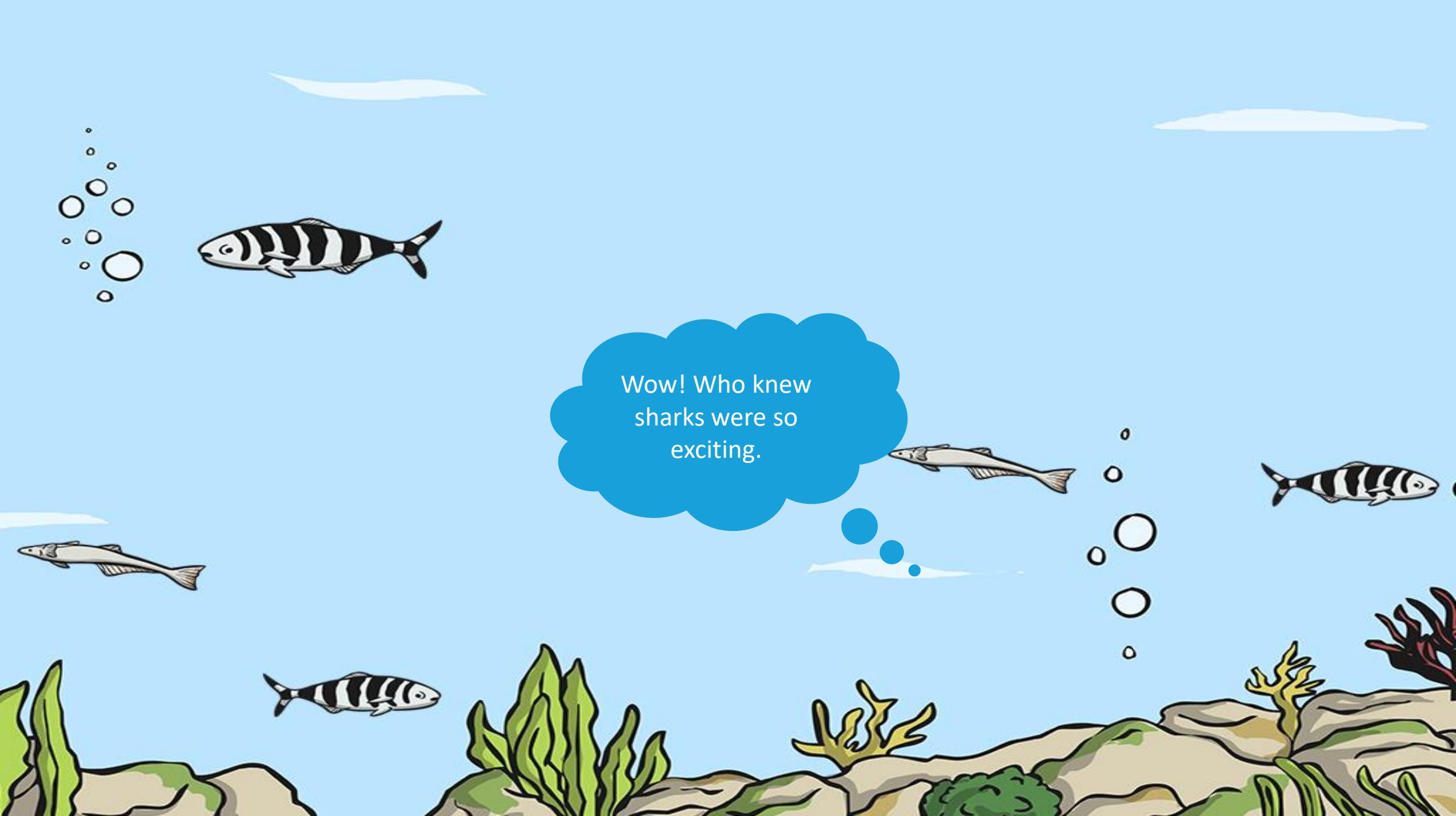


A shark's body is heavier than the sea, so if it stops moving it will sink. A shark's teeth are usually replaced every eight days. When a shark loses a tooth, one replaces it.

Sharks have very good senses. Sometimes a shark is called "a swimming nose", for its great sense of smell. Sharks can easily detect prey that is in the sand, as well as at night.

Did you know Year 1?
A shark's skin is covered by small, razor-sharp teeth called denticles.





Wow! Who knew sharks were so exciting.

Lesson 3

Sea Creature Facts

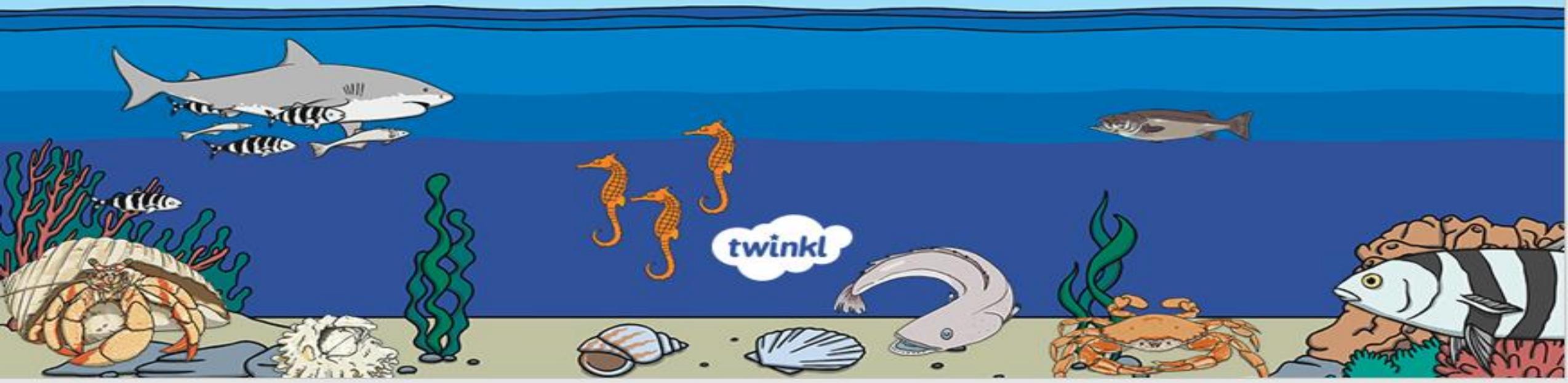
Today, you are going to read about some different sea creatures and then think about the best features of them to create your own.

What will it look like, what will it eat? Is it big or small? How does your creature move? is it fast or slow?

Use the sheet that is saved on the website to help you with your learning.

LO: I can invent my own sea creature	
I can...	My teacher thinks...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Give my sea creature a title with its name	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Draw my sea creature	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Write about the features of my sea creature using adjectives	

Sea Creature Facts



Octopus



Habitat: Oceans and coral reefs.

Diet: Small crabs, scallops, snails, fish, turtles and crustaceans such as shrimp. They are carnivores.

By catching prey with its arms, biting it with its beak to poison and paralyse it, before sucking out the flesh

Amazing Fact: Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.

Jellyfish



Habitat: Oceans and some lakes.

Diet: Small fish, fish eggs, crustaceans and plankton. They are carnivores.

Its prey gets caught in its tentacles and is stung with a paralysing poison before it is eaten.

Amazing Fact: Jellyfish have been around for over 650 million years, making them older than dinosaurs!

Seahorse



Habitat: Shallow, tropical waters in coral reefs.

Diet: Tiny plankton and crustaceans, such as shrimp. They are omnivores.

A seahorse needs to constantly eat to survive. Adults can end up eating 30-50 times a day.

Amazing Fact: The male seahorse gives birth to their young. They are the only species to do this.

Starfish



Habitat: Oceans, coral reefs and tidal pools.

Diet: Molluscs, such as mussels and oysters. Different species also eat plants and snails.

A starfish finds its prey using its sense of smell.

Amazing Fact: Some varieties of starfish have a lot more than 5 arms. The sunflower sea-star has up to 40 arms!

Whale



Habitat: Warmer waters of oceans. They come to the coasts in winter.

Diet: Shrimp, squids, crustaceans and krill. They are mostly carnivores.

Humpback whales only hunt and feed in summer and live off their fat reserves in winter.

Amazing Fact: The blue whale's call is the loudest sound made by any animal on Earth.

Dolphins



Habitat: All oceans.

Diet: Fish, squid and crustaceans. They are carnivores

Herding their prey and trapping them is a technique used by pods of dolphins.

Amazing Fact: Dolphins sleep with only half of their brain switched off and one eye closed to watch out for

Shark



Habitat: Most places in the ocean.

Diet: Fish, squid and even other sharks. They are carnivores.

Sharks have an amazing sense of smell that helps them detect a single drop of blood in an Olympic-sized pool.

Amazing Fact: Sharks can also detect electric signals from its prey. This means it can mistaken underwater cameras for food

Crab



Habitat: Seashores, caves, in sand or mud of oceans and on land.

Diet: Algae, molluscs, worms and bacteria. They are omnivores.

Crabs may fight with each other in competition for a hiding hole or cave.

Amazing Fact: A crab's shell is actually its skeleton.

Lesson 4

Now, you are going to use your new creature as a character within a story. What adventures might your creature get up to? Where does it go? What and who may it see?

Remember, to describe your character at the start of your story.

Use the sheet that is saved on the website to help you with your learning.

LO: I can write a story based on my sea creature	
I can...	My teacher thinks...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give my story a title	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use adjectives in my story	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use capital letters and full stops	