

Mercury Home Learning Grid Week Beginning 1.6.20

Big Question: What is the world like under the sea?

Watch this video as an introduction to this weeks learning [introduction video](#)

<p>Literacy 1</p> <p><u>Marine Molluscs</u></p> <p>Have you heard of a marine mollusc before? Do you have any idea what it could be? Fantastic if you do but even better if you don't, what a great opportunity to learn something new!</p> <p>Read the fact sheet at the bottom of the document to learn more (or check your already excellent knowledge). Then try and answer the questions in a full sentence with a detailed answer (some questions have more than one answer). Use the sheet to help you.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a mollusc?2. Name three marine molluscs3. Where do they live?4. What do they eat?5. How does an octopus stay safe?6. Which mollusc has the biggest eyes?7. What do scientists believe about octopuses? <p><i>Answers can be found on the answer sheet</i></p>	<p>Literacy 2</p> <p><u>Under the Sea Spelling</u></p> <p>Can you correctly spell the names of these 10 creatures you would find under the sea?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. orca2. octopus3. seahorse4. scallop5. lobster6. dolphin7. clams8. oyster9. shrimp10. sea urchin <p>For any you get wrong, look at the part of the word you spelled incorrectly. Can you think of a strategy to help you learn from your mistake to spell the word correctly next time?</p> <p>For example dolphin – I forgot the f makes the ph sound so next time I will remember the ph f sound.</p>	<p>Literacy 3</p> <p><u>Homophones There, Their or They're?</u></p> <p>Their means it belongs to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: I ate <u>their</u> sweets. <p>They're is short for 'they are'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: '<u>They are</u> going to be cross' can become '<u>They're</u> going to be cross'. <p>There refers to a place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For example: I'm going to hide over <u>there</u>. <p>If you can, watch the videos on the BBC Bitesize lesson and complete the lesson activities.</p> <p>Then write three sentences using <i>their</i>, another three using <i>there</i> and a final three using <i>they're</i>. Ask an adult to check your sentences or take a picture of your sentences and post it on your class Facebook page or email it to the school (edensideps@scotborders.gov.uk) for your teacher to check.</p>	<p>Literacy</p> <p><u>We're Going on a Trip!</u></p> <p>We are going on a trip to the Monterey Bay Aquarium. The aquarium has set up 10 video cameras, so now we can visit from behind our computer screens.</p> <p>First enjoy your visit when you watch these 10 Live cams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sea Otter CamKelp Forest CamCoral Reef CamAviary CamJelly CamMoon Jelly CamPenguin CamOpen Sea CamMonterey Bay CamShark Cam <p>You are going to write a recount. Think of it as if you are writing in your diary at the end of the day. This is personal writing about your experience during this trip. Describe what you have seen and try to include as many details as you remember. Make it personal by writing about what you enjoyed the most or the creatures you thought were scary, cute, weird, etc.</p>
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Numeracy 1

Crack the Code

Brush up on your addition and subtraction skills. Fill in the answers to the questions on the crack the code worksheet at the end of the document to reveal the names of six under the sea creatures.

Remember to check carefully if it is an adding or subtracting sum you need to do.

Answers on separate answer sheet.

Once you have solved the animals on the sheet why not make up questions for some of the animals in your spelling words. You could ask someone in your family to crack your code or share a picture to your class Facebook page for somebody else to try.

Make it challenging by using larger numbers and multiplication and division.

For example orca

$$21 - 16 =$$

$$3 \times 6 =$$

$$9 \div 3 =$$

$$1421 + \underline{\quad} = 1422$$

Numeracy 2

Multiplying by 4

Start by revising your 4 times table up to 12×4 . Can you get all the answers correct? Keep practising this until you do.

Grid Method Multiplication

Remember we practised this for multiplying by three. Start by partitioning the number you are multiplying into hundreds, tens and ones. Then multiply each by 3 and add up the answers. For example:

1. 19×4

x	10	9
4	40	36

$$40 + 36 = 76 \text{ so } 19 \times 4 = 76$$

2. 64×4

x	60	4
4	240	16

$$240 + 16 = 256 \text{ so } 64 \times 4 = 256$$

3. 452×4

x	400	50	2
4	1600	200	8

$$1600 + 200 + 8 = 1808$$

$$\text{so } 452 \times 4 = 1808$$

Try these six questions the answers are on the answer sheet.

89×4	95×4	37×4
142×4	581×4	74×4

Now try some of your own questions

Maths 1

Morse Code

Maritime distress signals used to be given using something called Morse Code.

Morse code was invented by a man named Samuel Morse. To learn more about why he invented it watch [this video](#).

Morse Code is all about timing.

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units
5. The space between words is seven units

A	• —	U	• • —
B	• • • •	V	• • • —
C	• • • • •	W	• • — —
D	• • • • • •	X	• • • — —
E	•	Y	• • • — — •
F	• • • • • • •	Z	• • — — • •
G	• • • • • • • •		
H	• • • • • • • • •		
I	• •		
J	• • — — —		
K	• • • • —	1	• — — — — —
L	• • • • • •	2	• • • — — — —
M	• • — — —	3	• • • • — — —
N	• • • • •	4	• • • • • — —
O	• • • • • •	5	• • • • • •
P	• • • • • • •	6	• • • • • • •
Q	• • • • • • • •	7	• • • • • • • •
R	• • • • • • • • •	8	• • • • • • • • •
S	• • • • • • • • • •	9	• • • • • • • • • •
T	• • • • • • • • • • •	0	• • • • • • • • • • •

Can you use blinking and closing your eyes to record a word or message in Morse Code?

Problem Solving

Pearl and Shell Necklaces

Rob and Jennie were making necklaces with pearls and shells they found in the sea. They decided to make them very mathematical. Each necklace was to have eight objects, four shells and four pearls and each had to be symmetrical, like the picture.



- How many different necklaces could they make?
- Can you find them all?
- How do you know there aren't any others?
- What if they had 9 beads, five of one colour and four of another?
- What if they had 10 beads, five of each?

Top tip - Make the necklaces. Use pasta for pearls and Lego for shells for example.

[Solution](#)

HWB

Five a Day

To keep healthy, we should be eating fruit and vegetables 5 times a day. Think back over the last week, which different fruits and vegetables have you been eating? What is your favourite fruit? What is your favourite vegetable? Try a vegetable this week that you have never eaten before or try to eat a vegetable that you have not eaten for a long time. Talk with someone at home about why fruit and vegetables are good for us.

Try to sing along with this happy [Five a Day song](#).



PE1

Partner Balance Challenge



Can you work with someone at home to create all these partner balances?

Make sure you do these on a carpet or the grass so you don't hurt yourself if either of you loses your balance and falls.

PE2

Go Noodle

Have a go at some of the Go Noodle exercises and dances.

Here are two linked to under the sea (or on the sea). Start with these two and see if you can find a few more that you enjoy doing.

[Surfer Dude](#)

[Baby Shark](#)



Outdoor Challenge

Under the Tweed or Teviot

Kelso isn't near the sea but there is water in our town. Head down to the river with an adult and use your senses to discover the water.

See – sit for 5 minutes and watch the river, can you see a fish jumping, ducks swimming, flies on the water?

Hear – what can hear? Animals or the water flowing?

Smell – Can you smell the river? Does it have a smell?

Touch – Put your hand in the river (where it is safe to do so) how does it feel? What is at the bottom?

Taste – Maybe best to leave this one, have a glass of tap water if you really want to taste some water!



Science

Salty Water

The water you find in seas and oceans is salt water. Try these saltwater experiments.

1. Mix half a cup of warm water with 2 tablespoons of salt. Pour the mixture into a bowl and leave on your kitchen counter (in the sunshine if possible). Watch the bowl over the next few days. How can you tell that the water is evaporating? (the liquid turning into gas). Does the salt evaporate too?

2. Fill a glass half with water, then pour oil on top (approx. 1 cm) and wait a couple of minutes. What do you see? What do you think will happen if you pour salt into the glass? Try it and see the lava flow.

3. Predict: will an egg float or sink? Fill a glass with water and carefully drop an egg in. What happened? Take the egg out of the water and add 5 teaspoons of salt to the water. Stir until the water is completely dissolved. Now put the egg carefully back into the water. What happened?

Topic

Sink or Swim

Fill the bath, sink or a basin with water. Maybe you already have a little paddling pool in the garden. Have a look around the house, garden, shed and select different objects*. Predict if these objects will float or sink. Then experiment to see if you were right and talk about what makes objects float.

Now can you make a boat that floats? [This video](#) might give you an idea to get started – happy sailing!

*Check with an adult first if the objects you have chosen are allowed to get wet!



Expressive Arts

Create an Ocean Food Chain

Watch [this Food Chain video](#) and create your own Ocean Food Chain. Get creative but take inspiration from the below examples. Remember to be clear and show what eats what, maybe by using arrows or something going from small to large.



Flexi

Whole School Challenge

Can you upcycle a plastic bottle to create a model ocean?

You may want to fill your bottle with things you might find in the ocean or you could make a sea scape with paper to stick on the back of the bottle and fill with water.

We can't wait to see your creations.



Useful Links for Further Learning:

<p>Mathematics Problem Solving Solution https://nrich.maths.org/9692/solution</p> <p>Archimedes' video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sw66gzBD9fE</p>	<p>Literacy BBC bitesize <i>their, they're</i> and <i>there</i> lesson https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zk2c92p</p> <p>Monterey Bay Aquarium, live cams https://www.montereybayaquarium.org/animals/live-cams</p> <p>Extra reading material https://www.getepic.com/</p>
<p>Health and Wellbeing and PE</p> <p>Go Noodle Surfer dude video https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/surfer-dude Baby shark video https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/baby-shark</p>	<p>Topic Starter video link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBjYlFoyNsM</p> <p>Food Chain video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MuKs9o1s8h8</p> <p>How to make a boat https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKvQosK03rl</p>

All about...

Marine Molluscs

Marine molluscs are coldblooded creatures with soft bodies and no backbones. Lots of them have a shell but some do not. There are lots of different types of molluscs including snails, clams, oysters, squid and octopuses.



Fascinating Facts

The giant squid has the biggest eyes of all molluscs. Scientists believe octopuses are very intelligent creatures.

Where Do They Live?

Marine molluscs live on and around rocks, coral reef and sandy beaches. Some also live in the deepest parts of the ocean. Like fish, not all molluscs can live in saltwater and some prefer to live in freshwater such as rivers, lakes and ponds.

What Do They Eat?

Molluscs eat different foods. Some eat plants that grow in the sea or algae from the side of rocks. Others eat shellfish and even small fish.

Staying Safe

Molluscs such as the octopus squirt a cloud of purple-black ink to their enemies, which confuses them and helps the mollusc to escape. This ink is also poisonous to enemies such as sharks.

Some molluscs have a shell which keeps them safe. If they are disturbed or feel threatened they will disappear inside their shell.

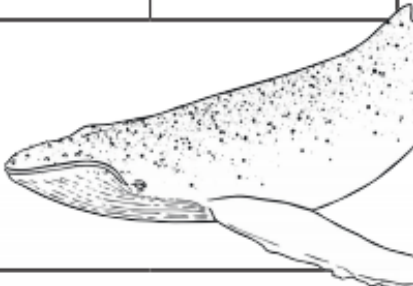

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Crack the Codes under the Sea

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

20 - 5 = _____	20 - 17 = _____	10 + 10 = _____	10 + 5 = _____	8 + 8 = _____	30 - 9 = _____	25 - 6 = _____
10 + 9 = _____	4 + 4 = _____	30 - 29 = _____	11 + 7 = _____	25 - 14 = _____		
30 - 7 = _____	100 - 92 = _____	45 - 44 = _____	7 + 5 = _____	65 - 60 = _____		
2 + 2 = _____	35 - 20 = _____	23 - 11 = _____	29 - 13 = _____	3 + 5 = _____	12 - 3 = _____	9 + 5 = _____
89 - 70 = _____	50 - 42 = _____	8 + 10 = _____	39 - 30 = _____	6 + 7 = _____	11 + 5 = _____	
6 + 13 = _____	27 - 10 = _____	14 + 7 = _____	2 + 7 = _____	28 - 24 = _____		