

Week beginning: 15 -6-20

Class and Subject: **English**

SEN Teacher: Ms. Hogan



ST. PATRICK'S GIRLS NATIONAL SCHOOL
GARDINER'S HILL, CORK

Hi girls,

The suggested work below is to be carried out over a week. Don't worry if you don't get it all done. Uncompleted work could be carried on to the following week. Try your best. Spend 30-45 minutes a day on English. Scroll down through the document to get activities.

**Week
12**

Spelling

Continue with SNIP spellings.

Complete one session per week.

Get a parent or guardian to test you on Friday.

Revise spellings from previous weeks also. You are familiar with how to do this from how we test 'old' spellings on a Friday.

Finding similarities and differences - 2

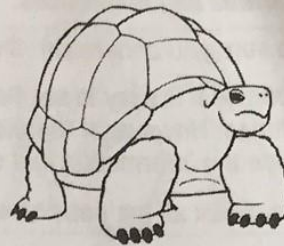
Read the reports.

Turtles



1. Turtles are reptiles. Reptiles have scales, breathe air and lay eggs. They are also cold blooded, which means their body is the same temperature as the air or water around them. Turtles are mostly found in warm to hot areas of the world. The only continent they are not found on is Antarctica.
2. Both turtles and tortoises are the only reptiles with a shell. Many turtles can pull their head, legs and tail inside their shell to protect themselves from enemies. Turtles usually have a flattish type of shell.
3. Turtles spend most of their life in water. They have long legs and webbed feet to help them swim. Turtles that live in the sea also have flippers. Most turtles eat both plants and meat. They do not have teeth, but have a kind of beak they use for biting.
4. Female turtles lay eggs on land, and bury them in soil or sand. When the females have laid their eggs, they do not look after them. After the eggs hatch, the tiny turtles, called hatchlings, must look after themselves.

Tortoises



1. Tortoises are reptiles. Reptiles have scales, breathe air and lay eggs. They are also cold blooded, which means their body is the same temperature as the air or water around them. Tortoises are mostly found in warm to hot areas of the world. The only continent they are not found on is Antarctica.

2. Both tortoises and turtles are the only reptiles with a shell. Many tortoises can pull their head, legs and tail inside their shell to protect themselves from enemies. Tortoises usually have a dome-shaped type of shell.

3. Tortoises spend their life on land. They have short, stumpy legs with toed feet. Most tortoises eat both plants and meat. They do not have teeth, but have a kind of beak they use for biting.

4. Female tortoises lay eggs on land, and bury them in soil or sand. When the females have laid their eggs, they do not look after them. After the eggs hatch, the tiny tortoises, called hatchlings, must look after themselves.

Finding similarities and differences

Try it out

Use the strategies you learnt and practised in Delicious drinks to work out similarities and differences.



- Make sure you understand the question and underline the keywords.
- Sometimes it is easy to see how things are different or the same if you are comparing two things. However, if there are three or more things to compare, it can be helpful to organise the information in a chart.
- Always check all the possible answers before making a decision.

Think!

Try to find each answer in both parts of the text.

1. (a) Use a tick or cross to complete the chart.
Then answer the questions below.

	dome-shaped shells	flattish shells	long legs	short, stumpy legs	live mostly in water	live on land	toed feet	webbed feet
Most turtles								
Most tortoises								

(b) Turtles live _____
and tortoises live _____.

(c) Turtles have _____ shells
and tortoises have _____ shells.

(d) Turtles have _____ legs and tortoises have
_____ legs.

(e) Turtles have _____ feet and tortoises have
_____ feet.

2. What is one thing the same about where turtles and tortoises can be found?

3. Write something else the same about turtles and tortoises.

Concluding - 1

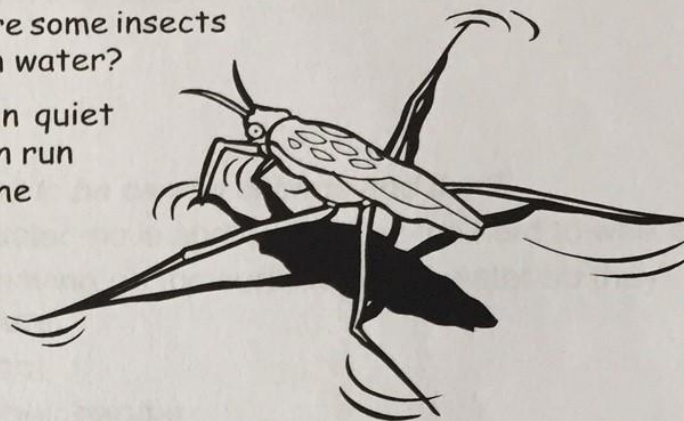
Conclusions are decisions we make by working something out.

We make conclusions about what we read by finding facts and details in the text and deciding what they mean.

Read the report.

An insect which can walk on water

1. Did you know that there are some insects which can actually walk on water?
2. The water strider lives in quiet streams and ponds and can run across the surface of the water.
3. The water strider has a head, a thorax, an abdomen and six jointed legs, just like other insects. It has two antennae. It has a long, dark, skinny body with hair on the underside which keeps water off.
4. The long middle legs act like paddles to move the water strider across the surface of the water. The long back legs act like a steering wheel and brakes. The short front legs are used to catch and hold other small insects or larvae which fall on the surface of the water.
5. Water striders are very clever because they can sense movement and vibrations on the surface of the water. This ability helps them to find their prey. Water striders eat by pushing their mouth into insects and sucking them dry.
6. Luckily, water striders do not like to bite people. They need to be careful of birds coming from the air above the water or fish coming from under the water.
7. Water striders are very unusual insects.



Concluding

On your own



Think about the strategies you have been practising and work out these answers.

1. *Water striders eat their prey in an unusual way because ...*

- (a) they don't use a napkin.
- (b) they push their mouth into the insect and suck it dry.
- (c) they jump up and catch their food.
- (d) they peel their food.

The best answer is ☐.

2. *Why do water striders need to be careful of birds and fish?*

- (a) They might make the water move and it would be too hard to walk on.
- (b) They can't feel them moving on the surface of the water so they don't know they are there.
- (c) They might squash them.
- (d) They might take over their habitat.

The best answer is ☐.

3. *Because water striders catch their prey on the water surface, you can conclude that:*

- (a) flying insects are their prey.
- (b) water striders can walk on land.
- (c) birds are their prey.
- (d) water striders can swim.

The best answer is ☐.

4. *Colour the boxes that say why water striders are clever and unusual insects.*

They can walk on water.

They can fly.

They have six legs.

They can sense movements
on the water surface.

They eat other insects.

Their middle legs act like
paddles.



Un-bee-lievable!

What are pollinators?

- Animals like bees and butterflies, which carry pollen from one flower to another, are called pollinators.
- It is because of pollination that crops and fruit plants are able to make the food we eat.

Illustration: A shrill carder bee.

Rare Bee Species Makes Comeback!

Thanks to the hard work of volunteers in Somerset, there have been more shrill carder bees buzzing around.

Shrill carder bees are named for their high-pitched buzzing sound. Like other bees, they play an important role in pollinating crops and other plants.

However, according to the Bumblebee Conservation Trust, "In the last 80 years, our bumblebee populations have crashed."

One of the reasons for the decrease in bee numbers is that around nine-tenths of the country's grasslands have been lost.

Wildflower meadows are important habitats for bees. This is why people at The National Trust's Lytes Cary Manor, in Somerset, have worked hard to create flower-rich habitats for bees to thrive in.

The volunteers are proud of their work. John Butler, a volunteer, said, "It has been a fantastic project to be involved with. I really hope this work will inspire others to play their part."

World Bee Day

World Bee Day was on 20th May. It is an annual event to teach people about the need for more habitats for bees and other pollinators.

This date was chosen because it celebrates the birthday of Anton Janša. He was famous for being a bee expert.

In one of his books about bees, he wrote that out of all the animals on earth, "there are none so hardworking and useful".

Glossary

conservation	Saving and protecting the environment.
meadows	Fields which have grass and flowers growing in them.
thrive	Develop or grow healthily and well.
annual	Happens every year.

Earth Day Save the Bees Activity

It is estimated that a third of all the food we eat each day comes as a result of pollination from bees and other insects. Pollination is when pollen from flowering plants is taken to other plants so that seeds (and therefore new plants) can grow. For many different reasons, around one in ten of Europe's native bee population is in danger of extinction.

Activity One – Use the Internet and books to discover why bee numbers have decreased.

Activity Two – Design a bee-friendly garden. Research which plants are good for attracting bees. In the space below, design a bird's-eye view of a bee-friendly garden. Try to use a mixture of trees, flowering plants, herbs and fruit plants.





Record Roll

How did skateboarding begin?

- Skateboarding began in the late 1950s in California and used to be called sidewalk surfing.
- They were originally just simple wooden boards with roller skates attached to the bottom.

Illustration: A skater completing a 1080.

11-Year-Old Breaks Skating Record

Have you ever dreamed of breaking a world record? Well, one boy in Brazil has just skated into the record books.

Gui Khury has become the first person ever to land a 1080 trick on a vert ramp at just 11 years old. That is an incredible three full rotations of the board in the air before landing.

Bored and with a lot of time at home, Gui needed a challenge. Luckily, his grandmother has her own skatepark! This allowed him to have his own skatepark! This allowed him to practise catching air.

He was filmed completing the trick by his parents, who then posted the video on social media.

Gui commented on the video, "1080!!! I have no words to explain what just happened."

This is not Gui's first skating record. He was already the youngest person to have completed a 900-degree turn on a vert ramp. He managed that at just eight years old!

Gui was inspired to start breaking records

by one of his heroes: Tony Hawk. In 1999, Hawk completed the first-ever 900-degree turn on a vert ramp.

So, what is next for this record-breaking skater? Well, he has already said he is going to try to complete a 1260 on a vert ramp.

This is three and a half rotations in the air! He also has ambitions to get into the Tokyo Olympics in 2021, where there will be a skating competition.

Glossary

rotation	Turning in a circle.
vert ramp	A large piece of equipment in the shape of U used in skateboarding.
catching air	The amount of time a skater stays in the air.
inspired	To be encouraged by someone else's achievements.

Questions

1. Who is one of Gui's heroes?

2. Gui likes a challenge. What evidence can you find in the final paragraph to support this?

3. 'Luckily, his grandmother has her own skate park!' This suggests that...

- ☐ She doesn't like skating.
- ☐ She is encouraging Gui to skate.
- ☐ She lives near a skatepark.
- ☐ Skateboarding is a usual hobby for old ladies.

4. Tick each statement to show whether it is a fact or an opinion.

	Fact	Opinion
Gui's grandmother is cool.		
Gui is the youngest person to have achieved a 900 on a vert.		
Tony Hawks is inspirational.		
Tony Hawks was the first person to achieve a 900 on a vert.		

5. '1080!!! I have no words to explain what just happened.' Why do you think Gui used three exclamation marks in his comment?

6. Summarise the key information in this article using 20 words or fewer.
