

Red Bubble



Monday March 1st 2021

Suggested Timetable:

Day	9.15-10.00	10-10.30	10.30-11.15	12.00-1.00	1.15-2.00	2.00-2.30	2.30-3.15
I	Maths	BREAK	Writing	LUNCH	Reading	BREAK	Science!

Maths



Please follow this link for a lesson all
about 2D shapes!

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-describe-and-classify-2d-shapes-64ukjd>

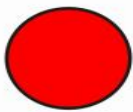
Day 6- 2D shape

For this part of the pack, we are going to be exploring shape! We are going to start by reminding ourselves of the names of some 2D shapes. 2D shapes are shapes that are flat. 2D shapes have a length and width but no depth, so you cannot hold them.

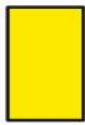
First- read each of these 2D shape names.

Next- see if you can match them up with the unlabelled shapes underneath

Last- label the shapes below correctly and colour them in in the matching colour. Some of the unlabelled shapes do not match top the coloured ones, see if you can label these yourself!



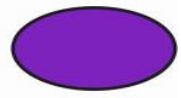
circle



rectangle



triangle



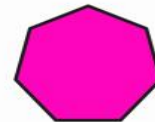
oval



octagon



square



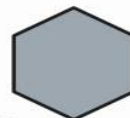
heptagon



rhombus



pentagon



hexagon



kite

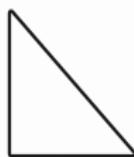


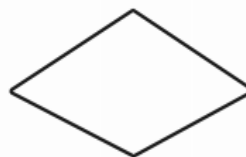


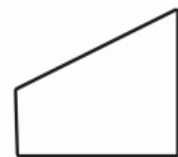




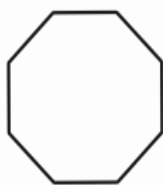




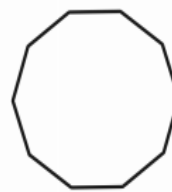














Day 6- 2D shape

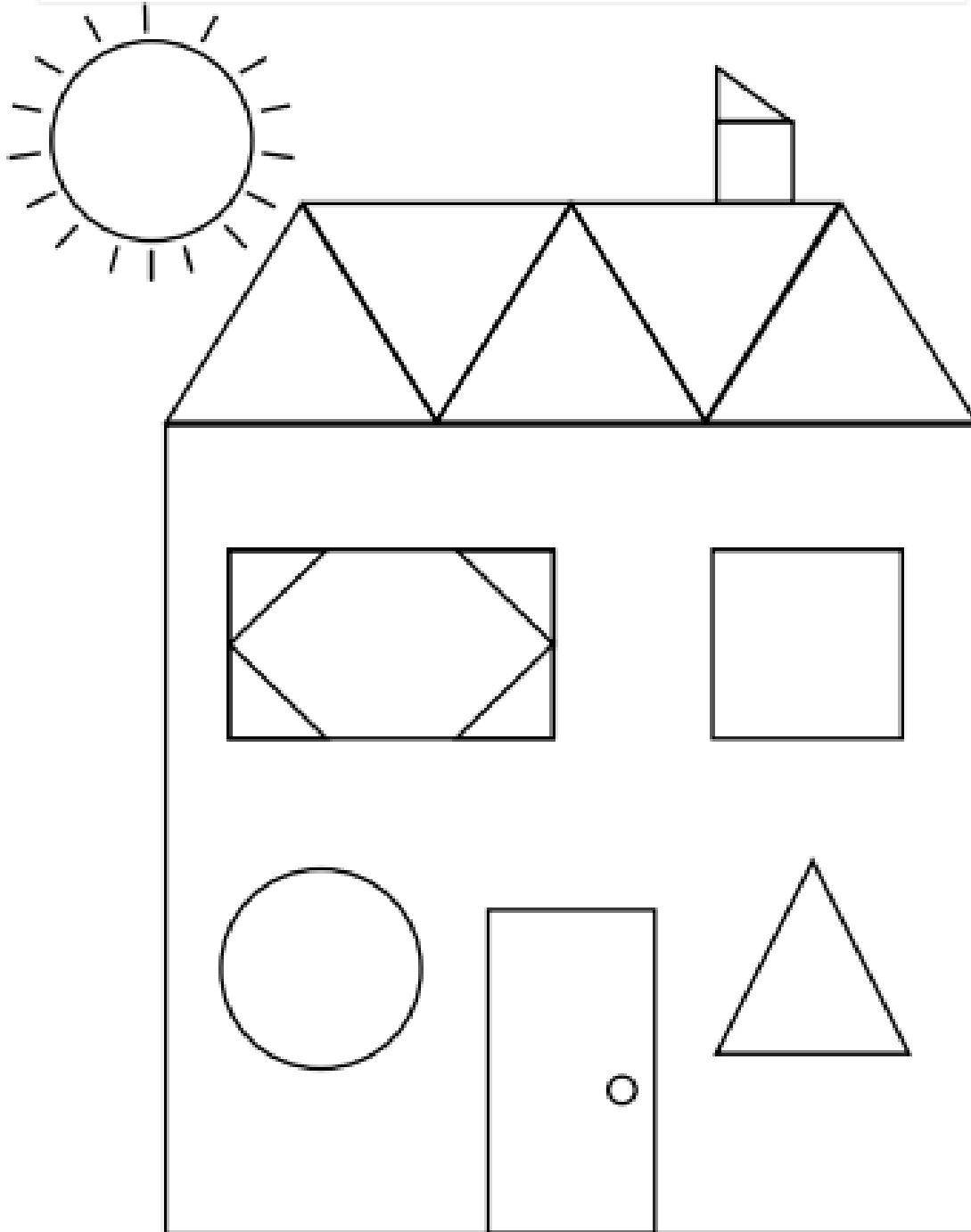
Now you know the names of some 2D shapes, can you hunt for them in this picture?

If you find any **circles**, colour them in **red**

If you find any **triangles**, colour them in **green**

If you find any **squares**, colour them in **pink**

If you find any **rectangles**, colour them in **orange**



Day 6- 2D shape

Properties of 2D shapes

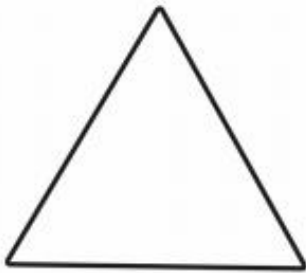
When describing 2D shapes, we can talk about their sides and vertices (corners).



The **red line** is a **side**. This square has 4 sides.

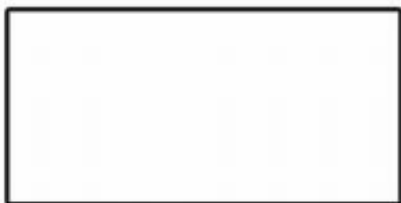
The **vertex (corner)** is **orange**. This is where two sides meet. This square has 4 vertices.

Can you find out how many sides and vertices these 2D shapes have?



A triangle has ____ sides.

A triangle has ____ vertices.



A rectangle has ____ sides.

A rectangle has ____ vertices.



A square has ____ sides.

A square has ____ vertices.

Writing



Writing 6 – Plan your poem

In Writing, we are going to continue using our poem about explorers to help us write about different explorers. Your new poem is going to be about 4 different explorers that are famous! Today we are going to plan out our entire poem. We are going to pick an explorer and write about what they did. We have included some fact files and information about 4 more famous explorers. You can either use these in your poem or other explores that you know. Here's an example:

Example Plan

What did your explorers do?

Travelled across continents



Where your explorers go from?

China



Where did they go to?

Central Asia



Explorer 1



Amy Johnson

What did they do?



Flew across Asia to prove that women could

Explorer 2



Marco Polo

What did they do?

Travelled through Asia to be the first to discover the unknown for his book



Nobody believed he could work in china for so many years

Explorer 3



James Cook

What did they do?

Discoverer with determination in his soul

Sailed through New Zealand and anchored up to get to the South Island



Explorer 4



Ernest Shackleton

What did they do?



Loved to explore the arctic regions

Got closer to the North Pole than anyone else on his very first try

How would you describe your explorers?



Ruthless

How would you describe your explorers?



Hard working

How would you describe your explorers?



Courageous

Your Plan

What did your explorers do?

Where your explorers go from?

Where did they go?

Explorer 1

What did they do?

Explorer 2

What did they do?

Explorer 3

What did they do?

Explorer 4

What did they do?

How would you describe your
explorers?

How would you describe your
explorers?

How would you describe your
explorers?

Famous explorers

Amy Johnson

Birth: 1 July, 1903 in Hull

Death: 5 January, 1941 in London

Occupation: Aviatrix

Life:

Amy Johnson is Britain's most famous female pilot. She attended Sheffield University and completed a degree in economics in 1923. She then moved to London and worked as a secretary for a solicitor, where her interest in flying began. She joined the London Aeroplane Club in 1928 and was determined to show that women could fly just as well as men.

In 1930, she set off to beat the old record set by Bert Hinkler of flying to Australia in 16 days. She managed to buy herself a DH Gypsy Moth plane for the journey and named it 'Jason'. In the end, it took her 19 days, from the 5th to the 24th May, 1930. She was the first ever woman to fly to Australia alone!

She ended up marrying Scottish aviator, Jim Mollison in 1932. The pair flew together in record time from England to India in 1934. Later in life, Amy joined the Air Transport Auxiliary, where she carried out tasks for RAF bases.



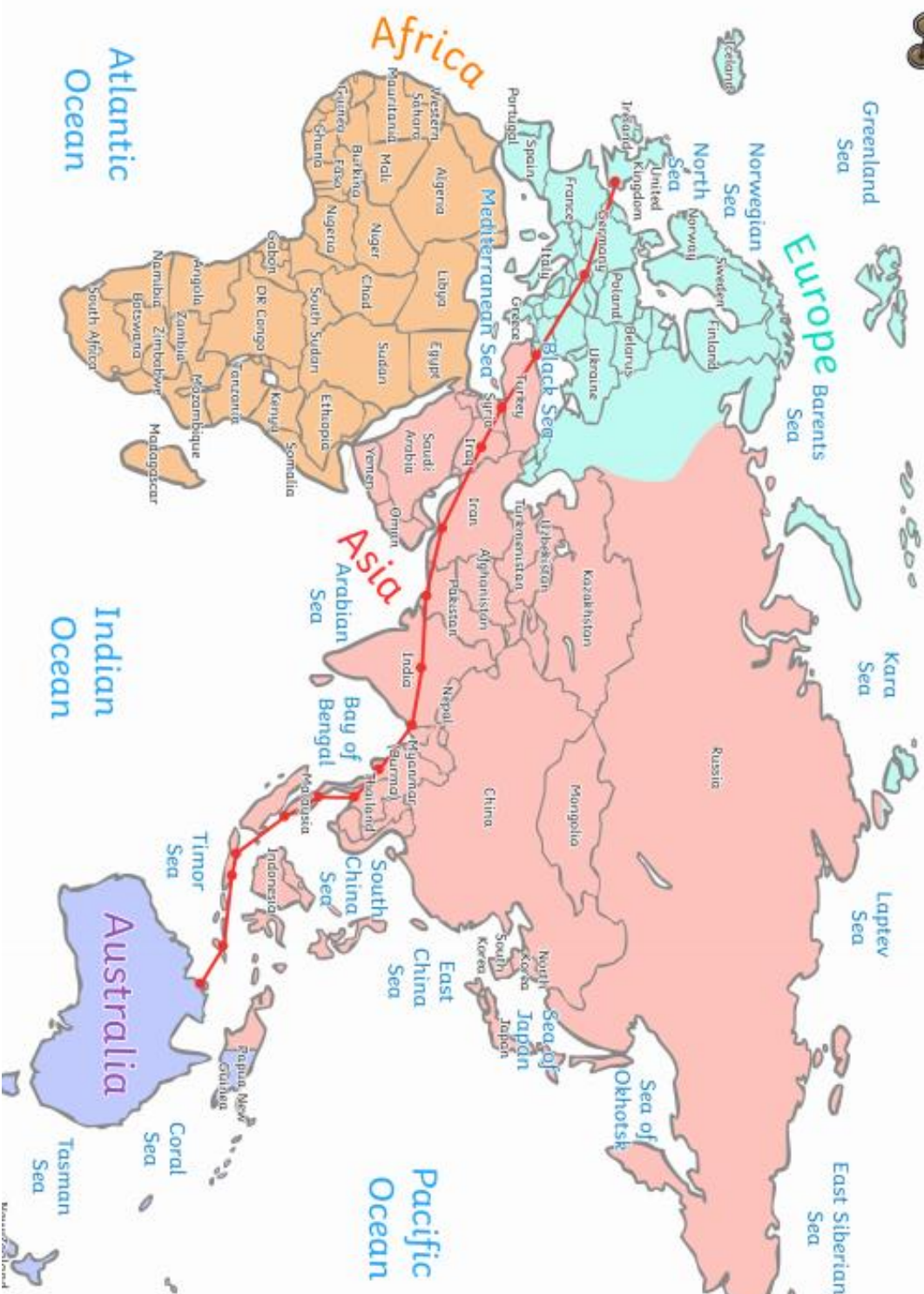
Above is Amy with her plane, 'Jason'.



Amy Johnson's death (5th January, 1941) is surrounded in mystery as her body was never found. It is said that she crashed in to the river Thames on her way back back from a routine flight because she forgot the correct code word for that day and was shot down as British troops thought she was the enemy!

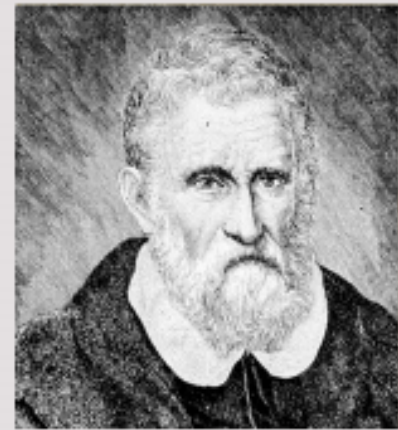


Amy Johnson's Route to Australia



Fact Sheet

Marco Polo



Date of birth: 15th September 1254

Place of birth: Venice, Italy

Why was Marco Polo Famous? Marco Polo was famous for his travels to China and Central Asia and his work for Kublai Khan, the 1st Emperor of the Yuan dynasty and Emperor of China. He wrote an autobiography called 'The Travels of Marco Polo', which was a detailed chronicle of his experience. This book inspired Christopher Columbus and many other travellers.

Early Life: His mother died when he was very young and his father was a merchant. Marco's first trip to Asia was in 1271 when he was 24-years-old. He travelled with his father and his uncle to the Mongol Empire in China. It took four years for them to reach China.

Important Work: Marco Polo stayed in China for 24 years and worked as an advisor and aide to Kublai Khan. Marco is famous for his journeys through Asia, where he documented what he saw for Kublai Khan. When he returned to Venice at the age of 44, he was captured by the people living in Genoa and put in jail due to a conflict between Genoa and Venice. During his time in jail he wrote his book, 'The Travels of Marco Polo,' which described his travels through Asia.

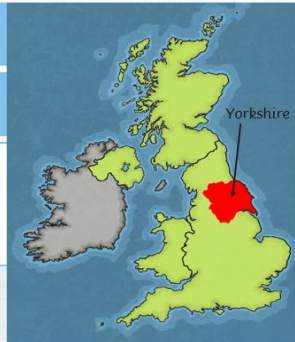
Later Years: Marco was released from prison in 1299. In 1300 he married Donata Badoer and they had three daughters. He lived until the age of 69, although he was just a few months short of 70 at his death on January 8, 1324.

Caption James Cook

Captain James Cook was born on 7th November, 1728.

He was born in a small village called Marton, Yorkshire.

His father was a farmer and he grew up on the farm. However, he was very interested in the sea and travelling on the seas.



During his time as a coal merchant, he demonstrated excellent sailing skills. He also had a great interest in astronomy. In 1755, he joined the Royal Navy and he learned how to sail. He also developed his skills in making maps, and was so good that, in 1768 and at the age of 40, he was promoted to commander of a ship called the HMS Endeavour.

HMS Endeavour

368 tonnes

32 metres long

Crew of 94

Departed from the port of Plymouth, England on 26th August 1768.



Having observed the transit of Venus in Tahiti, the Endeavour and her crew sailed south to explore new, uncharted waters. Cook promised his crew that the first person to see the new land would have that area named after them.

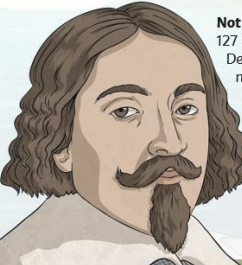
It was on 6th October 1769 when the 12 year old surgeon's assistant named Nicholas Young, spotted land on the horizon. It was a headland on the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand.

As promised, this headland became known as Young Nick's Head.



Charting New Zealand

Cook spent the next few months mapping out the North Island, then the South Island. On 15th January 1770, Cook anchored the Endeavour at Ship Cove at the top of the South Island. He observed the narrow channel of water between the islands that is now known as Cook Strait.

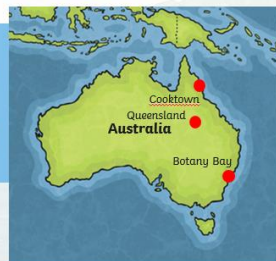


Not the First

127 years before Cook's arrival, in December 1642, a Dutch explorer named Abel Tasman had been the first European to discover what would later be called Tasmania. He also sighted New Zealand but bad weather prevented further exploration.

After they had claimed Australia, they sailed north along the coast. They were almost shipwrecked along the Great Barrier Reef due to rough weather conditions, however they were able to sail into what is now called Cooktown (after Captain Cook) in North Queensland, where they repaired the ship.

They returned home to England in 1771, having sailed over 30,000 miles and charted over 5000 miles of coastline. Cook used all this information to tell people about everything he had discovered and became very famous.



This third voyage was to be Cook's last. On 14th February 1779, he was involved in a dispute with a Hawaiian tribe and was captured and killed. When Cook's crew found him, they buried him at sea.

Captain Cook is considered one of the world's greatest explorers and was the first person to create an accurate map of the Pacific Ocean.

Statue of Captain James Cook in Whitby, Yorkshire.

Photo courtesy of Phipps Young & Co. - granted under creative commons license

James Cook's diary

September 1773 (off the island of Huahine)

Thursday 2nd September 1773

After leaving the bay of Matavai, I steered us towards the island of Huahine. At 6 o'clock the following evening, we had a rest as we were getting close. Early on Friday morning, we sailed towards the Owharre harbour. It was very windy so I decided we needed to stop there. Our first ship, the 'Resolution', was fine, but our other ship, the 'Adventure', got stuck on the reef!

Friday 3rd September 1773

Luckily, I had prepared for a situation like this. The 'Resolution' rescued the 'Adventure' safely and it was not damaged. We arrived and were greeted well by the native people.

Monday 6th September 1773

In the morning we went ashore. One of the natives was causing trouble and was holding two clubs as weapons. I managed to get the two clubs off him and I broke them. I also asked for a guard to help, which I didn't think was needed before. Mr Sparman also faced some trouble. When he was on his own, two men took everything he had, apart from his trousers! They also hit him several times, but thankfully he was not hurt. A man came to help him and gave him material to wear and brought him to me. I complained about

Ernest Shackleton



Date and place of Birth: 15th February, 1874 in County Kildare, Ireland

Date of Death: 5th January, 1922 in Grytviken, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Why is Ernest Shackleton famous?

- Ernest Shackleton is famous because he is thought of as one of the most inspirational explorers of the 20th Century.
- He explored the Antarctic and South Pole regions.

Shackleton's Early Life

- In his early life, he loved to read and he had an active imagination.
- His dream was to travel and discover new places.
- At the age of just 16, he joined the Merchant Navy.
- By the time he was 18, had been promoted to First Mate (2nd in command on a ship).

Shackleton's Expeditions

1901 - Shackleton started his first expedition to the South Pole.

- His team got closer to the South Pole than anybody ever had.
- Because of bad weather and Shackleton becoming unwell, they had to turn around.

1908 - He led an expedition to the South Pole on a ship called Nimrod.

- They reached within 97 nautical miles (180km) of the South Pole.
- He was given a knighthood, and became Sir Ernest Shackleton.

1914 - This is often seen as Shackleton's greatest success.

- The team had to abandon the ship and were stranded on the ice for several months.
- In the spring, when the ice began to thaw, Shackleton and some of his men, launched a rescue mission. Remarkably, all of his team survived.

Shackleton died during an expedition, in January 1922. He is buried in Grytviken, South Georgia, a small, remote, Atlantic island.

In 2002, the BBC carried out a poll to find the '100 Greatest Britons'; Shackleton reached eleventh position.

Reading



Reading 6 – Orange Book

Today we are going to learn the sound oo. The ditty is oo – look at a book. Practise pointing to the sound and saying it then pointing to the ditty and saying it. Use this sound to Fred talk the words. Write the words using your Fred fingers.

Speed Sounds Set 2

oo



oo

Practise reading

took
._._.

look
._._.

book
._._.

shook
._._.

cook
._._.

foot
._._.

Now we are going to remember the story we have read to be able to say what happens in it and answer questions. If at any time you can't remember, read the story again and use the words to answer the questions. Ask your grown up to read you the 'questions to talk about'... can you write the answer to the question? Try to read the 'questions to read and answer' and then write the answer to them. Once you finish, can you write what you remember about the story?



Questions to talk about

Ask children to TTYP for each question using 'Fastest finger' (FF) or 'Have a think' (HaT).

- p.9** (FF) What hangs under the balloon?
- p.10** (FF) What happens when the gas jets are lit?
- p.12** (FF) What do you do to make a hot air balloon go higher?
- p.14** (HaT) What does pulling the cord do to the height of the balloon?
- p.16** (FF) Where does the wind blow the balloon?

[illegible]

Questions to read and answer

(Children complete without your help.)



1. A basket hangs **above** / **below** / **in** the balloon.
2. The balloon goes high above the **trees** / **cars** / **pond**.
3. If you want to go down you pull a **flap** / **cord** / **jet**.
4. The wind blows the balloon from left to **right** / **top** / **below**.
5. The **balloon** / **flap** / **wind** blows your hair too.

18

Space to answer 'questions to read and answer' &
write about the story

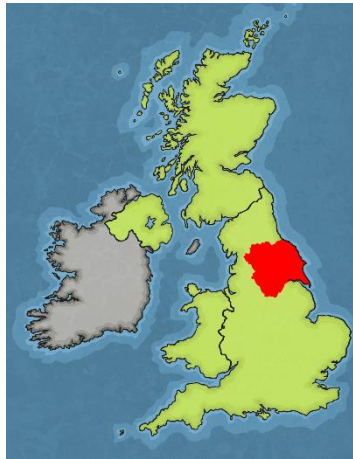
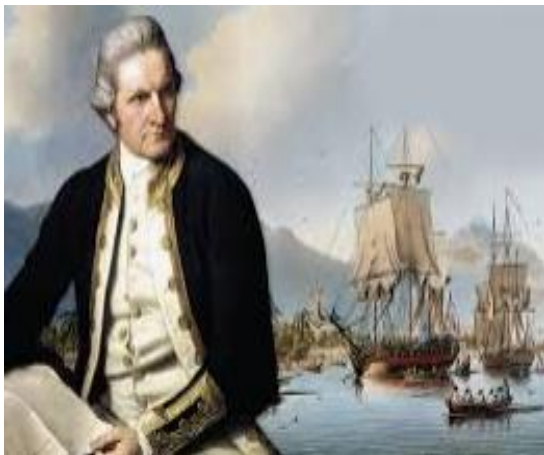
This image shows a full page of primary-ruled notebook paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal blue lines for writing, separated by thicker red lines that serve as margins. The pattern repeats down the entire length of the page, providing a structured space for student work.



Paragon



Our new Paragon topic is 'Famous explorers'! Today we will be learning about a famous explorer called Captain James Cook



Captain James Cook was born on 27th October, 1728.

He was born in a small village called Marton, Yorkshire.

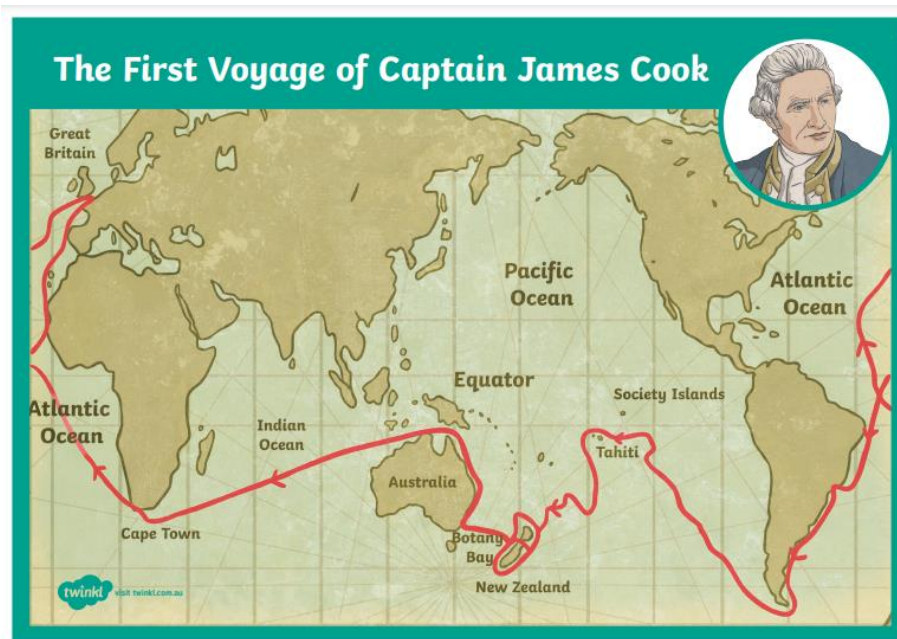
His father was a farmer and he grew up on the farm. However, he was very interested in the sea and travelling on the seas.

Captain James Cook was the captain of the HMS Endeavour, a ship that was sent by the British Government to observe a rare event in the sky. The planet Venus was due to pass in front of the Sun, a rare event visible only in the **southern hemisphere**.



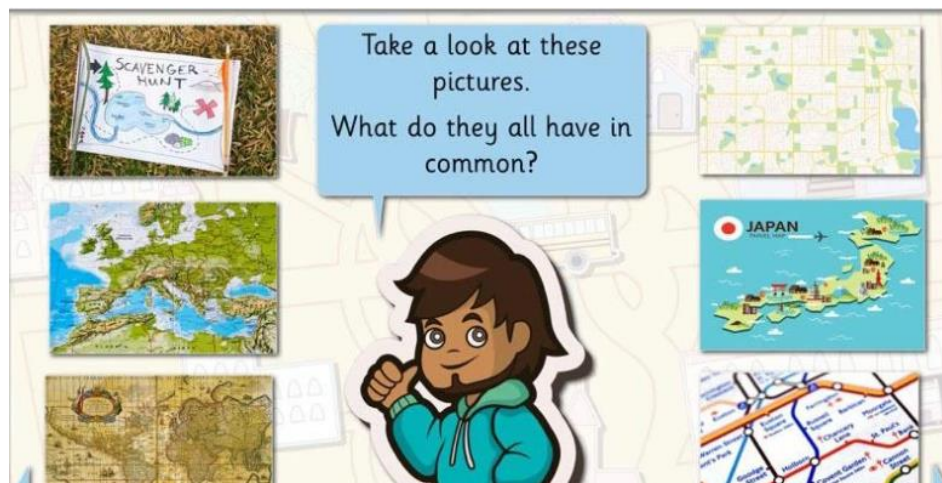
Captain James Cook is considered one of the world's greatest explorers and was the first person to create an accurate map of the Pacific Ocean.

This is a map of his journey.



For our home learning today, we are going to create a map just like Captain James Cook.

You can draw your route to school or a map of your favourite place.



All the pictures above are maps.



It is hard to put lots of information on a map and make it easy to read. Maps often use symbols to show the important features. These are also called key features.

These maps will have a key to help you read it. The key below shows you what all the symbols mean.



A key is used to show key features on a map. What key features might you put on your map? If you cannot find a symbol for your key feature on the examples above, can you create your own?

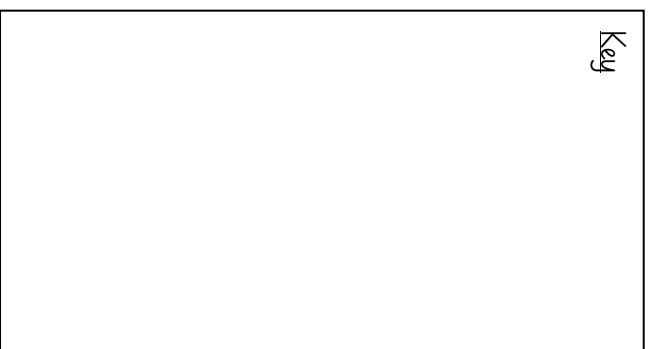
When drawing maps there are things you need to include:

<u>Map Checklist</u>	
Map Title	<input type="checkbox"/>
Symbols	<input type="checkbox"/>
A Key	<input type="checkbox"/>
Key Features	<input type="checkbox"/>

On the next page draw a map of your route to school or a map of your favourite place. Use the 'Map Checklist' to make sure you have included everything that needs to be on a map.

Map title: _____

Key



Well done today! We will see you back
on Electa tomorrow!