

Monday 8th June
English

Recently, there have been some interesting animal discoveries in the world! We have contacted some very important scientists and got them to write informative fact files about the recently-discovered animals.

Read the fact files about the fig, the walquin and the owlion and answer the questions below.

1. What helps figs to breathe easily underwater?

2. Why do figs struggle to swim swiftly?

3. What makes the owlion easily recognisable?

4. Why do owlions eat food slower than regular lions?

5. How tall can walquins grow?

6. Why do you think walquins love to be in the water?

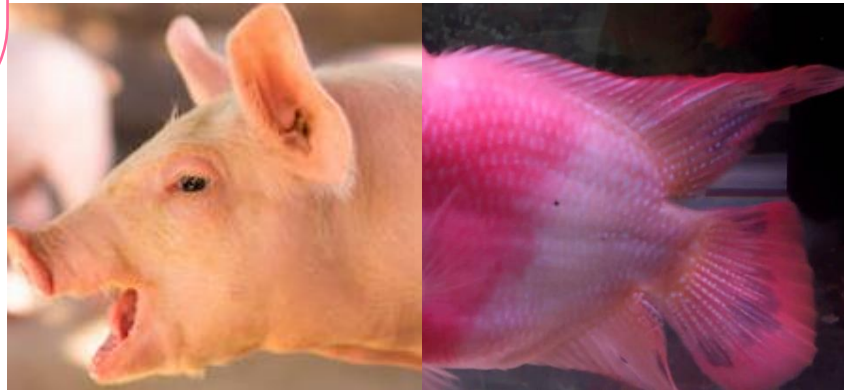
7. Which animal do you think you would like to have as a pet? Why?

Appearance

The unique, pink colour makes figs identifiable among other creatures. Their large snout and gills allow them to breathe easily. Their upper body is covered with soft, fine fur whilst their lower body is shiny and scaly. With two large ears and a large tail with purple tones, the Fig is easy to recognise.

Fig

The fig is a cross between the mammal, a pig and a fish. Figs are recognised by their unique, pink colour and their ability to live in on both land and in the sea.



Habitat

The fig is a sea creature that lives in the depths of the warm, Mediterranean sea. Because of its special features, the fish can use both its gills to move under water and snout to breath above the water. The fig struggles to move swiftly through the waters because of its large body and heavy weight.

Diet

In the sea, the fig feeds on smaller fish that live in its surroundings. When on land, the fig feeds on small plants such as leaves, roots and fruits. The fig eats whatever it can get its hand on depending on where it is and what is on offer.

Fun Fact

Did you know that the fig has the best sense of smell in the whole of the animal kingdom!

Owlion

Appearance

Many people say that owlions have a shocking appearance when spotted in the wild. Their mix of sand-coloured feathers and short fur makes it easy for them to stay cool in their habitat. Four strong legs, piercing green eyes and an elegant long tail makes the owlion one of the most beautiful creatures in Africa.

Fun fact!

Owlions love to swim! If they get a chance, a dip in a nearby pool or river is one of an owlion's favourite past times.

The owlion is an interesting cross between the bird, owl and the mammal, lion. Owlions are easily recognisable by their piercing eyes and strong bodies, found deep in the African Sahara desert.



Habitat

Spotting owlions in the wild is rare. However, they can be seen if travelling into the depths of the Sahara desert. Due to their unique features, owlions are more at risk to predators due to the lack of sharp teeth to fight back. However, the owlion's eyes are able to explore its habitat with ease to help to protect itself.

Diet

The owlion is a creature with interesting tastes depending on what it can get its paws on. It will happily crunch on mice spotted and caught in the grasses but also has the power to catch zebra and buffalo in the wild. Owlions eat their food much slower than usual lions, due to their small beak.

Appearance

Walguins are interesting creatures who pride themselves on their huge teeth. Their mix of water repellent skin and feathers makes them excellent swimmers and allows them to dry off easily when they return to land.

Walguins also have large flippers and little legs to help them on land and sea. Though their legs are short, they are able to grow up to 4 foot tall! Unfortunately, many people consider walguins as one of the ugliest animals in the animal kingdom.

Fun fact!

Did you know walguins have the largest teeth of all birds in the animal kingdom?

Walguin

The walguin is a unique seaside cross between a penguin and a walrus. Walguins are recognisable from their interesting appearance with sharp teeth and huge flippers. They can be found in the Arctic.



Habitat

Native to the arctic circle, walguins live in large groups as near to the ocean as possible. They are often spotted near or with their original animal counterparts and get on well with them. Walguins love to be in the water and are always seen catching fish and playing with one another. At night, they settle down to sleep on the land.

Diet

A walguin's diet is simple and consists mostly of the small fish found in the oceans near their habitats. They are not considered fussy animals and will eat whatever fish can be found. Walguins are very greedy and feed constantly throughout the day, eating up to their own body weight in fish!

Tuesday 9th June

English

Have another read of the fact files you read yesterday. Today we're going to think about the features of a fact file.

What is the purpose of a fact file? Who are they written for? What does the author want the reader to know/understand after reading them?

Now read each of the fact files again. Alone, with someone at home, or with someone you know online, have a go at trying to spot whether the fact files contain these features by ticking or writing the evidence you've found in the table:

Feature	Walquin	Owlion	Fig
Title			
Subheading			
Habitat, diet and appearance paragraphs			
Introduction			
Descriptive verbs			
Adverbs			
Expanded noun phrases			
Picture			

Wednesday 3rd June

English

Today we'd like you to think about what animal you would create if you were able to invent an animal!

TASK 1:

Choose two animals that you could combine together to make your own, unique animal. Think about where this animal would live and how it would be **adapted** to live in this new environment.

Use a whole page—on real paper or on the next page on Seesaw—draw a picture of your animal. Show me what it would look like! Which part of both animals would you use in your new animal?

TASK 2:

Using the word bank below, and your own ideas, write around the outside of your drawing (or on a new page) at least **eight** expanded noun phrases to describe the different parts of your newly created animal (e.g. perfectly rotund snout).

amphibious (live in water and land)	savage	gorgeous	
aquatic (live in or near water)	scaly	magnificent	impressive
cold-blooded (body temperature changes to environment)	spineless	agile	muscular
common (lots of this)	tame	clever	plump
feathered (covered in feathers)	venomous	aggressive	scruffy
freshwater (lives in water with no salt)	winged	tiny	colossal
nocturnal (active at night)	wild	healthy	gigantic
carnivorous (eats meat)	webbed	exotic	immense
omnivorous (eats plants and meat)	ferocious	attractive	mammoth
herbivorous (eats plants)	dangerous	dazzling	impressive
man-eating			

My invented animal:

Thursday 11th June

English

Today we're going to start to plan what you need to include in your fact file about your animal. First, complete the box plan like you did last week to ensure you know what to include when you start writing. Use the features box to help you from yesterday. The purpose is to inform people about your animal and the audience is your teacher!

How we will do this:

How we want the audience to feel:

Purpose:

Audience:

You will need to have four paragraphs, **introduction**, **habitat**, **appearance** and **diet**. Think about what you will need to include in each section. Use the examples from Monday's lesson to help you think about what you could include. Each paragraph must have **at least five sentences** when you write it up tomorrow, so make sure that you plan in as many facts as you can think of today! As this is a plan, it does not need to be in full sentences, just bullet points. Use this example to help you.

TITLE: Frurtle	
INTRODUCTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross between the reptile, turtle and the amphibian frog • Classed as a rephibian • Can be found in the warm climate of south America usually in the sea or on surrounding beaches in shallow waters • Endangered • Rare to spot 	DIET: <p>They eat jellyfish and squid in the sea</p> <p>They eat using their eyeballs</p> <p>They push their eyeballs down to help the to swallow their food</p> <p>Frurtles aren't very greedy and therefore just eat as and when they can</p> <p>Their small, flat teeth make it hard for them to eat</p>
APPEARANCE: <p>The frurtle has a strong shell to protect it</p> <p>They can hide their head inside their shell to hide and disguise themselves from predators</p> <p>Their shell is made from over 50 bones and is part of their skeleton</p> <p>Shell grows with the frurtle so it cannot grow out of it</p> <p>The frurtle is many shades of green, blue and turquoise.</p> <p>It's shell has a shine when wet making it very attractive</p>	HABITAT: <p>The frurtle can live on both land and water</p> <p>Enjoys hot climate – South America</p> <p>As it gets older, it tends to spend more time in water</p> <p>They stay cool by absorbing water into their skin the cool them down</p> <p>They need to be in water because if their skin dries out, they die</p>
FUN FACT: <p>A group of Frurtles is called an army!</p>	

TITLE:	
INTRODUCTION:	DIET:
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APPEARANCE:	HABITAT
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
FUN FACT:	

Friday 12th June
English

Today we're going to start writing our introduction and appearance paragraph we planned for in yesterday's plan. There is an example of the kind of writing we are expecting, followed by lines you can use to write your own on. Again, if you are out of practise using a pen and paper, try to use one to practise your handwriting.

The frurtle is an interesting and newly-discovered animal cross between the reptile, turtle and the amphibian, frog. Scientists have classed the frurtle as a rephibian which means this is only the third animal to be classified this way! As there is much still to be discovered about frurtles, they are currently considered endangered and rare to spot. If time and care is taken, frurtles can be found in the warm climate of South America in shallow waters of warm, sunny beaches.

Frurtles are recognisable by their strong, neutral coloured shell which protects them from their predators. Their shell is large enough to hide their head inside and disguise themselves and avoid being eaten or viciously attacked. Interestingly, the shell is actually part of their skeleton so it can grow with the frurtle which means they can never grow too big for their shell! When moving from sea to land, the frurtle's shell appears very shiny and smooth which makes them very attractive to potential mates. Some also say that the frurtle shell appears iridescent with green, blue and turquoise colours.

Introduction:

Appearance:
