

Monday 15th June

English

Today we're going to continue writing up our animal fact file from last week. You should have completed your introduction and appearance paragraph on Friday. Now today, refresh your memory of your plan! Read it through again to see what you included for your diet and habitat paragraphs. There is another example of writing that we would expect, 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.

Frurtles are unique, adaptable creatures as they can live on both warm, grassy land but also calm, turquoise waters. The majority of frurtles can be found in a warmer climates, for example in South America. As it becomes older, frurtles tend to spend more time in water due to the cooling and soothing effects on their bodies. The cool, sparkling water absorbs quickly into their scaly skin and reduces their body temperature almost instantly. However, Frurtles spend much more of their time in water than on land because if their skin dries out they unfortunately curl up and die.

A frurtle's diet is very limited as they will only devour tasty jellyfish and slimy squid. Strangely, frurtles do not eat using their teeth as they have small, flat teeth which makes it difficult to chew and swallow. Instead, frurtles eat by using their eyeballs! To help them swallow their food, they push their eyeballs down into their deep, dark sockets and this allows them to ingest their food. Luckily, frurtles are not very greedy and therefore they just eat their food as and when they can.

Habitat:

Diet:

Tuesday 16th June
English

Now you have finished writing your fact file, today we'd like you to read through what you wrote over the last two lessons, to check it makes sense and to check for spelling and punctuation errors.

Then, once you have done this, we'd like you to create a beautiful poster about your animal, including all of the writing you have done about it. It should include: a title, subheadings, a picture, an introduction, and a habitat, diet and appearance paragraph! Make it as amazing and fantastic as you possibly can. If you need some inspiration, look back at the fact files from last week!

Wednesday 17th June

English

Now that you've created your animal and told us all about it, can you put your animal into a story? The story can be about absolutely anything you want: a suspense story, an escape story, an adventure story... your story could be set in the wild, in the city, in school, wherever you like! This is your chance to show everything that you've learned this year so far and put it all into a story that you have complete control over! Let your imagination run wild!

Thursday 18th June

English

Today we'd like you to practise your understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar!
Read and complete the questions carefully.

1. Which sentence uses a **possessive apostrophe** accurately? Tick one.

Taylor's dog's are very noisy.

Taylor's dogs are very noisy.

1 mark

2. **Underline the fronted adverbial** in the sentence below.

Cautiously, she slowly pushed open the door.

1 mark

3. **Underline all the direct speech** in the sentence below.

"Shhh," whispered Dad. "We are trying to listen."

1 mark

4. Read this sentence. Which pair of **possessive pronouns** would fill the spaces? **Tick one.**

Roger took the map from pocket. was crumpled and wet.

her / It

their / They

his / It

1 mark

5. The passage below has an error in it. **Underline** the error and **write the correction** in the box.

1 mark

There are no seats anywhere. We should of come earlier.

.....

6. Read the sentences below. **Add a comma** after each fronted adverbial.

1 mark

After a long and often chilly spring we are finally experiencing some warm weather.

According to local weather forecaster Sunni Shine the good weather could be with us for weeks.

Speaking to us from the weather centre Sunni urged everyone to remember the importance of applying sunscreen when going outdoors.

.....

7. **Circle the determiners** in the sentence below.

1 mark

The Christmas tree in the marketplace gets bigger every year.

8. Read the passage. Which **pronoun** fits in both of these sentence? Write it in the boxes.

1 mark

Jamie had a day at home as school was closed.

It was a sunny day so dad took to the beach.

Dad also bought an ice-cream.

9. Which sentence uses Standard English? **Tick one.**

1 mark

We was all really excited about our holiday.

We is all really excited about our holiday.

We are all really excited about our holiday.

10. **Underline** the **noun phrase** in the sentence below.

1 mark

I sat next to the friendly lady with brown curly hair.

Friday 19th June

English

Read the sheet about caring for Bearded Dragons and then answer the questions below.

Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon



Bearded dragons are lizards. They are also known as "beardies" and are one of the most popular lizards in captivity in the UK. Their name comes from the spikey folds of skin around their neck, which inflate and turn black when they are excited or need to defend themselves.

They originally come from the dry scrublands of Australia. In captivity, they need their environment to be as similar as possible to their natural surroundings in the wild.

Environment

Bearded dragons must be kept in a large glass enclosure called a vivarium. It needs to be 120cm long and 60cm high, for one dragon. Beardies can grow up to 45cm long and need room to move around and stretch out.

Bearded dragons are ectothermic, therefore they use the environment to control their body temperature. They need a warm end of the vivarium and a cool end so that they can move when they need to change their temperature. They like to lie, or bask, on a natural stone near the heat lamp provided. A thermostat must be installed to make sure the temperature remains constant.

Substrate

The base of the vivarium needs to be covered with a sand and soil mixture, as bearded dragons have a natural instinct to dig. Stone tiles should have ridges to help the reptile grip.



Did You Know?

Bearded dragons are diurnal which means they are active during the day.





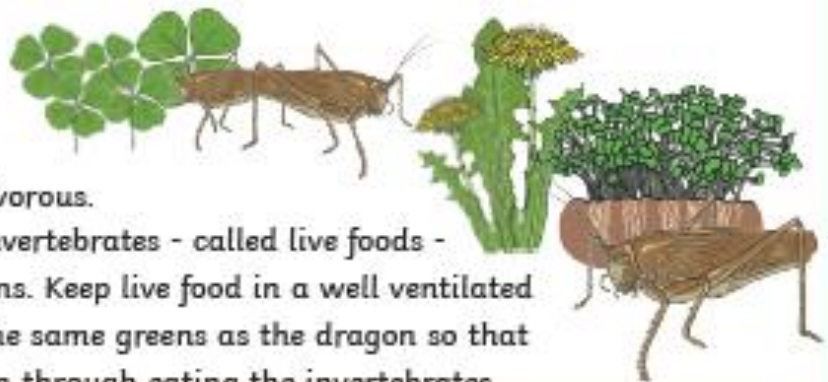
Light

Lizards use the ultraviolet light from the sun to make vitamin D in their skin. This is vital for their skin to make calcium and store it in their bodies. A special UV light must be installed in their vivarium.

Diet

Bearded dragons are omnivorous.

This means they eat live invertebrates - called live foods - and plants, known as greens. Keep live food in a well ventilated container and feed them the same greens as the dragon so that the lizard gets the nutrition through eating the invertebrates.



Safe Greens	Live Food
watercress	
rocket	
chess	
grated butternut squash	
dandelions	
clover	
plantain leaves	
	crickets
	locusts
	calciworms

If bearded dragons have spinach, it affects the dragon's ability to absorb calcium into their bodies.

Feeding Tips

- Take out any uneaten live foods from the vivarium, as they can bite the lizard.
- Cover the live food with supplement powder, to make sure the lizard is getting all the vitamins and minerals it needs.

Two's Company

Bearded dragons are very territorial and will chase other males from their space. Females can fight if they are in groups - they have been known to bite the toes off other lizards and sometimes kill them!

Signs of a healthy lizard:

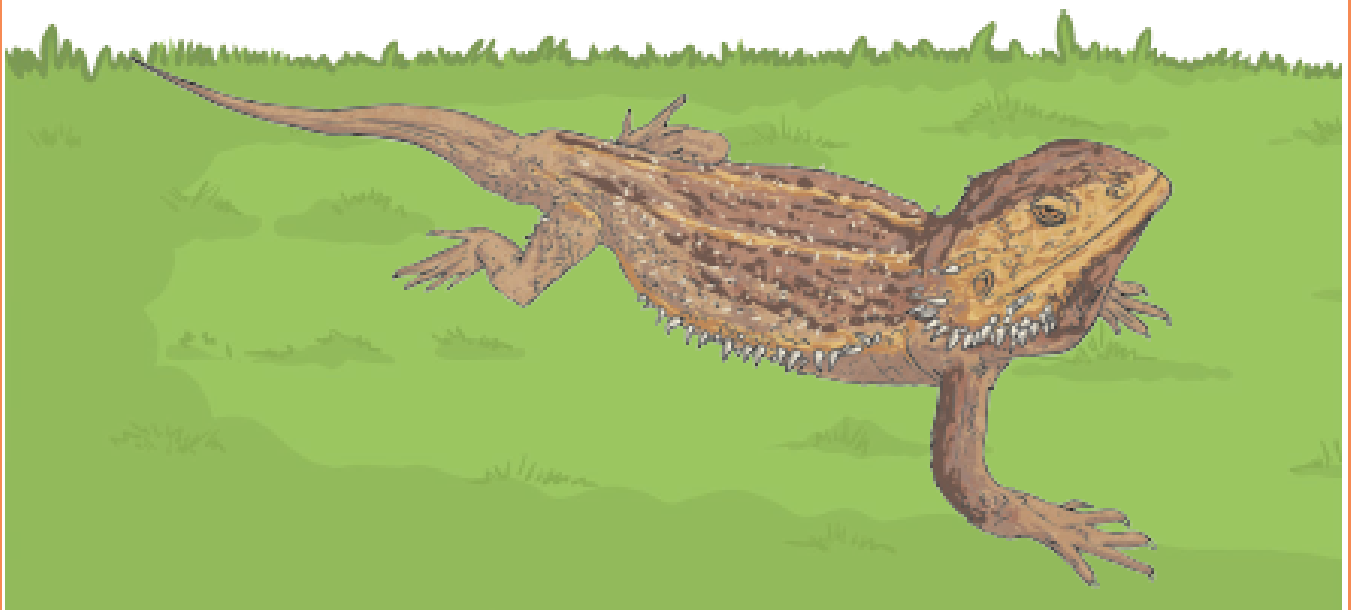
- clear, bright eyes;
- thick base to its tail;
- hips will not be sticking out;
- bright colour after basking.

Signs of calcium deficiency:

- muscle twitching;
- swollen legs;
- fragile bones;
- deformed limbs, spine, jaw.

Sunbathing Lizard

A bearded dragon can be taken outside into the garden on sunny warm days to get natural UV light from the sun. Shade must be available and it must be constantly watched.



Questions

1. Why are bearded dragons called this?

2. Why do bearded dragons need a large vivarium?

3. How do bearded dragons use the environment to control their temperature?

4. Why do they need a soil and sand substrate?

5. What might happen if a UV light isn't fitted to the vivarium?

6. Explain why the live foods are given the same greens the dragon is given.

7. Give three examples of plants which can be fed to a bearded dragon.

8. Why do the uneaten live foods need to be removed from the vivarium?

9. Describe what the outcome might be if more than one female was kept in the vivarium.

10. Would you want to own a bearded dragon? Explain your thoughts.
