ST. JOHN PAUL II

Primary School & Nursery Class

UN NUOVO INIZIO PER TUTTO

Primary 6 Home Learning Top Up

April 2020

Dear boys and girls,

I hope that you are well and that you are trying hard to keep safe and healthy! I know that you will be missing school and that everyone would like things to return to normal. I would like that too and so would all of our Teachers and Support Staff.

However, we need to keep our school closed to most children until the Government tell us it is time to open again.

To help you with your Home Learning, we have put together some tasks for you. They are just some things which might help you, so that not all of your learning is done online!

However, I want to tell you that...

- These tasks are not like the other tasks your teacher would give you—they are not issued in your Literacy and Numeracy groups! Some may be too easy and some may be more difficult - you can choose which tasks you would like to do.
- These tasks are for your class level only (P1, P2, P3, etc.)
- Your parents/carers should not stress about doing lots and lots of work with you. You should do a little each day, where you can.

Your Teachers are still putting lots onto your class blogs and/or Microsoft Teams. If you need help with this, please contact us on office@johnpaul.n-lanark.sch.uk or message us through the school app/Facebook.

Most importantly, take care of yourself, be good and spend time with your family.

I look forward to seeing you all very soon!

Mr Thomas

If By Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream - and not make dreams your master;
If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And-which is more - you'll be a Man, my son!

If By Rudyard Kipling

Answer in full sentences.

1. Who is the poem written for? How do you know this?

2. What is the meaning of the phrase '...keep your head...'?

   a. Don't let your head fall off ☐

   b. Stay calm ☐

   c. Don't lose important possessions ☐

   d. Keep yourself safe ☐

3. Which two nouns are personified in verse 2?

4. What does the poet go on to describe them as?

5. Write down any direct speech within the poem.

6. What are the opposite of 'loving friends'?

7. How would you describe the poet? Explain your answer.

Finish the Metaphor or Simile

1. She ran like

_____

2. When she danced she was

_____

3. The man trudged down the road like

_____

4. The waves on the ocean were

_____

5. Dave was in the water waving like

_____

6. On her way to her own birthday party, Lucy was as

_____

7. When he looked out from the stage, the audience was

_____

8. The rain was

_____

9. The trees in the storm were like

_____

10. The moon hung in the night sky like

_____

Synonym Challenge

A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word, for example **shut** is a synonym of **close**. Using synonyms in our writing tasks will help us broaden our vocabulary.

How many synonyms can you find for the following words?

He **moved** away from the door. **moved**	"Where are we?" she **said**. **said**	The castle was **big**. **big**

Synonym Challenge

A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word, for example **shut** is a synonym of **close**. Using synonyms in our writing tasks will help us broaden our vocabulary.

How many synonyms can you find for the following words?

He had to **jump** over the gap. **jump**	The girl was **sad**. **sad**	The mouse was **small**. **small**

Synonym Challenge

A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word, for example **shut** is a synonym of **close**. Using synonyms in our writing tasks will help us broaden our vocabulary.

How many synonyms can you find for the following words?

The witch was **ugly**.	The princess was **pretty**.	The banquet was **tasty**.
ugly	**pretty**	**tasty**

Titanic

Titanic was a passenger liner and the biggest ship of its time. It carried over 2000 passengers and crew. Its first journey was from Southampton to New York but the ship never reached America.

Building Work

Titanic was built in Belfast. It took three years to build and cost millions of dollars.

Titanic had four funnels. Only three of these funnels worked; the other was for kitchen ventilation and to make the ship seem more powerful.

Things to Do on Titanic

The boat deck was the highest deck on Titanic. It was called the boat deck because this is where lifeboats were kept. It was a large open space where first and second class passengers could walk, rest on benches and play games.

On the Titanic, there were:

- four restaurants;
- one pool;
- two barber shops;
- two libraries;
- one gym;
- one squash court;
- lifts to move between floors.

These facilities weren't available to every passenger. The more you paid for your ticket, the more you had access to.

First Class

Titanic's first class passengers were very rich. The most expensive rooms had two bedrooms, dressing rooms, a sitting room, a bathroom and a private deck.

Second Class

Second class rooms slept between two to four people, with a shared bathroom. There was also a grand dining room for second class passengers.

Third Class

Third class travel was much less comfortable. Cabins slept between two and ten people and there were only two bathtubs for all of the third class passengers on board. These passengers weren't allowed to use facilities such as the swimming pool or squash court.

Third class tickets cos between £3 and £8. An £8 ticket would be worth around £550 today.

Why Didn't Titanic Reach America?

The Titanic sank on 15th April, 1912 after hitting an iceberg. Many people lost their lives.

Titanic

Titanic was a passenger liner and the largest ship of its time. It carried over 2000 passengers and crew. Its first voyage was from Southampton to New York but the ship never reached its destination.

Building Work

Titanic was built in Belfast, Ireland. It took three years to build and cost millions of dollars.

The ship was constructed so that it had 16 watertight compartments. To keep the ship and passengers safe, these compartments included heavy metal doors which closed in around 30 seconds if any water seeped in. The doors closed slowly to give escaping crew members time to pass through.

Titanic had four funnels. Only three of these funnels worked; the other was for kitchen ventilation and to make the ship seem more powerful.

Facilities

The boat deck was the highest deck on Titanic. It was called the boat deck as this is where lifeboats were kept. It was a large open space where first and second class passengers could stroll, rest on benches and play games.

The grand staircase was covered by a beautiful glass dome. The centrepiece of the staircase contained a clock.

There was an A La Carte Restaurant for first class passengers, a Parisian-style restaurant and also first, second and third class dining saloons. In addition, there was a pool, two barber shops, two libraries, a gym, Turkish baths, a squash court and lifts. However, the use of these facilities depended on your ticket class.

First Class

Titanic's first class passengers were very rich. They travelled with several suitcases and trunks; some even brought their butlers, maids, dogs or car. The most expensive suites included two bedrooms, two dressing rooms, a sitting room, a bathroom and a private deck, or there were 350 cheaper first class cabins. All the rooms were beautifully decorated.

First class, one way tickets started at roughly £25 (thousands of pounds in today's money) with a suite costing near to £900.

Second Class

There was a grand dining room for second class passengers. The room was beautifully decorated. Second class rooms slept between two to four people, with a shared bathroom. Second class on Titanic was equal to first class standard on any other ship at the time.

Third Class

Third class travel was much less comfortable and known as 'steerage'. These passengers were not allowed to go to the first and second class areas of the ship and use facilities such as the swimming pool or squash court.

Cabins slept between two and ten people and there were only two bathtubs for all of the 712 third class passengers on board.

Third class tickets cost between £3 and £8. An £8 ticket would be worth around £550 today. This class offered transportation rather than luxury.

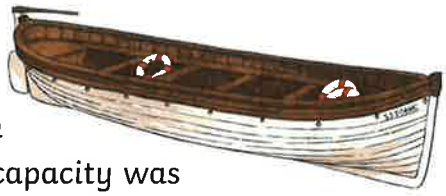
Why Didn't The Titanic Reach Its Destination?

The Titanic sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15th April, 1912 after hitting an iceberg.

Who Was to Blame?

Here a few theories about who was to blame:

Captain Smith was the ship's captain. Many people blamed him for continuing at speed into an unknown area of ice.



There were not enough lifeboats on board to hold all of the passengers and crew. There were only enough lifeboat spaces for 1178 people when the ship's total capacity was 3547. Tragically, when the lifeboats were launched, they were not even full.

Captain Lord was the captain of another ship called the Californian. His crew saw rockets being fired into the sky from the Titanic. Captain Lord was informed, but he didn't realise they were warning signals, therefore the ship didn't assist immediately. Also, the Californian's radio operator had finished work for the night meaning the ship didn't pick up the Titanic's distress signals in time to help.

The inquiries into the tragedy concluded that ships must always slow down when entering icy areas, all ships must carry enough lifeboats for everyone onboard and wireless rooms were to be manned around the clock.

Titanic

Titanic was a passenger liner and the largest ship of its time. It carried over 2000 passengers and crew. Its first voyage was from Southampton to New York, but tragically the ship never reached its destination.

Construction

Titanic was built by Harland and Wolff in Belfast. Harland and Wolff were shipbuilders for the White Star Line. The ship took three years to build and cost 7.5 million dollars.

This enormous vessel was constructed so that it had 16 watertight compartments. To keep the ship and passengers safe, these compartments included heavy metal doors which closed in around 30 seconds if any water seeped in. The doors closed slowly to give escaping crew members time to pass through.

Titanic had four funnels. Only three of these funnels worked; the other was for kitchen ventilation and to make the ship seem more powerful.

The ship also had three, huge propellers which powered the ship through the sea. They were made of bronze.

Facilities

The boat deck was the highest deck on Titanic. It was called the boat deck as it was where the lifeboats were stored. This was a large, open space where first and second class passengers could stroll, rest on benches and play games.

The grand staircase was the Titanic's crowning glory. It was made from polished oak and covered with an exquisite glass dome. The centrepiece of the staircase was a clock surrounded by a delicate oak carving. Passengers would walk down this staircase to enter the first class dining room. At the bottom of the staircase was a bronze statue of a cherub.

There was an A La Carte Restaurant for first class passengers, a Parisian-style restaurant and also first, second and third class dining saloons. In addition, there was a pool, two barber shops, two libraries, a gym, Turkish baths, a squash court and lifts. However, the use of these facilities strictly depended on your ticket class.

First Class

Titanic's first class passengers were rich members of the upper class. First class on the Titanic was a whole new level of transatlantic travel. This ticket class allowed access to all facilities on board.

First class passengers travelled with several suitcases and trunks; some even brought their butlers, maids, dogs or car. The most expensive suites included two lavishly decorated bedrooms, two dressing rooms, a sitting room, a bathroom and a private deck. Alternatively, there were 350 cheaper first class cabins.

First class, one way tickets started at roughly £25 (thousands of pounds in today's money) with a suite costing near to £900.

Second Class

There was a grand dining room for second class passengers. The room was very elegant.

Second class rooms were either two or four berth and had shared bathrooms. Second class on Titanic was comparable to first class standard on any other ship at the time.

Third Class

Third class travel was much less luxurious, but it was an improvement compared to third class facilities offered by other ships of the time.

These passengers were called 'steerage passengers' and didn't have access to the first and second class areas of the ship. This meant that they couldn't use many of the ship's facilities, including the swimming pool or squash court. They did however have access to two rooms where they were able to play cards and socialise. They could walk on deck but only at the back of the ship.

Cabins slept between two and ten people and there were only two bathtubs for all of the 712 third class passengers on board. This wasn't thought to be unreasonable because at the time, it was quite normal to only bathe once every week. It was believed that bathing too regularly could lead to lung problems.

Third class tickets cost between £3 and £8. An £8 ticket would be worth around £550 today. This class offered transportation rather than comfort.

The Crew

The ship's crew was made up of almost 900 men and women. They were led by Captain Edward Smith and his commanding officers.

Almost 500 members of the crew had jobs such as chefs, restaurant managers, waiters and waitresses, shop assistants, cleaners, laundry staff and swimming pool attendants. The remaining crew members worked in areas such as the boiler rooms and mail room.

Tragedy

The Titanic sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15th April, 1912 after hitting an iceberg. Nobody knows the exact numbers of people on board the Titanic at the time it sank so estimations have been made. It is believed that the following numbers of passengers were saved:

- 202 of the 322 first class passengers
- 115 of the 277 second class passengers
- 176 of the 709 third class passengers
- 210 of the 898 crew members

Captain Smith went down with the ship.

Who Was Responsible?

There are many theories about why the disaster happened. One theory concerns the ship's captain, Captain Smith. He ignored several separate iceberg warnings from his crew and other ships. If he had slowed Titanic down, the disaster might not have happened.

Furthermore, there was a huge shortage of lifeboats on board to hold all passengers and crew. There were only enough lifeboat spaces for 1178 people when the ship's total capacity was 3547. Tragically, when the lifeboats were launched, they were not even full. Originally, 64 lifeboats had been proposed for the ship however this number was lowered to 32 and again, to 16. At the time, the British Board of Trade rules stated that the largest ships must have 16 lifeboats, therefore the Titanic followed the requirements. However, the rules were nearly 20 years old and at that time, the largest ships were four times smaller than that of Titanic.

Captain Lord was the captain of another ship called the Californian. His crew saw rockets being fired into the sky from the Titanic. Captain Lord was informed, but he didn't realise they were warning signals, therefore the ship didn't immediately rush to Titanic's assistance. Also, the Californian's radio operator had finished work for the night meaning the ship didn't pick up the Titanic's distress signals in time to help.

The British and American inquiries concurred that Captain Smith should have slowed the ship down when there was ice in the vicinity. Furthermore, lifeboats shouldn't have been launched half full. However, it was concluded that no one person was to blame for the tragedy. The tragedy was described as 'a combination of unlikely and unforeseeable circumstances'.

The events led to new safety precautions. Firstly, it was decided that all ships must slow down when entering icy areas. Secondly, they must carry enough lifeboats for everyone onboard and finally, wireless rooms were to be manned around the clock.

Questions

1. Where was Titanic sailing to?

2. How many years did it take to build?

3. What was the purpose of fitting heavy metal doors, which closed slowly, in the watertight compartment areas of the ship?

4. Where were the lifeboats kept?

5. Why do you think third class passengers were not allowed to go up to the first or second class areas of the ship?

6. Can you explain why a second class passenger would have been impressed with their facilities?

7. What was the problem with the lifeboats? Give a detailed response.

8. Which ticket class would you have preferred and why?

9. What or who do you think was to blame for the disaster? Explain your reasoning.

Questions

1. Where was Titanic sailing from?

2. How many watertight compartments were there?

3. What was the purpose of the propellers?

4. What was the purpose of the fourth funnel?

5. Can you explain why a second class passenger would have been impressed with their facilities?

6. Why do you think Captain Smith ignored several iceberg warnings and continued at speed?

7. Was Titanic breaking the rules by only having 16 lifeboats? Explain your answer fully.

8. Which fact tells us that the lifeboats were not used effectively? Why do you think this happened?

9. What do you think was to blame for the disaster? Explain your reasoning.

10. Give three words which describe how people might have been feeling when they discovered the ship was sinking. Explain your choices.

Traditional Music in Scotland

The country of Scotland has many traditions that people relate to. Scotland is well known for the long tradition of Celtic (folk) music and playing musical instruments. Some of the instruments played in Scottish traditional music are quite unusual and rare but Scottish music has influenced many different types of music around the world.

On many of the Scottish islands and on the Scottish mainland, there are children and adults who have taken up playing an instrument because members of their families play one. The skill learned by one family member is often passed on to the younger generations. Of course, lots of people take up an instrument just because they like the sound it makes!

Scottish folk music has traditionally included a number of unusual instruments, such as the bagpipes. It is thought that the bagpipes were introduced by the Gaels of Ireland in the 6th century, over 1400 years ago. The earliest recorded mention of bagpipes in Scottish history is from the 15th century.

The Great Highland bagpipe, known as the 'pìob mhó' in Gaelic, was developed in Scotland. Bagpipes are made of a bag filled with air which sits under the player's arm, some tall pipes that come out of the bag and a pipe that the player blows into. This pipe looks similar to a recorder, with holes in it to create the different notes. Bagpipes come in different sizes and shapes and they can produce very different sounds depending on what kind they are. There are many Scottish bands today who use bagpipes. Some examples are Skerryvore, Skipinnish, Tidelines and The Peatbog Faeries.

The tin whistle is another traditional Scottish wind instrument which looks like a recorder. Despite its name, today it is usually made from brass, nickel, aluminium or plastic, with six finger holes and a mouthpiece. The player blows into it and uses their fingers to cover holes to make different notes. People who play the bagpipes or the flute can often play the tin whistle too.

The accordion is another wind instrument but it uses bellows to make sound. Many Scottish islanders play this instrument. It has one side which looks like a small piano and one side which has up to 120 buttons on it!

Stringed instruments are also used in traditional Scottish music, and have been used for a long time. Some examples are the guitar, the harp and the fiddle. A harp is plucked with your fingers, and is so large that a harpist has to sit down to play it! The fiddle is played by sitting the instrument under your chin. It has four strings and is played with a bow, which has lots of fine hairs that brush against the strings to make a noise. The fiddler places their fingers in different places on the strings to make different notes.

Did You Know...?

- The harp can take many years to learn to play because it has so many strings.
- The fiddle can also be called the violin, depending on the kind of music it is playing. 'Violin' is used for classical and jazz music, while 'fiddle' is used for folk, country and bluegrass.
- Violin bows are usually made out of real horse hair!

Another Scottish instrument is the bodhran. It is a hand-held drum, played with a special wooden beater with two ends.

Many of these instruments are played as part of a ceilidh band. A ceilidh is a special event where a band plays well known traditional tunes and people dance to the tunes. A ceilidh band often includes a guitar, a fiddle, an accordion and drums.

Questions

1. What is another name for Scottish folk music?

2. Why might people often take up a Scottish instrument?

3. When were the bagpipes brought to Scotland?

4. Who brought the bagpipes to Scotland?

5. What are the Great Highland bagpipes known as in Gaelic?

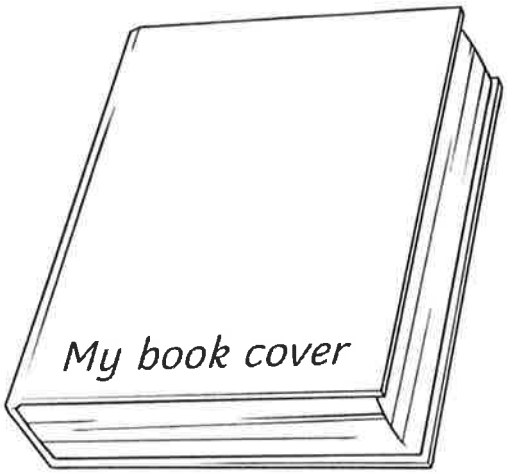
6. Can you name two Scottish bands who still use the bagpipes?

7. What is the name of the instrument which uses bellows to make sound?

8. What is the name of the instrument which uses bellows to make sound?

9. What is a ceilidh?

Book Review



Book Title

_____

Author _____

Illustrator _____

Genre (tick as many as apply to your book)

o fiction	o scary	o animal story
o non-fiction	o fairy tale	o biography
o fantasy	o adventure	o historical
o humour	o sports	o mystery
o other _____		

Plot

Event 1 _____

_____

_____

Event 2 _____

_____

_____

Event 3 _____

_____

_____

Setting

_____

_____

Picture of the setting

Character

Name _____

Personality _____

_____

_____

Physical Appearance _____

_____

How I feel about this character and why: _____

_____

_____

_____

Cause and Effect of one of the events in the book

Cause	Effect

My Star Rating

Why I rated the book _____ stars

_____

_____

_____

This book made me feel

_____ because

_____

_____

_____

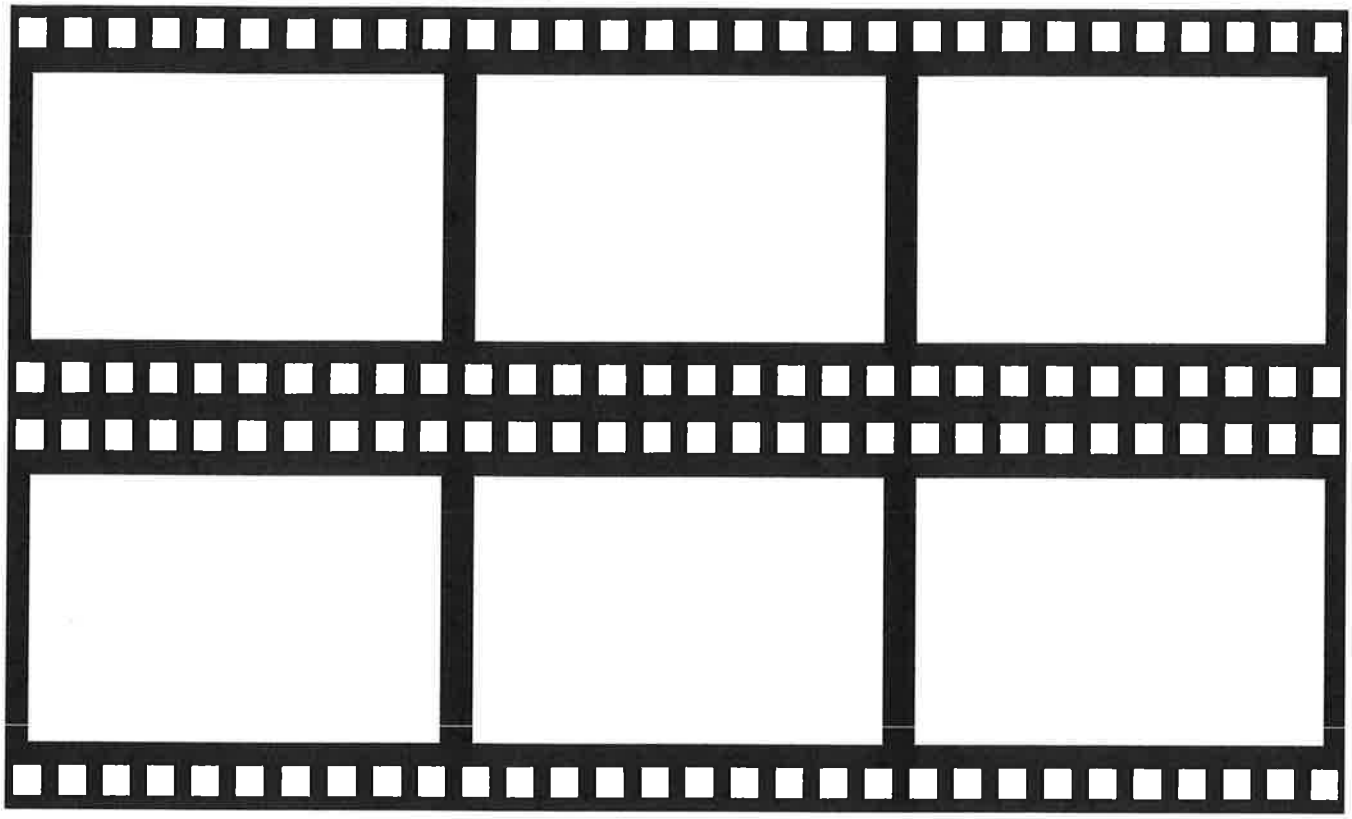
_____

draw how you felt!

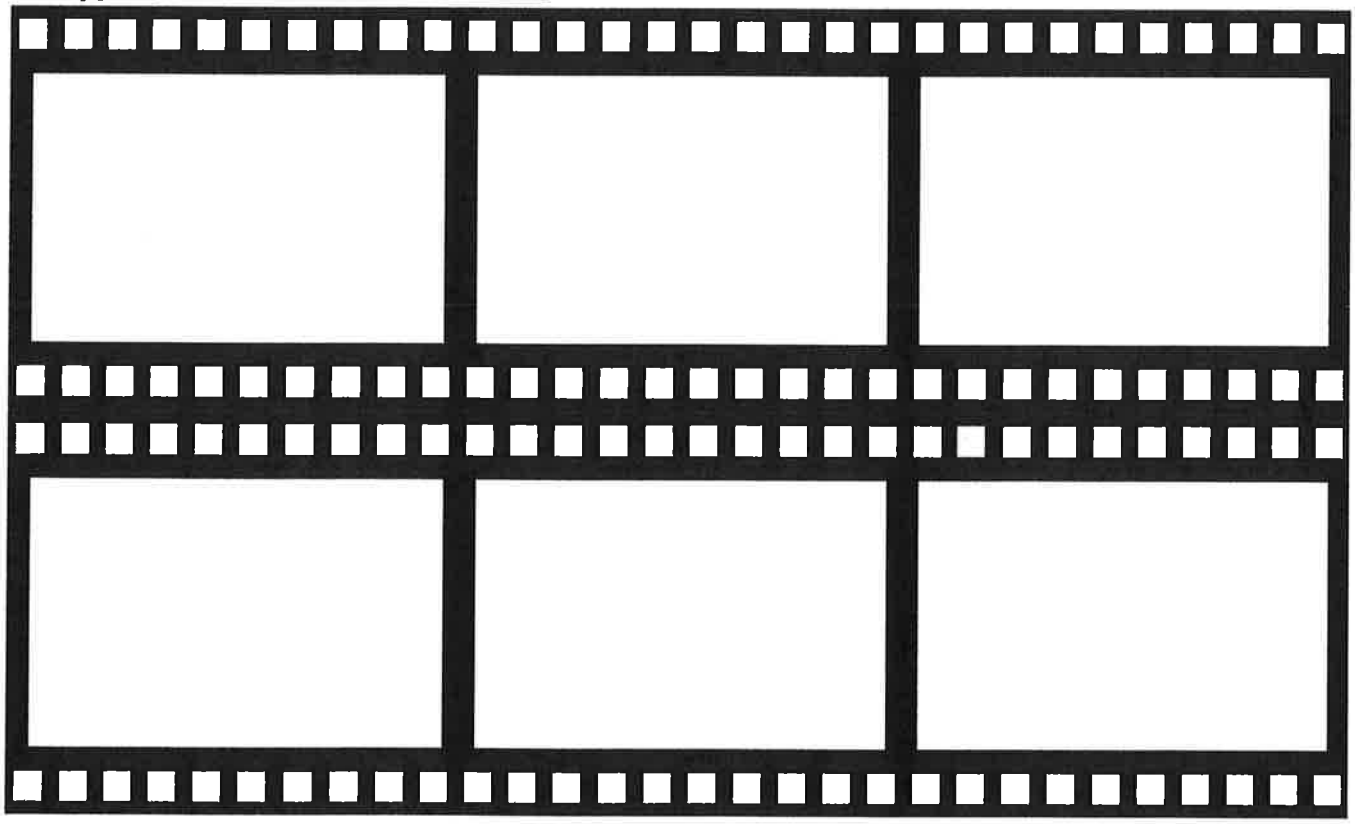
Film Critic

Choose two films and fill out the storyboards, choosing just six pictures to represent the plot of each film.

Name of film: _____



Name of film: _____



My Favourite Film Character

Character's Name: _____ **Movie:** _____

What the character does:

Famous lines from the film:

What the film character looks like:

What happens to the character:

Why I like this character:

Rounding to the Nearest 100

Can you round these 3-digit numbers to the nearest 100? Use the number lines to help you.

280 to the nearest 100 = 300

1. 362 to the nearest 100 = _____

2. 565 to the nearest 100 = _____

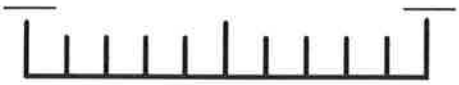
3. 849 to the nearest 100 = _____

4. 623 to the nearest 100 = _____

5. 715 to the nearest 100 = _____

6. 890 to the nearest 100 = _____

7. 321 to the nearest 100 = _____



8. 245 to the nearest 100 = _____

9. 550 to the nearest 100 = _____

10. 376 to the nearest 100 = _____

Place Value 5-Digit Number Challenge

Write a single-digit number in each star.

What is the...	
largest 5-digit number you can make?	
smallest 5-digit number you can make?	
largest odd 5-digit number?	
largest even 5-digit number?	
smallest odd 5-digit number?	
smallest even 5-digit number?	
largest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 10?	
largest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 100?	
largest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 1000?	
smallest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 10?	
smallest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 100?	
smallest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 1000?	

Place Value 5-Digit Number Challenge

Write a single-digit number in each star.

What is the...	
largest 5-digit number you can make?	
smallest 5-digit number you can make?	
largest odd 5-digit number?	
largest even 5-digit number?	
smallest odd 5-digit number?	
smallest even 5-digit number?	
largest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 10?	
largest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 100?	
largest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 1000?	
smallest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 10?	
smallest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 100?	
smallest 5-digit number rounded to the nearest 1000?	

twinkl

twinkl.co.uk

Reading and Writing 5-Digit Numbers

Write these numbers into the place value chart.

fifty-two thousand, five hundred and two ✓	twenty-six thousand, two hundred and thirty	thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and one
fifty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty	forty-nine thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven	eighty-eight thousand and five
seventy-one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine	ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and two	sixteen thousand, one hundred and seventy
forty-six thousand, six hundred and ten	twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and two	forty-two thousand, six hundred and forty-three

Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	2	5	0	2

Matching Numbers and Words up to 100 000

101 000	one hundred and eleven thousand
431 000	one hundred and one thousand
234 000	four hundred and thirty-one thousand
765 000	two hundred and thirty-four thousand
874 000	six hundred and forty-two thousand
321 000	six hundred and fifty-two thousand
242 000	seven hundred and sixty-five thousand
642 000	two hundred and forty-two thousand
652 000	three hundred and twenty-one thousand
111 000	eight hundred and seventy-four thousand

Matching Numbers and Words up to 100 000

201 200	two hundred and one thousand, two hundred
331 300	eight hundred and seventy-four thousand, four hundred
231 600	seven hundred and fifty-two thousand, six hundred
365 900	three hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred
874 400	two hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred
321 300	two hundred and thirty-one thousand, six hundred
242 100	seven hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred
752 600	two hundred and eleven thousand, two hundred
742 600	three hundred and sixty-five thousand, nine hundred
211 200	three hundred and twenty-one thousand, three hundred

Matching Numbers and Words up to 100 000

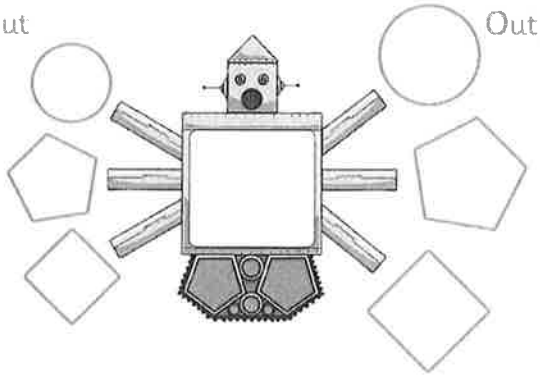
801 210	five hundred and twenty-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-three
831 311	eight hundred and one thousand, two hundred and ten
831 611	five hundred and fifty-two thousand, six hundred and twenty-four
565 621	eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, four hundred and sixty-three
874 449	five hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine
521 333	five hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-four
542 124	eight hundred and seventy-four thousand, four hundred and forty-nine
552 624	eight hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred and eleven
542 129	five hundred and sixty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-one
888 463	eight hundred and thirty-one thousand, six hundred and eleven

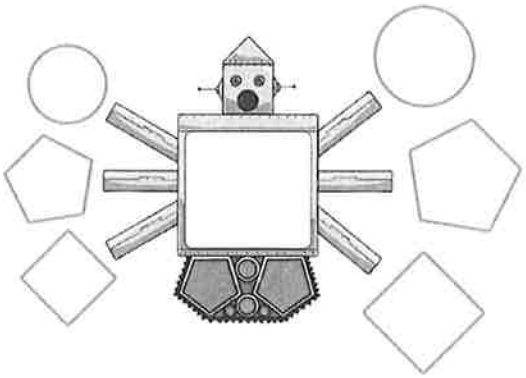
Function Machines

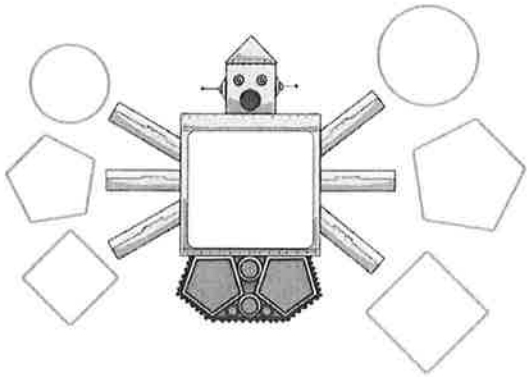
Can you make your own rule for each function machine?

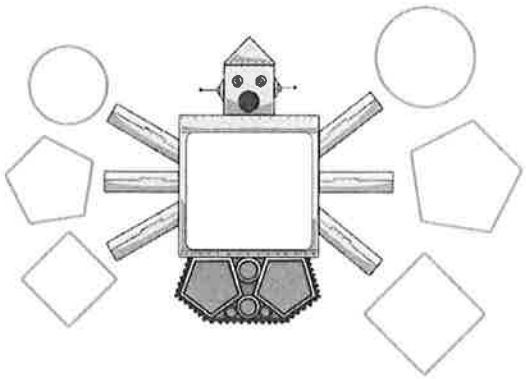
Input

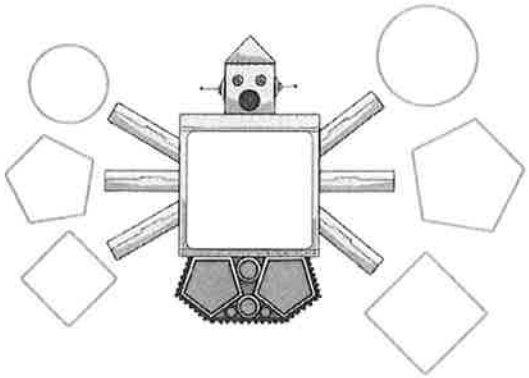
Output

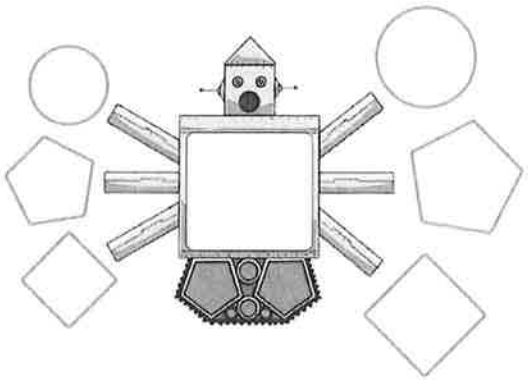


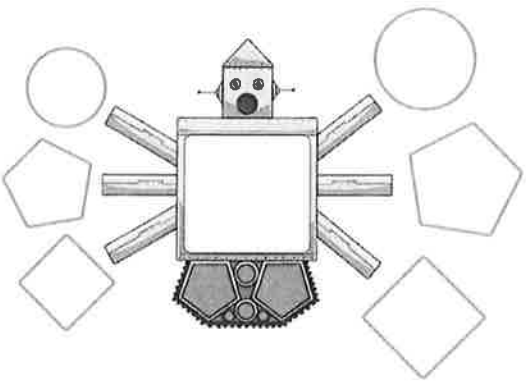


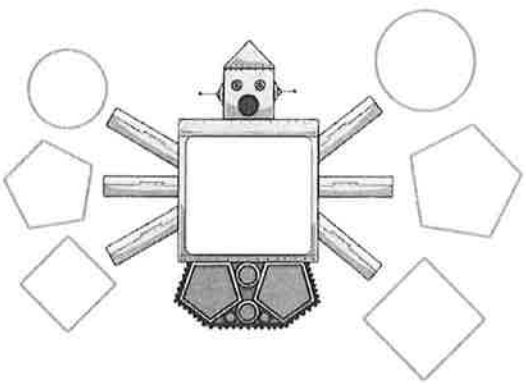




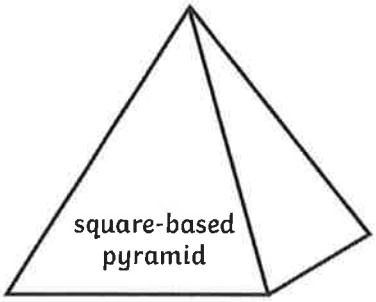








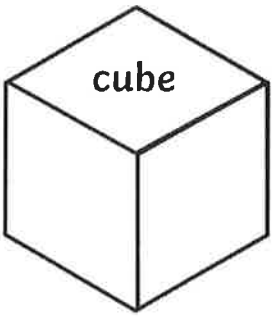
3D Shapes



edges _____

faces/surfaces _____

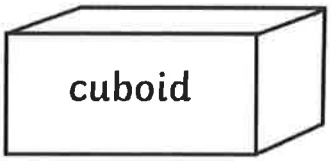
vertices _____



edges _____

faces/surfaces _____

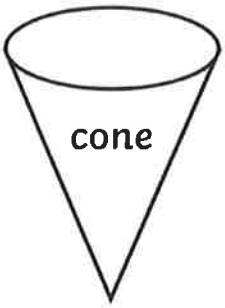
vertices _____



edges _____

faces/surfaces _____

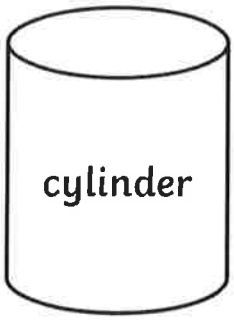
vertices _____



edges _____

faces/surfaces _____

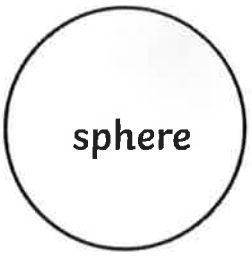
vertices _____



edges _____

faces/surfaces _____

vertices _____

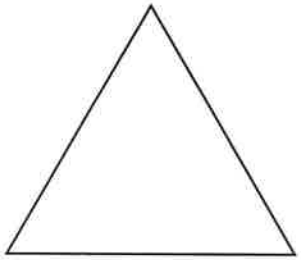


edges _____

faces/surfaces _____

vertices _____

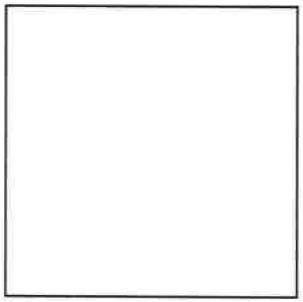
Investigating Lines of Symmetry



Name _____

Sides _____

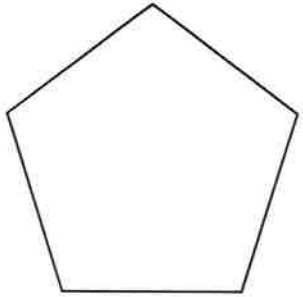
Lines of Symmetry ____



Name _____

Sides _____

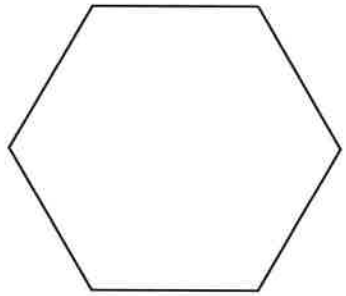
Lines of Symmetry ____



Name _____

Sides _____

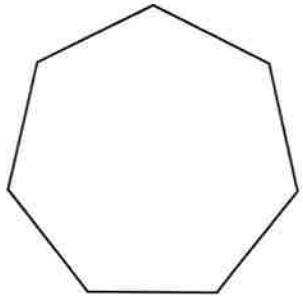
Lines of Symmetry ____



Name _____

Sides _____

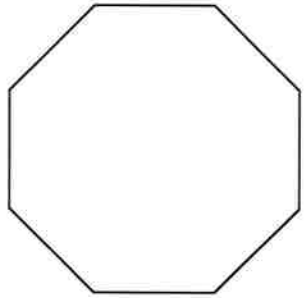
Lines of Symmetry ____



Name _____

Sides _____

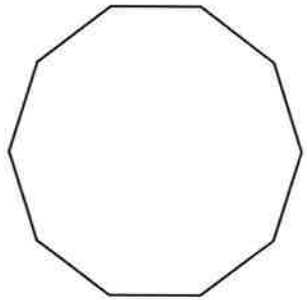
Lines of Symmetry ____



Name _____

Sides _____

Lines of Symmetry ____



Name _____

Sides _____

Lines of Symmetry ____

Photo 1

Photo courtesy of Martin Burns (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Photo 2

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Photo 3

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Photo 6

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Photo 8

Photo courtesy of Michel Curl (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Photo 9

Photo courtesy of Allistair McMillan (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Endangered Animals

Use the Internet and non-fiction books to research the below endangered animals.

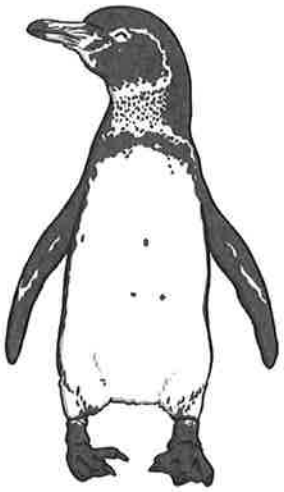
Animal:

Galapagos Penguin

Status:

What it looks like:

Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com/msakr) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution



Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

Diet:

Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

Animal: Black Rhino	**Status:**

What it looks like:

Stick a photograph or draw the endangered animal here.

Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

Diet:

Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

Animal: Great White Shark	**Status:**

What it looks like:

Stick a photograph or draw the endangered animal here.

Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

Diet:

Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

Animal: Mountain Gorilla	**Status:**

What it looks like:

Stick a photograph or draw the endangered animal here.

Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

Diet:

Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

Animal: Giant Panda	**Status:**

What it looks like:

Stick a photograph or draw the endangered animal here.

Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

Diet:

Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

Animal: Bengal Tiger	**Status:**

What it looks like:

Stick a photograph or draw the endangered animal here.

Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

Diet:

Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

Animal:

Amur Leopard

Status:

What it looks like:

Stick a photograph or draw the endangered animal here.

Distribution:

Shade the map to represent where the endangered animal can be found.

Approximate numbers remaining in the wild:

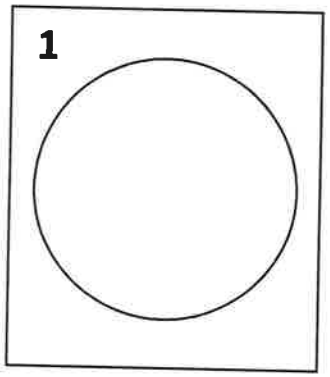
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

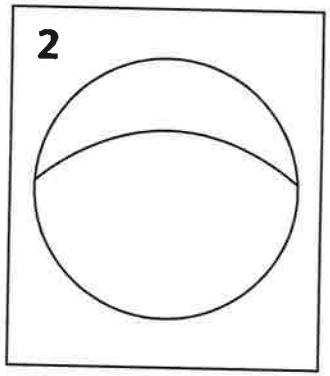
Shade the graph to represent the numbers remaining in the wild.

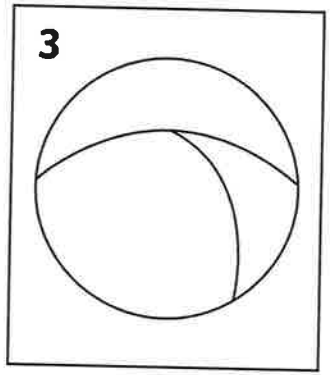
Diet:

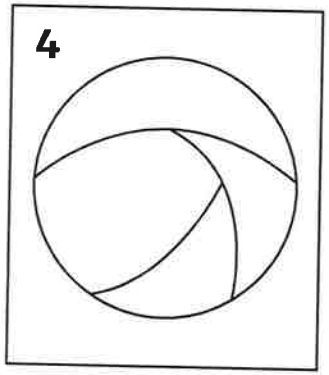
Factors which have led to the animal becoming endangered:

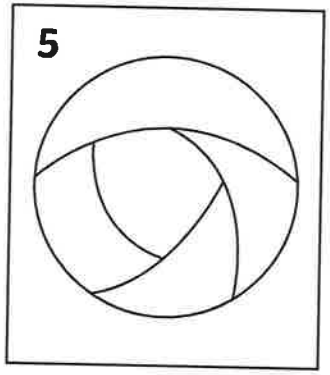
How to Draw a Mackintosh Rose

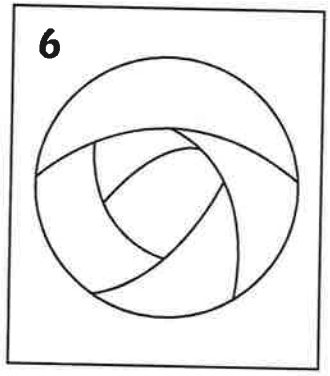




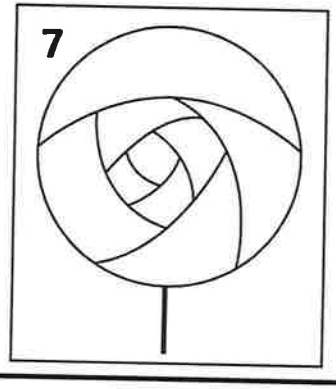








Continue drawing lines until the final line meets the centre.



'Sunflowers' by Vincent Van Gogh

Background Information

This painting called 'Sunflowers' was painted by Van Gogh in the late 1880s in the Netherlands. He used oil paint on canvas to create it. It measures 71cm in width and 92cm in height. This is one of the sunflower paintings Van Gogh created as part of a series. He painted this one for his friend Paul Gauguin who was coming to visit him. Nowadays, they are some of his most famous works but when he was alive they were never sold.

Take a look at the following labels. Link them to the correct part of the painting using the clues given. Draw a line from each one to the relevant part of the painting.

Van Gogh used a method called impasto. This is where he applied think layers of paint which left many bumps on the painting's surface.

The artist used a pale grey-blue background to offset the vivid yellow flowers in the vase.

There are ridges of paint left behind by the brush Van Gogh used.

Van Gogh signed his name on the vase.

The artist used a definite outline to make the shape of the vase.

Some flowers are starting to wither and are drooping over.

Questions

Why did the artist choose sunflowers to paint, do you think?

What mood do the bright yellow sunflowers give the painting? Give reasons for your answer.

When you think of sunflowers what images and adjectives pop into your head? List ten of them below.

Now draw your own sketch of the painting using your memory only.

Extra Challenge

Use the Internet or your dictionary to find the main meaning for the following art term:

Use the Internet to research three facts about the artist - Vincent Van Gogh.

1.

2.

3.