

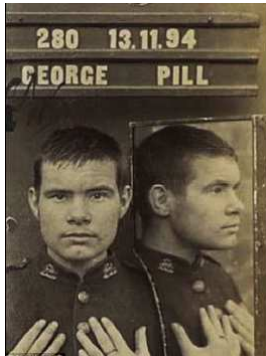
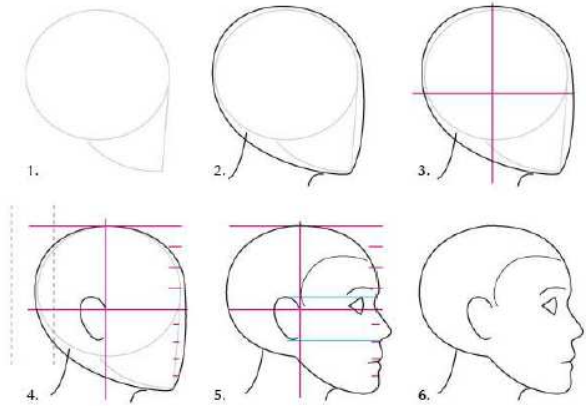
Lower Key Stage 2 Home Learning- w/c 29.06.2020 (A4 version)

Daily activities:

English worksheet	Maths video and worksheet	Reading Plus	TTRS	PE session	An activity from the choices below.
-------------------	---------------------------	--------------	------	------------	-------------------------------------

New learning:

This week's themed learning is be around our new topic of **Crime and Punishment** (Industrial Britain)

<p>Task 1: Purple Mash Research and Quiz On your 2Dos, read the slideshow for Industrial Britain. When was the Industrial Revolution? What crimes were committed? What were the punishments?</p>	<p>Task 2: Victorian Punishment Records</p>  <p>When a person was convicted of a crime, their photo and a description of the crime committed was recorded. This included a drawing of their face from the front and from the side. Draw yourself or a member of your family as a Victorian convict. Get your portrait accurate and give a description of the crime you committed and the punishment you served. Use task 3 to help you complete this task.</p>	<p>Task 3: Art- draw a face from the side like what would be seen on the wanted posters</p> <p>How to Draw a Face from the Side - Step By Step Seen Side-On:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The side, the head is still shaped like an egg, but pointing towards a corner. The midlines now divide the head into front (face) and back (skull). <p>On the skull:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ear is just behind the central line. In size and vertical positioning, it still fits between the upper eyelid and the bottom of the nose. The depth of the skull varies between the two dotted lines shown in step 4. <p>On the face:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The features are placed the same way as above. The hollow at the root of the nose either coincides with the midline or is slightly above it. The most prominent point in the brow is 1 point up from the midline <p>Use this link to find out more</p>
<p>Task 4: Transportation to Australia: right or wrong? Read this website link and the further reading links on the site. Transportation of convicts to Australia was one form of Victorian punishments. Was this a good idea? Explain your reasons fully.</p>	<p>Task 5: Historical comparisons From your research on Purple Mash Task 1, compare prisons today to Victorian prisons. On your 2Dos complete the comparison task. Subheadings should include: children, men, women.</p>	

Websites mentioned above:

<http://vcp.e2bn.org/justice/section2196-transportation.html> webpage for information on the transportation of convicts to Australia

https://design.tutsplus.com/tutorials/human-anatomy-fundamentals-basics-of-the-face--cms-20417?_ga=2.144539250.673518495.1581277070-2024666878.1581277070 instructions for drawing faces.

Sticky knowledge: This week the focus is on the global issue of plastic pollution. This learning will link to geography, science and D.T.

<p><u>Global learning- plastic pollution- research</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make a list of everything you've used today that is either made of plastic or comes in plastic packaging such as drink bottles, sandwich wrappers, pen cases, computer cases, etc. Use a colour to highlight items on your list which are single-use plastics, which are those that are thrown away after being used only once. Was there anything that surprised you?• Watch this video on plastic pollution to marine life.	<p><u>Global learning and Science- food webs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draw a picture of the sun and cut out the sea life cards. Rearrange the cards to make different food webs. When you do this, think about what living things make their food from sunlight, what living things feed off plankton or seaweed and then what feeds off them?• Everything depends on everything else within the food web. Think about what happens to the waste from plants and animals? Use pens to make arrows showing connections between the different organisms.• How might plastic in the ocean affect this web? Show how micro-plastics could be transferred by drawing them inside the marine animals.	<p><u>Global learning- inventors needed!!</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At current rates, it is thought there will be more plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050. Addressing the problem of plastic pollution in the oceans requires two things: stopping more plastic from entering the ocean and removing the pollution that is already there.• Recent inventions to reduce plastic in our oceans include the making of huge artificial coastlines that catches plastic but allows marine life to swim underneath and sea bins which are like giant floating rubbish bins.• Come up with your own ideas by designing an inventive method or machine to tackle the plastic problem in the ocean. This could prevent plastic from entering rivers and oceans or remove the plastic waste that is already there. To give you some ideas, first, try removing pieces of plastic from a washing up bowl or sink without using your hands.
---	--	---

Websites mentioned above:

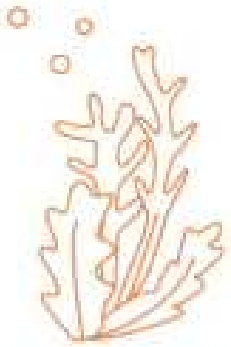
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPGsSZFn4I8> plastic ocean video clip

What are the dangers of plastic pollution in our seas and oceans?

What are the dangers of plastic pollution in our seas and oceans? Entanglement There is a significant danger to marine life of getting tangled up in plastics and debris. Fishing gear and drinks packaging are the most common causes of entanglement. Turtles can become caught in nets and twine. Plastic waste on the beach can hinder turtles nesting, as they find it difficult to dig through the sand. Turtles caught up in floating plastic are subjected to increased drag when swimming, causing starvation or drowning. Over 16 per cent (56 species) of seabirds have been recorded as caught up in plastic, after mistaking it for food, or accidentally swimming into it. Entanglement can lead to injury, infection or drowning of the seabird.

Ingestion Plastic pieces are often mistaken for food as plastic breaks down into 'nurdles', which are small plastic pieces. Many marine creatures, particularly fish, turtles and birds, mistake the pieces for food. Sometimes an animal has no choice but to eat plastics because of the huge amounts that are in the water. For example, some types of whales take in large amounts of water each time they open their mouths to feed (up to 75,000 litres in blue whales!), resulting in the high potential of plastic being eaten. As the plastic is broken down in their stomachs, toxic chemicals are released, which can lead to poisoning. Sometimes, plastic with sharp edges causes damage to animals' throats and insides, leading to infection or large pieces can cause blockage in the intestines of animals, or make them feel falsely full, which can result in starvation. Even if the animal does somehow manage to survive, its quality of life is diminished as it will struggle to catch food, or escape predators.

Seaweed



Plankton



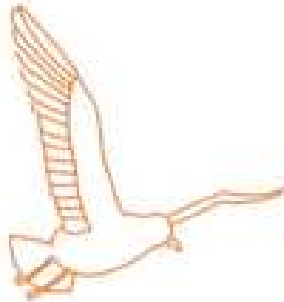
Fish



Human



Seagull



Octopus



Shellfish



Whale



Seal

