

Home Learning Help Sheet

English:

Writing a fact file.

Success Criteria

1. Wow words- look up in a thesaurus (use online one if you don't have one).
2. Subheadings(eg. Features)
3. Avoid repeating the same pronouns-keep it interesting (creature, animal, insect)
4. Parenthesis () -- ,, An ant is about 7mm (a little less than a cm) and it has 6 legs.
5. Hyphen (compound adjective for example... the small, six-legged creature...
6. fronted adverbial (Amazingly, ... Interestingly, ...)
7. adjective opener (Clever and quick the black ant maneuver easily and are known for working well together)
8. Annotated diagram/picture
9. Different coloured sections to emphasise interesting ideas.

Fact File: Rainforest Potoo

A Strange-Looking Bird

Potoos are noisy, strange-looking birds that can be found in the canopy of the Amazon rainforest. There are several types of potoo, including the common potoo, the great potoo and the long-tailed potoo. The great potoo is the largest of the potoo species.

These birds are nocturnal so are mainly active at night. They spend their days perched upright on trees or branches. They make a distinctive squawking sound, which can sound quite haunting, and they are at their loudest at night. The common potoo's song has been described as sounding like the words 'poor me, poor me, alone'.



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Appearance

Potoos have huge, gaping mouths and large, yellow eyes which provide the bird with excellent vision. Their feathers are brown, grey and black, and are perfect for giving the bird camouflage among tree trunks and bark. Often, potoos can be found perching vertically, blending into their surroundings with an appearance resembling a broken tree branch. Their camouflage is so effective that very few people have actually seen the bird in the wild.

Diet

The potoo mostly eats bugs and insects, including grasshoppers, moths and beetles. They use their huge eyes for spotting flying insects in the dark and their wide mouth for capturing them and swallowing them whole.

Habitat

Potoos can be found in humid forests in Central and South America. They live in the high branches of trees, camouflaged among the tree bark.

Who is Jacqueline Wilson?

Jacqueline Wilson is famous all over the world for being one of the most popular story-tellers writing for young people today. She is famous for books such as *The Story of Tracy Beaker*, *The Bed and Breakfast Star*, *Double Act* and *Bad Girls*. Over ten million copies of her books have been sold here in the UK.

What are her books about?

Jacqueline has said, "The tradition in children's books used to be that there was a beginning, a middle and an ending, and the ending was the happy bit. Now, real life isn't like that for most children." Her stories are about kids with problems familiar to many young people today, such as being bullied or fitting into a step-family.

Boys and especially girls everywhere love reading about her true-to-life characters. Jacqueline Wilson's books have won several major awards and have been turned into highly popular TV programmes and plays.



Factfile

- Date of birth 17 December 1945
- Star sign Sagittarius
- Eye colour Greeny Brown
- Hair colour Used to be brown, now silver
- Pets None
- Hobbies Swimming, reading, line Dancing, visiting art Galleries, watching films
- Favourite food Fruit and cakes
- Favourite book Different ones at Different times. At the moment, *Adventures with Rosalind* by Charlotte Austin.
- Bad Habits Being very intidy.
- Personal motto 'Give it a go!'

Maths:

TYPES OF ANGLES

ADJACENT ANGLE
Angle with a common vertex and one common side

PROTRACTOR
A protractor is an instrument to measure angles. They are measured in degrees.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLE
Two angles whose measures add to 180 degrees.

COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES
Two angles whose measures add to 90 degrees

VERTICAL ANGLE
Angles that have a common vertex and whose sides are formed by the same lines

ACUTE
An angle that is less than 90°

Right
An angle that is 90°

OBTUSE
An angle that is between 90° and 180°

STRAIGHT
An angle that is 180°

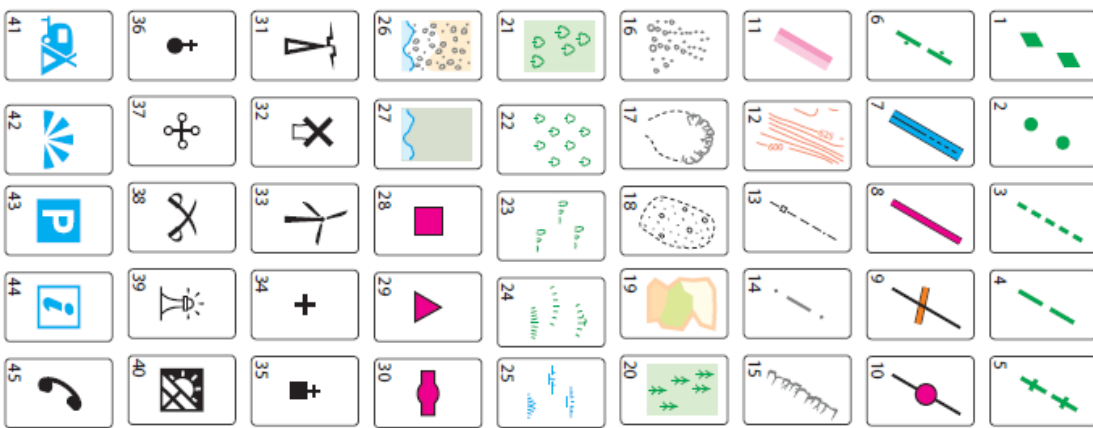
REFLEX
An angle that is more than 180°

Full
An angle that is 360°

MFL



Geography: Ordnance Survey Symbols



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OS EXPLORER FLASHCARDS

- 1 Recreational path
- 2 Other route with public access
- 3 Footpath
- 4 Brideway
- 5 Byway open to all traffic
- 6 Restricted byway
- 7 Motorway
- 8 A road
- 9 Level crossing
- 10 Railway station
- 11 National Park boundary
- 12 Contour's (5m interval)
- 13 Electricity transmission line
- 14 Country boundary
- 15 Cliff
- 16 Scree
- 17 Quarry
- 18 Spoil heap
- 19 Access Land
- 20 Coniferous wood
- 21 Non-coniferous wood
- 22 Orchard
- 23 Scrub
- 24 Backen, heath or rough grassland
- 25 Marsh, reeds or siltings
- 26 Strand
- 27 Mud
- 28 Barkhouse, camping barn or other hostel
- 29 Youth hostel
- 30 Bus station
- 31 Mast
- 32 Windmill
- 33 Wind turbine
- 34 Place of worship
- 35 " - with tower
" - with spire or dome
- 36 " "
- 37 Site of antiquity
- 38 Site of battle
- 39 Lighthouse
- 40 Solar farm
- 41 Camping and caravan site
- 42 Viewpoint (180°)
- 43 Parking
- 44 Information centre (seasonal)
- 45 Public phone

Yoga:

Warrior II Pose Virabhadrasana II

Benefits Strengthens and stretches legs and core, stretches chest and shoulders; relieves backaches.

- 1 Stand with your feet wide apart. Turn your left foot in and your right foot out 90°.
- 2 Inhale, and lift your arms parallel to floor.
- 3 Exhale and bend your right knee. Be careful not to extend your knee past the 90° point with your ankle.
- 4 Keep your torso tall, turn your head, and look out over your fingertips.
- 5 Inhale, straighten your legs and lower your arms. Repeat on opposite side.



Tree Pose - Vrikshasana

Benefits Improves balance; strengthens thighs, calves, and ankles; stretches legs and chest; develops concentration.

- 1 Begin in mountain pose.
- 2 Lift your right foot, turning your knee out; place your foot below your left knee.
- 3 Press your hands together.
- 4 Raise arms overhead, and look up to your hands if possible.
- 5 Return hands to your chest, and lower your right leg.
- 6 Repeat with left leg.



Downward-Facing Dog - Adho Mukha Svanasana

Benefits Calms the mind, relieves stress; energizes the body; strengthens arms and legs; stretches upper and lower body; relieves headaches, back pain and fatigue.

- 1 Begin on hands and knees with toes tucked under.
- 2 Exhale, straighten knees and lift hips, so you are in an upside-down V.
- 3 Hold this position for as long as you like. Let your head hang down and breathe.
- 4 To release, exhale and bring knees to the floor.



Art

