Shark Fact File

Although a type of fish, a shark's skeleton is made of cartilage. This is the same material that your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark, tiger shark, blue shark, bull shark and many others. Scientists believe that sharks have resided in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school, shoal or shiver.

The smallest shark is the dwarf lantern shark which is usually around 17cm in length. In comparison, the largest fish in the world is the whale shark, which can measure up to a massive 14 metres long.

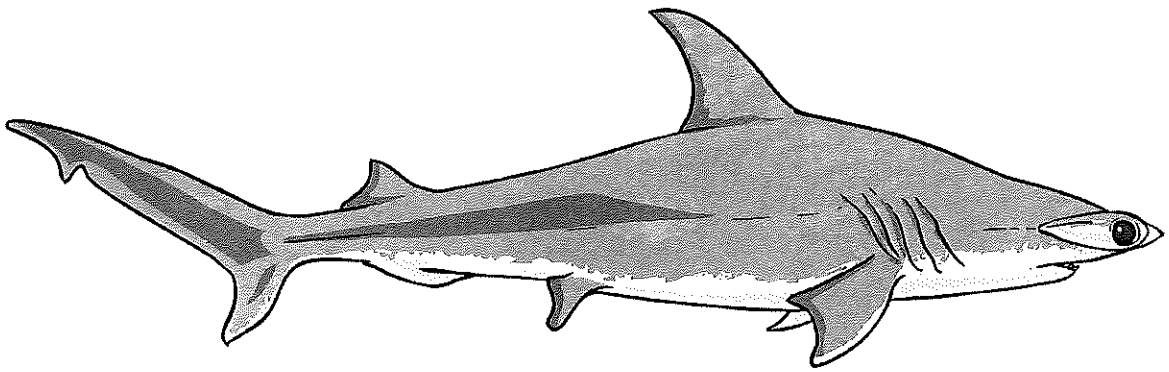
Where do they live?

Sharks can be spotted in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers and the bull and river sharks can actually live in both freshwater and seawater. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures although polar sharks prefer colder water.

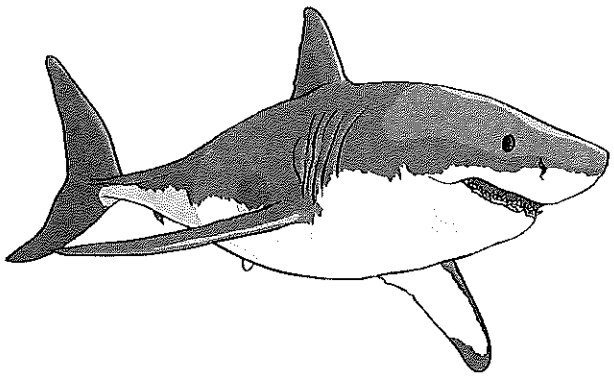
What do they eat?

A shark's diet depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, molluscs, squid, lobster and crabs. Sharks have many replacement teeth, which grow on the inside of their jaws and move forward when needed – a bit like a conveyor belt.

Although some types of shark can be deadly, only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are actually very rare. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than shark attacks.



Shark Fact File



Amazing Fact!

Sharks have five to seven gill slits on the sides of their heads. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive. Most shark species would die if they stopped moving.

Did You Know...?

Pups (baby sharks) are born already able to take care of themselves. They have to be able to swim away fast as some mothers try to eat their own pups and their own siblings can even attack them.

Shark Senses

Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell which is 10 000 times better than a human's. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can even see in very dim light which allows them to still hunt in deeper waters. As well as having incredible senses, these skilful predators can swim at great speeds; great white sharks can swim as fast as 18mph!

Sharks - **Questions**

1. Describe **one** way in which sharks and humans are alike.

_____

_____

_____

2. Which of the following is NOT a species of shark? Tick **one.**

- ☐ hammerhead shark
- ☐ lion shark
- ☐ grey reef shark
- ☐ tiger shark

3. What is a 'shoal'?

_____

4. How long is a dwarf lantern shark? Tick **one.**

- ☐ 14 centimetres
- ☐ 17 metres
- ☐ 14 metres
- ☐ 17 centimetres

5. What is special about the bull shark and river shark? Explain your answer fully.

_____

_____

_____

6. Fill in the missing words.
Smaller sharks eat smaller _____ life like clams, _____,
squid, lobster and crabs.

7. **Find** and **copy** a word that means **not very common.**

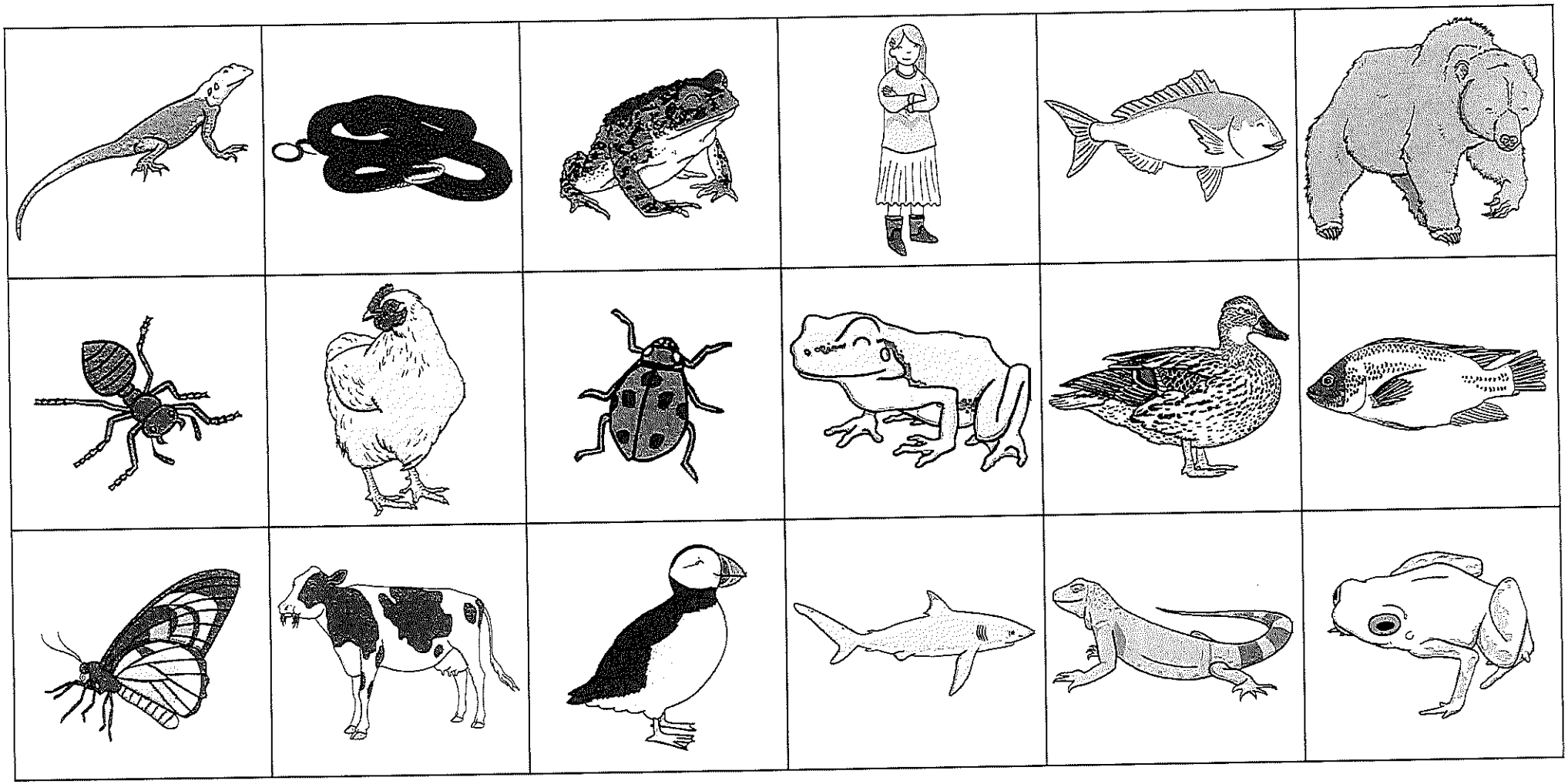
_____

Sharks - **Questions**

8. Explain why sharks are such good predators. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Sorting Animals

Sort these animals into the correct sets. Are they mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, birds or insects?



Fish	Reptiles
Birds	Amphibians
Mammals	Insects

Spring-Themed

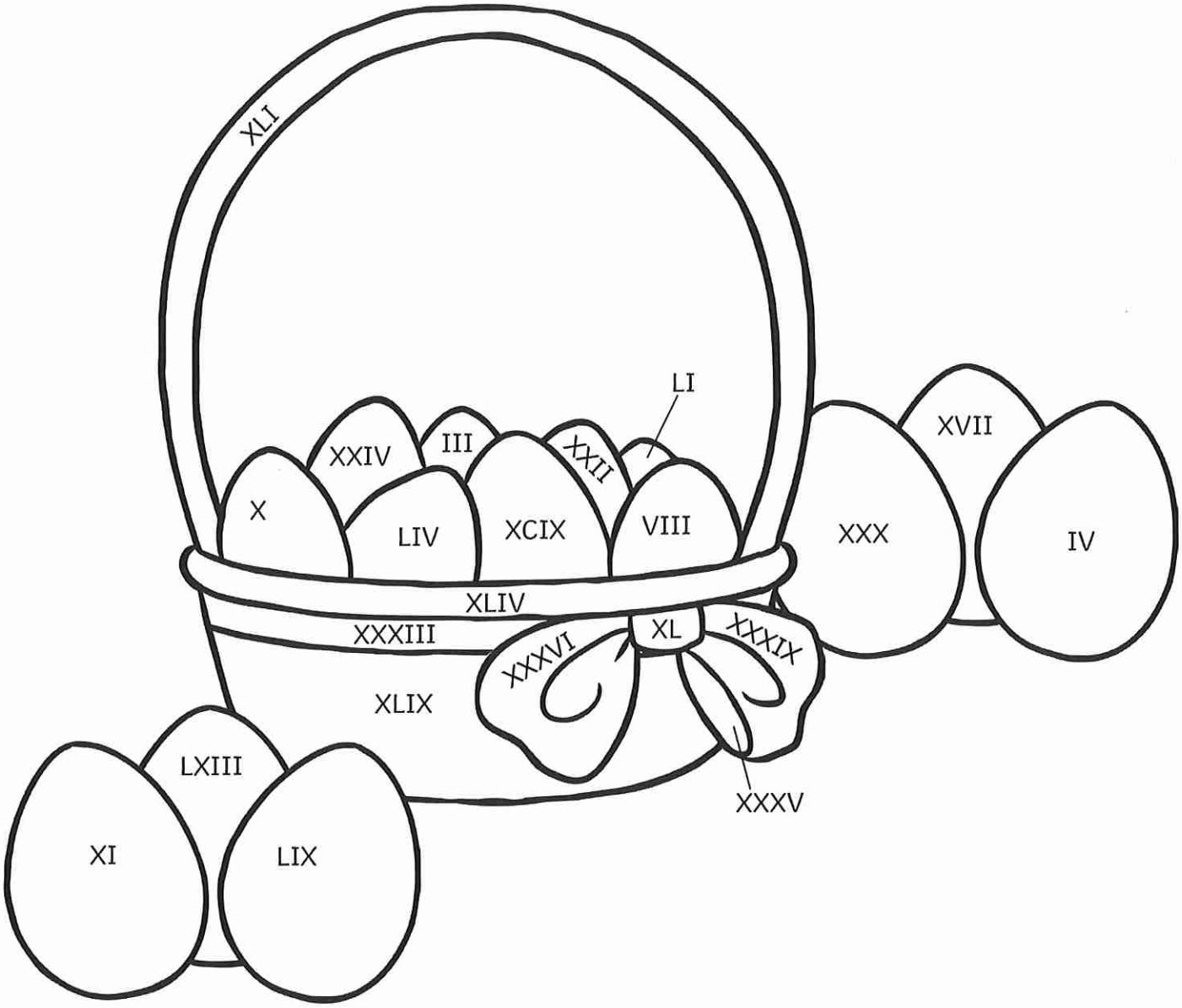
Maths Activity Booklet

Name: _____

Springtime Colour by Roman Numerals

Use the key to colour the spring-themed picture.

yellow	orange	purple	pink	brown	green	blue
0 – 10	11 – 20	21 – 30	31 – 40	41 – 50	51 – 60	61 – 100



Counting in 6s Spring Maze

Help the rabbit find the path through the maze to the carrots by counting on in sixes from zero.







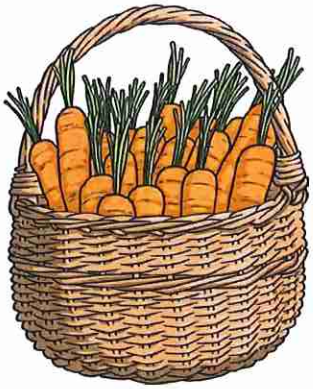












Multiplication and Division Facts Spring Mosaic

Solve the maths problems to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour:

20, 24, 27, 30, 40, 77, 81, 88, 90, 96 or 144 = blue	**8, 9, 12, 14, 42 or 66** = pink	**3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 28, 33, 36, 54, 60, 80, 84, 108 or 132** = grey	**15, 16, 21, 45 or 72** = black

8 × 3	9 × 4	4 × 15	20 × 4	6 × 5	12 × 9	6 × 9	6 × 22	3 × 30
3 × 11	12 × 3	3 × 4	4 × 21	9 × 3	7 × 12	11 × 6	4 × 33	11 × 12
6 × 15	48 × 3	8 × 1	6 × 6	4 × 36	12 × 5	2 × 6	4 × 5	36 × 4
5 × 4	6 × 24	7 × 2	27 × 4	32 × 3	12 × 11	1 × 9	15 × 6	3 × 8
30 × 3	18 × 8	3 × 3	9 × 6	8 × 5	6 × 18	6 × 7	22 × 4	9 × 16
4 × 22	3 × 9	33 × 4	7 × 4	14 × 6	4 × 9	9 × 4	3 × 48	11 × 7
6 × 4	22 × 6	12 × 7	5 × 3	9 × 12	3 × 15	12 × 3	6 × 6	12 × 12
4 × 36	3 × 12	5 × 12	11 × 12	4 × 20	6 × 22	11 × 3	27 × 4	4 × 24
16 × 6	4 × 27	6 × 14	9 × 4	6 × 11	4 × 33	4 × 21	21 × 4	27 × 3
3 × 27	24 × 4	4 × 20	18 × 6	33 × 4	15 × 4	4 × 7	3 × 32	5 × 6

Springtime I Spy and Calculate

Count the spring-themed objects and solve the calculations.

	Number found:	Number of eggs in each basket:	Number of eggs in total:
	Number found:	Number of petals on each flower:	Number of petals in total:
	Number found:	Number of legs on each lamb:	Number of legs in total:
	Number found:	Number of chocolate eggs on each cake:	Number of chocolate eggs in total:

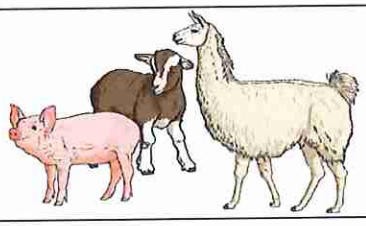
Eli works out that there are 32 rabbit ears in a picture. How many rabbits were there? What calculation did you use to find the answer?

Easter Holiday Time!

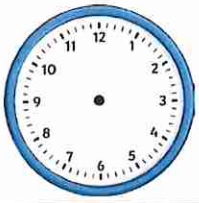

What time did the children get up?


What time did the children set off for the farm park?

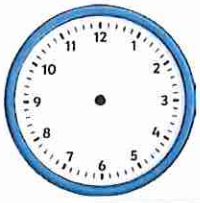

What time did the children stop for breakfast?

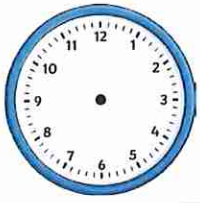
What time did the children arrive at the farm park?

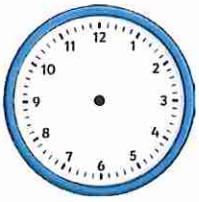
Draw the hands on the clock to show what time the children had lunch at the café.

The egg hunt started at eight minutes past three. Draw the hands on the clock to show this time.

The clock shows what time the children went to see the lambs being fed. They came out of the barn after half an hour. Draw the hands on the clock to show when the lamb feeding finished.

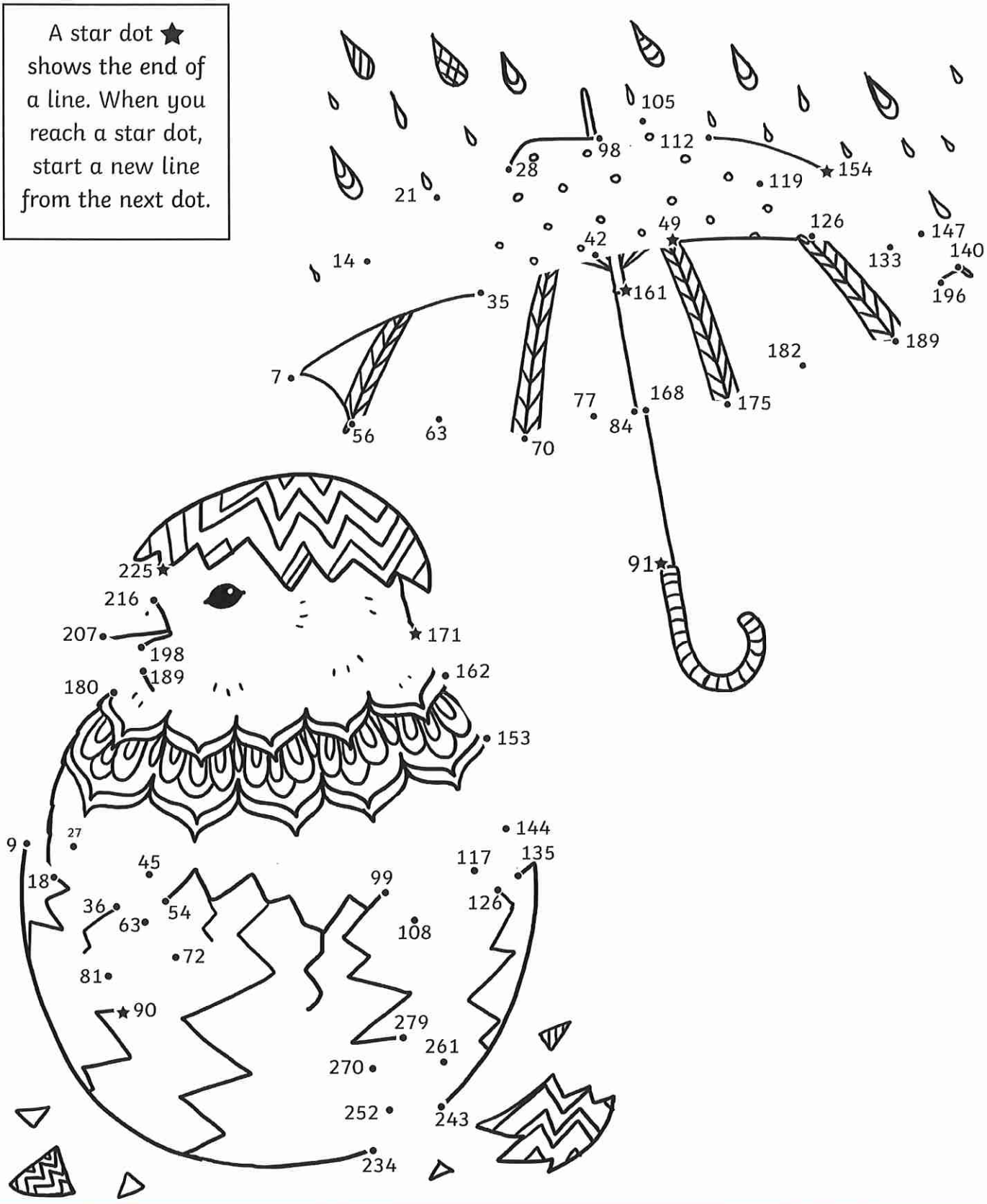



The clock shows what time the children began their journey home. It took 2 hours and 25 minutes. Draw the hands on the clock to show when they got home.

Counting in Multiples Dot to Dot

Count on in multiples to join the dots and complete the picture.

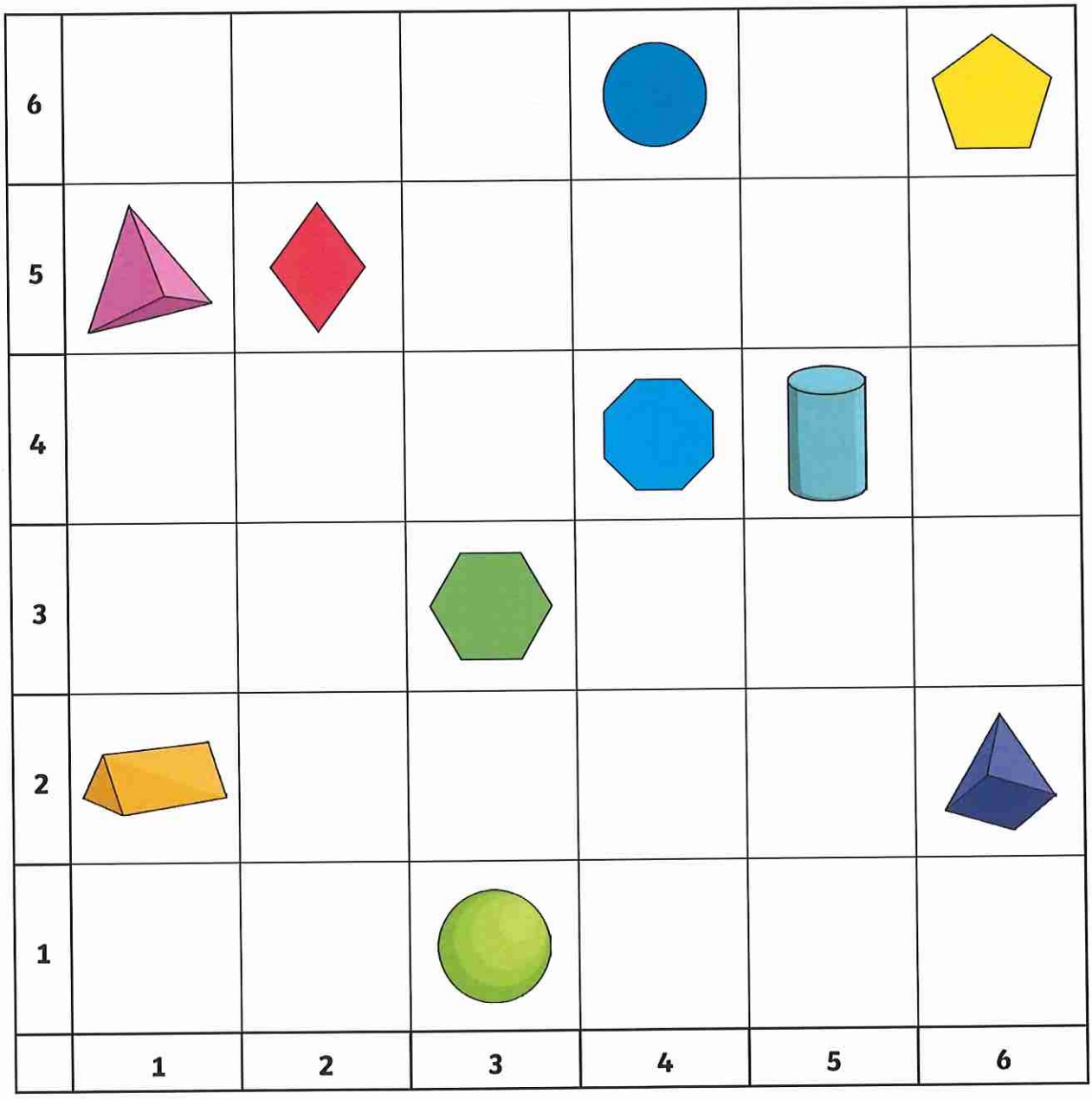
A star dot ★ shows the end of a line. When you reach a star dot, start a new line from the next dot.



Hidden Eggs

Some eggs are hidden behind the shapes in the grid below.

Write the location of the shape described.



Shape	Location
A 3D shape with two triangular faces and three rectangular faces	
A regular 2D shape with eight sides	
A 3D shape with no vertices and no edges	
A regular 2D shape with five lines of symmetry	
A 3D shape with 5 vertices	

Spring Code Breaker

Solve the calculations and use the code breaker to spell out the spring-themed words.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

	Answer	Letter
$\frac{1}{4}$ of 100		
13 × 2		
72 ÷ 9		
4 × 4		
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 66		
42 ÷ 6		

	Answer	Letter
6 × 4		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 38		
3 × 6		
3 × 8		
2 × 8		
88 ÷ 11		

	Answer	Letter
11 × 2		
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 100		
5 × 4		
32 ÷ 4		

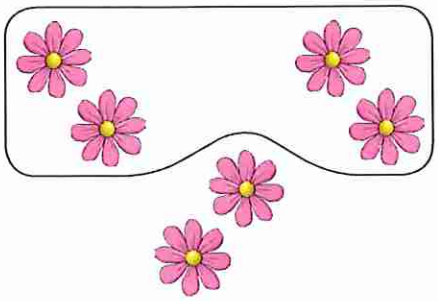
	Answer	Letter
$\frac{3}{10}$ of 50		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 52		
$\frac{1}{10}$ of 140		
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 75		

	Answer	Letter
38 ÷ 2		
144 ÷ 12		
77 ÷ 11		
3 × 8		
108 ÷ 12		
132 ÷ 11		
40 ÷ 5		
24 ÷ 3		
$\frac{1}{6}$ of 150		
48 ÷ 8		
130 ÷ 10		

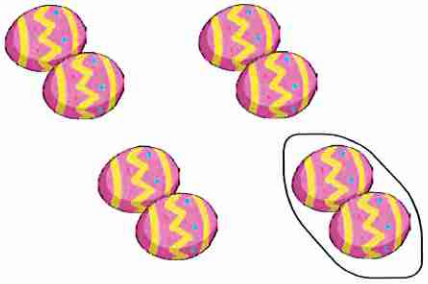
	Answer	Letter
250 ÷ 10		
18 ÷ 3		
26 ÷ 2		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 26		
16 ÷ 8		

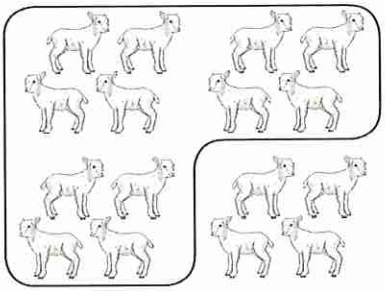
Spring Fractions

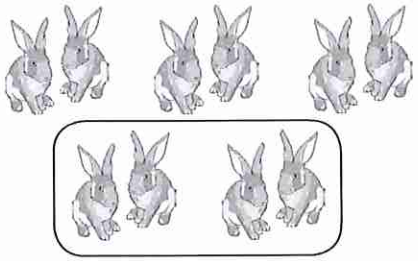
Write a fraction sentence for each picture. The first one has been done for you.

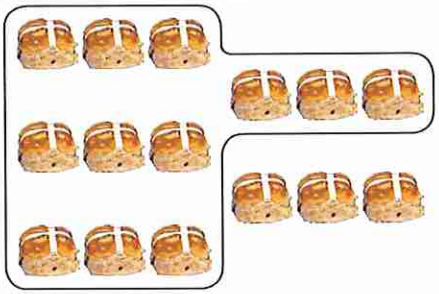


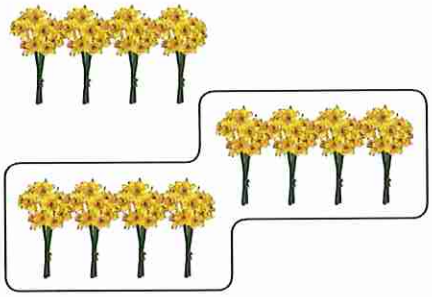
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 6 = 4











Can you draw some spring-themed pictures to go with each fraction sentence?

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = 4	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 = 9
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 9 = 6	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 24 = 18

Coordinates Mystery Picture

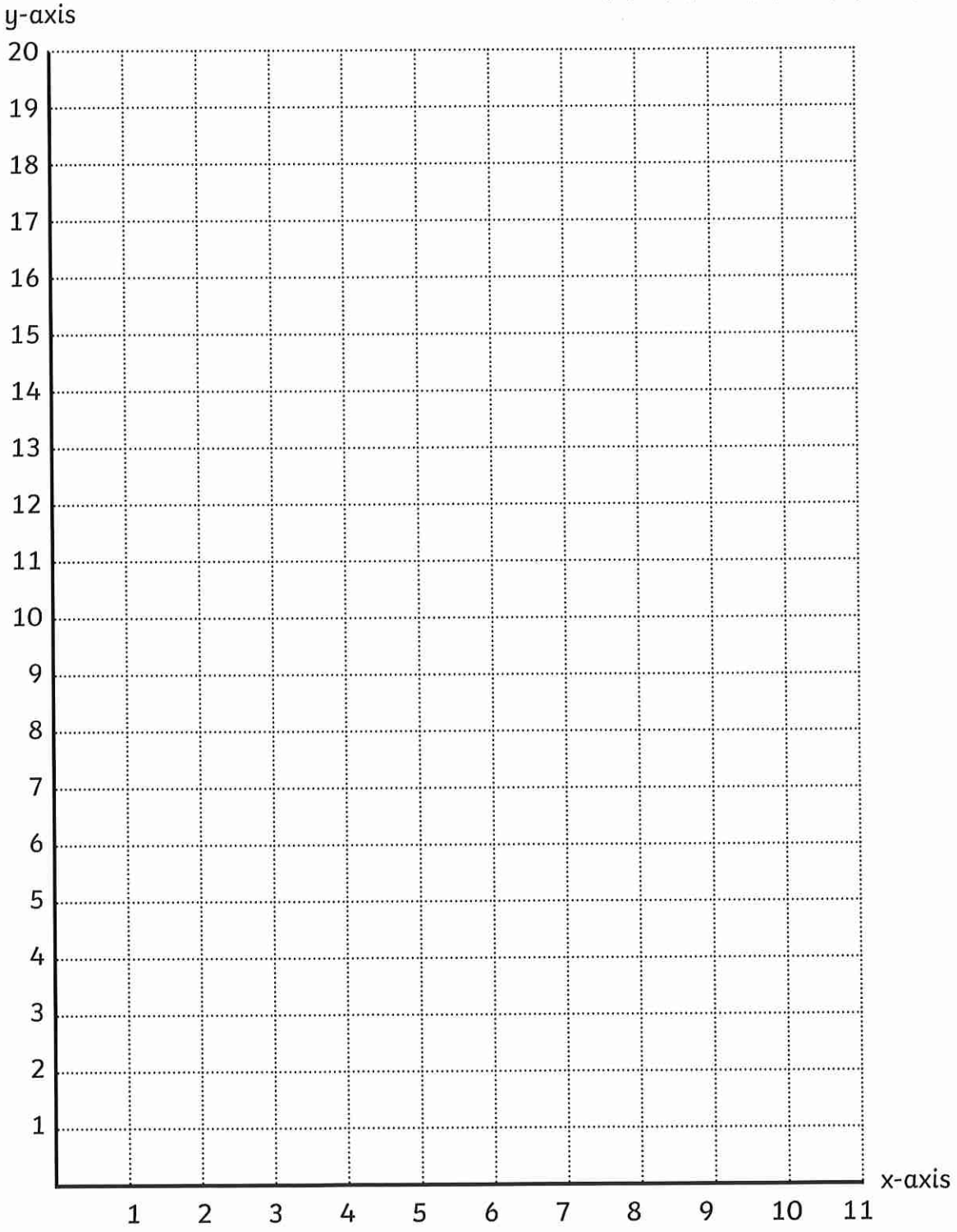
Plot these coordinates on to the grid and join them together to draw a springtime treat.

Line 1: (10,9) (9,4) (7,2) (3,2) (1,4) (0,9) (1,13) (4,18) (6,18) (9,13) (10,9)

Line 2: (1,4) (3,6) (5,4) (7,6) (9,4)

Line 3: (1,6) (3,8) (5,6) (7,8) (9,6)

Line 4: (1,12) (3,12) (3,13) (5,12) (7,13) (7,12) (9,12) (9,11) (7,11) (7,10) (5,11) (3,10) (3,11) (1,11) (1,12)



Easter Holiday Activities Board Game

You will need:

- counters
- a dice
- pencil

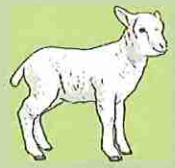
Instructions

- Each player starts the game with 200 points.
- Take turns to throw the dice and move your counter around the board.
- When you land on a square, add or subtract the points on that square to or from your score.
- When a player reaches the finish, the player with the most points is the winner.

Keep track of your score here:

Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
200	**200**	**200**	**200**

Start



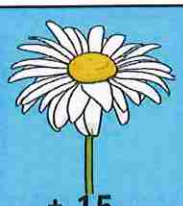
+ 72

+ 39

- 28

+ 66

+ 48



+ 15

- 47

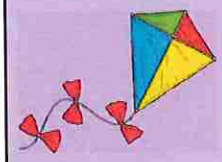
Finish

+ 50

- 19

+ 46

- 32

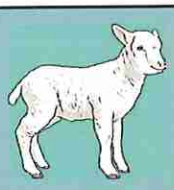


+ 12

+ 34

+ 26

- 32

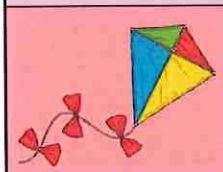


+ 29

- 23

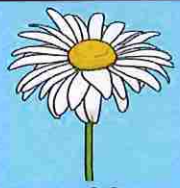
+ 92

+ 33

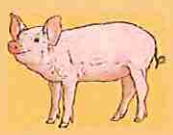


+ 58

+ 82



- 30



+ 46

- 29

- 55

- 86

+ 18

Mummy!

Ancient Egyptians of long ago
liked to look after their dead.
They wrapped the body in bandages,
from feet right to their head.

Before all this they had to hook
the brain from up the nose.
They bashed and whisked and stirred it
into a goo that runs and flows.

They cut the body to get inside;
to rip out liver and lung;
the stomach, the guts; the nasty bits -
in canopic jars they slung.

The heart they left: Egyptians thought
the core of mind and soul.
It stayed in there, the kidneys too,
and washed the body whole.

It then was cleaned with wine and spice
and stuffed to seem like real
they dried it out with natron salt -
that's not the end of the deal.

That's the time for bandages;
wrapping the mummy up tight
with amulets, gifts and goods,
and jewels that sparkle bright.

The mummy was laid in a sarcophagus:
a coffin that's rather grand,
set for the afterlife; weighing the heart;
they're judged for the promised land.

Met by Osiris, the underworld God,
the heart was weighed for sin -
the heavy ones were eaten up,
but good ones made it in!

1. What verbs describe what the Egyptians did to the brain?

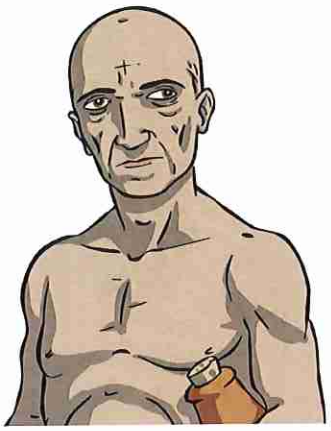
2. Which parts of the body were left inside before the mummy was washed?

3. 'A coffin that's rather grand'. What does 'grand' mean here?

4. Look at the final line: 'but the good ones made it in!' What do you think this means?

Ancient Egyptian Dentists

Not everyone enjoys a visit to the dentist but imagine you lived 3000-5000 years ago during the age of the ancient Egyptians. Treating toothache was handled slightly differently than it is today...



Dentist! Dentist!

Here's what an Ancient Egyptian dentist might say:

"**Toothache?** Let's have a look... Ah yes, you've got mouth worms."

"**What? Never heard of mouth worms?** They're the cause of all tooth decay!"

"**Need something to take the pain away?** Dangle a dead mouse on your tooth. That should do the trick!"

"**Still aches?** Hmm... well, try praying to the Gods, and if that doesn't work stop being naughty because that's probably what's caused the problem in the first place!"

Dental Hygiene

Toothpaste – this could be a mixture of egg shells and horses' hooves, or sometimes a delicate blend of crushed rocks, mint, salt, pepper and dried iris flowers!

Mouthwash – bran and celery.

Antiseptic paste – incense and onion.

Pain relief – opium (an illegal drug today!).

Main Problems

- Poor diet! Egyptians didn't eat enough vitamins and minerals to keep their teeth and gums healthy!
- Gritty bread! A lot of sand and grit found their way into Egyptian food – especially bread. This wore down the enamel in people's teeth.
- No money! Lots of people couldn't afford to see a dentist so their teeth simply fell out!

1. According to the ancient Egyptians, what do mouth worms cause?

2. Imagine you were an ancient Egyptian dentist. Using the text, what two things could you suggest if someone had toothache?

3. Look at the ingredients for toothpaste. Why might some of these ingredients be bad for keeping your teeth and gums healthy?

4. Look at the main problems section. Pretend you are Pharaoh and come up with one way to improve the health of people's teeth:

Jimmy and the Pharaoh

Jimmy lay in his bed and closed his eyes. He was thinking about all the good things that happened on the school trip earlier that day. Mrs Richards had forced the class to wander around a boring old museum just because they were learning about the Ancient Egyptians. Everyone knew that visiting a museum was the worst kind of school trip teachers had ever invented, but luckily Jimmy had come prepared. He smiled as he thought about it. It wasn't the frog he'd let loose in the ladies' toilets that made him smile or when he'd let off a stink bomb during lunch – it wasn't even when he'd sneaked a fake poo into Alice Thornley's sandwich - no, it was what he'd 'borrowed' from the museum as a souvenir that Jimmy was so happy about.

Jimmy was too excited to sleep. He opened one eye and uncurled his fingers. Wow, he thought to himself, twiddling what looked like a model of a shiny beetle in his hand, Tutankhamun's lost heart scarab! He'd borrowed it when the boring old museum guide was droning on about the pharaoh's curse or something. It just kind of called out to him so he grabbed it when she wasn't looking. He kissed the scarab for good luck then tried to drift off to sleep. POOOOF!

Suddenly, out of thin air, a rather thin looking, half-naked man appeared, draped in expensive-looking jewellery. "Waaaaghh!" the man squealed as he jumped in fright.

"Arrgghh!" Jimmy squealed back.

The strange man seemed confused and peered around Jimmy's bedroom. "Okaaaaay," he said, shrugging. "Wasn't expecting that."

Jimmy stared at the scarab then back at the man.

"Anyhoo, let's get on with this shall we?" the man said cheerfully before clearing his throat. "Ahem. Right then. Osiris! Great God of the Underworld!" he boomed. "I am Tutankhamun, King of Egypt, living image of Amun! Will you let me pass?"

Jimmy pulled the covers high over his nose. The man waited, arms stretched in the air. Then he smiled. That's when Jimmy lost it.

"Mummy!" he shrieked.

1. What did Jimmy do to Alice Thornley's sandwich?

_____

2. '...it was what he'd 'borrowed' from the museum...' Why do you think the word borrowed is written in inverted commas in the story?

_____

_____

3. What do you think caused the strange man to appear?

_____

_____

4. Write down how you think Jimmy was feeling at these points in the story:

a) Finding out the school trip was a visit to a museum. _____

b) When he let a frog loose in the ladies' toilets. _____

c) When the strange man appeared out of thin air. _____

Reading Revision Mat Guidance

To complete each reading revision mat, you will need to read a short passage of writing; these will be taken from either a fiction text, a non-fiction text or a poem. Once you have read and understood the passage, you will have to answer seven different types of question based on what you have read.

Each of the seven areas has an accompanying canine character to hopefully remind you of the skills you need to answer that particular type of question:

Vocabulary Questions

Vocabulary Victor is there to help you work out the meaning of unknown words and phrases using context clues.

2a: Give / explain the meaning of words in context.

Retrieval Questions

Rex Retriever is there to help you to go into a text and just simply retrieve the facts and key details.

2b: Retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.

Summary Questions

Summarising Sheba is there to remind you to summarise the main point(s) or main event(s) of a paragraph or text.

2c: Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.

Inference Questions

Inference Iggy will help you hunt for clues in a text about how someone might be feeling or why something is happening.

2d: Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.

Prediction Questions

Predicting Pip tries to see the future and she will help you to work out what might happen next from clues in the text.

2e: Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.

Compare, Contrast & Comment Questions

Cassie the Commentator discusses the content of a paragraph/text and compares events and characters. Can you do the same?

2f: Identify/explain how information/narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.

2h: Make comparisons within the text.

Author Choice Questions

Arlo the Author likes to help you to spot examples of ambitious vocabulary and figurative language, and explain how these words/phrases add to the meaning of the text.

2g: Identify/explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.