



Activities 1 and 2 will be taught at school on whatever days your child attends. This means you can work on Activities 3 and 4 from home on your 'off' days. If you are continuing to learn from home, then you can work through the activities in whichever order you wish 😊

Activity		Guidance for Parents
1	 <p>Read the fact cards - can you answer the questions?</p>	<p>This activity is about listening skills and comprehension. Read the fact cards to your child. Discuss them, talk about what they thought was interesting or anything they learnt/already knew. Answer the questions on the sheets - again you should read the question to your child and support them when writing the answer/ticking the correct answer. This activity is designed to improve their understanding and listening.</p>
2	<p>Can anyone remember some of the facts we learnt yesterday? Talk about the starfish and the seahorse. Mind map some facts about them. Model using the facts to write full sentences. Choose your favourite sea creature and use the sheet to write about them.</p>	<p>Talk a lot beforehand about the different sea creatures and model writing a sentence using some of the things you spoke about. Let them choose their favourite creature and get them to tell you what they are going to write first. Encourage your child to use a sound mat and not worry about the correct spelling, as long as they try to write independently and the word is spelt phonetically. (A variety of sea creature writing sheets have been added in a separate file, or your child can complete this work in their workbook)</p>

<p>3</p>	<p>Discuss the world ocean day activities from last week. What sea creatures can they remember? Can you use your phonic knowledge to sound out the sentences and then colour the sea creatures in the correct colours?</p>	<p>The children should be able to sound out the majority of the words independently.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Under the Sea Learning Challenge</p>  <p>Talk to a grown-up about how to stay safe around water.</p> <p>Find out 3 facts about a creature that lives under the sea, to share with the rest of the class</p> <p>Imagine you have found a magic shell. You can have one wish. Draw a picture to show us what your wish would be!</p> <p>There are lots of fish under the sea. Can you think of 3 other words that end with 'sh'?</p> <p>Some animals that live under the sea have fins to help them move around. Other animals have legs to move around with. Can you think of some sea creatures that have fins and some that have legs?</p> <p>Have a look around your home and find 2 things that you think will float and 2 things that you think will sink. Ask a grown up to help you test if you are right.</p>	<p>To finish our under the sea week choose 1 or 2 (or all!) of these home learning challenges to complete. Remember to encourage the child to use their phonic knowledge and try to complete the tasks as independently as they can.</p>



octopus

Habitat: Oceans and coral reefs.

Diet: Small crabs, scallops, snails, fish, turtles and crustaceans such as shrimp. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: By catching prey with its arms, biting it with its beak to poison and paralyse it, before sucking out the flesh.

Amazing Fact: Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.

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jellyfish

Habitat: Oceans and some lakes.

Diet: Small fish, fish eggs, crustaceans and plankton. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: Its prey gets caught in its tentacles and is stung with a paralyzing poison before it is eaten.

Amazing Fact: Jellyfish have been around for over 650 million years, making them older than dinosaurs!

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seahorse

Habitat: Shallow, tropical waters in coral reefs.

Diet: Tiny plankton and crustaceans, such as shrimp. They are omnivores.

How it Survives: A seahorse needs to constantly eat to survive. Adults can end up eating 30-50 times a day.

Amazing Fact: The male seahorse gives birth to their young. They are the only species to do this.

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starfish

Habitat: Oceans, coral reefs and tidal pools.

Diet: Clams, mussels, oysters, algae and seagrasses. They are omnivores.

How it Survives: They usually eat prey that are slower-moving than themselves.

Amazing Fact: Some varieties of starfish have a lot more than 5 arms. The sunflower sea-star has up to 40 arms!

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whale

Habitat: Warmer waters of oceans. They come to the coasts in winter.

Diet: Shrimp, squids, crustaceans and krill. They are mostly carnivores.

How it Survives: Humpback whales only hunt and feed in summer and live off their fat reserves in winter.

Amazing Fact: The blue whale's call is the loudest sound made by any animal on Earth.

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dolphin

Habitat: All oceans.

Diet: Fish, squid and crustaceans. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: Herding their prey and trapping them is a technique used by pods of dolphins.

Amazing Fact: Dolphins sleep with one eye open so they can watch out for predators.

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shark

Habitat: Most places in the ocean.

Diet: Fish, squid and even other sharks. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: Sharks have an amazing sense of smell that helps them detect a single drop of blood in an Olympic-sized pool.

Amazing Fact: Sharks can also detect electric signals from its prey. This means it can mistake underwater cameras for food.

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crab

Habitat: Seashores, caves, in sand or mud of oceans and on land.

Diet: Algae, molluscs, worms and bacteria. They are omnivores.

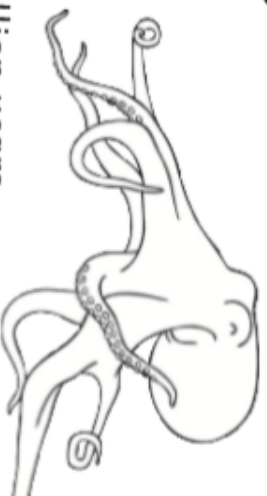
How it Survives: Crabs may fight with each other in competition for a hiding hole or cave.

Amazing Fact: A crab's shell is actually its skeleton.

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Questions

1. What do **octopuses** have? Tick **one**.
- They have one heart and red blood.
- They have three hearts and blue blood.
- They have been around for over 650 million years.



2. Fill in the missing words.

Some varieties of **starfish** have a lot more than _____ arms. The sunflower sea-star has up to _____ arms.

3. True or false? Tick the correct column

	True	False
Sharks eat plants.		
Sharks have a superb sense of smell.		
Sharks only live in shallow, tropical waters in coral reefs.		



4. What is special about a **crab**'s shell?



5. What is a group of **dolphins** called? Tick **one**.

- flock
- herd
- pod

6. **Find** and **copy** an adverb which tells us how often **seahorses** need to eat.

7. Complete this sentence:

The **blue whale**'s call is special because _____

Sea Creatures

8. Match the sentences to make them correct.



Jellyfish live in

their tentacles before being stung with poison.

Their prey gets caught in

carnivores and their diet is small fish, fish eggs, crustaceans and plankton.

Jellyfish are

oceans and some lakes.

9. Match the description to the correct sea creature.

This sea creature sleeps with only one eye closed.

seahorse



This sea creature lives in caves, sand, mud and on land.

crab

This sea creature is unusual because the male gives birth.

dolphin

10. Omnivore or carnivore? Write the sea creatures into the correct circle.

Omnivore

Carnivore

seahorse starfish whale dolphin crab octopus jellyfish shark

Seahorse

Name:



pretty wobbly happy
beautiful friendly sneaky
colourful shiny ugly
wet creepy clever greedy
bright tiny massive
slow gentle cute swift
strange grumpy luminous
timid sticky shy huge
dangerous beastly quick
calm bold alone scary
smart predatory cunning

Starfish

Name:



pretty wobbly happy
beautiful friendly sneaky
colourful shiny ugly
wet creepy clever greedy
bright tiny massive
slow gentle cute swift
strange grumpy luminous
timid sticky shy huge
dangerous beastly quick
calm bold alone scary
smart predatory cunning

Read the sentence on each box and colour the picture to match the sentence.

1.



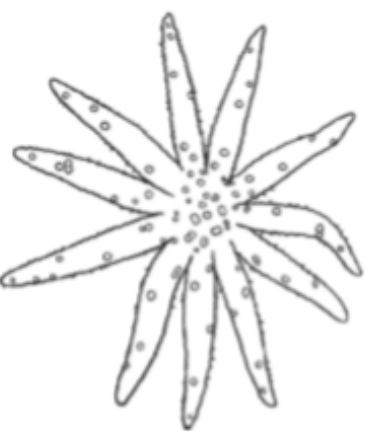
The octopus is pink.

2.



The crab is red.

3.



The starfish is orange.

4.



The seahorse is yellow.

5.



The shark is blue.

6.



The sea coral snake is red and yellow.

7.



The angel fish is blue.
The fins are yellow.

8.



The clown fish is orange.

9.



The fish is blue.