

## Week 6 Homework

Year 1 Science Topic

Homework spring 1 Week 6 February

To be returned to school by Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February

**Next half term Year 1's topic is Under the Sea.** Your homework is to research and present information on the topic Under the Sea.

I P G A	Assessment		
	Pupil	Parent	Teacher
SC: watch the video Under the Sea from the Little Mermaid <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GC_mV1lpjWA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GC_mV1lpjWA</a>			
SC: draw and label all the sea creatures living under the sea			
SC: write did you know facts with new facts you learn about life under the sea Did you know.....			



## Year 2 Science Topic

Homework spring 1 Week 6 February

To be returned to school by Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February

**Next half term Year 2's topic is Weather.** Your homework is to research and present information on the weather.

<u>LI: To research and present findings</u> I P G A	Assessment		
	Pupil	Parent	Teacher
SC: use a phone or computer to find out the temperature or watch the weather forecast on TV			
SC: track the weather each day and record the date, place, weather, type			
SC: describe the type of weather			

Day	Weather type/ symbol	Temperature	Any changes in the weather

## Year 3 Science Topic

Homework spring 1 Week 6 February

To be returned to school by Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February

**Next half term Year 3 are continuing to explore light in Science.** Your homework is to research light!

Can you research some of the following and present it in your own way. You can make a poster, a power point or a fact file.

How does the sun travel?

How does light travel?

Can light bend?

<b>LI: To research and present findings</b> I P G A	Assessment		
	Pupil	Parent	Teacher
SC: research how lights moves and travels			
SC: find out accurate information			
SC: share information in an imaginative way			

Living things can emit light.

This is called

**bioluminescence.**

Fireflies and anglerfish are two examples of bioluminescent.

Some animals are nocturnal and are awake at night. These animals can usually see very well in the dark.

Two examples are owls and galagos, also known as bush babies.



About **25km** above the earth is a layer of gas called the **ozone layer.**

This gas stops too many of the sun's UV light rays getting to earth, helping to prevent people from being damaged by the UV light.

Sunlight can reach down so a depth of about **80m** in the ocean.

After this, only about **5%** of the Sun's light is visible.

## Year 4 Science Topic

Homework spring 1 Week 6 February

To be returned to school by Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February

Next half term Year 4's science topic is Sound. Your homework is to research how sound travels.

Can you research some of the following and present it in your own way:

- What is the telephone?
- How does it work?
  
- Who invented it?
- Who was Thomas Edison?

<u>LI: To research and present findings</u> I P G A	Assessment		
	Pupil	Parent	Teacher
SC: research Thomas Edison Age, life, job, inventions, quote			
SC: find out accurate information			
SC: share information in an imaginative way			

### Scientists and Inventors Fact Cards

Thomas Edison is credited with introducing the word 'Hello' as the greeting to use when answering the telephone. However, Alexander Graham Bell felt that 'Ahoy' was a better greeting, and answered the telephone this way all of his life.





SC: share information in an imaginative way

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