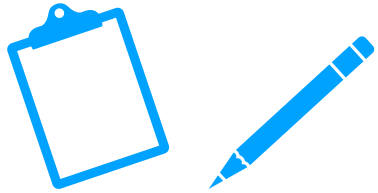


Thursday 21st January 2021



ONLINE LESSON - Literacy and science focus today

For this lesson you will need:



- Be ready to read and discuss 'Galapagos Tortoise' text, and we will work through a set of questions together. We'll also discuss our 'challenge'.
- Pencil and paper at the ready, as we investigate how our pulse rate responds to different exercises.
- I will also be demonstrating my 'recycled music', before setting you the challenge.



*Sound switched on as we continue to 'talk' live in our lessons, with the 'chat' option used in a much more directed way.



Your brain, as well as your 'Dhoon High 5' and 'Values'.



Follow up challenges/ suggested learning can be found below:

Thursday 21st January - Follow up challenges/ suggested learning:

- Literacy - Endangered animal report:

Research an animal of your choice and make notes to record similar information as found in this non-fiction text. You could then present your final report.

Here's a camel report I (didn't) 😂
create earlier. I didn't realise camels were endangered and I think you'll be surprised as you research different endangered animals too.

The Last Wild Bactrian Camels by Harry Stennett

At 800,000 square kilometres, the Gobi is the fifth biggest desert in the world (when you include the Polar deserts of the Arctic and Antarctic). Although, it sits in the heart of Asia, straddling southern Mongolia and Northern China, the Gobi's desert status is also due to the rain shadow affect of the mighty Himalayas that prevents monsoon winds reaching this vast, largely rocky desert.

The Gobi is considered to be a cold desert and it definitely lives up to his name. In the middle of Winter temperatures can get as low as minus 40 degrees Celsius, with wind chill. Though these freezing winds are just half the problem in midsummer temperatures can rise to a burning 45 degrees Celsius. One of the few species being able to survive these conditions and extremes all year round, without hibernating, is the wild Bactrian camel, which in my opinion must surely be a contender for the toughest animal on the planet.

Wild camels are very distant relatives of the much heavier domesticated Bactrian camel, which number over two million and are still used as pack animals by rural Mongolians. Once the wild camel was widespread across Central Asia, but now is restricted to the Gobi and it's well adapted to this desert's harsh climate. These camels can vary their body temperature by as much as six degrees, this is a change that would kill most other mammals. Humans by comparison can deal with a temperature variation of just two or three degrees.

Bactrian camels can also withstand huge water loss, up to 40 percent of their bodyweight. Though when the chance arises, the camels can consume up to 57 litres of water. And perhaps, most impressive of all they can smell damp ground from over 50 kilometres away, a very useful skill in a place with virtually no water!



Did you know DNA sampling has shown that the two types of Bactrian camels split up more than 700,000 years ago?

Science : Making 'recycled' music (Sounds better than 'rubbish' music! :-))

- I used aluminium cans with different amounts of water in each, to create a scale of notes. Can you think of a different way of doing this?
How about making some rhythm instruments, which you may strike or shake?
I look forward to seeing and hearing how you got on with this one.

- Play 'Countdown' (great for maths and literacy) Here is a link:
<https://incoherency.co.uk/countdown/practice/#numbers>

ENJOY

