

English home learning 7.02.22

We have been looking at active and passive voice to vary our sentence types in our writing. Watch the video below to refresh your mind on what they both mean.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1_IRU6zx9g

Example: Tim was chased by John.

1. Write whether these sentences are active or passive.

- a Geoff drove Kelly home. _____
- b Kelly was driven home by Geoff. _____
- c Baby Cara was being fed by Mum. _____
- d Mum fed baby Cara. _____
- e Dad is mowing the lawn. _____
- f The lawn is being mowed by Dad. _____

2. Who was doing what to whom in these active sentences?

	subject	verb	object
a Jane caught the ball.			
b Aaron took some photographs.			
c Jamil rode this bike yesterday.			
d Emily made a chocolate cake.			

3. What was being done by whom in these passive sentences?

	subject	verb	object
a The ball was caught by Jane.			
b Some photographs were taken by Aaron.			
c This bike was ridden by Jamil yesterday.			
d The chocolate cake was made by Emily.			

1. Change these passive sentences into active sentences.

a The school was told about the new building by the head teacher.

b The Junior League was won at Denby, North Carolina by Henfield School.

c The winning horse was ridden by an unknown jockey.

d All the fruit juice had been drunk by the team.

2. Change these active sentences into passive ones.

a Joe will drive Emma home. _____

b The dog bit a boy. _____

c The policeman chased the thief. _____

d The dog ate the remains of the pie. _____

We have also been looking at prefixes and suffixes.

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A suffix is a group of words that can be added to the end of a word.

e.g. care + ful = careful.

Complete these suffix word sums.

1. Equip +
2. Reason +
3. Invent +
4. Final +
5. Champion +

List 20 words you can make from these root words and suffixes.

Root words: enjoy friend false hope rest king hard father

Suffixes: ment less ly ness hood dom able ful ship

We have been writing some explanation in English like the one below:

The Arctic fox.

Adaptation, what does it mean?

With the world changing seemingly on a daily basis, animals are also having to change physically and behaviourally to survive in their habitats – these changes are called adaptations. Without adaptation many of the world's animals will die out and become extinct. The marvellous Arctic fox is a brilliant example of how an animal has adapted to the changing factors of its habitat, such as climate, food availability and predators - that might place it in danger. This fact sheet will explain how this unique creature came to look and behave the way it does.

Fluffy fur.

Amazingly, the vast majority of Arctic foxes use their fluffy tail (around 38cm long) to provide extra insulation when needed in Arctic temperatures that can plummet to an eye watering -58F. They also have fur around their feet to help keep them warm and provide traction on the slippery ice. Surprisingly, most Arctic Fox's fur changes colour from season to season to help it blend into its surroundings.

Short is best.

The arctic fox is an incredibly hardy animal that has been able to equip itself to inhospitable conditions. Their small muzzles, ears and legs are short to conserve heat in the treeless land that it finds itself in.

Body fat.

Interestingly, their round, compact bodies minimize surface area that would be usually exposed on other animals to the cold air. Body fat is used cleverly by the fox for insulation and to store much needed food in the harsh winter months when supplies are scarce.

Home.

This true master of adaptation has found a relatively quick and easy way of avoiding the worst of the weather the Arctic can throw at it by using its paws to tunnel beneath the snow – thus creating a shelter fit for a king.

Saving their environment.

Unfortunately, due to climate change, it seems this wonderful animal may have to adapt again to survive and not go extinct. Currently, it is facing competition from the Red fox which is moving northwards as temperatures across the globe warm; Its sea and ice, that make up its home, are shrinking year on year; and its prey (Lemmings) are becoming less abundant in some areas. Will this beautiful, distinctive creature be here in another 100 years? Will people realise that **they** will need to adapt to help this animal survive? Only time will give us the answers!

Like in school can you create your own explanation text about an animal of your choice. Use the planning sheet below to help you.

Adaptation Explanation Plan

Paragraph	Topic Sentence	Additional detail to develop paragraph
1: introduction - adaptation		
2: physical adaptation		
3: physical adaptation		
4: physical or behavioural adaptation		
5: physical or behavioural adaptation		
6: Conclusion about the future of the animal habitat		