

The background features large, overlapping, stylized loops in shades of green and blue. A dark grey horizontal bar is positioned across the upper portion of the image, containing white text.

Recognition assembly – Years 4, 5 & 6  
13th September 2024

# Year 4

## Bobcats

Bobcats are cute but deadly mammals who are native to North American prairies.

## Appearance

Bobcats have grey or brown fur that helps them camouflage in the tall, yellow grass of the prairies. It has a body that is 2 ft long and its tail is 4-8 inches. It has a big, pink nose to sniff out prey that's almost always meat. It's called a Bobcat because of its bobbly tail.



## Diet

The Bobcat eats lots of different things:

- Rabbits
- Hares
- Squirrels
- mice
- deer
- Snakes
- lizards
- dogs
- cats
- Sheep
- goats
- low flying birds

## Behaviour

Bobcats behave quite differently. They stalk in the long grass and wait for the right moment then they leap to catch their prey.



# Year 4

## Column addition

71/9/20 29

'Complete the calculations.'

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 57 \\ \hline 89 \end{array} \checkmark$$

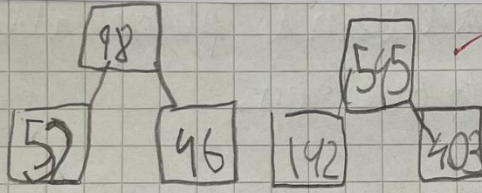
$$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ + 205 \\ \hline 667 \end{array} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 335 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 377 \end{array} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ + 33 \\ \hline 78 \end{array} \times$$

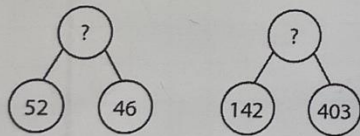
$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ + 204 \\ \hline 759 \end{array} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ + 120 \\ \hline 441 \end{array} \checkmark$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ + 112 \\ \hline 318 \end{array} \checkmark$$

'Write these as column addition calculations.'



$635 + 24$

$326 + 441 + 210$

$532 + 43 + 114$

$$\begin{array}{r} 635 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 659 \end{array} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ + 14 \\ \hline 56 \end{array} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 326 \\ + 441 \\ + 210 \\ \hline 977 \end{array} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 532 \\ + 42 \\ + 114 \\ \hline 688 \end{array} \checkmark$$

# Year 5

## The Great Barrier Reef

10.9.24

### The Great Barrier Reef



- reef
- marine
- Great Barrier Reef species
- whale shark
- humpback whale
- coral
- box jellyfish
- blue-ringed octopus

1. Draw and label the Great Barrier Reef on your map. Label the ocean it is located in.
2. Where is it located off the coast of Australia? North East or North West?
3. How many different types of fish live there? Name two.
4. Name three marine mammals found in the Great Barrier Reef.
5. Which vegetation lives in the reef? Which animals rely on the vegetation?

#### Challenge:

1. Why are coral biomes important to animals? List three reasons.
2. Why are coral biomes important to humans?
3. How does the Hawksbill sea turtle support the ecosystem?

2. X It is located on the NE of Australia.

3. There are 1,500 fish species that live in the coral reef. Two of the fish species are clown fish and stout fish.

4. Three marine animals mammals are whale, dolphins and shark the dwarf whale.

5. X Vegetation that live Reef are seagrass, algae and sponges. The dugong eat the seagrass as well as the hawksbill sea turtle.

#### Challenge

1. Coral biomes are important to animals because there is food that grows there and there is shelter for them.

2. The coral reef are important to humans because they get can get ingredients for medicine, and protects these people live from storms.

3. Hawksbill sea turtle supports the ecosystem by eating seagrass, algae and sponges to stop it from overgrowing.

# How has life adapted to live in deserts?

## DREADFUL deserts

### Dry deserts

One of the most harshest biomes found on Earth, deserts are commonly located above or below the equator. Their extreme conditions make it almost impossible for animals to live there. You can find four types of deserts, subtropical the hottest, semi-arid, polar and coastal. Deserts take up 20% of the surface and precipitation levels are low with only 5% of rainfall each year. Vegetation is scarce as the plants cannot stand the sweltering heat. Adament and intelligent, the plants and animals that do survive have adaptations in which help them to cope. Temperatures in daytime can go up to 60°C, but at night time can drop to below freezing!

### Vegetation in the desert

Although the stifling hot climate, many plants have been able to adapt to the tough conditions. As the soils are very dry, everytime it rains the water gets sucked into <sup>the ground</sup> almost immediately. Russian Thistle, welly known as tumbleweed is a dead plant that changes across deserts. It cannot compete with plants like grass and prefers a wider space, the desert. As it rolls and revolves round the desert seeds get tossed off and onto the desert floor. Luckily tumbleweed needs roughly any water. Cacti, the most famous plant in the desert have ~~the~~ spikes that reflect sunlight decreasing water loss. They have waxy skin similar to rubber. The roots of a cactus are very shallow and wide spread. The saguaro cactus can live for up to 200 years and grow 20 metres tall.

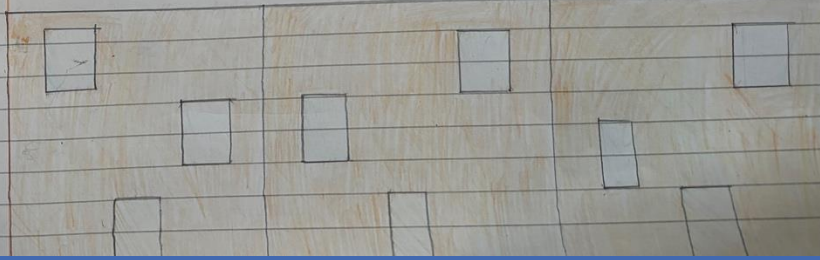


### Desert animals

Although the habitat is very hot, the desert is home to many animals including meerkats, vultures, camels and lizards. Vultures roam the skies of the desert as they soar through air. They only soar as properly gliding burns too much energy in their hearts. Instead of hunting, vultures scavenge meaning they find good not earn good. They also have a very good sense of smell and eyesight. Their wingspan is between 2 and 2.5 metres. There are an amazing 13 types of vultures. A nother brilliant desert animal, the camel has adaptations like two-toed feet which helps them to balance on the sand. Surprisingly, a camels hump does not store water but stores the animals fat, which causes the animal to walk further distances without getting as thirsty or hungry. A camel's nose keeps it's body cool because it is connected to it's brain. Did you know a camel can drink 100 litres of water in just 10 minutes?

### Humans in the desert

Although it might not seem that humans live in the desert, people actually do! The Bedouin are a nomadic tribe who are based in the Sahara, North of Africa. They wear very long, loose robes that keep them cool as the Sun cannot reach their bodies through the thickness of the robe. They use camels for transport and other animals for currency, food or trading. They never stay in one position as different threats could take occur like a sand storm. Strategically, the Bedouin move to locations in the Sahara that are adaptable. Did you know that Las Vegas was built on the Mojave Desert and it's water supply comes from the Colorado River?

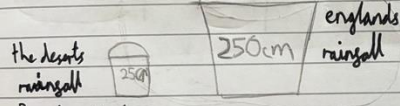


# Year 6

## DISASTEROUS

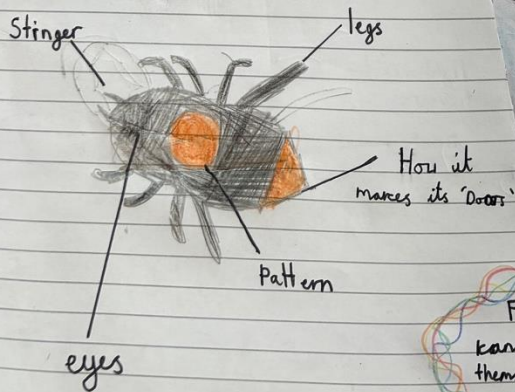
### Introduction

The desert: hot dry sandy. It's a common place you'll find above and below the equator. The desert is a treeless plain with strong, sandy winds. There isn't much precipitation and the temperature can come up to 60°C at noon. But did you know about the tents and beds? Or the strange wadded robes? How about how kangaroos keep cool? Read on and find out more!



### Desert animals

The desert is home to animals that have adapted to the harsh environment including: camels, meerkats, tarantulas and scorpions. Just like the green gecko, scorpions are nocturnal. They try to save energy so instead of using a stinger they crush their prey. Scorpions have an exoskeleton to reflect heat. In contrast, the tarantula has lots of little hairs that sense movement. This furry eight-legged creature is also nocturnal and lives in an underground burrow. Unlike your day-to-day spider, this one doesn't have to move webs, instead, it makes 'doors' to its home.



Fun fact!  
Kangaroos lick themselves to keep cool!

## DESERTS!

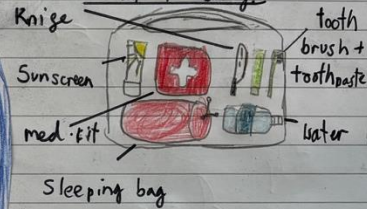
### Human inhabitants

Would you like to live in the desert? No? Well, the Bedouin do! They wear long, black robes which prevent heat. Most inhabitants are nomads. There are 3 types of nomads: the hunter-gatherer, the holy nomad and the trader nomad. The Bedouin take advantage of animals and they ride on camels and eventually eat them to stop hunger. If you went on an expedition what would you wear? What would you bring?

### What to wear!



### What to bring!



### Vegetation

Few plants are able to survive in desert biomes. The few ones that have adapted are mostly cacti. Each has thick waxy skin like an orange. They have leaves although you might think not it's their spines. These spines keep cacti warm at night and cold in daytime. Most trees cannot survive there and the ones that withered now act as a source of shade. A plant that takes advantage of death is tumbleweed. When tumbleweed dies it bops around, letting its seeds spread out and grow.

Prickly Pear  
30cm  
30yrs



Saguaro  
20m  
200yrs



Fun fact!  
Tumbleweeds real name is Russian Thistle!