



YEAR 3

Thursday 12th October

Homework Tasks (Year 3):

- **Reading Comprehension:** Please complete – and mark - the ‘Seas and Oceans’ tasks on the next pages of this document and record your responses in your homework jotter book.

*Please place your homework books in the homework box by **Wednesday 18th October***

- **Spelling:** A spelling test, on **Autumn Term 1 -Week 4 blue words** will take place next **Thursday** (see the separate spelling sheet for this term – it is split into weeks and you will be instructed which week we are currently learning).
- **Times Tables:** Please complete - and mark- Autumn Term: Workout 4 p8-9 of your CGP 10-minute weekly workout book and your weekly test on the **5x** table will be next **Friday**.
- **Reading:** Please read for 45mins throughout the week.

Seas and Oceans

Roughly 70% of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Most of this is held in the oceans and seas. Many people use the terms "ocean" and "sea" to mean the same thing, but there is a difference. Seas are smaller than oceans. They are normally found where the land meets the water. Oceans are much larger and further away from land. Seas are normally partially enclosed by land. Oceans are usually much deeper than seas. The one exception to this is the Caribbean Sea which is a lot deeper than the average ocean.

The world is technically covered by one large, global ocean. However, experts divide this up into five major oceans that connect with one another. Each one has its own characteristics and wildlife.

The Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the oceans. It extends for nearly the entire length of the globe, from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south. It reached from the Americas in the east to Australia and Asia in the west. In fact, the Pacific Ocean is so large that it covers more of the Earth than all of the continents combined! The Pacific Ocean is home to a wide variety of animals. You can find sea otters, rays, humpback whales and even penguins there.

The Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean. It is responsible for most of the weather all over Earth, including hurricanes and storms. Species such as dolphins and sea turtles inhabit the Atlantic. It reaches all the way from the Arctic Circle to Antarctica and from the Americas to Europe. The Atlantic Ocean washes against the northern parts of Great Britain.

The Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean is the warmest of all of the oceans. Nearly 75% of the world's coral reef fish live in the Indian Ocean. It is home to many species of turtle, coral and fish such as tuna. It is estimated that there are between 11,000 and 20,000 different species living in the Western Indian Ocean



alone. Much of the Indian Ocean is at risk from pollution and climate change. Overfishing is also a significant problem.

The Southern Ocean

The Southern Ocean is sometimes known as the Antarctic or Austral Ocean. It surrounds Antarctica and reaches the southern coast of Australia. It is the only ocean that goes all the way around the globe. The water in the Southern Ocean gets very cold, and parts of it freeze during winter. These form vast sheets of ice. High winds make it a very choppy sea with high waves. Despite the cold, lots of animals live in the Southern Ocean. These include penguins, seals, whales and albatrosses.

The Arctic Ocean

This is the smallest and shallowest ocean. It is also the coldest of them all. Polar bears, narwhals and killer whales all hunt in the Arctic Ocean. One amazing bird that visits the Arctic Ocean is the Arctic Tern. Every six months, they migrate from Antarctica to the Arctic. This epic journey is the longest of any living animal.

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. Which sea is deeper than some oceans?
2. How many oceans are there normally considered to be?
3. Which ocean is the smallest?
4. Where are you most likely to find a coral fish?
5. True or false: Polar bears make the longest journey of any animal.

VIPERS QUESTIONS

- S** Summarise the differences between oceans and seas.
- I** Why might it be a bad idea to go out in a small boat in the Southern Ocean?
- V** Find a word in the text that means “very big”.
- S** What threats are there to the Indian Ocean?
- V** What does the word “significant” tell you about the problem of overfishing?

Answers - Stage 3 - Seas and Oceans:

1. The Caribbean Sea
2. Five
3. The Arctic Ocean
4. The Indian Ocean
5. False - it is the Arctic Tern

S: Seas are shallower, smaller and closer to shore. They are normally partially enclosed by land

I: It is very choppy with high waves

V: Vast, epic or significant

S: Pollution, climate change and overfishing

V: It is a very big/important problem