

**MANIC STREET
TEACHERS**

**15-MINUTE SENTENCE SKILLS
OCEANS AND SEAS**



NAME:

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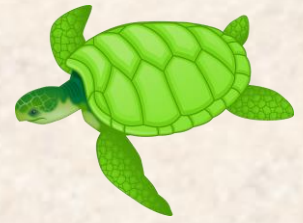
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Planning Overview

Day 1 - Read the Text	Day 2 - Multiple-Choice Quizzes
Read aloud to the class. Allow the class to read it to each other or aloud themselves. Supplement with videos and discuss sticking points/vocabulary.	Model how best to answer multiple-choice questions. Allow them to refer to the text. Check for comprehension and discuss further sticking points.
Day 3 - Sentences and Fragments 1	Day 4 - Sentences and Fragments 2
Discuss the difference between a fragment and a sentence. Ensure as many of the children in class are heard orally first. Children identify F/S and then the fragments in the passage.	Teacher takes a fragment from yesterday and models how to turn it into a sentence. Children do the same and those that can are asked to expand further.
Day 5 - Unscramble the Sentences	Day 6 - Running Sentences
Discuss what makes a full sentence rather than just a fragment. Model how to unscramble a sentence first, crossing out words used. Children can work independently or in pairs depending on how challenging it is for them.	Explain that the sentences do not have full-stops or capital letters and that they need reading carefully to identify where the sentence ends and begins. Teacher could model the task using the first passage.
Day 7 - Sentence Types 1	Day 8 - Sentence Types 2
Discuss the differences between statements, commands, explanations and questions. Children identify the sentence types and then have a go at writing their own. These may need editing/re-drafting or marking for accuracy.	Remind children of lessons learned from the previous session. Model 1a, 2a and 3a if necessary, before children complete the work independently. Again, work may need to be edited/re-drafted or marked for accuracy.
Day 9 - Conjunctions 1	Day 10 - Conjunctions 2
Discuss the purpose of because, but and so and ensure children are clear on how they are used. Teacher may wish to model an alternative first before children complete. Children edit/re-draft and teacher marks as necessary.	Discuss the format of a sentence that starts with a subordinating conjunction and share the meaning of the chosen subordinating conjunctions. Children edit/re-draft and teacher marks as necessary.
Day 11 - Appositives	Day 12 - Combining Sentences 1
Discuss the definition of an appositive and give examples if necessary. Children draw lines from the nouns to the appositives. They could do this in pairs. Using the appositive from the first section, children fill in the first missing gap. They then complete the last two independently.	Teacher models how to use conjunctions, appositives or subordinating conjunctions to combine the two sentences before children then have a go. Share good examples with the class and discuss errors.
Day 13 - Combining Sentences 2	Day 14 - Expanding Sentences 1
Teacher models how to use conjunctions, appositives or subordinating conjunctions to combine the two sentences before children then have a go. Share good examples with the class and discuss errors.	Using the information text if needed, the teacher models where to find the information and what to record. Teacher models using the information to create the expanded sentence. Children then have a go independently.
Day 15 - Expanding Sentences 2	Further Opportunities
Using the information text if needed, children work in pairs to fill in the information. They then consider the previous day to help create their own expanded sentence.	Children could have an opportunity to complete a paragraph using our Slow Writing guide focusing on practiced sentence types or they could write a short essay based on a question with success criteria.



DAY 1

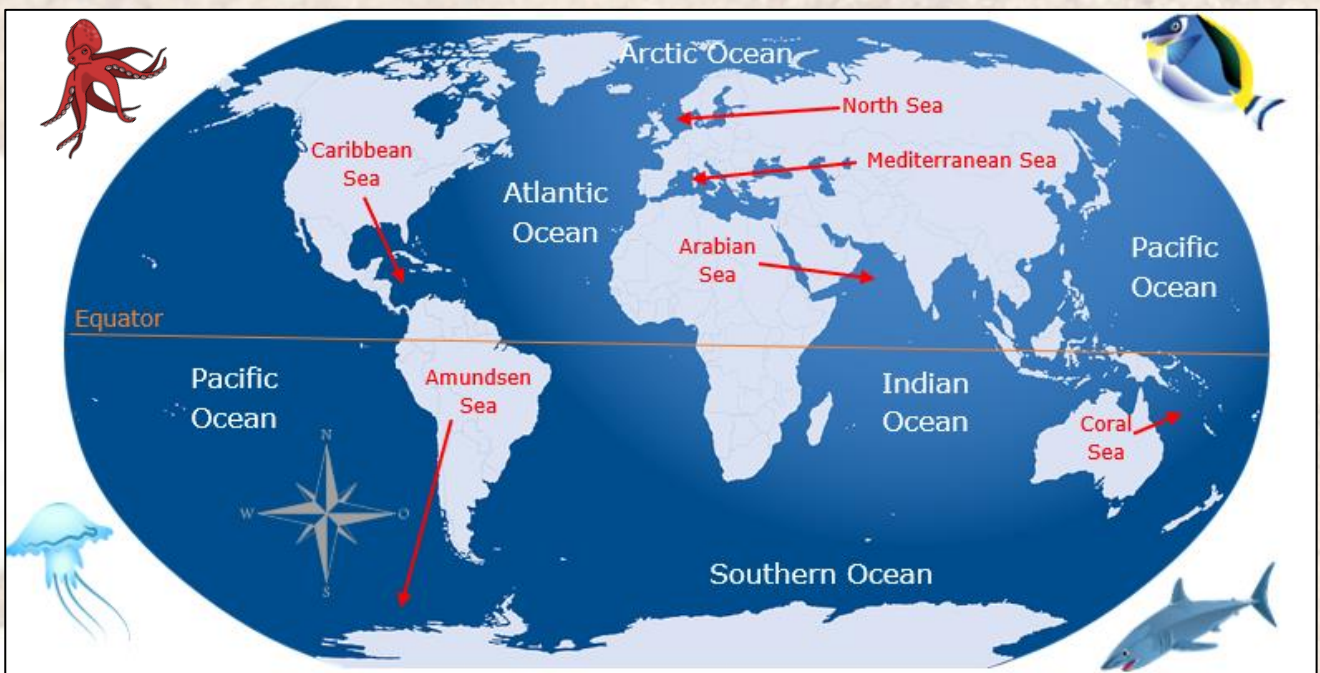


About Oceans and Seas




There are five main oceans on earth: Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Southern Oceans. Around the oceans are areas of shallower water known as seas. Seas are still important habitats for fish and other animals. Our oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface.

Humans have also utilised the resources in the sea by extracting oil, gas and minerals to use. The North Sea (between the U.K. and Scandinavia) has hundreds of oil and gas platforms and also a number of wind farms to help produce cleaner energy.

Where in the World?



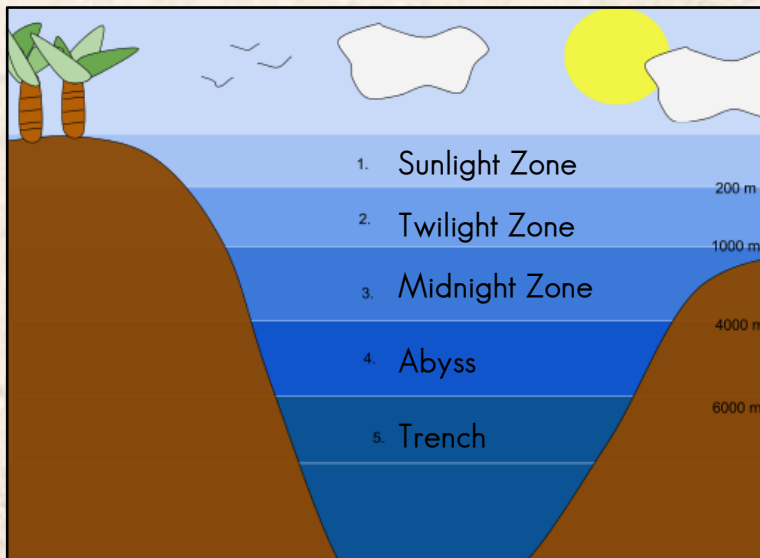
Under the Sea

<p>Difficulties</p> 	<p>There is plenty of light at the surface, but below 200m it is almost completely dark. Water is heavy so going deep into the ocean is only possible using submarines. Temperatures also be very cold.</p>
<p>Near the Surface</p> 	<p>The majority of animals and plants in the ocean live within 100m of the surface. The ocean has a vast array of marine life from fish, porpoises, plankton, seals, sharks and many more varieties of life.</p>
<p>Bottom of the Ocean</p> 	<p>Due to the weight of the water and how dark it is, below 500m, there are some highly unusual fish and animals with shells. Minerals from underwater vents provide food for these creatures.</p>

The Pacific Ocean

This is the largest and deepest ocean on the planet. It covers over 30% of the Earth's surface and is therefore bigger than all of the continents put together! Most of the volcanoes (about 75%) on Earth are located in the Pacific Ocean basin. The volcanoes actually form a ring around the basin and therefore it is called the 'ring of fire'. Many earthquakes happen in this area due to volcanic activity. Tsunamis, which cause terrible destruction when hitting the land are also common in this area. There are over 25,000 islands in the Pacific Ocean with the majority in Indonesia and around Japan.

Layers of the Ocean

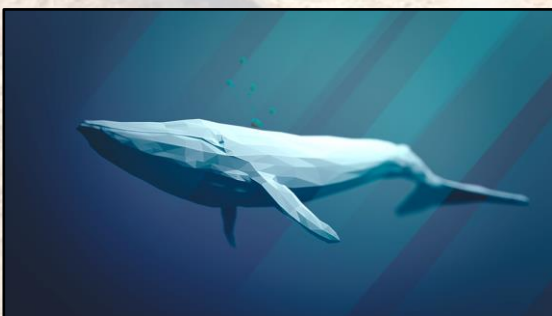


Awakening Conscience, 2016. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/54/Layers_of_Ocean_%2B1%29.svg

- 1.) Sunlight Zone (warm, lots of creatures, swim comfortably)
- 2.) Twilight Zone (Very little sunlight reaches here so it is quite dark and creatures have big eyes.)
- 3.) Midnight Zone (Pitch-black so creatures make their own light)
- 4.) Abyss (Very few creatures can live this far down but some can such as angler fish and viperfish)
- 5.) Trench (The ocean floor where it is freezing cold. The deepest trench in the world is the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.)

The Blue Whale

Blue whales are the largest creatures on the planet. They can weigh up to 200 tonnes and reach as long as 32 metres in length. These giant creatures feed on tiny shrimp-like animals called krill. Only a few thousand blue whales are believed to swim the world's oceans. They were hunted for many years for their blubber and oil, and they were almost hunted to extinction. They were protected under the 1966 International Whaling Convention and are now considered to be an endangered species.



Threats to the Oceans

Climate Change



Oceans help to shape an area's climate. Ocean currents bring heat from the equator to various parts of the world and warm water from the tropics can evaporate and bring rain to dry land. Global warming is currently threatening to change these patterns.

Pollution



Plastic and rubbish is leaving land and ending up in the oceans. Sea-life is being found to have ingested vast quantities of plastic and it is becoming a serious environmental issue. Nuclear submarines have been left rotting in the Arctic Ocean and the Great Pacific garbage patch is a part of the ocean the size of Texas filled with rubbish which permanently remains there due to circulating currents!

Shipping



Ships carry many of goods that people buy across the oceans. The oil, coal and iron ore that are carried by giant tankers can cause problems such as oil spills or there can be a loss of cargo when things go wrong.

Overfishing



Modern fishing techniques involve dragging long nets through the oceans to catch lots of fish. Much of the herring and cod around the Atlantic Ocean is being fished more than are breeding so stocks are low. Whaling around Antarctica means they are close to extinction.



DAY 2



Multiple-Choice Quiz

1.) How long can a Blue Whale grow?

- a.) 12m
- b.) 32m
- c.) 52m

6.) Where is the 'ring of fire'?

- a.) Pacific Ocean
- b.) Atlantic Ocean
- c.) Southern Ocean

2.) How large is the Great Pacific garbage patch?

- a.) the size of a bus
- b.) the size of London
- c.) the size of Texas

7.) What can cause oil spills?

- a.) overfishing
- b.) climate change
- c.) shipping

3.) Which layer has no sunlight at all?

- a.) Sunlight Zone
- b.) Twilight Zone
- c.) Midnight Zone

8.) What percentage of the Earth's surface is water?

- a.) 75%
- b.) 70%
- c.) 60%

4.) Where do the majority of plants and animals live?

- a.) 100m from the surface
- b.) 200m from the surface
- c.) 300m from the surface

9.) Which sea is by Antarctica?

- a.) Coral Sea
- b.) North Sea
- c.) Amundsen Sea

5.) Which sea is to the east of the U.K.?

- a.) Mediterranean Sea
- b.) North Sea
- c.) Arabian Sea

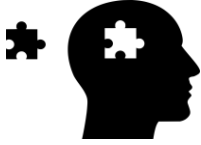
10.) Where are the majority of islands in the Pacific Ocean?

- a.) Indonesia
- b.) Australia
- c.) China

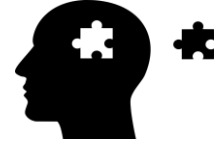


Total Score

___ out of 10



DAY 3



Sentences and Fragments 1

Task 1 - Speaking in Sentences

Your teacher will say the fragments below.

Using these fragments, can you come up with a sentence to say out loud?

- 1a.) five main oceans
- 1b.) oil, gas and minerals
- 1c.) the Atlantic Ocean

Task 2 - Identify the Fragments

Write F (Fragment) or S (Sentence) for each one.

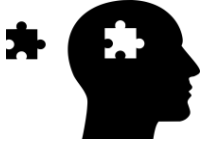
There is no punctuation here on purpose.

- 2a.) coral reefs exist _____
- 2b.) the pacific ocean is vast _____
- 2c.) the Equator is through _____
- 2d.) between the U.K. and the U.S.A. _____
- 2.e) freezing, cold north sea _____

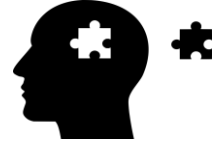
Task 3 - Finding the Fragments

Underline the fragments in the passage below.

The North Sea is a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Some countries that border the North Sea include Germany, Norway, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom. Rivers, such as the Rhine, the Seine, and the Thames. The North Sea is one of the most dangerous seas in the world. Wild storms and foggy winters. Because the sea is mostly shallow. Currents are strong and often pull in different directions. Even though the North Sea can be dangerous, it is important for trade. There are many ports on the North Sea. Ships arrive and leave with goods. Fishing in the North Sea. Another important North Sea business is drilling for petroleum (oil). Natural gas.



DAY 4



Sentences and Fragments 2

Task 1 - Strengthen the Sentence

Turn the fragments from the previous activity into simple sentences below.



DAY 5



Unscramble the Sentences

1.) the fire form of Volcanoes ring

2.) is the ocean Pacific largest Ocean The

3.) Japan contain smaller thousands and Indonesia of islands

Challenge: and basin the earthquakes occur pacific tsunamis commonly around



DAY 6



Running Sentences

These are sentences which run for too long because there are not enough full-stops.
Can you spot where they should go?

1.) Oceans make up 70% of the Earth's surface they hold a lot of the Earth's saltwater. These oceans are only home to marine creatures every area of the world has unique and colourful species of fish, mammals, and other wildlife the ocean is an important part of the world's ecosystems. Researchers have admitted that approximately 80% of the oceans are still unmapped and unexplored in 2021.

2.) The Indian Ocean is home to several unique species of marine life, including sea turtles, sharks, sea snakes, dugongs, and whales in the Indian Ocean, you'll find Indian river dolphins these dolphins have terrible vision they primarily live in the few areas of the world with fresh water goonch catfish are also found around India and Nepal these fish are one of the largest types of catfish in the world there are several species of sharks that live in the Indian Ocean these include the dusky shark, great white shark, whale shark and great hammerhead.





DAY 7



Sentence Types 1

You will need to know how to use *statements*, *commands*, *questions* and *exclamations*.

Task 1 - Searching for Sentence Types

Put the correct piece of punctuation at the end of each sentence to indicate if it is a statement, command, question or exclamation.

- 1a.) The deeper down you go, the heavier the water becomes ____
- 1b.) Is it dark 200m below the surface ____
- 1c.) Amazingly, creatures can create light in the Midnight Zone ____
- 1d.) Do creatures have big eyes in the Twilight Zone ____
- 1e.) The Mariana Trench is over 11km deep ____
- 1f.) Few creatures can survive in the Abyss layer ____

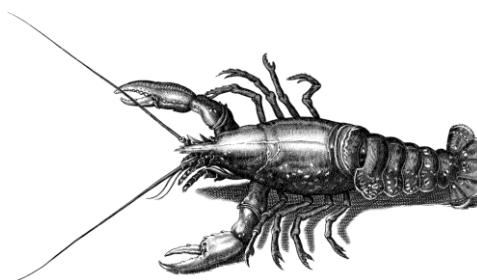
Task 2 - Trying Sentence Types

Have a go at writing your own sentences following the instructions below.
Remember your punctuation.

2a.) Use the phrase *Twilight Zone* in a statement sentence.

2b.) Use the phrase *Sunlight Zone* in an exclamation sentence.

2c.) Use the word *Trench* in a question sentence.





DAY 8



Sentence Types 2

Task 1 -Sentence Type Turn-a-Round

Change the following statements into questions below.

1a.) A blue whale can weigh up to 200 tonnes.

1b.) Blue whales are now thought to be endangered.

Task 2 -Sentence Type Turn-a-Round

Change the following questions into statements below.

2a.) Were blue whales hunted for blubber and oil?

2b.) Can they eat shrimp-like creatures called krill?

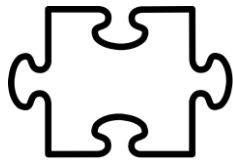
Task 3 - Jeopardy

Use the two answers to come up with two questions.

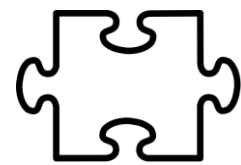
Answer 3a = 1966 / Answer 3b = 32m

3a.) _____

3b.) _____



DAY 9



Conjunctions 1

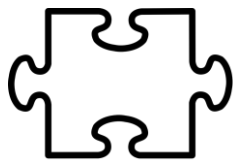
Complete the Clause

Think carefully about how to correctly use the conjunctions *because*, *but* and *so*.

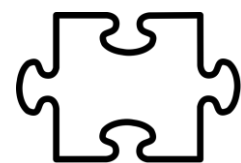
1.) Oceans are important to humans because

2.) Oceans are important to humans but

3.) Oceans are important to humans so



DAY 10



Conjunctions 2

Subordinating Conjunctions

Think carefully about how to correctly use the following subordinating conjunctions.

1.) Because huge quantities of plastic is ending up in the sea,

2.) When ships carry goods across the ocean,

3.) If dragging long nets through the ocean catches lots of fish,



DAY 11



Appositives

Task 1 - Matching Nouns to Appositive

An appositive is a noun or a noun phrase that sits next to another noun to rename it or to describe it in another way.

Midnight Zone	which is great for swimming in
Trench	where viperfish can survive
Sunlight Zone	the deepest part of the ocean
Twilight Zone	where creatures make their own light
Abyss	where creatures often have big eyes

Task 2 - Add in an Appositive

- 1.) The Sunlight Zone, _____, is where the majority of marine life live.
- 2.) The Pacific Ocean, _____, is famous for the 'ring of fire'.
- 3.) The Blue Whale, _____, used to be hunted for blubber and oil.



DAY 12



Combining Sentences 1

Task 1 - Combining Two Sentences

Think about how you might combine these two sentences. You might use conjunctions, appositives or subordinating conjunctions. You can amend the sentences slightly to help.

1.) Combine the following sentences:

We get resources from the ocean.

Pollution is a problem.



DAY 13



Combining Sentence 1

Task 2 - Combining Three Sentences

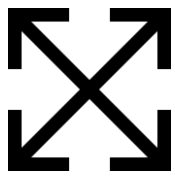
Think about how you might combine these three sentences. You might use conjunctions, appositives or subordinating conjunctions. Join two at the least. You can amend the sentences slightly to help.

2.) Combine the following sentences:

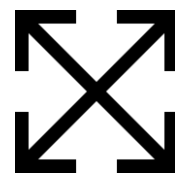
The blue whale is endangered.

Shipping causes oil spills.

Overfishing is problematic.



DAY 14



Expanding Sentences 1

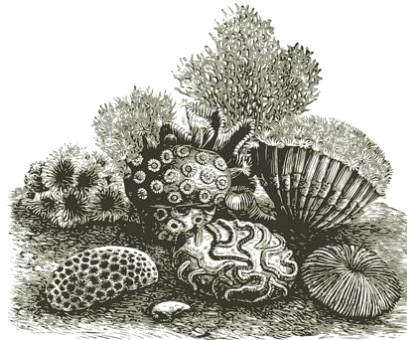
The Pacific Ocean is dangerous.

When

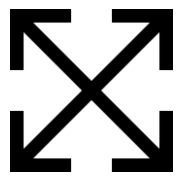
Who

Where

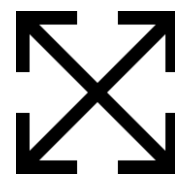
What



Expanded sentence: _____



DAY 15



Expanding Sentences 2

Blue Whales need protecting.

Who

Where

Why

What



Expanded sentence: _____

