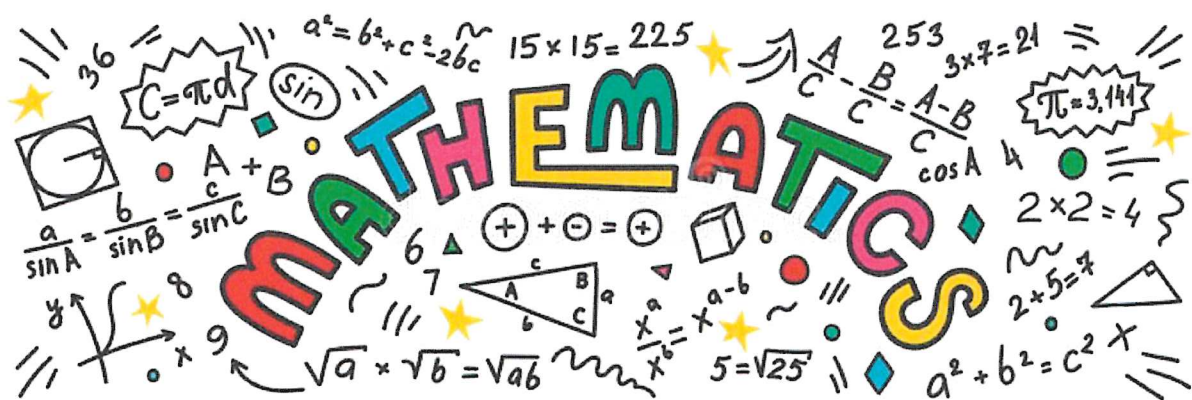


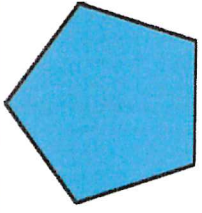
Maths

Level Three

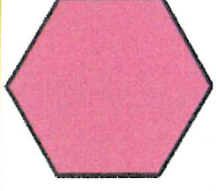
Task Nine



Draw and colour each shape.



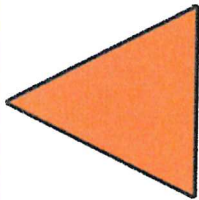
pentagon



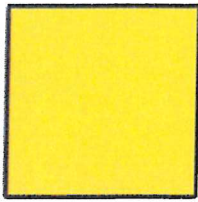
hexagon

A large, empty rectangular box with a green border, intended for drawing and coloring a pentagon.A large, empty rectangular box with a green border, intended for drawing and coloring a hexagon.

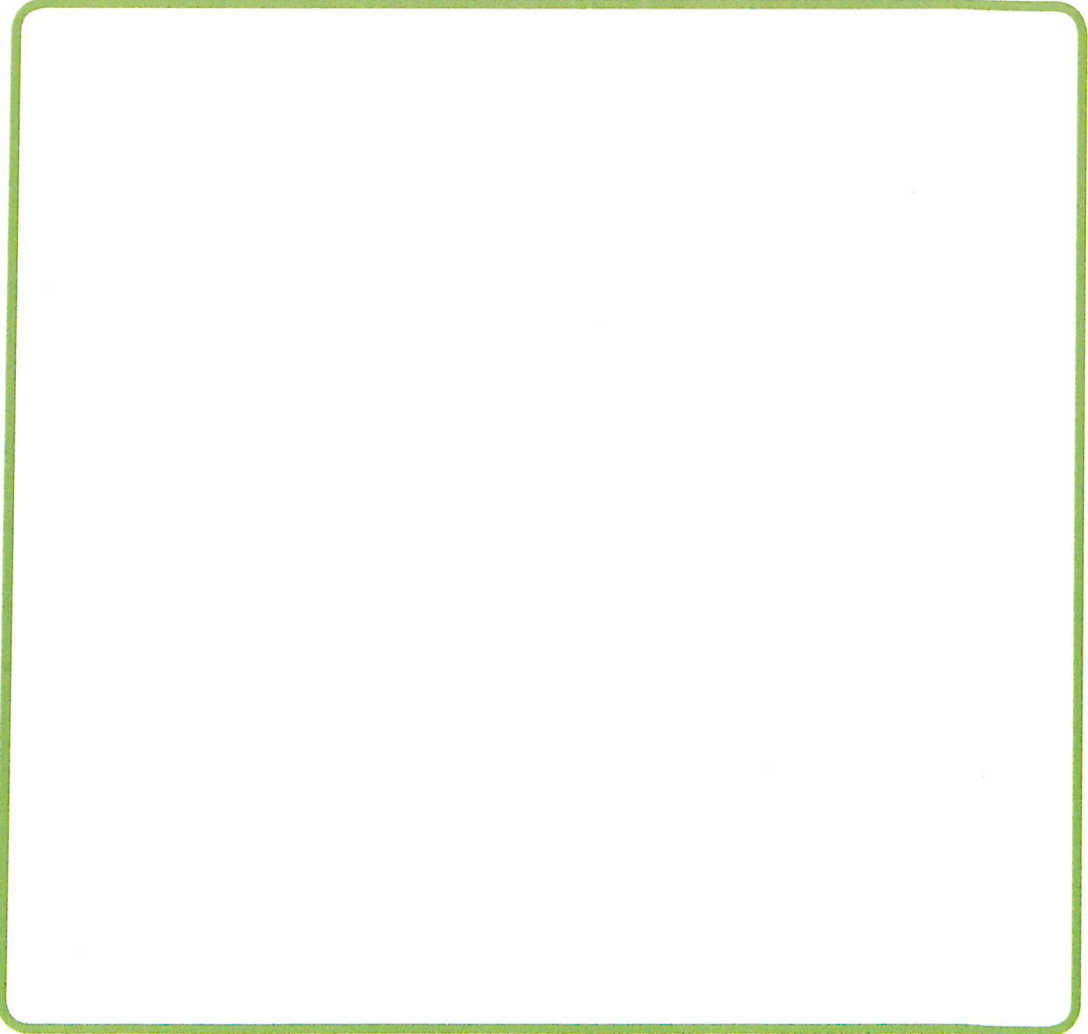
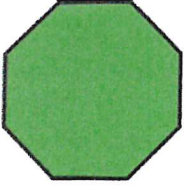
triangle



square



octagon



What am I ?

Write the correct name for each shape.

I have four equal sides.
I am a _____



I have four straight sides.
I have 2 long sides and two short sides.
My corners are all right angles
I am a _____

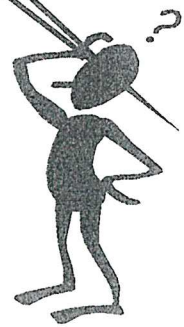


I have only one side.
It is curved
I am a _____

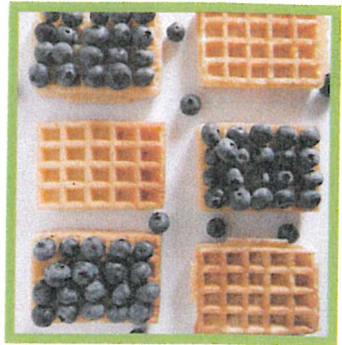
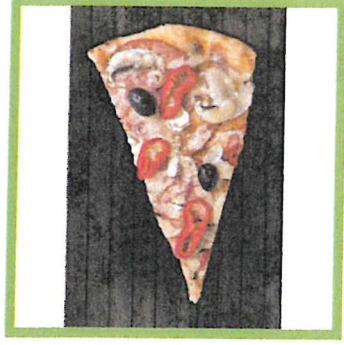
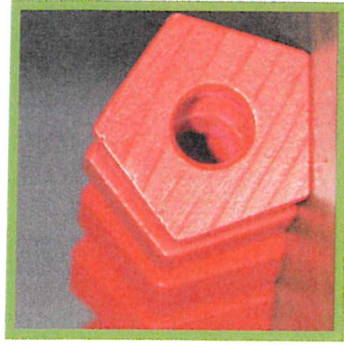
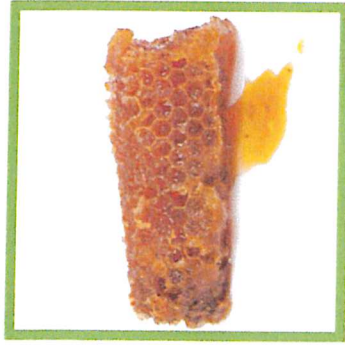
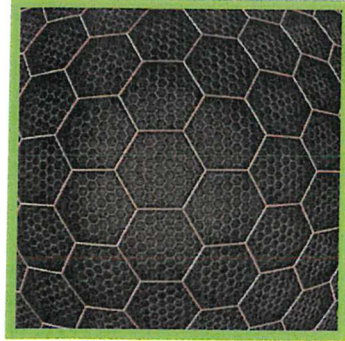


I have 3 straight sides
and 3 corners.
I am a _____

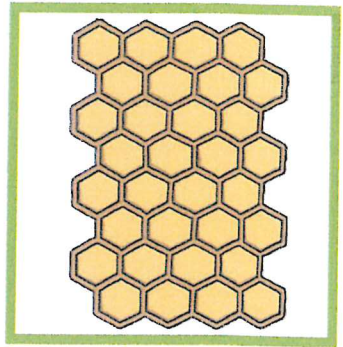
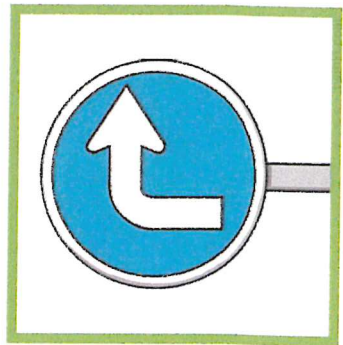
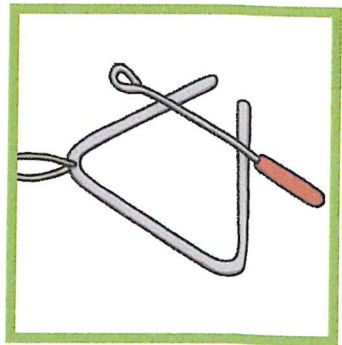
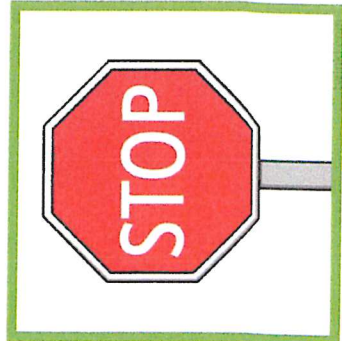
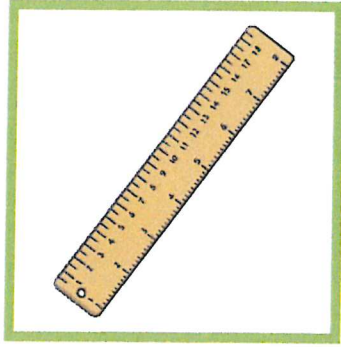
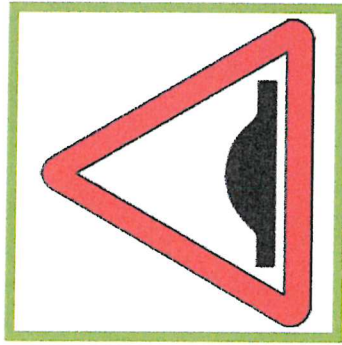
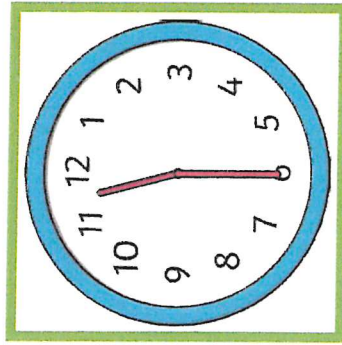
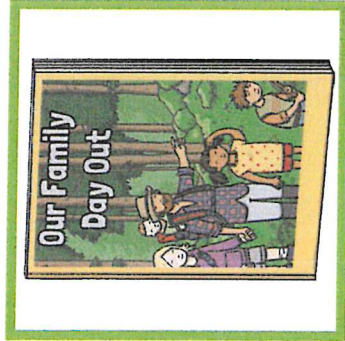
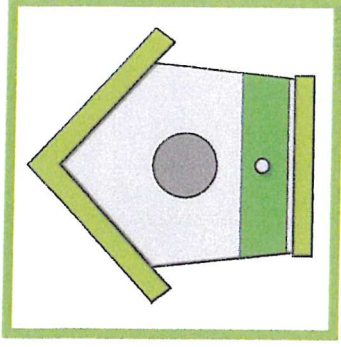
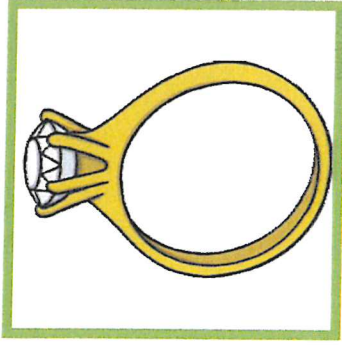
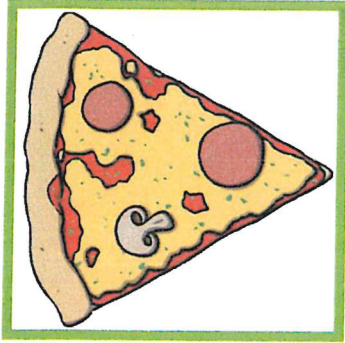
I have 2 long sides and two short sides.
I have only one line of symmetry.
My corners are not right angles
I am a _____



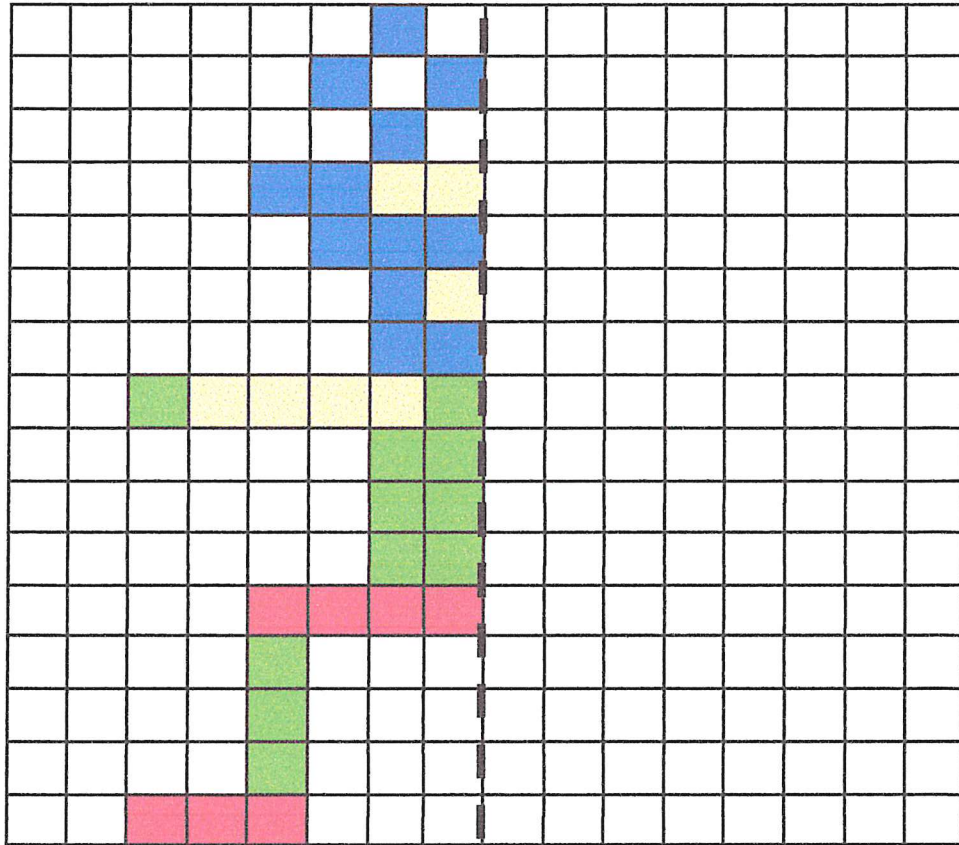
Sorting Cards



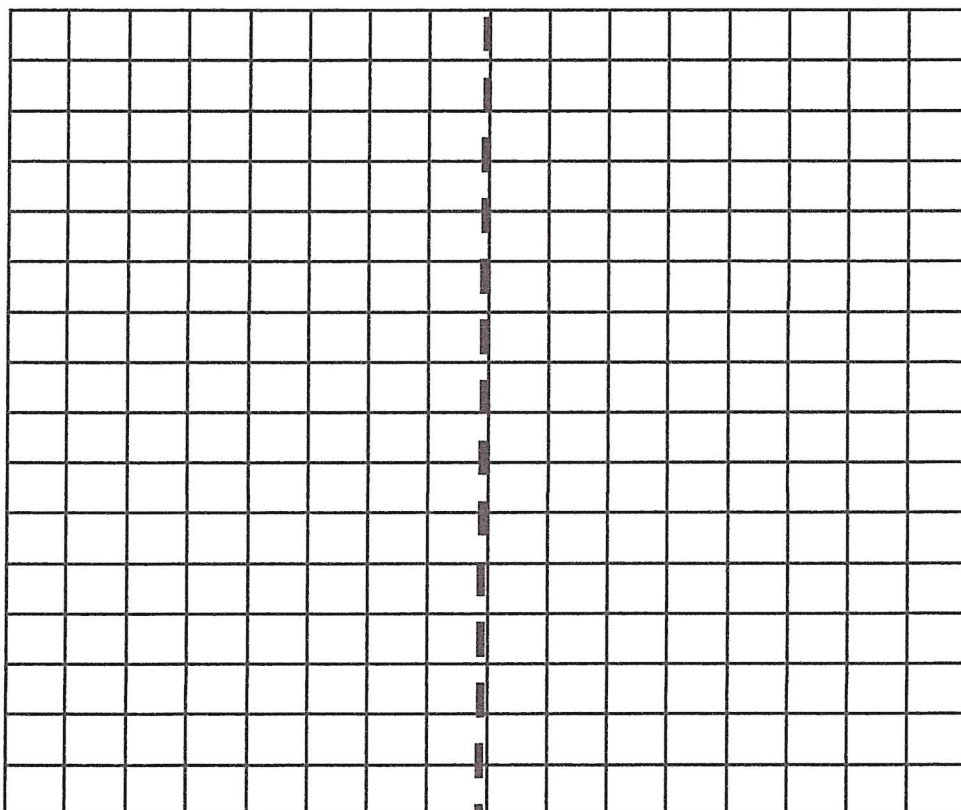
Sorting Cards



Complete the colouring so that this is a symmetrical design



Now make your own symmetrical design on the grid below



More Shapes and angles

- Use a ruler to join up the dots neatly
- Write the correct name in each shape that you have made
- Now find all the right angle corners and draw \square in them

1 	2
3 	4
5 	6

hexagon

square

triangle

pentagon

rectangle

rhombus

English

Level Three

Task Nine

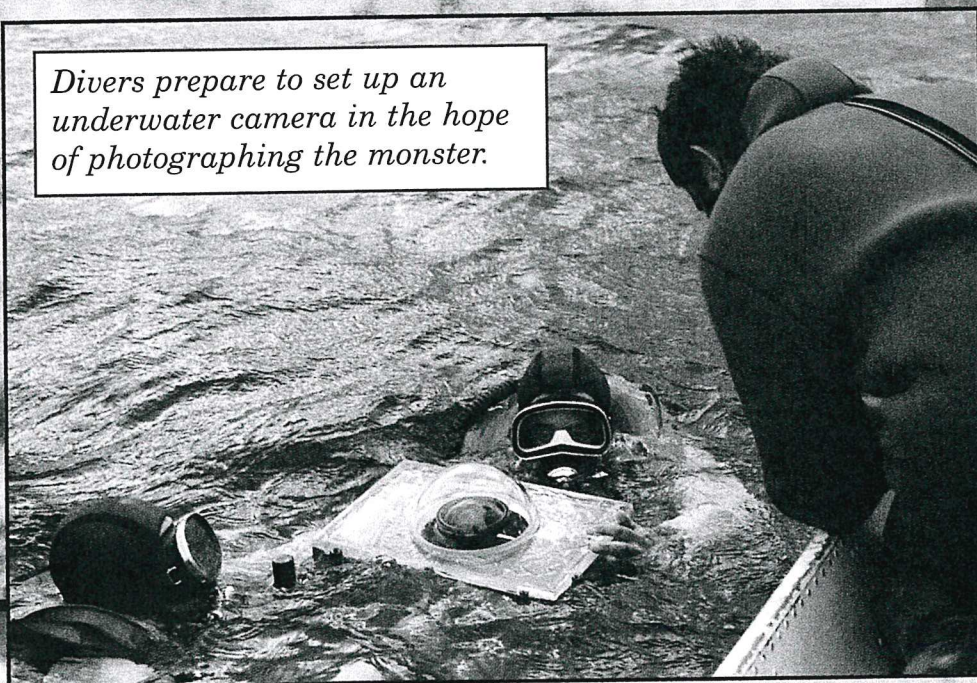


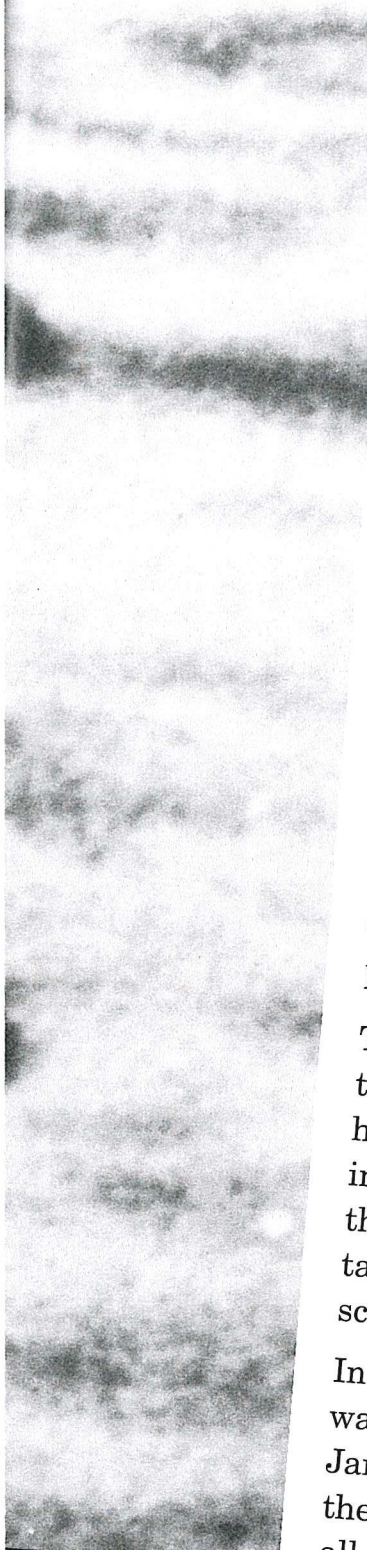
The Loch Ness Monster

Every year, thousands of tourists from around the world visit Loch Ness in Scotland in the hope of seeing the prehistoric creature, affectionately known as 'Nessie', that is said to inhabit the murky waters of the loch.

The earliest stories about the monster go back to AD 565 when the Irish saint, Columba, is said to have seen it. One story says that a disciple of Columba was swimming across the loch when the monster appeared suddenly 'with a great roar and open mouth'. Saint Columba made the sign of the cross, asked for God's protection and said to it, 'Think not to go further, nor touch not that man. Quick, go back.' The monster is said to have obeyed and nobody has ever claimed to have been hurt by Nessie.

Divers prepare to set up an underwater camera in the hope of photographing the monster.





Over the last fourteen centuries there have been many recorded sightings of Nessie, but it wasn't until 1934 that the monster was allegedly captured in a photograph. Robert Kenneth Wilson, a London surgeon holidaying in Scotland, was driving past the loch and took a photograph of what he claimed was the monster. It showed a long neck and a thick body and was published in the *London Daily Mail*.

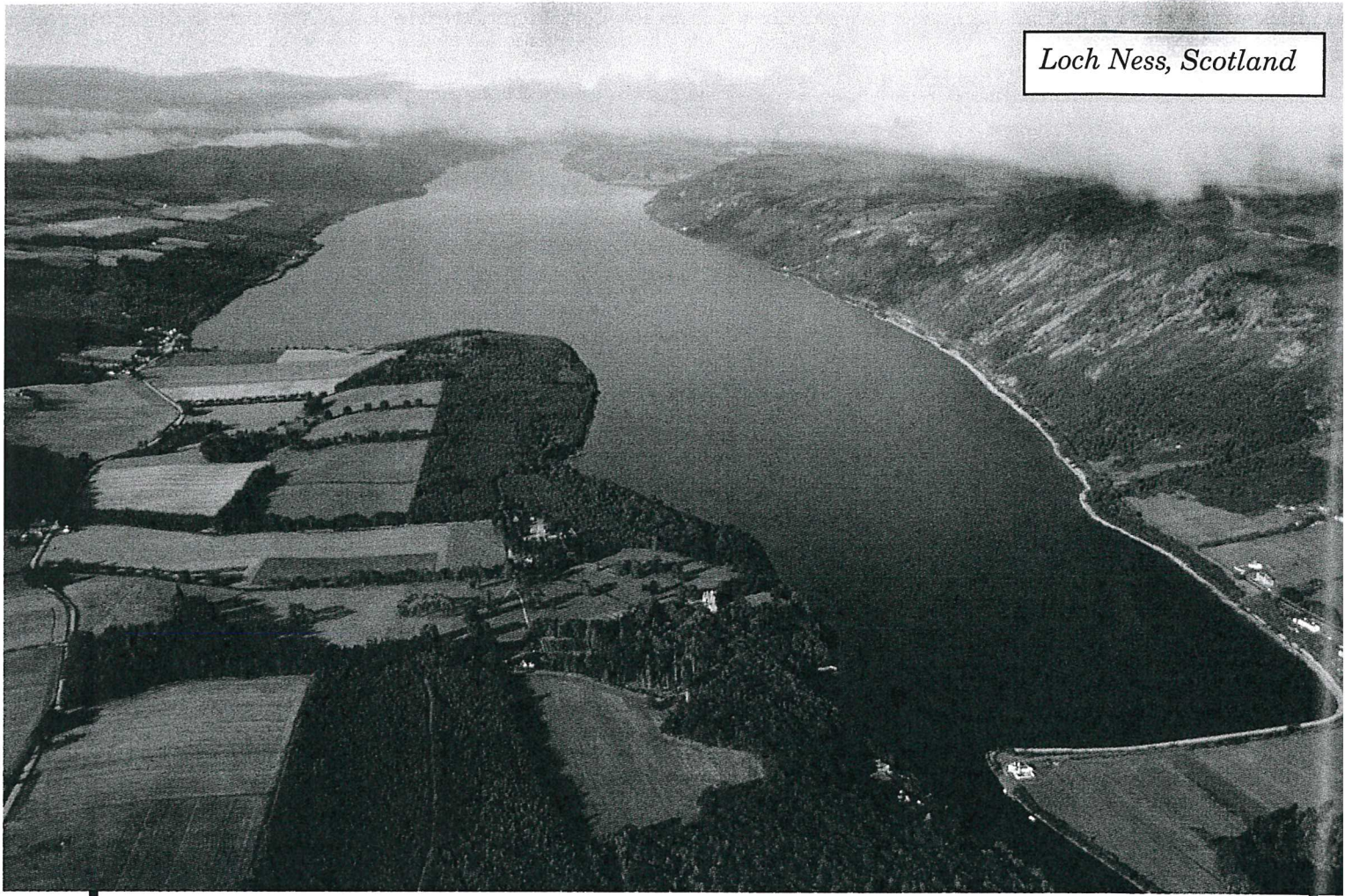
Opinion was divided over the photograph. Those who really believed that the monster existed said that the photograph fitted the description given by others who claimed to have seen it. Those who did not believe in the monster said that the photograph showed rotting vegetation floating on the surface, or perhaps the tail of a diving otter.

One day in 1951, Lachlan Stuart, a forestry worker living by the loch, went out to milk his cows at 6.30 a.m. He noticed that the surface of the water was disturbed and three humps appeared and moved in a line towards the shore. He went quickly back to his house, grabbed his camera and managed to take one photograph before the shutter jammed and whatever it was disappeared beneath the waters of the loch. This photograph was argued over in the same way that Mr Wilson's had been seventeen years before.

The first moving pictures of what might be Nessie were taken in 1960. Tim Dinsdale was so convinced by what he had seen and photographed that he gave up his job and lived in a small boat on the loch, spending all his time in search of the monster. His enthusiasm and determination made others take the whole subject more seriously and the first of many scientific investigations began.

In 1961, the Loch Ness Phenomena Investigations Bureau was formed by two naturalists and a man called David James, who was a Member of Parliament. James recorded all the known sightings of the monster and set up 24 cameras all around the loch to try to photograph the elusive creature. Unfortunately, the cameras failed to get any shots and, to this day, there is no conclusive proof that the Loch Ness monster really exists.

Photograph
in 1934 by
Wilson



Comprehension

- A**
- 1 When was the monster first photographed?
 - 2 What did people think of the photograph?
 - 3 Who claimed to have photographed the monster in 1951?
 - 4 Who gave up his job to search for the monster?
- B** Find the following words and phrases in the passage and write in your own words what you think each one means.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 murky waters | 2 disciple |
| 3 allegedly | 4 opinion was divided |
| 5 elusive | 6 conclusive |
- C** Carefully read the passage again.
- 1 Make notes on any relevant information that supports the belief that the monster exists.
 - 2 Make notes on any relevant information that does not support the belief that the monster exists.