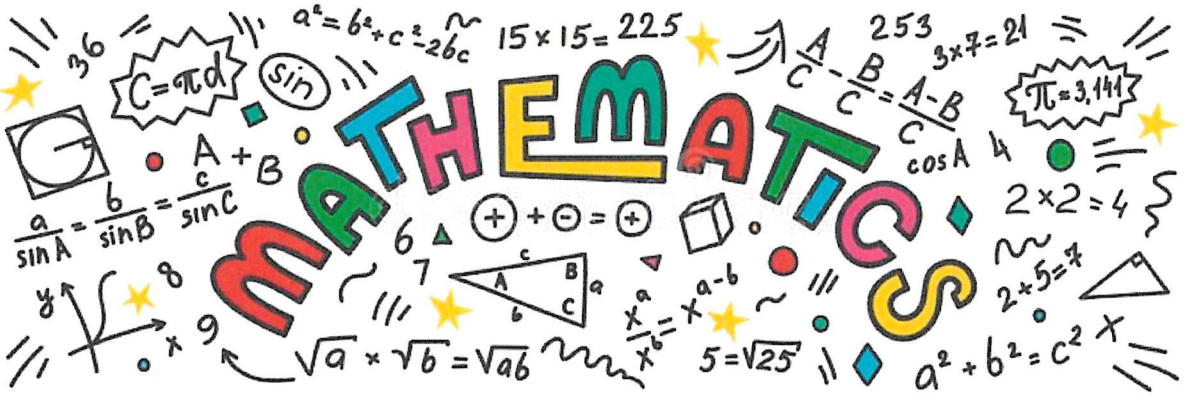
Maths

Level Three

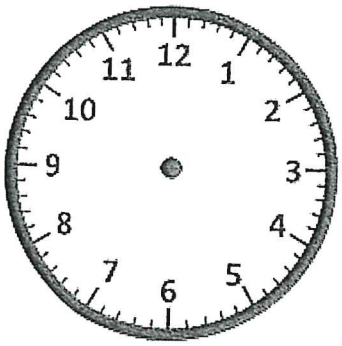
Task Four



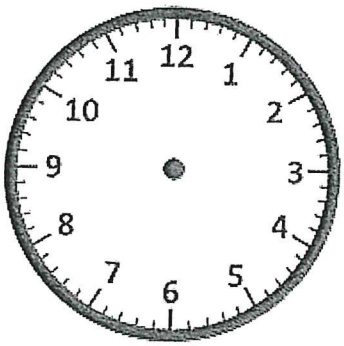
Name: _____ Score: _____

Drawing Hands - Quarters

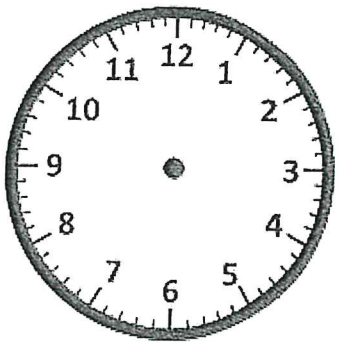
Draw hands on each clock for the time given below:

1) 

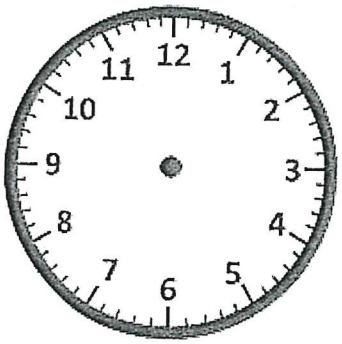
Time: **10:15**

2) 

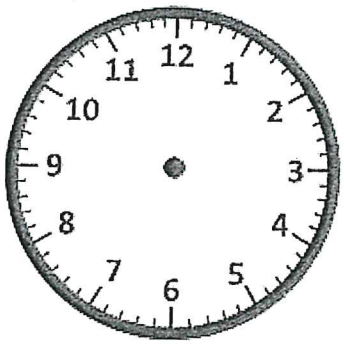
Time: **2:30**

3) 

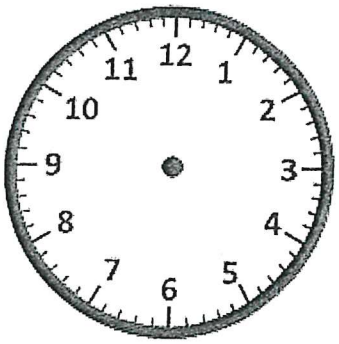
Time: **5:45**

4) 

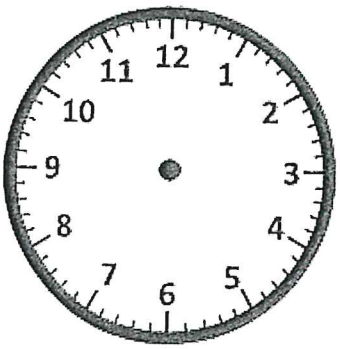
Time: **11:45**

5) 

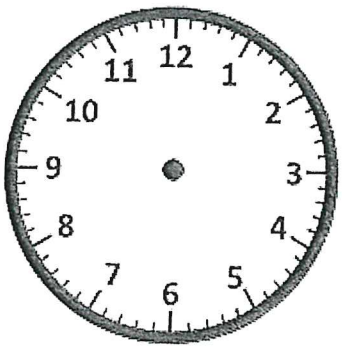
Time: **4:15**

6) 

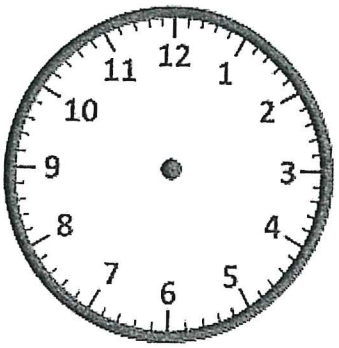
Time: **1:00**

7) 

Time: **6:30**

8) 

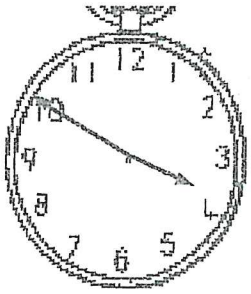
Time: **8:15**

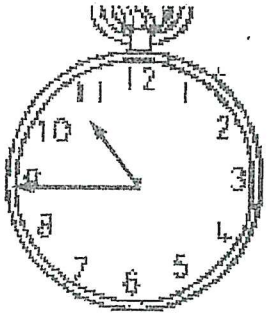
9) 

Time: **3:15**

Time C (5 minutes TO intervals)_

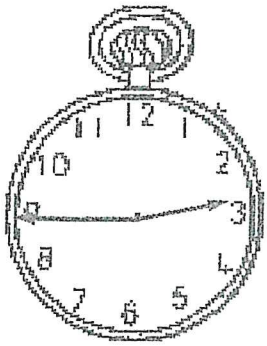
Colour match the clocks that are the same.
You will need 9 different colours of colouring pencils

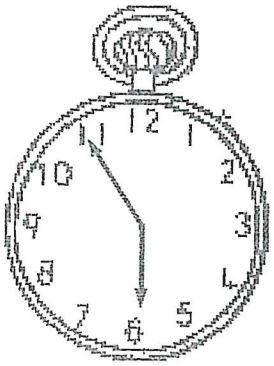




12: 50

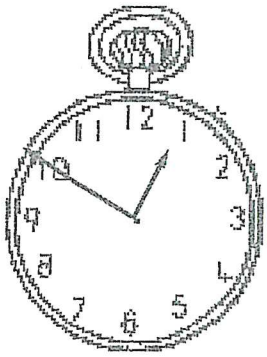
6:40

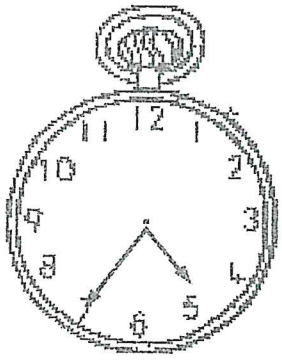




4: 35

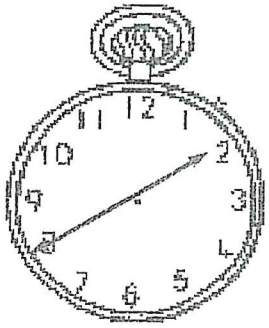
10:45

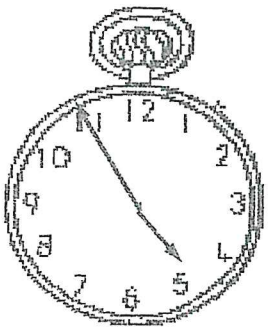




3: 50

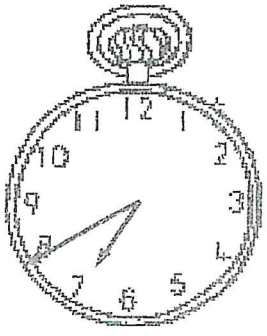
4: 55





1: 40

2 :45



5 :55

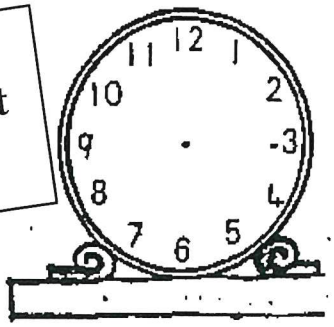
Date .....

At the dentist's

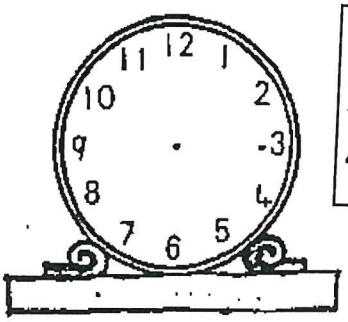
*** Homework**

Draw in the clock hands for the times of each person's appointment.

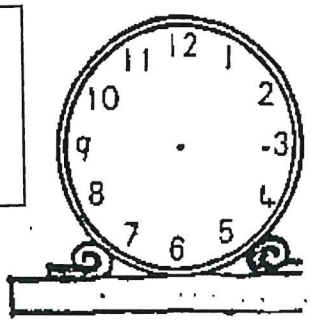
Liz
Dental Appointment
9.45am



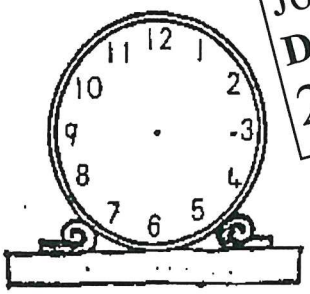
Pam
Dental Appointment
4.55pm



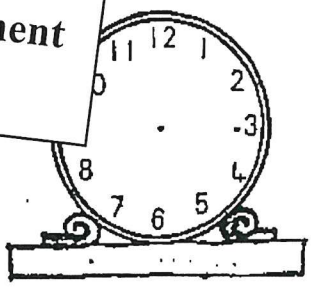
Ann
D. tal Appointment
3.40 pm



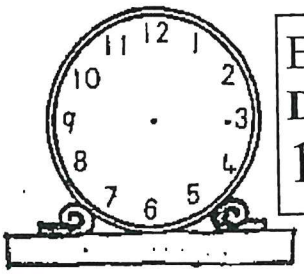
John
Dental Appointment
2.35 pm



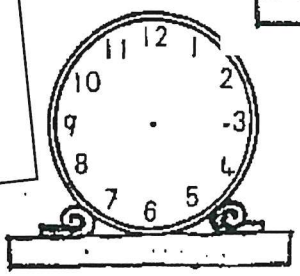
Paul
Dental Appointment
11.50 am



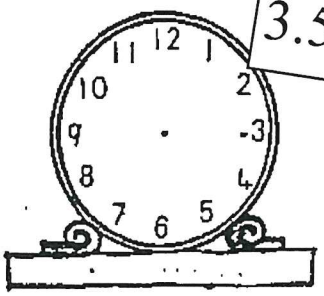
Emily
Dental Appointment
1 .35 pm



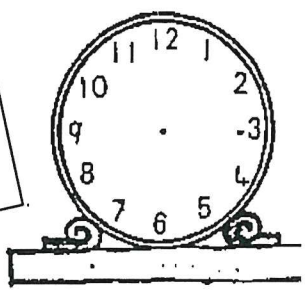
Jason
Dental Appointment
10.55 am



William
Dental Appointmen
3.50 pm



Emma
Dental Appointment
1.40 pm



NAME .....

Date .....

Hours and Minutes (1)

Name: Date:

1 hour = 60 minutes	½ hour = 30 minutes	¼ hour = 15 minutes

- Write the following times in minutes...

2 hours = _____ minutes	1¼ hours = _____ minutes
4 hours = _____ minutes	1 hour 20 minutes = _____ minutes
3¼ hours = _____ minutes	4½ hours = _____ minutes
2 hours 15 minutes = _____ minutes	3½ hours = _____ minutes
4¼ hours = _____ minutes	3 hours = _____ minutes
6¼ hours = _____ minutes	2½ hours = _____ minutes
2¾ hours = _____ minutes	1¾ hours = _____ minutes
5 hours = _____ minutes	3 hours 35 minutes = _____ minutes
1½ hours = _____ minutes	1 hour 57 minutes = _____ minutes
4 hours 29 minutes = _____ minutes	6 hours 42 minutes = _____ minutes

English
Level Three
Task Four

unit 8 Australia

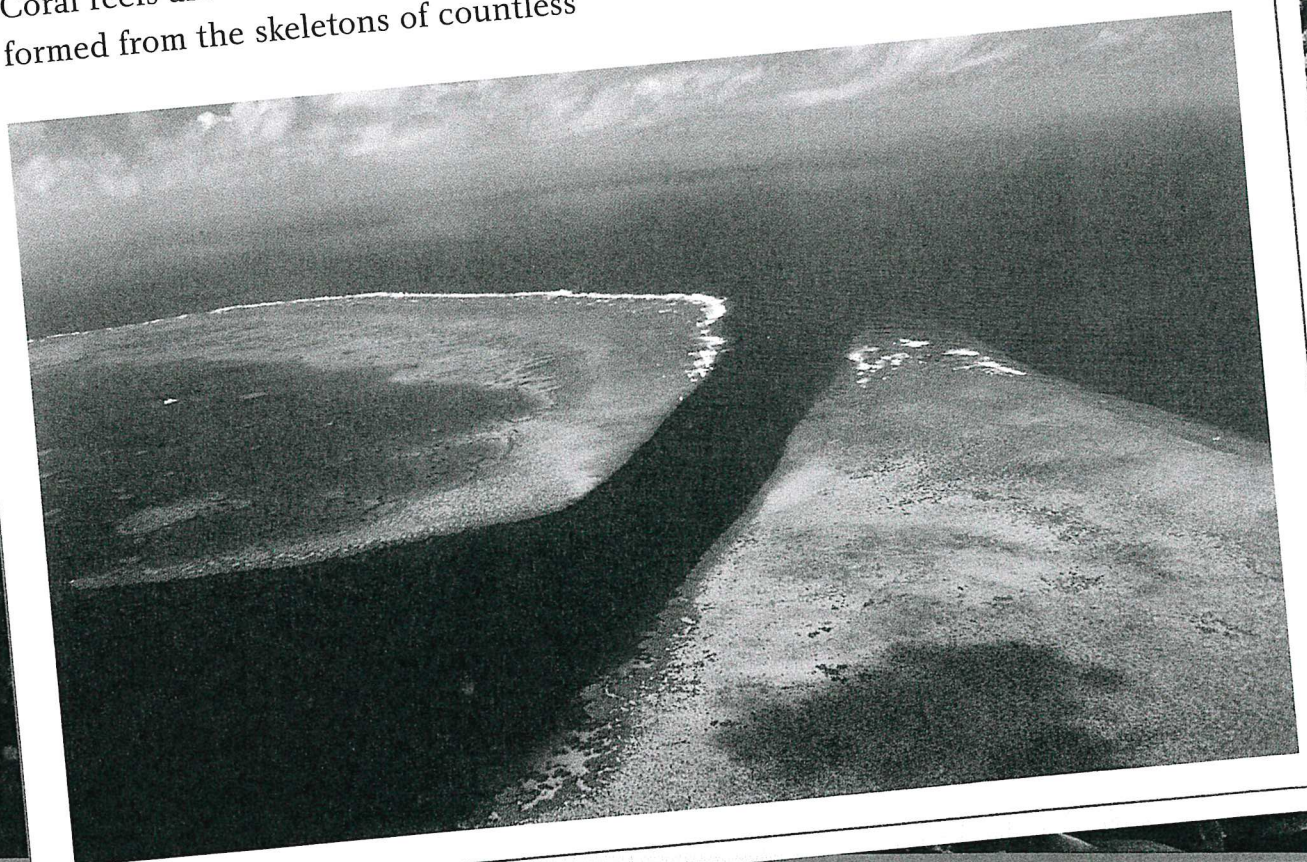
The Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is a chain of 3,000 individual coral reefs off the coast of Australia, and is about 2,000 km long.

The word 'reef' comes from the old Viking word *rif*, which means 'rib' – an undersea danger to ships. When European sailors first arrived at shores surrounded by coral reefs, they were very aware that the sharp corals could tear the bottoms of their fragile boats. In time, the word rif became changed to 'reef'.

Coral reefs are made from limestone, formed from the skeletons of countless millions of tiny sea animals and plants. Each new generation fastens itself to the remains of previous generations' skeletons and, thus, coral reefs become massive structures.

Corals, and their companion plants, called algae, are some of the world's most incredible living things. These minuscule creatures manage to build reefs which can survive even hurricane-sized waves, a feat that many human-made structures cannot match. Corals also combine strength with beauty in their colourful branching shapes. Corals make the world's only living landscape.



Take care by reefs

It is fun to visit coral reefs while on holiday, but never venture to a coral reef without an adult and never go snorkelling without a qualified guide. The waves can be fierce and could throw you onto the sharp coral, while the currents can drag you out to sea. Remember, too, that the reef is a living organism, and some animals protect themselves by being poisonous.

How reefs form

Corals and algae are living things. They need special conditions to thrive, such as warm, clear water and light. Coral reefs develop when huge numbers of these creatures find just the right conditions to grow. Any rocky base, or even a rubbly mound, can be the home of reef-building coral, providing it is in warm, shallow, clear water.

Corals

Coral reefs are unique in nature's landscape because they are built by very simple animals and plants. To know how reefs grow and change, it is very important to understand a little about the way corals live.

Coral skeletons

The skeleton of the coral is both an anchor when the polyp is waving about in the water, and a hiding place into which it can retreat when threatened. Because corals live in huge colonies, young corals build their skeleton homes on the old skeletons of their ancestors and, in this way, they can build a reef into a huge mass of limestone.

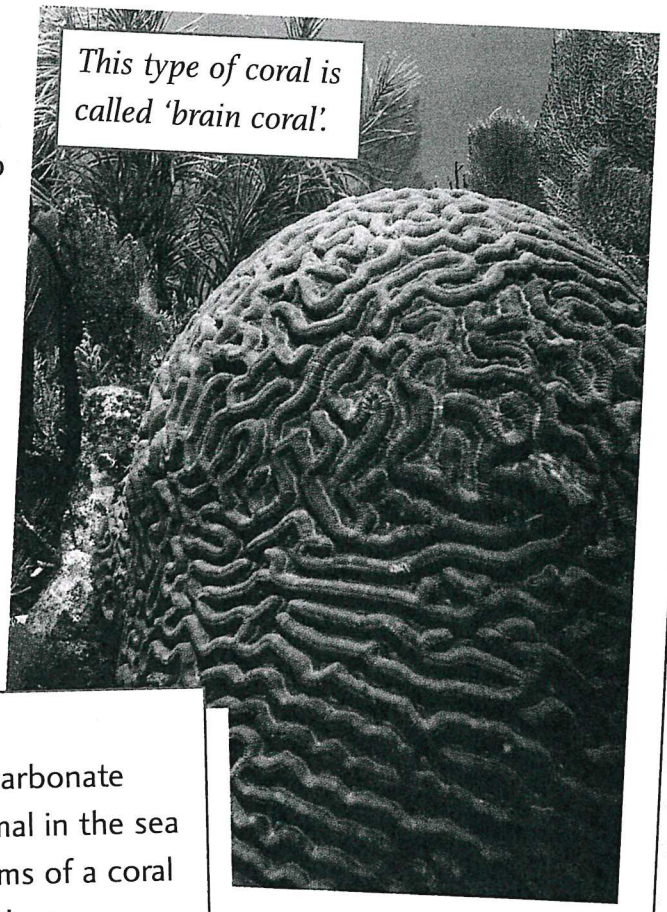
There are two basic types of coral – hard, or stony, corals and soft corals. Hard corals produce a limestone skeleton and are the reef-builders. Soft corals look much the same but they do not have a solid limestone skeleton, and only contain tiny limestone crystals within their tissues.

Be kind to corals

Reefs are easily damaged by collectors. Never collect samples from a reef.

What are corals?

Corals are composed of small animals called polyps, usually less than 3 mm in diameter, that belong to the same group of organisms as jellyfish and sea anemones. The polyps are housed in a limestone shell. Each polyp has a ring of tentacles which surrounds a central 'mouth'. The tentacles, which are fringed with tiny stinging hairs, catch tiny pieces of food, such as plankton, and push them into the mouth. The tentacles can withdraw into the limestone shell when necessary.



This type of coral is called 'brain coral'.

GLOSSARY

limestone a rock made up mainly of calcium carbonate
plankton the smallest forms of plant and animal in the sea
polyps the soft-bodied, anemone-like organisms of a coral
tentacles long, flexible feelers that can grip things

Comprehension

Don't forget the quote marks.

A Answer these questions by quoting the exact words from the text.

1 What are coral reefs made from?
2 What can corals and algae survive?
3 What are the two types of coral?
4 What conditions do coral reefs need to grow?

B Explain the following phrases in your own words.

1 human-made structures
2 coral reefs are unique
3 corals live in huge colonies
4 their ancestors

C For what purpose and for what audience do you think the passage was written?