

YEARS 5/6 DOJO HOMEWORK – SPRING HALF TERM 1

Homework activities for this term are outlined below.

You will receive 'Dojo Points' for each task completed and at the end of half term and they will be celebrated in class for everyone to see.

If you complete all of the tasks, you will receive a homework celebration certificate and a bonus 10 dojo points!

All tasks need to be completed and returned by **Wednesday 12th February**.

HOMEWORK TASKS WORTH 1 DOJO POINT	HOMEWORK TASKS WORTH 3 DOJO POINTS	HOMEWORK TASKS WORTH 5 DOJO POINTS
<p>Geography:</p> <p>Read the fact file (see attached sheets) and make notes about the climate in Antarctica.</p>	<p>Art:</p> <p>Create an Antarctic scene. Think about the landscape and the colours that you would see. You could include animals that live in Antarctica.</p>	<p>English:</p> <p>Research Ernest Shackleton and create a fact file about him.</p>
<p>Computing:</p> <p>Complete the 'Polar Explorers Pairs Game' on PurpleMash.</p>	<p>Maths:</p> <p>You are planning an expedition to Antarctica. You have a budget of £1000. You need to plan out which items are essential and which are non-essential (see sheets provided). Calculate the total of your items to see if you have any change.</p>	<p>DT:</p> <p>Create a shoebox diorama of an Antarctic scene – think about the animals and the physical features of the landscape. OR Design a shelter that Ernest Shackleton may have used when surviving in the freezing cold.</p>

Item	Price	Essential	Not Essential
Head torch	£32.50		
Matches	£4.70		
Book	£8.99		
Camera	£329.00		
Sun cream	£6.00		
Notebook	£9.98		
Pen	£2.50		
Shampoo	£3.60		
Conditioner	£3.60		
Soap	£1.32		
Toothbrush	£4.61		
Toothpaste	£3.99		
Comby/hairbrush	£7.50		
Deodorant	£2.27		
Insect repellent	£10.99		
First aid kit	£19.72		
Water bottle	£15.45		
Plastic plate/bowl	£18.99		
Cup	£2.00		
Spork (cutlery)	£11.56		
Camping stove	£112.00		
Camping stove gas	£6.30		
Pan	£8.90		
Snow shovel	£6.84		
Sleeping bag	£435.00		
Sleeping mat	£22.90		
Blanket	£19.85		
4-person tent	£970.94		
Eye mask	£1.97		
Ear plugs	£2.76		
Phone/radio	£76.66		
Spare batteries	£16.00		

Antarctica



Key Facts

Antarctica is the world's fifth largest continent. Nobody lives there permanently; a few thousand people spend time there each year to conduct research. It does not have any countries, but several nations including Australia, the United Kingdom and Argentina have claimed parts of it. Antarctica is located entirely within the southern hemisphere and spread across the eastern and western hemispheres. Most of it is within the Antarctic Circle.



Famous Features

Deception island - This island is a sunken active volcano and is one of the most visited places in Antarctica. Boats can sail straight into the crater.

Aurora Australis - This is a natural display of coloured lights that sometimes appear in the night sky over Antarctica. These lights can take different shapes and go brighter and darker. They are caused by the sun.

Port Lockroy - This harbour is popular with tourists because it is home to a museum, a gift shop and the world's southernmost post office! There is also a colony of gentoo penguins that have made a home there.

Disclaimer: We hope that you find the information on our website and in our resources useful. As far as possible, the contents of this resource are reflective of current professional research. However, please be aware that borders may be disputed and information can quickly become out of date. The information given here is intended for general guidance purposes only and may have to be adapted to meet the needs of your students.

Climate

Antarctica is the driest of all the continents. Scientists believe that in some parts it hasn't rained or snowed for 14 million years! Because of this, the whole continent is classed as a desert. Antarctica is also known for being the coldest and windiest continent. Almost all of Antarctica's land is covered in a thick layer of ice that is almost 2 kilometres deep on average. The coldest natural air temperature ever recorded on Earth was -89.2°C at Vostok Station, close to the South Pole.

Did You Know...?

- At the South Pole, there is constant daylight from around the 21st September until around the 22nd March each year. It then stays dark until the following September.
- Millions of years ago, much of Antarctica was covered by dense forests.



Ernest Shackleton

Ernest Henry Shackleton was born in Ireland on 15th February 1874, at a time when exploration was very important. He was the second of ten children born to Henrietta Gavan and Henry Shackleton, a landowner at the time; however, when Ernest was six years old, his father began training to become a doctor and four years later, the family moved to Sydenham, London, in search of better jobs for his father - now a newly qualified doctor.

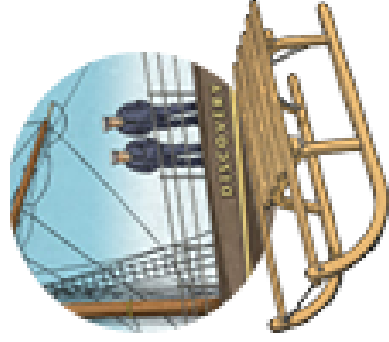


As a young boy, Ernest was schooled by a governess at home and showed great enthusiasm for reading - he particularly enjoyed books about fictional adventures, which inspired him to plan his own escapades. At 11, he began at Fir Lodge Preparatory School in Dulwich, in southeast London before moving on to Dulwich College at the age of 13. Although Ernest was very clever, he found school boring and did not enjoy learning about the world by reading about it; Ernest wanted to experience everything for himself so continued to plan his great adventures, including to his favourite place - The Antarctic.

In order to explore the world, Ernest left school at the age of 16 when he joined the merchant navy (the ships which transport produce to and from a country), becoming an apprentice (a beginner who is learning a trade) on a ship and spending four years learning how to sail before becoming a Second Mate (an assistant on a merchant ship). Four years later, in 1898, Ernest achieved the title of Master Mariner, which meant that he was able to sail a British ship anywhere in the world. His job took him across the globe, but he still didn't reach the Antarctic.

Expeditions

As Ernest knew the son of one of the main organisers of the National Antarctic Expedition, he managed to obtain an interview and his enthusiasm gained him a job as third officer to the expedition's ship, 'Discovery'. This was to be a voyage of scientific and geographical discovery led by Robert Falcon Scott and would be Ernest's first, much awaited, expedition to the Antarctic. The team set sail on 31st July 1901, arriving at the Antarctic Coast over five months later on 8th January 1902. After landing, Ernest took part in an experimental balloon flight and also completed the



Ernest Shackleton

first sledging trip, with two scientists, from the expedition's winter quarters to the Great Ice Barrier (the largest ice shelf of Antarctica) to establish a safe route.



With Scott and one other team member, Ernest trekked towards the South Pole in extremely difficult conditions, getting closer to the Pole than anyone had come before (reaching the Farthest South latitude of $82^{\circ} 17'$). Unfortunately, the team experienced many hardships during the expedition, including snow blindness, frostbite and scurvy (a disease caused by a lack of vitamin C). Due to becoming very poorly, Ernest was sent home early on 4th January 1903, never having reached the South Pole.

Back in Britain, Ernest spent some time as a journalist before he attempted his second Antarctic expedition and set sail aboard a ship named 'Nimrod' on 1st January 1908.

On this expedition, Ernest and his team discovered the Beardmore Glacier, climbed Mount Erebus – the second-highest volcano in Antarctica – and, on their 'Great Southern Journey', came even closer to the South Pole than they had before (reaching the Farthest South latitude of $88^{\circ} 23'$, a point only 180 km from the Pole). Their return journey was a race against starvation, on half-rations most of the way and they arrived at Hut Point just in time to catch the ship.



On Ernest's return home, he received an award from King Edward VII and a few months later, the King made him a knight – so he became Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Determined to go on another expedition, Ernest put an advertisement in the newspaper asking for men to join him; more than 5,000 people applied and in 1914, Ernest selected a crew of 56 men, who were split between two ships named 'Endurance' and 'Aurora', which set sail on 8th August.