UKEPLAN FOR 7. KLASSE

UKE 47 Navn:_____

TIRSDAG	ONSDAG	TORSDAG	FREDAG	LÆRINGSMÅL:
Matte: Jobb med mattelabbens mester i 15 min.	**Norsk:** Les 15 min. i boka di. **Matte:** Jobb med mattelabbens mester i 15 min.	**English:** Read the homework for 10 minutes and then underline 10 words you found, that could be difficult or were new to you.	**Norsk**: Gjør side 2 av øveordarket og les 15 min i boka di.	**Norsk:** Jeg kan stave øveordene. Jeg vet hva som er typiske sjangertrekk ved fantastisk fortelling. **Matte**: Jeg kan finne fellesnevner på brøk og vi jobber med mattelabbens mester. **English:** lese og videreformidle innhold fra ulike typer tekster **Samfunn**: Kildekritikk **Naturfag**: Kjemiske reaksjoner **Livet og sånt:** Kroppen.
Norsk øveord	**Ord med o-lyd:** **lukt, bunke, bukk, lumpen, hummer, fomle, dunke, rumle.**			
Engelske gloser				

INFORMASJON:

Vi jobber videre med Mattelabbens Mester i lekse til to dager, og litt hver dag på skolen. Elevene er kjempegode til å gjøre matteoppgaver, og det blir ekstra gøy når konkurransen med andre klasser er så jevn.

På fredag får vi besøk av den kulturelle skolesekken. Temaet er film. I løpet av en time skal vi se 3-5 kortfilmer som viser variasjoner i tematikk og uttrykk for filmfortellinger

https://www.denkulturelleskolesekken.no/agder/utforsk-produksjoner-i-dks/?produksjon=23567

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The Great Barrier Reef

The largest living structure on Earth

Along the coast of Queensland, Australia, runs a 2,300 km long reef. It consists of small islands and underwater cities, as diverse as a rainforest and home to thousands of animals. Here, you can find fish, molluscs, starfish, sea urchins, sea snakes, hundreds of different birds, six of the world's seven species of marine turtle, whales and dolphins, dugongs, rays, sharks and much more. Without corals, these animals would not be there. But exactly what are corals, and why are they in danger of disappearing?

Weird and wonderful

At first glance, corals look like colourful rocks or strange, spiky plants. But these beautiful structures are actually colonies made of hundreds of thousands of individual animals, called polyps! There are many different species: some smaller than a pinhead, others larger than a basketball. Relatives of the jellyfish, they are as ancient and as strange. Polyps only have one opening with a moustache of stinging tentacles. This works both as a mouth and an anus – meaning they eat and excrete from the same opening. Now, that's multitasking!

Since they are so soft and squishy, these little animals collect calcium from the seawater to build themselves hard limestone castles. This provides shelter and food for thousands of other creatures. In fact, some algae like these limestone homes so much, they move in with the polyps to give the coral their bright colours.

Corals only reproduce once a year, when the conditions are just right. When the sun has set, and the moon rises full over the sea, millions of eggs and sperm are released into the current. These drift along, making it look like an enormous underwater snowstorm.

Rising temperatures

With human activity and global warming, the seas are getting both warmer and more acidic. In 2016 and 2017, there were two mass bleaching events. With the rising temperature, the corals expel the algae, leaving behind their white limestone skeletons. It might look beautiful, but without the algae, the corals can starve and eventually die. About one third of the Great Barrier Reef was affected by this. Soon after, a category four tropical cyclone hit, damaging large parts of the reef and leaving behind big plains of dead coral rubble. The colourful cities were gone, and the animals with them.