

Timetable for home learning pack- Rainforest

	9 am Calculation	9.20 am Maths	10.20 am Break	10.30 am Spelling	11 am English	12 pm Lunch	1 pm <u>Rockstars</u>	1.30 pm Topic	2.30 pm Reading
Monday	Addition mosaic	Rainforest maths number sentences		Year 3 spellings word search	Quick write vocabulary collecting		Times tables	Rainforest fact. Read the facts and answer the questions.	All about elephants comprehension
Tuesday	Fact families	Rainforest maths maze		Year 3 spellings word search	Research an animal and create a fact file.		Times tables	Jungle layers. Draw a diagram if the different layers of the jungle.	NA
Wednesday	Multiplication mosaic	Favourite animal statistics		Year 3 spellings word search	Describe senses when entering a jungle.		Times tables	Drawing jungle animals	Tigers comprehension
Thursday	Multiplication mosaic	Monkey mystery		Year 3 spellings word search	Jungle animal poetry-		Times tables	Jungle yoga	NA

		maths game			shape poems				
Friday	Subtraction mosaic	Monkey mystery maths game (complete task from yesterday)		Year 3 spellings word search	Diary entry in the rainforest.		Times tables	Make a rainforest in a shoebox	Sir David Attenborough comprehensio n

Ronald the Rhino Maths Mosaic

Addition

Solve the maths problems to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour:

4 = pink

20 = grey

15 = white

6 = black

0+15	12+3	9+6	5+10	8+7	13+2	11+9	2+13	10+10
10+5	7+8	10+10	15+0	3+12	1+14	18+2	0+20	17+3
8+7	0+20	1+19	11+4	10+5	15+5	2+18	3+17	16+4
4+11	6+14	20+0	15+5	2+18	4+16	4+2	5+15	15+5
15+5	12+8	19+1	17+3	16+4	19+1	8+12	15+5	0+20
7+13	5+15	8+12	5+15	6+14	17+3	10+10	20+0	5+15
3+1	2+2	4+0	20+0	9+11	13+7	5+15	16+4	10+10
14+6	19+1	4+16	19+1	1+19	10+10	2+18	9+11	4+16
0+15	16+4	2+18	0+20	3+17	5+15	19+1	7+13	20+0
3+12	9+6	14+1	15+0	6+9	15+5	12+8	4+16	2+18

Monday Calculation

Piles of Books!

Doris wants to count how many books she has made so far. She decides to count the number of books in each pile and add the piles together. Help her by completing these calculations.

$13 + 12 = \square$	$15 + 55 = \square$
$26 + 2 = \square$	$61 + \square = 71$
$\square + 63 = 74$	$41 + 14 = \square$
$40 + \square = 90$	$17 + \square = 23$
$3 + 37 = \square$	$21 + 7 = \square$
$20 + \square = 39$	$\square + 10 = 16$
$\square + 32 = 50$	$5 + 25 = \square$



Monday Spelling

Using 'ei' With a Long /a/ Sound

s l e i g h e c j m q d
g o n q o t i e y u w n
l m e f e i g h t h v b
l v i d z i h t a a e y
g o g o e d t t y p l i h
f u r b n e w e i g h t n v
j j o f r e i v m t x s d p
i n r k n l t j q o u a
h n e i g h t y j d i g

eight
eighth
eighty
weight
neighbour

vein
veil
beige
sleigh
freight

Quick Write: Rainforests

1

Collecting Vocabulary

Write down nine ambitious words to describe this picture.



Name It

Give this picture a title.

Quick Questions

Write your answers on the back of your sheet.

1. Why do you think that this bridge was built?
2. If this bridge was in an adventure story, what might happen on it?
3. What would happen if this bridge was removed?

Opening Lines

Write the opening to a story based on this picture.

Quote It

Write one line of correctly punctuated speech that someone may say when crossing this bridge.

Give Your Opinion

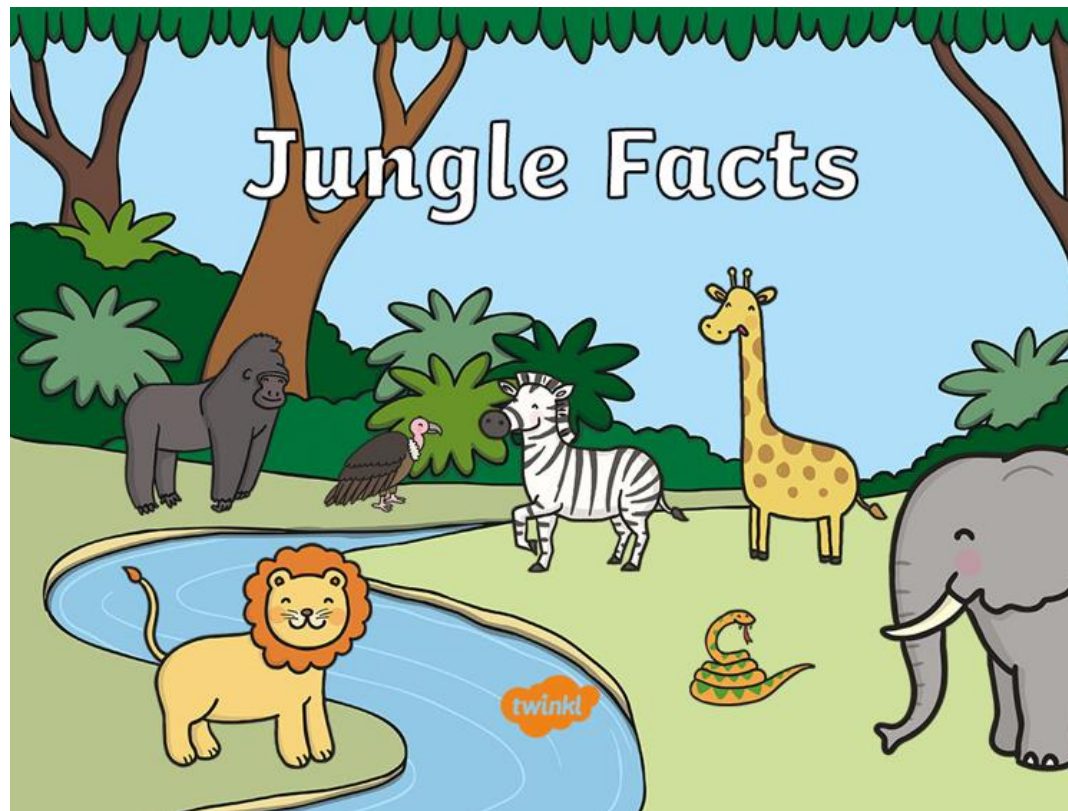
Would you like to walk across this bridge?

Circle **YES** or **NO**

Give a reason for your answer that includes the word 'because'.

Monday- Afternoon

Read the facts all about jungles and then have a go at answering the questions at the end. Perhaps you could make a poster about all of the things you have found out!



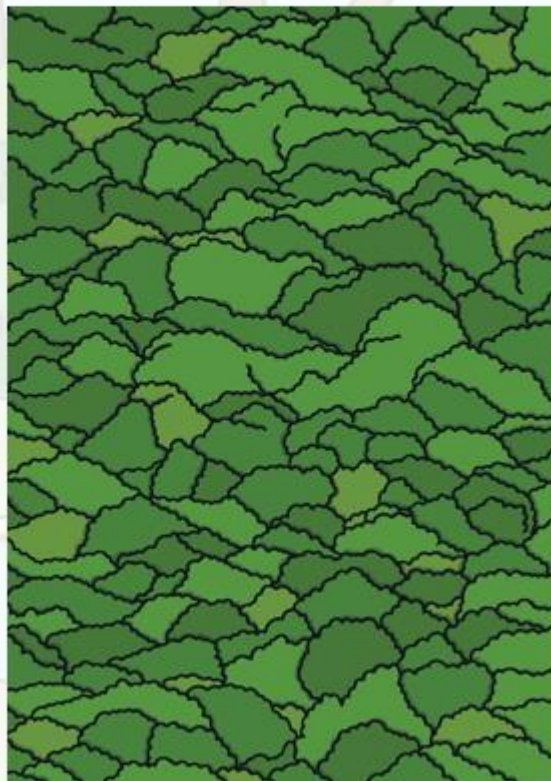
Over half the world's species of plants and animals live in the jungle!
The jungle is very warm and very wet!



Jungles are overgrown with lots of tangled vegetation and dense forests!
Thousands of insects live in one jungle tree!



Tree's leaves can stretch out as wide as a football pitch above the canopy!
Scientists sometimes use hot air balloons to study the top of the canopy!



There are lots of plants and animals in the jungle that have never been discovered!



The jungle is very dark. Only 1% of the jungle has sunlight because of the shade from the trees!

Bird-eating spiders in the Amazon Rainforest can grow
as big as dinner plates!



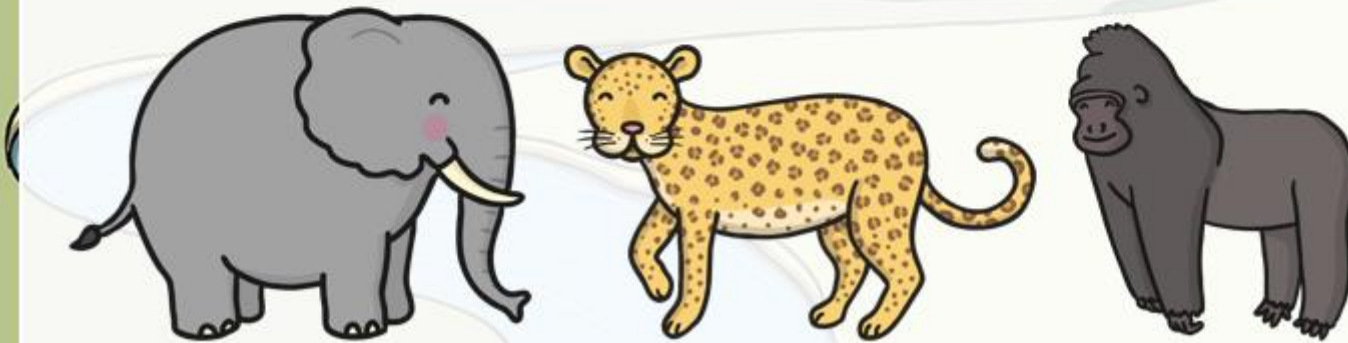
Jungle Animals in the Amazon Rainforest

- Jaguars
- Tapirs
- Capybara (the world's biggest rodent)
- Anacondas
- Poison Dart Frogs
- Spider Monkeys
- Howler Monkeys
- Piranhas
- Bird-Eating Spiders



Jungle Animals in Africa

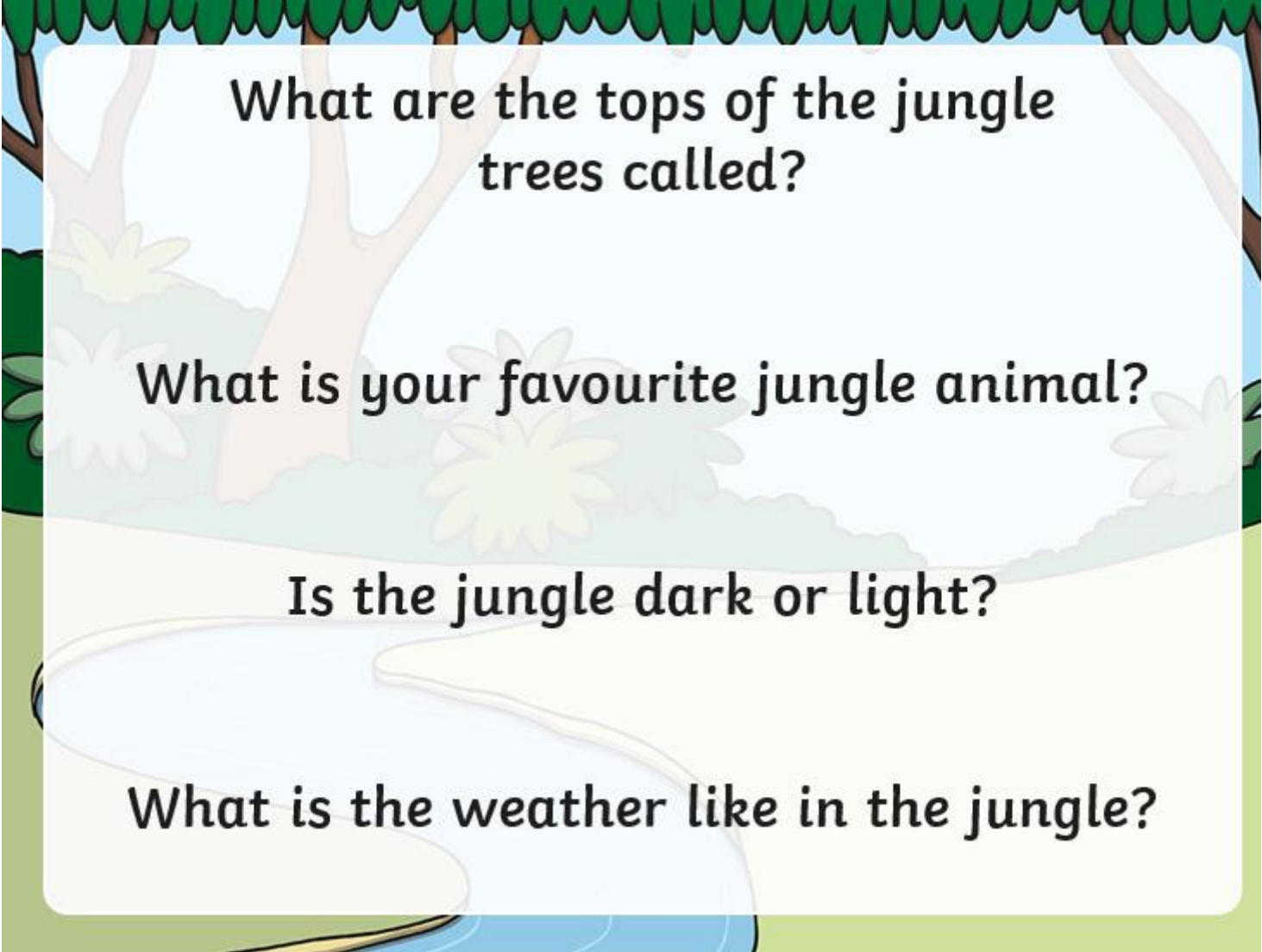
- Leopards
- Jungle Elephants
- Nile Crocodiles
- Grey Parrots
- Chimpanzees
- Gorillas
- Baboons
- Termites



Jungle Animals in Asia

- Tigers
- Leopards
- Bears
- Fruit Bats
- Elephants
- Water Buffalos
- Cockatoos
- Saltwater Crocodiles
- Cobras
- Orangutans





What are the tops of the jungle trees called?

What is your favourite jungle animal?

Is the jungle dark or light?

What is the weather like in the jungle?

All About Elephants

Elephants are the largest of all land mammals on Earth.

They have long trunks and large ears and are an impressive sight across Africa and areas of Asia.

Elephants are known for being clever and can even recognise themselves in a mirror.



Elephant Herds

Female elephants and their calves live in large groups called herds. These herds are usually led by the oldest and largest female. Incredibly, people have even seen herds of over 100 African savannah elephants.

African Elephants

African elephants are the largest **species** of elephant and can be found in lots of different parts of Africa. All African elephants grow tusks. They use these tusks to do lots of different things, such as lifting things and digging holes.

There are two different types of African elephant. They are called the savannah elephant and the forest elephant.

The savannah elephant is the biggest type of elephant and can also be called the bush elephant. They spend most of their day eating grass and other plants.

The forest elephant is smaller and can be found in wooded rainforests. As they live in rainforests that have lots of trees, it can be difficult to count how many forest elephants are living in one area. Researchers count the number of elephant droppings instead of counting the number of elephants! They then use this to help them to **estimate** how many elephants are living nearby.

Did You Know..?

Baby African elephants have baby tusks just like humans have baby teeth.



Asian Elephants

Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants. They can be identified by the shape of their ears, which are smaller and rounder than those of African elephants.

There are several different types of Asian elephant. The largest of these is the Sri Lankan elephant.

Did You Know..?

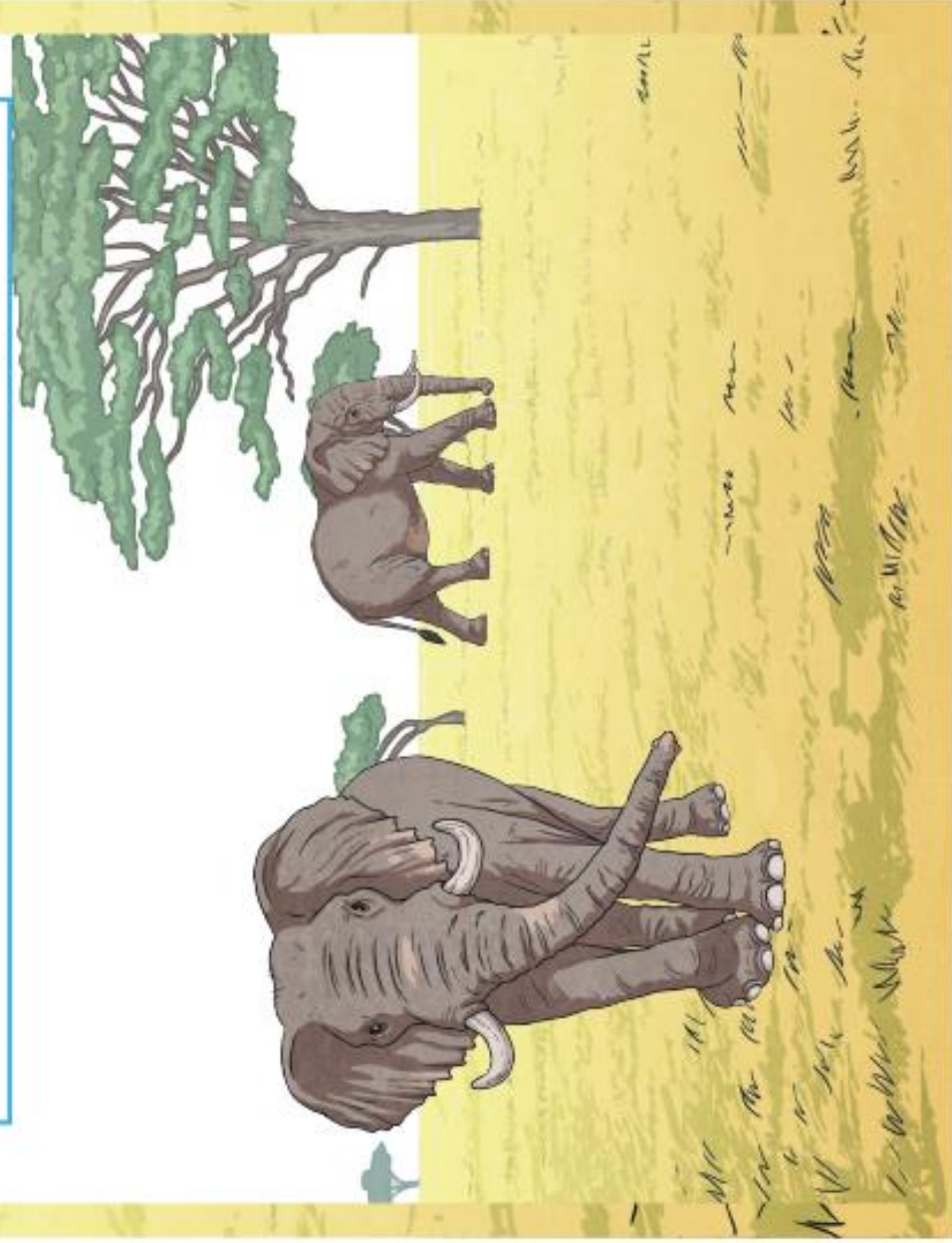
Asian elephants make big footprints. When they're filled with rainwater, these footprints can become tiny ponds for frogs and their tadpoles.

Over the years, elephants have faced different threats. Today, African elephant populations are slowly increasing but Asian elephant populations are decreasing. Many countries have now put laws in place to help to protect these amazing creatures.

Glossary

estimate: To roughly count the number of something.

species: A group of living things that are very similar.



Questions

1. What might you find inside an Asian elephant's footprint? Tick one.

- ☐ a goldfish
- ☐ a tadpole
- ☐ nothing
- ☐ an eel

2. Draw **four** lines and complete each sentence.

The savannah elephant...	•	is the largest type of Asian elephant.
The forest elephant...	•	can be difficult to count.
Baby African elephants...	•	is also known as the bush elephant.
The Sri Lankan elephant...	•	have baby tusks.

3. Which of these statements is **not** true? Tick one.

- ☐ The savannah elephant is the largest type of elephant.
- ☐ The forest elephant can be found in wooded rainforests.
- ☐ There is only one type of Asian elephant.
- ☐ All African elephants grow tusks.

4. Where can you find wild elephants? Tick **two**.

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Antarctica
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Europe

All About Elephants

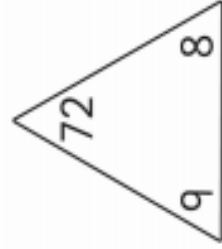
5. Why might it be difficult to find out how many forest elephants are living in one area?

6. Look at the first paragraph.

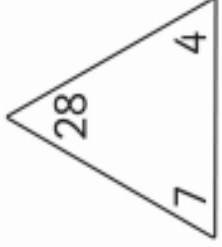
Find and copy one word that means the same as 'spot'.

7. Do you think that people should protect elephants? Explain your answer.

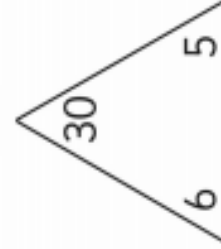
Number Families



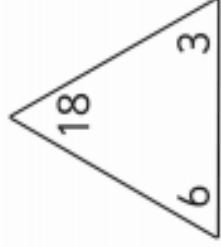
x	=	x	=
÷	=	÷	=



x	=	x	=
÷	=	÷	=



x	=	x	=
÷	=	÷	=



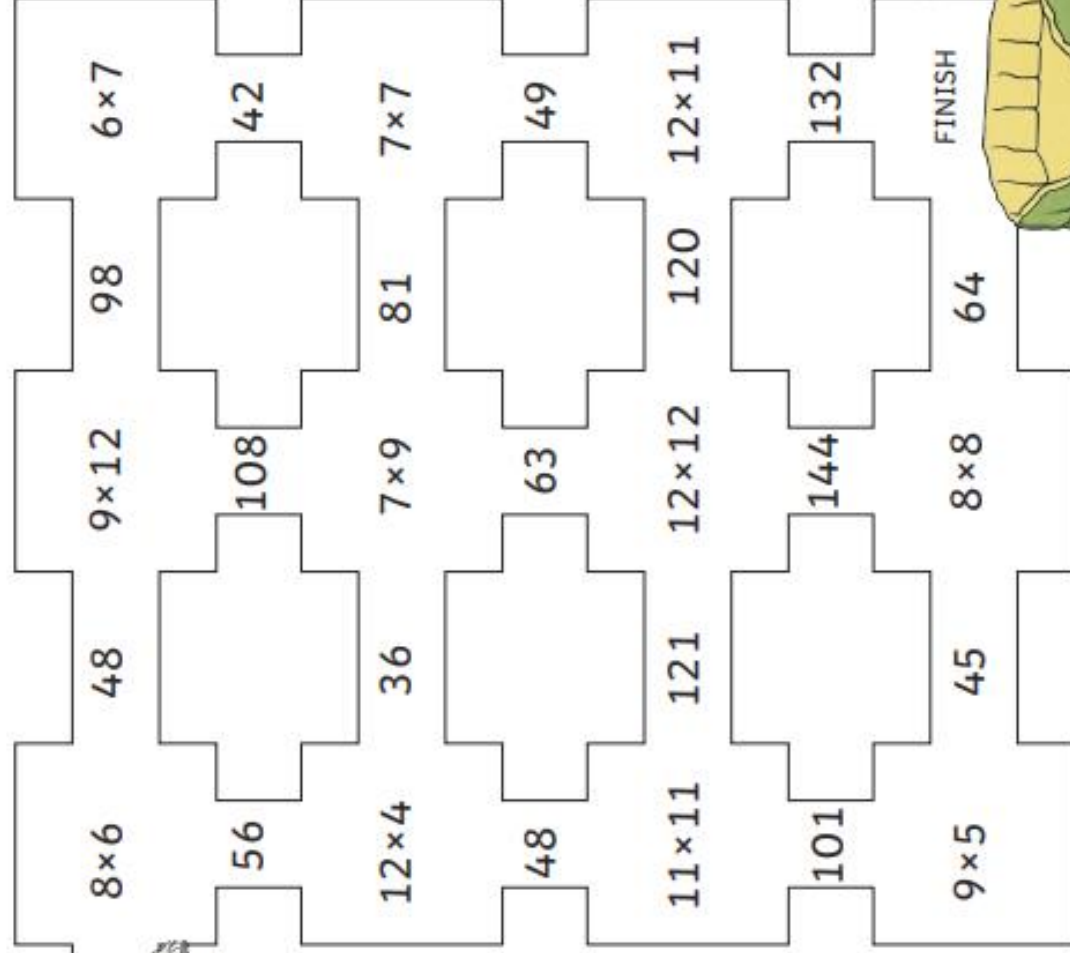
x	=	x	=
÷	=	÷	=

Tuesday Calculation

Animal Multiplication Maze



START



FINISH



Tuesday Maths

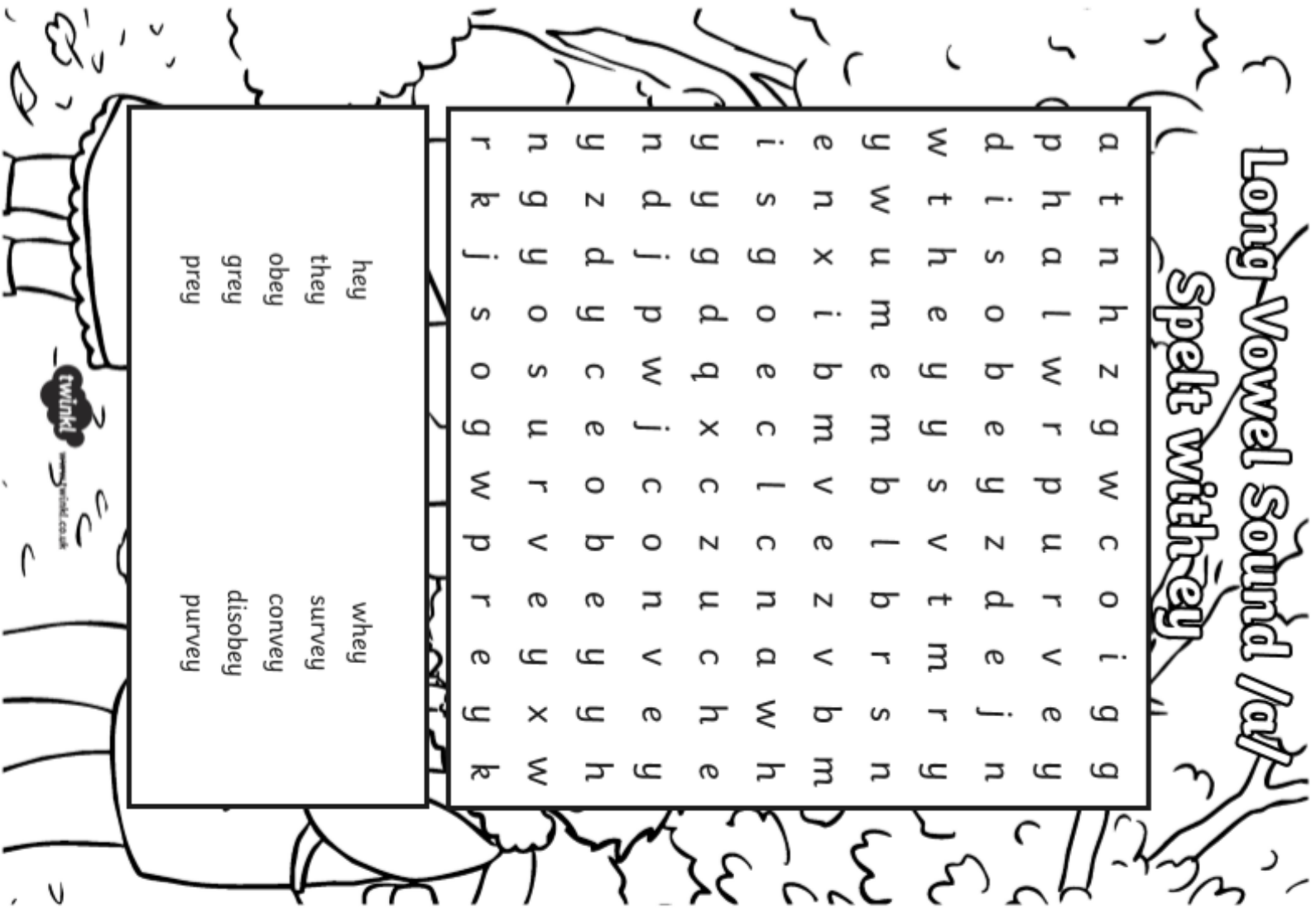
Tuesday Spelling

Long Vowel Sound /eɪ/ Spelt with ey

a t n h z g w c o i g g
p h a l w r p u r v e y
d i s o b e y z d e j n
w t h e e y s v t m r y
y w u m e m b l b r s n
e n x i b m v e z v b m
i s g o e c l c n a w h
y y g d q x c z u c h e
n d j p w j c o n v e y
y z d y c e o b e y y h
r g y o s u r v e y x w
r k j s o g w p r e y k

hey
they
obey
grey
prey

why
survey
convey
disobey
purvey



Tuesday- Literacy

With your grown-up, find out all about poison dart frogs and have a go at making your own fact fil on the next page.



Poison Dart Frog



Poison dart frogs live...

Poison dart frogs survive...

Poison dart frogs eat...



Tuesday- Afternoon

Read through the information all about layers in the rainforest, then draw and label a picture with them in.

Rainforests

What Is a Rainforest?

Rainforests are a type of forest that have tall trees, warm weather and lots of rain. They are found in hot places such as Africa and Australia. The largest rainforest is called the Amazon in South America.

Parts of a Rainforest

A rainforest is made up of different layers or parts.



The **sunlit zone** has the most sunlight and tallest trees. It is hot, wet and windy up here.

The **canopy** is where the branches of the trees join together. They form a kind of umbrella.

The **understory** is under the canopy. There is not much sunlight here.

The **forest floor** is dark, damp and hot. Very little sun reaches the ground as the leaves of the canopy block the sunlight.

Animals and Wildlife

Rainforests are full of lots of different kinds of animals and wildlife. There are so many animals, that some have not yet been discovered!

Did You Know...?

- Rainforests get at least 200cm of rain every year.
- Rainforests give us oxygen that we need to breathe.
- We get many things from rainforests such as bananas, chocolate, nuts, coffee and rubber.
- Many of the medicines we use come from plants in the rainforest.



Most of the creatures live in the canopy where it is hot and dry.



The animals move around here by flying, jumping and swinging.



Red-eyed tree frogs, sloths and toucans are some of the animals that live here.

x4 Multiplication Tables and Division Facts

Solve the calculations to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

1 to 6 = yellow 13 to 29 = orange 43 to 48 = black
 7 to 12 = blue 30 to 42 = green

$36 \div 4$	$44 \div 4$	2×4	$4 \div 4$	$16 \div 4$	1×4	$36 \div 4$	2×4	$48 \div 4$
$32 \div 4$	$40 \div 4$	$12 \div 4$	12×4	1×4	11×4	$20 \div 4$	$32 \div 4$	$40 \div 4$
$48 \div 4$	$28 \div 4$	$32 \div 4$	$24 \div 4$	6×4	$20 \div 4$	3×4	$48 \div 4$	$44 \div 4$
$24 \div 4$	$8 \div 4$	$20 \div 4$	$12 \div 4$	$4 \div 4$	$24 \div 4$	$4 \div 4$	$16 \div 4$	$24 \div 4$
3×4	$20 \div 4$	$16 \div 4$	$8 \div 4$	$16 \div 4$	$20 \div 4$	$8 \div 4$	1×4	2×4
$44 \div 4$	3×4	$28 \div 4$	$24 \div 4$	$24 \div 4$	$16 \div 4$	$48 \div 4$	$28 \div 4$	$32 \div 4$
$32 \div 4$	$28 \div 4$	$40 \div 4$	1×4	$12 \div 4$	$4 \div 4$	$28 \div 4$	$44 \div 4$	$32 \div 4$
2×4	2×4	$44 \div 4$	7×4	$36 \div 4$	6×4	2×4	$36 \div 4$	3×4
$28 \div 4$	$28 \div 4$	4×4	6×4	$48 \div 4$	7×4	5×4	2×4	$32 \div 4$
8×4	9×4	10×4	8×4	10×4	10×4	8×4	9×4	8×4

Challenge question: Use inverse operations to write the related calculations for these number facts. Explain how you calculated the inverse.

$44 \div 4 = 11$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 3 = 24$

Wednesday Calculation

Garden Bird Graph

Complete the bar graph using the information below and then answer the questions about the graph.

Garden Bird	Tally
Robin	
Chaffinch	
Magpie	
Blue tit	
Pigeon	

5					
4					
3					
2					
1					

Questions

1. Which garden bird was seen the most?



2. Which garden bird was seen the least?



3. How many were there altogether? _____

4. How many robins and chaffinches were seen? _____

5. How many more robins than blue tits were seen? _____

6. How many fewer pigeons than magpies were seen? _____

Wednesday- Spelling

Long /a/ Sound Spelt with 'ai'

k e f c o m p l a i n t
c o n t a i n v s e e m
o c l a i m g r l e n h
a a b c g v q w a i s t
o m r f f v e y z q s l
j p a a f f r a i d z d c
c a i i d o k c q v v
s i n n q p r a i s e o
r g v t r k w n v v i e
o n c l z g x i x u r
h b z q s t r a i g h t
p r o l g l s r o d g a

straight
campaign
contain
brain
faint

waist
claim
praise
complaint
afraid

Wednesday- Literacy

Jungle Senses

See

bright
animals
sunshine
mud
leaves
greenery
trees
tigers
blue sky



Hear

parrots squawking
water falling
tigers growling
ants crawling
snakes hissing
trees swaying
frogs calling



Smell

fragrant
cut grass
woody
pleasant
rotten
manure
pungent



Touch

scaled
soft
rough
silky
bumpy
wet
furry
bushy
prickly



Jungle Senses

Complete each sentence with a description about being in a jungle.
Think carefully about what you would experience with each sense.

Draw a picture for each sentence in the box.

I was _____



I had a _____



I saw _____



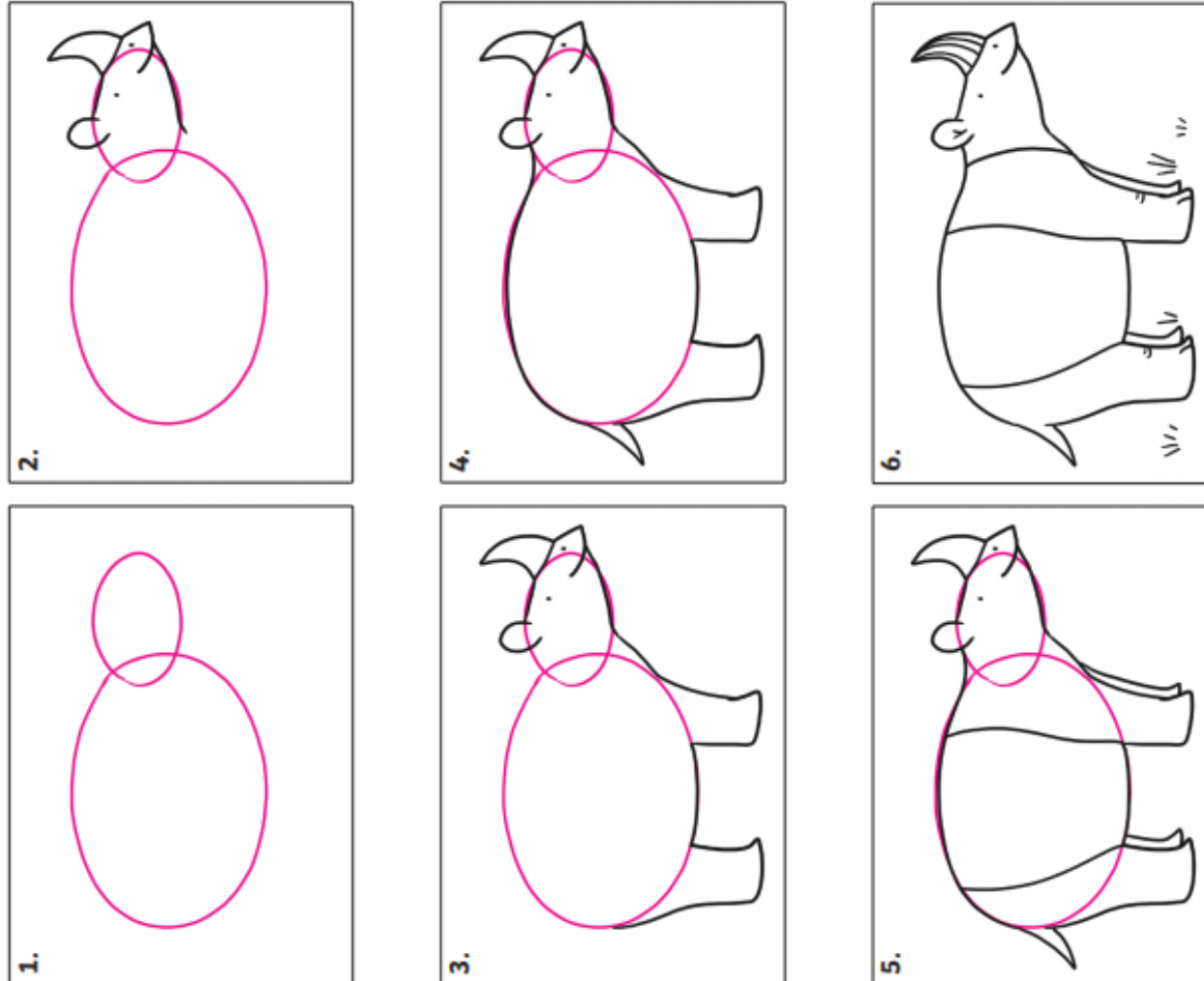
Wednesday- Afternoon

Follow the instructions to draw your own jungle animals. Perhaps you could draw a picture with them all in and paint it!

Step by Step Guide

Drawing Characters from Ronald the Rhino

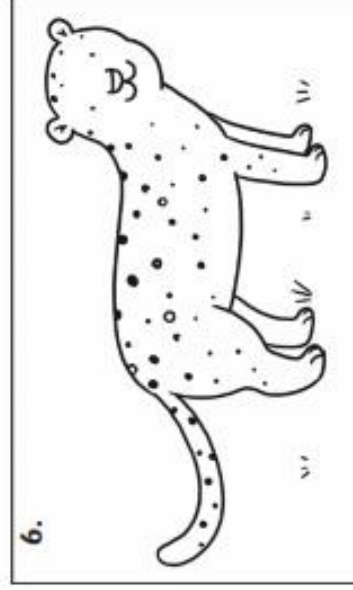
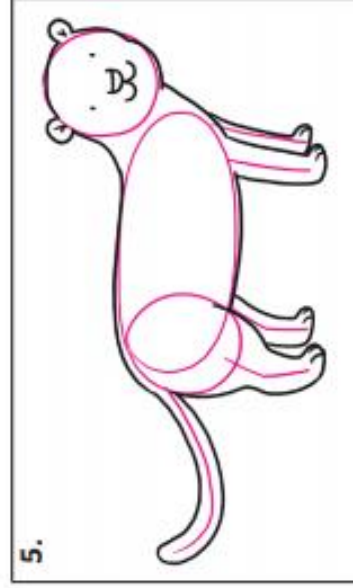
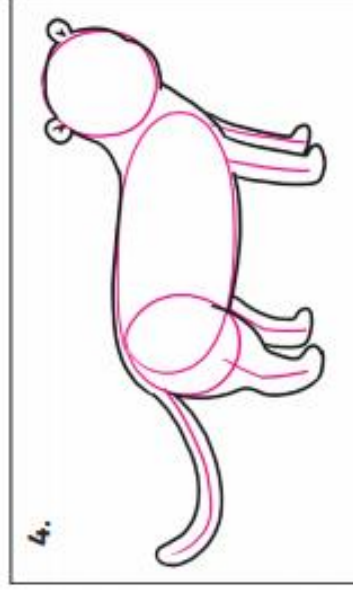
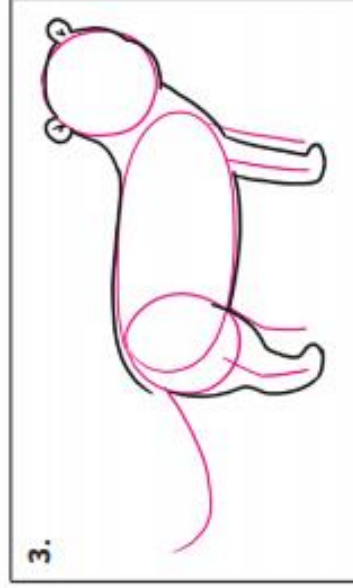
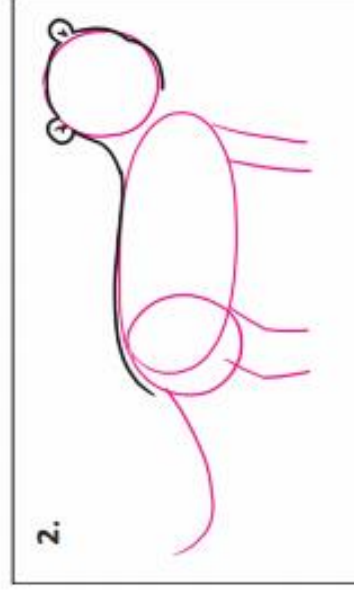
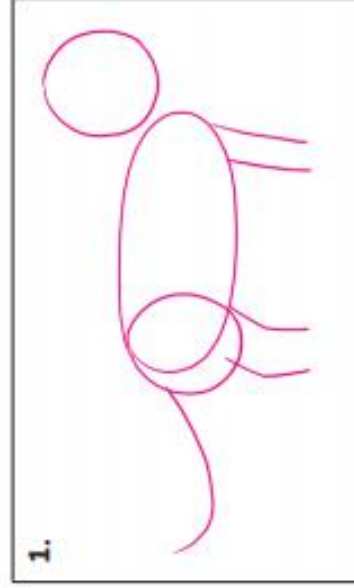
Build the Rhino



Step by Step Guide

Drawing Characters from Ronald the Rhino

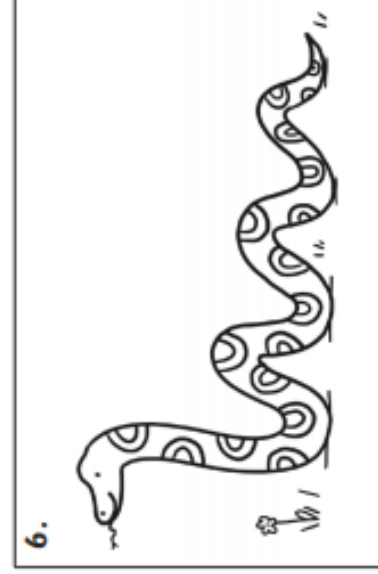
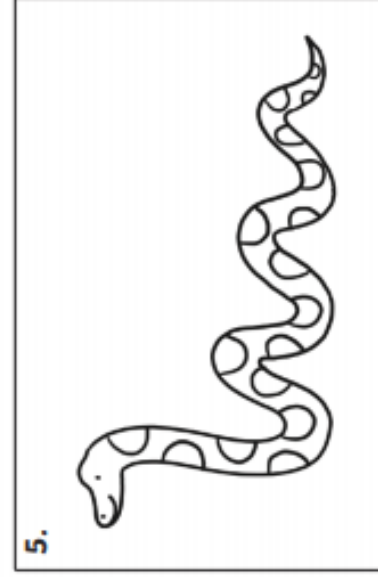
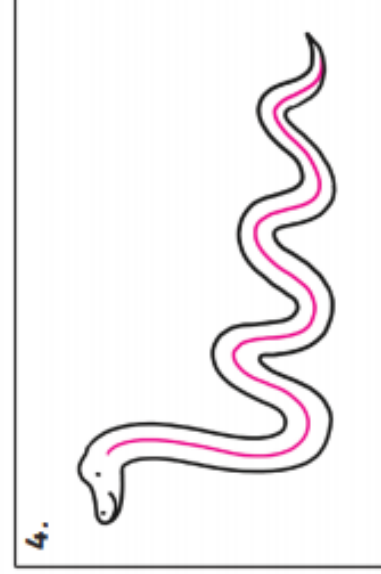
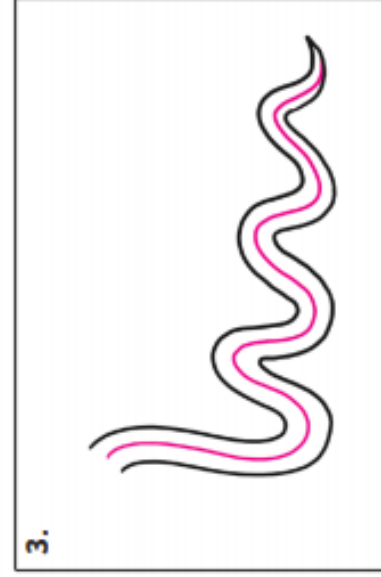
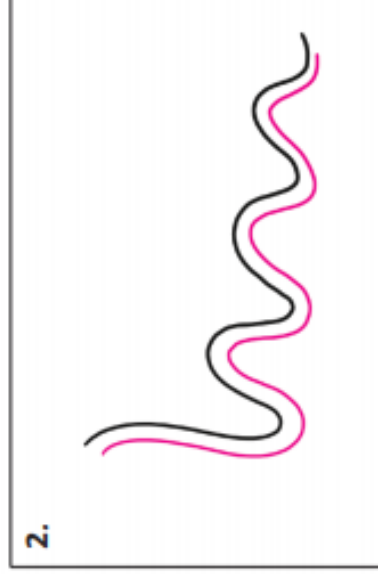
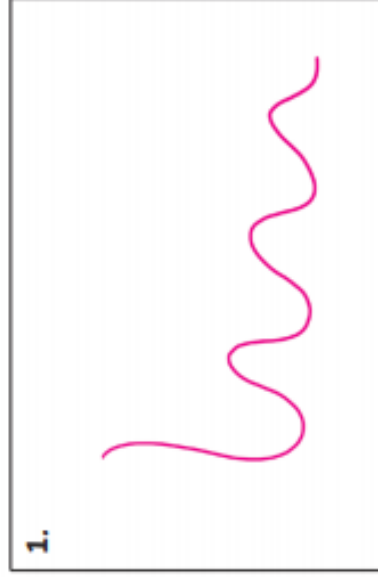
The Leopard



Step by Step Guide

Drawing Characters from Ronald the Rhino

The Python



Tigers

What Do Tigers Look Like?

Tigers are mammals. They are the biggest of the big cat family. Most tigers have orange fur with black stripes on their body. Some tigers have black or white fur with light brown stripes. The stripes help to camouflage the tigers when they are hunting for their prey. The markings on every tiger are different, a bit like human fingerprints.

They have long legs to help them run fast and sharp claws to catch and kill their food. They also have a very long tail.



Photo courtesy of Hans Slegers (@Wakendaborg) - granted under creative commons license

Did You Know...?

Unlike other cats, tigers love water and are fantastic swimmers.

Where Do Tigers Live?

Tigers that live in the wild live in Asia. Some live in the cold parts of the north, others live in the south where it is hotter. Tigers live in different types of forests. They like to live and hunt on their own and mark their territory by scratching marks on trees with their powerful claws.

Sadly, tiger habitats are being destroyed and people hunt them for their fur. This means tigers are now endangered. Most are living in captivity, in places like a zoo or wildlife sanctuaries, to protect them.



What Do Tigers Eat?

Tigers are carnivorous (they only eat meat). They like to hunt for food at night. They silently stalk their prey and then pounce, biting it with their strong, sharp teeth. Tigers eat pigs, rhinos, deer, cows and horses, as well as other smaller animals.



Questions

1. What do tigers have on their fur?

2. Complete the sentence:

The markings on every tiger are different, a bit like human _____.

3. Where do tigers that live in the wild live? Tick one.

☐ Africa

☐ America

☐ Asia

4. What do tigers like to do that other big cats do not? Tick one.

☐ sun bathe

☐ swim

☐ sleep

5. What do tigers eat? Write down two examples.

_____ and _____.

6. Why are most tigers living in captivity?

x8 Multiplication Tables and Division Facts

Solve the calculations to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

1 to 6 = orange

13 to 50 = black

96 = pink

7 to 12 = yellow

51 to 95 = purple

7×8	$16 \div 8$	$40 \div 8$	9×8	10×8	8×8	$48 \div 8$	$8 \div 8$	7×8
10×8	$8 \div 8$	$56 \div 8$	$24 \div 8$	7×8	$8 \div 8$	$64 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	8×8
8×8	$24 \div 8$	$72 \div 8$	$48 \div 8$	9×8	$32 \div 8$	$80 \div 8$	$16 \div 8$	10×8
11×8	8×8	$16 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	7×8	$16 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	7×8	9×8
7×8	10×8	$48 \div 8$	$24 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	$40 \div 8$	$24 \div 8$	9×8	11×8
8×8	$48 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	5×8	$96 \div 8$	6×8	$40 \div 8$	$8 \div 8$	7×8
11×8	$24 \div 8$	$88 \div 8$	$72 \div 8$	12×8	$96 \div 8$	$64 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	10×8
8×8	7×8	$32 \div 8$	$72 \div 8$	$56 \div 8$	$96 \div 8$	$16 \div 8$	10×8	8×8
7×8	10×8	9×8	$16 \div 8$	$88 \div 8$	$24 \div 8$	10×8	8×8	11×8
9×8	$48 \div 8$	$8 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	$48 \div 8$	$16 \div 8$	$32 \div 8$	$48 \div 8$	9×8

Challenge question: Which other calculations could have been used for the colour black?

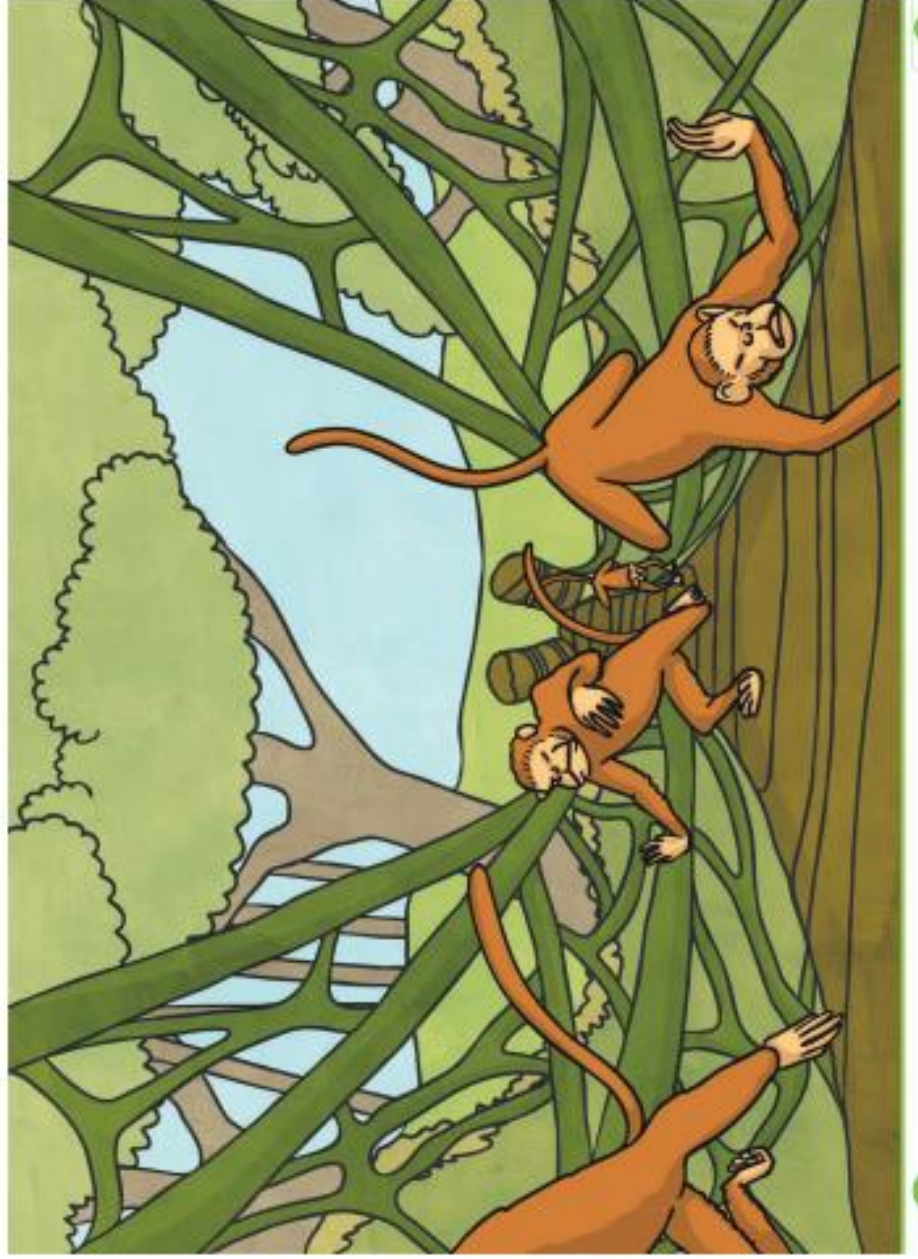
The Monkey Mystery at Animal Antics Zoo Maths Game

The Animal Antics Zoo is a popular tourist and school holiday venue. Harassed parents and excited children regularly fill the grounds, eager to see the enormous mountain gorillas, the cheeky baboons and the laughing chimps.

However, disaster has struck. Those troublesome primates have excelled themselves. One of them has sneakily taken the keys belonging to the senior keeper, and when no one was looking, has unlocked the enclosure and many monkeys have escaped! They are now causing mayhem around the zoo, pulling faces at the elephants, laughing at the leopards and flustering the usually unflappable flamingos!

But which monkey did the crime?

Your mission is to use the description of the monkeys to solve the clues so you can establish who let the pesky primates run riot at the zoo!



Thursday/ Friday Maths

Description of suspects

Name	M/F	Type of Monkey	Favourite Food	Height (cm)	Special Feature
Ailsa	f	howler	fruit	86	friendly
Bobby	m	mandrill	fruit	94	sociable
Coco	m	mandrill	tree bark	91	sociable
Delilah	f	capuchin	seeds	55	noisy
Eric	m	howler	leaves	83	screeches
Frodo	m	baboon	leaves	60	friendly
Gimley	m	mandrill	fruit	91	noisy
Hattie	f	baboon	leaves	63	sociable
Ishmael	m	capuchin	seeds	56	noisy
Jimmy	m	howler	fruit	86	screeches
Kala	f	capuchin	seeds	57	noisy
Larry	m	mandrill	fruit	91	sociable
Mena	f	mandrill	fruit	90	screeches
Nobu	m	howler	leaves	85	sociable
Ophelia	f	howler	nuts	87	friendly
Piccu	m	mandrill	fruit	90	sociable
Rafe	m	mandrill	fruit	89	sociable
Si	m	capuchin	nuts	55	noisy
Tee Tee	f	baboon	leaves	61	sociable
Uri	m	howler	fruit	88	screeches
Veronica	f	capuchin	nuts	57	noisy
Wendy	f	baboon	leaves	62	noisy
Yoyo	f	mandrill	fruit	89	sociable
Zebedee	m	howler	nuts	87	sociable
Ash	m	mandrill	fruit	92	sociable
Billy	m	howler	fruit	87	friendly
Cecil	m	capuchin	fruit	58	friendly
Dave	m	capuchin	nuts	56	noisy
Esher	f	baboon	leaves	64	friendly
Fifi	f	mandrill	tree bark	91	sociable

Clue 1: Zoo True or False?

Work out if these statements are true or false.

	True	False
If there are four enclosures each holding eight lemurs, there must be thirty-two lemurs altogether.		
One side of a pentagonal enclosure measures 18m. The perimeter must be 108m.		
0.25 equals $\frac{1}{4}$.		
XIX is the same as 18.		
$218 - 89 = 119$		
The giraffes have 24kg of food. They eat half. The remainder would be 12 000g.		
The penguin enclosure is closed for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year. That means it is closed for four months.		
A child's ticket to the zoo costs £14.45. An adult's ticket costs £19.40. For two adults and one child, the price will be £53.25.		
Annual membership to the zoo for one adult costs £60. That works out at £5 a month.		

If there are more true answers, the mischievous monkey is male.

If there are more false answers, it is female.

Tick one

male

female

Clue 2: Divide and Conquer!

$$1,210 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \qquad 5,3 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2. 3000 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3. \quad 270 + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

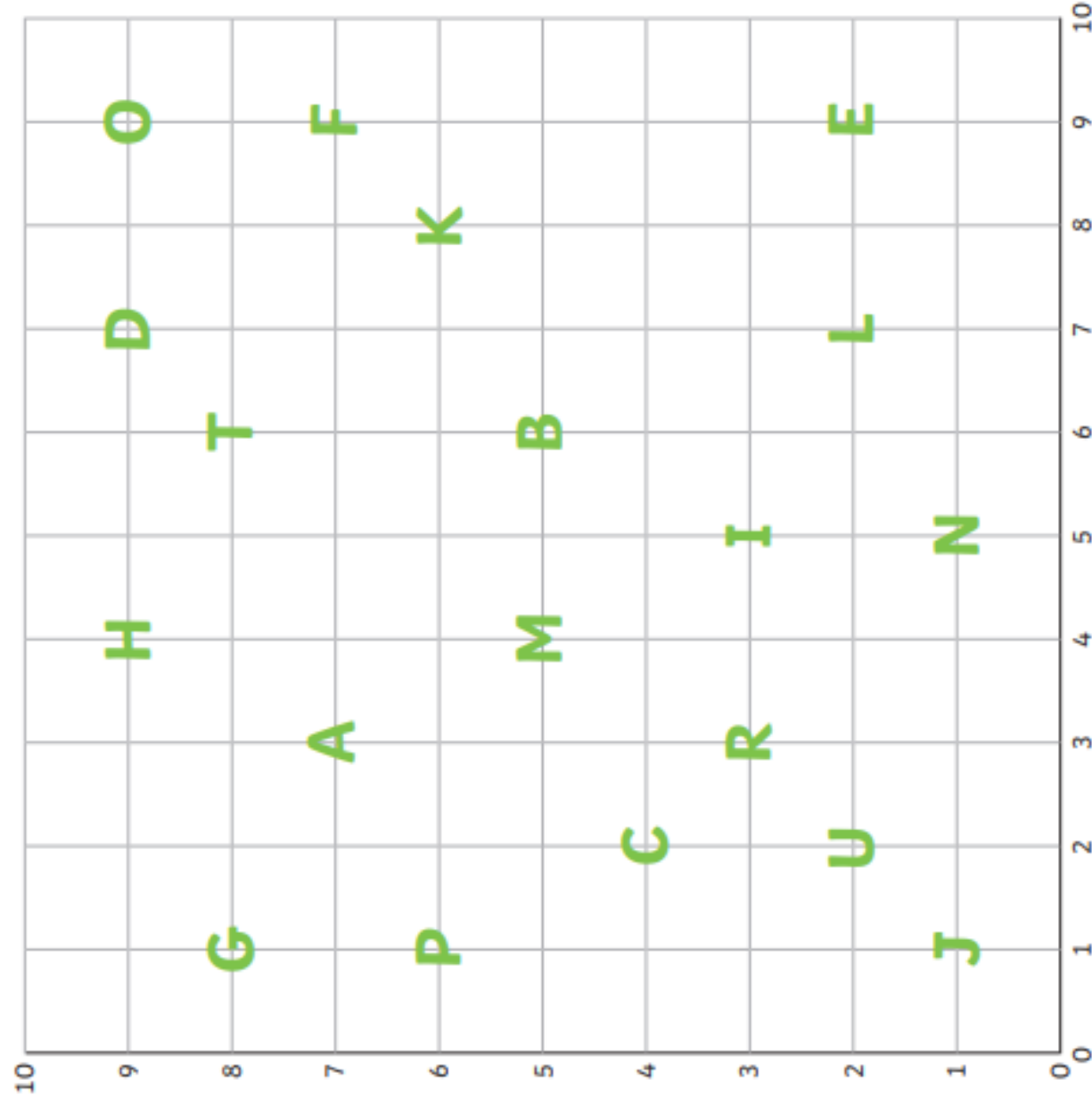
$$4. \quad 27 + 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

0.1 keys	0.03 friendly	0.7 mischievous	27 creature
0.3 is	3000 primate	2.1 noisy	21.7 leaves
0.27 monkey	21 a	30 seeds	300 very
3 the	0.07 screeches	0.027 fruit	0.21 sociable

Answer: _____

Clue 3: Along the Landing and Up the Stairs

Those cheeky monkeys have hidden the next clue in the coordinates. Use the grid below to solve the third clue.



(9,2)	(6,8)	(2,2)	(6,8)	(3,7)	(3,3)	(5,3)	(9,7)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Two words: _____.

Clue 4: Feeding Time at the Zoo

Convert the 12-hour clock times to 24-hour clock times.

Then use the words below to solve the fourth clue.

Animals	12-hour clock	24-hour clock
elephants	3.45 p.m.	
tigers	2 p.m.	
chimpanzees	1.25 p.m.	
penguins	2.30 p.m.	
bear	4.15 p.m.	
meerkats	4 p.m.	
seals	3.40 p.m.	
lemurs	5.20 p.m.	

16.40 wasn't	13.00 capuchin	15.45 was	13.40 height
14.00 keys	15.40 who	16.16 baboon	17.20 mandrill
16.15 the	12.40 short	14.30 stole	30.30 lost
14.40 howler	13.25 monkey	13.30 dropped	16.00 a

Answer: _____

Thursday Spelling

Words with a long /ur/ sound
spelt with ear.

d	e	a	r	l	y	t	r	e	a	r	l
e	e	p	e	a	r	l	e	s	l	e	r
t	y	r	e	h	e	a	h	e	a	r	n
e	a	r	t	h	a	s	e	a	a	u	l
l	l	a	r	n	h	j	a	r	q	n	e
t	e	e	g	h	t	y	r	c	d	e	u
y	a	y	a	h	u	i	s	h	h	a	y
h	r	j	r	e	h	e	e	f	a	r	u
g	n	u	g	a	f	g	t	r	e	t	s
n	o	i	y	r	h	j	y	i	e	h	t
f	l	l	t	d	h	j	u	t	e	j	y
d	p	u	n	e	a	r	l	h	y	i	i

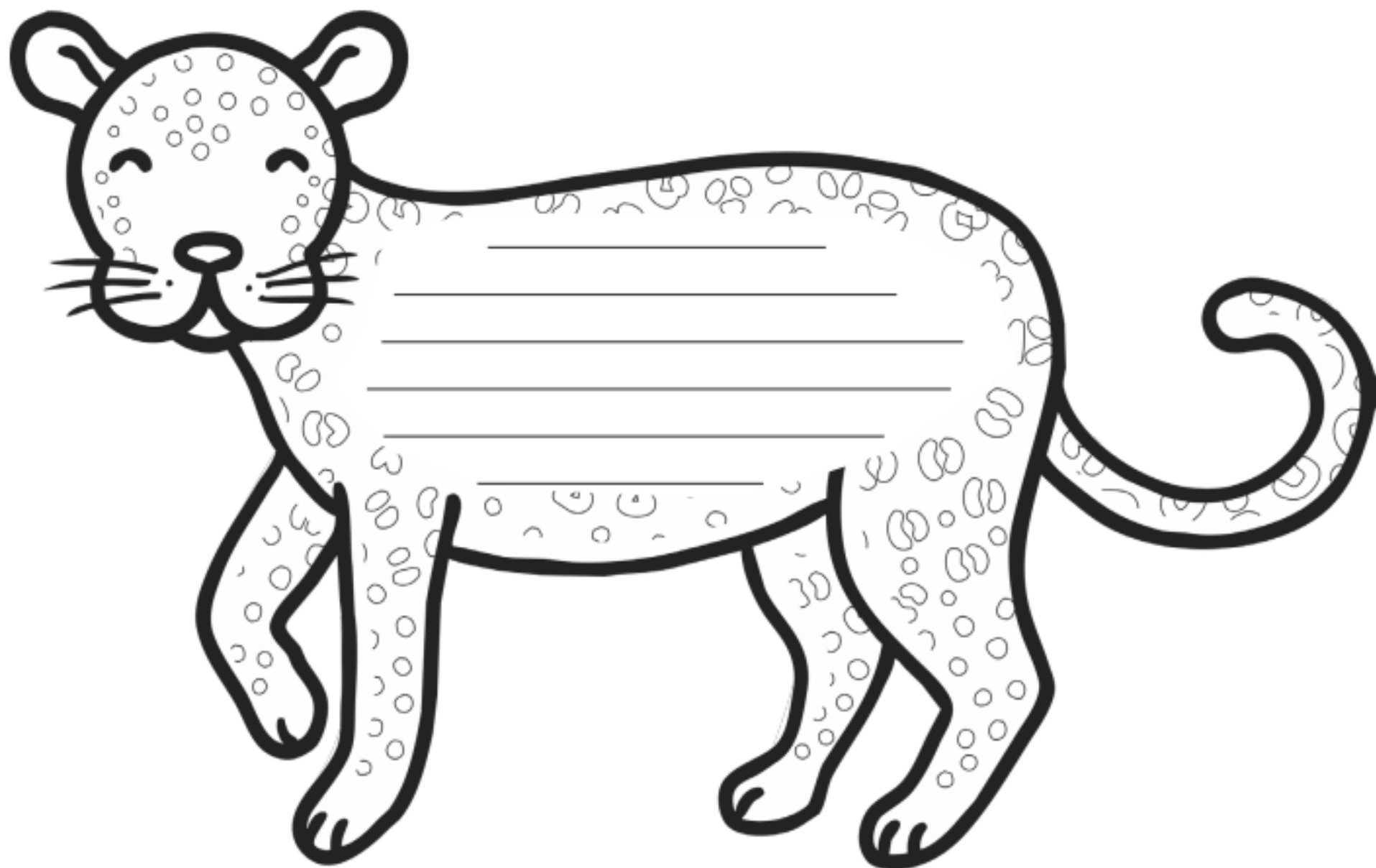
earth
early
learn
heard
earn

pearl
search
unearth
earl
rehearse

Thursday- Literacy

Have a go at writing your own poetry bout a jaguar or a squirrel monkey (or both!).
Think carefully about using expanded noun phrases, adjectives and your senses to
describe how the animals might sound, move and do in the jungle!

Jungle Animals Shape Poetry



Jungle Animals Shape Poetry



Thursday- Afternoon

This afternoon, have a go at some different jungle animal yoga poses. Maybe you could think of your own too!

Mountain Pose

Tadasana

1



Benefits	Improves posture, strengthens core, muscles and legs.
1	Stand tall with your weight balanced evenly on your feet.
2	Firm your thigh muscles and pull in your tummy.
3	Press your shoulders back and hang your arms beside your torso.
4	Breathe deeply and hold as long as needed (at least two long breaths).

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Giraffe Pose

Chair Pose: Utkatasana

2



Benefits	Strengthens legs, stretches shoulders and chest.
1	Start in mountain pose.
2	Exhale, and bend your knees as if you were sitting in a chair.
3	Reach your arms towards the ceiling, with your palms facing each other.
4	Hold this pose and breathe.

twinkl.co.uk

Tree Pose

Vrikshasana

3



Benefits	Improves balance; strengthens thighs, calves, and ankles; stretches legs and chest; develops concentration.
1	Begin in mountain pose.
2	Lift your right foot, turning your knee out; place your foot below your left knee.
3	Press your hands together.
4	Raise arms overhead, and look up to your hands if possible.
5	Return hands to your chest, and lower your right leg.
6	Repeat with left leg.

twinkl.co.uk

Flamingo Pose

Rainbow Pose

4



Benefits	Stretches arms, abdominals, spine, and chest; calms the mind.
1	Raise both hands over your head.
2	Drop one hand by your side, exhale, and arch the other over your body.
3	Hold this position.
4	As you bring your dropped arm back above your head, straighten your body.
5	Repeat on the other side.

twinkl.co.uk

Elephant Pose

5



Benefits	Stretches legs and back, relieves stress and calms the mind.
1	Bend at the hips.
2	Let arms hang low then claps fingers together.
3	Swing arms from side to side like a trunk. Swing whole body from side to side to walk like an elephant.

Snake Pose

6

Salabhasana

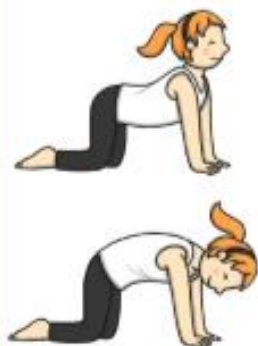


Benefits	Strengthens spine and backs of arms and legs; stretches shoulders, chest, and belly; improves posture; helps relieve stress.
1	Begin by lying on your tummy.
2	Exhale, and lift your head and upper torso off the floor.
3	Gaze forward or slightly upward.
5	Hold this position, then release.

Zebra Pose

7

Cat Cow Pose: Marjaryasana Bitilasana



Benefits	Stretches torso and neck, gently massages spine and internal organs.
1	Start by kneeling on hands and knees. Make sure hands are below shoulders, and knees are below hips.
2	Inhale, look up to the ceiling, and allow your belly to sink toward the floor.
3	Exhale, round your back towards the ceiling, and look at your belly.
4	Repeat.

Lion Pose

8

Simhasana



Benefits	Stretches the hips, thighs, and ankles; calms the mind; relieves stress and fatigue.
1	Start on your knees, then sit back onto your heels.
2	Spread your fingers out and press your palms into your knees.
3	Take a deep breath in through your nose.
4	Open your mouth, stretch out your tongue, open your eyes wide, and let out your breath through your mouth with a silent "ROAR".
5	Repeat a few times.

Easter Subtraction Mosaic

Subtraction to 20

Solve the maths problems to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour:

18 = black

15 = orange

12 = blue

6 = yellow

15 - 3	12 - 0	12 - 6	14 - 8	10 - 4	13 - 7	7 - 1	18 - 6	13 - 1
16 - 4	9 - 3	19 - 13	7 - 1	11 - 5	18 - 12	10 - 4	9 - 3	20 - 8
13 - 7	11 - 5	8 - 2	20 - 14	14 - 8	17 - 11	18 - 12	11 - 5	18 - 12
14 - 8	17 - 11	20 - 2	18 - 12	19 - 13	10 - 4	19 - 1	17 - 11	12 - 6
20 - 14	19 - 13	17 - 11	8 - 2	12 - 6	18 - 12	8 - 2	14 - 8	13 - 7
10 - 4	12 - 6	18 - 12	17 - 2	16 - 1	19 - 4	7 - 1	9 - 3	19 - 13
11 - 5	17 - 11	7 - 1	20 - 14	20 - 5	8 - 2	20 - 14	11 - 5	12 - 6
14 - 8	18 - 12	9 - 3	13 - 7	9 - 3	18 - 12	17 - 11	18 - 12	8 - 2
20 - 8	8 - 2	17 - 11	11 - 5	12 - 6	14 - 8	20 - 14	19 - 13	13 - 1
19 - 7	18 - 6	20 - 14	19 - 13	7 - 1	18 - 12	10 - 4	16 - 4	19 - 7

Friday Calculations

Friday Spellings

Homophones & Near Homophones

h	a	f	o	r	m	l	q	i	s	m	j
e	j	t	w	c	a	z	u	h	e	a	r
a	p	b	d	m	i	h	n	y	o	i	l
l	q	u	h	e	l	r	g	p	j	n	k
h	k	s	e	t	w	v	x	u	d	a	g
v	n	h	r	e	f	o	j	z	n	p	g
d	o	t	e	v	b	y	m	a	n	e	u
k	t	d	j	t	s	w	y	k	i	c	n
r	z	q	m	z	b	p	n	o	t	a	f
a	c	o	u	x	r	b	x	v	g	k	m
s	w	h	e	e	l	l	n	x	e	e	l
c	q	u	h	y	f	i	m	m	a	l	e

here
hear
heel
heal
main

mane
mail
male
knot
not

Friday- Literacy

Today, have a go at writing the start to an exciting jungle adventure story! What senses could you use?

Jungle Senses

See bright animals sunshine mud leaves greenery trees tigers blue sky	Hear parrots squawking water falling tigers growling ants crawling snakes hissing trees swaying frogs calling	Smell fragrant cut grass woody pleasant rotten manure pungent	Touch scaled soft rough silky bumpy wet furry bushy prickly
			

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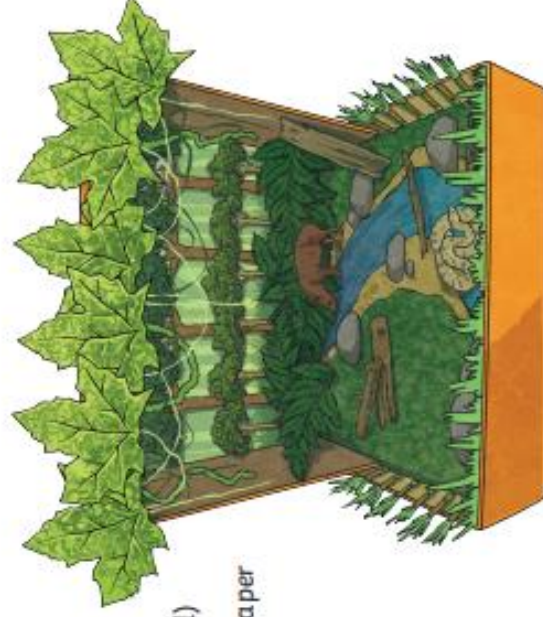
How to Make an Amazon Rainforest in a Shoebox

Create your own 'biome in a box'.

You may also like to include labels to describe the different layers.

You will need:

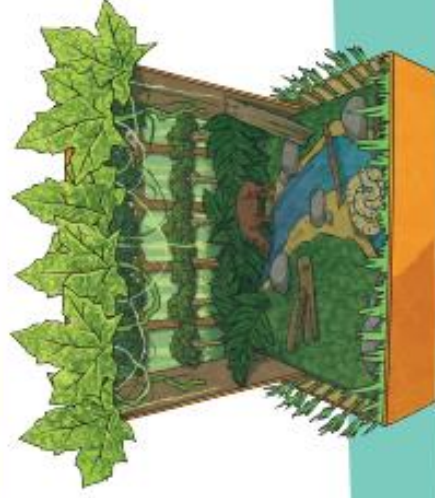
- shoebox (adult size)
- paintbrush
- green and brown paint (blue paint is optional)
- fallen leaves/different shades of green crêpe paper
- ruler
- brown paper/card
- green string/green pipe cleaners
- colouring pens/pencils
- natural objects e.g. pebbles, stones, twigs, dried leaves
- sticky tape
- scissors
- glue
- animal templates (optional)



We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. The activities set out in this resource are potentially hazardous. The activities are not suitable for all children and adult supervision may be required for some of the activities. It is your responsibility to assess whether the children in your care are able to safely carry out the activities and whether the children require adult supervision. You are responsible for carrying out proper risk assessments on the activities and for ensuring that activities can be carried out safely. We are not responsible for the health and safety of your group or environment so, insofar as it is possible under the law, we cannot accept liability for any loss suffered by anyone undertaking the activity or activities referred to or described in this resource. It is also your responsibility to ensure that those participating in the activity are fit enough to do so and that you or the organisation you are organising for has the relevant insurance to carry out the physical activity. If you are unsure in any way, we recommend that you take guidance from a suitably qualified professional.

What To Do

1. Begin by painting the inside of your shoebox. Paint the lid and sides green and paint the base of your box brown. You may want to add the Amazon river too.
2. Wait for the paint to dry.
3. Measure the height of your box from the base to the top of the open lid. Then, use this measurement when drawing tree templates on the brown paper/card. (These will be the tallest trees and will form the emergent layer.)
4. Carefully, cut out the trees and stick them to the back of your box.
5. Scrunch up different shades of green crêpe paper to create the leaves or alternatively use real, fallen leaves and stick them to the trees. (You could also stick leaves across the top edge of your box.)
6. Create the trees for the canopy layer. These should be made slightly smaller but need to form a roof over the plants below.
7. Create the smaller trees and plants using large, fallen leaves, such as ferns, for the understorey layer. Alternatively, to make your own ferns cut out individual leaves from plain paper or crêpe paper. Then, tie them together using string or sticky tape to form a bouquet.
8. Add these smaller trees and plants to your box to form the understorey layer.
9. Collect some objects from nature including small stones, twigs and dried leaves and stick them in place on the base of your box to create the forest floor.
10. Use green string or green pipe cleaners to create vines. Twist them around your trees and stick them from one side of the box to the other using sticky tape.
11. Draw your own rainforest animals (or use the templates included). Stick them in the correct part of your rainforest scene.
You may even have some rainforest animal figures that you would like to include.



The Layers of the Amazon Rainforest

Emergent Layer

Usually broad-leaved, evergreen hardwood trees can be found here. You might see birds, such as harpy eagles and macaws. Butterflies and some species of bats also live in this layer.



Canopy Layer

Trees in this layer usually have smooth, oval, pointed leaves. Trees in this layer form a roof over the plants below. Many animals live in this layer as there is plenty of food. For example, red-eyed tree frogs, sloths, emerald tree boa, toucans and monkeys.



Understorey Layer

Trees in this layer don't grow any taller than 4 metres. This area is home to animals like the jaguar and some smaller animals, such as bats, insects, lizards and the hummingbird. Very little sunlight reaches this layer so plants have to grow larger leaves to try and reach the sunlight.



Forest Floor

Very few plants grow in this dark environment. Leaves and other debris decompose very quickly. Animals such as tapirs, caimans and anacondas live here.





Layers of the Rainforest

emergent

canopy

understorey

forest floor

twinkl

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Sir David Attenborough

David Attenborough is a wildlife film-maker and naturalist (a scientist who studies animals and their behaviour). He has been making television programmes for over 60 years and many people think he is a national treasure.



Early Life

- David Frederick Attenborough was born in London on 8th May 1926.
- He lived on the campus of University College, Leicester as his father was a principal there.
- He lived with his parents, Mary and Frederick, and his two brothers, Richard and John.

As a child, David loved science and nature: he collected fossils, rocks, and bird eggs. After finishing school, he studied natural sciences at Cambridge University. After finishing university, he was called to do two years' service in the Royal Navy in North Wales.

Television

In 1952, David joined the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) as a producer. In 1954, he began working on a programme called 'Zoo Quest'. This programme showed animals in their natural environment – something that was unusual at the time.

David left the BBC in 1972 so he could create his own shows. In 1979, he started a series called 'Life on Earth' which also became popular. Over 30 years, he made nine different 'Life' programmes.

More recently, Attenborough's 'Planet Earth' has become the biggest wildlife documentary ever made and was the first show to air in high definition on the BBC.

When David joined the BBC, he didn't own a television.

The Life Collection

- 1979 - Life on Earth
- 1984 - The Living Planet
- 1990 - The Trails of Life
- 1993 - Life in the Freezer
- 1995 - The Private Life of Plants
- 1998 - The Life of Birds
- 2002 - The Life of Mammals
- 2005 - Life in the Undergrowth
- 2008 - Life in Cold Blood

Friday Comprehension

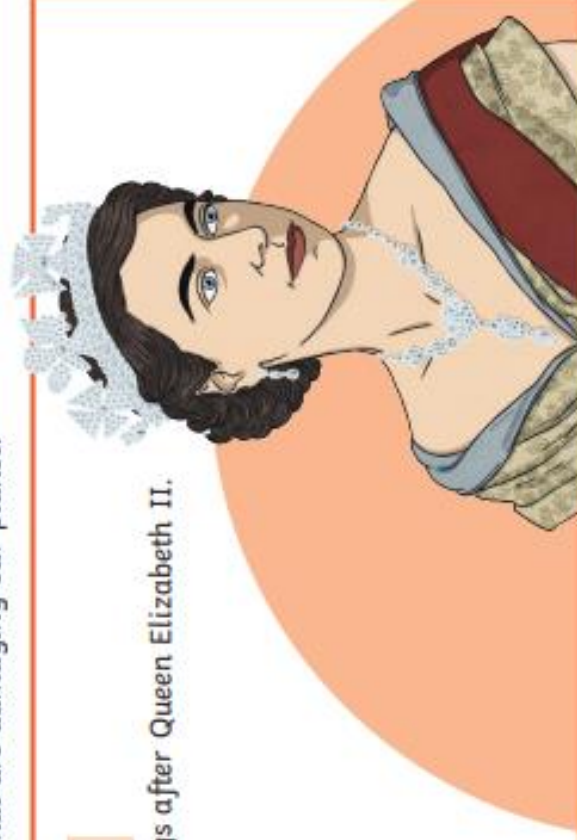
His Achievements

Attenborough has earned many awards throughout his career. Not only has he received a knighthood from the Queen, but he has also had several species of plants, insects and birds named after him.

Sir David Attenborough is raising awareness of plastic pollution and other environmental issues that are damaging our planet.

Did You Know...?

He was born 17 days after Queen Elizabeth II.



Questions

1. How long has David Attenborough been making television programmes for? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 50 years
☐ 60 years
☐ 60 months
☐ 50 months

2. What did he study at university?

3. What is the name of the programme David worked on in 1954? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Life on Earth
☐ Life in Cold Blood
☐ Zoo Quest
☐ Animal Quest

4. What is the name of David's father? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Frederick
☐ John
☐ Richard
☐ David

5. Tick the boxes to say whether the sentences are **true** or **false**.

Sentence	True	False
David liked to show animals in their natural habitat.		
David made seven different 'Life' programmes.		
Planet Earth is the biggest wildlife documentary ever made.		
The last 'Life' series he made was called 'Life in Cold Blood'.		

6. What did David receive from the Queen?

7. Why do you think David is raising awareness about the damage plastic pollution is doing to the planet?
