

Maths

- On [Topmarks Times Table Games](#), click on the Coconut multiples if you need to practice counting patterns for 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 8s and 10s first. Then, play a game of Super Maths Bowling to test your skills!
- Look at page 6. There are a range of maths questions and problems to solve – **write the answers in your workbook.**
- Here's some Daily Arithmetic**, just like we do at school! Have a go at the challenge questions too 😊!

247 + 50 =

468 – 42 =

9 x 5 =

28 ÷ 4 =

Challenge

173 + 347 =

306 – 142 =

90 x 5 =

60 ÷ 6 = 5 x ?

Science (Explore)

Can you explore the habitats of different rainforest animals?

Have a look at [this website](#) – scroll down to the heading “Kids Rainforest Scene” to find the best place to begin. There are also a couple of lovely videos to watch, further down on the page.

- Explore/find out about the different layers of the rainforest and which animals live in each layer.
- Think about/explore why these different animals might live in the specific layers.
- After exploring, you could create a rainforest scene, including all of the layers of the rainforest and the animals that live in those layers – [like this one.](#)

Year 3

Home Learning Project Week Beginning: 01.06.20 Theme: The Rainforest



Geography (Discover)

Can you locate (find) a rainforest on each of the seven continents of the world?

- Split your page into 7 sections and label each section with the name of a continent.
- Record the name of each rainforest that you find.
- There are different types of rainforest – for each rainforest that you have found, record what type it is e.g. The Westland temperate rainforest, New Zealand, Australasia and Oceania.
- For each rainforest that you have found, find out: animals that live there, types of plants that grow, climate (weather).

*[This](#) is a fabulous website to get you started!



Art and Design (Create)

Can you create your own zentangle (patterned) rainforest animal?

Simply draw your favourite rainforest animal, then divide it up into sections. Fill each of the sections with patterns and designs. You leave it black and white or colour it to make it bold and eye-catching! [Here's](#) an example. You could even create a leaf print background, on a separate piece of paper, to make it look as if your animal is in the rainforest! You could try [this technique](#), the results are amazing!



English

- You may have seen the text before on pages 2 & 3, but there are some different questions on page that link nicely to the work you are doing this week. Answer the questions in your workbook or a separate sheet of paper.
- Imagine that you are camping in one of the rainforests that you have found out about in the geography section.** Write a postcard about your experiences in the rainforest at night!
 - Try to include:
 - Begin your postcard by saying “Last night, whilst I was camping I the rainforest,…”
- A description of what you can see, hear and may be even smell!
 - Describe your feelings.
- Include detail about things that you have done/seen/experienced whilst visiting the rainforest.
- Remember, this year we worked on adding [subordinate clauses](#) to detail and different sentence openers/fronted adverbial (see page 5) to add variety – try to include these.

Music (Imagine)

Listen to the sounds of the rainforest at night.

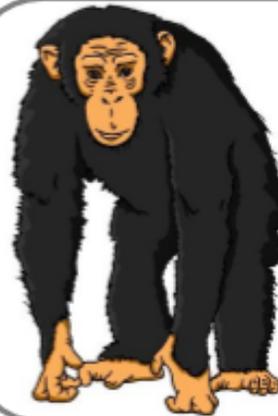
- Close your eyes and imagine that you are camping on the rainforest floor!
- Listen carefully to the sounds around you.
- Can you pick out any animals?
- What can you hear on the forest floor?
- Can you hear different sounds above you in the rainforest canopy?

Rainforest Creatures

Rainforests are also called jungles. They are located close to the equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The weather is very hot. It rains nearly every day so it is also very wet. Many creatures live there because there is plenty of food and water, shade from the heat and shelter from the rain. In fact, more creatures live in the rainforest than anywhere else on Earth. It is estimated that about half of all the Earth's animal species live in the rainforest areas.

Trees grow very tall in the rainforests and all the vegetation is very thick and dense. Different creatures live in different layers of the forest vegetation. Some live high up in the forest canopy, while others remain on the forest floor.

Many rainforest animals are camouflaged to help them avoid predators and to creep up on their own prey without being spotted.



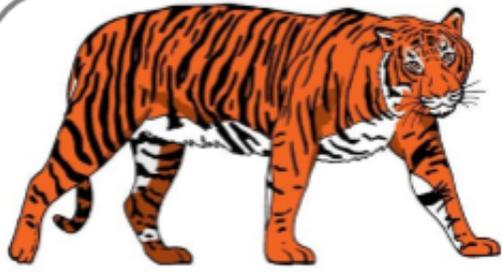
This is a chimpanzee. It lives in the forests of Central and Western Africa. Mostly it eats fruit, leaves and seeds, but it also enjoys ants and termites. Sometimes it hunts larger prey, such as bush pigs or small monkeys. The chimpanzee is covered in black hair. It is also very clever and is able to use tools, such as sticks, to help it obtain food.



This is a golden lion tamarin. It is very rare and only lives in forests in Brazil, South America. It uses its long fingers to pick insects out of the bark of trees. It also eats snails, lizards, fruit and leaves. It has beautiful golden fur which frames its black face in a similar way to the mane of a lion. Tamarins live mainly in the trees and usually give birth to two young ones.



This is a howler monkey. It lives in the top of the forest canopy of South America where it forages for its favourite leaves, fruit and flowers. The howler monkey has thick hair which can be black, brown or red in colour. It makes a loud booming call to warn other monkeys not to invade its territory. The calls of an adult male can be heard up to three miles away.



This is a tiger. It is the biggest animal in the cat family. The tiger's orange fur with black stripes helps it to blend with its surroundings. Each tiger has its own pattern of stripes. Tigers live in Asia, some in cold places and many in the jungle. It eats meat.

It hunts and kills smaller animals like deer, antelopes and wild pigs. Tigers give birth to two or three cubs at a time. Cubs may be born in a den among rocks, tall grass or tree roots.

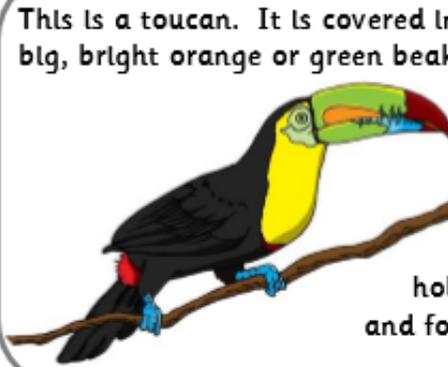


This is a gorilla. It is the largest ape. It lives only in Central Africa near the Equator. It is covered by thick black or brown hair. It mainly eats plants and really likes young juicy shoots of grass. It sometimes eats worms, ants or other insects. Gorillas do not drink water as they get all the liquid they need from the plants they eat. It spends a lot of time sleeping! Female gorillas have one baby. A mother gorilla will usually have three children in her lifetime, spaced about four years apart.

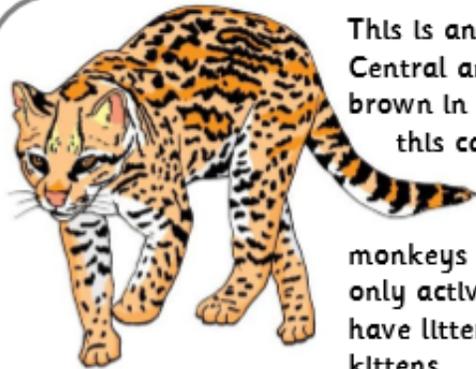


This is a giant anteater. It lives in South America. It eats ants and termites. It uses a really long tongue to eat and can eat up to 30,000 ants a day! It has coarse hair which is grey or brown and a long bushy tail.

If it finds ripe fruit on the floor, it may also eat that. A female anteater gives birth to one young one which will ride on its mother's back for up to a year.



This is a toucan. It is covered in black and white feathers and has a very big, bright orange or green beak which is mainly used to pick and peel fruit. It also eats some insects, frogs and reptiles. It lives in the treetops of South America. However, it does not fly well and often hops between trees. It can only fly short distances. It nests in holes in trees and usually lays between two and four eggs.



This is an ocelot. It lives in the rainforests of Central and South America. Its fur is reddish brown in colour with black spots and rosettes, this can vary quite a lot between animals. It eats small mammals, fish and frogs. It also takes to the trees to catch monkeys and birds. The ocelot is nocturnal, only active once it gets dark. Female ocelots have litters of two or three darkly coloured kittens.



This is a hummingbird. It is a tiny, colourful bird which lives throughout North, Central and South America but mainly in the tropics. There are more than 300 different types of hummingbird. It drinks nectar from flowers using its long beak. Its wings have to flap very fast so that it can hover to feed. Occasionally it will eat small insects. It makes its tiny nest in trees or bushes and usually lays between one and three eggs.

Why has the writer put the information in boxes? (AF4)

What does the anteater use to help it eat? (AF2)

Do you think all birds pick and peel fruit in the same way that a toucan does? (AF3)

Why do you think that the ocelot has a spotted coat? (AF3)

Why is a table like that above a good way to present information? (AF4)

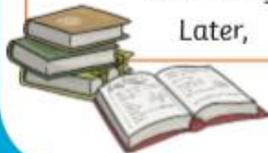
How do you think that the howler monkey got its name? (AF3)

Why do you think that the ocelot hunts at night? (AF3)

Fronted Adverbials

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Degree
Afterwards, Already, Always, Immediately, Last month, Now, Soon, Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Next year, In January, On Tuesday, In the morning, After a while, As soon as she could, Before long, All of a sudden, In the blink of an eye, Just then, Eventually, Later,	Often, Again, Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Yearly, Sometimes, Rarely, Every second, Twice a year, Once a minute, Once, Once or twice, Three times, Constantly, Regularly, Frequently, Infrequently, Occasionally, Rarely, Never in my life, Never before,	Above the clouds, Below the sea, Here, Outside, Over there, There, Under the ground, Upstairs, In the distance, Between the sea and the sky, Everywhere she looked, Around the tent, Back at the house, Nearby, Down by the cliffs, Behind the shed, In the wooden box, Over my bed, Somewhere near here, Far away, Wherever they went, North of here,	Sadly, Slowly, Happily, Awkwardly, Bravely, Like a ... , As quick as a flash, As fast as he could, Without a sound, Without warning, Unexpectedly, Unfortunately, Suddenly, Mysteriously, Frantically, Anxiously, Courageously, Silently, Curiously, Nervously, Rapidly, Carefully,	Almost unbelievably, Much admired, Nearly asleep, Quite understandably, Really happily, Perhaps, Maybe, Just arrived, Certainly amused, Obviously angry, Definitely confused, Completely exhausted, Barely alive, Out of breath, Decidedly unimpressed, Perfectly confident, Positively trembling with excitement, Purely practically, Somewhat flustered, Utterly joyous, Totally overwhelmed,



Section 1

Match the calculations to the correct answer.

8×8

64

3×4

16

4×4

12

Section 2

Write and solve the following as a multiplication number statement.

$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 =$

Section 3

There are three sets of gloves.

How many gloves are there altogether?

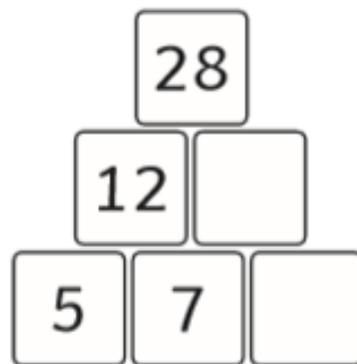


Section 4

Use the column method to work out: $175 + 36 =$

Section 5

Complete and solve this addition pyramid.



Section 6

Set the following equation out in column subtraction. Complete the calculation.

$297 - 149 =$