

Reading

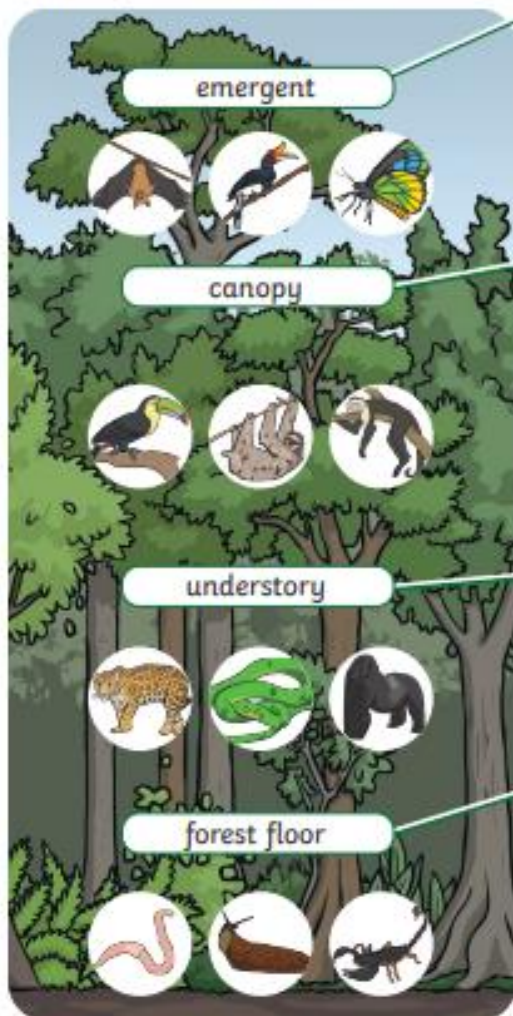
Rainforests

What is a Rainforest?

Rainforests are large forests that have tall trees, warm weather and lots of different species of animals living there. They are called rainforests because they get lots of rain. They are found in hot places such as Africa, Asia and Australia. The largest rainforest is called the Amazon in South America, which reaches over many countries, but is mostly in Brazil.

Parts of a Rainforest

A rainforest is made up of different layers (parts).



The emergent layer - At the top is the emergent layer, also known as the sunlit zone. This layer has the tallest trees and is sunny, wet and windy. Only a few animals live here such as bats, birds and butterflies.

The canopy - This where the branches and leaves of the trees are so close together that they touch and join up to form a kind of umbrella. This is home to most of the animals and plants of the rainforest such as toucans, sloths, howler monkeys and fig trees.

The understory - This layer is found under the canopy. It does not get much sunlight. The understory is home to animals such as jaguars, gorillas, elephants and snakes.

The forest floor - Here it is dark and humid (damp and hot). Very little sun reaches the forest floor as the leaves of the canopy block the sunlight. The smaller animals live here, such as slugs, scorpions and worms.

Animals and Wildlife

There are so many different animals, insects and plants found in the rainforests, that some have not yet been discovered!

Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of life in the rainforest can be found in the canopy where it is hot and dry and there is plenty of food and shelter. Here the animals and reptiles move around by flying, jumping and swinging on the vines.



Did You Know...?

- Rainforests get at least 200cm of rain every year and sometimes more!



- $\frac{1}{2}$ of the plants and animals of the world live in rainforests.

- Rainforests produce oxygen that we need to breathe.

- We get many things from rainforests, such as bananas, chocolate, nuts, coffee and rubber.

- About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the medicines we use come from plants in the rainforest.



5. Why is so much life found in the canopy layer of the rainforest?
Tick **all** that apply.

- It is dark, wet and windy
- It is hot and dry
- There is plenty of food and shelter

6. Give **two** reasons why it is important that we look after and protect our rainforests.

1. What is a rainforest and why have they been given this name?

2. Which country in South America is the Amazon Rainforest mostly in?

3. Can you put the different layers of the rainforest in order from the top to bottom?

1. _____ top

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____ bottom

4. Different animals and wildlife can be found at each layer of the rainforest. Can you match the name of the layer with the animals and wildlife found there by drawing lines to connect them?

emergent	•	Home to most of the animals and plants of the rainforest such as toucans, sloths, howler monkeys and fig trees.
canopy	•	It has the tallest trees. Only a few animals live here such as bats, birds and butterflies
understory	•	The smaller animals live here, such as slugs, scorpions and worms.
forest floor	•	Home to animals such as jaguars, gorillas, elephants and snakes.

Writing

Today, we are going to continue on from our work from yesterday about the story, 'Tell me a Dragon' by Jackie Morris.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MAdG102siOU>

We are going to be using similes and adjectives to describe the appearance of your dragon you created yesterday, just like the author has in the story.

Adjectives are describing words.

Similes compare one thing to another, using 'like' or 'as'.

Adjective

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.



beautiful flower



sparkly diamond



delicious cake

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Similes

Similes say something **is like** something else.



Grandad is wise
like an owl.



She is as graceful
as a swan.

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Firstly, make sure you have your drawing from yesterday. I am going to use the example of the Sea Dragon from the story.



Then, have a go at making lists of 3 descriptive sentences, using adjectives and commas. To do this, you need to choose one part of your dragon to describe, think of 3 adjectives to describe that part and use 2 commas to separate your list of 3 adjectives, i.e.

My dragon has large, pointy scary eyes.

He has a long, thin, blue face.

Now, have a go at creating some similes to describe your dragon by choosing one part of their appearance and comparing it to something else, i.e.

My Sea Dragon is as large as a house.

His skin is blue like the sky.

His back has sharp spikes like nails.

Complete the subtraction problems below. Look for key numbers and words in the problems to write the sum you need to do. Use your preferred subtraction method (mental, partitioning or drawings) to work out the sum.

Jill has £8 saved. She spends £5, then spends £2. How much does she have left?



Bill's hair is 6cm long. The hairdresser cuts 2cm off. How long is his hair now?



Holly has 74p and Bob has 50p. What is the difference between the amount of money they have?



Lewis weighs 81kg. He loses 6kg on a diet. How much does he weigh now?



Sam has 17 less cakes than Ben. Ben has 46 cakes. How many cakes does Sam have?



Jim has 59 toy cars. Jack takes 28 of them. How many cars does Jim have left?



Challenge yourself:

Prove it!



Jen has £50. She spends £25. How much does she have left?

THINKING



Can you make up your own problem question that requires subtraction.

EXPLAINING



Show me two numbers that's have a difference of 9.



SOLVING



Ben has £88 and Jon has £42. They think they have a difference of £40. Explain how they are wrong.

Practice spelling the words:

Enjoyment
Amazement
Punishment
Achievement
Entertainment
Measurement

Spelling words with the suffix –ment.

**Spend ten minutes practicing and then get someone to test you.
Can you put the words into sentences?**