



Year 3 Spring 1



Home learning

This half term we are going to be learning about Plants in our science lessons and Rivers in geography lessons. Please choose one activity from either subject to complete.

The deadline for projects to be uploaded to Google Classroom or brought into school is Monday 29th January 2024.

Rainforests

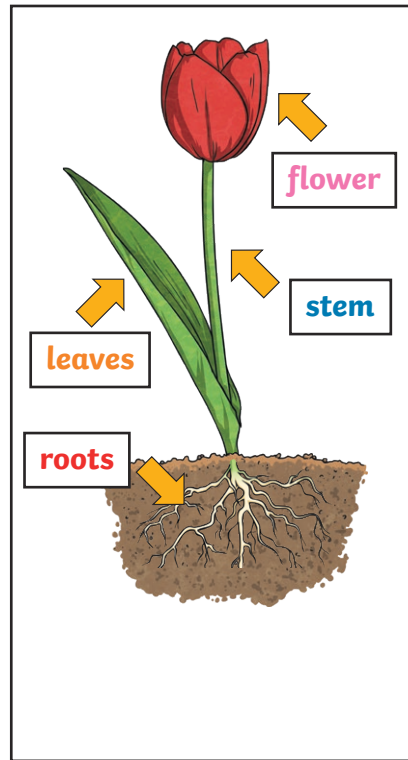
1. Create your own 'biome in a box'. Create a mini rainforest in a shoebox. Use the pack attached to the assignment to support you.
2. Research about an endangered animal and its habitat. Answer the following questions:
 - Where does it live?
 - Why is it endangered?
 - How could its habitat be saved?
3. Create a collage to represent a habitat of an animal e.g. ocean, rainforest, underground. Think about how you could use different shades of the same colour.

Plants

- 1) Have a go at growing a plant. Record what happens to your plant over the half term and what you did in order to help it grow.
- 2) Draw a picture of a flowering plant. Label the main parts of the plant and how they help the flower grow and stay alive.
- 3) Lots of plants can live in different conditions. Can you find any plants that may not need water, or sunlight, or soil in order to grow?

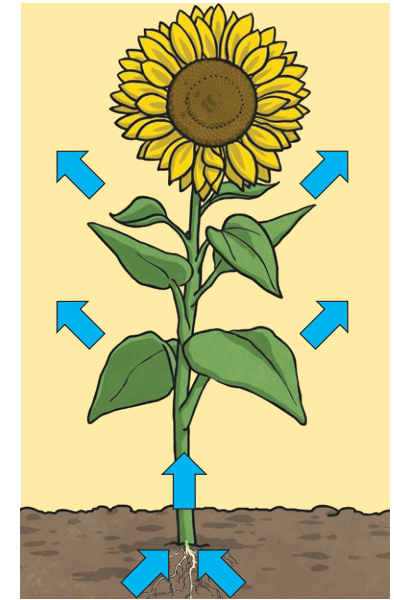
Key Vocabulary

roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves . A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves .
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.



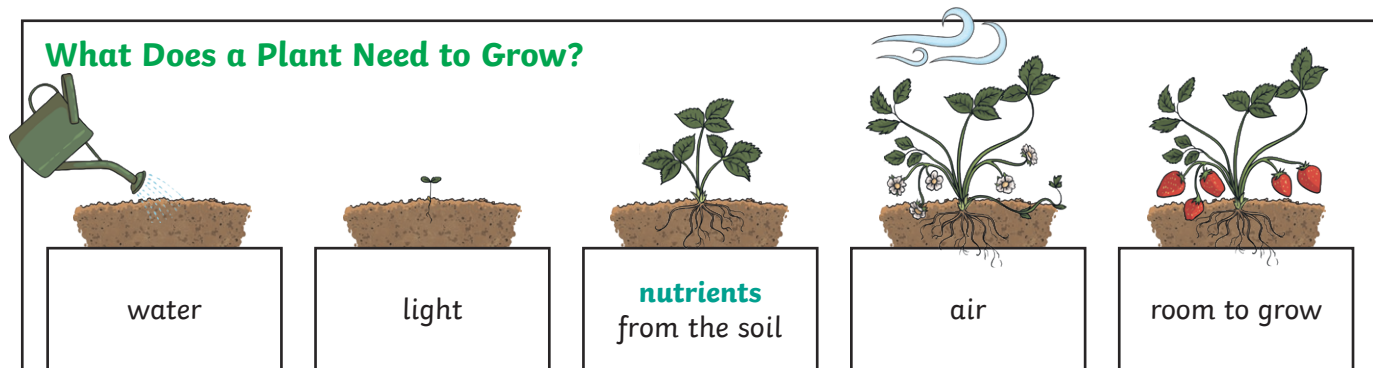
How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

What Does a Plant Need to Grow?

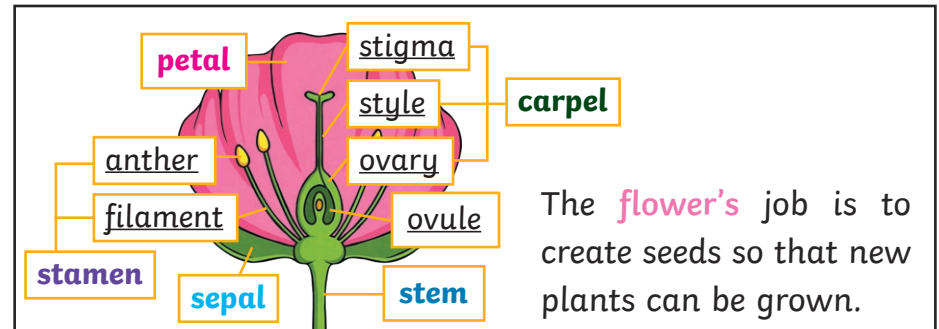


Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

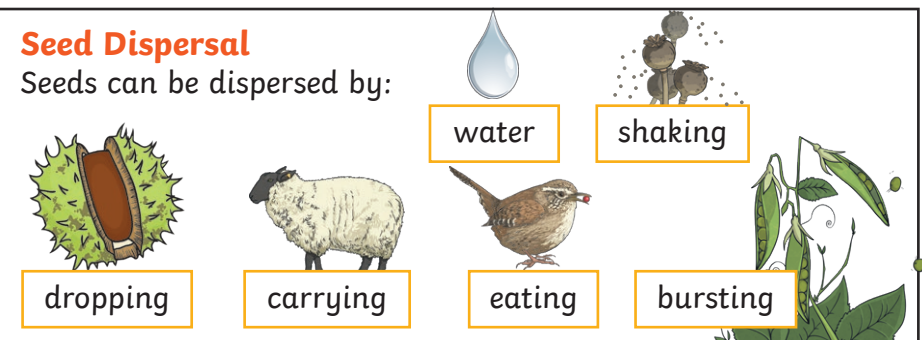
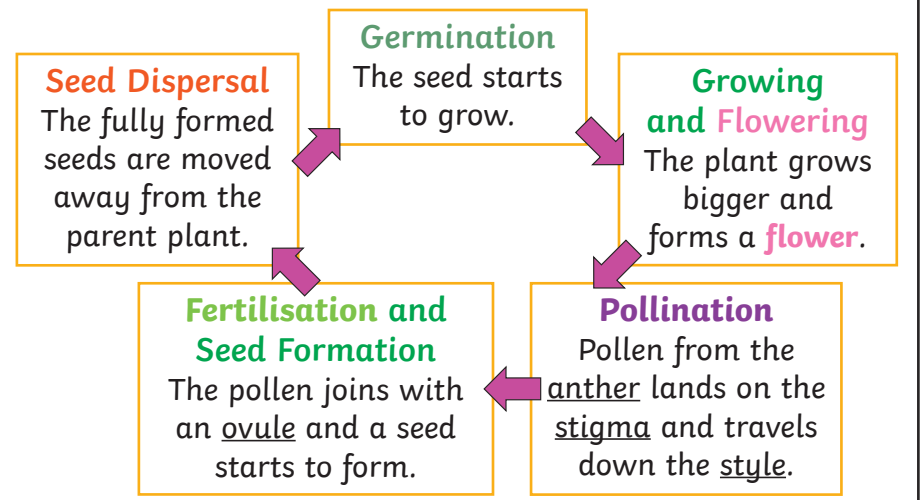
To look at all the planning resources linked to the Plants unit, [click here](#).

Key Vocabulary

fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
stamen	The male parts of the flower . The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament. The filament's job is to hold up the anther. The job of the anther is to make the pollen.
carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower . Made up of the stigma, style and ovary. The job of the style is to hold up the stigma. The stigma collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it. The ovary contains the ovules, which are the part of the flower that gets fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

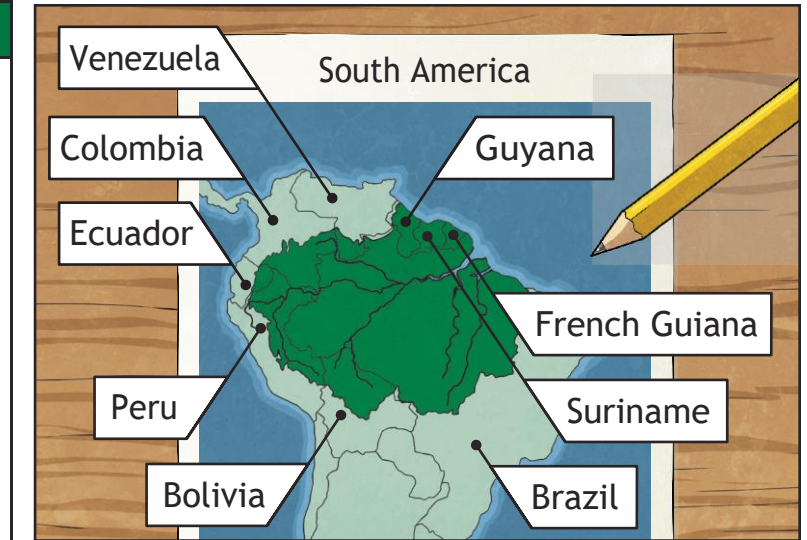


Key VOCABULARY

CLIMATE	The average WEATHER conditions over a long period of time.
deforestation	The cutting down and clearing of forests.
equator	An imaginary circle running round the centre of the earth.
humid	Feeling very damp due to water vapour in the air.
NATIVE tribes	The original settlers of an area.
species	A group of similar animals or plants
WEATHER	The specific condition on a given day.

The AMAZON RAINForest

- 5.5 million square km (previously covered a much larger area)
 - Parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana
 - 2.5 million insect **species**
 - 40 000+ plant **species**
 - 3 000 edible fruits
 - 2 000+ **species** of birds
- currently live there



- 2 million tourists per year
- 170 different languages spoken

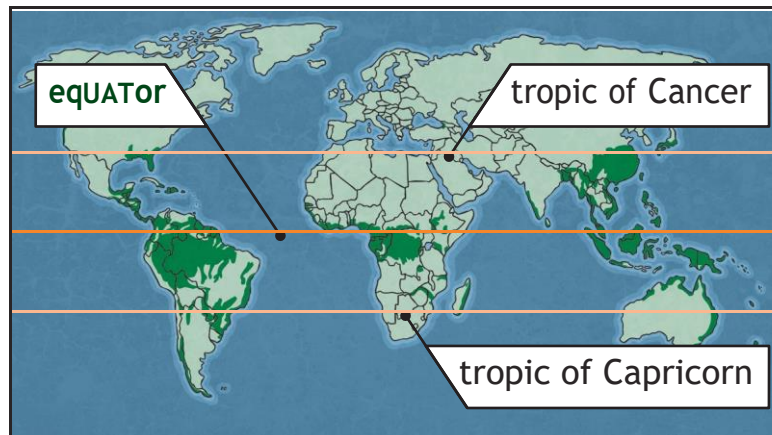


Where in the World?

Rainforests are found near to the **equator** between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.

They can be found in every continent except Antarctica.






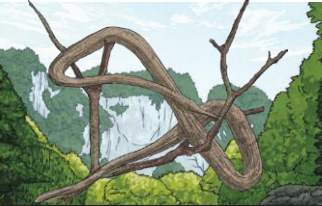


They are located in countries such as Brazil, India, Peru, Mexico, Australia and Malaysia.



CLIMATE

The **CLIMATE** in the rainforest is the same all year round.

- Average rainfall of 6cm each month
- Usually rains every day
- Hot and **humid**

Emergent LAYER	CANOPY LAYER	Understorey LAYER	Forest Floor
			
Trees can be up to 60m tall	Trees form a roof over the plants below	Trees grow to less than 4m tall	Very few plants
Lots of sunlight	Lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain	Very little sunlight	Almost no sunlight
Cold and windy	Lots of food for animals	Warm and humid	Leaves and debris decompose quickly
Birds, bats, monkeys and butterflies	Snakes, toucans and tree frogs	Lots of insects	Gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers
			

Deforestation

Trees are cut down:

- to create fields for farming cattle and growing crops,
- to produce timber and wood pulp to make furniture and paper,
- to create space for housing.

Positive IMPACTS

- Jobs are created in logging and transporting timber and manufacturing products.
- Selling land raises money for local people.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- People's homes are destroyed.
- Animals and plants may become extinct through habitat loss.
- Plants that may have been useful could be lost.

WHAT CAN Be Done to Protect the RAINForest?

Use both sides of a piece of paper, and use pencils until they are stubs.	Use ebooks or a library rather than buying new books.
Turn off lights and electrical items when not in use.	Buy Fairtrade fruit, vegetables, chocolate and coffee.

