



Deforestation

Humans have been cutting down trees for thousands of years to build homes and make fires. We are now cutting down forests faster than ever before, not only for timber and fuel but also to clear large areas for farming. Trees are also cut down to make paper - we use 1 million tonnes (985,000 tons) of paper every day!

Orangutans have lost more than 80 per cent of their forest habitat in the last 20 years. They are now at high risk of extinction in the wild.

Palm oil

Palm oil is a smooth, creamy oil made from the fruit of the African oil palm tree. It is used in a huge number of products, from cooking oil and chocolate to cleaning products and lipstick. The oil palm tree is native to Africa, but it's now grown in other parts of the world on huge farms called palm oil plantations. Forests are cut down and replaced with palm oil trees, and that means animals lose their homes.



...Palm oil fruit



There are 3 trillion trees in the world, but 15 billion are cut down every year.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Ask your parents or carers to choose products that use sustainable palm oil. This means the oil palm trees have been grown in a way that is kind to people, animals, and their environment.

Palm oil is used in more than half of all packaged supermarket products.



Palm oil is a preservative, which means it stops things from going off. It has many other names - at least 200! They include palm kernel, palmate, glyceryl, stearic acid, sodium kernelate, and often it is just referred to as vegetable oil. So, it can be very difficult to know if your favourite products contain the oil. However, if you really want to avoid it, you can do some research on the internet to find brands that make a point of not using it.

Why do we need forests?

Forests are not just a collection of trees - they are a vital part of a healthy planet.



Carbon dioxide As trees grow, they use up carbon dioxide, a gas in the air that causes climate change. They soak up other harmful gases from the air, too.



Oxygen Forests are the "lungs" of the Earth, pumping out the oxygen that we breathe.



Water supply Trees transport water from the soil back into the air, where it can form rainclouds that prevent droughts.



Soil protection Tree roots keep the soil in place, preventing it from being carried away by water or the wind.



Flood protection During heavy rainfall, trees slow the flow of water into rivers and streams, helping to prevent floods.



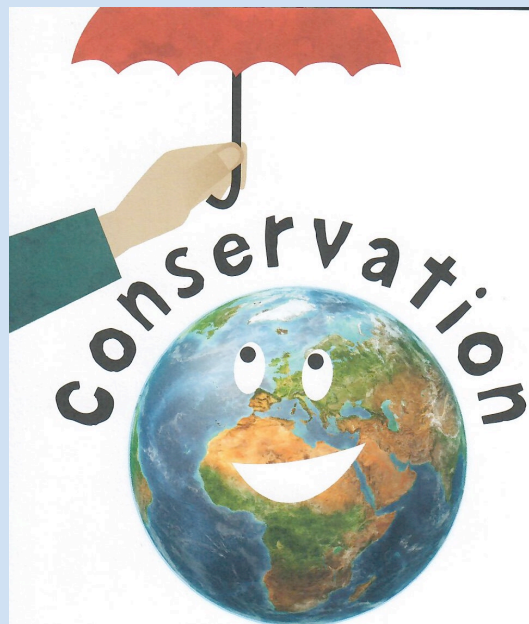
Medicines Lots of medicines are extracted from rainforest plants or based on substances found in them.



Biodiversity About 80 per cent of all living things found on land live in forests. This variety of life is called biodiversity.



People About 300 million people worldwide live in forests, and even more depend on them for their work and food.



Many types of animal and plant are threatened by human actions, such as deforestation, hunting, pollution, climate change, and disease. We have to act now to protect them and make sure they do not disappear forever. There are many ways we can help threatened species.

Extinction

Many animals have smaller and smaller spaces to live in due to deforestation, destruction of their habitats, and hunting. If we don't protect them and their natural homes, they will soon die out, just like the dodo.



Dodo

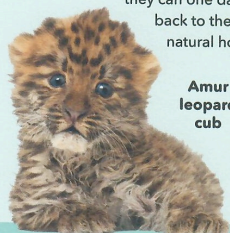


Ecotourism

Trips to areas where there are endangered animals and habitats is called ecotourism. It brings in money to local communities and helps protect wildlife. Tourists have to be careful not to cause any harm. They must keep to footpaths and not get too close to the wild animals.

Reintroductions

We can help animals that find it hard to survive in the wild by breeding them in captivity. In eastern Asia, Amur leopards struggle in the wild. However, we are now breeding them in zoos in the hope they can one day go back to their natural home.



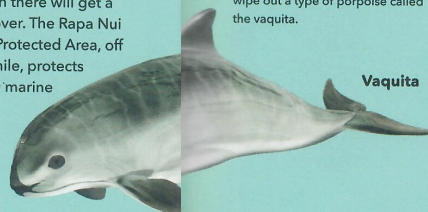
Amur leopard cub



Reintroducing animals to their habitat once they have been wiped out can be very difficult. However, in 2009, beavers were reintroduced to Scotland, UK, and they are doing well!

Protecting our oceans

If we make overfished parts of the oceans into protected areas, the numbers of fish there will get a chance to recover. The Rapa Nui Rahui Marine Protected Area, off the coast of Chile, protects more than 140 marine species found nowhere else on the Earth.



Vaquita

Amazing sea creatures, such as porpoises and dolphins, can be injured or killed by fishing nets. In 2017, Mexico banned the gillnet. This kind of net was threatening to wipe out a type of porpoise called the vaquita.

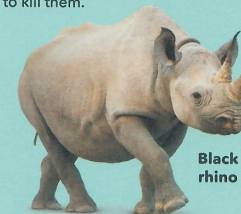
Protecting our forests

The best way to protect forests is to turn them into conservation areas. In 2017, Papua New Guinea created the Managalas Conservation Area, protecting 3,600 sq km (1,400 sq miles) of ancient forest.



Rhino horn

All over the world, animals are killed for their body parts. Rhinos are killed for their horns, which are used in traditional medicine. In some places, vets remove rhinos' horns, so that poachers have no reason to kill them.



Black rhino



A rhino in South Africa has its horns sawn off to make it "valueless" to poachers.

Hunting bans

In some areas, animals are still hunted and killed for sport. Grizzly bears are one of the animals targeted in this way. In 2017, British Columbia, Canada, banned the killing of grizzly bears for either meat or sport.



Grizzly bears are a "keystone species" – meaning they are crucial to the well-being of their ecosystem.

Life Cycle/Story Example

LIFE STORIES

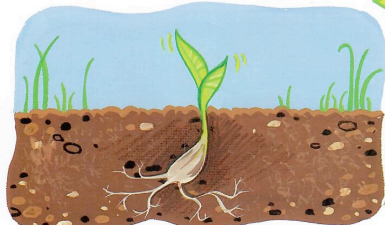
The explanation below tells you how sunflowers grow from seeds.



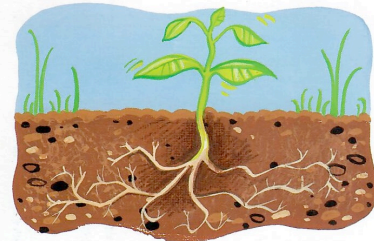
The Life Story of a Sunflower



1. The seed swells in warm, wet, spring weather. The roots push down into the soil.



2. A few weeks later, a shoot appears. The roots keep growing.



3. Next the leaves start to grow. The plant grows taller and taller.



4. Soon it is taller than a person. A flower bud appears.



5. In summer the bud opens. The flower turns towards the sun.



6. Later seeds form and finally the petals fade and die.

Use these pictures and labels to tell the life story of a frog. Make sure your explanation is in order.



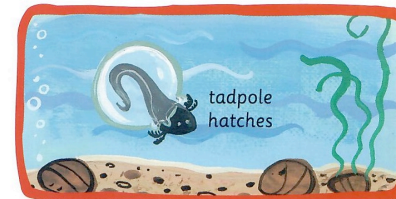
WRITING TIPS

When you write an explanation:

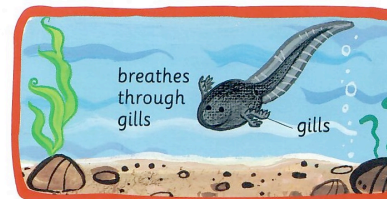
- first think of a title.
- write in the present tense.
- describe what happens in the right order.
- use time words such as first, then, next, after and finally.



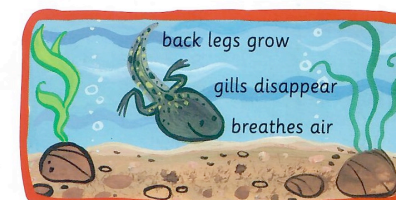
1. Spring.



2. After 2 weeks.



3. After 4 weeks.



4. After 8 weeks.



5. After 10 weeks.



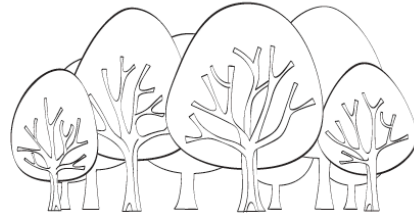
6. After 12 weeks.

Report Writing Tips & Examples

Trees

There are millions of trees growing in this country.

Some trees lose their leaves in the autumn and grow new ones in the spring. These trees are called deciduous trees.



The leaves on a deciduous tree change colour in the autumn. Some of them turn brown, some turn yellow, some turn orange and some turn red. When the wind blows, the leaves fall off the branches and land on the ground.



This is why autumn is sometimes called 'the fall'. Often the dead leaves will become very dry and will rustle and scrunch when you walk through them.

Through the cold winter months the deciduous trees have no leaves and you can see all the branches and twigs very clearly.

In the spring, new leaves grow on the trees. They are fresh and bright green. All through the summer the trees are covered in beautiful green leaves.

Trees that don't lose their leaves in the winter are called evergreen trees because they are ever green. Evergreen trees include holly trees, pine trees and monkey puzzle trees.



The structure

- 1 A general statement about the subject of the report.
- 2 Facts about the subject set out in paragraphs.



Features of the text

- 1 Write it in the present tense.
- 2 Use a formal style and write in the third person.
- 3 Begin with general information and then state details and specific facts.



Remember we call paragraphs POINTS

Report Writing Tips & Examples

Writing a report

Write a report about giant pandas or African elephants.

MAMMALS Giant Panda

HABITAT

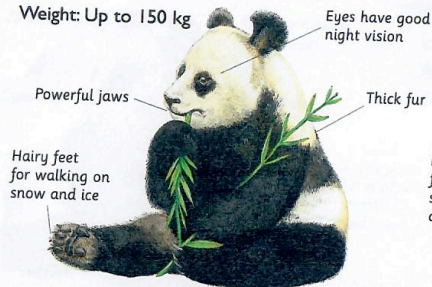


Pandas live alone in the cold, high bamboo forests in the mountains of China.

APPEARANCE

Height: 1.7m

Weight: Up to 150 kg



BREEDING

Female pandas produce one or two babies (cubs) every two or three years. Cubs weigh only about 100g and have no fur. Cubs need a lot of care and usually only one survives.



FEEDING

Pandas live mostly on bamboo shoots and roots. Sometimes they eat small animals, birds and fish. Adult pandas eat up to 38 kg of bamboo each day.



MAMMALS African Elephant

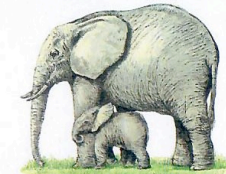
HABITAT



Elephants live in large groups called herds on the grassy plains of Africa.

BREEDING

Females (cows) give birth to one baby (calf) every four or five years. The calves weigh 90 kg and are 1 metre tall. They drink their mother's milk until they are six years old.



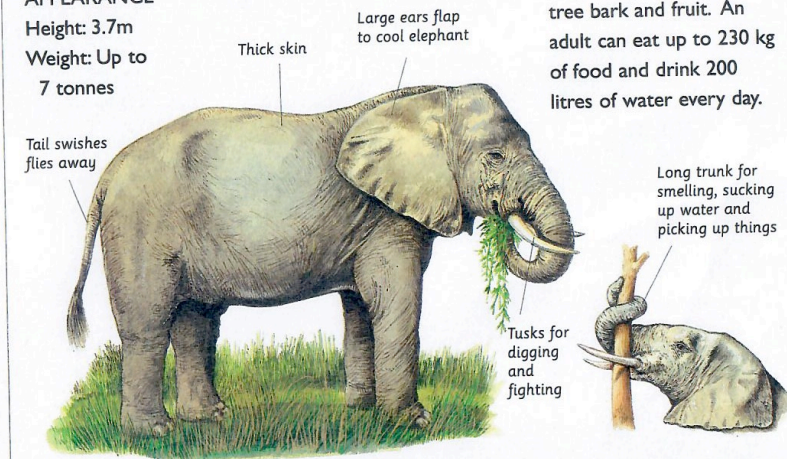
FEEDING

Elephants spend up to 18 hours a day grazing on grasses, leaves, roots, tree bark and fruit. An adult can eat up to 230 kg of food and drink 200 litres of water every day.

APPEARANCE

Height: 3.7m

Weight: Up to 7 tonnes



- 1 First read the information. Look up any words you do not understand in a dictionary.
- 2 Make a list of the following questions and jot down the answers as you find them.

- What does the animal look like?
- Where does it live?
- What does it eat?
- What do you know about its babies?

- 3 The neat copy. Write the title.
- 4 Write your report using the answers to your questions.
- 5 Add facts of your own. Look in other books to make sure they are correct.

WRITING TIPS

When you write a report:

- write in the present tense.
- start a new paragraph for every answer.
- end with a short conclusion.

Report Writing Tips & Examples

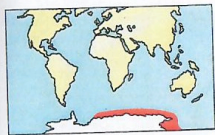
ALL ABOUT ANIMALS

Reports are factual. They explain the way things are. This information about penguins is from an animal handbook.



BIRDS Emperor Penguin

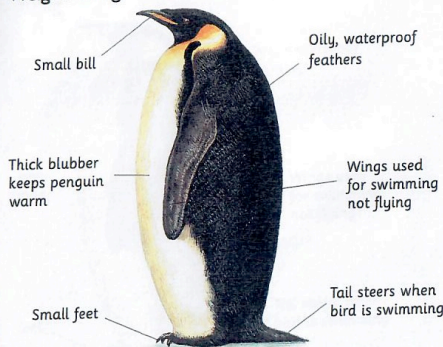
HABITAT



Emperor Penguins live in seas around Antarctica, in large groups called flocks.

APPEARANCE

The Emperor Penguin is the largest of all penguins.
Height: 1.15m
Weight: 30 kg



BREEDING

In the autumn, male and female penguins travel 100 km south to a nesting site. There, they meet a life-long mate. Three weeks later, the female lays one egg. She returns north to feed, leaving the male to care for the egg.



The male keeps the egg warm on his feet under a flap of skin. He does this for two months. He eats nothing and huddles together with other males to keep warm. When the egg hatches, the female returns to feed the chick. The male can feed at last.



FEEDING

Penguins are fast swimmers (up to 30 km per hour). They catch fish, squid and krill in their beaks which they eat under the water.



This report is based on the information and pictures found in the handbook.



Emperor Penguins

What they look like

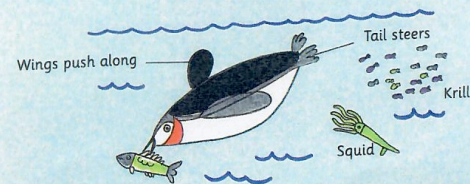
Emperor penguins have black heads, wings and feet and white tummies. Their necks are bright yellow. They are the biggest of all the penguins.

Where they live

They live in Antarctica, which is a very cold place. They have waterproof feathers to keep dry and fat to keep warm.

Penguins have wings but they cannot fly, though they swim fast. They use their wings like flippers and steer with their tails. They catch their food while they are swimming.

What they do



What they eat

Their babies

In the autumn, penguins travel to nesting sites. The female penguin lays one white egg. The male puts it on top of his feet to keep it warm. The female goes away to eat. The male penguins stand close together to keep warm. They do not eat for two months. The female returns when the egg hatches and then the male can eat. Baby penguins are called chicks.



Writer's own comments

I saw some chicks at the zoo. They had soft, fluffy, grey feathers instead of black and white ones. The mother was feeding them with fish straight from her mouth into theirs. Most people love penguins and we need to protect them.

A good ending



Report Writing Tips & Examples

Factual sentence starters for information texts

- _____ are ...
- _____ is ...
- They are ...
- They are also ...
- They like to ...
- They don't like ...
- They avoid ... because ...
- They don't ...
- It doesn't ...
- They can ...
- It can ...
- Instead they ...
- In addition, ...
- Usually ...
- Generally ...
- Normally ...
- As a rule ...
- Frequently ...
- They can be ...
- They are usually ... (It is usually ...)
- They are rarely ... (It is rarely ...)
- They are never ... (It is never ...)
- They are a very ... (It is a very ...)
- Like many ...
- Unlike ...
- This is a ...
- Although ...
- Even though ...
- Despite ...
- Despite the fact that ...
- Sometimes ...
- Often ...

Links - Openers

Words to start or open sentences with.



Links - openers and conjunctions



Sentence Starters

One interesting fact about this is...

Another thing to note is...

Even though...

Lots of people think... but it is actually...

Some... others...

Amazingly,...

It is known that...

twinkl
visit twinkl.com

Monday Afternoon Activity

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhvmt39>

Habitat Fact File Activity

Animal: mammal ☐ bird ☐ amphibian ☐ reptile ☐ fish ☐

Name: _____

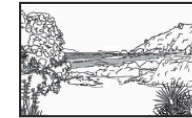
Habitat:

☐



rainforest

☐



ocean/beach

☐



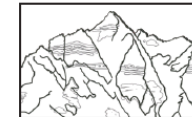
desert

☐



arctic

☐



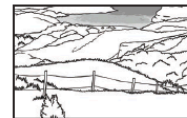
mountains

☐



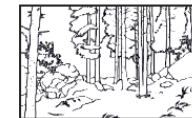
river

☐



field

☐



woods

☐



grasslands

Picture or Photo

Interesting Facts

Types:

☐



carnivore

☐



herbivore

☐



omnivore

Food it eats: _____

Tuesday Afternoon Activity

<https://stemlearning.wistia.com/medias/oil59grd13>

Living Things and Their Habitats Key Stage 1

Activity: Match the living thing to its habitat

habitats

Living things



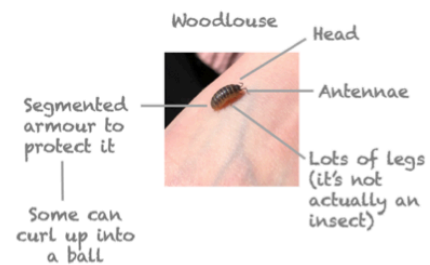
Activity: Find and identify living things in their habitats

Go on a bug hunt, see what you can find in your local area and identify what lives there and how they are suited to that habitat or micro-habitat

Activity: Draw and label a minibeast

Either find a minibeast from your bug hunt, or look one up in a book or on the internet and label it

Example:



Activity: Create estate agents adverts for animals' habitats

Can you think of the features of different microhabitats and create an advert for what might attract animals or plants suited to those habitats:

| Example | |
|--|------------------|
| | |
| Habitat <u>Under a log</u> | Habitat _____ |
| Features <u>Dark, damp</u> <u>Rotting leaves to eat</u> | Features _____ |
| Would suit <u>Woodlouse</u> <u>Millipede, worm</u> | Would suit _____ |
| | |
| Habitat _____ | Habitat _____ |
| Features _____ | Features _____ |
| Would suit _____ | Would suit _____ |

Thursday Afternoon - Mr. Dooley's Virtual Sports Day

EY & KS1

Virtual Sports Day

Welcome to our Virtual Sports Day. Practice each one of these activities and when you are ready you can record your scores. Each Activity lasts 20 seconds. **Good Luck!**

EQUIPMENT:

Socks x 6
Table Spoon
Tape measure
or ruler
Teddy x6

Activity 1: Sock and Spoon (1 rolled up sock and a table spoon and 2 socks for markers)

1. Place markers e.g. socks 2 metres apart.
2. Start behind the marker
3. Children to balance the sock (rolled up) on the spoon.



SCORING: Number of shuttles = number of points (for example there and back= 2points)

Activity 2: Kangaroo Jump (soft toys x 6 and 2 socks)

1. Socks 2 metres apart. Line up behind the marker
2. Kangaroo jump (2 footed jump) to collect your teddy or soft toy
3. Jump and take it back to the starter marker
4. How many objects can you collect in 20 seconds?



SCORING: Number of objects = Number of points

Activity 3: Sock Ladder Sprint (5 socks or you can use chalk, masking tape)

1. Socks to be placed 50cm apart.
2. Start behind the first sock
3. Sprint up and down the ladder in between the socks for 20



SCORING: 1 point = 1 length of the ladder (for example there and back= 2 points)

Activity 4: Sock it (6 socks or you can use chalk, masking tape etc)

1. Stand behind a sock 1 metre away from the target (4 adult socks)
2. Throw 1 rolled up sock into the target or hit the target
3. Run and collect your sock and repeat again
4. How many times can you land the sock into the target in 20 seconds?



SCORING: 1 point for getting it in or hitting the target.

Write your score below:

Activity 1: Sock and spoon (20 seconds)

Write your score below:



Activity 2: Kangaroo Jump (20 seconds)

Write your score below:



Activity 3: Sock Ladder (20 seconds)

Write your score below:



Activity 4: Sock it (20 seconds)

Write your score below:



TOTAL SCORE

Add up all your scores and record in the total score box.

Well done for completing your Virtual Sports Day!

Friday Afternoon Activity

Well Being - Cool Off (Coping Skills) Snowflake

- A simple and fun way to make a coping skill reminder for children (and grown ups) of any age!
- Choose from assortment of paper colours and types, fold and cut out snowflake. Talk about how all snowflakes are different and everyone's way of calming down can be different and unique too.
- Write and draw calming strategies on the snowflake.
- Decorate with glitter, sequins, felt pens, stickers etc.
- We all need reminders sometimes and reminders of safe ways to calm and relax are important for everyone! Cool off with a coping skill snowflake today.

