

All About Elephants

Elephants are the largest of all land mammals on Earth. With their long trunks and large ears, they are an impressive sight across Africa and areas of Asia. Elephants are known for being clever and are one of only a handful of animals that can recognise themselves in a mirror.

Elephant Herds

Elephants live in large groups that are made up of female elephants and their calves. These herds are usually led by the oldest and largest female who is called the matriarch. Incredibly, herds of over 100 African savannah elephants have been spotted.



African Elephants

African elephants are the largest species of elephant. All African elephants grow tusks which they use for lots of different tasks, including lifting objects and defending themselves. If they can't find water available nearby, elephants have also been known to dig a hole with their tusks to find water underground.

There are two different types of African elephants. They are called the savannah elephant and the forest elephant. Both can be found in different parts of Africa.

The savannah elephant is the largest type and can be found living in grassy plains and bushlands. They can also be called the bush elephant. Savannah elephants mainly eat grass but have also been known to eat other plants and fruit.

The forest elephant is smaller and can be found in wooded rainforests. Unlike savannah elephants, who can be counted easily in open areas, it is difficult to know how many forest elephants are living in a specific area. Instead, researchers often count the number of droppings to estimate how many forest elephants there are.



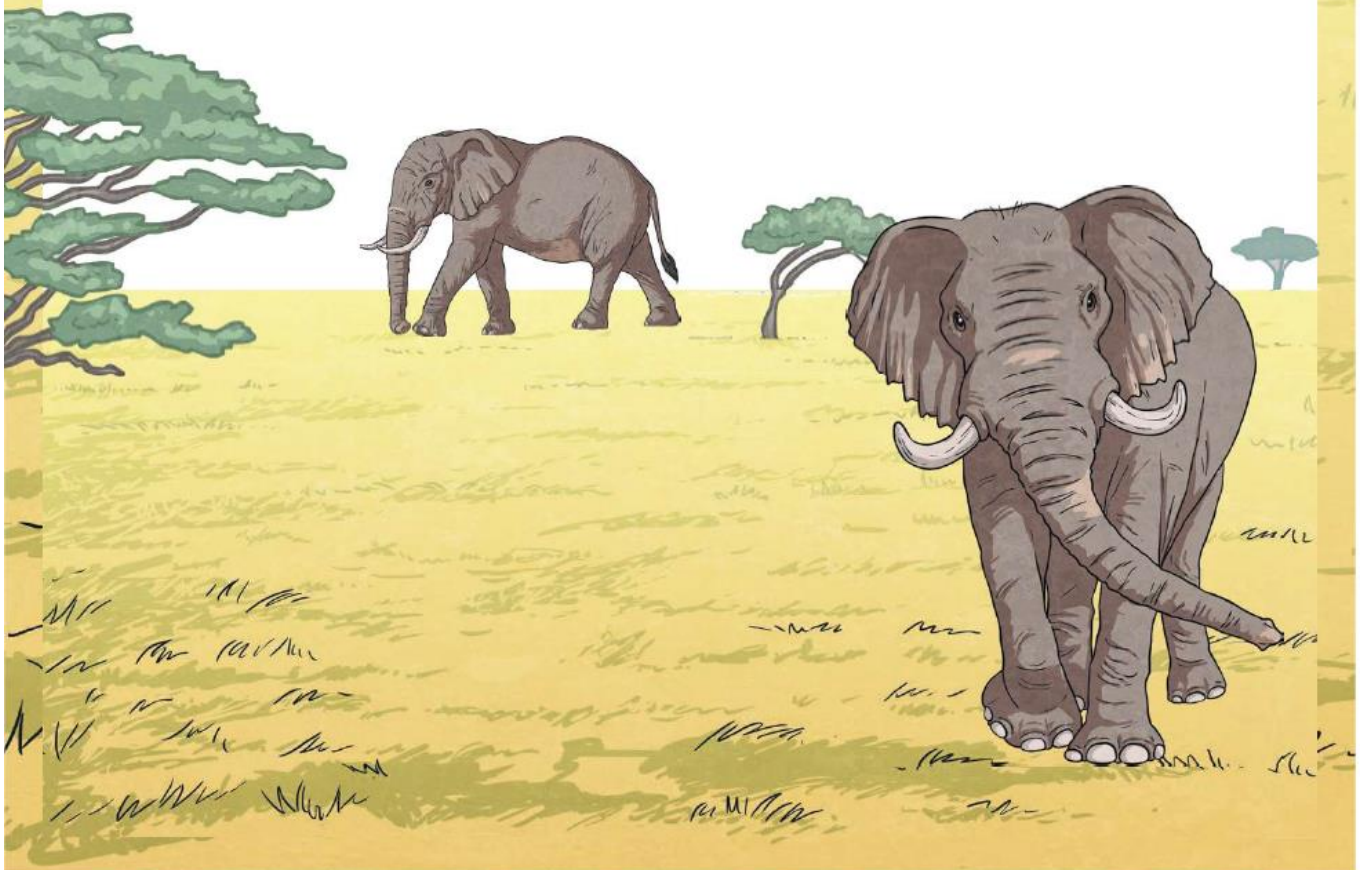
Asian Elephants

Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants and can be found in different parts of Asia. Unlike African elephants, female Asian elephants don't have any tusks. These types of elephants can be identified by the shape of their ears, which are smaller than those of African elephants.



There are several different types of Asian elephant. These include the Sri Lankan elephant, the Indian elephant and the Sumatran elephant. The largest of these is the Sri Lankan elephant. Amazingly, some studies have found that Asian elephant footprints can make an excellent home for frogs and their tadpoles when they're filled with rainwater.

Over the years, elephants have faced a variety of different threats that have led to the number of wild elephants decreasing. While African elephant populations are now slowly increasing, Asian elephant populations are decreasing and they are endangered. Wanting to protect these magnificent creatures, many countries have now put laws in place to help to keep them safe.



Listen to a recording of the text below here:

<https://soundcloud.com/talkforwriting/jungle/s-4Ye8khPyx1x>

Jungle Log: 18th April, 2020

Today has been an amazing day of discovery! I woke early and got ready for my trek into the Atlanti Jungle. I was excited and couldn't wait to see what lay ahead of me. I packed my rucksack and put on my sturdy walking boots. I made sure my camera was working because I wanted to record as much of the day as possible. I left the camp at 6am.

First, I trudged through the dense forest and collected samples of the plant life. My favourite was a thorny bush. It had tiny, yellow flowers growing on it, which smelt like ice cream! Next, I studied some of the mesmerising insects that were crawling up the rough bark of every tree. One insect looked like a caterpillar but had 2 sets of wings and tiny hands on the ends of its 20 legs. Excitedly, I photographed as many creatures as I could because I wanted to show my explorer friends what I had discovered.

After a short tea break, I measured the circumference of the tallest trees to work out how old they were. One measured 10 metres around and was so tall that I couldn't see the top of it. It reminded me of the beanstalk in a famous children's story. Next, I trekked to a clearing and found a beautiful plunge pool. The water was turquoise and tiny neon fish were splashing on the surface. I tried to catch one, but they were too fast for me. Then it was time for a rest. I lounged on pink grass, soaking up the purple sun beams and listened to the strange jungle noises around me.

Finally, I headed back to camp because the sun began to set. It sets quickly in Oreno and I was worried I might get lost. When I got to my tent, I unpacked my rucksack and stored my plant samples safely. I'm really looking forward to where my wardrobe will take me next week!

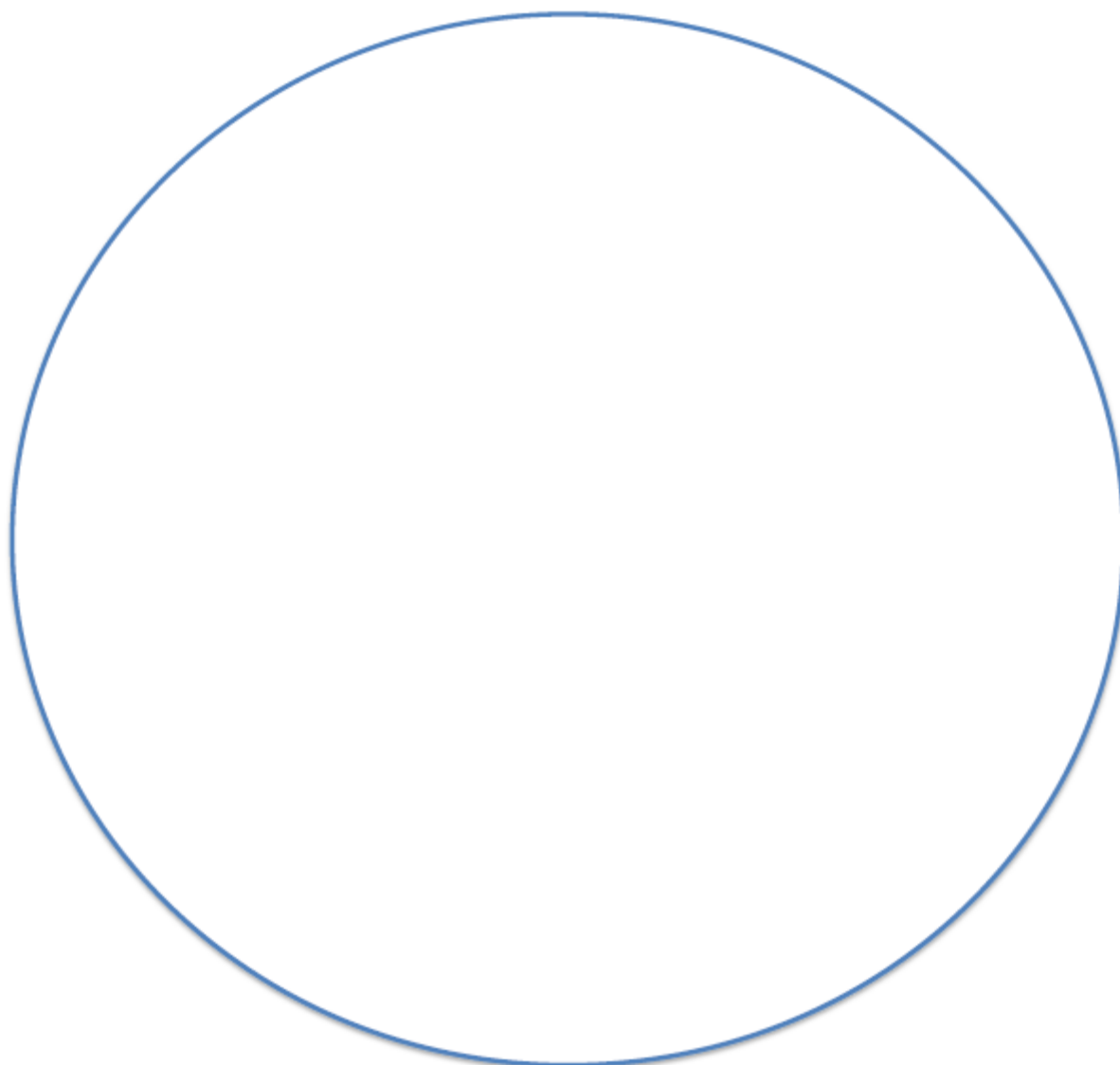
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Let's be explorers!



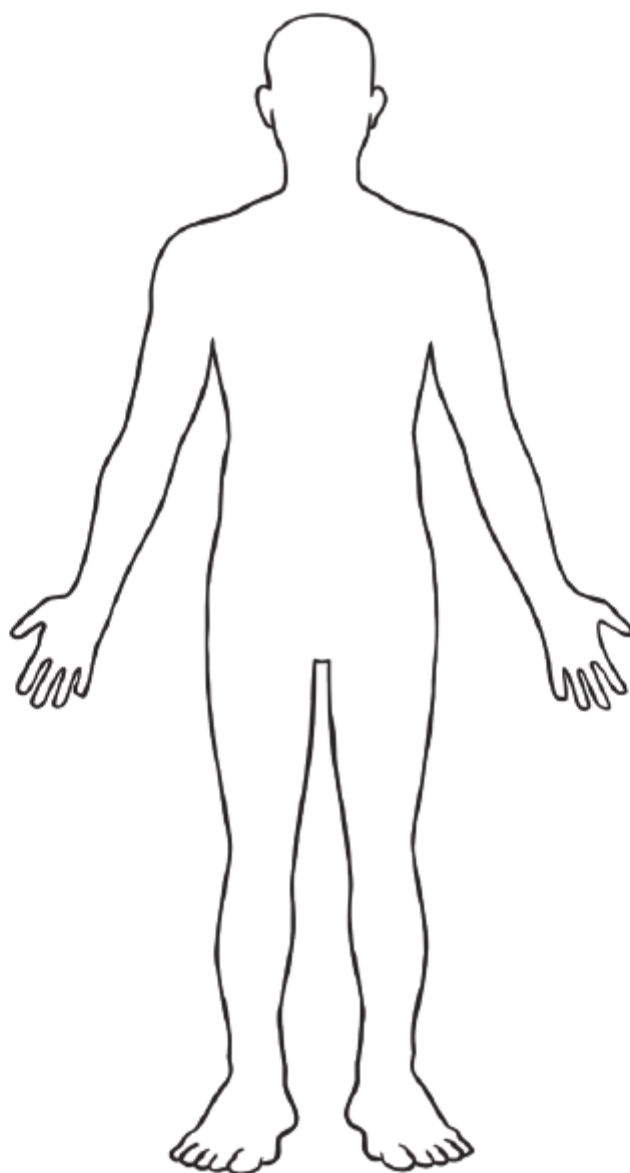
Imagine we have gone through the wardrobe together and we are in a new jungle. If I passed you my telescope, an instrument that makes far away objects look closer, what would you see through it? What would the new jungle be like? What weird and wonderful things would be in this new place?

★ Creative challenge: In the circle below, draw what you would see through my telescope.



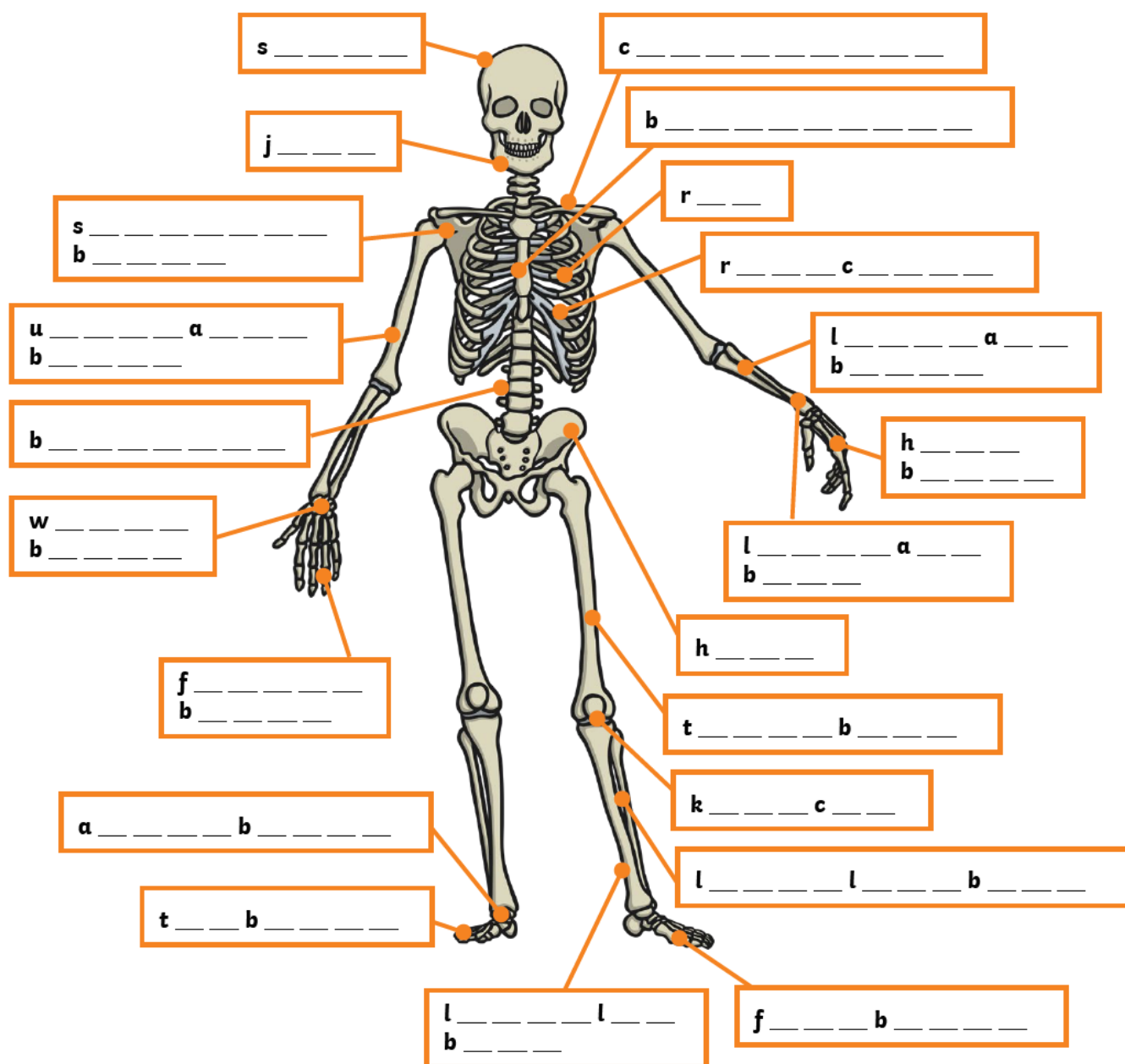
★ Give your new jungle a name: _____

Where Are Our Bones?



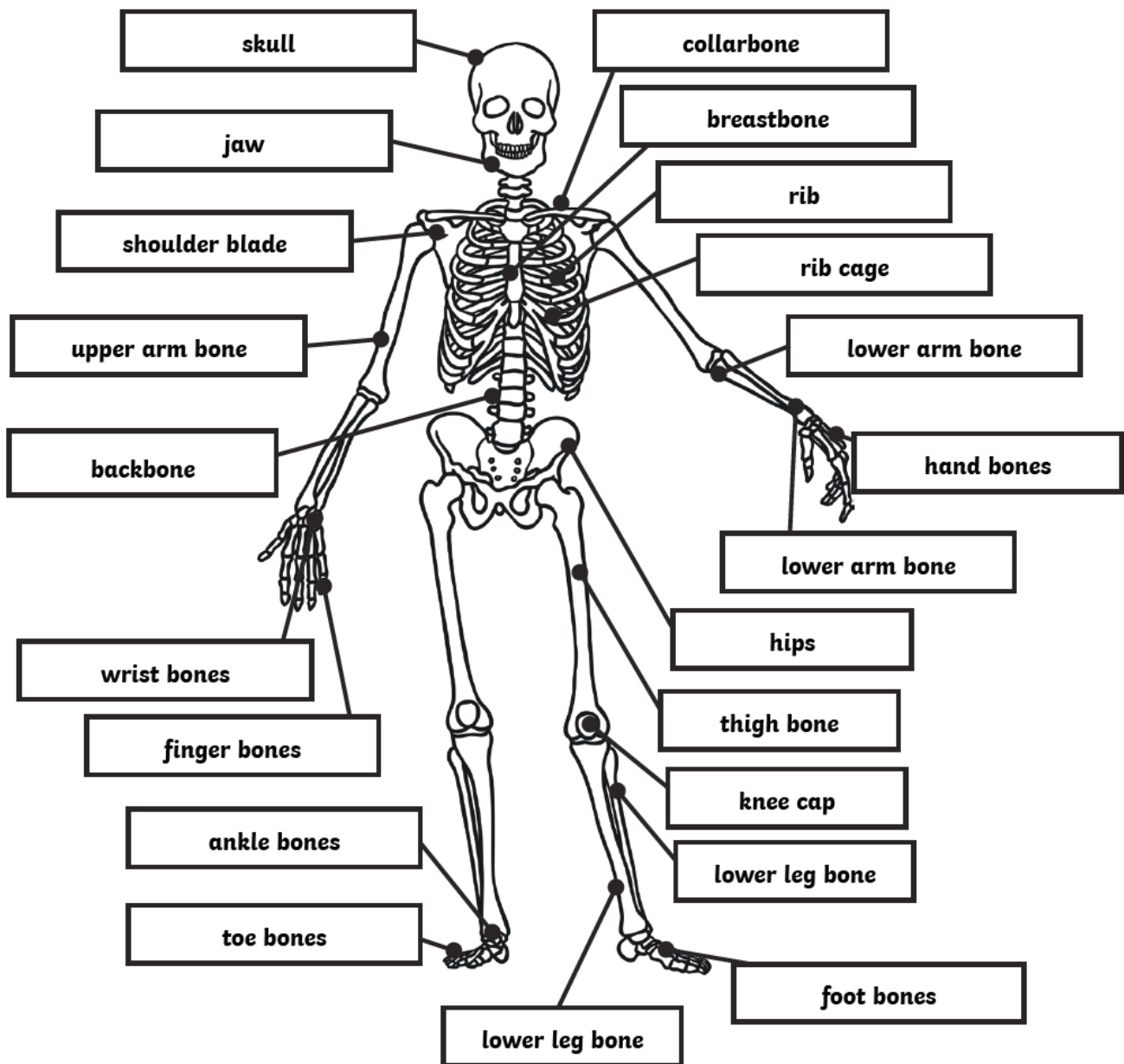


Common Names Skeleton Labelling Sheet



Key Words: skull, rib, rib cage, collarbone, ankle bones, upper arm bone, thigh bone, lower leg bone, finger bones, hand bones, shoulder blade, jaw, backbone, wrist bones, hips, knee cap, foot bones, lower arm bones, toe bones, breastbone

Answers



Example

market
._ _ . . .

Add dots and dashes to the words below

market	
star	
man	

woman	
human	
sonic	

glue	
power	
model	

Your log

- ★ Now let's imagine we have explored our new jungle and you are going to write your explorer's log. Follow the same pattern as mine and use this planner to jot down the ideas for yours.

Underlying structure	New ideas
State when the exploring happened, sum up the day & tell reader how you felt, e.g. <i>Today has been amazing. I was so ...</i>	
What you did before you set off, e.g. <i>I put on my ...</i>	
Event 1 – what happened? <i>First, ...</i>	
Event 2 – what happened? <i>Next, ...</i>	
Event 3 – what happened? <i>After a short break, ...</i>	
Event 4 – what happened next? <i>Following that, ...</i>	
Round off your report and tell the reader what you did at the end of the day. <i>Finally, ...</i> <i>When I got back ...</i>	

World Music Day - Sunday 21st June

Research different music genres – Can you create a leaflet to educate others?	Can you create a musical instrument out of recycled materials? Look on the internet if you are short on ideas!	What is your favourite instrument? Find out all about it and create a fact file! Remember to include a diagram.
Listen and respond – Play your favourite song or album and create a piece of art, don't think too much just create and have fun!	Using musical notations can you create a repeating pattern or piece of art?	Listening to meditation and relaxation music has so many benefits! Can you create a poster to encourage more people to take some time out?
Music around the world! Music is used in celebrations all around the world! Can you find out where and what it sounds like?	Clap a rhythm and ask someone at home to clap or play it back. Take turns to develop your listening skills.	Can you write instructions on how you made your instrument? Remember you will need an equipment list and numbered steps!

Questions

1. Why might an African elephant dig a hole using its tusk? Tick one.

- ☐ to help it to lift something
- ☐ to help it to defend itself
- ☐ to bury a piece of food
- ☐ to try and find water

2. Where can the savannah elephant be found? Tick one.

- ☐ on grassy plains
- ☐ in wooded rainforests
- ☐ in parts of Asia
- ☐ in mountains

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

Savannah elephants...

Forest elephants...

African elephant populations...

Sumatran elephants...

are a type of Asian elephant.

have been seen in herds of over 100 elephants.

are now slowly increasing.

can be found in wooded rainforests.

4. Look at the last paragraph.

Which word tells you that the author likes elephants? Tick one.

- ☐ variety
- ☐ increasing
- ☐ magnificent
- ☐ creatures



Now for some grammar

Before you write your log, let's practise some sentences that will help you to write like an explorer.

More detail please

★ You can add detail to your sentences by using the simple joining words *and* or *but*. For example:

1. I trudged through the dense forest *and* collected samples of the plant life.
2. I tried to catch a fish *but* they were too fast for me.



Create sentences about your jungle and add detail using *and* or *but*.

Add in 'When'

- ★ The log uses sentence signposts to tell the reader when something happened in the journey. The ones used in the log are known technically as 'fronted adverbials' – adverbs (or phrases beginning with adverbs) that are placed at the front of sentences to show us WHEN. These include: *First, Next, After that, Then, Afterwards, After a while, Finally, When ...* ,

For example:

1. *Next*, I trekked to a clearing and found a beautiful plunge pool.
2. *Finally*, I headed back to camp because the sun began to set.



Redraft your sentences, using fronted adverbials to show WHEN things happened.

Explain a bit more, please

- ★ Now try practising some sentences that will help you explain what you were doing, using *because* to enable you to explain.

For example: *Finally, I headed back to camp because it was getting late.*



Take sentences from your ideas above but try adding *because* to explain why you did something. Start your sentence with a fronted adverbial again. Remember, you can spin your sentence round and start with *because*, as well. For example:

1. *First*, I set out early *because* the jungle was far away.
2. *Because* the jungle was far away, the first thing I did was set out early.
3. *After that*, I packed my camera *because* I wanted to photograph the flowers.

Wonderful Waterfalls

Niagara Falls is the name given to three waterfalls that are on the border between the USA and Canada.



A waterfall is a geographical feature where water flows over a rocky edge into a plunge pool below.

Niagara River

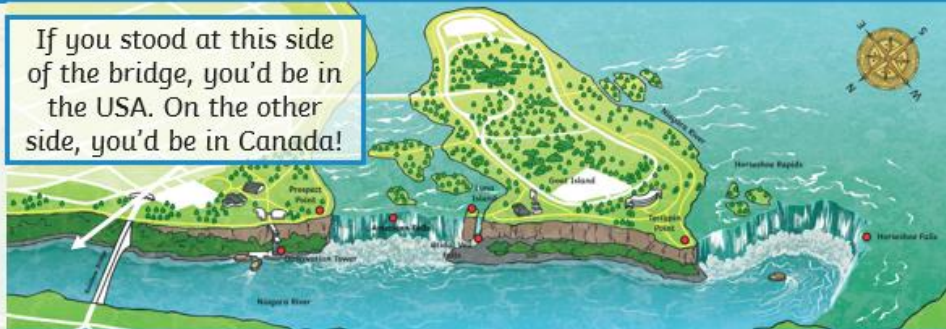
Niagara Falls are located on the Niagara River. The river flows for around 35 miles (56km) from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

The river is a natural boundary line between the USA and Canada.



Three Waterfalls

If you stood at this side of the bridge, you'd be in the USA. On the other side, you'd be in Canada!



Horseshoe Falls (Canadian Falls)

- Horseshoe Falls is the largest of the waterfalls.
- The waterfall is on the border between Canada and the USA.
- It is round 57 metres high.

How Were They formed?

Niagara Falls formed naturally thousands of years ago at the end of the Ice Age.

When the ice eventually melted, valleys and mountains were revealed. The water flowed into the valley which formed the Niagara River.



Erosion



At the end of the Ice Age, Niagara Falls were thousands of metres further downstream compared to where they are today.

The flow of the water has worn away the rocks and the waterfalls have moved farther and farther back.

Tourism

Every year, millions of tourists from all over the world visit Niagara Falls.

Tourists can go on a boat trip on the Niagara River so that they can get a closer (and wetter) view of the waterfalls.

Tourists can go for a walk behind the waterfall. They get very wet!



This is the Whirlpool Aero Car which transports tourists safely over the Niagara Whirlpool, part of the Niagara River.
A whirlpool is swirling water.

Choose the correct word to go in each of the sentences.

superheroes

supermarket

supertanker

superstar

1 I like reading comics about different .

2 He is the most famous singer in the world – a real .

3 My little sister sits in the trolley at the when we go shopping.

4 That is loaded with oil.

supersonic

superhero

superhuman

supersize

5 I would like to travel faster than the speed of sound in a aeroplane.

6 My big brother is my .

7 The hero in that film had strength.

8 A burger is huge!

5. What surprising thing might you find inside an Asian elephant's footprint?

6. Fill in the missing words.

The _____ elephant is the _____ type of elephant.

7. Explain the difference between African elephants and Asian elephants.

8. Which type of elephant would you most like to see in the wild? Explain your answer.



Write away!

Now you're ready to write your first Jungle Log!

★ Use your plan (and the model for Atanti if it helps) to draft your log on a separate piece of paper.

Remember to:

- add detail to your sentences by using *and* or *but*;
- add explanation to your sentences using *because*;
- use fronted adverbials like *After that* or *because*, to start some sentences;
- check your capital letters at the start of sentences, full stops at the end and commas after a fronted adverbial or the phrase introduced by the fronted adverbial.



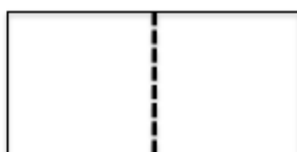
★ Don't forget to read your work and check it flows and makes sense.

Well done! How about publishing your log? Follow the instructions below to make a fold-out log. Draw your jungle on the front and write your log inside!

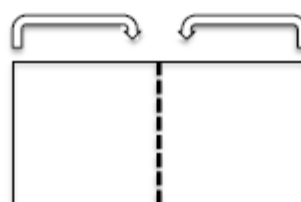
How to make an explorer log



A4 paper



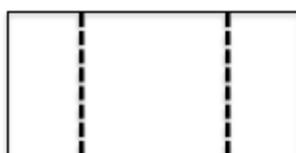
Fold it in half



Fold each side into the middle

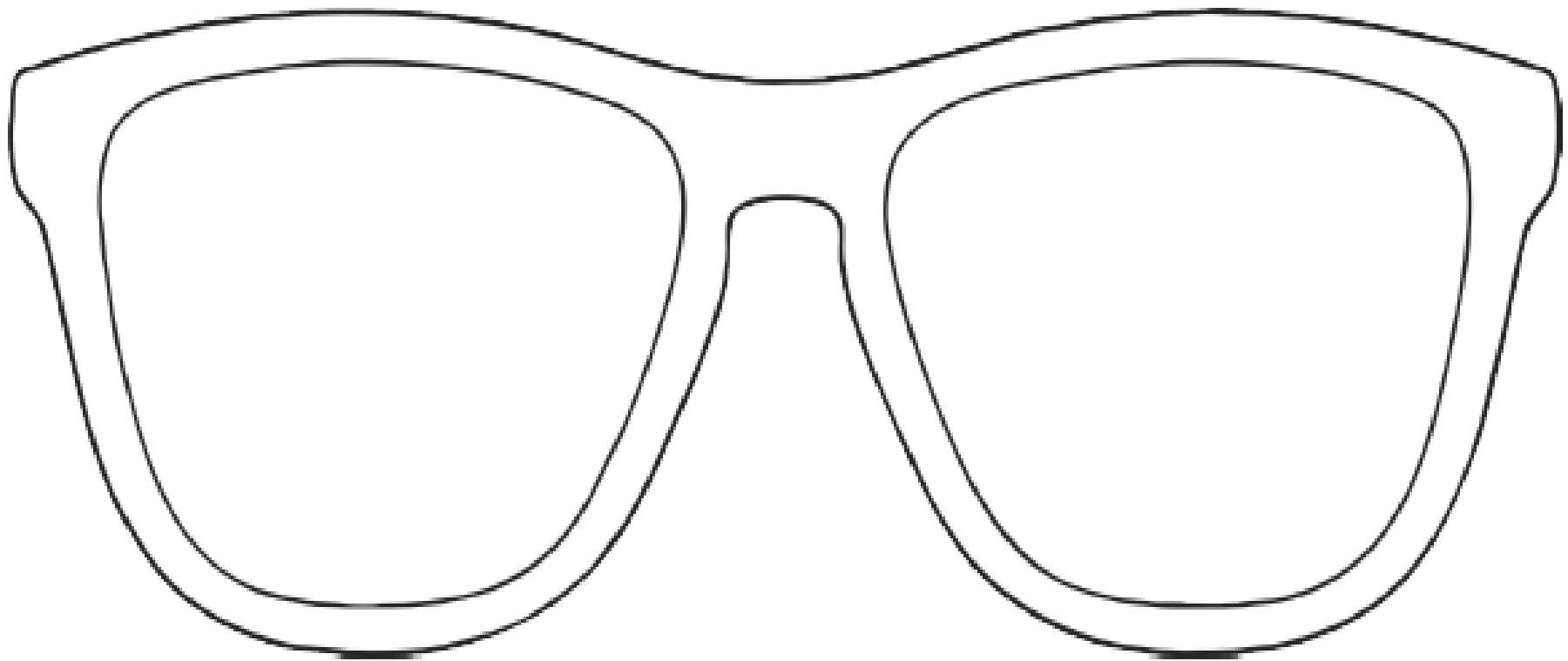


You have a log!



Write inside and draw your jungle on the front

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4 Times Table Activities

Count in 4s and colour in the grid:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Work out these answers:

a) $4 \times 4 =$ _____

g) $7 \times 4 =$ _____

b) $3 \times 4 =$ _____

h) $1 \times 4 =$ _____

c) $5 \times 4 =$ _____

i) $11 \times 4 =$ _____

d) $2 \times 4 =$ _____

j) $8 \times 4 =$ _____


e) $9 \times 4 =$ _____


k) $10 \times 4 =$ _____

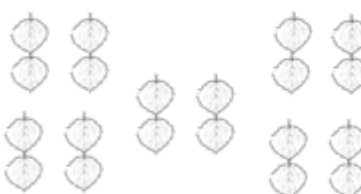
f) $6 \times 4 =$ _____

l) $12 \times 4 =$ _____

How many different leaves are there? Count in groups of 4 and write out the calculation.

a)  _____ \times _____ = _____

b)  _____ \times _____ = _____

c)  _____ \times _____ = _____