

A lush green rainforest scene with dense foliage and trees. The background is slightly hazy, suggesting a misty or overcast day. The text is overlaid on a white rectangular box in the center of the image.

Year 3/4
Spring Term 1
2026

Rainforests

Stunning Start



For our stunning start, we created our own soundscapes to show the different sounds of a storm in the rainforest! We clicked our fingers, clapped our hands and stamped our feet then used our voices for extra effect! We then experimented with instruments to see what other soundscapes we could make.

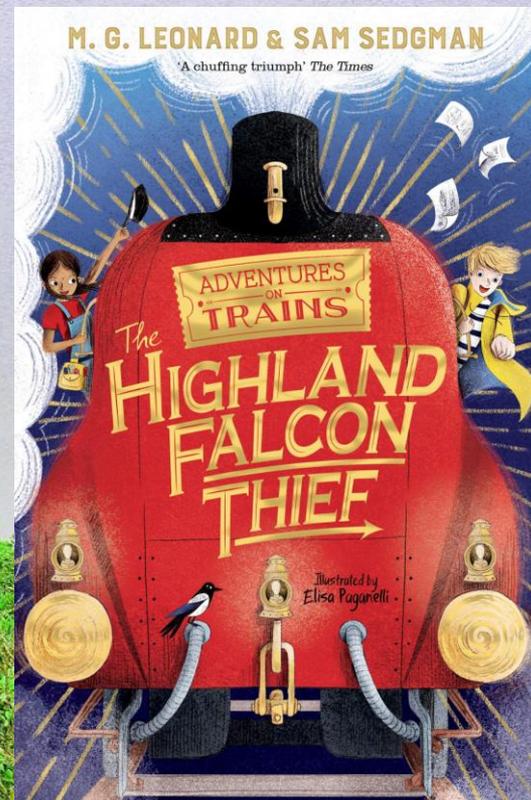
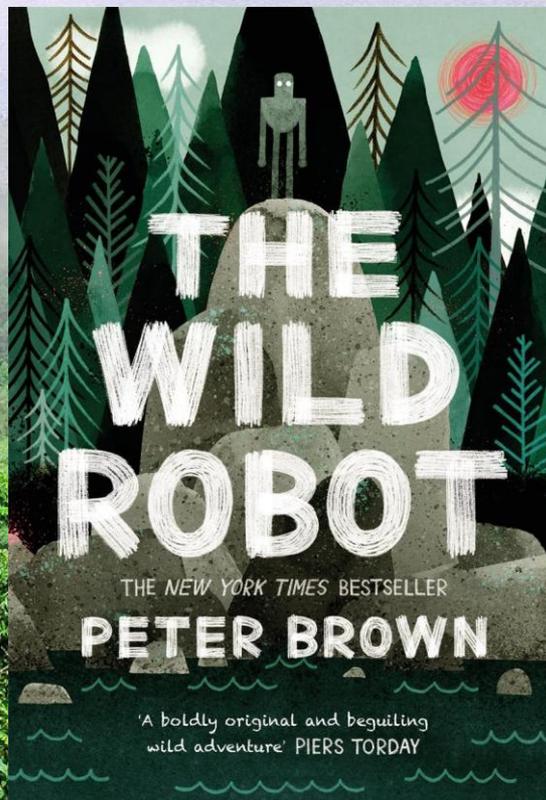
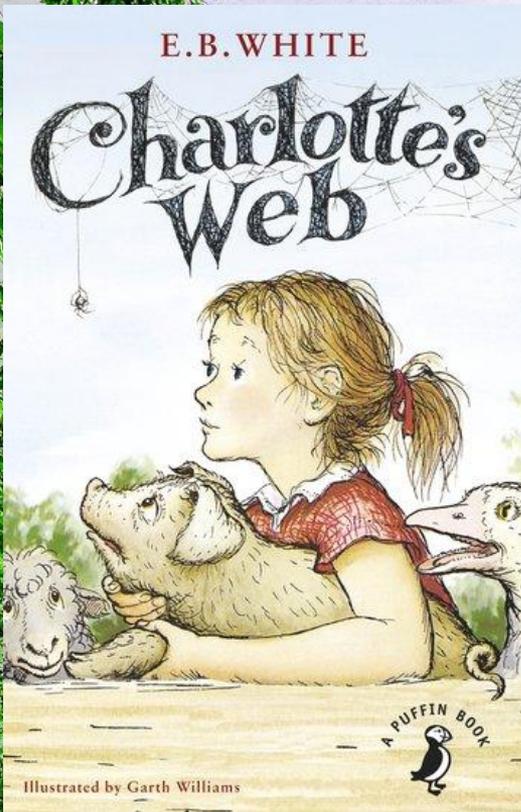
Stunning Start



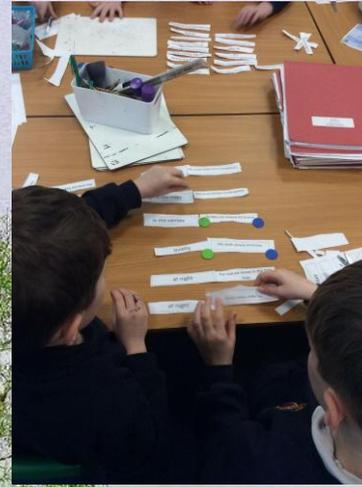
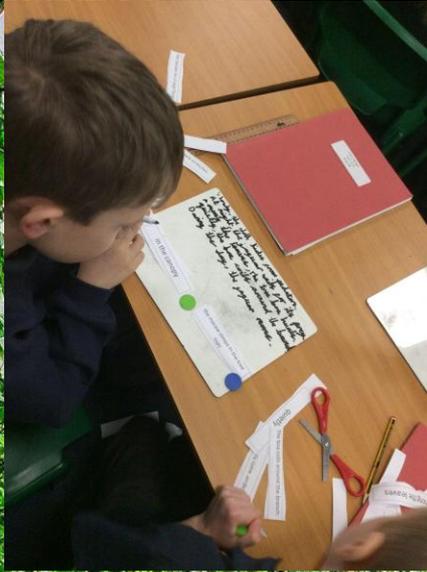
We also created these colourful collages of Rainforest animals with tissue paper.



We have been reading...



English



Foxes class have been writing non-chronological reports about animals in the rainforest. We have been practising using fronted adverbials and identified the features of a non-chronological report before drafting and editing them.

English

Introduction
I will write about the toucans that live in the rainforest. They are very colorful and have long bills. I will describe their appearance and how they live in the rainforest.

Appearance
Toucans are birds that live in the rainforest. They have long, colorful bills that they use to peck at fruit. Their bodies are mostly black and white, with some colorful feathers on their heads and necks.

Classification
Toucans are birds that belong to the family Caprimulgidae. They are found in Central and South America, particularly in the Amazon rainforest.

Food
Toucans eat a variety of fruits, including mangoes, guavas, and papayas. They use their long bills to peck at the fruit and eat the seeds.

Conclusion
Toucans are fascinating birds that play an important role in the rainforest ecosystem. Their long bills are a unique adaptation that allows them to eat fruit that other birds cannot reach.



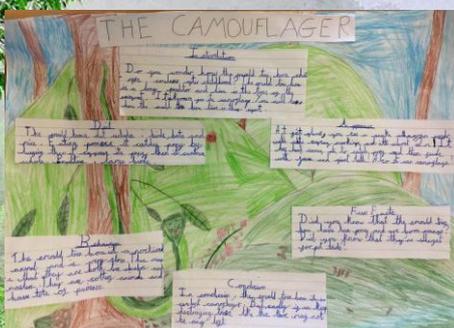
THE CAMOUFLAGER

Introduction
I will write about the jaguar, a big cat that lives in the rainforest. It is a very powerful animal and is known for its camouflage. I will describe its appearance and how it hunts its prey.

Appearance
Jaguars are big cats with a yellowish-brown coat covered in dark spots. They have a muscular build and a long tail with a tuft at the end. Their eyes are yellow and they have a powerful jaw.

Behavior
Jaguars are solitary animals. They are active during the day and night. They are excellent swimmers and are known for their strength. They hunt a variety of prey, including deer, peccaries, and capybaras.

Conclusion
Jaguars are one of the most powerful and beautiful big cats in the world. Their camouflage and strength make them a fascinating animal to study.



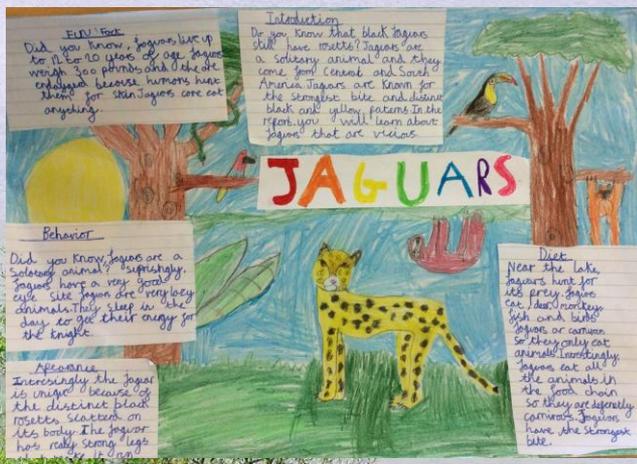
JAGUARS

Introduction
Do you know that black jaguars still exist? Jaguars are a solitary animal and they come from Central and South America. Jaguars are known for their strength, bite and distinctive black and yellow patterns in the rainforest. I will learn about jaguars that are vicious.

Appearance
Interestingly the jaguar is unique because of the distinctive black rosettes scattered on its body. The jaguar has really strong legs.

Behavior
Did you know jaguars are a solitary animal? Interestingly, jaguars hunt a very special prey. See jaguars are very big animals. They sleep in the day so get their energy for the night.

Diet
Near the lake jaguars hunt for all prey. They eat deer, monkeys, fish, and birds. Jaguars are carnivores so they only eat animals. Interestingly, jaguars eat all of the animals in the forest chain so they are definitely carnivores. Jaguars have the strongest bite.



MAI!

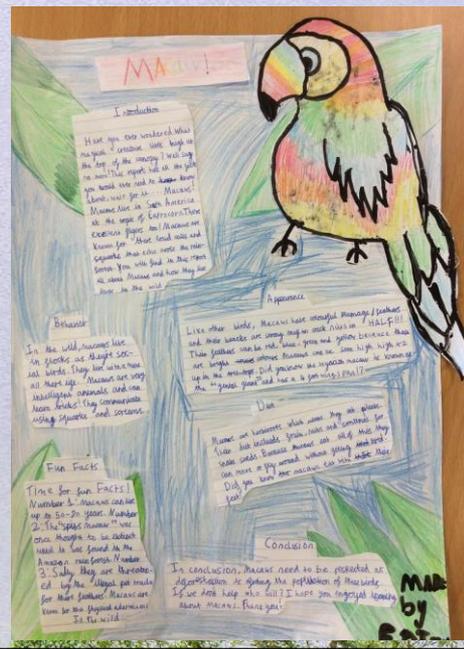
Introduction
I will write about the macaw, a colorful bird that lives in the rainforest. It is known for its vibrant colors and its intelligence. I will describe its appearance and how it lives in the rainforest.

Appearance
Macaws are large parrots with bright, colorful feathers. They have long, hooked bills and are known for their intelligence. They live in large flocks and are very social animals.

Behavior
Macaws are very intelligent and are known for their ability to learn words and use tools. They are also very social and live in large flocks. They are active during the day and are known for their loud calls.

Diet
Macaws eat a variety of fruits, seeds, and nuts. They are very intelligent and are known for their ability to learn words and use tools. They are also very social and live in large flocks.

Conclusion
Macaws are one of the most beautiful and intelligent birds in the world. Their vibrant colors and intelligence make them a fascinating animal to study.



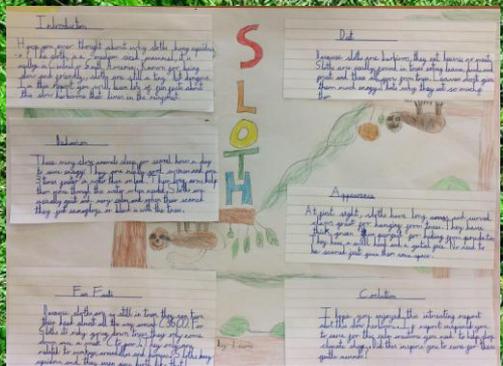
SLOTH

Introduction
I will write about the sloth, a slow-moving animal that lives in the rainforest. It is known for its slow pace and its ability to camouflage. I will describe its appearance and how it lives in the rainforest.

Appearance
Sloths are mammals with long, shaggy fur. They have a slow, deliberate movement and are known for their ability to camouflage. They live in the rainforest and are active during the day.

Behavior
Sloths are very slow-moving animals. They are known for their ability to camouflage and their long, shaggy fur. They live in the rainforest and are active during the day.

Conclusion
Sloths are fascinating animals that have adapted to life in the rainforest. Their slow pace and ability to camouflage make them a unique and interesting animal to study.



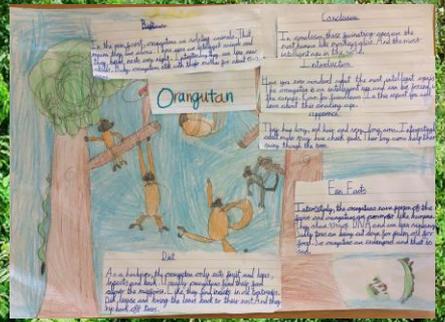
Orangutan

Introduction
I will write about the orangutan, a large primate that lives in the rainforest. It is known for its intelligence and its ability to use tools. I will describe its appearance and how it lives in the rainforest.

Appearance
Orangutans are large primates with reddish-brown fur. They have a long, shaggy coat and are known for their intelligence. They live in the rainforest and are active during the day.

Behavior
Orangutans are very intelligent and are known for their ability to use tools. They are also very social and live in large groups. They are active during the day and are known for their loud calls.

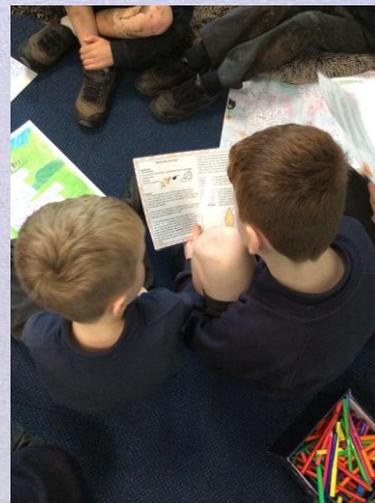
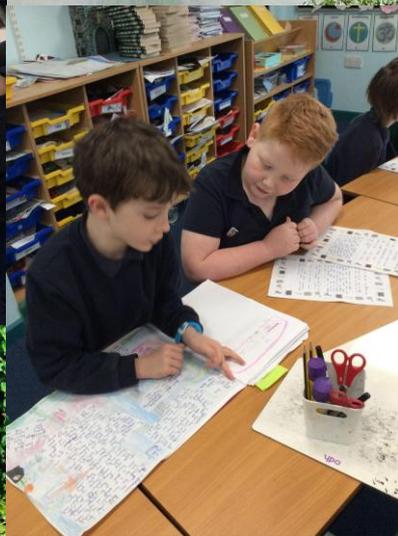
Conclusion
Orangutans are one of the most intelligent and social primates in the world. Their ability to use tools and their social nature make them a fascinating animal to study.



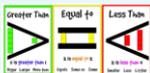
Foxes class have been writing non-chronological reports about animals in the rainforest. They have been posted to Askham Wildlife Park for the staff there to read! We can't wait for their response.

English

We shared our work with children in other classes across school.



You do



12

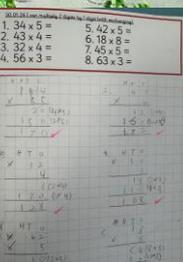
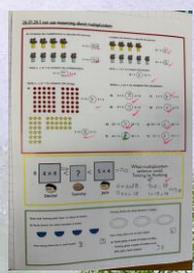
$21 \div 3$

Which card has the greater value?

Maths

We do

- 1. I know that $2 \times 7 =$
So I know that $20 \times 7 =$
- 1. I know that $3 \times 5 =$
So I know that $30 \times 5 =$



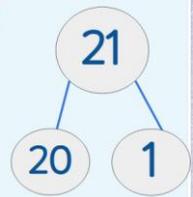
	T	O	
	3	2	
x		2	
			(2x2)
+			(30x2)

Just like column addition and subtraction, we always start from the right hand column.

We do

$21 \div 4$
 $21 \div 4 = 5$ remainder 1

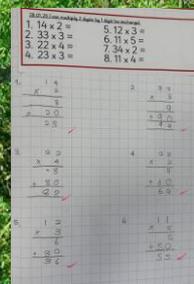
Is this number in the 4 times tables?



In Maths, we class have been learning all about multiplication and division! We began by practising our time tables to help us learn related facts before we then learnt a written method for multiplication. We then learnt to partition numbers to help us to learn to divide.

There are 23 marbles in a jar.
 There are 5 jars.

How many marbles are there altogether?



Computing

SETPS (set pen size) command changes the thickness of the line.

The line thickness ranges from 1 to 20.



SETPS 1



SETPS 4



SETPS 20

SETPS 1 (very thin)

SETPS 4 (the default Logo line)

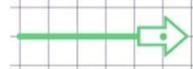
SETPS 20 (very thick)

To change the colour, type SETPC and a number between 0 and 13

SETPC 4



SETPC 10

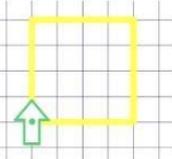


SETPC 13

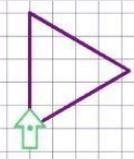


In computing, we have been learning to code using Logo. We learnt the difference between single line and multi-line code and how to change the thickness and colour of the line,

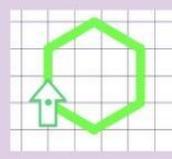
```
SETPS 12  
SETPC 6  
REPEAT 4 [FD 4 RT 90]
```



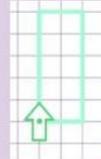
```
SETPS 7  
SETPC 13  
REPEAT 3 [FD 5 RT 120]
```



```
SETPS 16  
SETPC 2  
REPEAT 6 [FD 2 RT 60]
```



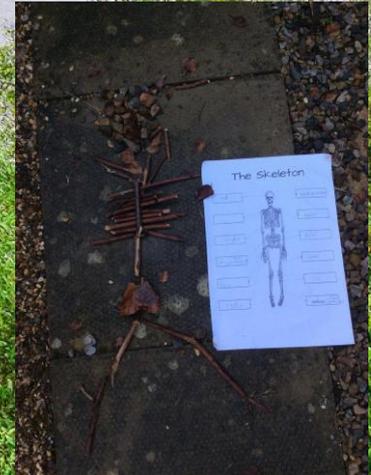
```
SETPS 10  
SETPC 11  
REPEAT 2 [FD 5 RT 90 FD  
2 RT 90]
```



Science



Our topic in Science is 'Animals Including Humans'. We have been identifying different parts of a human skeleton and learning about how our skeleton helps us. We built our own model skeletons in one of our Forest School sessions with natural resources!



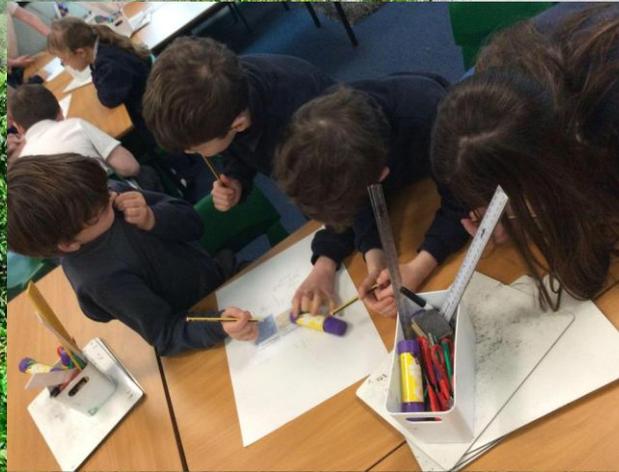
Science



We carried out an experiment to find out if having longer arms means you can throw further.

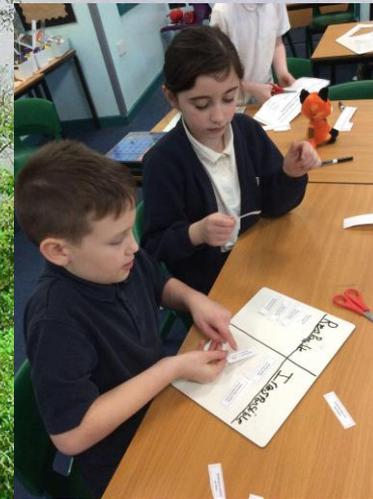
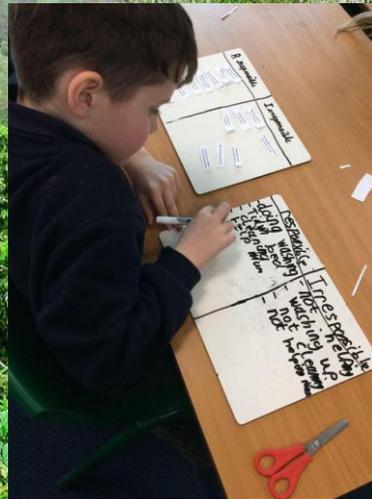
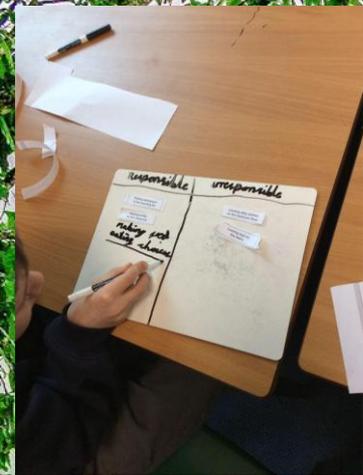
RE

In RE, we have been learning about prayer in different religions. We have learned about the preparation of wudu in Islam, puja worship in Hinduism and the Lord's Prayer in Christianity.



RHE

Our RHE topic has been 'Caring and Responsibility'.
We have talked a lot about our responsibilities and how can be responsible and show care towards others.



Music

In music, we have been learning to play the Glockenspiel. We have practised a range of notes and rhythms and applied our knowledge to playing various pieces of music.

Musical notation for the song "Dee-see's got the blues". It consists of four staves in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the chord progression: D, C, D, C. The second staff contains the lyrics "Dee - cee's got the blues." with notes corresponding to the melody. The third staff shows the chord progression: D, C, D, C. The fourth staff contains the lyrics "Have you heard her news?" with notes corresponding to the melody.



Musical notation for the song "Drive that road train, take that freight, weight, push the pedal to the metal". It consists of three staves in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the lyrics "Drive that road train, take that freight," with notes corresponding to the melody. The second staff contains the lyrics "Drive that road train, take that weight," with notes corresponding to the melody. The third staff contains the lyrics "Push the pe - dal to the me - tal," with notes corresponding to the melody.

Geography

We have been learning all about the rainforest! We have been on a fact hunt, learned about the climate, produced weather reports and lots more!



Geography

We built our own layers of the rainforest and put them all together in the correct order.



Geography



PE



We have been developing our orienteering skills in PE. We have completed several orienteering courses and practised refining our language when giving instructions.

Spanish

We listened to the spanish version of the story 'Jack and the Beanstalk'. We identified different spanish nouns and verbs and practised our pronunciation. We ordered the events of the story and matched up spanish statements with each key image.



Zoolab!

We had a very exciting visitor from Zoolab to help us with our learning about the animals we might find in the rainforest. We held snakes, tarantulas, tree frogs and a giant snail!



Zoolab!

