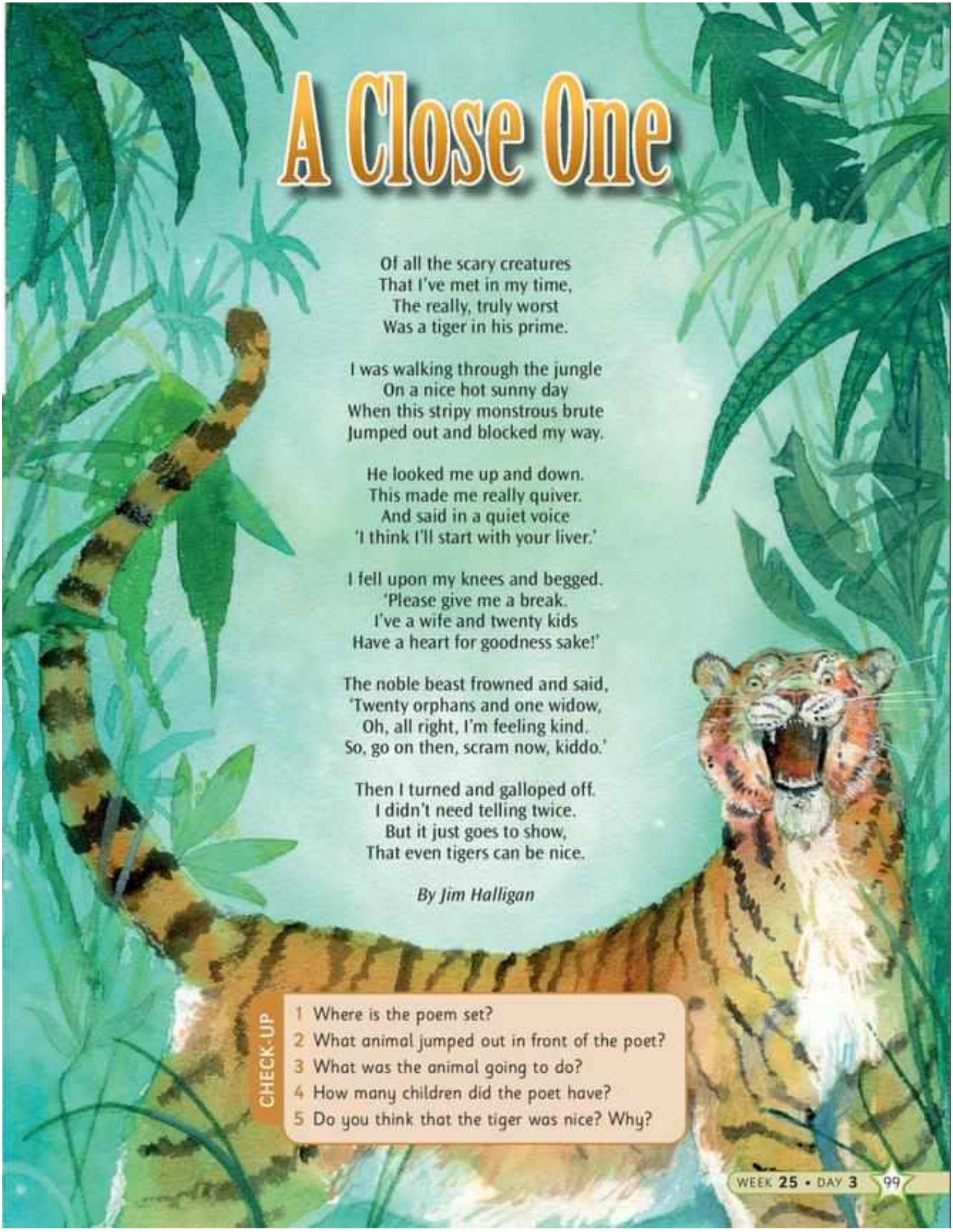
Read At Home Pages



A Close One

Of all the scary creatures
That I've met in my time,
The really, truly worst
Was a tiger in his prime.

I was walking through the jungle
On a nice hot sunny day
When this stripy monstrous brute
Jumped out and blocked my way.

He looked me up and down.
This made me really quiver.
And said in a quiet voice
'I think I'll start with your liver.'

I fell upon my knees and begged.
'Please give me a break.
I've a wife and twenty kids
Have a heart for goodness sake!'

The noble beast frowned and said,
'Twenty orphans and one widow,
Oh, all right, I'm feeling kind.
So, go on then, scram now, kiddo.'

Then I turned and galloped off.
I didn't need telling twice.
But it just goes to show,
That even tigers can be nice.

By Jim Halligan

CHECK-UP

1 Where is the poem set?
2 What animal jumped out in front of the poet?
3 What was the animal going to do?
4 How many children did the poet have?
5 Do you think that the tiger was nice? Why?

Idioms

• To swing a cat

• Black sheep

• As clear as a bell

Idioms are common sayings that may seem a bit strange if you think about them. However, each has an explanation as to how it started. Here are some examples.

- The teacher's explanation was **as clear as a bell**.
  Meaning: the explanation was easy to understand. Church bells make a loud, clear sound that everyone recognises and understands.
- **Bite the bullet**.
  Meaning: Take what's coming without complaining. Long ago, when a soldier was injured in battle, there was often no anaesthetic. As a result, the wounded soldier was given a bullet to bite down on, in order to ease the pain.
- There is not enough room **to swing a cat**.
  Meaning: The space is very cramped. For target practice, archers used to very cruelly tie a cat in a sack, hang it from a tree, swing the sack and shoot arrows at it. If there were other trees close by, they could not swing the cat.
  Others claim that the saying came from a cruel punishment given to sailors. This was done by flogging them with a cat-o'-nine-tails, which was a whip with nine tails. If the room was too small, it was said that there was not enough room to swing a cat(-o'-nine-tails).
- He is the **black sheep** of the family.
  Meaning: He is the one in the family who is the most trouble. Shepherds did not like black sheep because it was harder to sell their fleeces than those of white sheep.
- She has a brand **spanking new** bicycle.
  Meaning: Her bicycle is new. Doctors often give new-born babies a little spank to get them to cry and so start breathing. ■

CHECK-UP

1. What are idioms?
2. Explain the following idioms: (a) as clear as a bell; (b) bite the bullet.
3. Explain the following idioms: (a) black sheep; (b) spanking new.
4. Put each of the idioms in question 2 into a sentence to show the meaning.
5. Can you think of two other idioms? Find out how they started to be used.

The Wedding Cake

Noleen's wedding was going to take place in a few days time. Mam had promised to make the wedding cake for her. Mam was a great baker and three layers of a wedding cake was no problem to her. She baked three fruit cakes, each one a different size. She planned to use little white plaster pillars to get one cake to stand on top of another. The smallest cake would be on the top, and the largest on the bottom.

The whole cake was going to be covered in snow-white icing. It was going to look great! Before doing the icing, Mam decided to set the cakes up on the little plaster pillars on the kitchen table to make sure the whole thing balanced. Then she went off to catch the news on the television.

It was a total accident, of course. Tommy hadn't meant to leave a mug of coffee right beside the towering cakes. It just so happened that Pete, our dog, was crazy about coffee.

It seems a wedding cake can make a pretty loud noise when it hits a kitchen floor. We all rushed to the kitchen to find Pete on the table with his nose stuck in a coffee mug, slobbering away happily. The three cakes were in bits on the floor like a big fruity jigsaw puzzle.

We all thought Mam was going to become very angry. Instead, she was very quiet, eyes narrowed, lips pursed. She was thinking. There was no time to bake three new cakes and she knew it. Then she spoke. One word.

'Marzipan,' she said.

She spent the next two days putting it all back together with dabs of marzipan. Then she iced it.

The wedding cake was a big hit at the wedding. Everybody loved it.

'Gorgeous!' people told her. 'How did you make it?'

'A family secret,' she told them, as she smiled to herself. ■

CHECK-UP

1. Who was getting married?
2. What was Mam going to make for the wedding?
3. What happened in the kitchen?
4. How did she fix the broken cakes?
5. How do you know that the cake was a success?

Revision: Alphabetical Order, Similes and Contractions

A. Arrange the following fruits and vegetables in alphabetical order.

oranges apples cabbage broccoli bananas lettuce Brussels sprouts
pears tomatoes kiwis peas parsnips turnips carrots peaches plums

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

B. Choose a suitable word from the box to complete the following similes.

bus bird brass thieves fox bone mule lamb

1. As cunning as a _____.
2. As bold as _____.
3. As gentle as a _____.
4. As free as a _____.
5. As thick as _____.
6. As dry as a _____.
7. As stubborn as a _____.
8. As big as a _____.

C. In your copybook, write down the following contractions in full.

1. would've
2. should've
3. haven't
4. aren't
5. can't
6. I'll
7. won't
8. they're

Revision: Quotation Marks

A. Write down the words that the characters in cartoons 1 and 2 are saying.

Cartoon 1

‘_____

_____?’ asked Mum crossly.

‘_____

_____!’ said Tom, pointing at Rex.

Cartoon 2

‘_____

_____?’ asked Granddad, with a grin.

‘_____

_____,’ answered Ann.

B. In your copybook, rewrite the following sentences, using quotation marks.

1. You're the best class that I've taught, said the teacher to her pupils.
2. Can you tell me what time it is please? asked the man.
3. I hear that you got a new bike, said Uncle Fred to John.
4. If I have time after dinner this evening, said Mum, I am going to the cinema.

Story Writing Ideas

- Your character is running late and has to take the bus instead of walking.
- At school or work, your character gets an unusual assignment.
- Your character finds something he or she had lost.
- Your character has to choose between two things that he or she loves.
- Your character is out talking a walk when he or she sees a dog that...
- Your character tries a new restaurant. The chef comes out and tells him or her...
- Your character finally gets to take an exciting vacation to beach. On the shore, he or she finds...
- During a thunderstorm, your character suddenly remembers...
- Your character leaves in the morning but has to go back home after forgetting to bring...
- Your character has an accident and...
- At a basketball game, your character is surprised when...
- Your character gets an interesting offer from a friend. Does he or she take it?
- Your character has an argument with his or her best friend. They argued because your character said...
- Your character meets someone with the same name.
- On your character's favorite holiday, he or she is excited to...
- Your character decides to take a new class or join a new club. All goes well until the teacher or club leader says...
- Your character gets a visit from an old friend—but the friend has changed and doesn't seem to be the same person.
- Your character has to give a speech. On the way up to the podium...
- Your character meets his or her favorite celebrity. When your character asks for a picture...

Maths

A) Basic Multiplication

1.	(a) 2 × 7 = ___	(b) 1 × 12 = ___	(c) 11 × 1 = ___	(d) 10 × 4 = ___
2.	(a) 6 × 5 = ___	(b) 2 × 6 = ___	(c) 4 × 2 = ___	(d) 12 × 10 = ___
3.	(a) 4 × 4 = ___	(b) 11 × 11 = ___	(c) 7 × 7 = ___	(d) 2 × 2 = ___
4.	(a) 9 × 2 = ___	(b) 12 × 4 = ___	(c) 2 × 8 = ___	(d) 1 × 5 = ___
5.	(a) 5 × 10 = ___	(b) 6 × 5 = ___	(c) 7 × 9 = ___	(d) 4 × 11 = ___
6.	(a) 11 × 0 = ___	(b) 8 × 1 = ___	(c) 3 × 3 = ___	(d) 10 × 11 = ___

Example

① Multiply 3 units by 5 first. This makes 15. Write the 5 down and bring the ten over to the tens.

43
× 5
5

② Then multiply the 4 tens by 5. This makes 20. Then add on the extra ten from the units to make 21.

43
× 5
215

③ So the answer is 215.

43
× 5
215

1. (a) 43 × 5 (b) 39 × 6 (c) 73 × 4 (d) 28 × 9 (e) 56 × 2 (f) 33 × 5

2. (a) 18 × 8 (b) 52 × 3 (c) 95 × 6 (d) 74 × 9 (e) 67 × 7 (f) 84 × 7

B) Long Multiplication 1

- First, we need to remember what happens when we multiply any whole number by 10. Each number move up one place in place value.

- So, in the number 34 the 3 moves from the tens to the hundreds, the 4 moves from the units to the tens and we put a zero in where the 4 was. So 34 multiplied by 10 becomes 340. Here are some more examples:

Th	H	T	U			Th	H	T	U
		4	5	× 10 =			4	5	0

Th	H	T	U			Th	H	T	U
		6	9	× 10 =			6	9	0

Th	H	T	U			Th	H	T	U
	3	8	2	× 10 =		3	8	2	0

Th	H	T	U			Th	H	T	U
			9	× 10 =				9	0

- So, an easy way to remember this is that when ever you multiply any whole number by 10 you just add on a zero. So, 54 becomes 540. And 123 becomes 1230 and so on. Even if you are multiplying 10 by another number it's the same – just add n a zero to the other number:

10 x 32 = 320 10 x 9 = 90 10 x 324 = 3240

Have a quick go at these yourself:

(a) 13 × 10 (b) 15 × 10 (c) 22 × 10 (d) 36 × 10 (e) 45 × 10 (f) 51 × 10 (g) 63 × 10 (h) 79 × 10

a $10 \times 18 =$ ___ b $10 \times 25 =$ ___ c $10 \times 32 =$ ___ d $10 \times 40 =$ ___

e $10 \times 23 =$ ___ f $10 \times 57 =$ ___ g $10 \times 84 =$ ___ h $10 \times 62 =$ ___

WEEK 28 – MONDAY

TABLES

1. (3 x 5) + 5 = ☐
2. (9 x 10) + 6 = ☐
3. (10 x 10) + 3 = ☐
4. (4 x 5) + 8 = ☐
5. (5 x 5) – 5 = ☐

6. What fraction of 1 hour is 20 minutes? ☐
7. 0·8 + 0·4 = ☐
8. Subtract 2 hrs 45 mins from 4 hrs 20 mins. ☐ hr ☐ mins
9. 3000 – 30 = ☐
10. 791 ÷ 7 = ☐
11. How many millilitres in $3\frac{1}{2}$ litres? ☐
12. What is the total weight of a box of cereal weighing 500 g and 2 packets of biscuits weighing 250 g each? ☐
13. Take 9 times 7 from 100. ☐
14. $\frac{2}{3}$ of Fiona's money is €16. How much money has she? ☐
15. (6 x 4) – (3 x 6) = ☐
16. John walks 1 kilometre in 10 minutes. How far would he walk in 30 minutes?
    a 2 km b 3 km c 4 km
17. What fraction of €1 is 75c? a $\frac{1}{2}$ b $\frac{1}{4}$ c $\frac{3}{4}$
18. Which shape has the most number of sides?
    a a pentagon b a hexagon c an octagon
19. How many faces has a cylinder?
    a 1 b 2 c 3

20. How many angles has a pentagon?
    a 4 b 5 c 6

☹ 😐 ☺ Score ☐/20

Work it out.

WEEK 28 – TUESDAY

TABLES

1. (☐ ÷ 5) + 7 = 9
2. (☐ ÷ 5) + 5 = 8
3. (☐ ÷ 10) + 5 = 8
4. (☐ ÷ 5) + 4 = 10
5. (☐ ÷ 5) + 5 = 10

6. Are the angles in this shape ☐ acute or ☐ obtuse?

7. €10·40 ÷ 4 = ☐
8. What is the perimeter of this regular octagon? ☐

9. 35 l x 8 = ☐
10. What is left of a 4 m 76 cm length of wood when 2 m 87 cm was cut off? ☐
11. 5, 7, 10, 14, ☐
12. 7400 – 1899 = ☐
13. How many mins in 2 hrs 25 mins? ☐
14. This magic square adds up to 21 in each direction. Fill in the missing numbers.

5		
	7	
8		9

15. What is the area of a room 6 metres long by 4 metres wide? ☐
16. Add the largest number to the smallest number in this group: 2403, 1568, 384, 1896.
    a 1952 b 2787 c 2280
17. A show began at 7:15 and ended $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours later. It ended at: a 8:15 b 8:45 c 8:30
18. 0·1 of my money is €30. What is 0·5 of my money? a €160 b €150 c €140
19. Write 0·07 as a fraction. a $\frac{7}{10}$ b $\frac{7}{100}$ c $\frac{7}{8}$
20. 0·5 of my money is €12. What is $\frac{1}{8}$ of my money? a €3 b €4 c €5

☹ 😐 ☺ Score ☐/20

WEEK 28 – WEDNESDAY

TABLES

1. (☐ x 5) – 2 = 8
2. (☐ x 5) – 4 = 36
3. (☐ x 5) – 7 = 23
4. (30 ÷ 5) – ☐ = 4
5. (35 ÷ 5) – ☐ = 6

6. Fill in the missing number.
   19, 25, 32, 40, ☐
7. What is half of 250? ☐
8. 3·8 ÷ 2 = ☐
9. $\frac{2}{3}$ of a number is 14. What is the number? ☐
10. What fraction of €1 is 25c? ☐
11. (6 x 5) – (4 x 4) = ☐
12. How many centimetres in $\frac{3}{10}$ of a metre? ☐
13. (32 ÷ 4) + (24 ÷ 6) = ☐
14. What is double 79? ☐
15. If today is May 5th, what day will it be on May 16th? _____
16. A litre of milk is €1·10. What change would I get from €5 if I bought 3 litres?
    a €1·90 b €1·70 c €2·30
17. What time is 13 minutes later than 2:50?
    a 3:00 b 3:03 c 3:05
18. How much is 0·7 of €40?
    a €28 b €32 c €36
19. Write $2\frac{7}{100}$ in decimal form.
    a 2·7 b 2·07 c 2·3
20. When Paula spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of her money she had €14 left. How much did she have at first?
    a €28 b €42 c €21

☹ 😐 ☺ Score 20

Work it out

WEEK 28 – THURSDAY

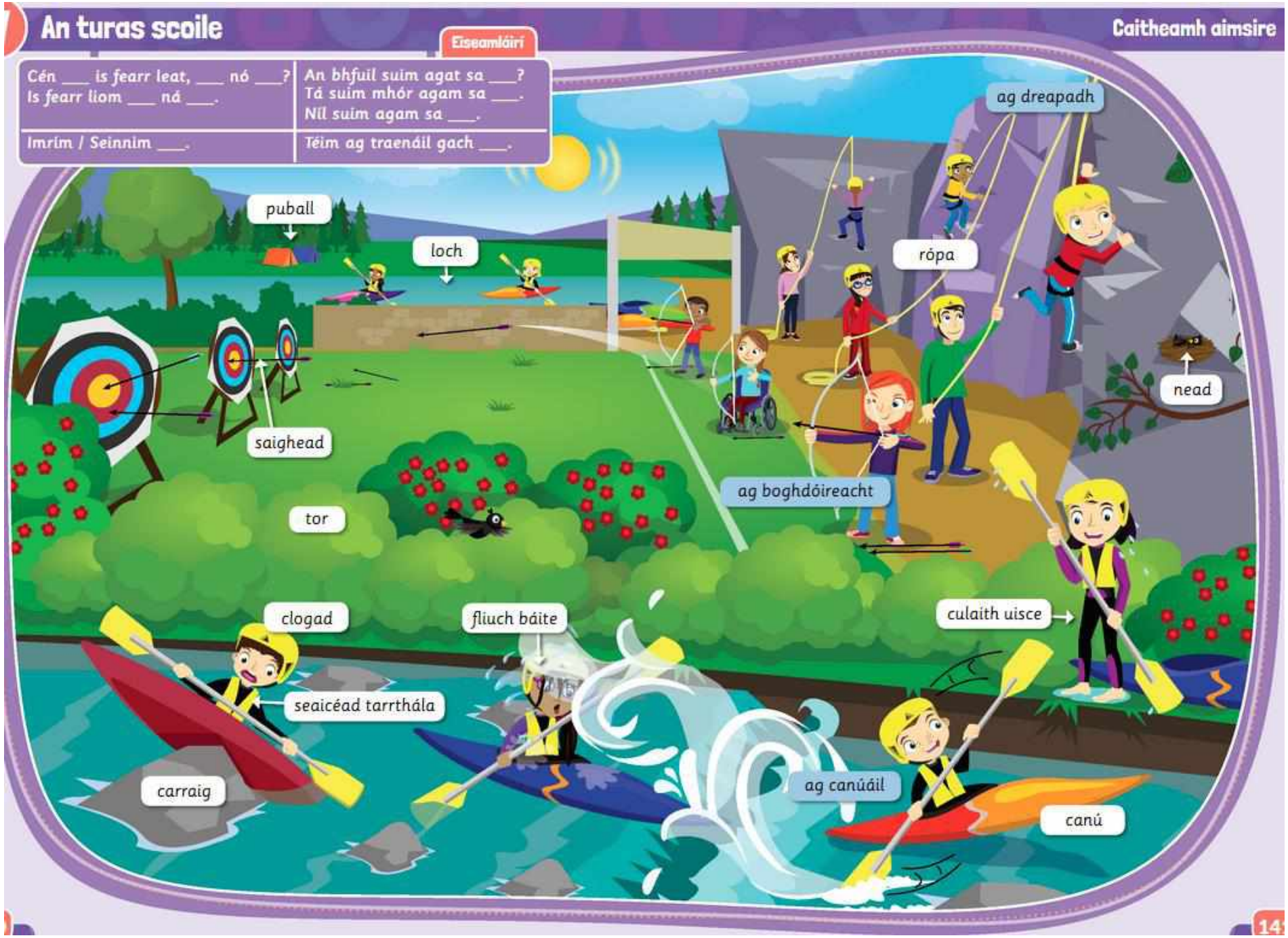
TABLES

1. (5 x ☐) + 5 = 30
2. (5 x ☐) + 4 = 34
3. (5 x ☐) – 2 = 8
4. (☐ ÷ 5) + 5 = 10
5. (☐ ÷ 5) + 4 = 5

6. €4·75 ÷ 5 = ☐
7. What is the area of a square with 7 cm sides? ☐
8. 9 times 8 plus ☐ = 100
9. What is the area of a rectangle 9 cm long by 4 cm wide? ☐
10. (64 ÷ 8) + (72 ÷ 9) = ☐
11. How would 5 minutes to ten look on a digital watch? ☐:☐
12. What fraction of €4 is 50c? ☐
13. (56 ÷ 8) + (42 ÷ 7) = ☐
14. A car travels 90 km an hour. How far will it travel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours? ☐
15. Adult tickets for a concert cost €24. How much for four tickets? ☐
16. Ben had €72. He spent $\frac{5}{8}$ of it on a hoodie. How much was the hoodie?
    a €40 b €45 c €50
17. Francine got 60c change from €3 when she bought 3 copies. How much did each copy cost? a 60c b 80c c 90c
18. (7 x 9) – (5 x 8) = ☐ a 13 b 33 c 23
19. What is the area of a rectangle 10 m long by 8 m wide? a 36 m² b 40 m² c 80 m²
20. How many grammes in $1\frac{3}{10}$ kg?
    a 800 g b 1300 g c 900 g

☹ 😐 ☺ Score 20

Gaeilge


An turas scoile
Caitheamh aimsire
Eiseamláirí
Cén ___ is fearr leat, ___ nó ___?
Is fearr liom ___ ná ___.
An bhfuil suim agat sa ___?
Tá suim mhór agam sa ___.
Níl suim agam sa ___.
Imrim / Seinnim ___.
Téim ag traenáil gach ___.
puball
loch
saighead
tor
ag dreapadh
rópa
nead
ag boghdóireacht
clogad
seaicéad tarrthála
carraig
fliuch báite
culaith uisce
ag canúáil
canú

Gaeilge Activities

A Write the sentences to go with the pictures:

Cé acu is fearr leat? Which do you prefer?

1. Cén spórt is fearr leat, **peil** nó **iománaíocht**?
   Is fearr liom **peil** ná **iománaíocht**.

hobby

2. Cén caitheamh aimsire is fearr leat, spórt nó ceol?
   Is fearr liom _____ ná _____.

borgaire

3. Cén bia is fearr leat, _____ nó _____
   Is fearr liom _____ ná _____

píotsa

feadóg

Which of these

4. Cé acu is fearr leat, _____
   Is fearr liom _____

giotár

teilifís

5. Cé acu is fearr leat, _____
   Is fearr liom _____

cluichí ríomhaire

B Use the verbs to fill in the blanks in the sentences:

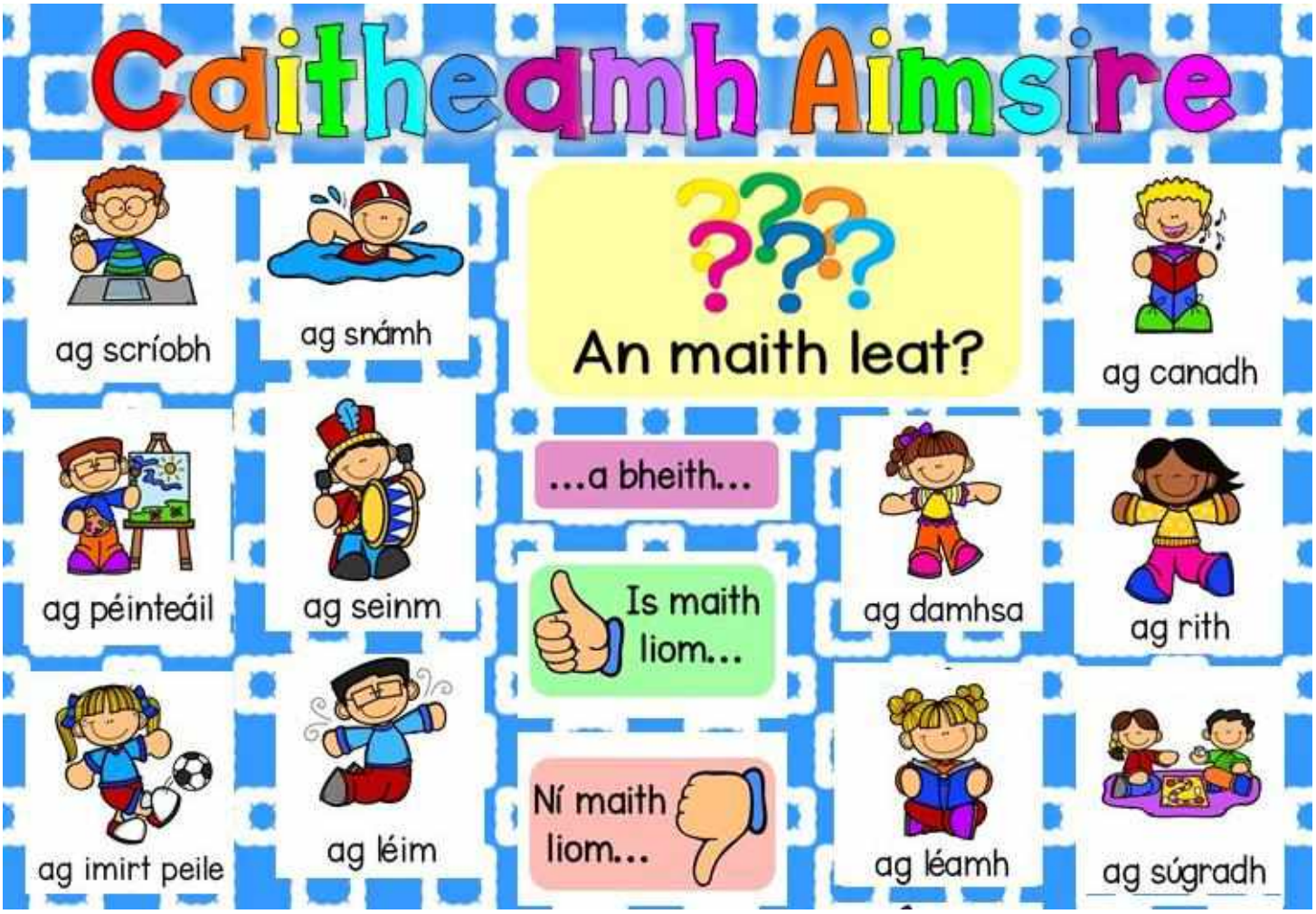
Briathra: Aimsir Chaite – briathra neamhrialta.

past tense verbs — irregular verbs

Abair (say)	Feic (see)	Faigh (get)
said	saw	got
Dúirt mé	Chonaic mé	Fuair mé
Dúirt tú	Chonaic tú	Fuair tú
Dúirt sé	Chonaic sé	Fuair sé
Dúirt sí	Chonaic sí	Fuair sí

1. _____ mé Mamaí agus Síofra ag imirt leadóige. (feic)
2. _____ Mamaí go raibh an bricfeasta réidh. (abair)
3. Bhí Magda sa pháirc agus _____ sí fear ag seinm ceoil. (feic)
4. Breithlá Oisín a bhí ann. _____ sé a lán bronntanas. (faigh)
5. _____ an múinteoir go raibh an rang go hiontach. (abair)
6. _____ tú a lán obair bhaile inné. (faigh)

Caitheamh Aimsire (Hobbies)



C Write the sentences and fill in the blanks using the words above:

_____ is ainm dom. (My name is....)

Tá mé seacht/ocht/naoi/deich mbliana d'aois. (I am 7/8/9/10 years old)

Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae Ros Comáin/Liatroma.
(I live in Co. Roscommon/Co. Leitrim)

Tá mé go maith ag _____ agus ag _____.
(I am good at _____ and _____).

Is maith liom a bheith ag _____ agus ag _____.
(I like o be _____ and _____)

Ní maith liom a bheith ag _____ agus ag _____.
(I don't like to be _____ and _____.)

Tír na nÓg

Bhí Oisín agus na Fianna ag fiach. Tháinig capall bán trasna na farraige. Bhí cailín álainn ar an gcapall.

Thit Niamh agus Oisín i ngrá.

Léim Oisín suas ar an gcapall. Chuaigh Niamh agus Oisín go Tír na nÓg.

Bhí áthas ar Oisín agus ar Niamh i dTír na Óg.

Tar éis tamaill bhí brón ar Oisín. Léim Oisín suas ar an gcapall. Chuaigh Oisín abhaile.

Bhí na Fianna go léir marbh. Thit Oisín ar an talamh. Bhí Oisín sean anois.

Fuair Oisín bás.

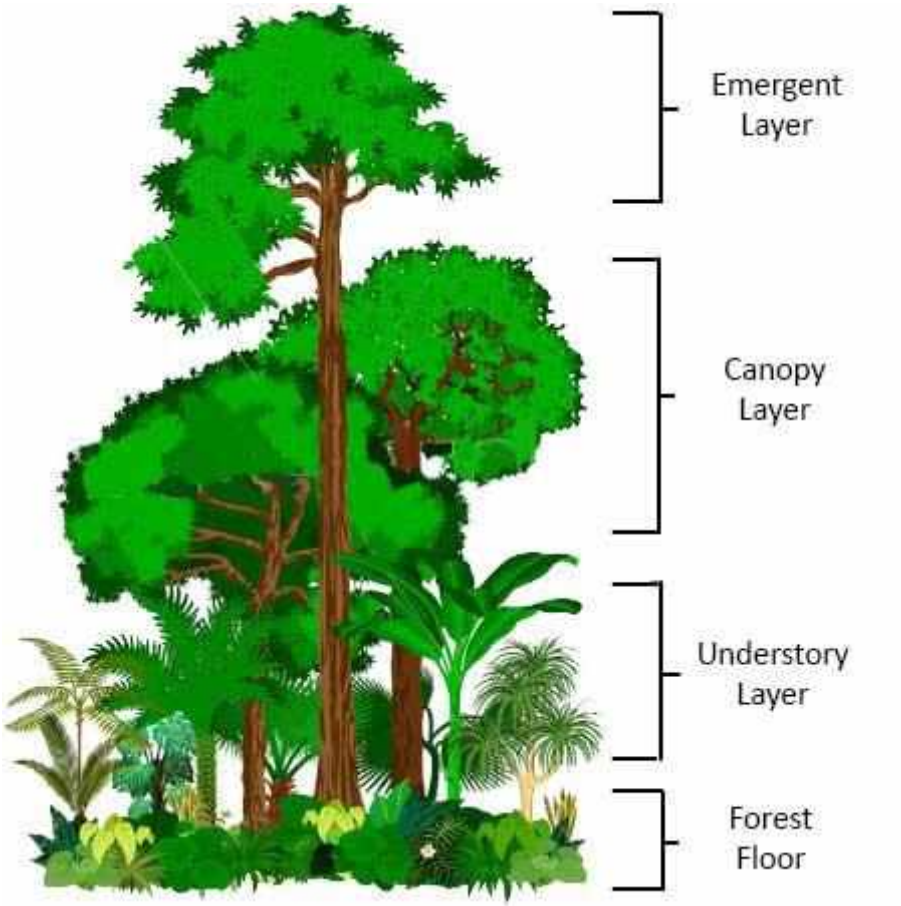
Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Bhí Oisín agus na Fianna ag fiach. _____
2. Tháinig capall dubh. _____
3. Bhí Niamh ina cónaí i dTír na nÓg. _____
4. Chuaigh Niamh agus Oisín go Tír na nÓg. _____
5. Chuaigh Oisín abhaile ar an gcapall. _____

Top 10 Rainforest Facts!

1. What is a habitat? A habitat is the home of an animal or a plant. Almost every place on Earth—from the hottest desert to the coldest ice pack—is a habitat for some kinds of animals and plants.
2. Rainforest habitats are forests located around the tropics, which is a zone around the equator.
3. Rainforests are different from other forests in the world because they get a lot of rain every year – this makes them damp and humid.
4. There are five main spots where rainforest habitats are located – Africa, Asia, Australia, Central America and South America.
5. The largest rainforest habitat in the world is the Amazon rainforest in South America.
6. Rainforests are full of millions of different kinds of plants, animals and insects – some haven't even been discovered yet!
7. About 80% of life in the rainforest can be found in the canopy, which is where the branches and leaves of most of the trees join up to form a kind of umbrella.
8. Other layers of the rainforest are emergents, which are trees that grow a bit taller than the canopy; the understory, which is the bit just below the canopy; then shrubs below that; then the ground.



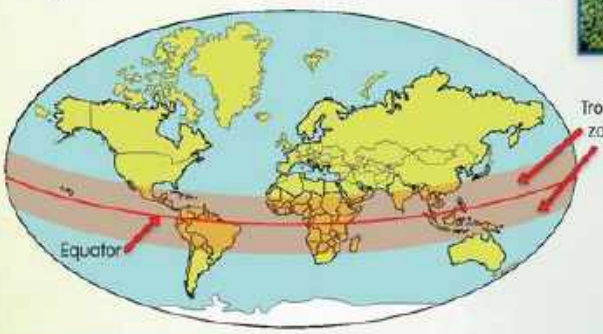
9. Animals and reptiles move around the canopy by flying, jumping, swinging on vines and gliding.
10. We depend on rainforests because they are so full of life, and all the plants and trees produce around 20% of the oxygen in the world that we need to breathe.
11. There are many things threatening rainforests and actually making them smaller rather than growing larger. It's important to protect these habitats by caring for the environment.

Click on the picture below to watch a short video showing some more facts about rainforests around the world and to meet some of the creatures and animals found in the Amazon rainforest!

Here is a little more information on the rainforests you might like to read:

HELLO, I'M TOCO THE TOUCAN. WELCOME TO MY WORLD. I LIVE IN A COUNTRY CALLED BRAZIL, IN A SPECIAL AREA CALLED THE RAINFOREST. THE RAINFOREST IS AN AMAZING PLACE, WITH LOTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Amazon Rainforest, Brazil



Hot Geography

The equator is an imaginary line around the Earth, half-way between the North and South Poles.

Where Are Rainforests Found?

Rainforests are found in tropical zones. Tropical zones are found above and below the equator. In those areas, the sun is very strong during the day and it shines almost every day of the year. That means that rainforests have a tropical climate. Although rainforests are very warm, they also have lots of rain. Some of the world's rainforests get up to 3 centimetres of rain each day of the year. Rainforests are found in a number of countries in the continents of North and South America, Africa, Asia and Australia. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon Rainforest in South America. Although rainforests cover only a small area of the Earth's surface, they contain more than half of the Earth's plants and animals.

Hot Geography

An area of rainforest the size of a football field is being destroyed every second.

Rainforest Features

Palm trees

Tropical rainforests have millions of different types of plants and animals. There are so many that scientists believe that they have not all been discovered yet. The tall trees in the rainforest stay green throughout the year. Palm trees are the most common type of tree in the rainforest. Some rainforest trees and plants are used for medicine. In fact, more than one-quarter of all the medicines in the world come from rainforest trees and plants.

All rainforests are different, but the following features are common to all.

Rainforest canopy

- All rainforests lie in tropical areas.
- All rainforests have a canopy. The canopy is the top layer of leaves on all the trees. In the rainforest, it is like a leafy roof!
- Rainforests get more than 1 metre of rain each year.
- Rainforests have lots of plants and animals that are not found anywhere else in the world. More than 50 million different types of animal are found in them.
- The plants and animals of the rainforest depend on one another, as they are all members of a food chain. If one of the plants or animals were to become extinct, it would endanger the lives of other plants and animals.

The Rainforest Floor

Insects and small reptiles live on the forest floor. There may also be larger animals like elephants and jaguars. The rainforest floor is shady and humid (the air has lots of moisture). These conditions play a very important part in the life of the rainforest. A process called decomposition takes place on the forest floor. This happens when dead plants and animals rot. As they rot, or decompose, their remains provide nutrients, or food, to the soil.

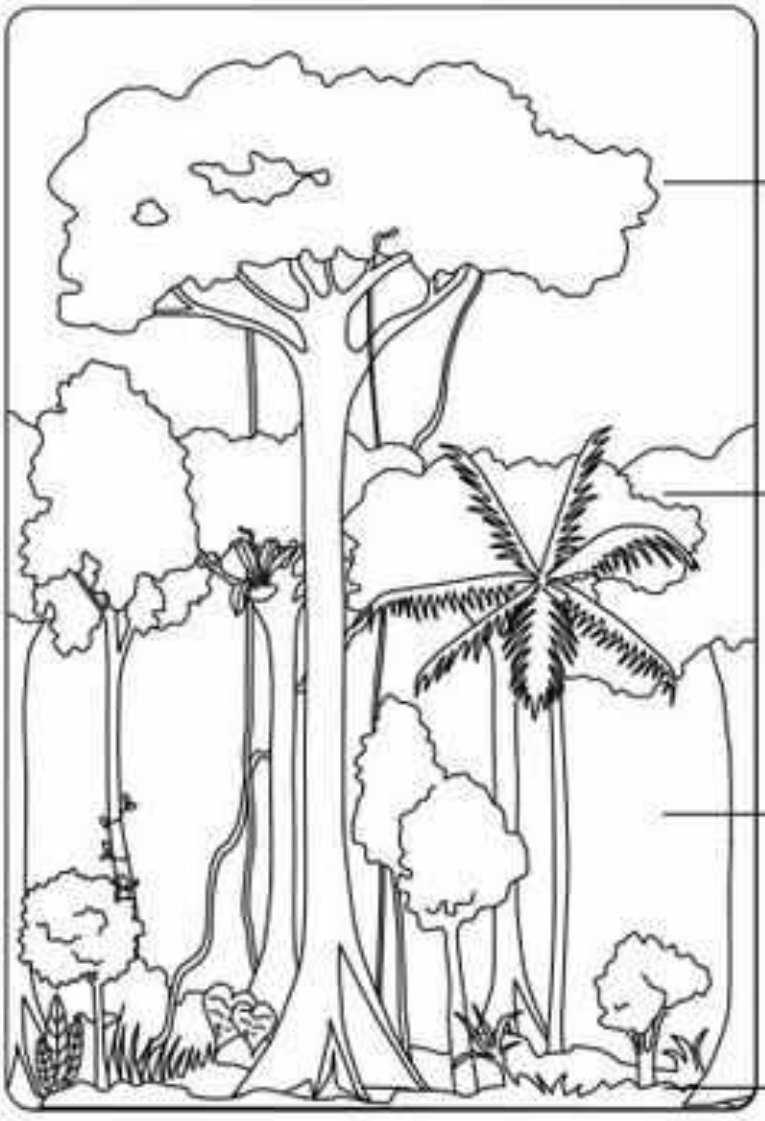
Now try these activities ad see can you remember what you have seen or read so far:

A. Print this sheet and fill in the layers or draw your own rainforest and label the different layers on this instead:

Rainforest layers

Complete the labels for each layer of the forest. Choose from the following words:

forest floor canopy understorey emergents



Some very tall trees tower above the main forest layer. These are called _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

This layer is called the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Many birds, monkeys and other animals live here.

Here it is more airy, and climbing plants can be found. This is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

On the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ it is dark, hot and humid.

Now colour in your picture.

Extra time? Add some rainforest animals to your picture.

B. Try to answer these 5 questions about the rainforests:

1. Where are rainforests found?
2. Are rainforests warm and dry throughout the year?
3. How do some of the plants of the rainforest help us?
4. Name four countries along the equator.
5. List four features that are common to all rainforests.

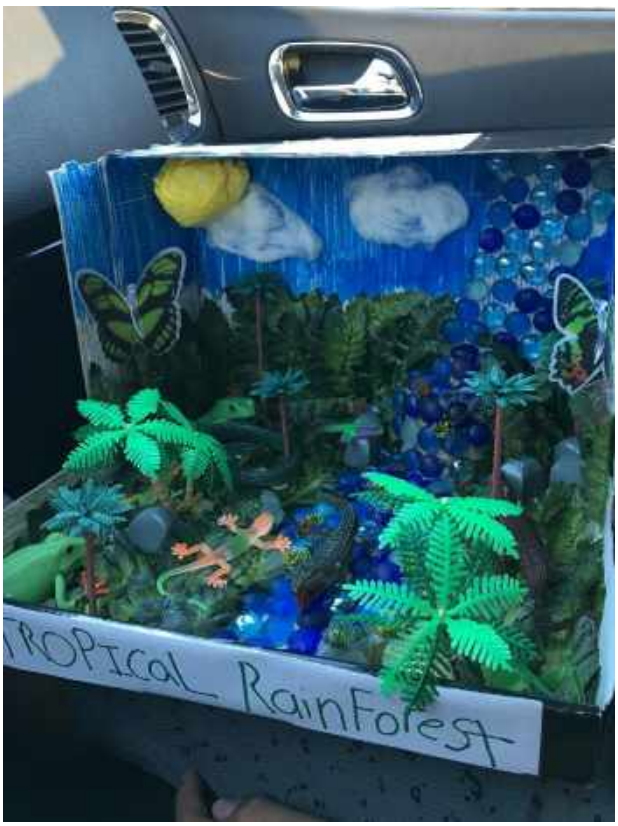
Rainforest Project

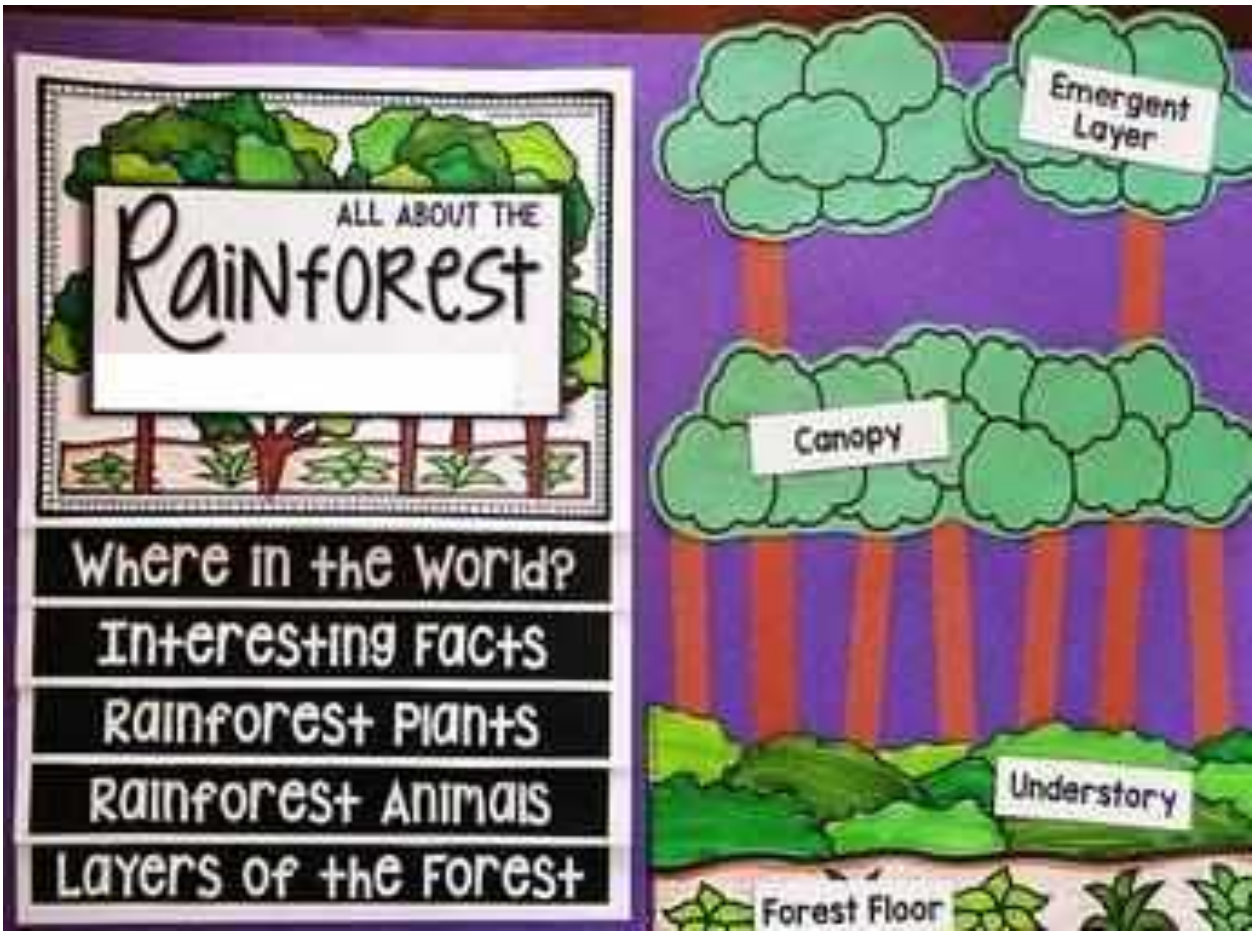
Over the next few days, you might like to try thinking up and creating your own small project based on the Amazon rainforest!

This project can be done in many different ways. It can be done using writing, typing, drawing, colouring, painting, making models or it can lots of these different ways all put together. You can make your project about the whole of the Amazon or can focus on certain things you are interested in, like maybe the animals, birds, insects, weather or trees. Or you could look into why the rainforests are in danger and what we can do to help. Try and include lots of different facts and information that will help others learn what's so special about the rainforests and the creatures who live there.

When your project is finished you could take some photos of it and email them to me or add it to your Seesaw folder and we will hopefully be able to put some of them up on the school website for everyone to see! If you need any help with any information or ideas just let me know. I'm looking forward to seeing the great ideas and information you come up with!

Here are some pictures of some rainforests projects other people have made which might help to give you some ideas:




ALL ABOUT THE
Rainforest
Where in the World?
Interesting Facts
Rainforest Plants
Rainforest Animals
Layers of the Forest
Emergent Layer
Canopy
Understory
Forest Floor


Life in the Rainforest
WARNING
WARNING
LETS SAVE OUR PLANET