



Homework Week 2

Year 5 Thursday 11th June

Dear Parents,

Reading

Please remember to read with your child. Please sign and date their reading record. Please write any comments in their Reading Record.

RE

This year is a celebration of St Francis of Assisi, commemorating 800 years since his death. As we are the St Francis of Assisi Trust we would like to put together a collection of prayers devoted to St Francis. Some of the prayers will go into a Trust wide publication. You can write on the template or type it up and add some suitable images around your prayer.

Please remember:

- To bring a water bottle into school every day
- Check your pencil case for rulers, glues and pencils and restock if necessary
- Please check your name is in your uniform and PE kits.

Ms Rowntree



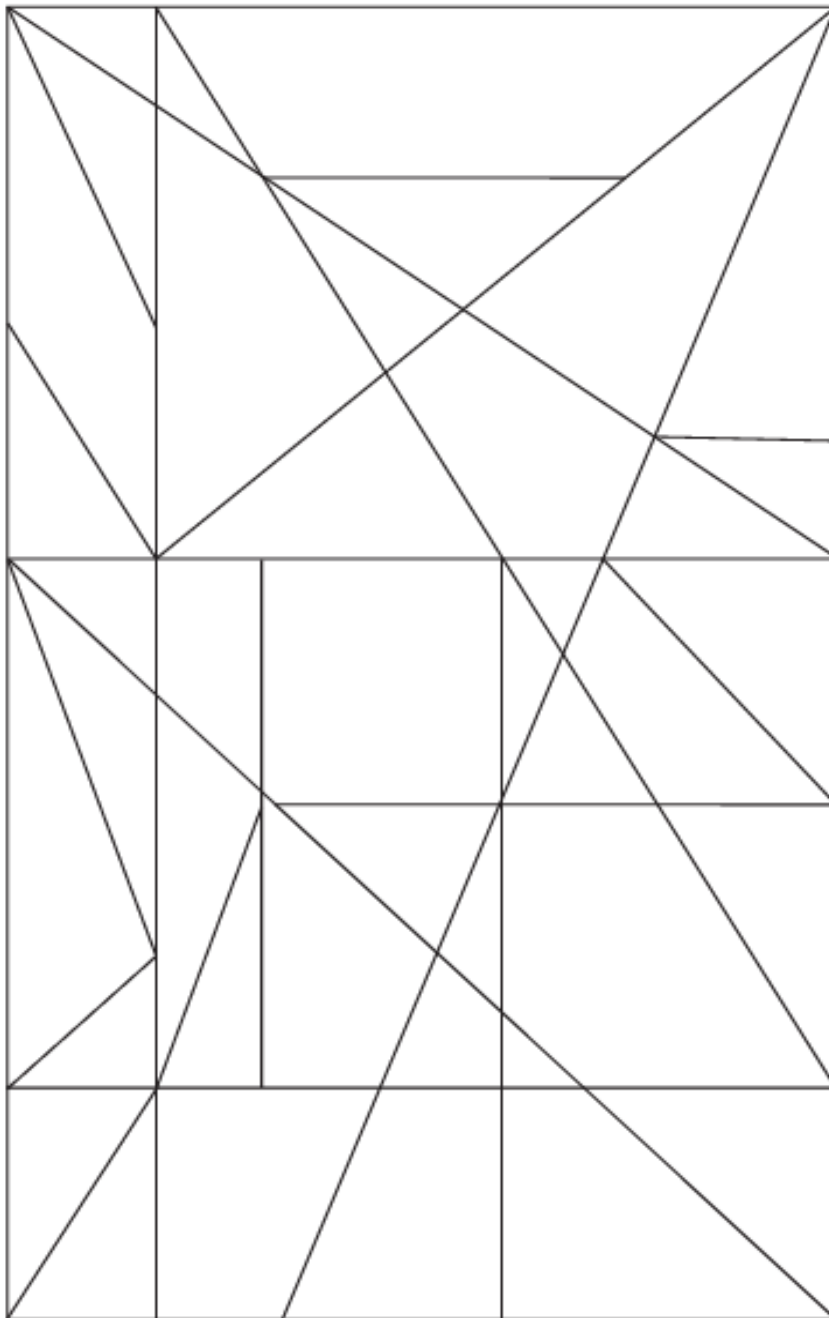
Maths

Angles

Mark right angles in blue.

Mark obtuse angles in red.

Mark acute angles in green.





English

What Is a Biome?

A biome is a large area of the Earth populated by similar vegetation and wildlife that have adapted to accommodate a specific climate. Therefore, they are regions of the world where the weather conditions and temperature are alike, and so the same kinds of animals and plants live and grow. There are five major types of biomes. These are aquatic, grassland, forest, desert and tundra.

Aquatic biomes include both freshwater and marine biomes. Freshwater biomes include ponds, rivers and lakes. These are all bodies of water which are surrounded by land and have a very low concentration of salt. **Marine** biomes include bodies of water such as the ocean, coral reefs and estuaries. Collectively these cover close to three quarters of Earth's surface!



Grasslands are classified as open regions mostly covered by grass and have a warm and dry climate. There are two different types of grasslands: tropical grasslands or savannas, and temperate grasslands. **Savannas** are found closer to the equator and can have some scattered trees. These biomes cover almost half of the continent of Africa, as well as parts of Australia, India and South America. **Temperate grasslands** are found further away from the equator, in places such as South Africa, Hungary, Argentina, Uruguay, North America and Russia. They do not have any trees or shrubs at all and receive less rainfall than the savannas. Temperate grasslands can be further categorised into prairies and steppes. **Prairies** are recognised by their taller grasses, whereas **steppes** are identified by shorter grasses.





What Is a Biome?

Forests are distinguished by their abundance of trees and can be found spread across about one third of Earth's surface. Forests are home to many different kinds of insects, birds and mammals. The three major forest biomes are temperate forests, tropical forests and boreal forests, which can also be called the taiga. These can each be found at different latitudes or distances from the equator, and so they each have varying climate conditions. **Tropical forests** are located closest to the equator and have a warm, humid climate. **Temperate forests** are found at higher latitudes, placing them a little further away from the equator, and they experience all four seasons. **Boreal forests** are found at even higher latitudes, placing them furthest from the equator. These have the coldest, driest climate of all of the forests and experience lots of snow.



Deserts are very dry regions, receiving less than 50cm of rainfall per year. They cover around 20% of Earth's surface. Deserts can be either very cold or very hot, and because of these extreme weather conditions, there is generally less biodiversity found here compared to other biomes. The vegetation and wildlife that can be found living in deserts must have special adaptations for surviving in such a dry environment. Therefore, desert wildlife consists mostly of reptiles and small mammals best suited to the harsh and extreme conditions.



Tundra has the most inhospitable and extreme conditions of all the biomes, with average yearly temperatures ranging from -34 to 12 degrees Celsius. Tundra has very little biodiversity and any vegetation that does grow is fairly small, including things such as shrubs, grasses, mosses and lichens. Any other types of vegetation would struggle to grow here because of permafrost, which is a frozen layer just underneath the surface of the soil. There are two different types of tundra. The **arctic tundra** is found to the north of boreal forests and the **alpine tundra** is located on mountains where the altitude is too high for any trees to survive. Any wildlife living in the tundra must be well adapted to its extreme and harsh conditions in order to survive.





What Is a Biome?

Questions

1. What are the five major types of biomes?

2. How much of Earth's surface is covered by marine biomes?

- less than 25%
- 30% - 50%
- almost 75%

3. Where are savannas usually found?

4. How can you tell prairies and steppes apart?

5. Why do you think forests are home to many different kinds of insects, birds and mammals while some other biomes have very few animals?

6. What does the word 'inhospitable' mean?

7. Which word from the text means 'a variety of plant and animal life'?

8. Which biome would you most like to visit? Explain why.



A large rectangular area with a black border, containing 18 horizontal lines for writing. At the bottom left of this area, there is an illustration of two hands clasped together in prayer, with a green sleeve visible. The hands are positioned over the bottom four lines of the writing area.

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