

WELCOME

to today's English lesson

Friday 29th January
Information poster



Friday 29th January

Information poster

Good morning, Year 3.
How did you get on with yesterday's work about conjunctions? Can you remember what a conjunction is?

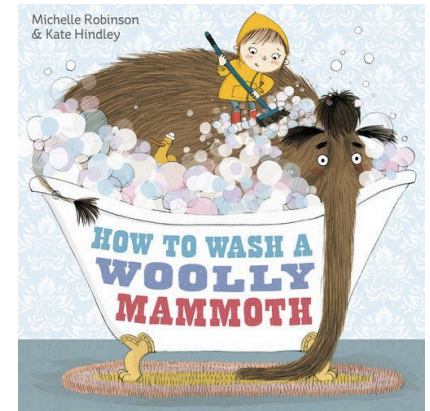
We are going to be continuing with our new story called **'How to wash a woolly mammoth'**. It is a very funny story that I'm sure you will enjoy.

Please watch the video of me reading the story to help you with today's lesson if you haven't already (link on the website).

As it is Friday today, we are going to be having a little bit of fun with the woolly mammoth story. You will be creating an information poster all about woolly mammoths.

Love

Miss Robertson xxx



Activity 1: Read through the information texts about woolly mammoths. You might recognise one from Monday's lesson.

Write down some key facts that you could use in your poster as you go 😊



WOOLLY MAMMOTHS



Description

Mammoths were ancestors of elephants. They lived thousands of years ago, but are now extinct. Just like elephants, they were warm-blooded animals and plant eaters, or herbivores. Mammoths ate short grasses, flowers, and other plants. They ate around 400 pounds of plants a day. Mammoths were a food source for Ice Age predators, such as dire wolves and saber-toothed cats. Woolly mammoths lived in big groups to help keep them safe.

Body

Mammoth tusks could be 15 feet long. They used their tusks to dig for food and attract mates. They sometimes used them to fight off some predators. The four inches of fat on a mammoth's body helped keep it warm. Its long, thick fur was warm, too. An adult woolly mammoth could weigh up to 6.6 tons. Their ears and tail were smaller than elephants and helped them reduce heat loss. The woolly mammoth had a long trunk. They could pick things up with the two "fingertips" at the end.

Ice Age

Early mammoths lived in Europe and Asia. They came to North America during the last Ice Age. Huge sheets of ice, called glaciers, covered a lot of land during this time. Woolly mammoths liked the cold, so they lived in the northern grasslands. Mammoth remains have been discovered in Russia, Europe, and farther north. Some of the bodies were trapped in the ice. Fossils have been found as far south as South Dakota in the United States.



Mammoth Bone Huts

Early humans used mammoth bones to make fires and build huts since there was very little wood around. Many of these shelters have been found in Russia, Ukraine, and Poland. Mammoth bone huts were between 13 and 23 feet across. They were sometimes built in rows and other times arranged in circles. They were usually covered with animal hides.

Extinction

As the Ice Age ended, Earth got warmer and mammoths were unable to find enough food. Humans also hunted them for their tusks, meat, and fur. Most mammoths died out about 9,000 years ago. The last mammoths lived on Wrangel Island until about 1700 B.C.

The Woolly Mammoth

What was it?

The woolly mammoth was an extremely large animal that roamed the Earth long, long ago. This animal existed during the last ice age, which was between 200,000 and 4,000 years ago. It is known to have lived in Northern Europe and Asia, as well as North America.



Why did it become extinct?

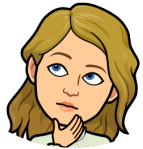
About 4,000 years ago, the woolly mammoth became extinct. The main reason for the disappearance of this species is climate change. This animal evolved to live in extremely cold weather, and planet Earth has become much warmer since its existence. Another reason it went extinct is because humans began hunting the woolly mammoth for the ivory that came from their tusks.

What did it look like?

Because the woolly mammoth lived during the ice age, it was covered with long fur to help it keep warm. It also had two very long ivory tusks. The woolly mammoth was so big that it weighed about 6 tons! That is around the size of an African elephant. Mammoths and elephants actually come from the same family of animals, and they look very similar. One difference is that mammoths actually had very small ears!

Fun facts!

- The woolly mammoth was a herbivore!
- Their tusks were 15 feet long!
- Mammoth ivory is sometimes used in making violin bows today!



Activity 2: Create an information poster all about woolly mammoths.

Things to think about:

- ✓ Make your poster eye catching and bright
- ✓ Use your best handwriting
- ✓ Use interesting vocabulary
- ✓ Labelled picture
- ✓ Try and include some questions in your poster

Use my example and the word mat on the next few pages to help you 😊

You might like to use this YouTube video to help you to draw a woolly mammoth 😊

Have fun!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ba2CXZpsnag&t=301s>



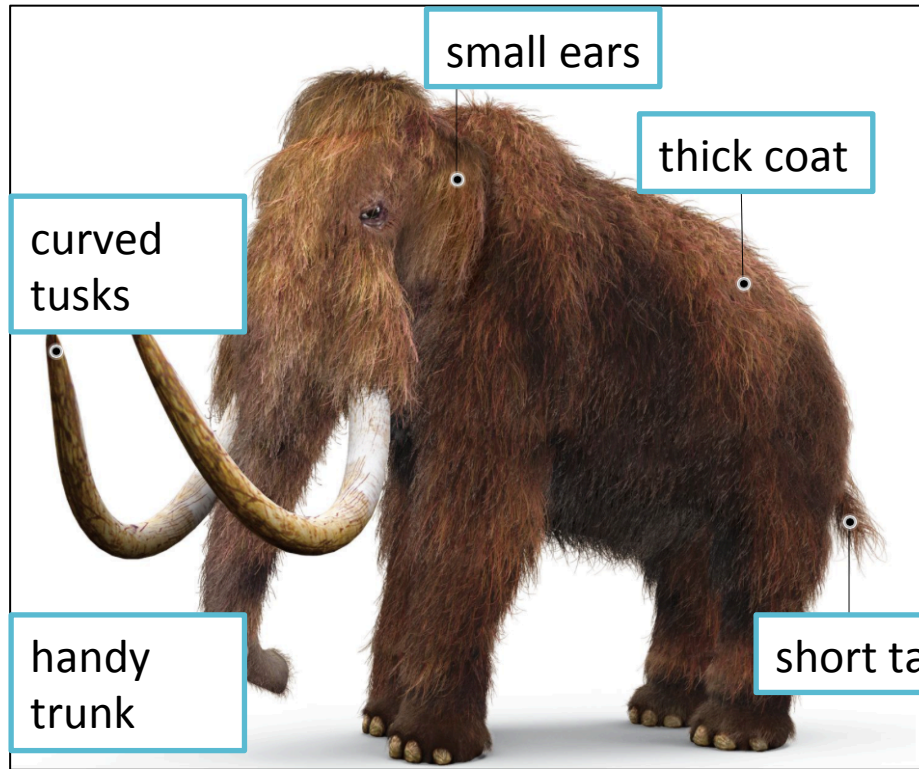
Miss Robertson's example:



Woolly mammoths

Do you want to find out more about this fascinating animal? If so, read this poster carefully.

Woolly mammoths were ancestors of the African elephant.



These creatures had really long, thick fur to keep them warm.

Sadly, about 4000 years ago, woolly mammoths became extinct.

The woolly mammoth was so big that it weighed 6 tons.

Did you know that mammoth tusks were 15 feet long?

woolly mammoth
tusks
elephant
extinct
Ice Age
weighed
tons
ancestor
North America
North Europe
Asia

Useful sentence starters:

- Did you know that...?
- Have you ever wondered about ...?
- Sadly,
- Interestingly,
- Amazingly,



Thank you for working so hard.

I would love to see your finished posters.

Please send them to yearthree@st-jo-st.dudley.sch.uk

It is always a pleasure to see all of your work.

