

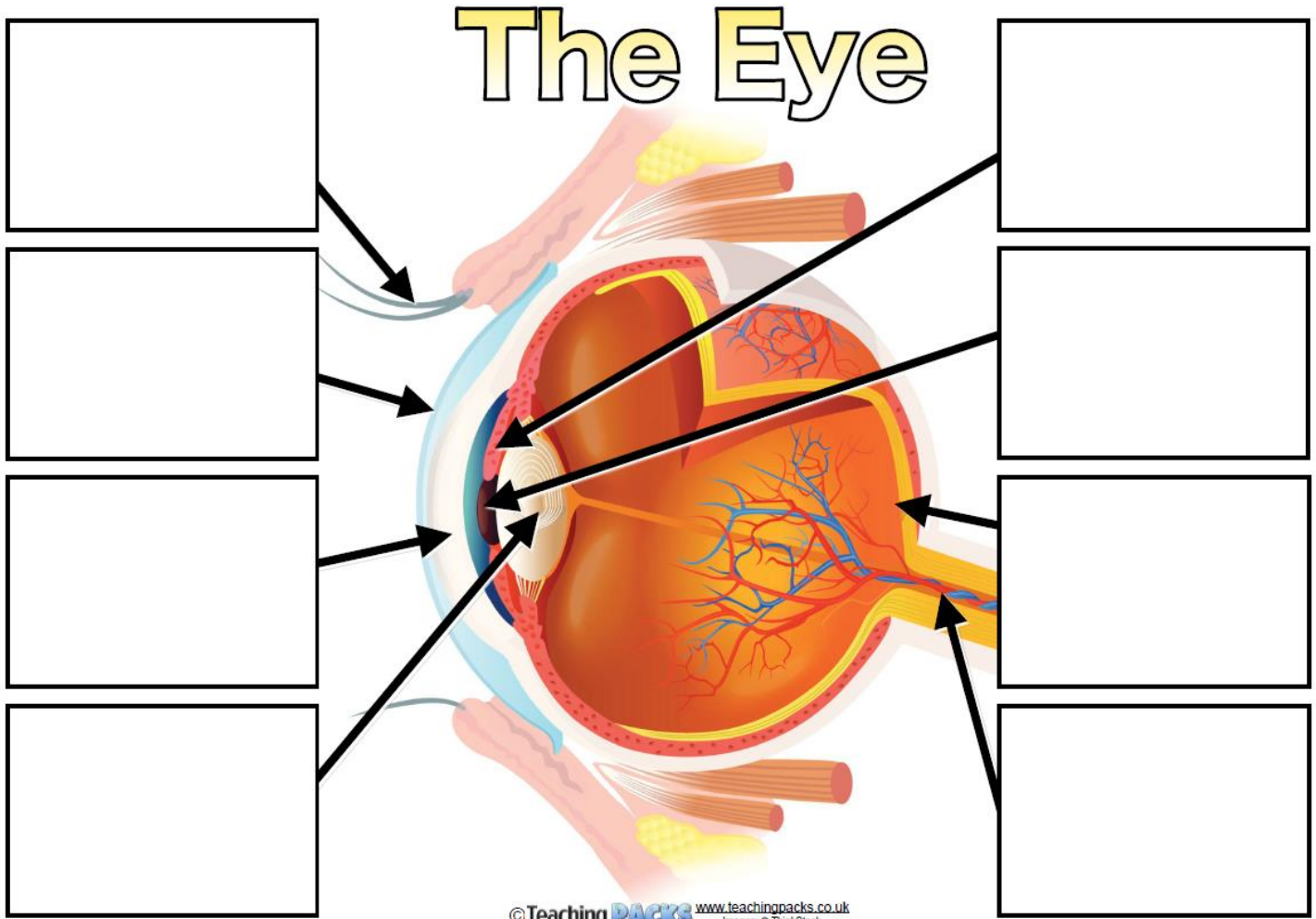
## Year 3 and 4 Home Learning

### Science Week 12

This half term we will be reviewing topics that we have done this year. First we will review the eye challenge. Can you remember parts of the eye?

## Challenge

First - do you know any of the labels for the eye? Don't worry if you don't. You can learn them during this activity.



Iris

Cornea

Pupil

Lens

Optic Nerve

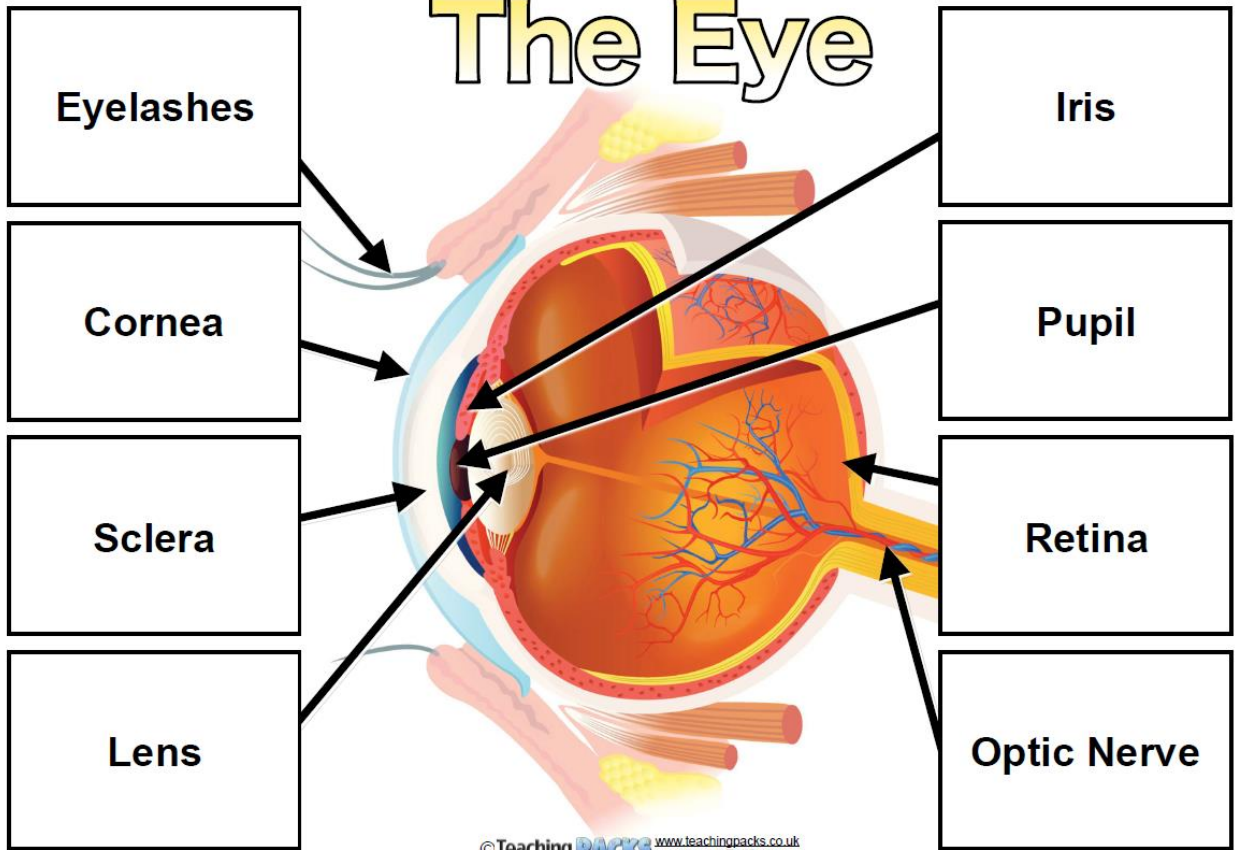
Eyelashes

Sclera

Retina

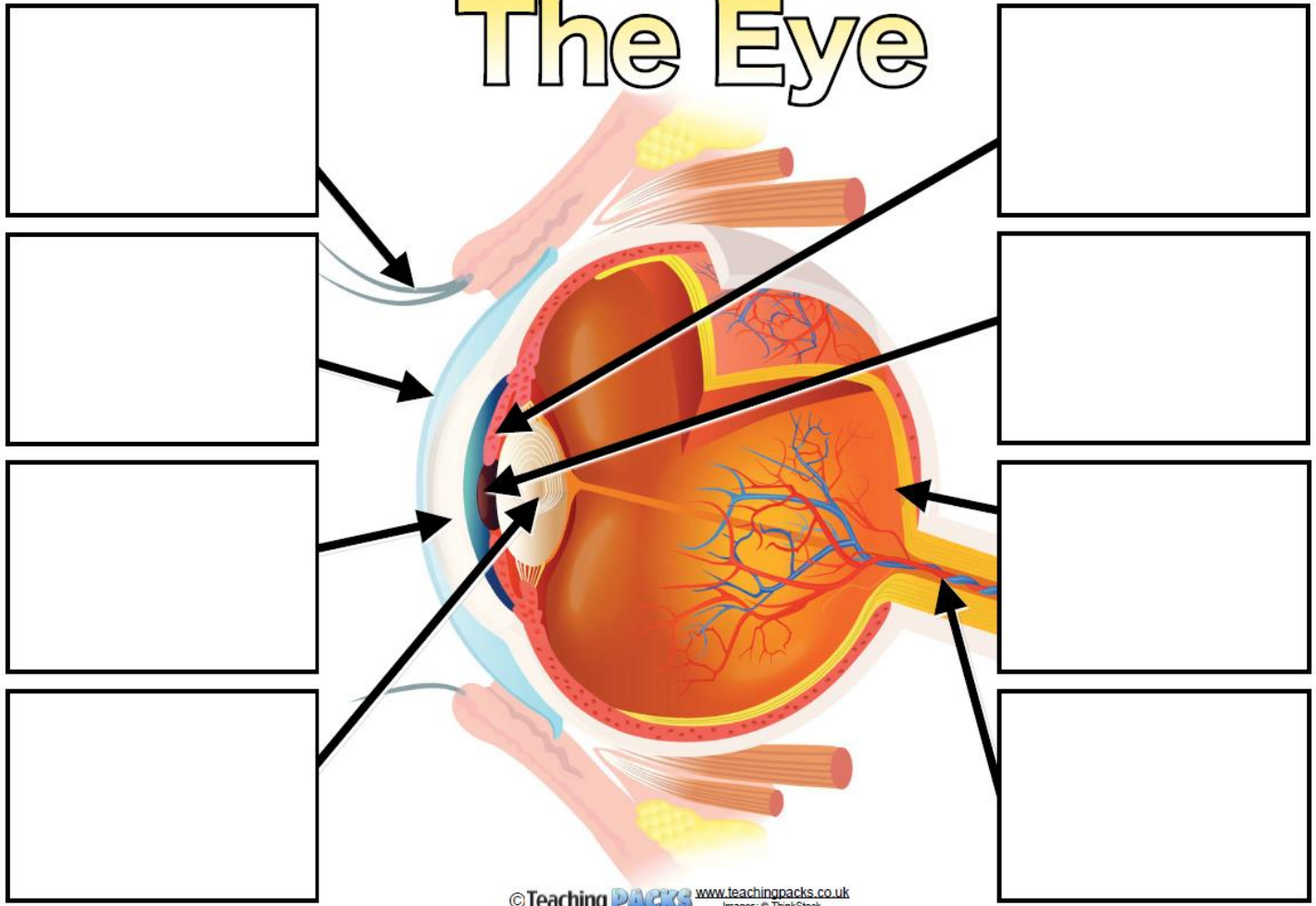
On the next page are the answers. See if you can learn them. Remember where they are.

# The Eye



## Challenge 2

# The Eye



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### Iris

The iris is the coloured part of the eye that surrounds the pupil. Muscles in the iris allow it to open and close up, to control the amount of light entering the eye.

### Cornea

The clear skin at the front of the eye.

### Pupil

The pupil is the hole that allows light into the eye.

### Lens

The lens changes shape to focus light onto the retina.

### Optic Nerve

This carries nerve impulses to the brain from the back of the retina.

### Eyelashes and Eyebrow

Eyelashes and eyebrows stop dust and sweat from getting into the eyes and irritating them.

### Sclera

The tough, outer white part of the eye.

### Retina

A layer of light sensitive tissue. It contains cells called rods and cones. Rods work best in dim light and see in black and white. Cones work best in bright conditions and give colour vision.

On the next page are the answers. See if you can learn them. Remember where they are.

# The Eye

## Eyelashes and Eyebrow

Eyelashes and eyebrows stop dust and sweat from getting into the eyes and irritating them.

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The lens changes shape to focus light onto the retina.

## Iris

The iris is the coloured part of the eye that surrounds the pupil. Muscles in the iris allow it to open and close up, to control the amount of light entering the eye.

## Pupil

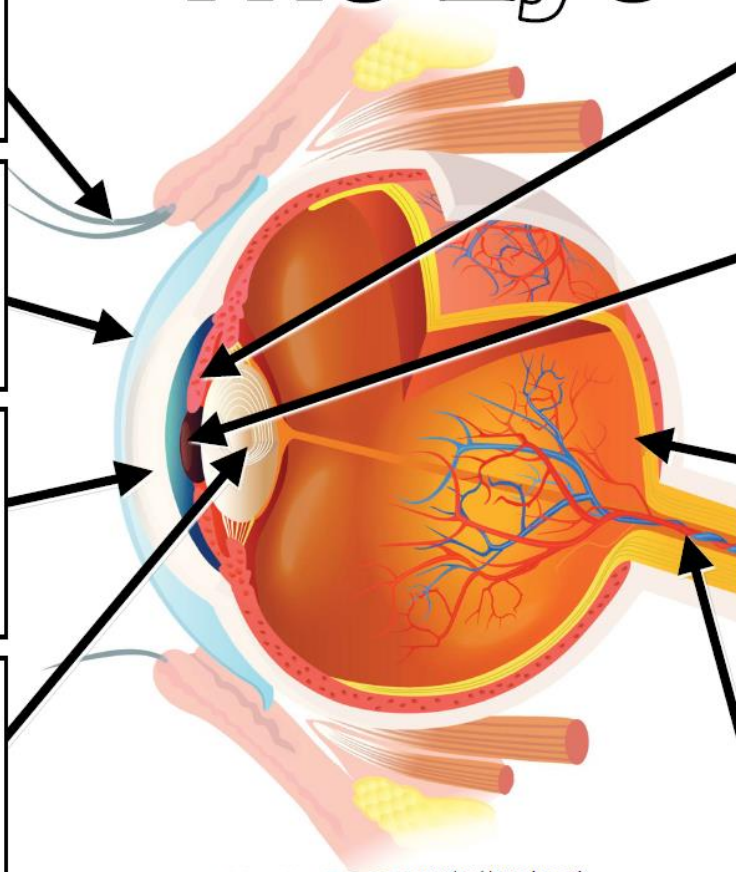
The pupil is the hole that allows light into the eye.

## Retina

A layer of light sensitive tissue. It contains cells called rods and cones. Rods work best in dim light and see in black and white. Cones work best in bright conditions and give colour vision.

## Optic Nerve

This carries nerve impulses to the brain from the back of the retina.



Cut out the rectangles with the pictures in.

Or make your own by folding paper up and putting the words onto the paper. Cut them up.

Match the animal to its young.

Cat



Frog



Chicken



Chick



Caterpillar



Elephant calf



Butterfly



Sheep



Pig



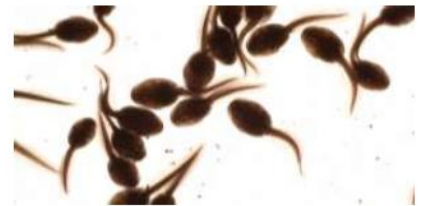
Kitten



Lion cub



Tadpoles



Elephant



Elderly man



Lion



Piglet



Baby



Lamb



Rabbit



Goat



Duck



Duckling



Kitten



Kid



Choose some animals from the fact cards below.

Find out:

- their habitat (where they live)
- their diet (what they eat)
- how their body helps them to survive.

### Adaptation fact cards

Research these animals and complete the fact cards.

Polar bear



Habitat:

Diet:

Adaptations to environment:

Penguin



Habitat:

Diet:

Adaptations to environment:

Hedgehog



Habitat:

Diet:

Adaptations to environment:

Bat



Habitat:

Diet:

Adaptations to environment:

Mole



Habitat:

Diet:

Adaptations to environment:

Rabbit



Habitat:

Diet:

Adaptations to environment:



**Mountain goat**



**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Adaptations to environment:**

**Dolphin**



**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Adaptations to environment:**

**Sea turtle**



**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Adaptations to environment:**

**Owl**



**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Adaptations to environment:**

**Camel**



**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Adaptations to environment:**

**Fennec Fox**



**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Adaptations to environment:**