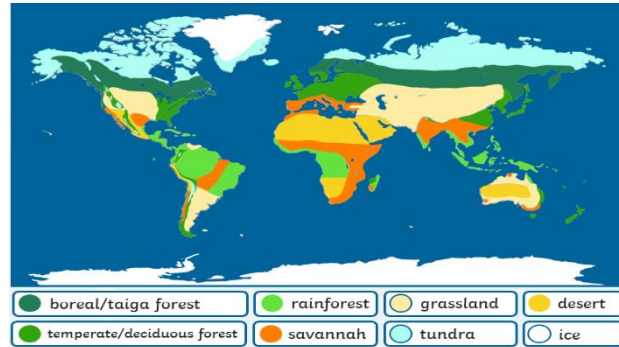


Locations of the world's largest rainforests

It's a Jungle Out There The Rainforest Year 5 Autumn 2021



- boreal/taiga forest
- rainforest
- grassland
- desert
- temperate/deciduous forest
- savannah
- tundra
- ice

What I should already know:

- The seven continents are Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica and Asia.
- The United Kingdom is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- How to make comparisons between places.
- Key aspects of rivers and the water cycle.
- How to use an atlas to find a country
- An atlas contains different maps
- The position and significance of the equator, N and S Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

Big Ideas

Our world is made up of physical features.
People have always had an impact on the world.

Biomes around the world

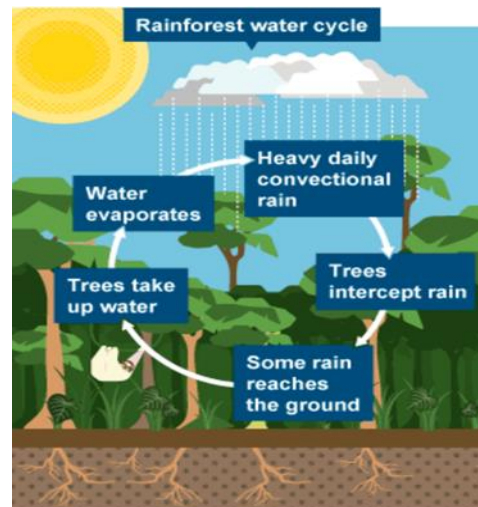
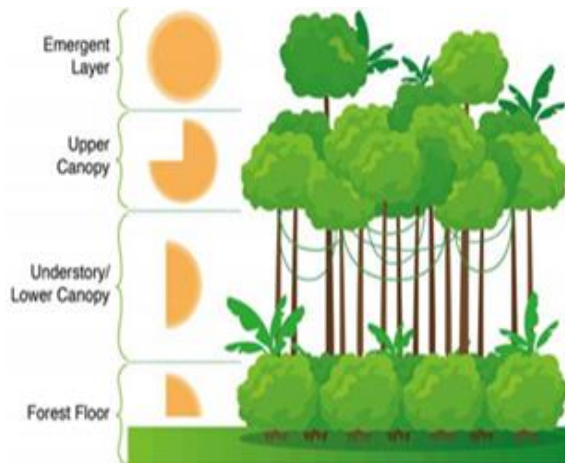
<p>1. Tropical rainforests are usually found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn (the tropics), where it is close to the equator. It is very warm and there is lots of rain-fall.</p>	<p>2. The biggest rainforest in the world is the Amazon rainforest in South America.</p>	<p>3. Rainforests cover approximately 6% of the Earth's surface by contain more than half of the world's plants.</p>	<p>4. About 30 million species of plants and animals live in tropical rainforests.</p>
<p>5. There are four main biomes on dry land – forest, grassland, desert and tundra. These can be sub-divided further. There are also biomes such as coral reefs in the seas and oceans.</p>	<p>6. Areas of the planet can be characterised by the plants that grow there. These are called vegetation belts</p>	<p>7. Weather pattern over time is called the climate. There are different climate zones in the world. Places nearer the Equator have hot climates and places near the poles have cold climates.</p>	<p>8. A 'thematic map' is a map that focuses on a specific theme or subject area. For example climate or population density</p>
<p>9. Rainforests are divided into four layers, or storeys: emergent layer, canopy, understory, and forest floor. Each layer receives a different amount of sunlight and rain-fall, so different types of animals and plants are found in each layer.</p>	<p>10. Who is affected by deforestation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loggers ● Indigenous people ● Multi-national companies (e.g. pharmaceutical, MacDonald's) ● Governments ● WWF ● Action Aid 	<p>11. What are the causes of deforestation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal logging - Cattle ranching - Poorly planned road building - The discovery of valuable mahogany, gold, and oil - Needing space to grow crops (e.g. soya beans and palm oil) - Flooding areas to build dams for hydroelectricity 	<p>12. What is the impact of deforestation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Half the tropical rainforests we had are gone. - 28,000 species of animals are expected to become extinct in the next 25 years. - Local people's homes are destroyed. - Levels of carbon dioxide in the air are increasing and oxygen is decreasing.

Vocabulary

Rainforest Vocabulary

Geographical and Scientific Vocabulary

term	definition	term	definition
rain-forest	A dense forest, normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall. They generate much of the world's oxygen.	equator	Imaginary line through the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight.
conservation	The protection of things found in nature.	Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn	Imaginary lines north and south of the equator. Most rainforests can be found between these two lines.
sustainable	Causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time.	continent	The world's main continuous pieces of land (Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica).
endangered	An endangered species is any type of plant or animal that is in danger of disappearing forever.	biome	A biome is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
habitat	A habitat is a home environment for plants and animals or other organisms.	climate	Climate means the average weather conditions in a particular location based on the average weather experienced there over 30 years or more
palm oil	Palm oil is an edible vegetable oil derived from the fruit of the oil palms.	weather	This is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
flora and fauna	Flora = plants; fauna = animals.	carbon dioxide	(CO ₂) is a gas taken in by plants and is present in the Earth's atmosphere.
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found.	oxygen	(O ₂) is a gas that makes up 21% of the earth's atmosphere. It is vital for life.
emergent layer	Giant trees that enjoy the most sun.	ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that depend on each other to survive.
canopy	Dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in rainforests.	interdependent	When two or more people or things rely on each other.
understory	Relatively dark, open area below the canopy.	habitat	A habitat is a home environment for plants and animals or other organisms.
forest floor	Also known as the undergrowth, mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit etc. that decomposes as food for trees.	deforestation	This is the permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest.



England and Brazil: Key Facts

England	Brazil
Population: 53 million	Population: 207.7 million
Location: Western Europe	Location: South America
Currency: British Pound (Sterling)	Currency: Brazilian real
Area: 130,279 km ²	Area: 8.516 million km ²
Capital City: London	Capital City: Brasilia
Language: English	Language: Portuguese

