



What should I already know?

- The world's seven continents and five oceans.
- The names and uses of some key rivers.
- The effects of pollution on the environment.
- Know the position of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator.
- Basic geographical vocabulary to refer to a less familiar area

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to find rainforests and explain what the climate is like there. Explain why rainforests cannot be found in the UK.
- Label maps and use four figure grid references to show where rainforests can be located.
- Compare the average rainfall in different climate zones, including the rainforest, and draw a graph to represent this.
- Explain how the vegetation and animal life changes in the different layers of the rainforest.
- Explain how deforestation can impact the Earth.

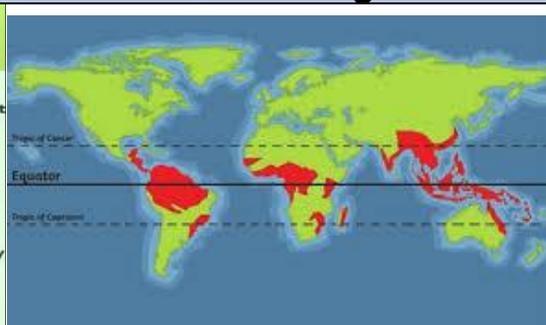
What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Rainforests cover approximately 6% of the Earth's land surface by containing more than 1/2 of the world's plants.
- The majority of organisms can be found in the canopy.
- There is a diverse range of flora and fauna in the rainforest.
- There are two types of rainforests – Tropical and Temperate. Tropical rainforests are generally warmer than temperate ones.
- Many things we have in our homes come from rainforests including chocolate, sugar, rubber, bamboo and many medicines.
- The biggest rainforest is the Amazon.
- 1/2 of the tropical rainforests we had are gone.
- Levels of carbon dioxide in the air are increasing and oxygen is decreasing.
- Animals are becoming extinct and people are losing their homes.
- There are 4 layers in the rainforest (emergent, canopy, understory, forest floor)

Vocabulary

Adaptation	The process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.
Biome	A community of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in
Camouflage	The natural colouring or form of an animal which enables it to blend in with its surroundings.
Canopy	A dense layer of flora, where trees seem to merge or overlap at about 30-45 metres.
Climate	The weather and temperature usually found in an area over a long period of time.
Deforestation	The destruction of trees over a large area.
Emergent	The highest layer where trees are usually over 50 metres tall.
Equator	A line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°.
Flora and Fauna	The plants/animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
Forest Floor	A layer made up of young trees, shrubs and soft-stemmed plants where it is very hot and humid.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or organism.
Humid	Having a high level of moisture in the air.
Sustainability	The ability to exist constantly
Tropic of Cancer	Is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.
Tropic of Capricorn	Is the most southerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.
Understory	Is made up of young trees, shrubs and soft-stemmed plants where it is very hot, humid and damp.
Vegetation	Plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat.

Diagrams / Maps / Images



AMAZON RAINFOREST IN NUMBERS

- 73,000 species of birds since January 2019
- Approx number of fish in the Amazon
- 4,100 miles of winding rivers
- 1/10 known species on Earth live in the rainforest
- Home to 1 million indigenous people and 5 million plant and animal species
- 20% of the earth's oxygen is produced here
- Spans across 3 rapidly developing countries: Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana
- 1.4 billion acres of dense forests, half of the planet's remaining tropical forests
- 2.6 million square miles in the Amazon basin, about 40 percent of South America
- The rain forests contain 90 to 140 billion metric tons of carbon