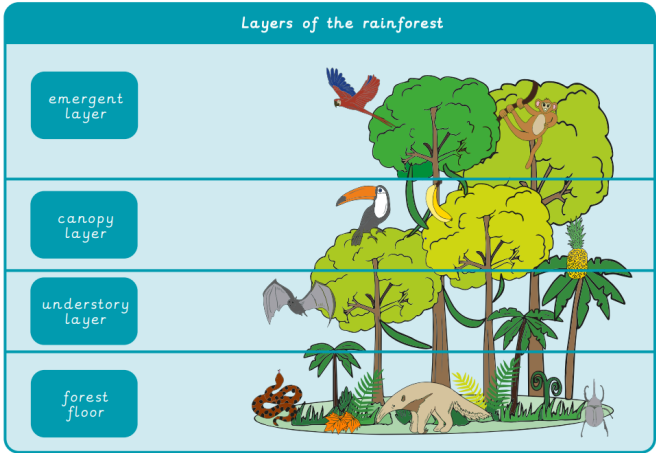
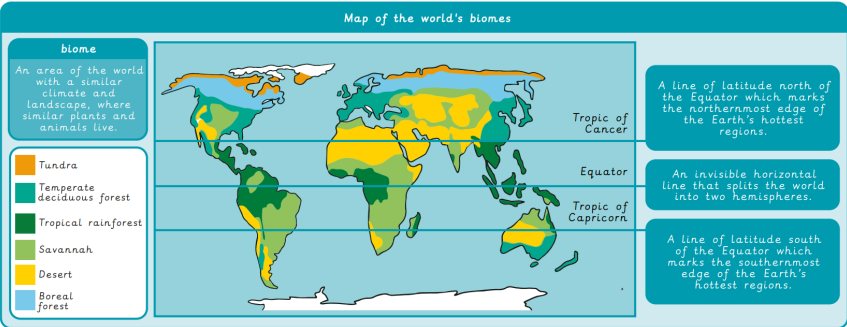


Y4- Why are rainforests important to us?

Vocabulary

- Biome** - An area of the world with a similar climate and landscape, where similar plants and animals live.
- Buttress roots** - Large, thick roots above the ground that keep tall trees stable.
- Canopy layer** - The layer of overlapping branches and leaves below the top of the rainforest that gets sunlight, rain and wind.
- Community** - A group of people living in the same place or having the same interests.
- Data** - Numbers or facts collected to prove something.
- Deforestation** - The cutting down of trees in a large area.
- Emergent layer** - The top layer of the rainforest with the tallest trees that gets lots of sunlight, rain and wind.
- Enquiry** - An investigation into a question.
- Equator** - An invisible line of latitude around the middle of the Earth, that splits the world into two hemispheres.
- Forest floor** - The ground layer of the rainforest where it is dark, wet and hot.
- Global warming** - When our Earth's temperature rises because of greenhouse gases.
- Greenhouse gas** - Gases in the atmosphere that trap heat from the sun and increase the temperature of our planet.
- Indigenous peoples** - People living in an area whose ancestors were the first groups of people to live there.
- Lianas** - Woody vines that wind their way up other plants to reach sunlight.
- Lines of latitude** - Invisible horizontal lines mapped on our globe to show how far north or south a place is.
- Logging** - Cutting down trees for their wood.
- Method** - A way of doing something.
- Mining** - Digging underground for precious metals and stones.
- Questionnaire** - A set of questions used to get information from people.
- Risk** - A situation where something may be dangerous.
- Rough** - A long period of time without rain in which living things begin to suffer.
- Route** - A way to get from one place to another, marked on map.
- Tropic of Capricorn** - A line of latitude south of the Equator that marks the southernmost edge of the Earth's hottest regions.
- Tropic of Cancer** - A line of latitude north of the Equator that marks the northernmost edge of the Earth's hottest regions.
- Understory layer** - The layer above the forest that gets little light and is warm and damp.
- Vegetation** - All the plants that grow in a certain area.
- Vegetation belts** - Regions where similar plants grow, influenced by climate.



- Throughout the topic, children will:**
- Describe a biome and give an example.
 - State the location and some key features of the Amazon rainforest.
 - Name and describe the four layers of tropical rainforests.
 - Understand that trees and plants adapt to living in the rainforest and give an example.
 - Define the word indigenous and give an example of how indigenous people use the Amazon's resources.
 - Name one way in which the Amazon is changing.
 - Articulate why the Amazon rainforest is important.
 - Give an example of how humans are having a negative impact on the Amazon and an action that can be taken to help.
 - Use a variety of data collection methods with support.
 - Summarise how the local woodland is used and suggest changes to improve the area.