

Spring 2 - Could we survive without trees?

Key Events and Facts

Rainforest locations	Rainforests are forests that get a lot of rain. Tropical rainforests are located in the tropics near the equator, so they are very humid and warm.
Facts about rainforests	Around 80% of the food we eat originally came from rainforests e.g coffee, rice, chocolate, bananas. 6% of the Earth's surface is covered in tropical rainforest, which doesn't seem a lot but they are home to more than half of the world's total plant and animal species.
Amazon rainforest	The Amazon rainforest is located in South America, it is mostly contained in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Columbia. It is the largest rainforest in the world.
Deforestation	CAUSES: 1) clears space for farming (cattle and crops) 2) chopping trees down for wood, 3) to build roads, 4) dig for oil, 5) flood areas to generate electricity. IMPACT: an area the size of 20 football pitches is destroyed every 60 seconds, half of the tropical rainforests we had are now gone, animal and plant species are becoming extinct, level of carbon dioxide are increasing and oxygen is decreasing.

Key Vocabulary

habitat	A natural home or environment of an animal or plant.
rainforest	A dense area forest normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall.
deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
ecosystem	A community of animals and plants which depend on each other to survive.
biome	A large naturally occurring community of plants and animals occupying a major habitat.

Layers of the Rainforest

Science Facts

Emergent Layer

Consists of the tallest trees, some birds, and insects.
No animals live here

Canopy Layer

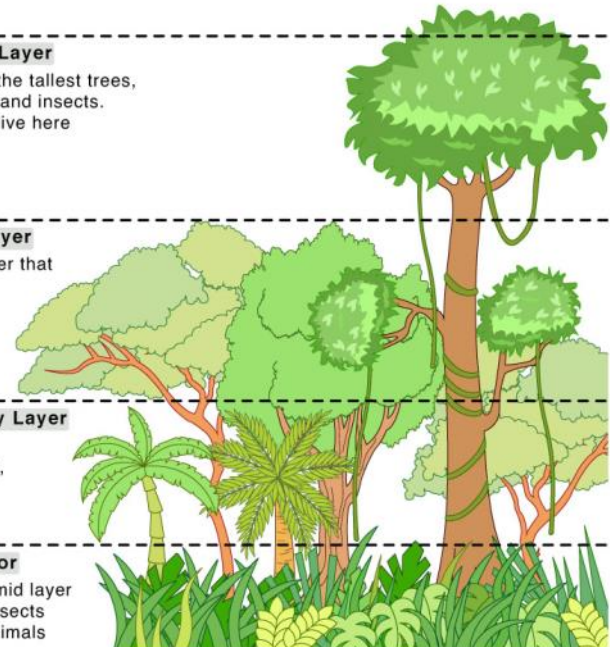
Thickest layer that hosts most flora and fauna

Understory Layer

Consists of young herbs, shrubs, and bushes

Forest Floor

Darkest, humid layer that hosts insects and giant animals



Computing

- To explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions.
- To use a digital device to collect data that can be gathered over time.
- To use a digital device to collect data automatically.
- To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time.
- To recognise how a computer can help us to analyse data.
- To identify the data needed to answer questions.

Geography

- To locate South America and Brazil on a world map.
- To locate a rainforest using a range of resources.
- To identify features of a rainforest.
- To explore how to survive in a rainforest.
- To investigate and describe the lives of the Caboclo people.
- To investigate causes of deforestation (fieldwork)

Science

- To group living things in different ways.
- To use classification keys to group, identify and name living things.
- To know how changes to an environment could endanger living things.
- To use food chains to identify producers, predators and prey.
- To construct food chains to identify producers, predators and prey.

DT

- To know how to research existing designs.
- To know how to sketch my design ideas.
- To know how to join wood to match my design.
- To know how to strengthen and reinforce structures.
- To know how to finish a product.

RE

- To learn about Kumbh Mela in Hinduism.
- To learn about what Kumbh Mela entails for believers.
- To consider the impact of pilgrimage to local areas.
- To think of how to make pilgrimage more sustainable.

Maths

- To recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.
- To understand improper fractions.
- To convert mixed numbers to improper fractions.
- To recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions.
- To add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.
- To recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths.
- To compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to 2 decimal places.
- To find the effect of dividing a 1- or 2-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths.