

Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

Theme: Rainforests

Phase: Upper Key Stage Two

Year Group: 6

Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

By the end of the theme I should be able to:

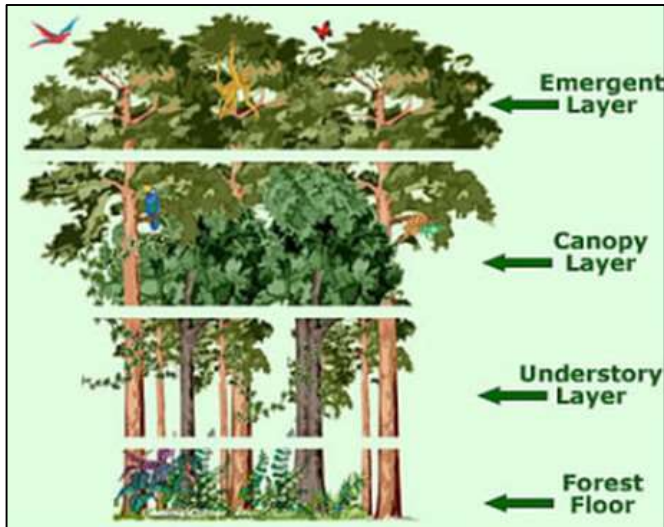
- describe and understand climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, & natural resources.
- understand and recognise human geography: settlement & land use, trade links, & the distribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals & water.
- locate rainforests, using maps to focus on Europe, North & South America: environmental regions, physical and human characteristics.

In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- Name & locate **the 7 continents** and **5 oceans**.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of **the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK**
- Understand similarities and differences between Hemingbrough & Nairobi.
- Locate hot and cold places on a map of the world.

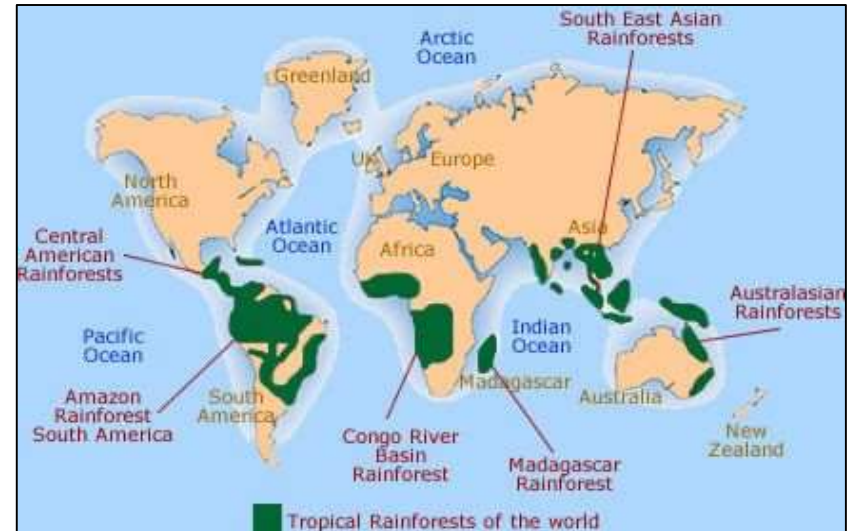
In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned:

- The geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North America.
- A basic knowledge of vegetation belts and local land use.



Where are the rainforests located?

Rainforests cover only a small part of the earth's surface - about 6%!



Yanomami Tribe in Brazil.

Deforestation



KEY FACTS

- Rainforests are forests that experience a high level of rainfall.
- Before **deforestation** they used to cover 14% of the Earth's surface.
- There are two types of rainforest, **temperate** and **tropical**.
- The Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world.
- Several African & Brazilian **tribes** still inhabit rainforests.
- A rainforest is not a **jungle**.

KEY VOCABULARY	
biome	A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals
climate	The average course of weather conditions for a particular location over a period of many years.
deforestation	The removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use.
distribution	Delivery of goods to a number of places.
economy	A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry
ethical	A set of standards created by society and for expectant of moral benefits.
export	Exports are the goods and services produced in one country and purchased by another.
import	Goods purchased by a country from another.
global	Something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world
natural resources	The land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people.
palm oil	A yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking
pollution	The process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals.
sustainability	To maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage.
tropics	Regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.
trade	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers



	FEATURES OF RAINFORESTS		
	PHYSICAL FEATURES	CLIMATE	HUMAN IMPACT
TEMPERATE RAINFORESTS	The most significant characteristics are tall trees with wide leaves and non-seasonal vegetation . Temperate rainforests are influenced by their weather pattern. Also, many have trees that lose leaves annually.	Temperate rainforests have two distinct seasons. One is long and wet (temp. 0 to 32F), the other is a short, dry and foggy Summer (temp. 0 to 27F). This biome has very dense humidity and lots of rainfall.	Millions of acres are lost each year to farming, logging (much of it illegal) and mining. In Central America, cattle ranching and cultivation have wiped out almost 2/3 of the region's rainforests.
TROPICAL RAINFORESTS	Most of the soil is not very fertile except at the surface where dead leaves decompose, as due to heavy rainfall the nutrients are quickly washed away. A tropical rainforest has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ground level • shrub layer • under canopy • (main) canopy • emergent 	Because of the ample solar energy, tropical rainforests are usually warm year round with temperatures from about 72-93F Very wet with over 2,000 mm of rainfall per year.	Deforestation has destroyed the habitats of thousands of animal species.

Key Skills I will develop:

Enquiry Skills

- Identify trade links around the world based on a few chosen items
- Investigate facts and join in a reasoned discussion.
- Generate solutions and promote ethically sound trade

Field skills

- Make field notes/observational notes about land features and their use.

Communication Skills

- Select methods to present learning.
- Use graphs, charts, data and measures to draw conclusions and make comparisons.