

<p>Y6 Why are rainforests important?</p> <p>What a rainforest looks like, why they are important and how we can protect them.</p>	
<p>Links made with other subjects</p>	<p>English: Comparative reports/ balanced/ biased argument. The Explorer Survivor Stories</p> <p>Science: Living Things</p> <p>Computing: Data Handling (creatures/ plant types found in the rainforest habitat)</p> <p>Art: Henri Rousseau</p>
<p>The BIG Question</p>	<p>Why are rainforests important?</p>
<p>The BIG Outcome</p>	<p>Children create a piece of work explaining why rainforest are important and why we must look after them. Children to show awareness of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The physical features of the rainforest. - The human features of the rainforest. - Know changes/ threats to the rainforest. - Express an opinion about changes to the rainforest and make suggestions. <p>Children may want to do this through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persuasive writing eg a leaflet - Presentation on powerpoint, prezi etc. - iMovie persuasive film.
<p>Geography objectives (link to NC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the world's countries, North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. • identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. • describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and rivers. • describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps). • use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies
<p>Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?</p>	<p><i>Children already know:</i></p> <p>Y2 – Is it raining or is it pouring? Weather Patterns</p> <p>Y4 – The Journey to the Sea. Rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map skills. - Main European river – The Danube. - Course of a river. - Drainage basins. <p>Y5 – Our Yorkshire. Settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map skills. - Topographical features of a landscape. - Trade links. - Land Use. <p>Y5 – Why does time shift? Key parts of our world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global awareness. - The physical make up of our world. - Lines of latitude, longitude, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere.
<p>Future learning</p>	<p>This unit gives prior knowledge to:</p>

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<p>Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts</p>	<p>Secondary School:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of knowledge about physical and human features. - Awareness of the key points on our globe. - Understanding of key physical areas on our planet (rainforests) - Understanding of human impact upon the environment. - Application of the knowledge of our world to become responsible global citizens.
<p>Geographical strands</p>	<p><u>Geographical Skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use topographical and climate maps. • Use keys, OS maps and atlases to identify the features of the landscape. • Use maps to navigate. • Use sketches to show an area. • Use symbols and a key to add detail to my sketch. <p><u>Locational Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the 8 points of a compass to describe locations. • Locate the rainforests of the world. • Identify key points on our world (equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer) <p><u>Place Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw links between the location of rainforests and their position on the globe. <p><u>Environmental, human and physical geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify topographical and climatic features. • To compare a rainforest and deciduous rainforest. • Understand human impact. • Express and opinion and make suggestions about human impact.
<p>Vocabulary/ Glossary</p>	<p>Equation, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, climate, vegetation, emergent layer, canopy layer, understory layer, forest floor layer, deforestation</p>
<p>Knowledge (see italics for knowledge to remember)</p>	<p>The knowledge that children will learn and remember:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Amazon rainforest:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Covers most of South America.</i> (link to Y4 rivers knowledge – Drainage basin) - <i>Covers 5.5 million square kilometres.</i> - <i>Moist broadleaf tropical rainforest.</i> - <i>Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guian.</i> - <i>On the Equator, between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</i> 2. Children will find other rainforests on the globe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tropical rainforests are mainly located between the latitudes of 23.5°N (the Tropic of Cancer) and 23.5°S (the Tropic of Capricorn).</i> 3. <i>Amazon River:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The lifeline of the Amazon rainforest.</i> - <i>Second largest river in the world (after the Nile)</i> - <i>6,400 km long.</i> - <i>Starts in the Andes.</i> - <i>It is one of the main forms of transportation through the rainforest because there are very few roads.</i> - <i>River boats and ships commonly shuttle citizens, tourists and goods from one area of the Amazon to another.</i> - <i>There is only one bridge across the river so ferries are the only way to cross them.</i> 4. <i>Biome: Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants. What lives in each biome depends on:</i>

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	<p>how warm or cold it is how dry or wet it is how fertile the soil is. The animals in a biome depend upon plants for food. The plants in a biome often also depend upon the animals for spreading pollen and seeds so that new plants can grow. So both plants and animals rely on each other to stay alive.</p> <p>5. <i>Physical characteristics of a rainforest:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A rainforest has 5 layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest floor layer – The lowest layer where it is dark, hot, and damp. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only 2% of sunlight gets through the thick canopy trees and understorey plants to reach the forest floor. - Large-leafed shrubs and saplings (new trees) grow in the patches of sunlight - Understory layer- warm, damp and sheltered layer below the tree canopy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rain drips through. - Only speckled sunlight comes through. - Large – leafed shrubs that like the warm, shade and moisture. - Canopy layer – Just below the tallest layer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gets lots of sunlight, rain and a breeze. - Thick branches, large leaves, trees. - Make a leafy roof blocking the sunlight from the lower levels. - Emergent layer – high tree tops. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gets the most sun and rain. - Up to 70m high. - Home to monkeys, birds and butterflies. <p>6. <i>Deciduous Forest: A deciduous forest is a biome dominated by deciduous trees which lose their leaves seasonally.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Climate maps show the weather patterns. Different colours show the climates.</i> Children will use maps to identify the climate. <i>Climate of the Amazon:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The climate of Amazonia is warm, rainy, and humid. The lengths of day and night are equal on the Equator. <p>8. <i>People and the Amazon:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is home to unique tribes – their habitats are being destroyed. This stops their way of life. - Deforestation – 27% caused by cattle ranching, mining, timber and farming. - If the current rate of deforestation continues, there will be no trees by 2030.
SEND expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amazon rainforest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers most of South America 2. On the Equator, between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 3. Physical characteristics of a rainforest: A rainforest has 5 layers: emergent layer, canopy layer, understory layer, forest floor layer. 4. Deciduous Forest: A deciduous forest is a biome dominated by deciduous trees which lose their leaves seasonally.
Teaching ideas/ resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School trip to Tropical world and Roundhay park – comparison with a deciduous forest. 2. https://consent.youtube.com/m?continue=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DFacv4EmMM40&gl=GB&m=0&pc=yt&uxe=23983172&hl=en&src=1 3. Timelapse of deforestation: https://earthengine.google.com/timelapse/?location=rondonia 4. https://consent.youtube.com/m?continue=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DfeLqh4juPqY&gl=GB&m=0&pc=yt&uxe=23983172&hl=en&src=1