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| Key Knowledge  |
| Geography |
| Where are the world’s rainforests? | Most are located near the equator as it has a warmer climate.  |
| What are rainforests like? | Usually very warm and wet. They have layers and are home to many species of plants and animals.  |
| What are the layers of the rainforests? | Emergent layer, canopy, understory, forest floor.  |
| Why is the Amazon rainforest different? | It is the largest rainforest in the world. It produces 6% of the world’s oxygen and is home to more than 30 million people.  |
| Why are rainforests being destroyed? | The biggest impact is growing human population and consumption of resources such as wood.  |
| Why is deforestation a problem for everyone? | It causes climate change, increases global warming, causes wildlife extinction and floods.  |
| Who is helping to end deforestation? | Activists like Greta Thunberg and David Attenborough as well as big companies like L’Oréal and Disney.  |

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| **Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography** |
| **canopy** | The canopy, which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees. |
| **emergent layer** | The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. |
| **understory** | The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still. |
| **deforestation** | When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.  |
| **endangered** | An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct. |
| **indigenous** | Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found |
| **biomes** | Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate. |
| **temperate** | This describes a region which has mild temperatures, not extremes.  |
| **tropical**  |  |
| **extinction** | The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members. |
| **biodiversity** | Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat. |



