



ROSE WOOD ENQUIRY DRIVEN CURRICULUM



**What will happen to the world if the rainforests disappear?
Year 3 Summer 2**

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

Year Group: Y3	Enquiry Question: What will happen to the world if the rainforests disappear?	Term: Summer 2
Context: By introducing the children to the Tropical Rainforest biome, they will build upon their knowledge of biomes and the impact that human activity is having on our world. They will use this knowledge to have an understanding of the importance of the Tropical Rainforests to the earth and why is it necessary to stop deforestation. They will learn that the Tropical Rainforest is also home to many different plants and animals, all dependant on the rainforest's survival. Through the Power of Reading text, The Great Kapok Tree, children will learn that, together, we must care for our planet and that we can make a difference.		
Prior Learning (Direct Pathway) <i>Geography -</i> Children will build on their knowledge of polar and tundra biomes. They will revisit the 7 continents to identify where Tropical rainforests are located. They will use knowledge from their topics on the outdoors and India to recognise differences in climate, flora and fauna around the world. The children will also use what they know about the impact of human activity on the earth to understand the causes of deforestation <i>Science –</i> They will revisit knowledge about flowering plants from Year 2, including the parts of a plant and how seeds are dispersed.		
Prior Learning (Indirect Pathway)		

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Science: Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Art: Painting Jungle Project

Enquiry Question

What will happen to the world if the rainforests disappear?

Content on Direct Pathway

Our project this half term is 'What will happen to the world if the rainforests disappear?' We will read the book 'The Great Kapok Tree' by Lynne Cherry.

Pupils will use maps and atlases to locate the rainforests. They will learn that rainforests are located near the Equator, between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. They will learn about the features of a tropical climate and learn about the animals and plants found in a tropical biome.

By comparing the Amazon rainforest and Sherwood Forest, pupils will identify geographical similarities and differences.

Pupils will learn how important rainforests are to the survival of the planet. They will learn about the effects that humans are having on the rainforests and what we can do to protect them.

Children will write a letter to persuade a company to stop using palm oil in their products.

They will write poems inspired by the amazing sights and sounds of the rainforests that include alliteration, similes and metaphors.

They will write giving a tour of the rainforest detailing the amazing sights and sounds and explaining why we should look after them and stop deforestation.

Enquiry Outcomes

Presentation 'What are the implications of deforestation and how can people help?'

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Knowledge Narrative

There are two types of rainforest; tropical and temperate. Tropical rainforests are humid and damp. They are found close to the Equator and are home to millions of people, plants and animals. The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world and is often called "*The Lungs of the Earth*" because it produces over 20% of the world's oxygen supply. The main threat to the Amazon rainforest is deforestation.

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

<u>Year Group:</u> Year 3	<u>Term:</u> Summer 2
<u>Title:</u> What will happen to the world if the rainforests disappear?	<u>Key Focus:</u> Geography
Project Enhancements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Visit Preston Park Butterfly house</i>	
<u>How can you help?</u> <p>At home, please could you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• continue to listen to your child read a minimum of three times a week,• help your child to tell the time to every 5 minutes, using both an analogue and digital clock• help your child to learn their times tables and the related division facts	

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

Unit Title: What will happen if the Rainforests disappear?

Y3
Summer 2

End Point - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:

- Know the key features of a tropical rainforest biome
- Understand where the Amazon River and Amazon Rainforest are located and the impact this has on their climate.
- Understand the human and physical geography of the region, including the structure of the rainforest and human settlements.
- Understand the impact of deforestation on the environment.

End of unit outcome:

Presentation 'What are the implications of deforestation and how can people help?'

Links:

Text: 'The Great Kapok Tree' – Lynne Cherry

Geography – Children will have an understanding of Biomes and climates (Y3 A2 and Y3 S1)

Prior Learning:

- Know the four countries of the UK and their capital cities
- Know, name and locate the continents and oceans of the world
- Know the 4 compass points
- Name and locate Middlesbrough on a map
- Know that humans create settlements, often near natural resources
- Know that different parts of the world have different climates and that this is because of their location in relation to the equator (Y3, A2)
- Know the term Biome (Y3, A2)
- Recognise similarities and difference between where they live and other countries

Key Aspects of the Unit:








Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation



Location

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	Physical Features: Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.
	Human Features: Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
	Human Processes: Understand the processes that humans have developed across the globe including travel trade and economics.
	Physical Processes: Impact of nature on the earth e.g. erosion, plate tectonics, water cycle.
	Diversity: To develop a greater understanding of the diversity within our world including culture, biodiversity and economic diversity.

Key Knowledge:

- Revisit what a biome is
- Know the 3 biomes studied this year: Arctic, Tropical Rainforest, Desert
- For children to be able to answer the following questions on the Tropical Rainforest Biome:

- What is the biome like?
- Where is this biome found?
- What is its climate?
- Which animals live there?
- Which plants live there?

Tropical rainforests are found near the equator. Around half of the world's rainforests are found in South America but others are found in Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands. Tropical rainforests are hot, wet places which can get as much as ten metres of rain each year. The seasons don't change, meaning it is the same temperature the whole year round. Rainforests are divided into clear sections: the emergent layer where the tallest trees grow; the canopy layer, where leaves spread out to form a covering over the lower layers; the understory layer, where shorter plants that don't require as much sunlight to grow live and the forest floor, which is home to fungi and small shrubs. Most tropical animals live in the canopy layer, as there is so much food. Chimpanzees, tree frogs, monkeys, parrots, jaguars, gorillas, snakes, leopards and lizards all live in the rainforests. The rainforest is home to 80 000 species of plants. The rainforest has the largest range of diversity, with millions of different species of animals and plants. The main threat to the rainforest is deforestation, which is carried out by humans. The current rate is 6 million hectares of rainforest lost per year, which is equivalent to 8.5 million football pitches.

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- Revisit the names and locations of the world's continents
- Know the location of the equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
- Know the north and southern hemispheres
- Know the names of the countries within the Amazon region of South America
- Know the location of the Amazon River
- Know the location the Amazon rainforest
- Understand the structure (layers) of the rainforest
- Know that tropical rainforests exist in other places in the world
- Understand some of the different settlements within the Amazon region; ie that there are a few cities and towns but some people live in small, undeveloped settlements within the rainforest and are reliant on its natural resources
- Understand the term deforestation and its effects on climate change
- Know that a vegetation belt is an area with distinct plant types
- Know that a forest is a type of vegetation belt
- Compare a tropical rainforest with a temperate forest

Geographical Skills:

Mapping:

- Locate a broader range of places on large scale maps
- Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places (e.g the hottest part of the world)
- Use letter/no. co-ordinates to locate features on a map.
- Draw objects to scale (e.g using squared paper 1:1 then 1:2 etc)
- Locate places on larger scale maps e.g map of Europe
- Large scale OS maps
- Internet map sites
- Experience maps of varying scales
- Use junior atlases

Fieldwork:

- Begin to evaluate own observations and compare them with others

Vocabulary

oceans	A huge body of salty water
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries, such as Europe

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country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
biodiversity	A range of different species of plants and animals.
rainforest	A hot, wet forest habitat generally located between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
deforestation	The process of forest being cleared
biome	A natural area of vegetation and animals
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical
weather	The condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example, if it is hot, raining or cold.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole
map	A drawing of a particular area such as a city, country or a continent.
biome	A natural area of vegetation and animals
environment	Everything around us - the natural world of land, sea, air, plants and animals
settlement	A settlement is where people have come to live and have built their homes
sustainability	The very important process of protecting our planet for animals, plants and future generations

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

SUBJECT: SCIENCE			
Subject Specific Vocabulary			
Word	Definition	Declarative Knowledge	Aspect
roots	The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.	Plants have a variety of habitats that they are suited to e.g. the River Nile was the ideal place to grow papyrus, wheat and barley	Biology
stem	The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.	Pollination is the process which allows plants to reproduce and is an important stage in the life cycle of plants	
nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients come from the soil.	MRS NERG is used as an acronym to explain the seven characteristics of living things (M ovement, R espiration, S ensitivity, N utrition, E xcretion, R eproduction and G rowth)	
pollination	Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.	The stem of a plant has four main functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for leaves, flowers and fruits. The stems keep the leaves in the light and provide a place for the plant to keep its flowers and fruits. • Transport of fluids between the roots and the upper parts of the plant. • Storage of nutrients. • The production of new living tissue. 	
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.		
fertiliser	Fertilisers are used to increase the rate of a plant's growth.		
seed formation	A seed is a small baby plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food.		
stigma	The stigma is usually sticky and receives pollen.	Procedural Knowledge	Aspect
anther	The stamen has a pollen producing structure at the end, which is called the anther.	Carry out an investigation over a period of time. WHAT INVESTIGATION?	Working scientifically
soil	The soil has water and nutrients that a plant needs to grow healthily.		
Biology	Learning about living things		

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

Spiritual

Children use of imagination and creativity in their learning, when creating topic based poetry and artwork.

Social

Children will appreciate that there are diverse viewpoints over issues such as deforestation. They will understand that others may have a different viewpoint to theirs and show tolerance.

Be kind and REAP the rewards

Children will produce work of which they are *proud*.

They will appraise the art work of their peers and *be kind* when giving feedback.

Moral

Children will Interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues relating to deforestation and be able to offer their own viewpoints on these issues.

Cultural

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British Values through EDC

Democracy	Using Brazil as an example, discuss the importance of using your vote to elect someone who has the same values as you (Bolsonaro vs Luiz da Silva). Protecting the rainforest or providing jobs, security and wealth for the country.
The Rule of Law	
Individual Liberty	Debate and discuss whether everyone should have the right to do exactly as they please or should there be rules about certain things that could affect the planet such as recycling.
Mutual Respect	
Tolerance of those of different faith and beliefs	