

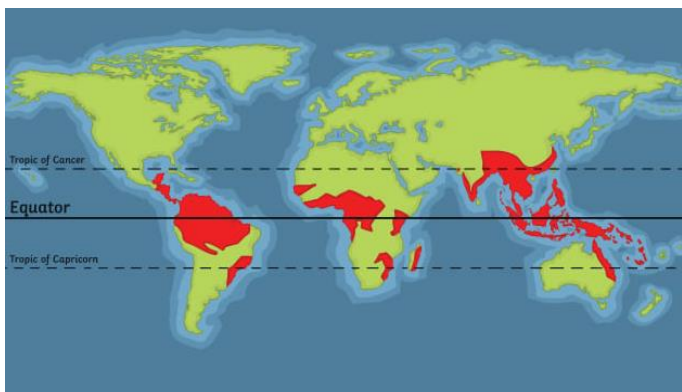


Geography - Year Five- Rainforests

Key Knowledge

- The largest rainforests are in the Amazon, the Congo, and throughout much of South East Asia. Smaller rainforests are in Central America, Madagascar, Australia and nearby islands, India, and other locations in the tropics.
- The rainforest is made up of layers: emergent layer, canopy layer, understory, and the forest floor. Each layer has different plants and animals.
- The rainforest is one of the most important vegetation belts to our planet. The role of rainforests in the water cycle is to add water to the atmosphere through the process of transpiration (in which plants release water from their leaves during photosynthesis).
- We take a lot of resources from the rainforest e.g. for industry - rubber, oils, gum, waxes, flavourings, and dyes. A lot of our medicines also come from the rainforest.
- Not taking care of our rainforests is having a significant impact on species, the Earth's water cycle and the rainforest itself. It is in great danger, and we need to take action soon.

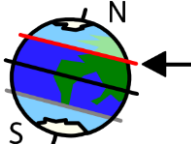
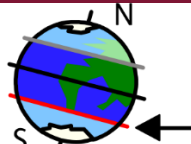
Maps



Text



Vocabulary

rainforest	A dense forest, normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall. They generate much of the world's oxygen.	
Tropic of Cancer	The imaginary line of latitude that runs north of the equator	
Tropic of Capricorn	The imaginary line of latitude that runs south of the equator	
deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees	
biome	areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, woodland and tundra.	
vegetation belt	Plant life as a whole within a certain area. An area of the planet characterised by certain flora.	
adaptation	a characteristic of a living thing that helps it survive in its environment.	