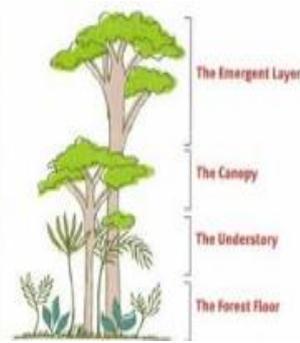




ST. ALBAN'S
CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
LEAD THE WAY

Yr 4 Geography: Rainforests



Location, layers and features

Term	Definition
Equator	Imaginary line through the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight.
Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn	Most rainforests can be found between these two lines. Imaginary lines north and south of the equator.
Emergent Layer	Giant trees that enjoy the most sun but high winds & cold.
Canopy	Dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in rainforests.
Understory	Relatively dark, open area below the canopy.
Undergrowth	Also known as the forest floor, mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit etc. that decomposes as food for trees.
Flora & Fauna	Flora = Plants; Fauna = Animals.
Nocturnal	Animal that comes out at night. Sleeps during the day.
Camouflage	Blending in to hide in the natural environment
Mimicry	Copying the look, sound or behaviour of something.

Causes of Deforestation

- 1 To clear space for farming: growing crops (e.g. soya beans & palm oil) and space cattle to generate cheap beef.
- 2 Chopping down trees for wood.
- 3 To build roads to mine for metals, gold & diamonds.
- 4 To dig for oil
- 5 To flood areas to make dams & generate electricity.

Geographic and scientific vocabulary

Term	Definition
Rainforest	A dense forest, normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall. They generate much of the world's oxygen.
Country	A nation with its own government e.g. UK, USA, Germany, Denmark, Brazil, China.
Continent	The world's main continuous pieces of land (Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica).
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that depend on each other to survive.
Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or organism.
Interdependent	When two or more people or things rely on each other.