ST.HUGH'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY – GEOGRAPHY MEDIUM TERM PLANNING

Class + Year Group: Year 3 - Mrs Kendall-Piperissa & Mrs Cook/Year 3/4 - Mr Ballard/Year 4 - Mr Gosling

Rainforests

Big Question: Why are Rainforests so important?



Geographical Knowledge

Basic geographical knowledge: Field Work Location: Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire.

- 1) Location and position of country to the equator/Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn: Children are aware of the position of the rainforests and the countries they are located in in conjunction with the Equator, Tropics of Cancer, Tropics of Capricorn, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.
- **2) Location of countries**: Children can locate countries which have rainforests in them and they can identify and locate Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire. They also use compass directions and ordnance survey maps to identify and locate key human and physical geography at Sherwood Forest.
- **Biome:** Children understand that biomes are 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.
- 4) Climate/Weather: Children are aware of the difference between climate and weather. Climate is the average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more. Weather is the way the air and the atmosphere feels. It includes the outside temperature, strength of the wind, and whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleeting, foggy, or cloudy. The weather changes regularly and tends to be different during different seasons and across different countries.
- **Vegetation Belts:** Whereas a biome is a large area on the earth's surface that is defined by the types of animals and plants living there, a vegetation belt is just the plant life as a whole within a certain area.
- 6) Bordering countries: England borders with Ireland, Scotland & Wales, children can locate countries that boarder with countries that have rainforests.

| LEARNING CHALLENGE | KEY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS | POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES Including opportunities for map skills/field work/data collection, presentation and analysis. | KEY VOCABULARY |
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| 1) What is a rainforest and where would you find them in the world? | By the end of the lesson children will be able to: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the world's countries that have rainforests. | Children are introduced to the unit of work and complete a "What I know, what I would like to know about the big question, which assess prior learning. Children then study the knowledge organiser with the class teacher for rich geographical introduction to the unit of work. Show children the images of different types of forests Discus and | Rainforest, temperate, tropical, boreal, deciduous, coniferous. |

- Describe features studied in the context of rainforests.
- Identify areas of the world containing rainforests.
- Use maps and atlases to locate rainforests.
- . I can use maps and atlases to locate rainforests

explain the terms e.g., temperate deciduous forest trees lose leaves each year - warm moist summers and cool winters, mainly found USA and Europe.

Which ones do we find in the UK? Think about our weather. Which ones are not found in the UK? Focus on the image of a rainforest - What is a Rainforest?

Discuss - where in the world would we find these?

Share the world map and the locations of the main areas of rainforest.

Do you know any of these country names?

Looking at world map consider the position of the equator.

Explain how most tropical rainforests are found near the equator due to the amount of rainfall and sunshine these areas receive.

Children use the Countries with Rainforests Activity Sheet to identify countries of the world with areas of rainforest.

Use atlases and google maps to find.

Main countries that rainforests are found:

Brazil

Peru

Australia

Indonesia

Bolivia

Ecuador

Guyana

India

Malaysia

Mexico

Venezuela

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Key Rain Forests around the world:

Amazon: Includes parts of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French

Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

Congo: Includes parts of Cameroon, Central African Republic,

| | | Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo Australasia: Includes parts of Australia, Indonesian half of New Guinea, Papua New Guinea Sundaland: Includes parts of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore Indo-Burma: Includes parts of Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam Mesoamerica: Includes parts of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama Wallacea: Sulawesi and the Maluku islands in Indonesia West Africa: Includes parts of Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo Atlantic forest: Includes parts of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay Choco: Includes parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama | |
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| | | Activity: LA/MA: Children write a description of what a rainforest is, TA support depending on ability. Children match country names to the areas/name of rainforest HA: Children write a description of what a rainforest is in detail. Children label countries with areas/names of rainforest. | |
| 2) What is the difference between weather and climate in the rainforest? | • Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) in the context of rainforests. • by | Recap from last week what is a rainforest and where might they be found? Address any misconceptions. Inform children that this week's learning builds upon the previous lesson and deepens our understanding of rainforests and the countries where these are located. Show children the map with the areas of rainforest highlighted. Remind them why we find them along the Equator. Children need to remember to refer to the countries that the rainforests are in when referring to the rainforests. Focus on rain forests. | Climate, tropics, tropical, forecast |
| | Identify areas of the world containing rainforests. | Share the map with the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle | |

| | Locate the Equator on a map. Locate the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a map. Know that rainforests are found near the equator. Know that rainforests are found between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Understand and know the difference between weather and climate. Describe the key aspects of a tropical climate and what the weather is usually like in a tropical climate. | What do you notice about the location of most rainforests now? (They lie between the two tropics - two imaginary lines that circle globe. The Tropic of Cancer marks the Northern edge and the Capricorn marks the southern edge). What is the difference between weather and climate? Discuss the children's ideas; explain that climate is the usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time, whereas weather is the specific meteorological conditions on a given day. What Is the Climate of a Rainforest?: Explain that between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the weather is hot all year round. Rainfall is consistent throughout the year. Watch https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SnQ8E6nzG4o What is climate like in the rainforest? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBqUhFvg-xY - Tim and Leo's weather report watch so children can gather idea how to present their report. All children complete their work on locating the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle All children include in the report the difference between climate and weather. Activity: Children work in mixed ability pairs or small groups to look at information about the climate and weather in a rainforest area. Write a short weather report for their chosen area and present it to class. Y4 - If time allows green screen and create own weather report on screen! | |
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| 3? How many layers are there in the rainforest? | By the end of the lesson children will be able to: • Describe and understand the features of the layers of a rainforest. | Recap from last week about the difference between climate and weather. Address any misconceptions. Explain that this weeks learning again broadens and deepens our knowledge on the formation and structure of a rainforest that makes it a unique environment and habitat. | Forest floor, understory layer, canopy layer, emergent layer. |

| | Name the four layers of a rainforest. Describe the climate in each layer. Know about the plants found in each layer. Know and describe some animals that live in each layer | Children need to remember to refer to the countries that the rainforests are in when referring to the rainforests. Show children the image of a rainforest. Draw their attention to the different layers that can be seen. What do you notice about the plants in a rainforest? Are all the plants the same height? Are they all the same shade of green? Do they have the same kinds of leaves? Why do you think they are all different? Look at Layers of the Rainforest: Starting at the top, talk children through the main layers using the slides on the Lesson Presentation to give the key facts. What kinds of animals live here? What are the plants like in this layer? (You will come back to this in the next few lessons) Activity: Using the Rainforest Layers Activity Sheet, children locate and name the layers of the rainforest and sort facts about each layer. See differentiated sheets. Extension: Children use non-fiction books, atlases and digital technology to find out more about one layer. | |
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| 4) Which animals and plants grow and live in the Rainforest? & How do plants & animals adapt to life in the rainforest? | By the end of the lesson children will be able to: To locate and name the biomes of the world/specific to rainforests. To locate vegetation belts around the world. Locate the world's countries concentrating on their environmental regions & key physical characteristics. To know how plants and animals have adapted to survive in the Rainforest. To know some animals that live in each layer of the rainforest. To be able to explain why different animals live in different layers. | Recap from previous weeks lesson on the layers of the rainforest. Explain to the children that this lesson deepens our understanding of the rainforest in Address any misconceptions. Discuss what a biome is - Biomes are 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. Show children a map of the different biomes across the world, discuss the differences between them. Activity 1: Children then go and complete their own work, labeling the biomes of the world, with specific emphasis on the biomes around the 5 biggest rainforests. Discuss and describe some of the plants that originate from different Rainforest locations and their uses. Think about those with natural | Adaptation Species High temperature Predators Buttress roots Drip tip leaves Lianas Epiphytes Bromeliads Mangroves Pitcher Plants Biomes Forest floor, understory layer, canopy layer, emergent layer, habitat, diet. |

| | | healing properties, e.g., Ginger. | |
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| | | Share the facts about animals and plants in each layer. Why do you think different animals live in different layers? (Availability of food, shelter, water) Introduce the terms habitat and diet to children as the place an animal lives and what it eats. | |
| | | Show children the images of different rainforest animals and plants. Can you suggest where each might live? Why do you think that? How have these adaptations helped the plants survive? See Key vocab for list of plants and animals. (Availability of food, shelter, water) Introduce the terms habitat and diet to children as the place an animal lives and what it eats.) | |
| | | If there is a display of the rainforest layers on the wall, use it to place children's plants and animals so they understand where the plant or animal would be located in the rainforest layers and which other plants and animals would be next to them. Animal link: https://ypte.org.uk/factsheets/rainforest-animals/introduction | |
| | | . Activity 2: Children use the Rainforest Animals/plants Fact Files Activity Sheet, non-fiction books and websites, to find out more about animal/plants living in the rainforest | |
| | | Children create a fact file and identify 2 plants and 2 animals and research which layer of the rainforest they live on and how they have adapted to their environment. Children must link the rainforest to the country of that rainforest as location is very important. Activity differentiated according to ability, HA children 3 / 4 plants and animals to be researched. | |
| 6) How do animals and vegetation change | By the end of the lesson children will be able to: | Now Press Play Experience: Rainforests Linking to the previous lessons the experience describes becoming lost in the rainforest and the challenges that faces. Children re-visit different | Layers Canopy Medicinal purposes |
| through the different layers of the rainforest | | layers of the canopy and the medicinal properties of plants. | deforestation |

| canopy? | Locate vegetation belts around the | It also introduces the idea of deforestation in preparation for next | |
|-----------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| сапору: | world. | lesson. | |
| OPTIONAL TASK | Know some animals that live in | 1633011 | |
| | each layer of the rainforest. | | |
| | Explain why different animals live | | |
| | in different layers. | | |
| | Know what deforestation means. | | |
| 7) What is the effect | By the end of the lesson children will be | Recap from previous weeks lesson on which animals and plants grow | Deforestation, soil |
| of deforestation on | able to: | and live in the Rainforest? & how do they adapt to life in the rainforest? | erosion, impact. |
| the Andes and | | | |
| Amazon | | Explain to the children that this lesson deepens our understanding of | |
| rainforest? | Know what deforestation means. | the rainforest in the Amazon and Andes rainforest as we are now | |
| | Explain why deforestation is | focusing on the mistreatment of the rainforest due to human | |
| | happening. | interaction with it and the impact of human geography. Address any | |
| | Describe positive effects of | misconceptions. | |
| | deforestation. | Why Does the Rainforest Need Protecting? Show this BBC video clip | |
| | Describe negative effects of | about the rainforest and encourage children to focus on the presenter's | |
| | deforestation. | final comment – why might survival in the rainforests be so hard? (The | |
| | | habitat is disappearing, there is competition for space and resources.) | |
| | | BBC Two - Andes to Amazon, Amazon Jungle, Amazon wildlife | |
| | | Discuss the rate at which rainforests are disappearing. Why do you think | |
| | | trees are being chopped down? Give children a chance to answer, then | |
| | | share the list of reasons why forests are being cut down. | |
| | | | |
| | | Activity: | |
| | | In mixed ability groups, children use the Deforestation Effects Activity | |
| | | Sheet to sort statements into positive and negative impacts. They then | |
| | | try to order these into those they think are most important to those | |
| | | that are least important. Go through each statement card in turn and | |
| | | discuss what the groups decided. How did you choose which were | |
| | | important effects and which were less important? | |
| | | What Can Be Done? Share the list of possible actions with children. | |
| | | What effect would adopting each idea have? Which negative impact | |
| | | would it help to limit? | |
| | | Extension: Deforestation Debate Cards to hold a class debate about the | |
| | | issues of deforestation in the rainforests | |
| | | | |
| | | LA: Action Aid Diamond 9 activity focusing on just 9 key points. | |

| 8) Class trip to Sherwood Forest. | By the end of the lesson children will be able to: | Prior to class trip to identify similarities/differences between the Amazon Rainforest and Sherwood Forest children think about their own geographical questions to answer the key question. | Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Amazon River, species, natives, tribes, woodland, heathland, 'thyng' site |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8) How does the Amazon compare to Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire? | To be able to tell some similarities/differences between the Amazon Rainforest and Sherwood Forest. | Show children the images of different types of forests – which ones do we find in the UK? Which ones are not found in the UK? The Amazon Rainforest: Share the facts about the Amazon Rainforest. Watch video showing scenes and sounds from the Amazon Rainforest. Sherwood Forest: Share the facts about Sherwood Forest. Watch video showing you Clumber Park (part of Sherwood Forest) from the air. What similarities and differences can children spot? (You may need to tell children that the water is a man-made lake, not a river) Activity: All children stick in their observational drawings from class trip into books. All children locate Sherwood Forest on a map – this is to be stuck in books. And answer key question on "How does the Amazon compare to Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire?" by completing the following: Y3: Children work in groups using the Comparing Forests Venn Diagram Activity Sheet and Comparing Forests Venn Diagram Fact Cards to compare differences between The Amazon rainforest and Sherwood Forest. Y3/4:Children complete the table on the Comparing Forests Activity Sheet to compare aspects of each forest, using the Forest Fact File to gain information Y4: Children use the Comparing Forests Activity Sheet to write | Amazon rainforest, Sherwood Forest, Amazon river, species, natives, tribes, woodland, heathland, 'thyng' site |

| | sentences comparing aspects of each forest, using the Forest Fact File to gain information and create their own information sheet. | |
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| | End of topic quiz – used to consolidate learning and identify gaps in children's knowledge that can then be revisited. | |
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