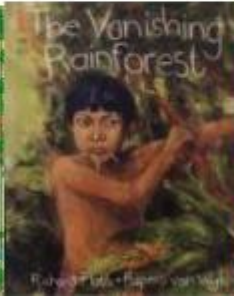
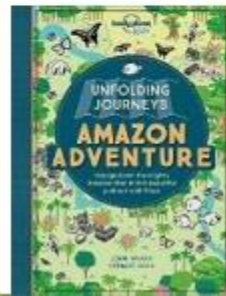
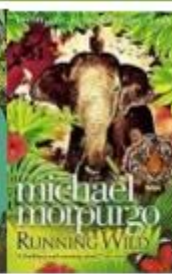
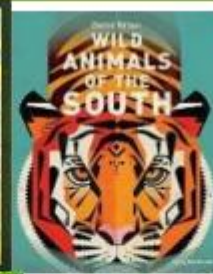
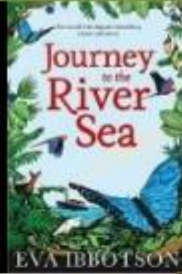


CYCLE A KS3	
Term 6- What is our responsibility in reducing deforestation?	
Overview- GLOBAL- Humanities/DT Unit- Represent the layers of the rainforest in a diorama.	
KS2 Prior Knowledge	KS3 National Curriculum Objectives
• KS1 - Seven continents and five oceans. - Significance of the Equator - Existence of climate change - Climate zones and biomes • LKS2 - Physical and Human features - Local and National scale Maps - Water and land map features - Time zones, biodiversity in farming, the water cycle • UKS2- The world has 7 continents (North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Oceania) and 5 oceans (Pacific, Indian, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic). The equator is an imaginary line around the world. It is always closest to the sun and so the earth is hottest here. The further away, the colder earth is. On Peters maps: location of the world's largest rivers/mountains/lakes and tectonic plate boundaries • Latitude lines measure North to South and are drawn East to West, starting at the equator (0). Longitude lines measure east to west and are drawn North to South. They start at Prime Meridian (0). • Tropic of Cancer: the dividing line, in the Northern Hemisphere, between the Northern Temperate Zone to the north and the tropics to the south. It is the parallel latitude that lies 23 degrees and 26' north of the Equator. This is the exact location where the Sun is overhead on June 21st known as the Summer solstice, for us in UK. • Tropic of Capricorn: the dividing line, in the Southern Hemisphere, between the Southern Temperate Zone to the south and the tropics to the north. It is the parallel latitude that lies 23 degrees 5' south of the Equator. The sun appears directly over this latitude during the Winter solstice, December 21st for us in the UK.	Locational knowledge • extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities Place Knowledge • understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa, and of a region within Asia Human and physical geography • understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in: • physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts Human geography relating to: • population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources • understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems

• The climate is the usual weather shown by weather patterns in a place over a long period of time. Climate zones are areas with similar climates. A biome is a collection of plants and animals that have common characteristics for the environment they exist in. They can be found over a range of continents. • Sometimes climate changes. This can be natural or human. Humans burning coal, oil, using of electricity and chemicals create greenhouse gases which create a layer around the Earth that keeps the heat in. This causes global warming, damaging the planet and it’s animals. Stopping this, stops the damage		
Key Skills		
Geographical skills and fieldwork: • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field • interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs • use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data • use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.		
PSHE Links	Key Vocabulary	Cross Curricular links
Health and Wellbeing • Understanding how deforestation affects air quality, climate, and access to natural resources, which can impact human health. • Recognising the importance of spending time in green spaces for mental health. Living in the Wider World • Examine our role as global citizens in reducing environmental damage. • Learn about sustainable practices, responsible consumption, and environmental activism. Economic Awareness	 Deforestation  Brazil  Amazon River  Habitat  Biome  emergent layer  canopy  Forest floor  understory  Tropic  ethical	Geography • Explore biodiversity, habitats, plant and animal species, photosynthesis, carbon cycle, and climate change. Study how deforestation affects ecosystems and global warming. History • Examine the history of Amazonian tribes, colonisation, and the expansion of agriculture and industry in South America.

• Understand the economic drivers of deforestation (logging, agriculture, palm oil) versus the benefits of sustainable forest management. • Explore ethical consumer choices, like buying sustainably sourced products. Environmental Awareness & Sustainability • Learn about the importance of protecting biodiversity, carbon storage, and ecosystems. • Connect personal actions (recycling, reducing meat consumption, supporting conservation) to wider environmental impact.		Explore historical changes in land use. Design Technology • Design sustainable solutions such as eco-friendly products, or models of rainforest conservation projects. Art • Create rainforest-themed artwork, posters, or infographics highlighting biodiversity and conservation messages
Quality Texts/Resources		

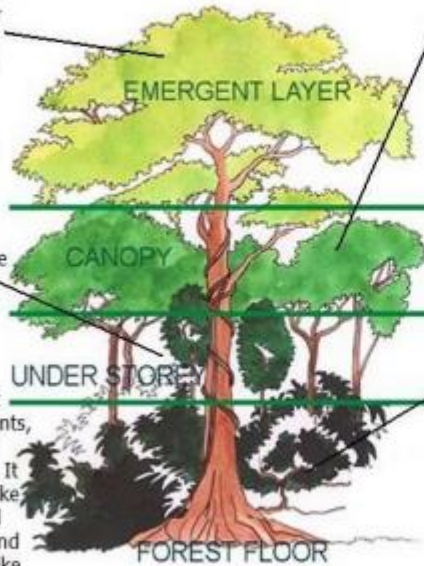


Layers of the Rainforest

The temperature, the amount of sunlight, the wetness, and the amount and types of plant and animals differ in each layer (strata) of the rainforest.

The **emergent** layer is the highest layer of the rainforest and consists of the tops of the tallest trees (ranging up to 270 ft!). It is a home to many birds, like the Macaw, and insects.

The **understory** is the second layer of the rainforest. It is under the leaves, but over the ground. It has very little sunlight, so it has limited plant growth, but some plants, like small shrubs and small trees, live here. It also houses insects, like bees and beetles, and reptiles, like snakes and lizards. Some birds, like antbirds, nest here while some large animals, like



The **canopy** is the third layer of the rainforest and consists of the upper parts of the tree (65-130ft high!). It is a home to many insects and many birds, like the toucan, macaw, & cuckoo. It is also home to many mammals, like the howler monkey and the orangutan. This layer also houses many reptiles, like snakes and lizards, and plants, like vines, mosses, and orchids.

The **forest floor** is the bottom layer of the rainforest. It is a home to MANY different types of animals. Many insects and spiders, like tarantulas, live here. In general, the largest animals of the rainforest live here, like gorillas, anteaters, tapirs, and people.

