

Year Group: 5	Term: Summer	Unit Title: Amazonia	
Enquiry: <i>Human interaction with the rainforest does more harm than good. Discuss.</i>		Driver Subject/s: Geography and Science	
<p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study some of the countries in the continent of South America include Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Brazil There are different climate zones and biomes in South America. The Amazon is the longest river in the world and runs through the countries listed above and into the Atlantic Ocean. The Tropic of Cancer (northern tropic) and the Tropic of Capricorn (southern tropic) mark the most northerly and southerly positions that the sun can be overhead. Between the tropics the weather is hot all year round. Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to find rainforests and explain what the climate is like there. Explain why rainforests cannot be found in the UK. Label maps to show where rainforests can be located. Compare the average rainfall in different climate zones, including the rainforest, and draw a graph to represent this. Compare the sizes of different rainforests and represent them in a table. Explain how the vegetation and animal life changes in the different layers of the rainforest. Investigate the effects of climate change and pollution on rainforests. Use your knowledge to create a campaign to limit pollution and deforestation. Explain how deforestation can impact the Earth. Investigate the natural resources, such as palm oil, that can be found in the rainforest and other resources which are globally exported from South America. Explore indigenous people to the rainforests, where they live and what we can learn from them. 	<p>Life cycles</p> <p><u>What is reproduction?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproduction is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself: <p>Sexual reproduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires two parents with male and female gametes (cells) will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent <p>Asexual reproduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> will produce offspring that is identical to the parent requires only one parent <p><u>How do plants reproduce?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male gametes can be found in the pollen. Female gametes can be found in the ovary (they are called ovules). Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again. Some plants, such as daffodils and potatoes, can also produce offspring using asexual reproduction <p><u>What are examples of life cycles?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences. One difference is that amphibians and insects go through the process of metamorphosis. This is when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow (for example, from tadpole to frog or caterpillar to butterfly). 		

Key Geography Vocabulary:	Key Science Vocabulary:
biome - a natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals	anther - the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
climate - the general weather conditions that are typical of a place	bulb - a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant
climate change - changes in the earth's climate, especially the gradual rise in temperature, as a result of human activity	cell - the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently
climate zone - sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.	dispersed - scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
deforestation - if an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down	dissect - to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
distribution - delivering goods to a number of places	embryo - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
economy - a country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry	fertilisation - male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
equator - an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.	flower - the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
export - to export products or raw materials means to sell them to another country	flowering - trees or plants which produce flowers
import - to import products or raw materials means to buy them from another country for use in your own country	function - a useful thing that something does
global - something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world	germination - if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
indigenous - originating or occurring natural in one place, native,	gametes - the reproductive cells of a plant or animal
natural resources - the land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people	life cycle - the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
palm oil - a yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking	mature - when something matures, it is fully developed
pollution - the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals	metamorphosis - a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
rainforest - an area of tall, mostly evergreen trees where there is a high amount of rainfall.	ovary - a female organ which produces eggs
sustainability - to maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage	ovule - a small egg
trade - the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services	petal - thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
trade route - a route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders	plant - a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots
tropics - parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer, 23½° north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn, 23½° south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.	pollen - a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
vegetation - plants, trees and flowers	pollination - to pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
	reproduction - when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
	seed - the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
	stigma - the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen
	structure - the way in which something is built or made